MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

March 20, Sunday.—Palm Sunday.
,, 21, Monday.—St. Benedict, Abbot.

22, Tuesday.—Of the Feria.
23, Wednesday.—Of the Feria.
24, Thursday.—Holy Thursday.
25, Friday.—Good Friday.

26, Saturday.--Holy Saturday.

Palm Sunday.

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

Holy Thursday

For a short time to-day the Church puts off her At the Mass her ministers are vested in white, the bells are heard, the organ peals forth. a moment she desists from her meditations on the sufferings of her Divine Founder to contemplate the tender love which led Him to institute the Blessed Eucharist on the very night before His Crucifixion. In cathedral churches the bishop consecrates the Holy Oils which are used in the administration of certain Sacraments, and also in some ecclesiastical functions.

Good Friday.

This day is called "Good" because on it we were liberated from the dominion of Satan, and the happiness which God had in view in creating us was placed once more within our reach. We must not forget, however, by what means this was accomplished, and that the day so pregnant with blessings for us was marked by unspeakable sufferings on the part of Our Divine Redeemer, Who for our sake yielded Himself to a shameful death. This should be the subject of our meditations to-day. We cannot enter the church without being reminded of it. At the morning office the celebrant and his ministers are vested in black, and the history of the Passion is chanted. When the ceremonies are over, the altar is bared of its ornