

MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 6, Sunday.—Ninth Sunday After Pentecost.
The Transfiguration of Our Lord.
„ 7, Monday, St. Cajetan, Confessor.
„ 8, Tuesday.—SS. Cyriacus and Companions, Martyrs.
„ 9, Wednesday.—St. Emygdus, Bishop and Martyr.
„ 10, Thursday.—St. Lawrence, Martyr.
„ 11, Friday.—St. Sixtus II., Pope and Martyr.
„ 12, Saturday.—St. Clare, Virgin.

St. Emygdus, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Emygdus, a native of Rhenish Prussia, was consecrated Bishop of Ascalon by Pope Marcellus. After a saintly life, memorable for the miracles which God wrought through his instrumentality, he was martyred during the persecution of Diocletian.

St. Lawrence, Martyr.

There are few martyrs whose names are so famous throughout the Church as that of St. Lawrence. St. Augustine and St. Ambrose join in praising him, and innumerable churches have been erected in his honor, more particularly in Rome, which was the scene of his martyrdom. This extraordinary veneration is the result of the heroic constancy with which he suffered for the Faith. He was slowly roasted to death in the persecution of Valerian, A.D. 258. Prudentius ascribes to his prayers the conversion of Rome, and states that his death was the death of idolatry in that city.

St. Sixtus II., Pope and Martyr.

St. Sixtus, a Greek by birth, ruled the Church for about a year. He gained the martyr's crown, three days before St. Lawrence, in 258.

THE HEART LIKE HIS.

Be still, my heart, beneath the rod,
And murmur not;
He too was Man—the Son of God—
And shared thy lot.

Shared all that we can suffer here,
The wrong, the loss,
The bloody sweat, the scourge, the sneer,
The Crown, the Cross.

The final terror of the tomb,
His guiltless head
Self-consecrated to the doom
We merited.

Then languish not for Eden's lost
Or vanished bliss;
The heart that suffers most, the most
Resembles His!

—Sacred Heart Review.

Home is the place of the highest joys: religion should sanctify it. Home is the sphere of the deepest sorrows; the highest consolation of religion should sweeten it with the joy of confidence. Home discovers all faults; religion should bless it with abundance of charity. Home is the place for impressions, for instruction and culture; there should religion open her treasures of wisdom and pronounce her heavenly benediction.

Many of the sins of which we are guilty originate in the wrong use of right things. What is gluttony but the wrong use of appetite? Envy is the degenerate spirit of emulation. When its object is an evil or wrong, anger is a noble feeling; it is a deadly sin when it vents itself as revenge or hatred. Covetousness is self-love, seeking advantage at the expense of the welfare or happiness of another. We shall find that nearly all the muddy streams in our lives begin in the spring, which God made to be pure and sweet and crystalline.

The Storyteller

THE CALL

(Concluded from last week.)

It was early morning when Steve mounted the last long swell of prairie that stretched across the part of his domain which faced the front door of his ranch. He slowed up his horse, dismounted, hung his sombrero on the horn of his saddle, and began walking leisurely the last mile to his home. It was a long ride from Payara to his ranch.

The dawn was breaking away off in the eastern sky; a slight breeze was coming across the land; it blew the hair back from his temples and cooled a brow which had become heated by mental combat. During that ride home a mighty battle raged within him. The power of music had taken hold of him; it was forcing him to think of things which he didn't want to think of—things which he had been trying to forget, which he had almost forgotten. We can't realise how it happens, but we have all experienced it—that wonderful something in music, that something which recalls the forgotten friend to mind, the old boyhood home, the distant form of a father or a mother. This 'Ave Maria' to-night was the first potent something from Steve Randolph's past which he had felt in many years, and it stirred him to the very foundation.

Now as he walked, he saw again the picture which had photographed itself on his mind as the musician played. Then he thought of the quarrel with this very girl; and how it in itself had forced him to go away, forever, into the south-west. Then the picture came again. He closed his nostrils, because he imagined he could smell the flower-perfumed breeze as it smelt in that gloaming time. Something irresistible was forcing him to return to the reality of that scene. From without the days of his childhood and young manhood there arose ideals and phantoms of persons, long since forgotten, as he thought. The teachings of his youth stood up before him and faced him. He combated all these things—had combated them the entire way home from Payara, but the strength of the reminiscences that overflowed him was too great.

The next day Steve started, because he could not resist the painful longing which came over him. As he journeyed eastward he changed his western clothes, and when he stepped from the train in his own city he was the typical Southerner once more. He came to the house in the older part of the town—the home which had been his in days gone by. He looked upon it with that joy in his countenance which usually belongs to all of us when gazing upon something which once meant happiness. This rambling house had been his home when a boy.

Randolph noted with pleasure that the house, though closed, bore unmistakable signs of having been taken care of. 'I guess old Mammy Liddy is still living on the place,' he mused. He entered the gate, and went round to the back door. Sure enough, there was old Mammy Liddy sitting in the sunshine, peeling potatoes as though she had never left off since the morning he departed. She arose, gazing at him curiously.

'So it am you at las', Marse Steve? I 'spected you'd come back to de ole place some ob dese days. I wants to look at you closer; dese ole eyes am growin' dim.' After a nearer inspection. 'You looks more like de ole Marse dan when you went. All but de eyes. Dere you's still like de Mistus, your mother.'

'Are you glad to see me, Mammy Liddy?'
'Glad, is I? Ob course I is. Dis house, an dis ole nigger 'as been a-waitin' a long time to see you. For dat reason de place am ready to receib its marse. You jus' come in an' rest while I prepares de dinner.'

She led the way into the house and into the library, which she soon lit up by throwing open the blinds.

'You see, Marse Steve, it am ready for you, as I sed. I'll jus' go an' open de front doah, an' let some air into de hall. Den I'll hurry de dinner.'

MAKE NO MISTAKE

for your

WINTER BOOT & SHOES

You cannot do better than visit or
Send Order to

SIMON BROS'

GEORGE ST.

NEAR OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

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

HELEN E. BEVERIDGE

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Is now showing a fine range of
Costumes, in Mosgiel and Roslyn
Tweeds. Fit and style guaranteed.

Millinery Department—Replete with
all the latest Novelties. Inspection
invited. New Veiling, new Blouses,
new Belts; all Fancy Drapery.

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

- J. A. O'BRIEN -

The Leading Tailor
45 Dowling Street

One Trial will mean Permanent Order
Clerical Trade a Specialty

ESTABLISHED 1880. PHONE NO., 57.

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,

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

ASHBURTON.

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

Kingsland and Ferguson

UNDERTAKERS

AND MONUMENTAL MASONS,

Spey and Dee Streets,

INVERCARGILL.

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

UNDERTAKING BRANCH: SPEY STREET.

All Kinds of Cemetery Work done at

Reasonable Prices.

Lettering a Specialty. Estimates Given,
Telephone, 126.

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

Good Books for Good Catholics.

We have a Nice Assortment of

ROSARY BEADS

CRUCIFIXES

R.C. PRAYER BOOKS

(Key of Heaven, Garden of the Soul,

etc.)

And Some Nice

RELIGIOUS PICTURES.

ALEX. SLIGO

24 George St. Dunedin, And at South Dunedin

Grain! Grain! Grain! Chaff! Potatoes! etc!

SEASON 1910.

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

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

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

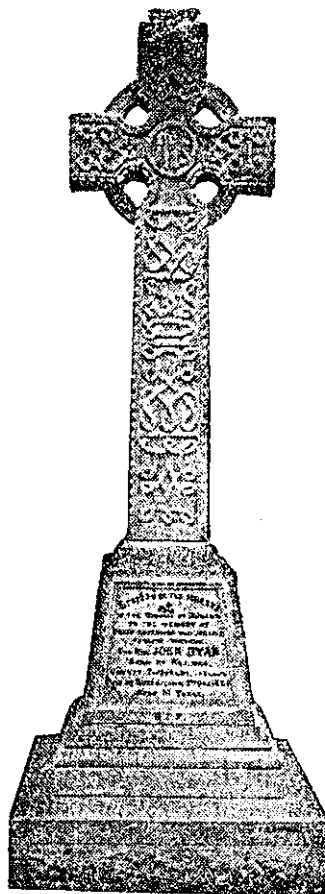
WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auc-
tion Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which
have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position
in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are
in constant touch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

ACCOUNT SALES ARE RENDERED WITHIN SIX DAYS OF SALE.

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

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

Sample Bags, Advice Notes, and Labels sent on Application

DONALD REID & CO. LTD.

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

EXECUTED BY H. FRAPWELL.

Frapwell and Holgate

.. Monumental Sculptors ..

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN.

Direct Importer of Marble and
Granite Monuments.

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



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

"KUKOS" TEA

This Tea can be obtained from the
leading Grocers and Storekeepers
throughout Otago and Southland,
and is, without doubt, the VERY
BEST. It is put up in four
qualities, packed in 1lb. and 1/2lb.
packets, and 5lb. and 10lb tins.

R. MILLIS & SON,

GENERAL ENGINEERS AND
MACHINISTS

BATH STREET, DUNEDIN.

Engines and Machinery of every
Description Erected and Repaired.

Machinery Knives and Dies Made
and Re-ground. Plans prepared and
Estimates given for Special Machinery

Jobbing Work and Orders of all kinds
Executed with Despatch.

Telephone 506.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy.

She was gone, and Steve looked about him. The place, as she said, was in readiness for him. He couldn't notice the slightest change. It seemed now, as he gazed upon the familiar objects, that he had always intended to return. Somehow the last ten years appeared as one night. He felt as though he had fallen asleep on yesterday's eve, and had dreamed a dream of western lands and ranch life, from which he was awakened this morning by a wandering musician playing an 'Ave Maria.'

With the eagerness of a child he began going about the room, examining the familiar objects. Ah! his mother's picture! He looked upon it long and minutely, then kissed it. And this was his father—and this other one—why, yes, it was himself at nineteen, just after leaving college. He turned to the old familiar books. There they were, each on its accustomed shelf. Here hung the testimonial of his reception into the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary; beside it was the certificate of his First Holy Communion and Confirmation, signed by good, kind Father Ward. How had he been able to forget these things! How had he been able to forget the teachings of his youth! How had he allowed himself to drift on life's current! Yes, he had drifted, and the tide had carried him whither it listed.

He approached a desk in one corner. 'Her picture is here, somewhere,' he mused. 'Ah, yes, I remember—I put it in this desk-drawer. Here it is—the picture of Marie, Marie Whitely.' He was intent upon the picture, thinking of the place she used to hold in his heart. Mammy Liddy came in unnoticed.

'Here am somethin', Marse Steve. When I opened dat ar hall doah, dis 'pistle fell from de ole letter-box. I specs it am yourn. It 'pears as dough it war in dat box a long time, 'cause it looks ole. I never opened dat doah since you left, Marse Steve.'

Steve looked at the yellowed envelope, then hastily tore it open.

'My dear Steve,—I want you to come and see me, because I desire to tell you how sorry I am that we have quarrelled. I was wrong, and you were wrong. Come out to see me to-day, just as if nothing had happened. We won't explain; we will simply forget, and that is the best way. I feel sure that you will forgive.'

'MARIE WHITELY.'

He looked at the date. 'Thursday morning, October 10, 18—'. It had been written on the very morning he had left so hurriedly. Had he delayed his departure for six hours, he would never have gone. He sat very quietly amid the surroundings of his youth, holding her letter in his hand, while many, many thoughts sank into the sanctuary of his heart. He realised more fully now why something almost miraculous had called him home. It was to see this letter—this letter which had been waiting for him for ten years.

*

It is evening time—evening time in the South, in the fall of the year. The rays of a setting sun cast a sheen over the golden-brown, red, and yellow-hued trees. A woman is standing on the open verandah of an old-time Southern home. She is gazing off to a little Southern city. The sunset glow as it falls upon her face reveals that she is no longer in her first youth. The face is somewhat commonplace, perhaps there are persons who would call it grave. But let that pass; her eyes are still in their fullest youth, and from their depths shine forth constancy, devotion, truth, and love—things not always in the possession of beauty, but things which remain long after beauty has been withered by the cares, storms, and winters of life.

Her attention is drawn to the figure of a man who is walking leisurely down the road. She looks more carefully. Can it be? Yes, yes, it is Steve—Steve returning after ten years.

When he turned in at the gate, she left the verandah and met him half-way to the house, with her hands extended in welcome. He took the hands tenderly in his own, and then she shrank back as though she felt she had been too impulsive. She looked into his eyes, half-afraid of what she might find there. What she saw must have reassured her, because she said:

'Steve, it is with joy I welcome you back.'

'I have come to be forgiven, Marie.'

'I knew you would come some day, because I prayed, and—'

She paused. 'And what else did you do?'

'I used to sing your "Ave Maria."'

'It was that brought me. I heard it a week ago, and I was forced to come. When I arrived home I found your letter—the one you wrote when I went. Here it is.'

He handed it to her. She read it; and then they walked towards the verandah.—*Benziger's Magazine.*

MRS. LAVINIA'S MATCH

Mrs. Lavinia Nelson gave a last look round the room she had arranged for an expected guest. It was a small room; a fastidious person might have justly likened it to a cupboard, except that a good-sized window gave a cheerful light and a view of Mrs. Lavinia's garden.

But then neither the guest nor the owner was fastidious. To the guest it meant a shelter from the lonely world, where there was not a friend, nor a roof to cover her. To Mrs. Nelson, it gave a new vent to her charitable energy, and the pleasant prospect of a young girl's society. That the girl was an invalid gave her an added charm to 'Mother Nelson,' as the people of Vanburensdorp called her because she was the best-natured creature in the world.

There had come to this little South African dorp, a sick man in search of health, with his sister as nurse—a too-devoted nurse, people said, for when he died her health broke down, and the hotel people feared she would die too. Then it was that Mrs. Lavinia came to the rescue, as Ida said afterwards, like the good fairy in children's stories. Mrs. Nelson offered Ida Sinclair a room in her house.

'Payment? My dear, we can talk of that when you get well. It is a little box of a place, and I'm a homely old woman to live with.'

A quaint figure was Mrs. Lavinia, as she set off up the sunny street to bring home her guest. Her hat (though she was a milliner) looked for all the world like an inverted soup-plate covered with rusty black stuff and scraggy ostrich feather, which, even in its best days, would not have been fit to adorn a feather-brush.

Ida Sinclair had become familiar with the odd figure and kindly, humorous face, but she could not suppress a smile of amusement when the plump little figure whisked into her room at the hotel and carried herself and her belongings off in a covered cart to the door of the house that was to be her home.

It was a single-storey house standing half-hidden beside Van der Merwe's big grocery store in the main street. Two windows looked out on the street; one was Mrs. Lavinia's sitting-room, the other her show window, though all the show in it consisted of some boxes with glass lids, containing various colored rolls of ribbon. Mrs. Lavinia had no need to advertise. She was the milliner of the village and had no rival.

Ida was shown over the tiny house with some pride.

The shop was a long narrow room with a counter behind which ran shelves filled with boxes.

'Boxes, nothing but boxes,' thought Ida, 'it reminds one somehow of Dickens.'

The work-room looked out on the street, so that the busy little woman could see at once who was coming; a box-like bedroom, and a similar kitchen, with Ida's small room, completed the house. But the pride of Mrs. Lavinia's life was her garden—such a tangle of roses and mignonette and wall-flowers, and every one of Ida's favorites, reminding her of 'home' in far-away England. There was a rush of tears to her eyes as the fragrant perfume brought back the memory of a garden of happy childhood's days.

But here was Mrs. Lavinia whisking about like a very plump cricket, talking all the time with a happy irrelevance, and at last taking Ida's slender figure by the waist and drawing her into a cushioned chair in the sitting-room.

HOTELS FOR SALE.

DWAN BROS.,
WELLINGTON,

1880—Established—1880.

Hotel, Waikato; 5 years' lease; low rental; price £3500.
 Hotel, Auckland; rent £10; price £2750; a good house, a bargain.
 West Coast, South; paying Hotel; long lease; average takings £93 weekly; price £5000.
 Hotel, Taranaki, lease 4½ years; low rental; price £1500.
 Hotel, North, 7 years; rent £6; free house; district going ahead; new settlement; price £2000.
 Hawke's Bay; trade £50; price £1150. Terms half cash, balance on approved bills.
 Auckland, 4 years; trade £85; price £1000.

DWAN BROS.,
 Willis Street, Wellington.

If you want GOOD VALUE in
HATS & MERCERY

—TRY—

G. E. FOWNES

THE HAT SHOP,
 110 RIDDIFORD ST., NEWTOWN,
 —Wellington.—

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

Charles Foster,

Umbrellas
 Made, Recov-
 ered and
 Repaired.

132 LAMBTON QUAY,
 —WELLINGTON—

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

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

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

STAPLES' BEST,

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

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

Railway Hotel

Thorndon Quay - Wellington.

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

James Dealy, Proprietor

"GODBERS"

MELBOURNE HOUSE,

Cuba Street and 218 Lambton Quay,
 WELLINGTON.

The Noted Houses for Luncheons
 and Afternoon Tea.

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

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

A Trial Solicited.

"GODBERS."**We Fit Your Feet!**

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

Pannell and Co.

FOR FINE FOOTWEAR.

105 Manchester Street, Christchurch.
 Telephone 694.

EUROPEAN HOTEL
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

J. MORRISON - - - Proprietor.

(Late Ranfurly, Central Otago).

Keep Your Hens Healthy

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

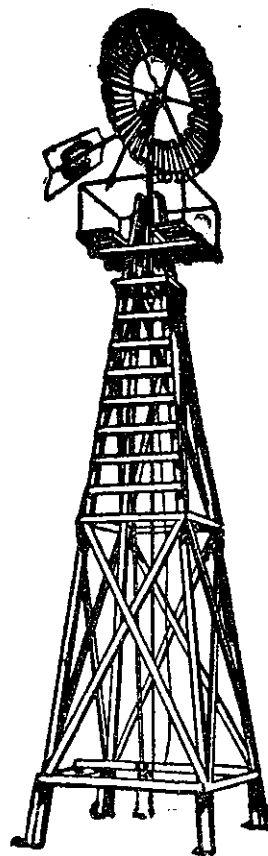
Hundreds of poultry-keepers in
 England have increased the egg pro-
 duction by giving their fowls this
 invaluable tonic.

THE BEST MUSTARD IS
 COLMAN'S.

Why Have Sick Children?

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

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



TITAN WINDMILLS

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

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

THOMAS DANKS

198 and 200 Lichfield St
 CHRISTCHURCH.

HAYWARD'S

FAMED
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE

**THE BEST I EVER USED**

None Genuine without the Name.

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS

Obtained in all Countries by

HENRY HUGHES, International
 Patent Agent.

Dunedin Office:

A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
 T. H. THOMPSON, Local Agent.
 Telephone, 1706. Handbook on Application
 Correspondence promptly attended to.

WHERE TO STAY IN CHRISTCHURCH.

STOREY'S FAMILY HOTEL

(Late Terminus).

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

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

'There now, my dear, you are to be quite at home. We're going to be as jolly as sandboys, and you are to do just what I tell you until you get strong.'

Ida, weak and glad, sat still and looked on at the brisk little woman's movements, like one in a hazy dream. There was a homely atmosphere about the small house and its owner that appealed to the lonely girl, and later in the evening, when Mrs. Lavinia brought out her millinery and began to sew, Ida looked on, lazily content, in that lassitude which follows a severe illness. But her idleness did not last long; with returning energy came a desire to work, and after a week she asked permission to help in the sewing, a permission gladly given.

Ida's deft fingers worked wonders with ribbon and chiffon and flowers, and the elder woman's admiration at her handiwork was generous.

Ida was installed as chief adviser in delicate questions of selection and arrangement, and she proved a new attraction to the farmers' daughters, so that life passed busily for the two women. Ida was happy in the thought that she was not a burden on her good friend, and Mrs. Lavinia, feeling herself free to leave Ida in charge of affairs at home, gave fuller scope to her charitable enterprises. She had, too, at this time a particularly interesting case, the details of which Ida heard, of course, though she did not take the same interest as Mrs. Lavinia, by any means.

A young man without friends, and with but little, seemingly, of the world's goods, had fallen ill from overwork in the Boys' High School, which he had taken charge of some six months before. Of this Mrs. Nelson heard by accident at the post office, and straightway she came home and filled a basket with delicacies, and set out for the new master's house.

It required all her courage, though, to explain her visit to the tall, gaunt young man who answered her knock. He looked at her in undisguised surprise and faintly-concealed amusement, but the genuine motherliness and kindness in the quick blue eyes touched him inexplicably and he thawed and let her have her way, as most people did.

That was the first of a series of visits, and Ronald Gresley found himself waiting for the quick pat-pat of the 'elastic sides' up his gravel path, and then always followed her cheery greeting and something to show she had not forgotten the invalid.

'Now Ida—Miss Sinclair—sent these,' she said, the first time she brought roses. 'She said you would be longing for the scent of a rose. She knows, does my dear, what it means to be ill. When her brother died—and may he rest in peace—she got ill herself and nearly went to heaven, only I kept her back.'

'Was that quite wise, Mrs. Nelson? I would not thank you for keeping me alive, if I thought I had a chance of getting into a better place than this world.'

'Wise? Of course it was wise! The world wants good people, like my dear.'

Ronald was fingering the roses thoughtfully, while Mrs. Nelson prattled on about Ida, giving him a sketch of her story.

'You like the roses?' she asked at last, beaming on him.

He started as if from a dream.

'The roses? They are fine. They remind me of an old English garden I knew when a boy.'

Mrs. Nelson nodded till her feather shook.

'That's just what my dear said they would do. 'It's better to send him a jelly, my dear,' I said, when she came in looking like a picture with her hands full of roses. "Bring him a jelly, too, Mammie," she said, "but don't forget the roses."'

Gresley was a man of few words. It was Mrs. Nelson who did most of the talking on these occasions.

'My dear, I'm sure that young man belongs to a good family. There's some mystery about him. He owned as much as he'd never taught school before.'

'He's a University man—Cambridge, I believe,' said Ida. 'Probably he is one of the hundreds who drift to the Cape in search of fortune and end by taking up work they were never meant to do.'

'Not but what they say he's a good teacher, and the boys like him,' said Mrs. Nelson.

A few weeks later Ida was sitting alone in the workroom trimming a hat, when there entered a tall, pale young man, whom she guessed to be the new master. Ida rose and followed him into the shop. He turned at the sound of her step and said, with some hesitation:

'Is Mrs. Nelson at home?'

Could this brown-haired and blue-eyed vision be 'my dear,' of whom he had heard so often? The vision smiled brightly and stepped behind the counter with a quaint business-like air that did not convince him one little bit.

'Mrs. Nelson is out, but I am her assistant! What can I do for you?'

He, still bewildered, pulled himself together sufficiently to ask for some ribbon to be used as badges for a cricket team he was getting up among his boys. In a few minutes his nervousness went, for Ida entered into the subject of cricket badges with delightful earnestness. She brought down every ribbon in the shop, in spite of his protests that she was tiring herself unnecessarily. When a big green box on a high shelf refused to come down for her, he went in behind the counter and took it down.

'This blue—it is what I have been looking for—will go beautifully with the red, and will make a striking badge. Do you not think so?' Ida held the ribbons together.

'Splendid! One wants something that will be seen at a distance and yet be tasteful. Could I—er—Will Mrs. Nelson be able to make them?'

Ida smiled demurely.

'I will make them if you can trust them to me,' she said.

'You? Would you? I know they would be just right if you do them.'

'You have a large amount of faith,' she said. 'I hope you will not be disappointed. When do you want them?'

He mentioned the date.

'I hope you will be there to see them worn,' he ventured.

'Of course I'll be there. Everybody will be there, I expect. I just love cricket. We had a team at school, and we girls once beat the boys, but,' with a laugh, 'they were rather small boys.'

'That was in England?'

'Of course in England.'

'We are fellow-exiles,' he said. 'Mrs. Nelson has spoken much of you. May I consider myself introduced?'

'The dear old Mammie! Is she not the quaintest and kindest soul in the world? Of course she has told me all about you, Mr. Gresley, and I feel we are old acquaintances.'

'Thank you. Yes, Mrs. Nelson is one of those people this rough old world would be worse without. I have to thank you for the roses sent to cheer a sick man's room.'

Ida laughed and blushed.

'And she promised not to tell!'

'She was too kind not to let me know of your thought for a stranger.'

'I wonder,' thought Ronald to himself as he walked home, 'why that girl's relatives have left her in such a position. A princess playing at being a kitchen-maid would be no greater wonder than such a girl acting as milliner's assistant.'

The cricket badges necessitated many visits, and Mrs. Nelson nodded wisely to herself when the young people wandered off from badges to talk of many subjects she did not understand. Sometimes Mr. Gresley remained to tea in the little house, and then he saw Ida housekeeping, with that air of a princess at play which amused him.

The days drifted by pleasantly. On fine afternoon in April, not having anything special to do, Ida set off up the Pass which led from the village to the next Division.

Looking down the valley she saw a man's figure coming up the Pass, and recognised Ronald Gresley. Her first impulse was to hide behind a big rock until he passed, but on second thought she decided to remain

DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD

STOCK & STATION AGENTS, WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS, MERCHANTS

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

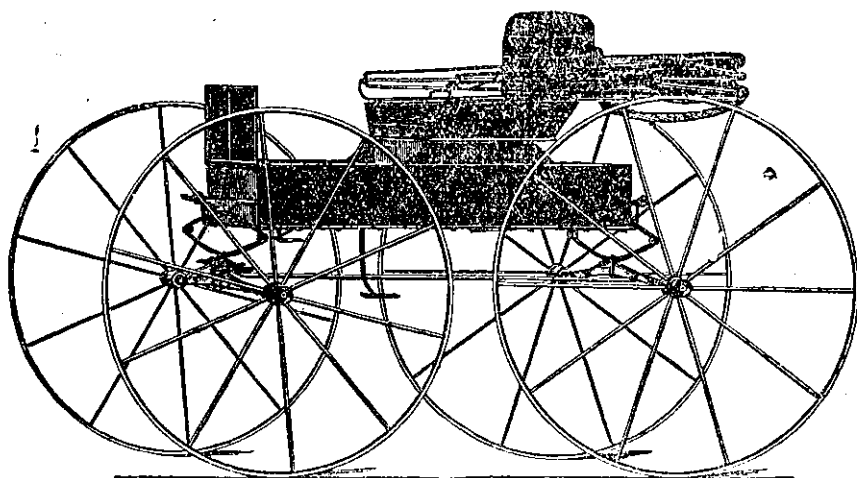
USE CRITERION MANURES - - THEY ARE THE BEST

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

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO. LTD DUNEDIN.

Our Establishment affords opportunities unequalled elsewhere to obtain HIGH-CLASS Men's and Boys' Clothing in the newest makes and most fashionable styles at really moderate prices.

HERBERT, HAYNES & CO. LTD. DUNEDIN.



J. Ormiston White

[late Hordern & White]

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
CRAWFORD & VOGEL STS.,
DUNEDIN.

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

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?

The reason why all up-to-date houses have

Marseilles Roofing Tiles

AND

Wunderlich Metal Ceilings

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

BRISCOE & COMPANY Ltd.

where she was. He did not look at all surprised to see her, and he seated himself on another rock in the most matter-of-fact way.

Ronald drifted into the story of his life, because his listener's kind eyes seemed to invite confidence. He had been an only son, he told her, and his father having died when he was nine, his mother married again. That meant the misery of his life. He and his stepfather never agreed, and at length he left home to make his own way in the world. He had been secretary to a friend of his for two years, and on his friend's death, had gone as tutor to the sons of a wealthy tradesman in South America. The climate there nearly killed him, and the doctors ordered him to Australia or the Cape. He chose the Cape. That was a year ago. He fell across an Englishman who had some influence in educational matters, and he was appointed head master in Vanburensdorp, where he had been rustivating for six long months. The rest she knew.

'Yes, and you are not half-well yet,' she said, looking at him severely. 'And you don't take even reasonable care of yourself. Why do you take boys in the evening? Is not the day long enough to teach them?'

He laughed as if her scolding were enjoyable.

'Poor little beggars!' he said, 'talking so much Dutch makes English difficult to them. They have the courage to face the University exams. on what they can learn from me.'

'The other master did not take them after 3 o'clock. You will never get strong this way.' Ida rose. 'It gets late, and the Mammie will wonder where I am.'

'You are tired of me and my egotism?' He looked up at her doubtfully.

'What use is a friend who can not tolerate egotism?' she said, laughing.

'You are a delightful listener. I feel tempted to ask you to let me continue mine in our next walk. When will that be, by the way?' He tried to speak in a casual tone and failed.

'I came out for a solitary walk, Mr. Gresley,' she said, with mock gravity.

'Yes? I'm glad, for so did I. Do you want to go home solitary?'

'It's getting rather dark,' she said looking doubtfully at the long, lonely way down to the village.

He laughed.

'Say you're not sorry I came, then.'

'Tyrant!' she exclaimed. 'Who would value such an admission at the bayonet's point?'

Mrs. Nelson was waiting for them with news.

'There's a stranger at the hotel,' she said, 'a Mrs. Warner, who is making inquiries about you, Mr. Gresley.'

'Warner! Are you quite sure?'

'Yes, that was the name. An elderly lady.'

He looked at Ida. 'It is my mother,' he said.

'You will excuse me if I go now?'

His eyes lingered on Ida's face; then he said good-night and went.

Next morning Ida was settling the trimmings for a hat when there came a knock at the door.

'You have good news? You are going to England?' she said, when Ronald entered.

'That depends on you. My stepfather is dead, and my mother wants me home to take the old place in Kent. Will you come?'

'What will your mother say to a milliner's assistant?'

'She has nothing to say to my choice. Besides, you are only playing at the thing. Do you think you deceived me for one instant?'

Mrs. Lavinia, entering the shop some time later, stood still in suspense.

'We're going to send you to Paris, Mammie,' said Ida, coming forward laughing.

'But you've got to come to our wedding first,' said Ronald.

'That I will, and dance at it, too. Was it not I,' said Mrs. Lavinia, 'was it not I who made this match?'

GOD OR NO-GOD IN THE SCHOOLS?*

THE DISCUSSION: A CRITICAL SUMMARY

By THE RT. REV. HENRY W. CLEARY, D.D.

PART III.

'THOSE THAT FLY MAY FIGHT AGAIN.'

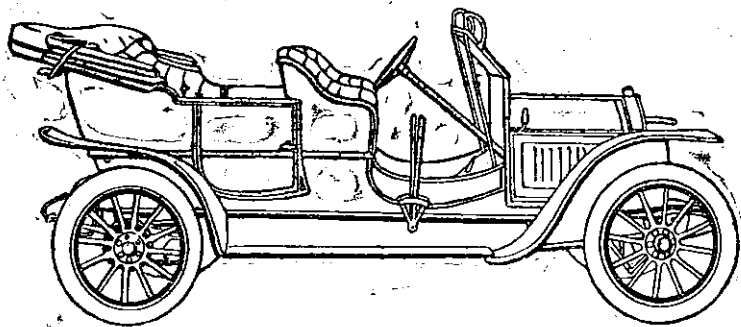
II.—THE 'EVENING POST'S' 'DEFENCE' OF THE SECULAR SYSTEM

(Continued from last issue.)

There are others a-many, besides French unbelievers, who recognise the practical impossibility of school 'neutrality' in regard to religion. *America* of April 15, 1911 (p. 22), for instance, publishes such an expression of opinion by M. de Brouckere, 'a militant Belgian Socialist.' He had been invited to deliver an address on 'Neutral Schools' to 'a recently organised society of teachers in Brussels, Belgium, composed exclusively of Socialists, and having as chief purpose the propagation of socialistic doctrines.' The speaker set forth (says *America*) to prove 'the flat impossibility of neutrality. . . . The orator affirmed the impossibility on two heads: to defend such a system is a vain dream, and in the supposition that the vain dream could be made a reality, its exponents would find themselves forced to close their schools. Neutral schools (he explained), so far from helping to spread the light of intelligence, must plunge their followers into abysmal darkness of ignorance. "For," he continued, "neutrality in the matter of education must have one of two meanings: Either it supposes that its devotees hold no positive and fixed opinions in all the questions of controversy of the day, or it simply forces them to banish them from their programmes of study, and to ignore such questions and to teach nothing that is in any way subject of discussion." M. de Brouckere, in a very effective analysis of neutrality, then proceeded to show how school training is radically impossible in either of the two suppositions.' The same paper (*America*, vol. II., p. 179) publishes the following opinion expressed in the course of an interview by Judge Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court: 'The consequence of the ardent desire for neutrality as between the various denominations, is that *the Government is taking a stand against religion, or at least that is how it works out in the end.* The result of the unfortunate situation is that at an age when children are having their character and mentality made up, they are not given any of the benefits of religion. The rising generation is thus losing religious training at the time it is most needed. Some method should be found by which religious instruction will be a part of the school system.'

Many Australian and New Zealand politicians and journalists have, no doubt, merely assimilated this foolish cry of 'neutrality,' partly because it is a good party catchword, partly because (for the unthinking) it is a convenient substitute for argument and proof, partly because they have not seriously adverted to the meaning of the term 'neutrality,' and partly because they have never attempted an analysis of the kind of dogmatism that (as already shown) is necessarily implied and involved in any system of public instruction which legislatively excludes religion from the schools. We may say of their unproven protestations of 'neutrality' what Lord Rosebery said of Tory Democracy: that it is 'an honest and unconscionable imposture.' In Victoria (Australia) and in New Zealand we are passing through the negatively atheistic phase of the secular system, which is based upon the necessarily implied dogmas set forth on page 41, and nowhere set aside. The secular system in France (as a legislative scheme) passed rapidly through this stage in the eighties. Owing to political and social circumstances, it will take Vic-

* Bishop Cleary's latest work, of which the above is an instalment, is procurable at all Catholic booksellers.



Before Deciding
Your New Car see
the 1911 Model
'DARRACQ'

Cheap, simple, economical and absolutely reliable.

For full particulars
write—

G. W. GUNSON, Criterion Garage, New Plymouth

Sole Taranaki Representative for Darracq & De Dion Cars.
Agent for Cadillac.

'Phone 375.

JUST ARRIVED I

NEW SUITINGS.

Latest Patterns.

..... FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

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

MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

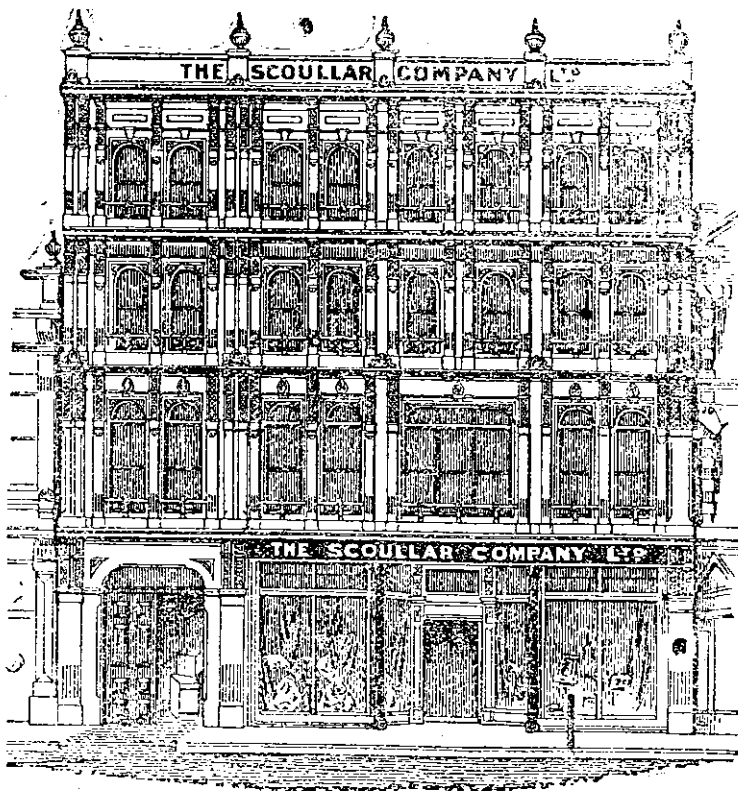
CLERICAL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

B. J. M. KEMP, Merchant Tailor - - -
- - - and Outfitter.
Corner Queen and Swanson streets, Auckland.

**Manufacturers
of
Artistic High
Class Furniture**

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

**urniture
Floorcoverings
Curtains
Household
Linens.
Ecclesiastical Furnishings
Speciality**



**Manufacturers
of
Artistic High
Class Furniture**

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

—THE—
SCOULLAR CO.
LIMITED,
Wellington

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

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

SLIGO BROS.,
MEMBERS DUNEDIN STOCK EXCHANGE.
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET.
STOCK & SHARE BROKERS, MINING EXPERTS.
Investment Stock a Speciality.
TELEGRAMS—'SLIGO, DUNEDIN.'

toria and New Zealand a longer time to pass this 'given point' and move (after France) into the second and third and fourth stages of the sure and logical progression from ignoring God in the school, on a dogmatic basis, to denying Him on a foundation of dogma. Professor Mackenzie's pamphlet is sufficient evidence that some, at least, of our New Zealand fellow-citizens deem that the time is opportune to place the defence of the secular system upon another foundation—a rationalistic, question-begging attack upon accepted and fundamental tenets of Christian faith. The professor calls this 'strict neutrality' (p. 11). He has learned his Gallic lesson well. And, no doubt, he goes on his 'strictly neutral' way rejoicing in the blessing of the *Evening Post* upon his 'valuable pamphlet.'

3. 'Undogmatic.'

3. The *Evening Post* asserts that the rigid exclusion of religion from the schools, by Act of Parliament, renders such schools 'undogmatic' in regard to religion.

Reply: (a) This assertion (letter No. 2) is not a statement of a Christian view of life, of its duties and its destiny. Much less is it a justification, on a Christian view of life, of that secular system which atheists and other unbelievers defend on an anti-Christian view of life. It is, therefore, irrelevant to this discussion. (b) The *Post's* assertion, furthermore, assumes what it is its duty to prove—namely, that the State has a moral right to eject religion from the place which it holds by immemorial prescriptive right, in education. (c) As a matter of hard fact, the secular system is as dogmatic as Mohammedanism. Here is one of the present writer's oft-repeated challenges to the *Evening Post*: 'Can you show how a body of legislators can kick religion out of the place it occupied in the schools, without at least implicitly asserting the following (among other) sectarian religious dogmas: (a) that religion has no necessary or rightful place in school training; (b) that all Christian history, teaching, and tradition, demanding the essential union of religion and education, are a vast blunder, a scholastic heresy; (c) that a majority of law-makers has a moral right to banish religion from the schools by Act of Parliament. Or can you show by what particular moral right, acknowledged by believing Christians, a professedly "neutral" State can impose the above-mentioned implied sectarian dogmas, with enforced taxation of dissidents, on the public schools?' To these challenges the *Post* has made no reply. In a very real sense, we have here the very condition which the *Post* (March 9) so strongly deprecates—namely, 'the State adopting a religion of its own.'

As suggested above, this fallacy of the *Evening Post* is based on the unproven suppositions that a system of public instruction can be 'undogmatic,' and that this 'undogmatism' is, somehow, an advantage in the matter of teaching. Both suppositions are absurdities, and imply a strange misconception of the meaning of the terms 'dogma' and 'dogmatic,' and of what is fundamentally involved in the function of teaching. The very assertion that our secular system is 'undogmatic' is itself, in a very real and accepted sense, a dogma. For 'dogma,' in English, means 'any settled opinion, conviction,' and not merely 'an authoritative religious doctrine'; and 'dogmatic' means: 'Employing, or characterised by, positive assertion; making statements without argument or evidence'; 'having the form of a simple and unqualified statement'; and 'pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dogma, or an authoritatively settled doctrine.' The very idea of teaching and education involves dogma. The function of teaching is to lead the pupil onward and upward to the recognition of more and more truths. The process is constructive and affirmative. And in imparting any truth—whether arithmetical, geographical, historical, or religious—the teacher is bound at every moment to recognise and obey, in his words, a rigid external authority—namely, the facts of the matter which he is communicating to his pupil. In other words, he has to express his truths as definite propositions, as 'settled opinions or convictions'—that

is, as dogmas; he has to proceed by way of 'positive assertion' and 'unqualified statement'—which means that he must be 'dogmatic.' The multiplication table is a litany of sharply outlined, definite dogmas. Only by somebody's 'positive assertion' and 'unqualified statement'—that is, by dogma—does the schoolboy, for instance, learn that five times nine are forty-five. Every such acquirement of knowledge is progress, in its kind; and so is every surrender, on the child's part, of erroneous private opinion to the new truths which dawn upon him in his toilsome way through arithmetic. And what is true of arithmetic is likewise true of geography and history and botany—and of those definite religious and moral truths which have created the Christian home and all that is best in our Christian civilisation. There is no mental or moral progress, no way to instruction or to education, but through dogma. At the first meeting of the Centenary of the National Society in London (March 23, 1911), Mr. Balfour said, in this connection: 'I do not care what it is about, all teaching that is worth anything is dogmatic teaching. If you are dealing with children—very often when you are dealing with people not children—you must teach them definite things. If I am rightly informed, the school of modern mathematicians have shown that the very foundations of mathematics are full of difficulties, full of great logical and speculative difficulties; but when you are teaching children the first four rules of arithmetic, you do not trouble them with the foundations of pure mathematics. You teach them arithmetic, and you teach them dogmatically. If you do not teach them dogmatically, you cannot teach them at all. If you are dealing only with the so-called "Cowper-Temple" religion, that must be taught dogmatically, or it will not be taught at all. If your teaching is to be teaching, it is teaching a definite proposition of things, and stating it dogmatically—for that is what dogma means—and there is really no escape from it.' Chesterton wisely says (*Heretics*, pp. 285-286) that 'the vice of the modern notion of mental progress is that it is always something concerned with the breaking of bonds, the effacing of boundaries, the casting away of dogmas. But if there be such a thing as mental growth, it must mean the growth into more and more definite convictions, into more and more dogmas. The human brain is a machine for coming to conclusions; if it cannot come to conclusions it is rusty. . . . Man can be defined as an animal that makes dogmas. As he piles doctrine on doctrine and conclusion on conclusion in the formation of some tremendous scheme of philosophy and religion, he is, in the only legitimate sense of which the expression is capable, becoming more and more human. When he drops one doctrine after another in a refined scepticism, when he declines to tie himself to a system, when he says that he has outgrown definitions, when he says that he disbelieves in finality, when, in his own imagination, he sits as God, holding no form of creed but contemplating all, then he is by that very process sinking slowly backwards into the vagueness of the vagrant animals and the unconsciousness of the grass. Trees have no dogmas. Turnips are singularly broad-minded.' In a more recent work (*What's Wrong with the World*) the same gifted author says (6th ed., p. 197): 'It is quaint that people talk of separating dogma from education. Dogma is actually the only thing that cannot be separated from education. It is education. A teacher who is not dogmatic is simply a teacher who is not teaching.' Elsewhere in the same work (p. 208) he declares that 'all educationists are utterly dogmatic and authoritarian.' And again (pp. 220-221): 'The true task of culture to-day is not a task of expansion, but very decidedly of selection—and rejection. The educationist must find a creed and teach it. Even if it be not a theological creed, it must still be as fastidious and as firm as theology. In short, it must be orthodox. . . . They say that nowadays the creeds are crumbling; I doubt it, but at least the sects are increasing; and education must now be sectarian education, merely for practical purposes. Out of all this throng of theories it must somehow select a theory; out of all these thundering voices it must manage to

F. J. JONES

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. DIRECT IMPORTER OF MARBLE
OPP. POST OFFICE, FEILDING.

A Large Selection of Marble and Granite Memorials always in Stock.
Concrete Walls, Iron Fences, and every class of Cemetery Work
executed at Lowest Charges.

Workmanship and Material Guaranteed.

FURNITURE.

YOU ASK THE QUESTION . . .

"What is Good Furniture?"

Our Stock gives the Answer, and clinches the difficulty of

Where to Buy at Lowest Rates.

AITKEN & EVANS

BEST VALUE HOUSE FURNISHERS,
KIMBOLTON ROAD, FEILDING.

GLASSES THAT ARE RIGHT PRESERVE THE SIGHT

If there is a hint or sign of strain--
if there is headache or pain about the
eyes--if there is dimness or blurred
vision, you cannot and do not see as
well as you might.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR SIGHT.
The future requires it and needs it
most.

We are **CONSULTING AND PRAC-
TICAL OPTICIANS**, and as such are
at your service.

Let us advise you what is best for
the eyes.

F. & R. CAMPBELL

CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
FEILDING.

There is no doubt about it
—The—

"OSBORNE"

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

The Supreme Point about the

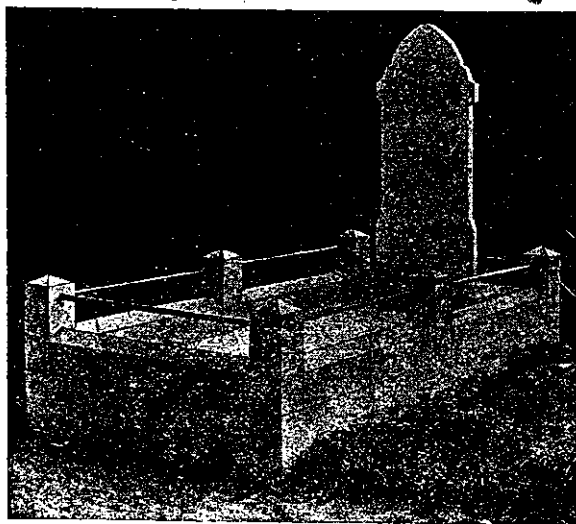
"OSBORNE" SUITS

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

CLERICAL WORK Our Specialty.
LADIES' COSTUMES.

H. OSBORNE & CO,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS
170 CUBA ST. - WELLINGTON.



T. G. Hoar

MONUMENTAL &
ARTISTIC
SCULPTOR,
MASTERTON

Monuments erected and
no Payment required before
completion.

Write for Designs.
Best Material.
Lowest Prices.

To the Residents of Thorndon, Kel-
burne, Creswick, Northland, and
Karori.

W. C. Hampton

BUTCHER,
TINAKORI ROAD,
WELLINGTON,

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

At Lowest Prices. Small Goods a
Specialty.

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

W. URQUHART

THE POPULAR CASH DRAPER,
157, 159 RIDDIFORD ST., NEWTOWN.

Our Goods the Best!
Our Prices the Cheapest!!
Buy Right Here!!!

Telephone 3064.

THE ROTHERHAM WATCH

Is so well known that a description
appears unnecessary.
Sufficient to say that it is among the
very best manufactured at the present
time.

Price, £4 and £4 4s.

Post Free anywhere.

Two Years Guarantee with each Watch.

C. H. GAUSTAD

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
DANNEVIRKE.

J. H. URRY

Tailor and Mercer

Cr. JACKSON ST., PETONE AVEN.

Petone.

Caterer for High-class Tailoring and
Mercery.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

hear a voice; out of all this awful and aching battle of blinding lights, without one shadow to give shape to them, it must manage somehow to trace and to track a star.'

(To be continued.)

THE IRISH ENVOYS

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF IN WELLINGTON

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

The Irish envoys—Messrs. Donovan, Hazleton, and Redmond—who have been touring New Zealand on behalf of the Home Rule campaign fund, were farewelled last night by the Wellington branches of the Hibernian Society. The proceedings took the form of a dinner at the municipal Concert Chamber, which was attended by about four hundred male and female members, together with his Grace Archbishop Redwood, the Acting-Prime Minister (Sir James Carroll), Sir Arthur Guinness (Speaker of the House of Representatives), Dr. Cahill (chairman of the reception committee), Mr. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G. (treasurer of the fund), Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial), Very Rev. Father O'Shea (Vicar-General), Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M. (Rector of St. Patrick's College), Rev. Fathers Hickson, Venning, and O'Reilly, Councillors Fletcher and Hindmarsh, Dr. Izard, and Dr. McEvedy.

Bro. J. W. Callaghan (District Deputy) presided, and proposed the toast of 'The Pope and the King.'

Bro. H. McKeown proposed the toast of 'Ireland a Nation.'

Replying to the toast, Mr. J. T. Donovan, who was most cordially received, said he and his colleagues would not forget the kindly, warm, and generous hearts of the people of New Zealand, who were sending them back with the magnificent tribute of close on £10,000 to enable them to carry on the Home Rule campaign. At last they had touched the heart and the conscience of the British democracy, and they believed that at least 90 per cent. of the people in the British Empire were favorable to the demand of the Irish for a measure of national autonomy. The envoys, he added, had spoken at 73 meetings in New Zealand, attended by not merely Irish men and women, but by all creeds and all classes. They had succeeded in breaking down prejudices, in removing doubts, in elucidating the question as he believed it had never yet been put before the public of New Zealand. We thank you in New Zealand for all you have done to enable a poor struggling people to obtain their national rights. In conclusion, he made special reference to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Martin Kennedy, the organiser of the tour and treasurer of the fund.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald proposed the toast of 'The Parliament of New Zealand,' coupled with the name of Sir James Carroll.

Sir James Carroll acknowledged first of all his cordial reception, and excused himself from speaking on such a dry subject as Parliament. There were weak parts of the British Constitution, he said. The edifice had stood too long, and its pillars were decaying here and there. In our small way we must try to think out the method of renovation of that national edifice, and the strengthening of its pillars. And where were the pillars? The outer ramparts had been fortified, but not sufficient consideration had been paid to the inner building. Not only did this affect England, but it affected Ireland and the dependencies of the United Kingdom. He firmly believed that unless there was reconstruction at the seat of Empire disasters would follow. There would be disruption, not through granting Ireland Home Rule, but through failing to grant it. The greatest struggle that had occurred in Great Britain since the days of Cromwell was the fight for liberty, expressed by the democratic forces of the people knocking at the doors of Parliament and asking for freedom to exercise their national rights. Other nations would follow, but Ireland was first by seniority. Scotland must come in her turn. It was impossible, from a purely business point of view, to carry on the Empire's work any longer by the present me-

thod. Just imagine 650 members in the House of Commons. Why, they hadn't even sitting room; they hadn't speaking room. The spirit of democracy was growing, and would grow in this federal age, and if we were to preserve our Constitution in most of its excellent parts, we must strengthen the weak parts to make them strong, solid, and lasting. The envoys could tell their kinsmen that they had found the people of New Zealand true to the sentiment of freedom—true to Ireland's cause. For Ireland's day was coming, in the near future, he hoped, and the Empire would be strengthened by Ireland getting Home Rule.

Dr. Cahill proposed the toast of the 'Irish National Party,' making reference to the wrongs the nation had suffered and the gallant fight put up by the Nationalist Party—a fight without parallel in history.

The chairman then presented the envoys with a beautifully framed and illuminated address as a token of esteem from the Wellington branches of the Hibernian Society. The illumination and engrossing was kindly done for the Society by Rev. Mother Smith and Rev. Mother Dillon, of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Island Bay. At the top of the address was painted the Society's emblem, and to the left a figure of St. Patrick driving out the snakes from Ireland, a scene of Killarney, Mt Egmont, Mitre Peak (Milford Sound), with figures of the New Zealand native bird (the kiwi); all these pictures being entwined with the shamrock and New Zealand native ferns and flowers. The following is the text of

The Address.

'Dear Friends,—We the members of the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society of Wellington, New Zealand, desire to extend to you a very hearty welcome. We welcome you as fellow-Irishmen—as envoys of the Irish Nationalist Party under the leadership of Mr. John E. Redmond. We desire to express our deep appreciation of, and gratitude for, the splendid and whole-souled work of the party which you so worthily represent. We trust that your mission in Australia will be a complete success and that as a result the party will be better enabled to fight on until that goal has been reached—when Ireland will have her own Parliament, when she will enjoy what her descendants are enjoying in New Zealand—self-government. We sincerely hope that the time of announcing this happy order of things will not be far distant, that we shall soon have occasion to rejoice in Ireland's prosperity and happiness, to see the tide of emigration stemmed, and Ireland a nation once again. As members of a Society that will ever cherish the memory of Ireland, the Land of Saints and Scholars, you can always rely on us to do our very utmost to aid and assist you to attain the end for which you are now and have been for years consistently and nobly striving. We trust that the material help and encouragement given in the United States of America to the cause, and also the success that has attended your efforts here, and what we confidently expect for you in Australia, will spur on and give a fresh impetus to the party to make further efforts to fight for the liberty of our people. Remember, you not only have the people of Ireland to support you, but Irishmen all the world over—Irishmen who have been compelled to leave the land of their birth through the present conditions of Ireland under English rule. Therefore, be courageous, persevere in the fight, right and justice will in the end conquer, and the millions of Ireland's sons scattered all over the world will rejoice and ever cherish the memory of her noble and self-sacrificing patriots. As it is the eve of your departure from New Zealand, we desire to wish you an affectionate farewell and God speed.

'Signed on behalf of the members—

J. W. CALLAGHAN (District Deputy).

J. J. L. BURKE (President Newtown Branch).

C. J. McERLEAN (President Newtown Branch).

C. A. SEYMOUR (President Hutt Branch).

L. SWAN (President Thorndon Branch).

F. MCCARTHY (President Petone Branch).

F. O'FLAHERTY (President Ladies' Branch).

P. D. HOSKINS (Secretary Wellington Branch).

The chairman also read a farewell message sent through the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. from

HEPWORTH'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT

Are You using
**HEPWORTH'S
LINIMENT?**

A Sterling Remedy for all
Aches and Pains. An old and
tried application.
Get a bottle now, and prove
it.

1/6—per bottle—2/6
4d extra postage.

H. HEWORTH,
CHEMIST (By Exam.),
PALMERSTON NORTH.



H. SPEAR, M.P.O.C.,
Dr. of Optics, Phil., U.S.A.
EYE-SIGHT SPECIALIST,
7 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON

**JOHN
BULL
SAYS
THAT**

**AMBER
TIPS**

**IS A CREDIT
TO THE
DOMINION.**

**Devote some part of your Winter Evenings to
learning how to play some instrument!**

The Auto-Harp is a delightful instrument for Girls and Ladies.
It is easy to play, and its music is sweet and harmonious.

No. 10—Imitation Rosewood, 6 bars, 24 strings—21/-
No. 11—Imitation Rosewood, superior quality, 6 bars, 26 strings—25/-
Also No. 2 (3 bars), 10/6. No. 3 (6 bars), 14/- No. 4 (6 bars), 15/6.
Each Auto-Harp is in Cardboard-box, with Tuning Key, Plectrum,
and Tutor.

The Accordion is the instrument for Boys and Men! One soon
earns to play it, and, like the Auto-Harp, it is easily carried about.

The following are of high musical quality and beautiful tone:—

No. 1563—4½ by 9½ inches, Black Polished Case, 2 Stops, 2 sets
of Reeds, 7/6

No. 591—5½ by 10, Ebonised Case, 2 Stops, 2 sets Extra Broad
Reeds, 12/6

No. 926—5½ by 10, Ebonised Case, 2 Stops, with Steel Reeds, 18/6

No. 350—Begg's "Special." The Best Value in the Dominion!
Rich Organ Tone with Genuine Steel Reeds, 4 Stops, 40
Sets, equal to 80 Reeds, 30/-

The "Imperial."—A magnificent Instrument, same description
and size as No. 350. Extra strong and wonderfully perfect,
50/-

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

CLARENDON HOTEL

CHRISTCHURCH
(Corner of Worcester Street and Oxford
Terrace).

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

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

TERMS MODERATE.

G  B.

CASSIDY AND CO.
TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL MAIL
COACHES.

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

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

A. McILVRIDE

**Funeral Furnisher and
Embalmer**

LOWER HUTT

(Near Railway Station).

Coffins and Caskets Furnished and
polished in any design.

First-class Workmanship Guaranteed.

Orders carried out under personal
supervision.

A Splendid Assortment of Artificial
Wreaths always on hand.

TELEPHONE: CUDBY BROS.

THE LATEST TABLET PUBLICA- TION.

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

Bro. F. J. Doolan (District Deputy), North Canterbury, on behalf of the branches in that district.

Mr. Hazleton, in responding to the toast, said he was coming back again to New Zealand, and after the kindness, consideration, and hospitality they had received, he thought he could say that he would be coming amongst friends. When he did come it would be on a holiday, after an Irish Parliament met at College Green. He desired to thank all those who had so largely contributed towards the success of their mission, particularly Mr. Martin Kennedy, the reception committee, and the Hibernian Society, and the ladies, for whose presence in such large numbers at their various meetings the envoys were exceedingly grateful. He also wished to express his appreciation of the newspaper press of New Zealand, which had exhibited, with one or two exceptions, which did not count, a spirit of toleration and broadmindedness, and fair play and justice. In his opinion, not merely had the press supported them in the most outstanding and splendid manner, but they ought to be proud of the press of New Zealand. It was a credit to the country and to the people of New Zealand. The speaker also thanked the public men of New Zealand for the sympathy they had exhibited, and in this connection spoke feelingly of the loss New Zealand had sustained by the death of Mr. T. E. Taylor, who had boldly advocated the cause of Home Rule at the Christchurch meeting. We will carry back the message to our Irish people that New Zealand stands to-day where it always stood, behind John Redmond, the Irish Party, and the Irish people, in their struggle for self-government.

Mr. W. A. Redmond also responded to this toast, and in a vigorous speech thanked the people of New Zealand for the kindness extended to them. He said he could find no English word to describe the spontaneity and extraordinary enthusiasm, support, and allegiance that they had given to the Irish Party. He thanked the Hibernian Society for the magnificent reception given them that evening, and reminded them that his uncle, Mr. William Redmond, was a very prominent member of their sister organisation, the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Ireland. In concluding Mr. Redmond thanked Mr. Martin Kennedy for the great work he had done for the Irish Nationalist Party.

Mr. Martin Kennedy was cordially welcomed in rising to propose the toast 'The Hierarchy and Clergy of New Zealand.' In moving the toast he paid a high tribute to the clergy for the part they had played in securing the success of the mission of the envoys.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, in replying, said there were no more ardent Home Rulers in the world than the clergy of New Zealand, which was not composed entirely of Irishmen, but contained representatives of other parts of the Empire, all imbued with the same opinion and with the same sympathy for the cause which the envoys represented.

Bro. W. J. Feeney proposed the toast of 'The Ladies,' which was responded to by Sister K. Robinson (past president of the ladies' branch).

Bro. E. J. Fitzgibbon, LL.B., proposed the toast of 'The Press,' which Mr. Reeves of the *Evening Post* responded to.

In conclusion Mr. Hazleton asked Bro. Callaghan to leave the chair and requested the Hon. Sir Arthur Guinness to fill the vacancy whilst he moved a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman (Bro. J. W. Callaghan), the secretary to the reception committee (Bro. J. J. L. Burke), and the secretary of the banquet committee (Bro. P. D. Hoskins). The motion was seconded by Councillor Fletcher. On his rising to put the motion Sir Arthur was enthusiastically received, and he declared the motion carried by acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated with the singing of 'God Save Ireland' and the 'National Anthem.'

During the evening the proceedings, which were throughout of an enthusiastic description, were diversified by a pleasant concert programme, contributed to by Mr. J. F. Carr, Miss Rose Segrief, Mr. P. L. Minifie, Mr. D. J. Kenny, Sister Maureen Griffin, and Mr. R. Sievers.

MANAIA.

A feature of Monday's meeting was the brilliant speech of Father Bergin, the youthful pastor of Manaia. How proud his people are of him! During the progress of his fine speech the face of his predecessor in the Manaia parish was a study in wonder and delight.

The *Waimate Witness* gives a full and appreciative report of the meeting, publishing the speeches of Mr. A. H. Christie (chairman of the Town Board), who occupied the chair, Mr. D. M. Scott, Mr. John Hunt (ex-Mayor), Mr. Stevenson, and the Rev. Mr. Stent (Anglican).

Mr. Redmond (the *Witness* continued) could not say how much they valued the literary speech and the fine sentiments of Mr. Stent. He was the best type of an Englishman, and he was the kind of man who helped to keep the Empire going in the over-seas Dominion.

At the conclusion of the public meeting a banquet was held in the supper room of the Town Hall, at which about one hundred people attended. There was a very fine programme, and some excellent speeches were delivered; indeed, the delegates were generally considered to have been heard to better purpose in this kind of unrehearsed speaking than they were in the early part of the evening. Amongst the speeches at the supper that of Father Power was, as usual, transcendent and stood out above everything else. He was the poet-orator, and his name at once elicited most enthusiastic applause. He was touched beyond expression by the reception he had received from his old parishioners, and he made no secret of the fact that he was proud that their old mutual love, which nothing in the past was able to diminish, was unaffected by absence. The outburst of applause which had greeted him that night was hitherto unexampled in his life, and was, he said, a magnificent testimony of the sterling worth of the fine men of the plains, for whom he held such a warm corner in his heart. At the conclusion of a splendid oration, mingled with most amusing anecdotes, there were cries of 'Bravo, Dungarvan,' and Mr. Redmond said, in some after remarks that Waterford had in Father Power an orator who maintained the finest traditions of the city from which the greatest of all Irish orators had come, Thomas Francis Meagher.

Rev. Father Bergin delivered a fine oration; Mr. D. J. Hughes also delivered a racy and clever speech, and Messrs. Brown (Okaiawa), P. Hammonds, and A. Franklin also gave addresses, and Mr. Byrne, of the *Waimate Witness*, spoke learnedly and eloquently on 'Irish Patriots, Past and Present.'

Speeches were also delivered by Rev. Father Duffy and Rev. Father Eccleton (St. Patrick's College). The toast of the 'Press' was responded to by Mr. Byrne of the *Witness*, and Mr. Williams of the *Star*, this concluding a function which will be long remembered by the people of Manaia.

OBITUARY

MR. P. D. O'CONNOR, TE AWAMUTU.

The remains of the late Patrick Daniel O'Connor (writes our Auckland correspondent) were interred in the Waikaraka cemetery, Onehunga, Very Rev. Father Mahoney officiating. The four brothers of the deceased acted as pall-bearers. Many residents of Te Awamutu and surrounding districts, including Rev. Father Tormey, at one time in charge of this parish, were present to pay their last tribute to the memory of one whose death has caused a gap that will be hard to fill. The late Mr. O'Connor arrived in Dunedin from Ireland in 1868, leaving immediately for the West Coast goldfields, where he followed mining for two or three years, when he, with his brother John, left for Gul-gong, N.S.W. The two brothers were inseparable right up to the time of John's death a few months ago. From Gul-gong they went to the Palmer River rush in Queensland. There they took up big contracts on the Queensland Downs water-finding and dam-building. With the introduction of artesian boring, but probably more on account of failing health, the O'Connor brothers returned to New Zealand in 1892, and settled in Te Awamutu.—R.I.P.

Pianos



Organs

ALLISON

The Great English Piano

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

FROM £35 CASH or 21/5 MONTHLY.

SOLE NEW ZEALAND AGENTS:

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

191 Queen St. Auckland.

QUALITY A CERTAINTY!

QUALITY is a Certainty in our Men's Hats; that is why we are building up such a Solid Business.

Some men do not realise that a Hat should Fit as comfortably as a Coat or a Shoe.

We Study COMFORT, FASHION, and DURABILITY.
Our Hats are EASY TO BUY and EASY TO WEAR.

All the Latest Styles in STRAW AND FELT HATS for the Season.

W. HORNIG & CO.
Men's Popular Outfitters,
160 CUBA STREET
(Opposite Godbers, WELLINGTON).



Under Vice-Regal Patronage.

DAVIS & CLATER

THE RELIABLE MEN'S MERCERS, HATTERS,
HOSIERS.

SHIRT MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
216 LAMBTON QUAY - WELLINGTON.

N.B.—Ladies' Blouses and Skirts Made to Order.
Clerical Orders Receive Special Attention.

SEND TO

GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.

The Big Store Karangahape Road
AUCKLAND-

FOR LACES

Imit. Torchon Laces, 1 1/2 in. wide—8d doz.
Imit. Torchon Laces, 2 to 2 1/2 in wide—10 1/2 d and 1/- doz.
Imit. Torchon Laces, 3 in wide—1/3 and 1/6 doz.
Imit. Torchon Laces, 4 in. wide—1/11 doz.
Linen Finished Insert., 3 in to 5 in wide—2 1/2 d yard
B.B. Torchon Laces, 1 in to 3 in wide—2 1/2 d, 3 1/2 d, 4 1/2 d,
5d, 5 1/2 d, and 6 1/2 d yard

B.B. Torchon Laces, 3 1/2 in to 5 in wide—4 1/2 d, 5 1/2 d, 6 1/2 d,
7 1/2 d, 8 1/2 d, 9 1/2 d yard.
Real Linen Torchon Laces (Hand Made), 1/2 in to 2 in
wide—3 1/2 d, 4 1/2 d, 5 1/2 d, 6 1/2 d, and 8 1/2 d yard.
Real Linen Torchon Laces (Hand Made), 2 1/2 in to 4 in
wide—7 1/2 d, 8 1/2 d, 9 1/2 d, 10 1/2 d, 1/-, 1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/6,
and 1/8 yard.
Real Linen Torchon Laces (Hand Made), 4 1/2 in to 6 in
wide—1/4, 1/6 1/2, 1/9, 1/11, 2/4, 2/6, and 2/11
yard.

Maltese Ties—2/4, 2/11 1/2, 3/11, 4/11, 5/6, 6/4, 8/4
9/8, 11/4, and 14/4 each
Wide Maltese Scarves—25/-, 30/-, 35/-, 45/-, 55/-,
65/-, 75/-, 85/-, £5/5/-, to £6/10/- each
Cream Spanish Lace Scarves—10/11, 12/11, 13/11,
14/11, 15/-, and 17/6 each.
Black Spanish Lace Scarves—10/11, 15/-, 19/11, 28/-,
30/-, and 36/- each

Chiffon Scarves (All Shades)—4/6 each.
Tosea Net Scarves: Black, White, and Cream—6/11
and 7/11 each
Veilings in All Shades—2d yard
Beaded Nets in All Shades—10 1/2 d yard.

Samples sent to any place in N.Z.
Postage paid to any town in N.Z.

Current Topics

Hooliganism in High Places

If it be true—as an old writer so long ago observed—that ‘manners makyth man,’ Lord Hugh Cecil, Viscount Castlereagh, and the others associated with them in insulting Mr. Asquith and in creating the disorder in the House of Commons last week, must be accounted poor specimens of manhood. Not a single extenuating circumstance can be pleaded in their behalf. Outbursts of such a sort are understandable—and perhaps to some extent excusable—under the influence of sudden excitement or of some unexpected provocation; but in this case the outrage was gratuitous and unprovoked, and was planned and organised deliberately, in cold blood. Nor was there, from any point of view, any sort of redeeming feature about the display. There was neither cleverness, wit, nor point in the verbal missiles heaved at Mr. Asquith—nothing whatever to lift the exhibition above the level of bare, bald, brainless hooliganism. It was simply—as Mr. Birrell aptly described it—‘a cold-blooded, well-organised orgy of stupidity and ruffianism.’ At such a time, when the peers are, in a very critical sense, on their trial, the sight of a noble lord behaving like a sort of Parliamentary Bill Sykes is a spectacle for gods and men. There is a remedy—a very plebeian one—for ill-mannered lawlessness of that sort; and if there are any further ‘scenes’ by these scions of the nobility it may yet have to be invoked. It is indicated in the following sentence from that courtly English gentleman, Dean Hole: ‘The most devoted admirers of Sir Robert Peel would not venture to assert that in his wonderful prescience he foresaw a time when the mutual courtesies which always prevail among gentlemen would be ignored in the House of Commons, but they certainly may say of him that he provided the remedy, the only remedy, for this disgraceful rowdyism when he instituted the new police.’

The Revolt in Albania

The cable message which appeared in the daily papers the other day to the effect that Albanian women who did not flee to Montenegro were being outraged and beaten, and in some instances afterwards burned to death—the victims in several cases being nuns—goes to show that the young Turks are carrying out to the full the policy of ‘thorough’ which it was intimated some time ago they intended to adopt in dealing with the present insurrection. The revolt in Albania—a north-western province of Turkey, bordering on the independent State of Montenegro—has been going on for four or five months; but it is less than two months ago since the Mirdite tribe, the most powerful in Albania, took up arms and joined in the rising. According to the *Times* correspondent at Cettigne, they are able to place 10,000 armed men in the field. They occupy an almost inaccessible mountain district, and for centuries have maintained their independence, defying every effort of the Turks to subdue them, as they in former days defied the Roman emperors. The tribe are all Catholics. It would appear that their leaders, civil and religious, have counselled submission, and have done their best to hold the tribe back, but without success. Commenting upon the message from Cettigne, *The Times* says: ‘The Mirdites are much the largest of the Albanian tribes, and, unlike their neighbours, they are all of one religious faith, a circumstance which presumably adds to their internal cohesion. They are all Roman Catholics, and, like the Roman Catholics of Albania, they stand under the religious protectorate of Austria-Hungary.’

There is nothing in the demands of the Albanians which might not have been made the subject of reasonable discussion and negotiation; and with any sort of decent government there would have been no need for any revolt at all. According to a summary in the *Saturday Review* all the Albanians asked for was that (i.) Their local journals should not be subject to Turkish

supervision; (ii.) Albanian schools should be conducted by natives in the native tongue; (iii.) taxes raised in Albania should be expended in local administration. The situation is more serious for Turkey than at first sight appears. ‘Montenegro,’ says the *London Chronicle*, ‘is watching, wholly sympathetic with Albania; behind Montenegro is Italy, at heart equally sympathetic. But Italy is the ally of Austria, and by the side of Austria, in any emergency, is Germany “in shining armour.”’ The Austrian and German semi-official Press have counselled the Young Turks to come to terms; and the Austrian Press in particular are unanimous in demanding that something shall be done to prevent the Albanians from being overpowered. The general Austrian point of view is thus expressed in a Vienna paper: ‘In virtue of our protectorate Count Aehrenthal must lay before the Porte a positive programme of reform—for instance, the autonomy of Northern Albania under a vali; the permission to bear arms; freedom from taxation and from military service; the appointment of Christian officials; liberty of language and worship; and, above all, the cessation of the campaign. This he must demand and obtain, and that rapidly and strikingly; not in order to preserve European Turkey, which is the concern of the Turks themselves, but in order to preserve our influence over the Christian races of European Turkey.’ The Turkish forces have had some slight measure of success; but they show no disposition to push on with serious fighting along the Montenegrin frontier. If the struggle should be continued, it seems certain that Austria will intervene.

The ‘Outlook’ on Catholic Literature

Apropos of the mouth-filling overtures regarding *Ne Temere* which are to be launched at the Presbyterian General Assembly in November, our Dunedin Presbyterian contemporary, the *Outlook*, sanely and sensibly remarks that while overturing is well enough in its way, and while protection against the ‘Catholic invasion’—whatever that mysterious phrase may mean—should be ‘sedulously agitated for,’ the ‘Assembly would, nevertheless, be doing a much more practical service to Presbyterianism if it would ‘awake to the necessity for the right sort of literature being placed in the hands of the people’; and, in particular, if it would make a determined effort to circulate its own paper. In this connection, our contemporary is honest enough to pay to our present-day Catholic writers a tribute as thoughtful as it is true—a tribute, moreover, which carries added weight from the fact that the present editor of the *Outlook* is one of the best-informed and most competent authorities in the Dominion on all questions connected with general literature.

Our readers will thank us for quoting our contemporary in full. ‘This “simple faith in God and in his Saviour,” together with a sense “of death, of sin, of eternity, of salvation,”’ he writes in the issue of July 18, ‘is noticeably absent in the literature of the present day. Many of the most-quoted writers adopt a frankly pagan attitude to life, others are notoriously materialistic, and the only approach to the religious impulse to be found in modern first-class fiction consists in an attempt to solve the mysteries of a future life by dangerous dabbings in spiritualism and occultism. To all this, however, there is a notable exception—namely, in the case of the rapidly-growing army of Catholic men and women of letters. It is several years since Canon Sheehan—who ranks with Dr. William Barry as Catholic critic and litterateur of note—wrote these words: “I believe that we have not yet fully recognised the vast importance of literature as a means of conveying Catholic truth to the world”; but within the last decade the recognition has been amply made. The number of prominent modern writers who have embraced the Catholic faith is certainly surprising. Hilaire Belloc and G. K. Chesterton, counted among the most cleverest men in London, and indubitably among the most widely read, are both Catholics; and in their essays, stories, and articles adopt the Catholic standpoint. Francis Thompson, whose

poetry since his death is having considerable vogue, and whose prose writings rival those of De Quincey in their exquisite form, was a devout Catholic; and when we come to the novelists the Catholic Church can claim Lucas Malet, Marion Crawford, Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), and Father Hugh Benson, to mention only a few among many. It is obvious that this continued output of the best literature—we use the adjective, of course, from the standpoint of style,—imbued with Catholic ideals, and filled with the Catholic spirit, must all the while be influencing the public conscience, more especially as the non-Catholic literature of the age is neo-pagan in its tendency, if not absolutely materialistic. In face of these facts the apathy of the average Protestant as to the value and influence of literature is absolutely appalling. One of the Popes of Rome once declared, "A good Catholic paper is a mission in each parish," while another Catholic writer has conjectured that if St. Paul were living to-day he would probably be a journalist. Thus while every possible barrier against the Catholic invasion which the Legislature can be persuaded to erect should be sedulously agitated for, yet it is impossible to disguise the fact that the current of literature will speedily undermine all purely legislative barriers. The Protestant Church, and especially the Presbyterian Church, must awake to the necessity for the right sort of literature being placed in the hands of the people. To cite a case in point, the circulation of the *Outlook*, proportionately to the strength of Presbyterianism in the Dominion, is a shame and a reproach. And while overturing the General Assembly is well enough in its way, a determined effort to circulate the *Outlook* would go a great deal further. We would be glad to be able to hope that our contemporary's homily might bear fruit; but the leading spirits of the Assembly are much more likely, we imagine, to take advantage of the opportunity to let loose wild whirling words against 'Rome' than to descend to the practical, but much more prosaic work of promoting the circulation of Christian literature.

A German Temperance Programme

It would be a pity if the vehemence with which legislative prohibition is nowadays preached as the one and only solution of the drink problem were allowed to over-shadow the value of moral suasion in bringing about reform, and the value also of the virtue of true temperance and self-control. There is a widespread conviction amongst many earnest thinkers on the drink question that if the tyranny of certain social customs could be overcome—and, in particular, of that known as 'shouting' or 'treating'—an enormous advance in the crusade against intemperance would be made. Acting on this belief, temperance advocates in Ireland established some few years ago an 'Anti-treating League,' which is admittedly effecting a very notable measure of good. As we learn from *Current Literature*, German temperance reformers are now adopting the same principle, and are following on similar lines. 'The positive demand of the German abstainers,' says the English journal, 'is not that drinking shall be forbidden by law, but that "compulsory" drinking, the so-called *Trinkzwang*, shall be done away with by common consent. The cry is: "You shall not be compelled to drink by social custom, and we appeal to your reason to become a total abstainer." The social compulsion to drink, which exists in this country in a mild form only, holds tyrannical sway in Germany. Festive occasions without libations are unthinkable to the German mind. There also exists the conventional obligation to order alcoholic beverages with one's meals. In fact, most restaurants exact a cash penalty from teetotallers with each meal.'

"Drinking not Compulsory." This inscription at the entrance to German branches of the Young Men's Christian Association illustrates the German attitude of "moral suasion," as opposed to prohibition, in dealing with the drink problem. While America attempts to restrain by law, Germany prefers to exercise moral

suasion. The matter is put up to the individual conscience. Instead of a legal and political, we have a hygienic and ethical question solely. The German advocate of temperance distinctly discountenances the idea of compulsion. "Everywhere," we read in the pamphlet of the Imperial Statistical Bureau, "experience has shown that the abuse of alcohol can be most effectively combated not by coercive measures, but by those educational means which act as preventives." There is a clear distinction drawn between temperance and legal restriction.'

Current Literature then gives the practical programme of reform now being promoted by temperance advocates in Germany. 'Even the total abstainers in Germany,' it says, 'are not advocates of prohibition. They aim chiefly to enlighten the public, particularly the young. They advocate temperance instruction in the schools, the exclusion of children from the use of alcohol, abstention from the use of intoxicants at business meetings, the substitution of money for drinks where trade customs require the latter (as in breweries), the abolition of "compulsory" drinking customs, and the abolition of "treating." That commends itself as a safe and sensible programme; a programme that is as well suited to the needs of these new countries as it is to those of older lands; a programme in which all sections of the community—Prohibitionists and State-Controllers, total abstainers and 'moderates'—could heartily unite.

Sleeping in Church

There are those who hold that the responsibility for the occasional cases of slumbering in church cannot fairly be confined to the pew; and Henry Ward Beecher went so far as to instruct his deacons that if they ever saw a member of the congregation sleeping during the sermon they were to go at once and shake—the preacher. Certainly if the preacher himself is half asleep and persists in speaking in a perpetual monotone, he will inevitably produce the soporific effect described in the parody on Gray's well-known lines:—

'Now fades the glimmering subject from the sight,
And all the air a sleepy stillness holds,
Save where the parson hums his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the slumbering folds.'

Various devices have been tried, or suggested, by preachers to arrest the 'sleeping sickness' which occasionally attacks a whole congregation. We have read of a Scottish minister, of the old school, who recommended an old lady in his congregation to take snuff in order to keep from dosing; but the old lady got even by retorting that if he 'would pit a little mair snuff into his sairmon' she would be awake enough. Mr. Spurgeon tells of a minister, who, seeing that the people would sleep, calmly sat down and observed, 'I saw you were all resting, and I thought I would rest too.' And it is related of Andrew Fuller that on one occasion he had barely commenced a sermon when he saw the people going to sleep. Whereupon he paused for a moment, and then called out, 'Friends, friends, friends, this won't do. I have thought sometimes when you were asleep that it was my fault, but now you are asleep before I begin, and it must be your fault. So wake up and give me an opportunity of doing you some good.'

But these were mildness itself compared to the method adopted by a Kentucky preacher the other day for securing proper attention to his discourse. We give the facts as reported in the *North West Review* (Winnipeg), of May 6:—'Dr. H. H. Crossfield, president of Transylvania University, Kentucky, was greatly annoyed during a sermon last night at a series of revivals he is holding at the First Christian Church by two of the brethren who had fallen asleep because of unusual exertion during the day. After calling attention to the fact that he was listened to most attentively by all but the two, the doctor noticed that one of the transgressors, evidently a light sleeper, was aroused.

The other, however, sitting in the next to the front pew, was not awakened by such a soft rebuke. The Kentucky person could stand it no longer. Keeping right on with the sermon, he shied a song book at the sleeper. One book followed another until the audience was in a titter, but the tired man simply opened his eyes for a moment and shifting his position from full face to profile, slept right on until the benediction without apparent interruption. Who would not envy such a gift of sleep?

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT MISFORTUNES OF FRANCE AND THEIR REMEDIES

There is a great difference of opinion just now regarding the causes of the present national misfortunes of France. It is well to learn what certain Frenchmen, who seem to thoroughly understand their country, think on the matter. Among such competent authorities we may reckon Monsieur Louis Dufay, of Dijon, a former professor of history. In a most interesting essay he gives his views upon the present misfortunes and their remedies. After stating what he deems the basic causes of the misfortunes, he points out their remedies and adds a brief summary of the reasons that lead to the hope of his country's recovery.

The national misfortunes of France, in his opinion, are epitomised in one: the total or partial dechristianisation of vast numbers of French men and women; all the other woes spring from this one, or by it are greatly aggravated.

The causes why the French nation was incapable of receiving in the 19th century that deep rechristianisation rendered necessary by the preceding century and by the Revolution, are reducible to three, which indeed are paramount, for without their existence as obstacles or morbid causes, what remained of Christianity in France after the Revolution would have been a sufficient leaven to quicken and restore the Catholic religion.

These obstacles or morbid causes are—(1) The insufficient action of the Church in France consequent on the demi-servitude organised by the Concordat of 1802 and the Organic Articles imposed by Bonaparte on Pope Pius VII.;

(2) The insufficiency of the Christian spirit on the education of youth consequent on the monopoly and excessive privileges of the University of France, under successive Governments unconsciously unfavorable, or more or less hostile to religion;

(3) The tardy, insufficient and ephemeral Christianisation of children who, since the Concordat, hardly got any catechetical instruction before the age of nine, hardly went to Communion before that age, and after a brief formation of two or three half-years, had no serious likelihood of being able to persevere in a Christian life, at the age of early manhood and womanhood when the passions are so strong.

Prior to the Revolution, the political and religious Cæsarism of Royalty, the Gallicanism of the bishops, the Jansenism of the clergy and the magistracy, by hampering the teaching of the Popes, by lessening the spirit of faith and the frequentation of the Sacraments, paved the way to that philosophical Rationalism which ended in the civil or schismatical Constitution of the clergy, and the suppression of Catholic worship.

To the material order restored by his *coup d'état* Bonaparte pretended to add moral order by means of a Concordat with the Pope. He did indeed reorganise Catholic worship in all France (multiplying Bonapartists thereby), but banefully reduced the bishops and parish priests to mere State-functionaries, whom the First Consul and the future Emperor strove to make his *gendarmérie sacrée* (his clerical police). Notwithstanding the many beneficial effects of the official re-establishment of the Church in France, the servitudes of the new Concordat, aggravated by the Organic Articles, put insuperable obstacles in the way of the reconstitution of a truly apostolic clergy, as regards the vast majority of their members, a clergy untainted with Gallicanism and Jansenism at least in its digni-

ties, and able to reconquer in a fierce struggle the French nation to the Catholic faith. Napoleon completed the work of Cæsarism and oppressive centralisation of the Consulate by arbitrarily conferring the monopoly of education on the University of France, a corporation of functionaries of essentially latitudinarian doctrines, that is to say, whose professors held any or no religion as they chose, an institution where young Catholics did and do still hear history taught by Protestants or Jews, philosophy by sectaries or furious Atheists, where consequently doctrinal anarchy prevails, and the training of youth is too often anti-Christian. The well-founded charges of Lacordaire and Montalembert against the lycées, the reprobation by Thiers of the anti-clerical teachers, their socialism and anti-patriotism for the last thirty years are in the memory of all cultured citizens; and M. Lavissee sums up in one sad line the multitudinous evil deeds of the University: 'We have multiplied schools, but we have failed to give Education.'

And for over a century this corporation of State-officers yearly pours out into the body of the French nation thousands of young men with little or no religion. Who then can help seeing in this dissolvent action of the University a cause both remote and ever actual of French dechristianisation? Who is unable to detect in it one of the explanations of the inability of the clergy to make France Christian again? Mgr. Pie, of Poitiers, had no hesitation in writing, in the first half of the nineteenth century, that it was chiefly owing to Religious Orders of women and to their pupils, who became the Christian wives and mothers in society, that the Catholic religion was maintained in France.

The law of the 15th of March, 1850, no doubt improved to a certain degree the position of Christian families by permitting the existence of private, that is, non-State schools, both primary and secondary, and by giving to the Municipal Councils the right to call in Religious teachers; but this only restricted without destroying the action of the University, and the result was that the good effects of the law of 1850 were lessened by many hampering enactments, by the stubborn refusal to grant to Catholics the liberty of higher education, by the anti-Roman, anti-religious, and revolutionary policy of Napoleon III. Moreover—and this admission is painful—Catholics and their priests failed to make the utmost use of the partial liberty they had obtained. During the 25 years subsequent to the law of 1850, they taught men their private duties, but were well-nigh silent on public, social, and political duties. Hence arose that egotism, that indifference, that weakness of character, or that failure to grasp (in all classes and especially in the masses) the duties of electors and their obligation to resist the growing dangers revealed in the dechristianising programmes of Gambetta, Ferry, and their likes; hence that morbid receptivity of the hapless French nation in the presence and under the action of the revolutionary microbes of Republican and Masonic demagoguery, of laicisation and socialism. And by demagoguery is here meant any government, any men, any party which administer the common weal, not in the interests of all citizens, but in their own, for their own exclusive profit, and that too by means of systematic intestine divisions perfidiously excited and fostered among citizens.

So the 19th century closed before the national rechristianisation could be sufficiently achieved; the Church in France was unable to constitute itself by the choice of the best, and had not full freedom to develop and to teach; while the privileged University institution completely failed in its mission of moral education. Happily the two sores of the Bonapartist Concordat, and of the infidel University, found partially their remedy in the very acts of the enemies of Catholicism.

The 20th century, at its opening, saw the chains of the Concordat broken by the act of the French Government, by the felicitous blunders of the demagoguery. Blinded by hatred, they restored to the Papacy and to the Church in France their freedom of action. Despite all the financial damages arising from the robbery of the indemnity and of the property belong-

"Sweet as Mountain Heather."—Scotchmen are connoisseurs in Tea. Cock o' the North is prime favorite.

"Fresh as the Shamrock."—The Sons of Erin are great consumers of Ceylon Hondai Lanka Tea; 1s 6d to 2s 2d.

ing to the Church and to the Religious Orders, despite many further nefarious acts, the apostolic reconstitution of the episcopate was assured; and this is the main element of the national regeneration. Furthermore, the University is on the way to reap what it has sowed for the last hundred years. The personnel of a hundred and some odd thousand school teachers of both sexes is partly gangrened by doctrines socialistic, anti-military, anti-patriotic, and, of course, anti-Christian. The most distinguished and highest in dignity, M. Bocquillon and several of his colleagues, unconscious anarchists, pretend to combat anti-patriotism without the aid of Catholic doctrine, and while they continue to extol, as the educational ideal, the schools of the demagogue Ferry, officially neutral, but downright godless or rather against God, the training schools in the departments of France and the higher normal school, contain large numbers of socialists, according to recent disclosures in the press. Finally, in the lycées into which the suppression of colleges conducted by Religious Orders has caused a portion of Catholic youth to enter, the pupils are daily more and more obliged to react against an historical and philosophical teaching, the anti-national character of which has shocked even the youngest minds. This sum of facts has disaffected numbers of rural and urban families more and more weary of an obstinate and systematic school policy which is constantly turning out young people devoid of conscience and morality, lazy, desperate, in a word *apaches* of every sort. When comes the failure of the Third Republic obviously doomed to end like the bankrupt Directory; when comes, by the syndicalists or otherwise, the fall of these parliamentary demagogues who employ centralisation for public oppression, then the reaction of parents will restore the possibility of rechristianising French youth by the restoration of full educational liberty, by the Municipal Councils regaining the perfect right to select teachers of all kinds, by the just acknowledgment that families have the faculty to carry out the scholarships gained by their children in the schools of their own choice. These steps taken by the liberating Government, and assured by the national representation of moral interests as well as professional, will reduce the University to the students (holders of scholarships and others) who are completely free to go to it, and will thus lose a great part of its baneful influence.

Among many adults, both in the higher and lower strata of society, ignorance of religion—with impiety, indifference, and tepidity—explains every kind of hostility, apathy, and neglect of social and political duty. These failings of varied gravity and endless number, all through the 19th century, have wrought the actual condition of France, and the domineering of two hundred thousand Freemasons, Protestants, and upstarts, over ten million electors.

These millions of Frenchmen actually abused, bought over, or terrorised, can, up to a certain number, be brought back to the defence of society by the action of the press and of lectures emphasising the financial and political blunders of the Government. The social catastrophes which must unavoidably close the period of mad expenditure, of crimes against every species of liberty, of hypocritical or violent persecutions, of promises of unrealisable reforms, will finally bring light into many minds, to show the social and individual necessity of religion, especially if the natural heads of the people apply themselves, in every grade of the social hierarchy, to set up picked leaders over the rank and file of the various social groups.

But it is doubtless most urgent that French electors should be enlightened about the dangers of today and to-morrow, well instructed on their political and electoral duties, and banded together in all possible numbers against the enemies of society. If it is important that the rising generation should receive a Christian education, remotely preparing them to play the game of patriotism, by inbuing them with the spirit of duty, valiance and sacrifice—there is still more need, owing to the importance of beginnings in every kind of work, of the utmost solicitude in the up-bringing of children.

As has been stated in the outset of this essay, many children in France are much injured by certain lacunæ in their religious training. Rare indeed (save among the working classes) are the families who do not see that their children make their First Communion; but many, alas! are those who liken somewhat to the wearisome period of military service the time spent in the teaching of catechism to prepare for First Communion, and thus induce their children to regard the religious instruction preparatory for the great act, and the great act itself, in the light of an irksome task requiring temporary restraint to be followed shortly by youth's resumption of uncontrolled liberty.

Despite the religious indifference of so many parents, the parochial clergy could lead most of the first communicants to the faithful frequentation of the Sacraments, if the formation of these children's conscience had begun, not at nine years of age, but at seven, by easy catechism lessons and frequent confession. Unfortunately, owing to inveterate Jansenistic tradition, other customs prevail in France; most generally in the forty thousand French parishes, numbers of children do not go to Communion before the age of nine or ten years; many others confess only three or four times in the ninth year, and so in their case bad habits, contracted by evil communications, are well nigh incurable; and very rare are those who are brought to confession from the beginning of the eighth year.

Catechists complain of the indocility and naughty spirit of children, nine, ten, eleven, twelve years old, who are put under their care, and whose Christian perseverance can hardly, in consequence, be expected. How different the case would be if catechetical instruction began at the beginning of the seventh year, or earlier, and First Communion took place at seven years of age! It is not rash to suppose that such children would assume habits of frequent confession and Communion, to enable them to persevere in a good Christian life and in innocence, to acquire the virtues of industry, order, and economy. The decree of Pope Pius X. on First Communion has begun to realise the reformation suggested in this essay, the first edition of which was prior by some months to the publication of the Papal decree. This laying of the foundation of virtue in childhood is the paramount work of a Christian nation. Ignored or neglected during the 19th century under the influence of a dying Jansenism, restricted to the ephemeral christianisation of two or three half-years, it gave to unhappy France little else but young men devoid of religion, and grown-up men of Malthusian practices; it finally left France anaemic, sickly, incapable of intellectual and moral resistance to the demagogues (Gambetta, Ferry, and their successors) who, for the purpose of swaying and governing her to their own profit, inoculated her with the poison of the deification of man, of the suppression of all restraints as opposed to the fulness of liberty, with the errors of political egalitarianism, of social levelling, and of equality in sensuous pleasures. Without this initial and all-important training, by the catechism and the confessional, of children in their sixth and seventh year, all after training, however excellent in itself, will be sterilised in advance, or at least deprived of its best results: with this reformation in France will see her population multiply tenfold in a few years and her success become incomparable in every line of true civilisation. A whole series of happy results will be the consequence:—

The prosperity of schools and of works following on schooldays;

The increase of priestly and religious vocations;

The multiplication of Christian marriages;

The end or at least the diminution of race-suicide;

The progressive betterment of the public mentality and electoral results; and, to sum up all in a word, the regeneration of the French nation, which again becoming the eldest daughter of the Church, will take her place in the forefront of civilised nations.

And lest some of the readers of this sketch should regard the above conclusion as utopian and chimerical, they will do well, before yielding to a first impression, to survey the considerable advance already made in the last few years by the Counter-Revolution.

All the achievements, political and social, of the French Revolution are now discredited by cultivated minds (Jacobins, of course, excepted). There is coming over France a general loathing of the omnipotence of Assemblies, an omnipotence a thousandfold worse than royal absolutism by the total irresponsibility of its insane expenditure (one milliard of increase in the Budget within 15 years). Only those men defend parliamentarism who profit by it in one way or another. All old Liberals in France long for a temperate Government, limited by the efficient division of the legislative power between Parliament and the head of the State. Before long, universal suffrage, egalitarian, levelling, incompetent, characterised by the electoral domination of the most incompetent, will be set in order by plural voting as in Belgium, and completed or simply replaced by the representation of moral and professional interests, and the Belgian suffrage could be improved upon by enacting that every father of a family and every widow with children should be entitled to have, besides their personal vote, as many votes as they have children under 21 years of age and unmarried. Revolutionary and Napoleonic centralisation is kept up merely that the 'blocards'—the ruling faction in Parliament—may rule the country at their sweet pleasure, and by a cynically managed official candidature continuously insure their own re-election.

In public education there was needed, no doubt, the excesses of such men as Thalmas, Bayet, Calvet, Payot, and other fanatical sectaries in secondary education; there was needed the anti-patriotic and anti-military Socialism of forty thousand schoolmasters to enlighten the middle and lower strata of society upon the present educational personnel; from these excesses will result a radical reaction which will bring about the entire liberty of Christian education freed from the thraldom of the University.

Lastly, the social question is now so acute and agonising solely by the fault of the Revolution which, instead of reforming, destroyed the corporations (the better to seize their possessions), and brutally deprived workmen of the natural right of association. To-day, enlightened by Catholic economists and by Pope Leo's encyclical on the condition of labor, that question will have a rational outcome, despite revolutionary agitators, and on account of the painful social crises which the bulk of the nation and the whole world will experience.

But how slow are collective evolutions, especially when deprived of the light of Catholic principles! It will have taken a hundred and twenty years to emphasise and bring home to society the fact that the Revolution has not correctly accomplished any one of the great reforms, constitutional, administrative, educational, social, and economical, and that, for France's misfortune, it has wrought a monstrous work by rejecting God and the Church, by proclaiming the supremacy of human reason, and by attributing power unlimited to the people and the people's representatives in Parliament, whose laws, however unjust and voted by a majority of only one, were presumed to create right and bind consciences, which enormity might be called doctrinal 'eightyninthism.'

Thanks be to God, the very tyranny of the demagogic 'block,' by the extreme and hateful consequences of 'eightyninthism' which we now behold, the demonstration of revolutionary insanity is at last perfect, and—momentous fact—after the 'débâcle,' on the day of national reconstruction, ideas will be abundantly forthcoming for direction and reparation, owing to the studies and the patriotic propaganda of a select few superior deputies, senators, and professors of constitutional law, together with a number of eminent publicists.

And so to this great and most orthodox movement of reformation, unequalled for centuries, there will have corresponded in the Catholic Church and in the Church of France, during the nineteenth century, a not less important movement of progress, by the end of Gallikanism and Jansenism, by the restoration of the Papal authority, by the reform of ecclesiastical studies, by the participation of the clergy in the solution of social questions, by the more rapid and complete Christianisa-

tion of the rising generation. Hence one can predict, without paradox and despite the subversive nihilism of the Socialists and Modernists, the proximate Christian regeneration of France, and her political recovery, after, of course, the intestine and sanguinary trials which are the only ones fitted for the understanding of society at large.

In the history of France, it will be the honor of the Counter-Revolution represented by parliamentary right and by the Catholic and Liberal press, to have, after a century of national oscillations, destroyed the absolutism of Parliament, assured a competent and truly national representation of all classes and interests, substituted decentralisation to an oppressive atavism, put an end to the educational Caesarism of the Revolution and of Napoleon, acknowledged for the workman and his unions the full right of association, property, and public direct representation, delivered the country from obnoxious and cosmopolitan adventurers who shamefully exploited it, and restored France to Frenchmen.

It will complete its work, by solemnly recalling the truth that the rights of man are, in sound philosophy, founded on duties, and that they are subordinate to the rights of God the Supreme Lord of all human societies.

* FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M.,

Archbishop of Wellington.

Wellington, July 20, 1911.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

July 28.

The Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial), will, during the absence of his Lordship Bishop Grimes, reside at St. Mary's, Manchester street, Christchurch.

The Rev. Father Whelan, C.S.S.R., has been transferred to Waratah. He left by the Manuka on Friday in company with the Irish envoys, Messrs. Hazleton, Redmond, and Donovan.

Miss Mary Gamble, of St. Anne's School, was successful in the singing competition held by the Exhibition authorities, having secured one of the medals awarded.

On last Saturday the Marist Brothers' school boys beat the Swifts by 1 goal (scored by Fitzgerald) to nil, and in the Public Schools' Association league they defeated the Te Aro Public School team by 6 goals to 1 goal.

The parishioners of Thorndon will hold a social gathering in the Sydney Street Schoolroom on August 16. Mr. J. W. Callaghan has been appointed secretary to the committee, who are working hard to make it a success.

Mr. J. J. Marlow, of Dunedin, and District Deputy of the H.A.C.B. Society, in Otago, was in Wellington during the week representing the Dunedin City Council at the Tramway Conference. Owing to the shortness of his stay, Mr. Marlow was unable to attend any meeting of the Wellington branches of the society.

Mr. T. P. Halpin, an old Wellington boy, who was a sergeant in the City Rifles some years ago, and distinguished himself in shooting competitions, and later was a captain in the Ninth Contingent, is now on the list of Reserve officers, with the rank of major. Mr. Halpin has for some time past been manager of Messrs. Macky, Logan, Caldwell and Co.'s Napier branch, but has relinquished that position to take over the business in Wellington of Mr. Henry Hope, who is going to England. Before leaving Napier, where he has resided for twenty years, Mr. J. Vigor Brown, M.P., on behalf of the citizens, presented Mr. Halpin with an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns. The employees of Macky, Logan, Caldwell and Co. presented Mr. Halpin with a handsome liqueur stand.

GEO. T. WHITE,

NOVELTIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Importer, Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweller, Medallist,
COLOMBO STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON. Established 1870.

On Wednesday evening a very successful social gathering was held in the Alexandra Hall under the auspices of the Children of Mary. The attendance exceeded expectations, considering the unpleasant weather. Several of the local clergy attended. All present expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements made for their enjoyment by a hard-working committee of which Miss M. Boyce was secretary.

The quarterly meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society took place last Sunday at St. Anthony's Church, Brooklyn, and, in spite of the very boisterous weather, was very largely attended, all the city conferences being represented. The meeting was presided over by Bro. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G., and among those present were the Very Rev. Father O'Shea, V.G., and Rev. Father Venning, S.M. Reports from the various conferences in the circumscription were received, and disclosed that good work had been done.

The recently-elected committee for the Te Aro parish have lost no time in formulating a scheme for the reduction of the parish debt and for the completion of the schools. The smallest weekly or monthly contribution will be received, and envelopes for the purpose will be distributed to those willing to assist. Mr. J. J. L. Burke (president of the H.A.C.B. Society) has been appointed secretary to the committee.

The concert organised to raise funds for the recently-formed Drum and Fife Band, in connection with St. Anne's Cadets, will take place at St. Thomas' Hall on Tuesday evening. The band will appear for the first time in public under the conductorship of Mr. F. L. Dean, the well-known bandmaster. Judging by the enthusiasm of the committee, a very successful entertainment is anticipated.

On Thursday Messrs. Hazleton, Donovan, and Redmond were, with some friends, the guests of Mr. George Winder at a luncheon he gave in their honor at the Royal Oak Hotel. In the afternoon they accompanied Mr. Winder to his beautiful home at Maranui, where they spent a pleasant afternoon.

The menu cards for the banquet tendered to the Irish envoys by the Hibernian Society last Thursday evening were very artistic. The front bore a shamrock leaf in which the photos of Messrs. Hazleton, Donovan, and Redmond were placed. These cards have been retained by many as souvenirs of the Irish envoys' visit, and a good number obtained the autographs of the envoys on the cards which made them more valuable.

St. Vincent's Cadet Corps celebrated the anniversary of its foundation by a dinner in Godber's rooms on Wednesday evening. The function, which was a great success, was attended by the members of the corps in full force, and by some 20 visitors. Mr. E. J. Fitzgibbon spoke at length on the improvement made by the corps since its foundation. The shooting medal presented by ex-Captain McNamara was won by Lance-Corporal C. Tandy, who was very popularly received by his comrades.

The Irish delegates—Messrs. Redmond, Hazleton, and Donovan—have often remarked upon the warmth of the welcome which has been accorded to them in New Zealand. This was reflected in the cordial send-off which they were given on leaving for Sydney by the Manuka on Friday evening. Standing on the wharf were some 300 or 400 friends and sympathisers, including Sir James Carroll, Mr. Martin Kennedy, Rev. Father Hickson, and representatives of the Hibernian Society. As the gangway was taken in the clarion notes of a cornet began the refrain of 'Say au revoir, but not good-bye,' which was at once taken up by the crowd and sung lustily. Following this the cornetist broke into 'Come back to Erin,' which was also sung by the impromptu choir on the wharf. Then, as the steamer began to back away, they sang 'Killarney,' 'God save Ireland,' 'Auld lang syne,' and finally 'God save the King.'

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

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

July 31.

The ordinary fortnightly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was convened for last Monday evening. After passing sick pay to fifteen members, the meeting was adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Bro. Edward O'Connor.

At the combined meeting of the Arch-Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament in the Cathedral on last Tuesday evening, the Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., addressed both divisions which were very largely represented. He expressed the great pleasure it gave him to have the opportunity of speaking to them, and which was much enhanced in witnessing the remarkably large number now associated in the confraternity.

Members of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association (to the number of 150), school cadets (70), and senior cadets (40) paraded and marched to the half past nine o'clock Mass at the Cathedral, where they approached the Holy Table. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm. (spiritual director of the association) was celebrant. After Mass the whole company, together with representatives of other Catholic societies, assembled at breakfast in the boys' school.

The following extracts regarding the recent examination of the Marist Brothers' School are taken from the report of the Inspectors of the North Canterbury Board of Education: 'This school presents substantial courses, and in a considerable portion of the programme the results are very creditable. The pupils are thoroughly interested, and under examination made good use of their opportunities. Responses were for the most part well rendered, and gave evidence that subjects had been intelligently taught. A cadet corps has been established, and military drill and physical exercise form a part of the regular routine. Order, discipline, manners, and behaviour are good. The members of the staff seem generally anxious for the welfare of the school, while the headmaster, who has recently taken charge, gives evidence of considerable teaching and managing ability. In the upper classes (VI., V., IV.) oral work is mainly good, while the written tests were for the most part satisfactorily attempted. Individual cases of careless work will require attention. The lower classes respond well in oral work but show weakness in written work.'

Death has been startlingly busy in our midst of late. First we had, a few short weeks ago to deplore the demise of the Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, and last week that of Mr. E. O'Connor, Church secretary of the Cathedral, and Mr. T. E. Taylor, M.P. for Christchurch North, and Mayor of the city, all three of whom were on the platform at the recent meeting of the Irish envoys, and apparently in the full enjoyment of health and vigor. Nothing short of consternation was occasioned in the city at the death of Mr. Taylor. He was one of the best-known men in the Dominion, and certainly crowded more strenuous endeavour into a comparatively brief life than any other man in this country. Mr. R. Hazleton, M.P., who became a warm personal friend of the late Mr. Taylor, wired from Wellington, on the eve of the envoys' departure, the following message of sympathy to Mrs. Taylor:—'Shocked beyond expression at tragic news of the death of your distinguished husband. Feel it as a personal loss. My colleagues join me in offering you our sorrowing sympathy.' Christchurch has never before witnessed any sight approaching that of the funeral of the late Mr. Taylor, on last Sunday afternoon, which demonstrated beyond any possible doubt the intense affection felt for him. He was indeed the idol of the people. His Lordship Bishop Grimes and Catholic community were officially represented at the funeral by the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial), and Very Rev. Father Price, Adm.

In paying a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. T. E. Taylor, M.P., in the Cathedral on Sunday, the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., said: 'To-day Christchurch mourns the loss of her chief magistrate. It was his endeavour to fulfil, in the most complete manner he was able, his duty as Mayor of this city, which

caused him to undertake more than his strength could bear, and which no doubt hastened his death. He is no longer head of the governing body of Christchurch, but he leaves to us a legacy of eminent uprightness, even amongst the upright. We may inquire what was there about him which has caused such widespread mourning. Why is every class and every age affected? Was it the cultivated mind, so well stored with information which has caused regret so universal at his death? True, his knowledge was extensive, his memory accurate and retentive; it was an intellectual treat to converse with him. But not in his remarkable ability do I find sufficient to account for the mourning and sorrow which pervade every household in this city. It was his singleness of purpose and his indomitable courage in fighting for what he believed to be right. He was often against us in politics, on the education question, and on other subjects, but we never questioned his motives. We always believed that he was doing what he conceived to be his duty. As a good and faithful husband and father he loved his home, and our hearts go out in sympathy to the sorrowing members of a once happy household.

A quarterly general meeting of the society of St. Vincent de Paul, under the circumscription of the Particular Council of Christchurch, was held in the meeting room of the Cathedral Conference (south tower of the Cathedral) on last Monday evening, in honor of the feast of St. Vincent de Paul. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm. (spiritual director), was present, and representatives of the conferences of the Cathedral, St. Mary's (Christchurch North), and St. Joseph's (Lyttelton) Mission to Catholic Seamen. Excellent reports were given by the several presidents of the works of conferences. Especially interesting were the remarks of Bro. H. Anthony, president of St. Joseph's Conference, showing a membership of thirteen active brothers. This conference is promoting a bazaar and art union of paintings in aid of the funds for the erection of a meeting and social hall at Lyttelton for the use and benefit of the Mission to Catholic Seamen. The assistance of all members of the society and lady friends was asked for and readily granted, on behalf of the enterprise. With this united effort it is hoped sufficient funds will be acquired to have the hall erected early next year. Reference was made by the president to the loss sustained by the whole Catholic community in the death that morning of Bro. E. O'Connor, who for many years had been a member of the society, filling most of the offices, and for about nine years guiding its destinies as president of the Cathedral conference. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm. (spiritual director), in addressing the meeting, referred in feeling terms to the death of Bro. O'Connor—a sad event which would be widely deplored. Eulogising his noble work in the city and his long connection with the affairs of the Church, the Very Rev. Father Price spoke of the edifying death of Bro. O'Connor which showed a manifestation of faith which deeply impressed him (Father Price), and revealed the deceased to have been a life-long man of prayer. He expressed himself in appreciative terms at the encouraging reports from the various conferences, as given by the several presidents, and the excellent work being done on all sides. He particularly impressed upon members the duty of personal piety, which, more than anything else, would commend our work to the sympathy and good-will of others.

DIocese of AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

July 31.

Sir Joseph Ward cabled from Aden to Mr. Nerheny condoling with him on the death of Mrs. Nerheny.

Rev. Father Finn, of St. Benedict's, who has for some time been in indifferent health, left last week for Gisborne en route to Queensland.

His Lordship the Bishop returned from Australia on Sunday morning, and was met on arrival by several of the local clergy.

The total sum forwarded last week from the Auckland district to the Home Rule fund amounted to £2086, £1100 of which was the result of the city meeting.

I regret to have to report that the Rev. Mother of the Sacred Heart Convent, Renuera, is seriously ill. On Saturday night she received the last Sacraments, and on Sunday the prayers of the congregation were asked for her.

Rev. Bro. Clement (Superior of the Sacred Heart College) was taken to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital last Friday night, suffering from pleurisy. General regret was expressed, and all hope that he will make a speedy recovery.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the local branch of the Hibernian Society was celebrated on Friday night in the Hibernian Hall by a euchre party. The attendance was very large, in fact the largest for many years. The lady's prize was won by Mrs. Leonard. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

After concluding a mission at Cambridge last Sunday, Rev. Father Hunt, C.S.S.R., who has been actively engaged in this diocese for some months, proceeded to Huntly, where he gave a renewal mission. The religious exercises, both in the morning and evening, were well attended. On Friday night Father Hunt, after his eminently successful labors, left for Wellington.

Mail news from Home brings word that Rev. Father Furlong had arrived safely in Ireland, after a most delightful trip. On being interviewed by a press representative in Wexford he gave a glowing account of this Dominion's progress, and referred to the steady increase in its population during the last decade. Father Furlong found his mother in the best of health. He learned on arrival of the great success of the Irish envoys at their meeting in Auckland.

Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

July 31.

The Marist Brothers' School is at present closed for the mid-winter vacation, and will re-open on Monday next, the 6th prox.

The members of the Hibernian Band are at present practising assiduously for the South Island Bands' Association contest, which is to take place at Christchurch in December next.

At the 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday the Very Rev. Dean Burke, V.F., referred at length to Socialism, and to the necessity of having Catholic literature in the homes of the people.

Mr. Hazleton, M.P., before leaving New Zealand, sent a very nice letter from Wellington to the secretary of the local committee, expressing his thanks for the very pleasant time he spent in the Southland district, and assuring a hearty welcome to any of those who had helped the cause should they ever visit old Ireland.

ST. CANICE'S CLUB, WESTPORT

(From the club correspondent.)

July 25.

The debating branch of St. Canice's Club met last evening, Rev. Father McMenamin occupying the chair. The attendance of members was a record, a large number of ladies were also present. The subject for discussion was, 'Should the leader of a democratic government accept a hereditary title?' Mr. T. Q. O'Brien led for the affirmative side, and was supported by Mr. J. J. Radford, and the negative side was championed by Mr. F. O. Gorman, supported by Mr. A. M. Kirby. The other speakers that followed were Messrs. R. Sproule, E. Roche, D. Driscoll, R. Kiely, J. Lambert, J. Carmine. On being put to the meeting the supporters of the negative side were declared winners by a fair margin. The debate proved the most interesting and successful that has yet been held, and a strong effort will be made to maintain this standard,



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

We are recognised
 as being
Unsurpassed
 In N.Z.

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

BRADLEY BROS.

782 Colombo St., Christchurch.

Design Folio may be had on application.

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

A SPLENDID RECORD.

TWELVE TOOK TRENCH'S REMEDY:
 ELEVEN WERE CURED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You may use my letter in any way you desire.

Very truly yours,

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

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

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

Established 1859.

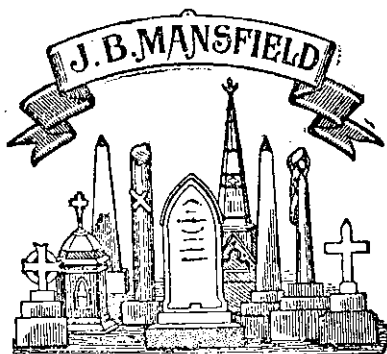
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
 (FIRE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT).

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

THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

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

OTAGO BRANCHES { Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin. WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.
 Thames Street, Oamaru. JAMES B. E. GRAVE Manager.



J. B. MANSFIELD & SONS
 CHRISTCHURCH

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

Have the very latest in Granite and Marble constantly
 arriving.

Inspection Invited.

Estimates and Designs forwarded on application.

Telephone 1634.

Established 1863.

Mosgiel Perfect-fitting Underwear

The Underwear that keeps out the cold, is thoroughly hygienic, and exceptionally comfortable is the famous "A' AE 'OO'" Mosgiel Wool-woven. It is perfect in fit and workmanship.

Winter styles for Men, Women, and Children may be had from the leading Drapers and Outfitters. Ask for "Mosgiel."

Commercial

PRODUCE

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. report:—

Oats.—The demand for prime Gartons and sparrows is somewhat stronger. Local stocks are light, and chiefly on this account little business is passing in this market. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 4½d to 2s 5d; good to best feed, 2s 4d to 2s 4½d; inferior to medium, 2s 2d to 2s 3½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Millers are ready buyers of prime velvet and velvet-ear, and as Tuscan has some inquiry from shippers there is a better tone in the market. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 3s 6d to 3s 7½d; Tuscan, etc., 3s 5½d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s 4½d to 3s 5d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; medium, 3s to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Quotations: Best table potatoes, £3 to £3 2s 6d; medium to good, £2 10s to £2 15s; stale and inferior, £2 to £2 5s per ton (bags included).

Chaff.—Quotations: Prime oaten sheaf, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 15s to £4 2s 6d; light and discolored, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags extra).

Messrs Dalgety and Co. (Ltd.) report as follows:—

Oats.—Since our last report the market has firmed, and prices are ½d a bushel better. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 5½d; best feed, 2s 4½d to 2s 5d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; inferior, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel (bags extra).

Wheat.—There is a stronger demand. Millers are buyers of velvet and velvet-ear, and shippers are pur-

chasers of Tuscan. We quote: Prime velvet, 3s 6½d to 3s 7d; velvet-ear and Tuscan, 3s 5½d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s 4½d to 3s 5d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 3½d to 3s 4d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; inferior, 2s 9d to 2s 11d per bushel (bags extra).

Potatoes.—Any prime lines of potatoes, freshly picked, are readily quitted at prices in advance of last week. On the other hand, medium and stale lots show no change. Freshly picked sorts, £3 5s to £3 7s 6d; good sorts, £2 15s to £3; inferior, £2 to £2 17s 6d per ton (bags in).

WOOL

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

Rabbitskins.—Prime winter does, 17d to 18d; second does, to 16½d; prime bucks, to 16d; incoming and early winter, 14d to 15d; autumn, 12d to 13d; racks, 7½d to 9d. Horsehair, 16d to 19d; catskins, 4d to 6d each.

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.

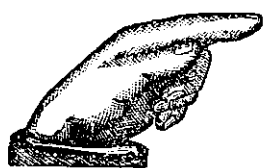
Tallow.—Best in casks, to 26s per cwt; do., 24s; mixed, 18s to 20s; rough fat, 16s to 20s.

Prompt returns. No commission.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris and Co., Ltd., report for week ending August 1, as follows:—

Rabbitskins.—We held our rabbitskin sale on Monday, when we offered a very large catalogue. Prices were firm at last week's rates. Best winter does brought from 20d to 21½d; good, 18d to 20d; prime winter bucks, 17d to 19d; seconds, 15½d to 16½d; incoming winter, 14d to 16½d; autumns, 13d to 14½d; racks, 9d to 9½d; light racks, 8d to 8½d; springs, 8d to 12d; prime winter blacks, to 22d; incomings, 17d to 19d; fawns, to 16½d; horsehair, to 18½d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a very large catalogue at to-day's sale, and bidding was keen for all sorts, although there was hardly the same demand for inferior stuff. Best halfbred, 6½d to 7½d; medium to good, 5½d to 6½d; inferior, 4½d to 5d; best crossbred, 6½d to 7d; medium to good, 5½d to 6½d; inferior 3½d to 5d; merino, 5½d to 7d; best pelts, 4½d to 5d; medium to good, 3d to 4d; lambskins, 6d to 6½d for best, 4½d to 5½d for medium and inferior.



HUGH WRIGHT, GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTER, Late Cutter McCombie and Sons, LONDON.

PATRONISED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP & CLERGY OF AUCKLAND.
Clerical Garments A Specialty. Moderate Prices.

NOTE ADDRESS: No. 65 & 67 QUEEN ST., Below H. M. Smeeton's



Manufacturers and Importers of

BASKETWARE



CO-CARTS AND PERAMBULATORS

GURNEY BROS.

For Mail Carts and Perambulators

RETAIL SHOP - - Manners Street,

FACTORY - - 195 (upper) Willis Street

WELLINGTON.

INVALID & SPINAL CARRIAGES MADE TO ORDER.

Call or Send for List.

Prices Moderate

Is it a WEDDING CAKE You Require ? . . .

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

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

ALL OUR CONFECTIONERY
Is made in Auckland's Clean, Model,
and Most Up-to-date Bakery,
292 QUEEN STREET.
LET US QUOTE YOU A FEW OF
OUR LOW PRICES.

Have you tried tea in town at
BARBER'S TEA ROOMS
Opposite Smith & Caughy's,
AUCKLAND.

'Phone, Shop, 1403.
Phone, Bakery, 1329.

Milburn Portland Cement.

High Tensile Strength
Uniform in Colour.
Finely Ground.

Passes all requirements of "British
Standard Specifications."

MANUFACTURERS—

THE
**MILBURN LIME & CEMENT
CO. LTD.,**

111 CUMBERLAND STREET,
DUNEDIN.

**UNION STEAM SHIP COM-
PANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.**

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

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

NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCK-
LAND—
Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and
COOK STRAIT—
Every Wednesday.

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

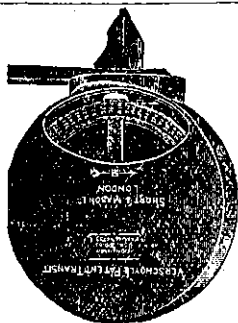
MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and
HOBART—
Every Sunday.
NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via
Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and
Wellington—
Corinna, Fortnightly.

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

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

CANADA, AMERICA, LONDON, &c.
Every four weeks from Sydney, Auck-
land, and Suva, via Vancouver.

VIA SAN FRANCISCO,
Calling at Rarotonga and Tahiti,
Every four weeks from Wellington.



Verschoyle
Patent
Transit.

A servicable &
accurate Instru-
ment for the use
of Surveyors,
Engineers, etc.
combining the
useful features
of the Abney
Level, Prismatic
Compass & Cli-
nometer.

Write for Booklet.

G. COATES & CO.

Limited

WATCHMAKERS &
JEWELLERS,

744 Colombo Street,
Christchurch.

Direct Importers of Scientific
and Drawing Instruments.

We Stock a large variety of
Thermometers.

Bath Thermometer, as
shown—2s each.

Garden Thermometers—
from 3s 6d. "

Maximum and Minimum
Thermometers—13s 6d. "

Brewers' Thermometers,
in copper cases, 30° to
220°—10s "

Brewers' Thermometers
with Porcelain Scale,
in copper cases, 30° to
100°—16s. "

Saccharometers—7s. 6d. "

Saccharometers with
Thermometer—27s. 6d. "

Blind Therm.—15s. "

Soap Boilers—15s. "



SINCLAIR' PHARMACY

Quality—

My insistence of quality
is the reason why my label on a pre-
scription is a guarantee for goodness.
Bring your Prescriptions.

Cheap as any. Cheaper than many
114 PALMERSTON ST. (Opp. State
School),
WESTPORT.



If you are Looking for Dainty Footwear,
You want to come straight to

LAWSON'S

If you have never been here to see the
enormous range of Styles, the unrivalled
Values we offer, there is a pleasant sur-
prise in store for you if you come.

J.J. LAWSON

FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST,
WESTPORT.

'Phone 16.

P.O. Box 4.

SEND US . . .

Half-a-Crown

And we will forward you
post paid a pair of
THE FAMOUS

"Wellington" Gloves

Made expressly for THE ARO HOUSE.

WHITE KID GLOVES, 2 pearl dome,
with Black, Self, Green, Helio,
Sky, and Vieux Rose points—

2/6 pair

The Best Value in the Dominion.

All DENT'S Best Makes in Stock.

TE ARO HOUSE,

CUBA AND DIXON STS.,

WELLINGTON.

IS YOUR SIGHT GOOD?

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

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

R. T. BICKERTON M.P.O.C.

DR. OF OPTICS,
QUALTER, DYKES & CO.'S
BUILDING,
C/R FEATHERSTON & BRANDON
STREETS,
WELLINGTON.

Hair Colour Restorer

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

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

LEARY'S PHARMACY

THE SQUARE,
PALMERSTON NORTH.

THE IRISH ENVOYS

The Irish envoys, Messrs. Hazleton, Donovan, and Redmond, left Wellington on Friday for Sydney. They had a very cordial send-off, when upwards of 400 friends and sympathisers assembled on the wharf to bid them good-bye. Among those present were Sir James Carroll (Acting-Premier), Mr. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G., Rev. Father Hickson, and representatives of the Hibernian Society.

Mr. Martin Kennedy, treasurer of the Home Rule fund, last week cabled £4500 to Mr. John Redmond. This is in addition to the previous £4000 sent Home. There is about £1000 yet to come in, making a grand total of about £9500 raised in New Zealand for this purpose.

MR. HAZLETON IN AUCKLAND.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A banquet was tendered to Mr. R. Hazleton, M.P., by the Auckland Irish envoys committee, at the Piccadilly on Saturday night, July 22. Mr. J. J. O'Brien presided, and there were also present, Very Rev. Father Buckley, Rev. Father Holbrook, and Rev. Mr. R. J. Hall, M.A. (Unitarian minister), and Mr. A. E. Glover, M.P. Appropriate speeches were delivered by Messrs J. J. O'Brien, W. J. Napier, Hall Skelton, J. R. Landon, P. J. Nerheny, and Scholes (Te Kuiti).

Mr. R. Hazleton, M.P., delivered a most interesting speech, in which he referred in terms of praise and thanks for the record success of the mission in the Dominion, and especially he thanked the local committee for its great achievement in topping the list. The Barons had wrung from King John the charter of the people, and now the people were demanding it back from the Barons. The House of Lords had around it many commendable traditions, but it had served its purpose, and he would have liked to have seen them conform to the spirit of the age in a matter more dignified than the course which the Lords seemed bent upon adopting.

Mr. Hazleton presented a statement giving the amounts collected in Auckland as follows:—Whangarei, £65 7s; Waihi, £130; Thames, £54 1s; Te Aroha, £95; Hamilton, £135; Te Awamutu, £45; Te Kuiti, £66 7s; Pukekohe, £76 4s; Dargaville, £20; Waiuku, £25; Rotorua, £38; Gisborne, £200; Ngaruawahia, £50; Auckland City, £1100; total amount for district, £2105 19s.

Mr. M. J. Sheahan, general secretary of the Irish envoys' committee for the Auckland district, was during the course of the proceedings presented with a gold watch as a mark of esteem from the committee. The inscription on the watch runs thus: 'To M. J. Sheahan, Esq., J.P., presented by the Irish envoys' committee, 22nd July 1911.' In making the presentation, Mr Hazleton said he was honored by the committee in being asked to do so. Mr. Sheahan was an energetic, able, and self-sacrificing secretary and organiser, and they were all deeply indebted to him for the success of the Home Rule mission in Auckland. Mr. Sheahan briefly replied, thanking the committee and Mr. Hazleton.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION

DEBATE.

Is an amendment of our electoral law, in the direction of proportional representation, desirable? Page 1469.

Is our recently-adopted system of compulsory military service deserving of approval and support?

Is Mr. Asquith justified in forcing the passage of the Veto Bill: and will the passing of the Bill be a help or a hindrance to good government in England?

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

ENQUIRER.—We do not see what is to be gained by speculation on such entirely hypothetical—and, we may add, such entirely improbable—cases as the one you propound. If you are really anxious for an answer to your query, apply in person to the nearest priest.

OBITUARY

DR. DARBY, AUCKLAND.

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

I regret to have to record the death of Dr. Darby, son of the late Mr. Patrick Darby, who passed away during the week from an attack of pneumonia. The late Dr. Darby was born in Auckland fifty-two years ago, and on completion of the first stages of his education left for Ireland. After spending some years at Thurles College, he walked the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, where he got his diplomas, subsequently practising in London, Manchester, and Liverpool. He returned to Auckland seventeen years ago, and since then had filled the position of gaol surgeon for a time, and was attached to several friendly societies. He married Miss Larbry, daughter of Dr. Larbry, Paris, who, with one daughter, survives him. A Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Benedict's by Rev. Father Darby, brother of the deceased. Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan paid a high tribute to the deceased and to his work as a Catholic doctor, and said that priests and people would sorely miss him. The remains were interred in the Onehunga Cemetery, a large number of clergy and laity attended the funeral. Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, speaking at the Sacred Heart Church on Sunday night, made feeling reference to the late Dr. Darby.—R.I.P.

MR. FRANCIS McPARLAND, WELLINGTON.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

I regret to record the death of Mr. Francis McParland, J.P., proprietor of the Hotel Cecil, which occurred on last Saturday afternoon. The late Mr. McParland had been ill only a few days. About a week ago he caught a chill and complications followed, which ended fatally. He was seventy-one, and is survived by Mrs. McParland, three daughters and two sons. Mr. McParland was a well known West Coaster, and was one of the first on the Charleston Goldfields. Among those old identities who were with him were Mr. T. G. Macarthy, Mr. R. Hannah, Mr. Martin Kennedy, the late Dr. Henry, and the late Mr. Thomas Dwan. He was identified with the Liberal cause, of which he was a staunch supporter. He landed on the West Coast from the North of Ireland, and nineteen years ago came to Wellington, starting a bakery business, which his sons still carry on in Taranaki street. He was of a genial disposition and extremely charitable, and he will be greatly missed by a large number of friends and acquaintances. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon from the Basilica of the Sacred Heart.—R.I.P.

MR. EDWARD J. AMBROSE, GORE.

Sympathy will be extended by a wide circle of friends to Mr. and Mrs. T. Ambrose and family for the severe loss they have sustained by the death of their eldest son, Mr. Edward J. Ambrose, who passed away at the Dunedin Hospital on July 23 (says the *Ensign*). Deceased had been ailing for some time past, and not much hope was held out for his recovery. He was well known in local athletic circles, and was one of the founders as well as one of the best forwards of the Pioneer Football Club. The funeral, which took place on July 25, was very largely attended by the general public and members of the Pioneer Football Club, who sent a beautiful wreath. Deceased was attended during his illness by the Rev. Fathers Cosley and P. O'Neill, and died fortified by the rites of the Church.—R.I.P.

By the transfer and promotion of Mr. James Smith to the Invercargill branch of the Loan and Mercantile Co. St. Patrick's Club has lost (writes our Oamaru correspondent) a popular and useful member, who was ever ready to assist in anything pertaining to its advancement. Mr. Smith was also an enthusiastic choir member, and at last week's practice was presented by his fellow-members with a tangible token of their esteem. As a rowing man, etc., Mr. Smith will be missed from Oamaru, and the good wishes of his friends follow him in his new sphere.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT. LOUIS GILLE AND CO.

73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL
STREET, SYDNEY.

300 AND 302 LONSDALE
STREET, MELBOURNE.



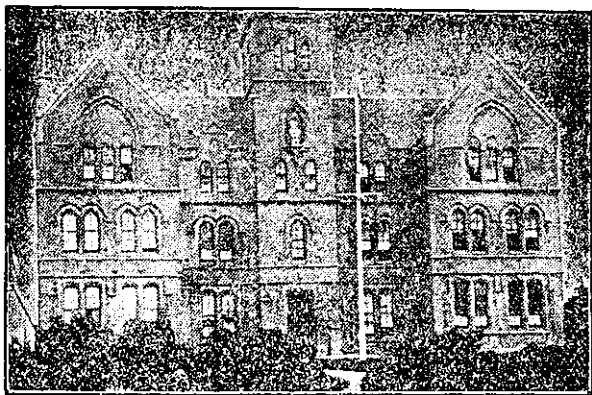
By Special
Appointment

Suppliers to
His Holiness Pius X.

RECENT CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS—

'The Intellectuals,' by Canon Sheehan, D.D., 6/-;
'Spiritual Retreat,' Fr. H. R. Buckler, O.P., 4/6;
'Spiritual Instruction,' Fr. H. R. Buckler, O.P., 4/6;
'Spiritual Consideration,' Fr. H. R. Buckler, O.P.,
6/-; 'Life and Works of Frederick Ozanam,' Kathleen
O'Meara, 4/6; 'Modern Martyr, Theophane Venard,'
Lady Herbert, 5/-; 'Favorite and Favors of Sacred
Heart,' Abbe Berry, 4/6; 'Necessities of the Age,'
Rev. W. J. Mulcahy, P.P., 3/-; 'Early Steps in the
Fold,' Fr. Zulueta, S.J., 3/-; 'Jesus, the Bread of
Children, Fr. Zulueta, S.J., 1/6; 'Children's Charter,'
Mother M. Loyola, 2/6; 'Leave from My Diary,'
1894-1896, Abbot Gasquet, 3/6; 'Story of the Brid-
gettines,' Francesca M. Steele, 6/-; 'St. Charles
Borromeo,' L. M. Stackpoole-Kenny, 3/6; 'St. Law-
rence of Brindisi,' Fr. A. Brennan, O.S.F.C., 3/6;
'Dame Gertrude More,' Dom B. Wild-Blundell, 2 vols.,
each 5/-; 'Pauline Marie Jaricot,' M. J. Maurin, 6/-

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. O'CONNOR.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT 147 BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH (Opposite the Cathedral).

Telephone 2724.]

[Established 1880.

The above Establishment will be carried on, as
heretofore, under the same name. Whilst thanking
all for their liberal patronage in the past, we respect-
fully solicit a continuance of the same, in the future,
when every effort will be made to give the highest
satisfaction.

P. B. O'CONNOR.

J.M.J.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

RICHMOND ROAD, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the MARIST BROTHERS

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

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

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

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

Prospectuses on application to the

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

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

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

MYERS & CO

.....DENTISTS

OCTAGON...

Corner of George St, Dunedin

WILLIAM P. LINEHAN

BOOKSELLER AND IMPORTER,

309-11 LITTLE COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

OUSELEY'S IRISH LIBRARY— Price 7d each, or
3/6 set. Post free.

Life and Times of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Daniel
O'Connell and His Day. The Irish in America. St.
Patrick and the Saints of Ireland. The Life and Times
of Robert Emmet. The Fenian Movement: Story of
the Manchester Martyrs. The Irish Brigades on the
Continent.

B. B. Thompson

DENTIST

Corner Cashel and High Sts. - CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to

THE RECTOR.

MARRIAGES

CONNOLLY—O'SULLIVAN.—On July 5, 1911, at St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, by Rev. Father Aubry, P.P., Martin James, third son of Mr. Martin Connolly, Georgetown, Temuka, to Genevieve Mary, second daughter of Mrs. O'Sullivan, 82 Aro street, Wellington.

WALLACE—REIDY.—At the Catholic Church, Invercargill, on June 28, 1911, by the Rev. Father Keenan, assisted by the Rev. Father Kavanagh, William Wallace, Riversdale, to Catherine Reidy, Invercargill.

DEATHS

AMBROSE.—On July 23, 1911, at Dunedin, Edward Joseph, eldest son of Thomas and Mary Ambrose; aged 28 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

BYRNES.—At Waimate, on July 9, 1911, John, third dearly beloved son of Peter and Ellen Byrnes, Morven; aged 2 years and 8 months.

KREFT.—On July 31, 1911, at her late residence, Moore street, Milton, Rosalia, relict of the late John Kreft, of Akatore; aged 63 years.—R.I.P.

O'REILLEY.—At Waverley, on June 29, 1911, Gerald O'Reilley; aged 73 years.—R.I.P.

RIORDAN.—Of your charity pray for the soul of Patrick Riordan, who died at Charing Cross, July 18, 1911.—R.I.P.

JOE CASEY (late Princes street) wishes it known that he is in the employ of R. Bentham, Mercer, George street, and would be pleased to see old friends and show them all the newest goods for men's wear. £6000 stock to choose from. Suits made to measure. Patterns and self-measuring chart sent on application to any address.
C/o Bentham, Dunedin's Leading Mercery Shop,
107-109 George street, Dunedin.

[A CARD.]

WOODLEY A. FROWSE
DENTAL SURGEON.
VICTORIA AVENUE,
(OPP. PAUL & C's.),
WANGANUI.

TELEPHONES—Surgeries 192, Private Residence 109.
Box 231.

[A Card.]

J. H. EGAN
SURGEON DENTIST.

Over Robbin's, Chemist; opp. City Market,
330 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

THE LATEST 'TABLET' PUBLICATION

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

Apply **MANAGER, TABLET, Dunedin.**

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

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

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

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

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

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1911.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION



HE parliamentary session was opened last Thursday; and this being the third session of the present Parliament its expiry will be followed by a general election. If the somewhat unexpected results of our experiment with the Second Ballot at the last elections are repeated in the coming contests, it is certain that the Second Ballot Act will go, and that an important and far-reaching amendment of the electoral law will be brought down. The Second Ballot Act is all right in theory, and on paper; but it makes no allowance for the infirmity of human nature. Theoretically, when there are two Government candidates and one Opposition candidate at an election, and a second ballot has to be taken between the leading Government candidate and the Opposition candidate, it is assumed that the supporters of the Government candidate who has been eliminated will throw in their lot with the surviving Government candidate, and make his return certain. Practically, that is precisely what does not happen. Out of sheer annoyance and chagrin, the supporters of the disappointed Government man promptly transfer their votes to the Opposition candidate, and secure his return. That is what happened, notoriously, at Tuapeka, at Dunedin North, and at Wellington North at the last election. That is not only contrary to the principles of true democracy; but—what is a still more serious matter—it is very annoying to the Government; hence the likelihood that, sooner or later, our electoral laws will undergo very radical amendment.

*

Both in England, and in many of the overseas dominions, the eyes of political reformers are directed very hopefully to the experiments that have been made in what is known as proportional representation; and when our New Zealand electoral laws come up for reconsideration it is certain that an effort will be made to secure—in some degree—the introduction of this principle. There are two principal methods of giving effect to Proportional Representation—the List system, in force in Belgium and one or two other Continental countries; and what is known as the Single Transferable Vote system. This latter is the only system that has been—or is likely to be—adopted in any English-speaking country; and it is the only one which at present we propose to trouble our readers with. The first step in adopting this system is to unite existing constituencies into larger ones returning three or more members each, and having regard to natural divisions of the country—each constituency so formed being given a number of members proportionate to its electorate. Probably the simplest way of explaining the operation of the system will be to give a specimen ballot paper, as used in a model election held recently in Dublin. The directions—both to the elector and to the Returning

Officer—which are appended to the paper are those issued by the English Proportional Representation Society.

DUBLIN ILLUSTRATIVE ELECTION.

In this Election Five members are to be elected for a single constituency, such as Dublin might be under a proportional system. The following Nine Candidates have been nominated:

| Order of Preference. | Names of Candidates. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Russell, Rt. Hon. T. W. P.C. |
| | Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir H., K.C.V.O. |
| | Redmond, John E., M.P. |
| | Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. K.C., M.P. |
| | Devlin, Joseph, M.P. |
| | Dillon, John, M.P. |
| | Dockrell, Sir Maurice, J.P. |
| | Mooney, John, M.P. |
| | O'Brien, Wm., M.P. |

The Single Transferable Vote.

A. Each elector has one vote, and one vote only.

B. The elector votes

(a) By placing the figure 1 opposite the name of the candidate he likes best.

He is also invited to place

(b) The figure 2 opposite the name of his second choice.

(c) The figure 3 opposite the name of his third choice, and so on, numbering as many candidates as he pleases in the order of his preference.

C. A candidate, to ensure election, need not poll a majority, but only a certain proportion of the votes cast.

This proportion, which is the least number of votes sufficient to render certain the election of a candidate, is called the Quota. Thus, in a single-member constituency a candidate who polls one more than half the votes must be elected, the quota is therefore one more than half. So, in a two-member constituency the quota is one more than a third, for not more than two candidates can poll so much; and in a three-member constituency one more than a fourth, and so on. Therefore, to ascertain the quota, divide the total number of the votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and add one to the result.

D. The Returning Officer ascertains the result of the election as follows:

1. He counts each ballot paper as one vote to the candidate marked 1 thereon; he also counts the total number of votes.

2. He ascertains the quota.

3. He declares elected the candidates who have received the quota.

4. He transfers in strict proportions the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the unelected candidates indicated by the figures 2, 3, and so on, as the next preferences of the electors whose votes are transferred. This operation renders all votes effective; votes are used and not wasted.

5. He declares elected those candidates who, after the transfer of surplus votes, have obtained the quota.

6. He eliminates the candidates lowest on the poll one after another by transferring their votes in accordance with the wishes of their supporters to the candidates indicated as next preferences. This process is continued until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota, have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are declared elected.

*

The above election was conducted with satisfactory results; and in the event Messrs. Devlin, Dillon, Red-

mond, Russell, and Sir Horace Plunkett were elected. It requires a little concentrated attention to follow all the working of the system—especially in respect to the transfer and counting of the votes—but for those who are really interested in the question it is worth the effort. For the average elector, however, such detailed knowledge is no more necessary—as one writer expresses it—than a knowledge of the steam engine is necessary to a railway traveller. The actual voting is simplicity itself. All the voter has to do is to place the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., opposite the names of the candidates as he prefers them—and to suggest that New Zealand electors cannot accomplish this is an insult to their intelligence. The essential and outstanding merit of the system is that it gives minorities a chance; and secures representation according to actual voting power to a greater degree of accuracy than any other known system. It appears, indeed, to closely approach mathematical correctness in securing the proper ratio between the seats actually obtained and the seats which should be obtained in proportion to the actual voting strength of the various parties. Here, for example, are the results of the Belgian elections for 1908—conducted on the List system. The figures for Liberals and Socialists are given together, because in several constituencies these parties presented a common list.

| Parties. | Votes Obtained | Seats Actually Obtained. | Seats in Proportion to Votes. |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Catholics | 515,926 | 37 | 36 |
| Liberals and Socialists | 633,258 | 43 | 44 |
| Christian Democrats | 16,095 | 1 | 1 |

The principle of proportional representation was embodied in the last Tasmanian Electoral Act (1909); and the election which took place in that year was held under the new system. Again the results were almost arithmetically proportionate to the numerical strength of the parties. They were as follow:—

| Parties. | Votes Obtained | Seats Actually Obtained | Seats in Proportion to Votes. |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Anti-Socialists | 29,286 | 18 | 18.3 |
| Labour Party | 18,802 | 12 | 11.7 |

The adoption of the system means, of course, the enlargement of all electoral areas; and, as we have said, its special merit is that it secures effectiveness for the voting power of any considerable minority. In New Zealand, Catholics are exactly one-seventh of the population; and presumably, also, one-seventh of the voting body. On that basis, if there were candidates with just views on the education question, and Catholics were united in supporting them, they should be able with certainty to return ten members out of a House of seventy-six.

*

Proportional representation, in one form or another, is now in force in Denmark, Switzerland, Wurttemberg, Finland, Belgium, and Japan. France is on the point of adopting it; and the Bill which has, after examination by a Committee, been recommended to the Chamber for adoption, has the hearty support of the Catholic Deputies. The idea is making rapid headway in England, and in the British Colonies. Less than two years ago Mr. Asquith declared that unless the career of the present British Parliament was 'tragically interrupted by some unforeseen and unforeseeable disaster,' it would 'take another long step in advance on the road of political reform in removing from our electoral system those grave anomalies and abuses which render it now so inadequate and untrustworthy an exponent of the real opinion of the people.' Advocates of the reform are to be found in all the Australian Colonies, and the Chief Electoral Officer of Western Australia has just issued a favorable report. The new South African Constitution provides for the election of the Senate on the new principle, whilst the Transvaal Municipal Act applies it to the elections of the Town Councils of Johannesburg and Pretoria. Ardent advocates are also at work in Canada and the United States. As we have mentioned, the reform was adopted in 1909 in Tasmania, and proved in the

subsequent elections to be most satisfactory. Sooner or later, the system will certainly be introduced into New Zealand; and, on the strength of its successful operation in other lands, we are inclined to hope that it may be sooner rather than later—for it offers a reasonable prospect of enabling us to secure by our own strength at the polls that electoral representation which under the present system we are unable to obtain.

Notes

A Pointed Epistle

There is pith and point in the following letter from 'A Farmer's Wife,' which found a place in 'Passing Notes' of a week ago.

'Your humble servant, and impulsive and most ridiculous "Farmer's Wife,"' writes 'Civis,' 'is the signature to a letter reaching me from somewhere in the Nelson region. It would fill a column and naturally predestinates itself to the waste-paper basket. A ten-line correspondent may hope; ten folios letter-post will usually mean a short shrift. In part I rescue the Farmer's Wife because of an ingenuous simplicity that touches me rather. Says she, 'I am a Catholic, and I object to be called "Roman" Catholic.'

*

After dissenting from his correspondent's objection, 'Civis,' continues: 'However, let us proceed: "Dear Civis,"—I hope you will let me down lightly, being a woman. But I have been always intensely interested in matters theological or religious. How in the world was I, a Scotchwoman, born a Catholic? There are patches here and there in Scotland where the people stuck to that faith. I thought it was such a bother to be not amongst the majority. I say to myself, I'll read up, and see; and if I can possibly get to heaven as a Protestant I shall certainly become one; it's easier. But there were two or three kinds of each denomination. I could not bear that; some walked miles to go to the Established Church and passed the Free; the same with the High and Low English. How can thinking children like that? I didn't. And on coming back from Scotland, being at home on a visit, I went to Mass at Madeira; I felt the unity of the Catholic Church so wonderful: it appeared to me that I, a peasant Scotchwoman, could follow worship as well as I had in London, or away in our little chapel amongst the hills of Scotland.' Then comes a homily on the evils of Protestantism from the point of view of Church unity. "Says my guidman: They are as hard to follow up with their churches and their religions as the pedigree of a horse. The poor Chinaman must think we have more Gods than one." Upon which 'Civis' comments: 'And "my guidman" has very much the right of it.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The annual euchar party of the Children of Mary takes place in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening.

The annual collection in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which was taken up at St. Joseph's Cathedral and the Sacred Heart Church, on Sunday, will be continued on next Sunday. A collection for the same object will be held at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday.

His Lordship the Bishop has announced that the faithful of this diocese may gain the Portiuncula Indulgence every time they visit a parochial church from midday on next Saturday until sunset on Sunday if they comply with the usual conditions, which are:—Confession and receive Holy Communion, and at each visit to the church to pray according to the intentions of the Holy Father.

'The Spectator,' the club's magazine, edited by Mr. E. W. Spain, was read at the usual weekly meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club. As usual the articles were bright, interesting, and varied, and the humorous sketches of several of the members and their exploits in debate, at football, and on the billiard table were

excellently written. At the conclusion of the reading Rev. Fathers Coffey and O'Neill complimented the editor and contributors on the excellence of the articles, and expressed the thanks of the members for the pleasant evening provided.

A team from St. Joseph's Harriers tried their hand at hockey in a match with the St. Joseph's Ladies' Hockey Club on Saturday, and after a very fast and exciting game the cross-country runners managed to get home first by 2 goals to nil. The match proved a very amusing one; infringements of the rules were the order of the day, the referees being kept very busy. Towards the end of the game the ladies played with great spirit, and gave the harriers a busy time defending, and had hard luck in not scoring several times. For the runners C. Collins and A. Treacey played an excellent game, and Misses Murray and Perkins did very good work for the ladies.

Members and friends of St. Patrick's Men's Club, South Dunedin, had a great treat last Monday evening, when Brother Cusack and the Christian Brothers' choir furnished a musical entertainment which was listened to by the crowded audience with great pleasure. A splendid programme had been arranged, and every item passed off most successfully, the singing of the boys being greatly admired. On Monday next the representatives of the club meet those of St. Joseph's Club at South Dunedin to debate the question, 'Should women have the right to sit in Parliament?' St. Joseph's Club takes the negative side.

DECREE ON THE PORTIUNCULA INDULGENCE

The Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office in a plenary meeting held on May 24, by a general decree, to have force until a new disposition is made, decided to lay down that:—

1. Both for all the faithful living in the world and for pious communities, the concessions for the Portiuncula Indulgence which have hitherto been given by the Holy See and which have expired or are to expire in the future, are to be held as indefinitely extended, with the proviso that the clauses and conditions of the preceding Indult are to remain valid and taking into account, as regards the time fixed for making the sacred visits, the recent Decree of January 26 of the current year issued by this Supreme S. Congregation (*Acta Apostolicae Sedis an. III, vol. III, pag. 64*).

2. For new concessions both for the faithful living in the world and for pious communities the provision is also indefinitely committed to the respective Ordinaries with the necessary and opportune faculties, saving however the clauses and conditions prescribed in the *Motu proprio* of June 11 of last year (*Acta Apostolicae Sedis, an. II, vol. II, pag. 443*).

3. Finally, for the respective Ordinaries is indefinitely extended the faculty granted to them in the said *Motu proprio* of last year, of appointing for the gaining of the above-mentioned Indulgence, instead of August 2, the Sunday immediately following, with the observance of the clauses and conditions thereto attached.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE.

Electoral Law reform—a system that is worth understanding. Page 1469.

The misfortunes of France—a careful and accurate diagnosis of her present troubles and interesting outline of the Counter-revolution. Page 1457.

'God or No-God in the Schools'—the 'neutrality' and other fallacies. Page 1449.

The 'Outlook' on Catholic literature—a thoughtful and notable tribute. Page 1459.

A Catholic tribe in revolt—the situation in Albania. Page 1457.

Bishop Cleary in Victoria—demonstrative and enthusiastic welcome in Hamilton. Page 1483.

The Irish Envoys—enthusiastic send-off in Wellington. Page 1453.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD O'CONNOR

THE OBSEQUIES

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the late Mr. Edward O'Connor was celebrated in the Cathedral on last Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, in the presence of a very large congregation. Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., was celebrant, Rev. Father Graham, S.M., deacon, Rev. Father Drohan, M.S.H., subdeacon, and Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., master of ceremonies. Among others of the clergy present were Rev. Fathers Richards (Hawarden), Hyland (Rangiora), Daull, S.M.A. (Lyttelton), Dignan, S.M. (St. Mary's), J. O'Connor (Napier), McDonnell and Hanrahan (Cathedral). The sanctuary was draped in mourning, and as the coffin was borne into the Cathedral the organist (Mr. A. W. Bunz) played Chopin's 'Funeral march.' The music of the Mass in Gregorian plain chant was sung by the choir, assisted by several of the clergy. Prior to giving the Absolution at the coffin the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., in eloquent and feeling words referred in the following terms to the deceased.

It is our sad duty to-day to consign to their last resting-place what remains to us of the late Edward O'Connor. I have said what remains to us, because, whilst his body lies here for a few moments in our respectful care, his soul is already before the throne of God—in the presence of his Creator, his Redeemer, and his Judge. We have here his earthly remains, that have been sanctified by a long and virtuous life—a body which was anointed with holy oil at his Baptism and again when he was admitted to the privileges of Christian manhood in the Sacrament of Confirmation, and yet again a third time, when the shadow of death was upon him. There are occasions when even the expressions of sympathy are an intrusion. There is a feeling of sorrow so very deep that even out of pity one had better leave condolence alone. I experience this feeling to-day on witnessing a widow and bereaved children gathered around the corpse of a faithful husband and devoted father. Their grief appears too sacred, too intimate, and mental, to be disturbed. And yet for the sake of the many friends of the family assembled here this morning, I feel I must give utterance to a few words of sympathy, were it only as a last tribute of respect to one who commanded it so deservedly during life. Born in Shantalla, parish of Rahoon, Galway, in 1845, Edward O'Connor came out to New Zealand in 1864, and since his arrival in Christchurch has been closely identified with Church work. Prior to the advent of the Sisters of the Mission, he taught a mixed school of boys and girls, assisted by a lady teacher. Later on, when the boys' school was built, he was the one recognised master, and he retained the position of headmaster until the arrival of the Marist Brothers, when he retired from teaching. Among the good works founded by Edward O'Connor was the St. Vincent de Paul Society, an organisation that has been productive of such admirable results. Up to the time of his death he acted as church secretary, and only Bishop and priests know the amount of work he accomplished. It is impossible to estimate the variety of transactions, the cares, and responsibilities that that office imposed on him, and which he crowded into his busy life. This is a very simple record, and it is before you all—a record of forty-seven years of faithful service, of devotedness, and generosity which can scarcely be surpassed. That earthly life is now ended—his career is finished. With pale hands clasped upon his breast he lies in the tranquil sleep of death. The heart has ceased to beat, the voice is hushed, and we shall never meet the well-known figure again until we stand before the Judgment Seat of God. His spirit's outward tabernacle, itself no longer the same, is all that is left to our senses: in a few moments that, too, will be laid in the ground. In this solemn moment, when the sense of his passing is strong upon us, when Nature, God's minister, with gentle and mournful touch, begins to blot his features out, when the outward vesture of his immortal spirit rests for a few

silent and pleading moments before the altar of God, let us ask ourselves what has become of him after death. For good or for evil the real man never dies. His personality persists, his soul lives on, his consciousness is not interrupted; he carries as a vesture the merits and the evil of his life. God grant that after a faithful life crowded with good works, he was received on the threshold of Eternity with that gracious invitation, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.' Yet we know that that which to our dim-sighted vision is pure, in the light of God's countenance may show some dross and alloy, demanding purification ere the soul can see the face of God in His Heavenly home. He may then be in need of prayers. He has already seen his God. His judgment is over; his reward is at hand, though he may be in the realm of Purgatory. The power is in our hands to help him, to help his soul through the merits of the Most Precious Blood, and thus by our prayers bring speedy relief to him whom we have known and loved and esteemed in life. And now, farewell for a time, dear friend—farewell. Rest peacefully in the cool bosom of the earth. Your memory shall ever be dear to us, and may God, Who conducted thee safely during life, until thy trembling steps stood upon the verge of the grave, now lead thee still further into the realms of perpetual light and bliss.

As the coffin was borne from the Cathedral the organist played the Dead March from 'Saul.' The funeral was very largely attended, including representatives from many distant districts. The burial service at the graveside in the Linwood Cemetery was conducted by the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., most of the clergy previously mentioned being in attendance. Old pupils of deceased at the Catholic boys' school were pall-bearers.—R.I.P.

WEDDING BELLS

WALLACE—REIDY.

A very pretty wedding (writes a correspondent) took place at the Catholic Church, Invercargill, on June 28, the contracting parties being Miss Catherine Reidy, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reidy, Invercargill South, to Mr. William Wallace, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Riversdale. A Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Keenan, assisted by the Rev. Father Kavanagh. The bride, who was given away by her father, was charmingly attired in a dress of pale blue merv silk, with the usual wreath and veil, and carried a beautiful bouquet. She was attended by her sister, Miss Delia Reidy, and Mr. Hugh Smith was best man. As the wedding party left the church, Miss Kane, who presided at the organ, played the Wedding March. An adjournment was made to the residence of the bride's parents, where breakfast was served. The Very Rev. Dean Burke presided, and proposed the toast of the 'Bride and bridegroom,' other toasts being also duly honored. The happy couple left by the afternoon express for the north, where the honeymoon was spent.

CONNOLLY—O'SULLIVAN.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, on July 5, when Miss Genevieve Mary O'Sullivan, second daughter of Mrs. O'Sullivan, Aro street, Wellington, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr. Martin James Connolly, third son of Mr. Martin Connolly, Georgetown, Temuka. A Nuptial Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Aubry. The bride, who was given away by Mr. J. T. Quinn, was attired in a very becoming costume of cream corded silk, with wreath and veil worked in beautiful sprays of lily of the valley. She was attended by two bridesmaids—Miss Gwen De Muth and Miss May Quinn. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a dressing-case. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold bangle with name engraved, and to the bridesmaids pretty gold dagger brooches. The wedding breakfast was held at the residence of Mr. O. Connolly, Studholme, Rev. Father Aubry presiding. The happy couple left by the second express for Dunedin, from whence they were to proceed to Nelson, their future home.

THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST . . .

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

REID & GRAY

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

Get Catalogues and Full Particulars from

REID AND GRAY

Dunedin and Branches.

— VISIT —

A. & T. INGLIS

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE DOMINION FOR

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

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

If you do your

SHOPPING BY POST

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

A. & T. INGLIS,
THE CASH EMPORIUM, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN



Tweed Walking or Motor Coat
59/6—post free.

J. Ballantyne & Co.
CHRISTCHURCH.

SADDLE TWEED TROUSERS 10/9 (POST FREE).

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

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

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

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

If necessary, patterns will be sent on request.

J. Ballantyne & Co.
CHRISTCHURCH.

Engagement Rings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O'CONNOR & TYDEMAN

JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,
PALMERSTON NORTH.

"PECTROL"



IF YOU HAVE
COUGH OR . . .

COLD
DON'T DELAY!

Get at Once a
Bottle of

GORDON'S "PECTROL"

The immediate relief, the soothing, clearing effect on the Throat and Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, has made it famous, above all others.

PRICE, 1/6 and 2/6 per bottle.

J. V. GORDON

CHEMIST, Etc.
(By Exam.),
MASTERTON.

CASTLE'S BABY COUGH SYRUP,
The Children's Favourite Remedy
for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,
Croup, etc. Harmless and effective.
Contains no Opiates. Price,
1/6.

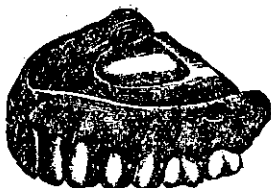
CASTLE'S WHITE WORM
POWDERS
(Tasteless), 1/- box.

CASTLE'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOS-
PHITES—An Invaluable Nerve
and Brain Tonic. Price 2/6

Any of these valuable Household
Remedies will be posted free to any
address, or may be obtained from—

JOHN CASTLE
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
139 RIDDIFORD STREET,
WELLINGTON SOUTH.

PERFECT DENTISTRY



IT is not the money you pay for dental work that counts, but the class of work you get for your money. Inferior dentistry is costly at any price, and the mischief is that you cannot judge of the work until long after you have parted with your money.

OUR CONTOUR DENTURES WITH
PORCELAIN GUMS DEFY DETECTION
AS BEING ARTIFICIAL.

Full Sets of Teeth (Upper and Lower), £4/4/-

Plain Extraction, 1/-

Each Extraction Under Gas (Gas given free), 2/6

Single Tooth for 5/-
Painless Extraction, 2/6

Any number of teeth up to thirty-two easily extracted with one application of gas—the safest of all anaesthetics.

OUR WORK IS STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE.

Open Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock.

Write for further particulars

FROST & FROST,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

119 WILLIS STREET (30 yards above Perrett, Chemist). WELLINGTON.

To the Gentlemen of the Dominion.

We take pleasure in announcing the opening of a Men's Department of Boots and Shoes, and extend a very cordial invitation to you to visit us.

Mr. Lindsay has had 25 years' experience in the Boot Trade, and is convinced that the men of Wellington have been neglected. TO-DAY will witness the opening of the most Up-to-Date and Varied Stock of English, American, and Colonial Footwear in the Dominion.

YOU WANT THE BEST. WE HAVE IT.

GEORGE R. LINDSAY & CO.

198 LAMBTON QUAY,

(Opposite Kirkcaldie's),

WELLINGTON.

WANTED

Those about to marry, come and see,

J. G. MARSHALL'S

3-piece Bedroom Suite, £8 8s.

well made,

46 ADELAIDE ROAD, WELLINGTON

The "ENSIGNETTE"

A Dainty Little Camera for the Vest
Pocket.

The Smallest and Most Fascinating
Folding Camera in the World. It
loads and unloads in daylight.

Price (complete), in leather pocket
case, 35/-, post free.

Specimen Photos and full particulars
with pleasure.

J.L. Holland & Sons

89-91 VICTORIA ST., AUCKLAND.

"Oh, Yes! Grocer, Please
send half-a-dozen Tins
of 'HIGHLANDER' Con-
densed Milk."



Don't Run Short!

especially in the Winter time, when
ordinary Milk is so dear! Keep a good
big supply of HIGHLANDER CON-
DENSED MILK in the house, and
when Cooking or Baking has to be done
you'll be prepared.

Full Cream. Absolutely Pure, and—
"you can depend upon it."

Highlander

MACALISTER & CO.
(J. J. HISKENS).

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

SPECIALITY:

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

Irish News

ANTRIM—Dedication of a Church

A new church was solemnly dedicated at Ballyclare, County Antrim, on Sunday, June 11, by the Right Rev. Dr. Tohill, Bishop of Down and Connor. The church has long been required in the locality, and it has been erected in a very beautiful position. His Lordship, in the course of his address, said that in returning thanks to those who assisted them, he included those who were not of the Catholic faith. The site of the church had been given by Mr. Hill, solicitor, in a most generous and liberal spirit. He congratulated the people on having the beautiful church to be used by them and their children. Rev. Father McMin, P.P., returned thanks for generous subscriptions, and also for three fine altars which had been given by Miss McMullan.

ARMAGH—A New Parochial Church

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, on June 11 last, laid the foundation stone of a new parochial church at Upper Killeavy, in presence of a large gathering of the clergy and laity of the archdiocese of Armagh. The new building will occupy a commanding site on the crown of the hill of Dromolane, overlooking the town of Newry. It is to be in the Romanesque style, and promises to be one of the finest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in Ireland.

CORK—Death of a Canon

The death took place recently, at the parochial house, of the Very Rev. Canon Lynch, P.P., Blarney, after a protracted illness. The deceased clergyman had reached a ripe age, and during his long ministry endeared himself to the people in the various parishes in which his calling placed him. A sincere Nationalist all his life, he never spared himself in any effort to alleviate the sufferings of his people. He ministered at Midleton, Queenstown, and Lisgoold, from where he was transferred, about twenty years ago, to the parish of Blarney, being at the same time appointed a Canon of the Church.

The "All-for-Ireland" League

Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., who was vice-president of the 'All-for-Ireland' League, has addressed a letter to the secretary of that body, in which he says he regrets to be compelled to withdraw his name as one of the vice-presidents of the League, owing to matters he did not quite approve of in connection with the Parliamentary elections, and now, in greater degree, in the County Council elections. He had hoped that a better understanding would by this time have been effected with Mr. Redmond, and he did not yet despair of such taking place, so much depended on this as to whether they got a good or indifferent Home Rule Bill. He asks: 'Can't the small differences that divide Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Redmond be adjusted? Surely it is not too late.'

DONEGAL—Going in the Right Direction

Mr. Audley Brown, returning thanks at Donegal Board of Guardians for his co-option, said there was a good deal of talk outside as to the Board being intolerant, but he denied that it was, and pointed to an increase of salary given to the Protestant chaplain, and a similar increase given to Dr. Dickson, of Pettigo, and to the treatment that he himself had received. He never asked one of them to give him a vote. Two Nationalists offered to give up their seats to him. They were going in the right direction, just, he added, as the country was.

DUBLIN—Death of a Jesuit

In many parts of Ireland, but especially in Dublin, and more especially still in the populous district surrounding St. Francis Xavier's Church, Upper Gardiner street, in which he administered with great zeal, the death of Rev. John Norton, S.J., which took place on June 9, is greatly regretted. Father Naughton was born in Limerick seventy-six years ago, and after a distinguished course in Maynooth was ordained and

appointed Professor of Scripture in All Hallows' College, a position which he filled with much credit for some years. He then returned to his native diocese and became a curate in St. John's, Limerick, where his erudite yet simple sermons drew very large congregations. In 1864 Father Naughton entered the Society of Jesus. For many years he gave missions through the country with the venerable Father Robert Healy, and endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. He spent the last thirty-five years of his life at Gardiner street.

Generous Gift to University College

At a meeting of the Governing Body of University College, Dublin, held on Monday, June 12, a communication was received from the Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh, K.P., in which his Lordship announced that he hoped at an early date to present to the college two plots of his property adjoining the site of the late Royal University in Earlsfort terrace, which now is the site of University College, for the purpose of facilitating the college in the erection of its new buildings. The two plots, amounting to about half an acre in extent, from their situation, and from the extension thereby given to the area on which the new college will be built, form an addition to the college site of the greatest value. Lord Iveagh desired that this gift should be associated with the names of his valued friends the late Right Rev. Mgr. Gerald Molloy and the late Rev. James Healy, P.P., Little Bray, and that, with the approval of the Governing Body, a record of this association, in the form of a memorial tablet, might be placed in the new college buildings. The Governing Body gratefully accepted the generous offer of the Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh.

Clongowes Union

Lord Chief Baron Palles, President of the Clongowes Union, presided at the annual meeting of that body held on the second Sunday in June in the college. The day was an ideal one, and the attendance of past pupils was very large. In announcing the winners of the prizes given by the college, his lordship said the first prize was the debate medal, an award that, he believed, was coeval with Clongowes College itself, and unless he was very much mistaken they would be celebrating its centenary festival in about three years' time. It was extraordinary how talent repeated itself and made itself manifest in collateral members of the same family. The medal for the debate had been won by Mr. Thomas Finlay, a nephew of Rev. Thomas Finlay and Rev. Peter Finlay, both of whom were known to all of them, and to all who took any interest in the Society of Jesus. The improvement prize evidenced in the same way hereditary talent. It had been obtained by Mr. Paul Healy, who, he understood, was a son of his friend, Mr. Timothy Healy, the eminent King's Counsel, a gentleman who for many years had been one of the leading members of the House of Commons. He warmly congratulated both these prize-winners.

KILKENNY—A Valuable Presentation

Speaking at St. Mary's Cathedral, Kilkenny, on Sunday, June 11, the Rev. James Doyle, Adm., made a very interesting announcement. He said that a most valuable presentation had just been made to the Cathedral, the donor being the Countess von Musil Mollenbruck, now residing at Baden, in Austria. Her marriage with the Count took place in the Cathedral some six or seven years ago. She was a native of the diocese of Ossory, her maiden name being Miss Julia Molloy, and resided with her parents at Galmoy, in the County Kilkenny. She became acquainted with the distinguished foreign nobleman who afterwards became her husband in California. She never forgot her own country or her own home, nor the Church to which she belonged, and of which the Count and herself were faithful and devoted members. The presentation, Father Doyle explained, was made up of a series of most valuable gifts, including a magnificent chalice, ciborium, and monstrance, all of solid silver gilt with gold, and a beautiful oil-painting of the Madonna, a copy of Raphael's famous masterpiece, which she

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

SOLD IN 2oz. JARS

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

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

THE CHRISTCHURCH MEAT COMPANY, LTD



W. G. BRIGHT,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, SIL-
VERSMITH & OPTICIAN,
WESTPORT.

A Splendid Selection of Choice and Artistic Jewellery and Presentation Goods in Stock.

Repairs by skilled workmen under personal supervision



ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS

The production of artistic photographs, which are faithful likenesses of the sitters, has ever been our aim.

A glance at the photos of your friends appearing in our show cases will prove that we have succeeded.

Photos that please and photos that last cannot be taken for nothing, but our prices are within the reach of all.

MARSHALL'S STUDIO

HIGH STREET NORTH,

DANNEVIRKE.

Telephone 141 and make an appointment.

Thos. Griggs and Son

BUILDERS AND
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

All kinds of Jobbing Work, Joinery,
Shop Fittings, Etc.

Funeral Furnishing a Speciality.
Catholic Mortuary Habits Stocked.

A Large Variety of WREATHS and
TABLETS for Ornamenting Graves.

17 MAIN STREET,
PALMERSTON NORTH.

Telephone 45.



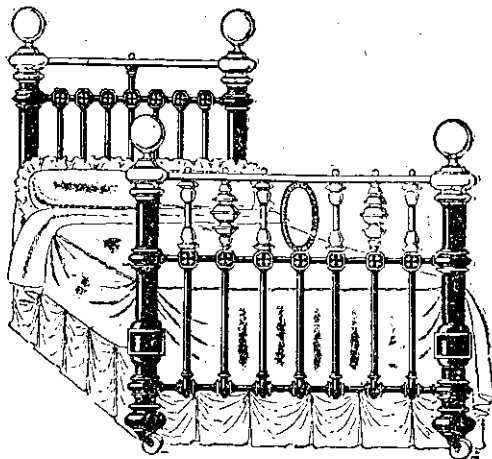
H. FIELDER & Co.'s

Stocktaking Sale

Now On

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

Manners St. .
WELLINGTON.



purchased in Florence. The painting was enclosed in a massive and beautifully carved gilt frame; a bust of the Saviour sculptured in white marble, standing on a marble pedestal; a richly-woven carpet for the sanctuary, and set of altar linen furnished with beautifully worked lace. On behalf of the people of Ossory, and in particular on behalf of the priests and people of St. Mary's parish, he thanked again the Count and Countess for their splendid presentation.

LIMERICK—The Bishop's Silver Jubilee

The people of Limerick were anxious to celebrate the episcopal silver jubilee of their Bishop, but his Lordship would not allow any public recognition of the event. Great disappointment has been felt at the Bishop's decision. The Mayor of the city expressed the views of the citizens at a meeting of the Corporation on June 8. He said twenty-five years ago Dr. O'Dwyer was chosen to step from his post as curate at St. Michael's to the very high and trying position of the Bishop of that ancient See. How well he had filled the office entrusted to him they all knew. Every work for the advancement of Limerick and Ireland, educational and industrial, including the housing of the workers, every work of charity, mercy, and temperance had his powerful aid. Not only did he give his wisdom; he gave his money and his deep sympathy and help to the sick in hospital, the dying and their friends; and above all the religious life of the people was his care. They most lovingly congratulated Dr. O'Dwyer on the attainment of his silver jubilee as Bishop of the historic See of Limerick, and earnestly prayed that he might be spared for many years to rule over the diocese which he loved so well.

Compensation Act Award

Mrs. Anne McCormack was at Limerick Quarter Sessions awarded £250 and costs under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the loss of her husband, the second whip to the Limerick Foxhounds, who during a run jumped his horse into the river Deel and was drowned.

TIPPERARY—A Notable Evidence of Catholic Faith

A notable proof of Catholic faith and piety was witnessed at Roscrea on Sunday, June 11, when 7000 pilgrims of the Third Order of St. Francis from Cork, Limerick, Ennis, Killarney, Tralee, and Athlone, visited the 'Ancient City of St. Cronins,' and attended Mass at the Old Abbey, which was founded in 1490 by Ely O'Carroll, Prince of Offaly, for the Franciscan Order.

TYRONE—Sale of an extensive Estate

The negotiations for the sale of the Caledon estate, which have been going on for a number of years, have resulted in an amicable arrangement being come to between the tenants and the Earl of Caledon, and a sale has been agreed upon. The terms of purchase are as follow:—A reduction of 4s 8d in the £ to second-term tenants, 6s 9d in the £ to first-term tenants. The number of acres affected by the sale is 32,113, of which 29,236 acres are in County Tyrone, and the remainder in County Armagh.

Waterford—A Great Age

Mr. John Stack, who carried on business as provision dealer at Johnston, Waterford, up to five years ago, died on June 11 in St. Patrick's District Hospital at the great age of 108 years.

"Royal Shampoo Powders"

A NECESSARY TOILET REQUISITE.

Splendid for the Hair and Scalp. Recommended by the Medical Profession. Sold for the benefit of J. W. McLAGHLAN, P.C.S., whose eyesight was permanently injured by the great San Francisco earthquake and fire. Your patronage will be gratefully appreciated. Highest endorsements. Sold only by Mail. Price for a packet of three, 9d; two packets, 1/-; one dozen, 6/-.

Can I make a livelihood by this useful line?
Yes, Christian reader, with your co-operation.

Kindly address—

J. W. McLAGHLAN
WANGANUI.

People We Hear About

Major P. W. Fallon, the new commander of the Irish Rifles in Sydney, enjoys the distinction of being the youngest officer commanding a battalion in Australia. He is 33 years of age.

Sir Francis Burnand was requested one night in company to make a pun extempore. 'Upon what subject?' asked Burnand. 'The King,' was suggested. 'Oh, sir,' replied Sir Francis, 'that will not do at all. The King is no subject.'

Most Rev. Dr. Prendergast, the new Archbishop of Philadelphia, when in Ireland always spends an enjoyable holiday in Lismore, where his sister, Rev. Mother Peter, is a member of the Presentation Community. Rev. F. C. Prendergast, Dungarvan, is a brother of the distinguished prelate.

At the June Convocation of the University of Durham, the degree of Doctor of Music ('Honoris Causa') was conferred on Mr. R. R. Terry, organist of Westminster Cathedral. This is the first instance of such an honor being offered to a Catholic organist by an English University.

A striking illustration of the prompt manner in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer tackles a problem is afforded by the story of how he included a war fund against consumption in his State insurance scheme. 'Interest in a personal case,' he says, 'led me to pick up a book on consumption.' Reading that book late into the night, I learned for the first time the full dimensions of that scourge in this country. I was so impressed that the next morning I sent for my officials, and asked them to enter into a thorough investigation of the matter. They did so, and I found that the appalling figures given were absolutely correct. I made up my mind instantly that something must be done, and so I devised this scheme, which I hope may diminish, if not abolish, that terrible evil.'

The O'Connor Don, who bore the Standard of Ireland at the Coronation, resides at Clonalis, Castle-rea, County Roscommon. He is a direct lineal descendant of King Roderick O'Connor, who exercised supreme sovereignty in Ireland until in 1172 he surrendered his sceptre to Henry II. of England. But the O'Connor Don is able to trace his ancestry much farther back than this. For he is a descendant of Eochaidh Morghmeodhm, who ruled as king over Ireland until his death, A.D. 366, and also of the latter's grandson, Dush Galach, the first Christian king of Connaught. Conchobair, popularly known as Connor, who died as king of Connaught in 937, represented the ninth generation from the foundation of the dynasty, and it is from that time forth that the family have been known by the name of O'Connor.

The Right Rev. Richard M. Phelan, Abbot of Mount Melleray Monastery, Waterford, was on a visit to the monasteries of his Order in the United States in June. In the course of an interview with a newspaper representative, Abbot Phelan said: 'Everything is bright and rosy in Ireland now, and her hopes are brighter, I might say, than ever. Home Rule is to come, undoubtedly, and although I do not believe it will be gained immediately, it is to come in the near future. The principal opposition of the English Government to Home Rule has been because the English have been afraid to trust Ireland, believing that if the Irish gained Home Rule they would then desire to sever their connection entirely with the crown. This opposition is being gradually overcome, and as the English are getting to know Ireland better, they are beginning to place more faith and confidence in her. While Ireland may be said to be prosperous, a great obstacle to her prosperity is the emigration from her shores, which has continued for years and is still continuing, while the immigration is small. When Home Rule is gained this obstacle will undoubtedly be overcome.'

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

Frank Harris & Co.

LTD.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.

Head Works:

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

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post
free.

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

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

E. MORRIS J.

UNDERTAKER & CARRIAGE

PROPRIETOR,

WELLINGTON.

TELEPHONES: 937—60 Taranaki street;
142—23 Revons street; 1668—Livery
Stables; 364—Tinakori road; 2195—
Private residence.

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

Roman Catholic Emblems always on
hand.

Workmanship and Materials
guaranteed.

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

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

Make your Home

ATTRACTIVE.....

and

.....COMFORTABLE

By Buying Your

FURNITURE

From

J. BROWN & SONS

NEWTON, AUCKLAND.

Good Value. Suits all Purses.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

For RHEUMATISM, INDIGES-
TION, Etc.

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

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

CITY BAKERY.

Corner of Taranaki and Arthur Sts.,
WELLINGTON.

McPARLAND BROS.

BAKERS AND GROCERS.

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

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

Telephone 851.

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

A Pipe of King's Mixture

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

Sold at 6d per ounce, or in 4lb tins
at 2/-, and 11lb tins at 8/-.

G. and C. ALDOUS

TOBACCONISTS

206 LAMBTON QY, WELLINGTON.

BADLY-FITTING BOOTS ARE
DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

J. GOER

"OUR BOOTMAKER,"
Importer of High-class Footwear,
holds a Splendid Assortment of
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes.
Hand-sewn Work a Speciality.

Repairs Neatly Executed.

18 MAJORIBANKS STREET,
WELLINGTON.

Another Treasure



VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

Best &
Goes Farthest

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

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

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

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

ROBT. B. DENNISTON & CO
Stuart St.

TELEPHONE 43.

Excelsior Carriage Factory

(Opposite Masonic Hall),

HIGH STREET,

DANNEVIRKE

FRAME & JOHNSTONE

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buggies

Ladies' Phaetons

Carriers' Drays

Gigs

Rustic Carts

Dairymen's Drays

Dog Carts

Burlington Carts

Waggons, Etc.

UNDERTAKING carried out in all branches under the personal super-
vision of the Principals at terms to suit all requirements.

THE PORTUGUESE SEPARATION DECREE

A JOINT PROTEST BY THE BISHOPS

(Concluded from last week.)

And what does the State give in return for all these riches (the still valuable remnants of a past wealth in which the many thousands of the needy had their share)? What does it give to the clergy? What does it give to parochial clergy, who were only very lately deprived of a considerable part of their income by the enforcement of the Civil Registration Law? What does it give? Nothing! It promises, or rather allows, to a few of the ministers of religion certain life-pensions still to be defined, without a fixed minimum and at the good pleasure of certain Committees, on which, as a great concession, one ecclesiastic may be elected or appointed. These Committees have to take into consideration many various conditions, amidst which even the private and personal means of the priest are to be reckoned, as well as the rental value of the dwellings, the grant of which is otherwise declared to be a free gift. Pensions which, subject to many charges, and on pretext of being an experiment available for only one year, are no better than a few begged crumbs! And those very crumbs can be withdrawn on the slightest and almost unavoidable infractions of the enactments contained in this or any other future decree. . . . Thus the menacing sword remains always suspended over the head of the priest!

For our own part we here now declare most deliberately that we renounce such pensions, which mere decorum forbids us to accept.

In any case those pensions do not pass to the successors of the present ministry of the Church. Yet real property of the Church remains; it does not end, and its income ceases not.

Once more we ask by what right does the State take to itself all this property, mostly due to the generous piety of the faithful, to the legacies and donations of private individuals?

Such is not the procedure of other Republics. In America examples are not wanting of definite protection to the Catholic Church and sometimes even of an exclusive protection! The Central Government of the United States of North America does not indeed subsidise any religion, but it respects all legacies made in favor of the Catholic Communion. The members of the Catholic clergy are by reason of their ministry exempted from military service. The bishop's juridical position is acknowledged, and the judicial and coercive power of the Church in spiritual matters is protected by the Courts of Law. The strict observance of the Sunday's rest is well known. In each year one day is set aside for the whole nation officially to render thanks to God for all blessings received.

'Mockery.'

Derogatory to the clergy is every Law that humbles and discredits it, as this Decree aims at doing, by lowering the priest to the condition of a paid cleric at the order of the *Cultural Associations*: by altogether setting aside the ecclesiastical hierarchy; and by forcing upon the prelates the necessity of a *Placet*, which is in all cases injudicial, but quite absurd and absolutely unwarranted under a *régime* of pretended Separation and liberty of worship.

Derogatory to the clergy surely is a law that not only aims at corrupting the priest with uncertain pensions, offered on the most dishonoring conditions, but also flings in his face the supreme insult of inviting him to disobedience and immorality by assuring the payment of those pensions to suspended priests, and providing that maintenance (a unique instance!) shall be transmissible to the widows and to the sons, *legitimate* or *illegitimate*, of those priests who may wish to avail themselves of the permission to marry granted by the Civil Law.

The Portuguese clergy must have fallen low indeed in the appreciation of the legislator, who dared to draft this!

This Article 150 sufficiently shows what this law is, and reveals its purpose. There may, unfortunately, exist weaknesses, and even miseries! There may be priests who, by using their ministry, not as a priesthood, but as a paying profession, may repeat the words '*Quid vultis mihi dare*'! There may be the degenerate, and the deserter! But the national clergy in its vast majority will repel this affront, for it fully understands the high motives both moral and social of the ecclesiastical law of conscience. It well knows that celibacy is, if not the chief, one of the principal factors in the superiority of the Catholic clergy, compared with the ministers of other persuasions or so-called Christian sects.

A profound thinker of our days has very well said: '*L'anathème est inévitable. Tout prêtre marié tombera toujours audessous de son caractère. La Supériorité incontestable du Clergé Catholique tient à la loi du célibat*' (J. de Maistre).

More, very much more, could still be said of the unjust, oppressive, predatory, and insulting provisions in this Decree of the 20th of April. Enough, however, has been briefly pointed out that not only we prelates and the clergy and sincere Catholics who are faithful to their Creed, but that all men of a right mind and dispassionate judgment, and every soul capable of knowing the significance and of appreciating the value of the words *liberty, coherence, justice, respect for other people's rights and social interest* properly so-called, may acknowledge with us, that it is only our conscience, our divine mission, and sense of our office, impels us to raise this solemn protest against this Decree!

With the Holy See now lies the final and definite pronouncement. But it is not possible even for a moment, or as a mere hypothesis, to suppose that pronouncement can be any other than the Apostolic *Non possumus*.

Though the Church does not, and cannot, approve in theory or in principle of the doctrine which regards Separation as a better *régime* and more in accordance with progress, it may, for all that, under special circumstances, hypothetically accept Separation as tolerable and as a lesser evil. But for this it is essential that it shall leave the Church freedom to exercise her sacred mission and the possession and ownership of her own property.

If the formula 'a free Church in a free State' does not represent the ideal, it may be tolerable, and is at least always preferable to the other, 'a Slave-Church under a tyrant-State': but it is exactly this last formula that is embodied in the recent document of the provisions of which we have just given a brief summary.

There can be no doubt that the so-called Separation effected by this Decree is set forth in such legislative terms that all illusion is rendered impossible. It is downright hostility; it is imminent persecution. At any rate, no one can deny this document, which is already a matter of history, the merit of outspokenness. Its express purpose is to give the *coup de grâce* to Catholicism in Portugal. If the Church built on the immovable rock has received the promise of indefectibility in the world, such is not the case in respect to nations. Some there have been which have abandoned or lost the true and pure faith, and so have lost themselves. 'What has become,' asks Fénelon, 'of those famous Churches of Antioch, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, under which innumerable others existed? What remains on the shores of Africa, where the assemblies of bishops were as numerous as General Councils, and where the aid of God awaited its commentaries from the lips of Augustine? There I see no more than the smoke, telling witness of the fire from heaven which consumed the land' (Sermon pour L'Epihanie).

Is the same to happen in Portugal? Will the Portuguese people abandon their glorious past and turn their backs on the Church, in whose maternal bosom this admirable nation grew and spread and became so prosperous and noble? Will they drive God out from their conscience and from their homes, as He has already been driven from their law-courts and schools? Will they live without God in days of happiness and even in

WHY IS GOOD BREAD THE CHEAPEST?

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

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

OUR CARTS deliver daily in the City and Suburbs.

ALL SHIPPING ORDERS receive prompt attention.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, or CHRISTENING CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

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

W. BUCHANAN - Karangahape Road, Auckland

TELEPHONE 1004.

HOME TRAINING BY POST

Special Offer

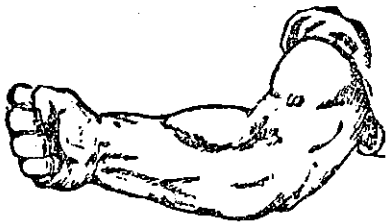
ONLY **7/6** ONLY

In order to place my system of Home Training by post within the reach of everyone, I have completed arrangements whereby I will enrol pupils for a special cheap course of Home Training for 7/6 only, so that there is no need for any *Tablet* reader to be dissatisfied with his or her muscular development, or strength, or to further suffer from any physical defect or ailment. To every reader who forwards me postal order for 7/6 I will forward by return mail a measurement form to fill in, so that I may make up the Course for them immediately. Send postal order for 7/6 now, and you will never regret it. When replying, state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.

DO IT NOW!

GARNET SIMS,

PHYSICAL CULTURE EXPERT,
136 RIDDIFORD ST. WELLINGTON



Robert H. Wilson & Son

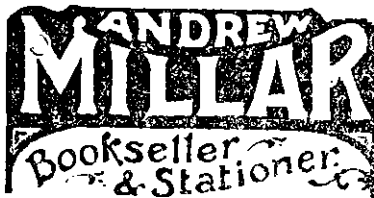
UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS
164 ADELAIDE ROAD
WELLINGTON.

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

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

Telephone 1999—Day or Night.

(No connection with any other City Firm.)



SPORTS DEPOT.

AGENT for H. COLLIER & CO.,
PIANO IMPORTERS,
Wanganui, Palmerston North, New
Plymouth, and Feilding.

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

Deferred Payments Arranged.

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

YOU CAN TURN THE
"ZEALANDIA RANGE
INTO A SPLENDID OPEN FIRE

No other Range has this feature. Takes five seconds, but makes the kitchen 100 per cent. cosier in winter—hotter, better ventilated. Saves fuel too. The Zealandia is a grand cooker, as pastrycooks, bakers, housewives testify. Ask your Ironmonger to show it, or write for Catalogue No. 32, giving particulars, illustrations, and testimonials.

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

THERE'S NO COFFEE LIKE "CLUB" COFFEE

The purity and delicious flavour of Club Coffee place it beyond comparison with any other brand in the Dominion. It is made from specially-imported beans of superior variety that are roasted and ground in our own factory, under our own supervision.

Make sure you get Club Coffee when you ask for it. There's no other like it.

W. Gregg and Co. Ltd.

DUNEDIN.

COFFEE, SPICE, STARCH, AND
PEPPER MANUFACTURERS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

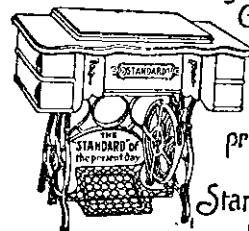
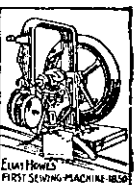
"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT," the GREAT HEALER, cures all it touches. Sold everywhere. Price, 6d and 1s box.

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

Elias Howe's machine

was good in its day, and many other Sewing Machines following in due course during the past 60 years

have been gradually improved and been good values IN THEIR DAY but at the present time the best Family Sewing Machine in the world is the STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE for which we are exclusive Agents in this locality. There is nothing else JUST LIKE IT. Neither is there anything else just as good. It is constructed differently from any other Sewing Machine. The engines of the great



Ocean Liner "Lusitania" are constructed on the exact principles upon which the Standard Rotary is made.

F. J. W. FEAR

ENGINEER & IMPORTER,
WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

Established 1880.

hours of misfortune? Are they willing to abandon God in life and in death? Ah! it is after death that, whether they will or not, they cannot free themselves from Him. Then will come the hour of God. Let us hope and trust that such misfortune shall not fall upon our beloved country. There will be many sons who, as heedless prodigals, may leave their father's house; but in spite of all storms and tribulations, the immense majority of this people, purified in the crucible of persecution, will remain attached to the Cross, faithful to Jesus Christ, and obedient to the Holy See.

The Catholic religion has ceased to be the religion of the State; but it shall not cease to be the religion of the Portuguese people. The people of this country cannot separate themselves from the centre of Catholic unity, nor will they sunder themselves from him who is on earth the Vicar of Christ, the successor of St. Peter, the Head, from whom flows, and without whom would become impossible, the life of this social organism that is called the Church of God. 'Ubi Petrus, ibi ecclesia.'

The Portuguese people will hearken to and respect the voice of the Holy See, which, we say again, cannot falter, conscious though it is of the magnitude of the issue. In these days of utilitarianism once again it will give the world the most noble example of the sacrifice of all temporal advantages to the sanctity of its principles.

When Rome has spoken then the Catholic clergy of our country will know which road to follow: 'Obedience or apostasy.' We are at a time of the greatest crisis in the life of Catholicism in Portugal. Satan's sieve is going to work. Will there be cockle? Possibly so, for it is a condition of humanity, and history bears witness of it. Let us only hope that the tares may not be thick upon the land.

The facts already known encourage us to trust that Portuguese priests will remain by the side of their prelates, and that prelates and priests, as well as the faithful, all intimately united by the bonds of co-ordination and communion of faith and sentiments of hearts and wills, will give eloquent witness of their perfect subordination and unswerving fidelity to the voice of the Supreme Pontiff who represents the Son of God on earth.

And to the Son of God each one will say with equal earnestness but with greater firmness than St. Peter: *Domine, tecum paratus sum, et in carcerem et in mortem ire.*

ANTONIO, Patriarch of Lisbon; MANUEL, Archbishop of Braga, Primate; AUGUSTO, Archbishop of Evora; MANUEL, Archbishop Bishop of Guarda; JOSE, Bishop of Vizeu; MANUEL, Bishop and Count; JOSE, Bishop of Brangança; FRANCISCO JOSE, Bishop of Lamengo; ANTONIO, Bishop of Portalegre; ANTONIO, Bishop of Algarve; ANTONIO, Bishop of Martyropolis.

LETTER OF THE JESUIT PROVINCIAL.

In connection with the above the following letter from the Provincial of the Portuguese Jesuits which has appeared in the *Le Patriote*, *Le Vingtième Siècle*, and the *Bien Public*, will be read with interest:

Sir,—On arriving at Brussels in company with one of my young scholastics who is ill, in order to consult a specialist, one of my friends informed me of the shameless falsehoods which the Republican press of Portugal has caused to be spread in my regard. I need not defend my reputation nor that of my religious brethren from the senseless accusations published daily under the inspiration of our persecutors. Europe and America have long since passed judgment upon the moral value of the men who at present rule over the destinies of our dear and unfortunate country. Were it not a motive for sadness for the Portuguese to hear everywhere of the discredit falling upon their country, they might find amusement in the melodramatic tone in which the *Mundo* and other newspapers of the same class accuse poor religious who have been robbed and expelled of the most incredible crimes.

In a recent article the *Mundo*, besides applying to me choice epithets such as 'bandit,' 'traitor,' and 'assassin,' solemnly declares that the penalty of death could not suffice to punish my crimes. Now what are in truth the titles which justify my being attacked in such ferocious terms? Since the cruelties and ignominies

to which the Society of Jesus fell a victim last October in the name of liberty (!), God knows the difficulties and moral tortures to which I have been subjected in order to procure a shelter for my 350 religious, besides occupying their zeal and satisfying their love of labor. It is only, thanks to the generous charity of our benefactors, that I have obtained the necessary alms for the voyage which a persecuting Government has forced us to undertake. Yet, nevertheless, the scribes of this same Government continue to propagate the ridiculous fable of my riches, with the assurance that if a counter-revolution should perchance be attempted, it would only be realised by means of the money I would furnish to the conspirators. But one thing more I must add. I have at the present moment my dear Fathers and Brothers dispersed in Brazil, the United States, Canada, India, Africa, Holland, England, etc., and therefore hardly any time at all to answer the letters I am receiving from everywhere; but, nevertheless, in spite of all this, I am to have forced upon me a notoriety which cannot possibly be mine, namely, that of a formidable conspirator. But one circumstance will of itself suffice to show with what shamelessness the enemies of the Society of Jesus in Portugal fabricate all sorts of calumnies and also the shameful frivolity of which the Provincial Government furnishes a proof even in its diplomatic negotiations. The newspapers of Spain and Portugal have lately published that the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Republic begged of M. Canalejas to have me withdrawn from the Portuguese frontier further into the interior of Spain. Several newspapers indeed have affirmed that I was to be found sometimes at Pontevedra and at other times at Virgo. The fact is I have never been one single moment of my life either at Virgo or at Pontevedra. As to Spain I departed thence on the 16th of January on my way to Holland, and since then I have not even once left Holland or Belgium except on one or two occasions when I spent a few hours in Germany. You can therefore judge for yourself, my dear Sir, how well informed these people are even with regard to affairs they do not hesitate to treat diplomatically and in what way they proceed in order to satisfy their hatred and prejudice, perhaps likewise in order to seek a retrospective justification for the revolting acts of tyranny they have practised against us.

LUIZ CONZAGA CABRAL.

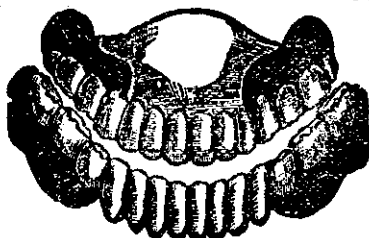
Provincial of the Society of Jesus in Portugal.
Brussels, May 26, 1911.

According to Pliny, the discovery of glass-making was purely accidental. He tells us that two merchants were carrying a quantity of nitre over a desolate tract of country, and at length paused upon the banks of a river to rest. Wishing to partake of some food, they built a fire, and not finding any stones on which to place their kettles, they put them on some pieces of nitre. The heat from the fires melted the nitre, which mixed with the sand and formed a transparent matter, which was glass.

DOMINION CORONATION.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY. A QUARTER OF A CENTURY'S REIGN.

Whilst thousands are wending their way to the Homeland from the four corners of the earth to take part in the Coronation ceremonies, little thought is given to public affairs, which, under ordinary circumstances, would loom largely. Twenty-five years ago there came a visitor to New Zealand, who took up his abode—a stranger among strangers. Slowly but surely he made countless friends through his never-failing attention to the requirements of his patrons, and contemporaneously with the crowning of our respected King George, it has been decided to crown Tussicura the King of all Cough Remedies. Right down the last quarter of a century it has travelled, bringing health and happiness to thousands, who to-day acclaim that Tussicura is sure death for coughs and colds. It never fails. It goes right to the root of the trouble and thrusts it out without compunction. There are no beg-pardon methods about this great household remedy. It enters into an argument with the most obstreperous cough, and the cough has to go. Therefore, it is only right that Tussicura should be crowned King of All.



A Single Decayed Tooth

Sometime creates as much trouble as half-a-dozen. It will certainly make those next to it defective. It is the wise economy to have the one decayed tooth filled, or a pivot tooth inserted in the stump. We perform these operations painlessly. Our charges are fair and reasonable.

R. D. C. Harris

(Used to be LONDON DENTAL Co.),

NAPIER.

W. F. BROOKING

UNDERTAKER, FUNERAL FURNISHER, BUILDER, Etc.

BROUGHAM AND POWDERHAM STREETS,

NEW PLYMOUTH.

A Large and Choice Selection of Wreaths in Stock.

TELEPHONE 156.

TOMBS & CRUBB

HASTINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CABINET MAKERS AND

UPHOLSTERERS

Employing the largest and most efficient Staff in the District.

Sanitary Undertakers and Embalmers.
Makers of Polished Oak and Rimu Coffins.

Finest Equipment in Hawke's Bay.

MOTT BROS.

MONUMENTAL MASONS,

EMERSON STREET,

NAPIER.

A Large Stock of Headstones and Monuments always on hand.

MOTT BROS. are prepared to execute every description of Cemetery work throughout the district, at lowest possible terms, consistent with high-class workmanship.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Concrete Walls and Iron Railings

a Speciality.

PURE DRUGS.

When you get a prescription from your Doctor take it to

GILLESPIE'S,

who guarantees you are getting what the Doctor desires.

MODERATE PRICES.

A Full Stock of Druggists' Sundries, Patents, Etc.

J. R. GILLESPIE

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

HASTINGS.

MUIR & CO.

MONUMENTAL WORKS,

OPP. RAILWAY STATION,

WANGANUI.

Designs and Estimates of Marble, Granite, or other Headstones and Monuments furnished on application. Iron Railings erected. Inscriptions Cut, Painted, or Gilded at shortest notice.

Workmanship Guaranteed.

Importers of Italian Marble and Aberdeen Granite.

P.O. Box 134.

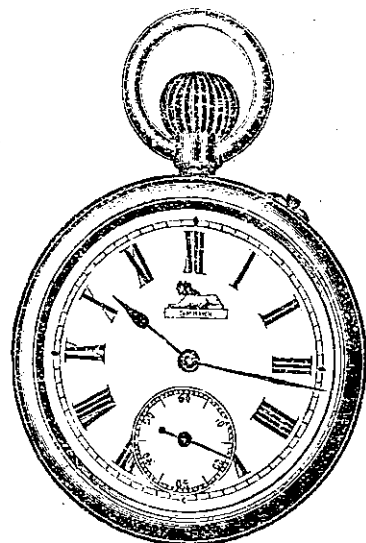
PHONE 285.

For GOOD PRINTING at CHEAP RATES, try

N.Z. TABLET CO., Ltd.

Fully Guaranteed Watches—

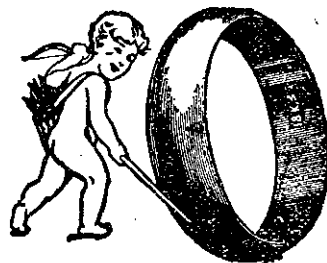
Lady's and Gent's, 20/- to £25.



H. J. Grieve

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
EMERSON STREET, NAPIER.

The Lucky Wedding Ring.



Large assortment of Artistic Jewellery, Presentation, and other Gifts
Right for Quality and Prices.

McNAB & MASON

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

SYMONDS ST., AUCKLAND.

Next St. Benedict's Block.

Artistic Memorials Supplied to any part of New Zealand.

Catalogues Free on application.

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

UNDERTAKING IN ALL BRANCHES,

C. R. ALLEN

EMERSON STREET,
NAPIER.

Every description of Furniture to Order in our own Factory.

THE BISHOP OF AUCKLAND IN VICTORIA

AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME IN HAMILTON

(Abridged from the *Hamilton Spectator* of July 17.)

The Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Auckland, who was for many years stationed in Hamilton, and who left here about thirteen years ago to visit New Zealand, paid a flying visit to Hamilton on Saturday, and was welcomed on arrival at the railway station by a large number of his old parishioners. The Very Rev. Father Shanahan and other priests were also present. After the usual formalities the party were driven to the presbytery, where the toast of the Bishop was proposed by Mr. White, M.L.C.

The Very Rev. Father Shanahan, and Messrs. J. Ahearn, T. M. Kennedy, H. Walker, and Butler made eulogistic speeches, paying a high tribute to the impression left upon the whole community by Father Cleary during his seven years' work in Hamilton.

The Bishop in responding said that it seemed to him that all through his life he had been picking up a good many jewels of memory, affection, and friendship, and among the most precious he certainly counted those gathered by him in this parish of Hamilton. He knew of no brighter or truer friendships or any that he appreciated more highly. But there was one that was more cherished than the others—that of his old pastor and life-long friend, Father Shanahan. He was the great attraction which had brought him (the Bishop) here, and it would bring him from a long distance. Clinging around his memory were other items of friendship which he cherished. His memory of those old times of which he had been reminded was still fresh, and that was one of the beautiful things in connection with his visit. It was pleasant to see again so many who had been associated with him in various ways. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. McGinniskin had been sporting friends, who had led him into pleasant—though, perhaps, dubious—paths of sportsmanship. He was particularly glad to find that Father Shanahan seemed to be immortal. In Ireland some years ago a car-driver was being pestered by two lady passengers as to what he thought their ages were. At last he said: 'Well, Ma'am, I don't know how old you are, but whatever age you are, you don't look it.' That was the case with their old friend, Father Shanahan—whatever age he was, he did not look it—and he trusted that their pastor might be spared to be with them many years. He had to thank Father Shanahan for his kind thought in bringing so many valued friends to meet him, and he thanked them and the gentlemen who had spoken to the toast for the over-complimentary and over-flattering words they had used.

This concluded the proceedings.

Presentation of an Address.

Prior to the commencement of service last evening at St. Mary's Church, the Very Rev. Father Shanahan invited the Bishop to come to the front of the altar rails, in order to receive an address of welcome. On the previous day a number of his old parishioners had assembled at the railway station to welcome his Lordship on his return to the place where he had spent seven years in assisting the people in their spiritual necessities, and where his priestly life and work had made a deep impression. They could not let the occasion pass without welcoming him to the church, where he had so frequently officiated and had prayed for them, and they for him. During that time his wise judgment, suggestions, and advice were always valued; he could lead the people without their knowing that they were being led. Since he left Hamilton, the period had been fraught with great questions and serious problems. Doctrines had been brought forward which were not in accordance with the teachings of the Church, and his Lordship had ably explained the absurdities. They had every reason to look forward with hope to his episcopacy, which they trusted would be of long duration. He would ask Mr. E. J. White to read the address.

Mr. White then read the address, which was as follows:—

'May it please your Lordship,—We, the members of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by your visit to Hamilton to extend to you a hearty welcome, and at the same time express our warmest congratulations on your elevation to the episcopacy. The kindness of heart and nobility of character at all times shown by you during the years you labored in our midst won the affection and admiration of all whose privilege it was to receive your spiritual consolations, and it is very gratifying to the Catholics of this parish to find that your zeal and ability have gained the due appreciation and confidence of the Holy See. We have followed with great interest your journalistic career in New Zealand, and rejoiced to find that your rare literary attainments have enabled you triumphantly to vindicate the cherished principles of our faith and to confound those critics who are ever seeking to misrepresent and misconstrue the aims and aspirations of Holy Church. That you may be long spared to fulfil your exalted duties in the highest offices of the Church will be the constant prayer of the Hamilton people.'

The address was signed on behalf of the congregation by representative members of the church.

His Lordship's Reply.

The Bishop in replying quoted an eastern parable, which was to the following effect:—When the Lord first created the earth it was soft and fluid, and He placed the mountains on it to make it firm. The angels asked was there anything as strong as the mountains? The Lord replied: 'Yes, iron is stronger than the mountains, for it can pierce their hearts and cut their sides away.' The angels asked if there was anything stronger than the iron. The Lord said: 'Fire is stronger than iron, because it can melt it.' The angels asked was anything stronger than fire. The Lord said: 'Yes, water is stronger than fire, because it can quench it.' The angels again asked was anything stronger than water, and the Lord replied: 'Yes, wind is stronger than water, because it can ruffle the surface and smash the water into the rocks.' Again the angels asked was there anything stronger than wind. The Lord replied: 'Yes, there is one thing that is stronger than wind and water and fire and iron—that is the kind heart that does not forget.' He had been reminded of that parable very forcibly by the welcome given him the day before, and again by the beautiful address presented that evening—the kind hearts of the congregation that did not forget. Their kindness was stronger than the wind that ruffled the water, stronger than the fire that melted the iron, harder and more enduring than the iron, more immense than the mountains that kept the world firm. He thanked God Who, after his years of service here had given him this experience of kind hearts that did not forget. He thanked them with all his heart for the kind words they had addressed to him, and for this beautiful and gracious expression of the kindness of their hearts, as given yesterday and repeated that evening. He thanked God also that in this parish of Hamilton he had been enabled to spend the happiest years of his life. Wherever he had wandered about the earth he had always kept a cherished spot in his heart for the people of Hamilton. And, as he had said the previous evening, right in the centre of his memory was the recollection of his old pastor and friend, and clinging around him like diamonds set in a beautiful ring, were many precious hearts whose memory he would preserve right to the end of his days. He thanked them and their pastor for their kindness in the past and the memories of the present, and he hoped that those memories would live and fructify and endure as long as he and they remained on earth.

The Bishop then delivered a sermon, in which he dwelt on the wonderful vitality of the Church, in spite of the series of persecutions to which it had been submitted from the days of Nero down to the present time. Over and over again, in different ages, its enemies declared that the Church was dead or dying, but it had triumphed over all its trials. Since the accession of the late Queen Victoria there had been an enormous increase of Catholic churches in Great Bri-



DUNEDIN

.. The D.I.C. .. GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE

COMMENCES

Monday, July 3, at 10 o'clock

AND CONTINUES FOR 28 DAYS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Established from Invercargill to Whangarei.



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

New Zealand Clothing Factory

C. W. J. DAY AND CO.

FINE ART DEALERS,

49 COURTENAY PLACE, WELLINGTON.

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

Gilders, Mount Cutters, and Picture Frame Makers.

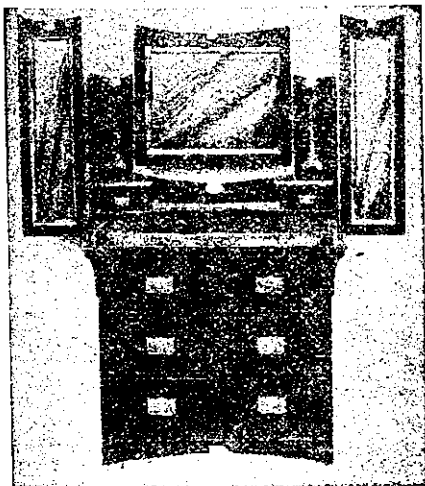
Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to Beautify their Houses at Lowest Cost are Invited to Inspect our Stock.

Special Terms for Framing Confraternity Diplomas.

Don't Fail to Call.

J. M. Mitchell

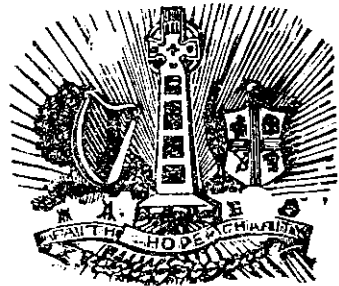
333 Colombo Street,

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

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

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

Inspection of our Showroom invited.



HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland.

LAWSON AND MANNING SADDLERS, IMPORTERS OF SPORTS GOODS, ETC.,

89 COURTENAY PLACE, WELLINGTON,

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

SCHOOLS SPECIALLY CATERED FOR.

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

tain, excluding Ireland; also in the number of priests, convents, monastic institutions, and pupils. A non-Catholic paper said that the centre of gravity of Roman Catholicism in the United Kingdom was shifting from Ireland to England, and it was daily making converts in the Church of England, as well as among Nonconformists. The politicians and literary men of France who declared that she was dying were yet devising schemes to suppress her too voluminous life. Had the Church been a human institution, devised by men and managed by men without Divine help, sad indeed would have been her fate long ago. The French Revolution, that volcanic force of desperate human energy, had failed to crush the Church. Napoleon, at the height of his power, when he had all Europe under his foot, failed to crush her. When men of that type failed, did they think that the little pigmy politicians that were playing such pranks before high Heaven in France to-day were going to succeed? That would be against reason and against history. The Catholics could look without gloomy anticipation to the events that were occurring in atheist-ridden France to-day. They knew that the Church of God would not give way, that the power of evil would not prevail against it, and that Christ was with them, even unto the end of the world. Looking at the events in France and Portugal to-day, they could safely say that in the light of history there could be only one issue. There might be long suffering and the crown of thorns, but the signs of revival were already there. That was not saying that the world was coming into the fold of Christ immediately or in the near future, but Christ said the time would come when there would be only one fold. It was not for them to prophesy when that time would come, but they all could wait in confident hope. The Church would have her Judas and her Pilate, willing hands to scourge her, willing tongues to calumniate her, and as in France she would be crucified; but after her trials and persecutions she would triumph. She had seen many philosophies have their little day and pass away; she had seen many new-fangled faiths rise and crumble to pieces, but she remained true to the old doctrines. Holding fast to the old truths, she did not try to adapt herself to the changing phases of philosophers. The permanent state was not joy or sorrow; it was the Church militant, the Church fighting against the world, the flesh, and the devil. They must not expect the Church to be always marching in triumph, always rejoicing; she had her Garden of Gethsemane as well as her triumphal road, the nails of Calvary as well as the palm of Palm Sunday. And through all these things the Church was for them the representative of Almighty God.

Mr. John Redmond, speaking at Woodford, Essex, dealt once again with the bogus cry of Separation now being raised by Unionists to injure the Home Rule cause. The hon. gentleman said that whatever else the Irish race were, they were not a nation of fools. Irishmen, quite as much as Englishmen or Scotchmen or Welshmen, helped to build up the Empire, and they were not going to surrender their share in the heritage which their fathers created. One is tempted to ask how many of these blatant orators who go about the country prating of the danger of separation in the event, which is now certain, of Ireland getting Home Rule in the near future, believe what they state. Are there any of them so devoid of common sense as to think that Irish Nationalists imagine an unarmed country, as Ireland is, could in open warfare defeat the British army and navy? Are the mighty Dreadnoughts and powerful cruisers to be swept off the waters by the few fishing fleets that Ireland employs in peaceful pursuits?

The happy days we spend in health
Seem all too soon to glide away.
Then comes a time when each of us
Must to some illness be a prey.
And as an illness oft begins
With cruel cough, or chill, or cold;
It's best to take Woods' Peppermint Cure,
A drug that's worth its weight in gold.

OBITUARY

MR. GERALD O'REILLEY, WAVERLEY.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

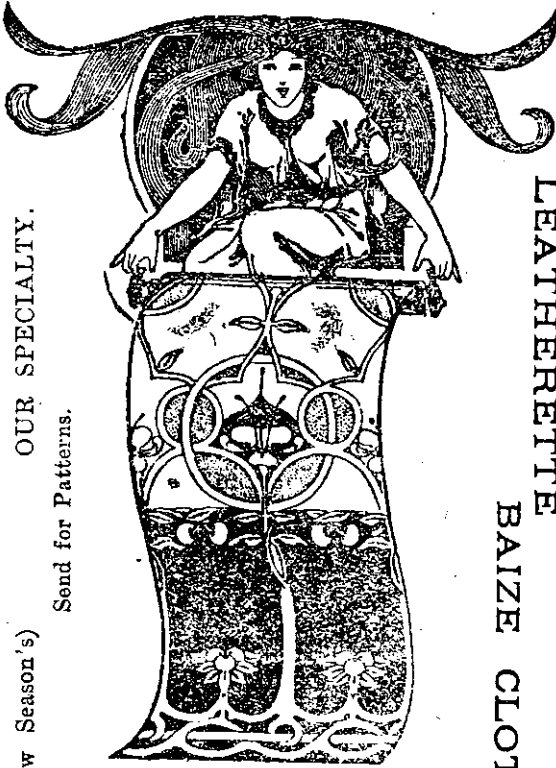
Another of the rapidly diminishing number of the pioneers of New Zealand passed away at Waverley on June 29, in the person of Mr. Gerald O'Reilley, at the age of 73 years. Forty-eight years ago the late Mr. O'Reilley left his home in County Cavan, Ireland, for New Zealand, landing at Wanganui, where he opened a general store and conducted it for a number of years. Twenty-nine years ago he sold out and took up a farm at Moumahaki, where he lived until eight years ago when he retired to Waverley. He is survived by a wife and nine sons (Messrs. W. and Joseph O'Reilley, of Hawke's Bay, B., G., J., C., F., and John O'Reilley, of Moumahaki, and Mr. R. O'Reilley, of Waverley), and five daughters (Mesdames McQuaig and Lawn, of Opunake, Mrs. J. Louisson, of Aromoho, and Mrs. M. A. Brady, of Wellington, and Miss C. O'Reilley, of Waverley). The funeral was one of the largest held in the district, and testified to the popularity and respect in which the deceased was held. The local church committee, of which deceased was a prominent member, acted as pall-bearers and the Rev. Father Duffy officiated at the church where he spoke of the good qualities and of the many good works of the deceased, who had proved himself worthy of the love and esteem of all. Rev. Father Duffy afterwards also officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

In this issue Mr. A. Doig, of Wanganui, is advertising a treatment for goitre. This distressing complaint is very prevalent throughout the Dominion, and if not attended to soon becomes a permanent affection. Mr. Doig claims to have treated a great number of cases in all parts of New Zealand without a single failure, and has had testimonials from many *Tablet* readers....

Art Wall-Papers and Friezes

WALL - PAPERS

(New Season's)



OUR SPECIALTY.

Send for Patterns.

LINCRUSTA LIGNOMUR


LEATHERETTE

BAIZE CLOTH

Sole Agents for the Metallic Roofing Co.'s STEEL CEILINGS.

Smith & Smith, Limited

WELLINGTON. DUNEDIN. CHRISTCHURCH.



**TROPHIES AND MEDALS
THAT ARE TREASURED!**

When you are buying Medals or Trophies consider the feelings of the men, boys, and youths to whom they are to be given. In the years to come they will show their well-earned honours to friends with a feeling of pride if you

MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS AT CAIRNEY'S.

Every time they look at a Cairney product they will fight their battles over again and conjure up thoughts of how they won the games they were so enthused over.

Special Designs to Order. All Trophies and Medals manufactured on the premises.

J. CAIRNEY, - GREYMOUTH

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU.

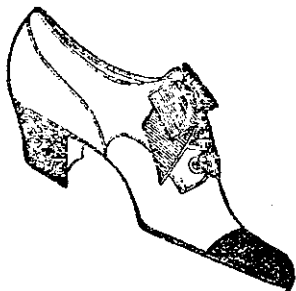
J. S. COLLINS.....Proprietor.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

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

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers,
First-class Stabling.
Horses and Buggies for Hire.



FOR
BEST IN
FOOT-
WEAR.

Forder's Shoe Store

(ESTABLISHED 1876),
THE LEADING FOOTWEAR
ESTABLISHMENT,
AVENUE AND MARIA PLACE,
WANGANUI.

Repairs by First-class Workmen.
Telephone 141.

W. F. ROSS

ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,
HIGH STREET,
HAWERA.

TELEPHONE 197.

Arrangements may be made with Clients for Photographs to be taken in any part of the district.

For Artistic Jewellery

Everything in the line of Presents!

Go to—

C. S. Dunningham

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER
HERETAUNGA STREET

—HASTINGS—

Watches, Clocks, Wedding and Engagement Rings, Bangles, etc., in all styles and at all prices.

Repairs by Skilled Workmen.

ENGLAND'S (2) BEST

PIANOS

JNO. BRINSMEAD & SONS,
LONDON.

CHAPPELL & CO.,
LONDON.

They improve with use.
They last a lifetime.

H. COLLIER & Co.

SOLE AGENTS,
WANGANUI & NEW PLYMOUTH.

F. MEENAN & CO

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Wholesale and Retail

PRODUCE & PROVISION MERCHANTS,

GREAT KING ST., DUNEDIN
(Opposite Hospital).

Buyers of Oats, Butter, and Potatoes

FOR . . .

Furnishing Your Home

TRY . . .

H. A. JENKINS

UNION STREET,

HAWERA.

COMPLETE FURNISHER,

(Established 20 years)



Direct Importer and Manufacturer
of every Description of
MONUMENTAL WORK
in Granite, Marble, and Stone.

Iron Railings and Curbinges Erected
in Town or Country.

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

WEDDING CAKES

—are—

DUSTIN'S LTD.

THE SQUARE, PALMERSTON N.
VICTORIA AVENUE, WANGANUI.

The Catholic World

ENGLAND

BLESSING THE MOTOR CHAPEL.

Some weeks ago the *Universe* announced the establishment of a motor chapel, to be built under the auspices of the Catholic Missionary Society, whose headquarters are at Brondesbury Park, N.W. On June 14 the interesting ceremony of blessing the completed car was carried out in the grounds of the Society by his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, in the presence of a large and distinguished assembly. The Archbishop duly inspected the motor chapel, the various points being explained by Father Herbert Vaughan, who is the Father Superior of the Catholic Missionary Society, and to whose initiative the chapel owes its existence. The car will be used as a temporary chapel in those places visited by the Society where no Catholic church exists. At the far interior of the chapel which has been constructed is an altar equipped with every requirement for the celebration of Mass. To equalise the extra height of the altar step as compared with the floor of the chapel, the roof is raised a corresponding distance, and this device allows light to filter through to the altar by means of the windows in the vertical section.

FRANCE

DISHONEST OFFICIALS.

France is to make nothing out of the confiscation of the goods of the Church. The money has been squandered by the officials in all directions. The Senatorial Commission on the Liquidation of the Congregations has received the report of M. Regismanset, which says:—'Your Commission of Inquiry has become aware that the milliard of the Congregations estimated by the Inquiry of 1900 has vanished and been exhausted. An excited effort to gather up the debris of the wreck, to clip off here and there exaggerated expense or honorary gages, to pick up the last crumbs nibbled by the *gens de justice*—to that almost is reduced the role of your Commissions. To save some thousands of francs where they have seen millions disappear.' All departments of the French Government (remarks the *Dublin Freeman*) are infected with the same dishonesty that began with the attack on the Church. The latest report is concerned with 'the financial abuses at the Quai d'Orsay.' M. Poincare, in his report, which has just been issued, says:—'There has reigned for several years at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs an incredible administrative disorder, and the most elementary rules of public accounts have been violated with an unheard-of obstinacy.' He calls attention to abuses under the heads of 'Reception of Sovereigns,' 'Missions to Foreign Countries,' 'Commercial Negotiations Abroad,' 'Fictitious Tenders,' 'Antedated Tenders,' 'Furnishing of French Embassies Abroad,' and 'Journeys charged for that were never carried out.'

ROME

ENGLISH CONVERTS.

No fewer than six English-speaking converts were raised to the Subdiaconate on Sunday, June 11, in the Pauline Chapel at the Vatican by his Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val. With two exceptions, these gentlemen were associated with Brighton, and their recent secession created a sensation in the ecclesiastical world. Their names are—(1) Henry Fitzrichard Paul Hinde, M.A., Cantab., lately Vicar of Our Lady of the Annunciation, Brighton; (2) his curate, Henry Rhodes John Massy Prince, B.A. Oxon.; (3) Arthur Reginald Carew Bernard Cox, M.A. Oxon., lately Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Brighton; (4) his curate, Ernest Reginald Francis Sheppard, B.A. Oxon.; (5) Oliver Partridge Alphege Henry, B.A. Oxon.; and (6) John Henry Steele, M.A., T.C.D., lately chaplain to the Earl of Erne.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH.

It is interesting to find so many evidences of the progress of the Church. Scarcely a week passes without a notice of canonical erections of new dioceses, Vicariates, or Prefectures Apostolic, in some part of the world (writes a Rome correspondent). The latest instance of this is the erection by the Pope, on the recommendation of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda, of the Vicariate Apostolic of Chen-si, China, which is to be served by the Friars Minor. The old Prefecture Apostolic of Western Ho-nan has been raised to the status of a Vicariate. Another change is the division of the Apostolic Vicariate of Corea, with ten million inhabitants, into two Vicariates, both of which will be served by the priests of the Foreign Missions, Paris.

THE HOLY FATHER'S BIRTHDAY.

From sovereigns, Cardinals, Bishops, societies of various kinds, and many private individuals in every part of the world messages of congratulation and homage came to the Holy Father on June 2, his seventy-sixth birthday. It may be said that the flood of congratulations was greater this year than on any previous occasion, as if to make up for the anxieties that at present present themselves. The Holy Father celebrated Mass at the usual hour, only a few outsiders being privileged to attend. Among those were the Chilean Minister to the Holy See, Señor Errazuriz y Urmeneta, to whose daughter the Pope administered First Communion. After the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice his Holiness received several prelates and laymen. Among the later was Comm. Pericoli, President of the Catholic Youth of Italy, who tendered the homage of the association.

SCOTLAND

CENTENARY OF BISHOP HAY.

A distinguished and representative list of patrons of the coming celebration of the Hay Centenary at Fort Augustus has been issued. Among those who have promised their patronage (and many of whom hope to be present) are the Archbishops and the Bishops, and the Provosts and Cathedral Chapters of all the Scottish dioceses; the Marquis of Queensbury, the Marquis and Marchioness and Dowager Marchioness of Bute, the Duchess of Norfolk (in her own right Baroness Herries), General Lord Ralph Kerr, Lord and Lady Lovat and Dowager Lady Lovat, Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, Viscountess Encombe, Lord Howard of Glossop, Countess of Loudoun, Lord Skerrington, Lady Herries, Lord and Lady Ninian Crichton-Stuart, Captain and Lady Margaret MacRae, Lady Scott-Douglas, Hon. Joseph and Mrs. Maxwell-Scott of Abbotsford, Hon. Ruaidhri Erskine, the Captain of Dunstaffnage, Campbell of Lochnell, Leslie of Balquhain, Hay of Seaton, Steuart of Ballechin, Colonel Macdonald of Glenaladale, Colonel Maxwell-Witham, Colonel Mowbray-Berkeley (Black Watch), Colonel Shaughnessy (Scottish Rifles), Professor Phillimore, and many others.

SPAIN

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Holy Father has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Vich congratulating him upon a Pastoral he has published dealing with the religious situation in Spain. 'It is certain,' writes his Holiness, 'that the injuries done to the Catholic faith, which I note with regret, arise chiefly from the fact that those who govern think themselves invested with limitless authority, even in religious affairs. . . . If the Government of your country, paying no heed to the Roman Pontiff, presumes to make laws in respect to religious matters—a step that even non-Catholics who are at the heads of States do not venture to take—by this fact alone it renounces its profession of the Catholic faith, forfeits a heritage of glory received from the past, and destroys the very organism of the State, for undoubtedly it is the Catholic faith in particular that welded the peoples of Spain into a single nation.'

A Stupendous Offer.

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

£49 16s 5d

NETT CASH.

Including DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, SPARE BEDROOM, & KITCHEN.
Customers will kindly note that we can only supply these Goods at the price quoted for Cash with Order.

Red Post Furnishing Co. Ltd.

DEVON ST., NEW PLYMOUTH.

J. HAYDEN, Manager.

PATRONISED BY EVERYBODY.

TELEPHONE 1096.

Clifford

ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER.

STUDIO: CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Undertaker and Funeral Director

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

F. DEXTER

AVENUE, WANGANUI.



A Useful Gift

WHAT COULD BE A BETTER GIFT TO A LADY
THAN A NICE

Silver-Backed Hair Brush and Comb.

HAIR BRUSHES—5/- 9/6, 10/6, 12/6, up to 50/-
COMBS—2/6 to 12/6.

N. GREINER

THE JEWELLER

DEVON STREET,

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Love is Pictured

As a Boy...

By Artists and Poets.

'Tis he that turns men's heads—
and thoughts—to betrothal rings
to adorn the lady's hand.

Then 'tis only natural for him
to think of DREWS', for there
will be found a well-assorted
choice of jewelled rings in every
style.

Especially pleasing are the
diamond rings, which at all
times are in good taste.

There, also, you may see many
rings with coloured stones—rich
and delicate and beautifully
set.

It will be a pleasure to show you
them. Come in.

DREWS'

VICTORIA AVENUE,

WANGANUI.

For Furniture of every description
Go to

HAGEDORN'S

as by doing this we save you middle-
man's profits.

We employ none but skilled workmen
and guarantee "Furniture Satisfac-
tion."

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EM-
BALMERS.

A large stock Artificial Wreaths on
hand.

F. W. HAGEDORN AND SONS,
PALMERSTON STREET,
—WESTPORT.—

Private Residence, 34 Russel Street.
Telephone 175.

GOITRE

This troublesome affection can be
cured in a few weeks by DOIG'S
GOITRE TREATMENT.

This new Scientific Remedy is
pleasant to use and is effectual in
every case. Dozens of testimonia
from Tablet readers all over N.Z.
The treatment posted to any address
on the receipt of 2/6.

A. DOIG
CHEMIST,
WANGANUI.

Domestic

BY MAUREEN.

Easy Way to Hem-Stitch.

Draw the required number of threads. Turn the hem down, and tack with the edge in the centre of the drawn threads. Lessen the tension of your machine and stitch as nearly on the edge of the hem as possible. Remove the tacking threads; take the garment in one hand and the hem in the other, and pull the edge of the hem to the bottom of the drawn threads. This is very quickly done, and can scarcely be distinguished from hand work. Hem-stitched tucks are made on the same principle.

One Way of Washing Kid Gloves.

Have ready a little new milk in one saucer, a piece of brown soap in another, and a clean cloth folded three or four times. Spread out the glove smooth and neat on the cloth. Take a piece of flannel, dip it in the milk, then rub a good quantity of soap on to the wetted flannel, and commence to rub the glove downward towards the fingers, holding it firmly with the left hand. Continue this process until the glove, if white, looks a dingy yellow; if a colored glove, until it looks dark and spoiled. Lay it to dry. Old gloves will look like new.

Neuralgia.

At this time of year neuralgia is a common complaint; and victims of this distracting trouble will find much peace and comfort from external application of the following prescription:—Take a medicine bottle to the chemist, and ask him to break a small lump of camphor into a little quantity of methylated spirits. Allow the camphor to dissolve, and then well wet a piece of flannel with the mixture and apply to the aching portion, when it will be found to draw out the exceeding pain and give relief to the sufferer.

Care of House Plants.

Lovers of plants are sometimes bothered by the problem of caring for a palm or fern when the house is to be closed for a few days. If the plant is well watered and the pot is then wrapped around with a wet cloth, the soil will probably be kept from drying out. Let the wet cloth be wrapped several times around the pot and even overlap the soil itself.

To give a house fern a good shape turn each new sprout toward the light until it is well up and begins to bend in the right direction. The result will be a beautiful round plant.

Kitchen Soap.

Directions for making:—Take 1½ lb of caustic soda and empty into an earthenware jar with 1½ pints of water; stir it with a spoon or stick; the powder dissolves immediately, and the lye becomes quite hot: set it aside until it is nearly cold. Now melt 3 lb of clean grease, tallow, or lard in a pan or jar near the fire until it is dissolved. Allow it to cool until it feels just warm by the hand. Now pour the soda lye into the grease, at the same time stirring with a spoon, or flat wooden stirrer, until the two are thoroughly mixed, and it appears like honey. Do not stir too long, one or two minutes will be long enough. Now pour into a square wooden box for a mould, lining it with a damp calico to prevent the soap sticking. Cover with a cloth, and put it into a warm place until the next day; then turn out the block of soap, and cut into squares with a piece of string or wire, and you will have six pounds of pure, hard soap, which should be put away for a month previous to use. Be careful not to pour the mixture into a tin, for any rust on the tin will adhere to the soap.

Maureen

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

Gisborne

Never before in the history of St. Mary's Church (says a local paper) has such a sad experience been undergone as was the case when the remains of Mrs. D. Barry and Miss Kathleen O'Connell lay in the sacred precincts, awaiting burial. A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of the departed was celebrated at 9 a.m., in the presence of a very large congregation, by the Rev. Father Lane. At the conclusion of the Mass Messrs. Vita Bros.' orchestra played the Dead March in 'Saul' as the congregation left the sacred edifice.

The funeral of Miss Kathleen O'Connell left the church at 1.30 p.m. The school children marched in procession in front of the hearse. The Children of Mary, of which the deceased was a member, attended the funeral in regalia, and sang the hymn 'Mary, Dearest Mother,' very impressively at the graveside. The funeral procession was a very lengthy one, and the coffin was covered with many beautiful wreaths forwarded by the schoolmates and many friends of the deceased. The Rev. Father Lane conducted the burial service.

On returning to St. Mary's Church, the Rev. Father Lane conducted a portion of the burial service for Mrs. D. Barry. The body was then conveyed from the church to the hearse by the members of the Hibernian Society in regalia, the Dead March in 'Saul' being played meanwhile by Messrs. Vita Bros. The Hibernians marched in procession in front of the funeral cortege, which was an exceptionally lengthy one, and acted as bodyguard from the cemetery gates to the grave. A large number of leading town and country residents attended the funeral to show their last tribute of respect to the deceased lady, who was highly respected in the district. The funeral service was conducted in the presence of a large congregation of sorrowing friends by the Rev. Father Lane.—R.I.P.

Four brothers—one the pastor, and the three others assistants—are the priests of St. Patrick's Church, Erie, Pa. The pastor is the Rev. Peter M. Cauley, and his assistants the Revs. Joseph M., Stephen H., and Charles L. Cauley. Two sisters of these are members of the Franciscan Order in Buffalo.

Better far than gold or silver,
In a time of dreadful pain;
Is the cure that's always handy,
And which proves so great a gain.
If you feel that you are feverish,
If your cough is harsh and hollow;
It is best to heed the warning,
And Woods' Peppermint Cure to swallow.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Six Beautiful Post-Cards. FREE!!!

In order to still further advertise the extraordinary value of our POST-CARDS, we have decided to GIVE AWAY six Artistic and Unique Cards to every reader who will fill in and post us the attached Coupon.

The only condition is that, with the present, you permit us to also send you our Special APPROVAL Packet of Post-cards. This places you under no obligation to buy, but we are confident that once you have seen the splendid value we offer your patronage will be assured.

Former customers are also invited to participate. This offer is only open for a limited time, so be sure and post Coupon NOW.

IMPERIAL SALES COMPANY

P.O. Box 110, WELLINGTON.

COUPON.

IMPERIAL SALES COMPANY,
P.O. Box 110, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

Please send by return mail six Post-cards FREE of charge as advertised, also your special APPROVAL Packet.

Name.....

Address.....

DEAR ME

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

H. G. BEDELL

MERCHANT TAILOR & COSTUME
MAKER.

PALMERSTON STREET,
WESTPORT.

Full Stock carried of Serges Worsteds,
Vicunas.

Fit and Style Guaranteed.

Prices Moderate.

Winner First Prize Diploma for best
made Suit.

1911

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

PAPERING OR PAINTING.

If so, Ring up . .

T. A. WELLS

WELLINGTON AND KARORI

Who will be pleased to give you
ESTIMATES FREE

For any work required. Workman-
ship and Material Guaranteed to be

THE BEST.

'Phones—City, 2043; Karori, 2316.

EUCARBOL OINTMENT

The Best Cure for

CUTS
SORES
SUNBURN
PIMPLES
IRRITATION OF
THE SKIN,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

PRICE, 1/- AND 2/-

Sole Proprietor . . .

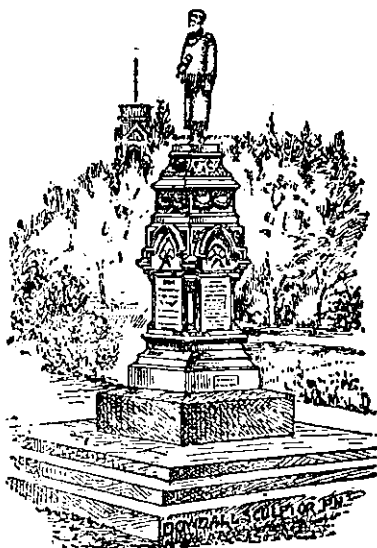
BROMLEY HILL

Ph.C., M.P.S. by Exam.
RED CROSS PHARMACY,
HIGH STREET, DANNEVIRKE.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

FACT No. 7.

The policies issued by the Depart-
ment THOROUGHLY PROTECT A
MAN'S FAMILY and also his estate,
strengthen his credit, and prove
much better than a savings-bank.



J. T. DOWDALL & CO
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
96 CUBA ST.,
PALMERSTON NORTH.
Direct Importers of Granite and
Marble Monuments.
Price Lists Free on application.
Our Prices defy competition.
Telephone 3035.

Auckland Catholic Book Depot.

P. F. HISCOCKS & SON

(Conductor and Organist St. Patrick's
Choir),

IMPORTERS OF ALL

Church Requisites

Established 1888.

HOBSON STREET, AUCKLAND.

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

NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL

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

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

Good Accommodation and a hearty
welcome for all old friends.

WHEN YOU HAVE YOUR PHOTO TAKEN

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

ALAN SPICER.

CORNER CUBA STREET
(Next Royal Oak Hotel),
WELLINGTON.

Prices Moderate. 'Phone 3263.

A. D. EDGAR

DENTAL SURGEON

CARGILL CORNER, SOUTH DUNEDIN.
Full Set Artificial Teeth, £6/6. Full
Upper or Lower Set, £3/3. Ex-
traction under gas, 3/6; Painless
Extraction, 2/6; each additional
tooth, 1/-. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6
p.m. Evenings: 7 to 8. Saturdays:
9 to 1. Evening, 7 to 8.

PICTURE FRAMES AND PICTURES

LARGEST SHOWROOMS AND
STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

WINDSOR & NEWTON'S ARTIST
MATERIALS & SUNDRIES.

ART WALL PAPERS.

WINDOW GLASS & LEAD LIGHTS.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS, &
SIGNWRITERS.

SOLE AGENTS—

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' HOUSE
PAINTS.

LIAMS' HOUSE PAINTS.

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE
DISTEMPER PAINTS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

LINOARNISH

LEON-ART WOOD STAINS

EXCELSIOR STRAW-HAT
DYES.

R. E. TINGEY & CO.

LIMITED

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

A. ROBERTSON & CO.

PERTH DYE WORKS,
37 GHUZNEE STREET,
WELLINGTON.

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

Special:

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

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

Hotel Cecil

Wellington

* *

F. McPARLAND, Proprietor
Tariff on application.

R. M. GREEN, CHEMIST

Has just landed his usual shipment
of Superior New Season's NOR-
WEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, which is
now ready in bottles 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d,
and one gallon tins. The Weather
Man says 'Colder.' Keep Green's
White Pine Expectorant for Coughs
and Colds on hand; it is promptly
effective—1s 6d and 2s 6d. DON'T
FORGET that it is my business to
put up all sorts of prescriptions
CAREFULLY, QUICKLY, CHEAP-
LY, and ACCURATELY.

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

Science Siftings

By 'VOLT.'

Protection for Physicians.

Dr. Paul Aubourg, of Paris, has designed garments for physicians operating the X-rays which will ensure protection from all harmful effects. The outfit consists of a rubber mask with spectacles of a lead glaze, a long blouse made of lead, rubber, and bismuth, and thick gauntlets of the same materials.

Power of Niagara.

What makes Niagara Falls' power possible is the fact that Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie, with a combined area of 90,000 square miles, representing the reservoirs of some 250,000 square miles of watershed, are situated 600 feet above the sea level. The great volume of water falling over the vast territory flows on its natural course to the Atlantic ocean with but a slight descent until it is brought into the narrow Niagara River, when, in the rapids just above the falls, it declines 55 feet and then, with a single plunge, drops into the abyss 165 feet below. Eminent engineers have computed that 275,000 cubic feet of water pass over the falls every second, representing in theoretical energy over 6,000,000 horsepower.

A Waterspout.

A waterspout is a miniature tornado originating in a strong upward draught of air which occurs above the surface of a body of comparatively warm water. Its effect first becomes visible in a circular motion at the point in the clouds to which it ascends. This becomes a whirl, which condenses the vapor at its centre, causing the portion of the cloud there to drop downward in the shape of a gigantic jelly-bag. At the same time the continuing upward draught increases the rapidity of its original swirl and the condensed vapor caught within it until the ascending and descending masses join to form the waterspout. Necessarily by this process the air beneath the spout is rarified, and thus where the phenomenon occurs at sea the water always seems to be sucked up into it, although this is not really the case to any considerable extent. For similar reasons where a waterspout or tornado passes over a building it does most of its damage by exhausting the air outside, causing what is within to expand and blow the structure to pieces.

Wire for Felling Trees.

From Berlin comes the news that a device reported some years ago on this side of the world is in actual use in Germany for felling trees. The trunks are cut by the friction of a steel wire one-millimetre in diameter which, as demonstrated by practical tests, is able to cut through a tree about 20 inches in thickness in six minutes. The wire, which is carried to and fro by an electric motor, is heated by friction on the tree to such an extent as to burn through the timber, the result being a cut which is both smoother and cleaner than that effected by saw. The wire, it is said, will work satisfactorily on the thickest trees without the insertion of wedges into the cut, and the trees may be cut immediately above or below the ground. In the latter case the stump may be left safely in the soil. The motor which actuates the wire is placed outside of the range affected by the fall of the tree, and when electricity is not already available it can be generated by a transportable power plant consisting of a 10-horse power gasoline motor and dynamo, which are left at the entrance of the forest during the felling operations.

PORTRAITS ARE OUR FORTE.

Sittings a pleasure, not an ordeal at the "Tesla" Studios, opposite Post Office, Wanganui, so the hackneyed phrase no longer required—sooner have a tooth out.

Enlargements made from any photo. in black and white, sepia, or water colours.

Intercolonial

Among those received in audience at the end of June by his Holiness the Pope was the Ven. Archdeacon Smyth, of Perth, who for several years edited the *West Australian Record*.

At a meeting of Brunswick parishioners held shortly after the death of the Rev. E. J. Luby, it was decided that a memorial to the memory of a loved and revered pastor should be erected, and it was decided that it take the form of an altar in St. Ambrose's Church.

On the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, a most impressive ceremony took place at St. Joseph's Convent, Mount street, Sydney, when ten Sisters pronounced their vows, and eight postulants received the habit. His Grace Archbishop Kelly officiated. Among the postulants was Sister M. Gerarda (Miss Elizabeth O'Connor, New Zealand).

Bishop Dunne, of Wilcannia, who recently completed a visitation of his vast diocese, extending over three months, is now back in Broken Hill, his episcopal centre (says the *Catholic Press*). Such a visitation with his Lordship is no light matter. To reach the north-eastern portion of his diocese on the Upper Darling he has to make a train journey of 1900 miles before he reaches Bourke, travelling via Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney. Then he has to return to Sydney again to visit the Riverina portion of the diocese.

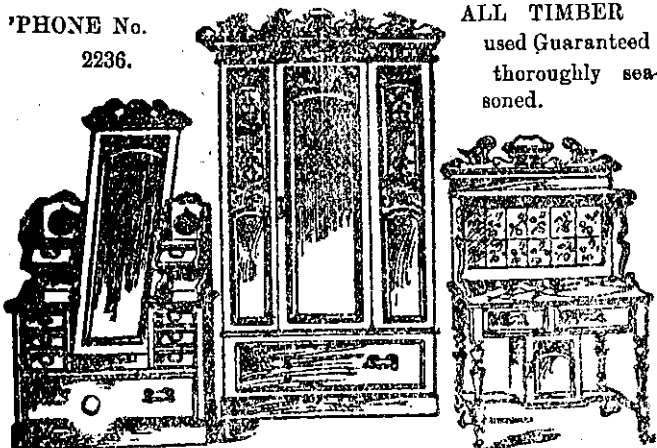
Widespread regret was felt when the death was announced of Mother Meagher, one of the most loved members of the Sacred Heart Convent, Bourke street, Malvern, Victoria. Deceased was the only daughter of the Hon. John Meagher, K.C.S.G., of Bathurst, and was 36 years of age, thirteen of which had been spent in the Sacred Heart Order. Deceased had a long and distressing illness, which she bore in a spirit of perfect patience and resignation to the edification of the whole community.

Speaking at the opening of a new school recently, his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne said that he had not lost sight of the question of erecting a college within the University, on whose grounds there is an allotment reserved for this purpose. The Archbishop said that £20,000 could easily be found for the building, but the main question was the maintenance of the college, for which an adequate endowment fund would have to be provided.

The Very Rev. Thomas O'Farrell, C.S.S.R., who left the other day for his native land, gave the first mission in St. Mary's, St. Kilda, when Dr. Corbett (now Bishop of Sale) was pastor. That was in 1884, two years after the foundation at Singleton, N.S.W. In 1888, the late Bishop of Ballarat invited Father O'Farrell to found a home of the Order there. The Fathers began their work in an unpretentious building, but soon a splendid monastery was built on the shores of Lake Wendouree.

Mr. Allan McLean, one of the best-known men in Victoria, and at one time Premier of that State, died on July 13 at his home in Melbourne. He had been ill many months. Though born in the Highlands of Scotland, Mr. McLean, who at the time of his death was in his 72nd year, arrived in Australia when three years of age, so that he might properly have been regarded as an Australian product. His father was a settler and station-owner in Gippsland in the days when the blacks were not past the troublesome era; his mother was the first white woman in that part of the country. The education of young McLean and his sisters was entrusted to an old Highland tutor named McDonald, a man with a most wonderful memory, and the power of teaching others to remember also. Like his forebears, Mr. McLean was a Catholic, and was not backward to identify himself with his faith. The remains of Mr. McLean were taken to Sale for interment in the General Cemetery, where his first wife is buried. His Lordship Bishop Corbett officiated at the grave.

'PHONE No.
2236.



ALL TIMBER
used Guaranteed
thoroughly sea-
soned.

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

—Try—

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

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

The UNITED Insurance Co. Ltd. INCORPORATED 1682

Capital £500,000

New Zealand Branch: Principal Office, Wellington.
Directors: Nicholas Reid Chairman, Martin Kennedy, R. O'Connor
Resident Secretary—James S. Jameson.

Bankers—NATIONAL BANK OF N.Z., Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

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

FIRE AND MARINE,
Head Office, Sydney

Manager: Thomas M. Tingley. Secretary: Martin Haloh.

BRANCHES:

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

Visitors to the Show

Don't fail to see our Sale Bargains. They are
genuine, and will save you money.

Trimmed Hats—from 1/- Toques—3/9
Smart Draped Velvet Toques—3/11. Worth 10/6
All Oddments going for little or nothing.

All Goods Clean and Fresh.

SEE WINDOWS on your way up from the
Railway Station.

UNIQUE STORE

STUART STREET, DUNEDIN.

W. G. ROSSITER,

PAWNBROKER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND
OPTICIAN,

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

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

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

Special Attention Given to Country Orders.

Note Address:

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED
PRIZE ALES AND STOUTS
BOTTLED BY

Messrs POWLEY & KEAST

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

Country Orders punctually attended to. Order through
Telephone 979.

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

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

RAILWAY HOTEL
OREPUKI.

KIERAN D'ARCY.....Proprietor,

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

Travellers called in time for early trains.

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

RINK STABLES

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

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

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

TELEPHONE No. 827.

The Family Circle

WHERE'S MOTHER?

Bursting in from school or play,
This is what the children say:
Trooping, crowding, big and small,
On the threshold, in the hall—
Joining in the constant cry,
Ever as the days go by,
‘Where’s mother?’

From the weary bed of pain
This same question comes again:
From the boy with sparkling eyes
Bearing home his earliest prize;
From the bronzed and bearded son,
Perils past and honors won;
‘Where’s mother?’

Burdened with our lonely task,
One day we may vainly ask
For the comfort of her face,
For the rest of her embrace;
Let us love her while we may,
Well for us that we can say
‘Where’s mother?’

Mother with untiring hands
At the post of duty stands,
Patient, seeking not her own,
Anxious for the good alone
Of the children as they cry,
Ever as the days go by,
‘Where’s mother?’

A VALUABLE VISITOR

Mrs. Alexander's parrot had come visiting. He was as drab as a Quaker, a solemn fellow with rolling eyes and a black tongue, which, in Marie's opinion, detracted from his charms. He had the reputation of being a valuable talker, but his visit had lasted a week before he spoke a word. Then his remarks were in the nature of a surprise.

Marie had just come in from school. She had laid her books on the table and heaved a portentous sigh. Some mothers would have been alarmed and made anxious inquiries as to the reason for her depression. But Marie's mother was so accustomed to these nerve-racking sighs, and to the tales of woe Marie brought home from school, that she only went on sewing in serene silence.

Marie's lips parted. But before she had a chance to speak, the grey parrot had taken the words out of her mouth. ‘Oh, dear, dear, dear!’ he exclaimed, in a crescendo of tragic inflection. ‘Oh, dear, dear, dear!’ Then he sighed, and the sigh was such an excellent imitation of Marie's that Marie herself started and drew back.

‘What a strange parrot!’ she exclaimed, eyeing resentfully the gray little figure on the wooden perch. ‘I thought parrots said “Polly wants a cracker,” and things like that.’

‘I think,’ said Marie's mother, turning the hem of her napkin with care, ‘that they are very likely to repeat what they hear.’

Marie had no reply to make to this. But later in the day when her brother Fred brought word that Elizabeth Hardy could not come that evening to make toffee, according to the plan of the week before, Marie had another reminder of the parrot's peculiarity. ‘That's always the way,’ cried Marie. ‘I can never carry out my plans. Something always goes wrong. Oh—’

‘Dear, dear, dear!’ said the parrot. ‘Oh, dear, dear, dear!’ And he sighed as if his last lingering hope had been cruelly dissipated.

For the next few days the parrot talked a good deal, but it was all along the same line. His doleful

reiteration of the exclamation, ‘Oh, dear, dear, dear!’ got on Marie's nerves. As soon as she entered the house, he welcomed her with a long-drawn sigh. ‘I should think that bird would drive Mrs. Alexander crazy,’ she said at last, rather peevishly, ‘with his everlasting “Oh, dear!”’

‘It is a bad habit,’ Marie's mother acknowledged. ‘But I'm rather afraid that he formed it here.’

‘Oh, mother!’ Marie wailed. ‘Do I really make such a nuisance of myself? It can't be.’ Her tone was so despairing that involuntarily her mother smiled, though at once her face sobered again.

‘I'm afraid, my dear, that the habit has taken a stronger hold of you than you think. It is very easy to fall into the way of sighing and uttering fretful ejaculations when things go wrong. But when one goes so far as to attract the attention of a parrot, it certainly is high time to stop.’

For another week, Polly continued to sigh at intervals and exclaim, ‘Oh, dear!’ Then apparently he lost interest in the accomplishment, and one morning electrified the household by starting in to whistle ‘Dixie.’ Marie's delight touched her mother, who understood the reason behind it.

‘She is making a brave fight against that silly habit,’ thought her mother as she heard Marie humming a lively tune, in the effort to teach it to Polly. ‘And if the parrot helps her to break it off entirely, he has been a valuable visitor.’

ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT IT

One evening at seven o'clock a man with a wife and eleven children, many of them grown up, appeared at the entrance to an entertainment hall, bought two tickets, and demanded that the entire family should be admitted. The doorkeeper declined to admit the family with two tickets only.

‘But all these are my children,’ said the man.

‘Of course,’ said the doorkeeper; ‘but some of them are too old to be admitted free.’

‘Too old? What's that to do with it? Don't it say on your bills that children under twelve are admitted free with parents?’

‘Yes.’

‘Well, I've only got eleven children, and if eleven children aren't under twelve I'm beat.’

WHERE WAS THE WATER?

A small boy was watching a chemist analyze some water one day.

‘What are you doing with that water?’ he asked.

‘Analyzing it,’ replied the chemist.

‘And what's that?’ persisted the boy.

‘Finding out what it is composed of,’ explained the chemist.

‘And what is it composed of?’ queried the lad.

‘Two-thirds of hydrogen and one-third oxygen,’ said the chemist.

The youngster looked in surprise at the chemist.

Ain't there no water in it?

GOOD TWO MILES

After a hard day's work at the manoeuvres a battalion of Territorials were marching wearily along a seemingly interminable country road, when they met a man on horseback.

‘I say,’ said the officer in command, ‘how far is it to the next town?’

‘About two miles,’ was the reply.

For another hour the soldiers tramped, and then met another stranger.

‘How far is to the next town?’ he was asked.

‘A good two miles, I should say,’ was the answer.

Another hour passed, and a third horseman was encountered.

‘How far?’ he repeated, in response to the same question. ‘Oh, not far—only about two miles.’

‘Well,’ sighed the optimistic officer, ‘thank goodness we are holding our own, anyhow.’

SORRY SHE SPOKE

The chemist had filled a bottle with a farthing's worth of rhubarb and half a pint of water, and labelled it 'Our Half-crown Heartburn Cure,' when a lady came in.

'I want a bottle of glycerine,' she said.

'Yes,' said the knight of the pestle as he handed it across the counter. 'That will be one shilling and a penny—a shilling for the glycerine and a penny for the bottle.'

'But I had some here a month ago,' said the lady, 'and I paid nothing for the bottle.'

'Is that so?' said the chemist. 'Then that will be one and twopence altogether.'

AN AXE TO GRIND

This phrase has frequently been attributed to Benjamin Franklin, but it was first used by Charles Miner—born in 1780, died in 1865—and occurs in an essay entitled 'Who'll turn the Grindstone?' originally contributed to the *Wilkesbarre Gleaner*, a country newspaper published in the interior of Pennsylvania in 1811.

The author says that when he was a little boy he was accosted one cold winter morning by a man with an axe on his shoulder.

'My pretty boy,' said he, 'has your father a grindstone?'

'Yes, sir,' said I.

'You are a fine little fellow!' said he. 'Will you let me grind my axe upon it?'

Pleased by the compliment of 'fine little fellow,' the gentleman's bidding was done by the boy, water being procured for him and the grindstone kept in motion until the boy's hands were blistered, the smiling gentleman keeping up his flattery meanwhile. Before the grinding was done the school-bell rang, and after the axe had the proper edge on it the man ungraciously exclaimed:

'Now, you little rascal, you've played the truant; send to school, or you'll rue it!'

The author says that he felt very much wounded and never forgot the incident, and ever afterwards when he saw one person flattering another he said to himself, 'That man has an axe to grind.'

THE SAFEST PLACE

General Lee used to tell a story about a dorky who served in the war. It seems that during the heat of a battle the general and his attendants were posted on a small knoll watching the course of the action. They descried a colored soldier racing toward them, leaping over obstacles in his path, his face blanched with fear.

He rushed up and fell headlong on the ground in front of Lee, crying, 'Oh, Massa General, let me stay here!'

Lee saw at once that the man was almost frightened to death and useless as a soldier. It disgusted him somewhat, but his curiosity was aroused, and he asked:

'Did you come here to get out of the way of the bullets?'

'Yes, massa; where the generals am is de safest place on the field.'

FAMILY FUN

An Amusing Experiment.—First place a piece of paper on the floor before you, shut your eyes, walk backward two steps, then try to walk on the paper and pick it up. Then stick a pin in the wall about four feet up and try to pick it off blindfolded. Stand about five or six feet away from a table, shut your eyes, then try to walk up to it without knocking against it.

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

During no time of the year is a variety of feed so important as spring. It is true that grass is nature's own food, but it is too great a contrast from the dry feed fed during the winter.

The percentage of fat in the cow's milk is determined by two things—first, the breed, and second, the individuality. The milk flow may be stimulated by feed, but the fat content cannot be affected under normal conditions.

There were small entries of stock at Addington last week. As a result of the short supplies of fat stock there was a sharp rise in prices. Fat lambs and sheep advanced several shillings per head, and there was little change in fat cattle, except that cows sold rather better. Pigs met with an irregular sale. The yarding of fat lambs was almost entirely made up of one line, only a few other small lots being penned. There was a good demand, and a considerable rise in prices, which ranged from 13s 7d to 19s 1d. The entry of fat sheep was also a very small one, and consequently prices advanced several shillings per head. The competition of butchers to fill their requirements was naturally keen, and accounted for such a marked rise in prices. The range of prices was:—Prime wethers, 21s to 27s; extra, to 38s; others, 15s 3d to 20s; prime ewes, 18s to 25s; extra, to 33s. The yarding of fat cattle totalled 177, or little more than half an average entry. There was little change in prices, cows, however, selling at improved rates. Prime beef made from 27s 6d to 32s; extra, to 35s; medium, 25s to 27s; and cow and inferior, 23s 6d to 24s 6d per 100lb. There was a short entry of pigs, and the market for fats opened at the previous week's rates, but fell away to the extent of 1d per lb. Choppers made 50s to 80s; heavy baconers, 50s to 60s; and lighter, 40s to 47s 6d (equal to 4½d to 4¼d per lb).

A prominent farmer of the Doyleston district informed a press representative that he had come to the conclusion it was almost hopeless to try to tackle the grass-grub. He had never heard of any practicable remedy or preventive, and he was fairly certain that the grub while in the ground was safe from attack, chiefly on account of its wonderful vitality. Low temperatures and wet had little or no effect, and from the trials made by Mr. M. Murphy with quicklime on the A. and P. Association's ground, it would appear that that material was of little or no value.

Prices at the Burnside market last week were higher than has been the case for some considerable time past. There was a falling-off in the yardings of both sheep and cattle, and it was due to this fact that prices showed such a decided upward tendency (reports the *Otago Daily Times*). A total of 2700 sheep were yarded, but owing to the presence of a large number of sheep of indifferent quality, the demands of the trade for prime animals were barely met. At the opening of the sale wethers were about 1s per head dearer than was the case the previous week, and as the sale progressed firmed to the extent of 1s 6d per head. Ewes opened at 1s 6d per head above the previous week's rates, and in some instances there was an advance of from 3s to 3s 6d per head. The prices realised were high all round, ewes making up to 30s 6d per head; heavy wethers, up to 31s 6d, 38s, and 40s 3d per head; good quality wethers, from 24s to 26s per head; and ordinary wethers, from 20s to 22s. About 2050 lambs were yarded, and prices were on a par with those ruling the previous week. There was a reduced yarding of 135 head of cattle, and competition was exceedingly keen. There was a general advance in prices of 15s and over per head. As indicating the high prices ruling it may be mentioned that some of the lines changed hands at £14 12s 6d, £14 17s 6d, £15 5s, £16 5s, £16 17s 6d, £17, and £17 2s 6d per head.

For Influenza take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. Never fails, 1s 6d, 2s 6d.

MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE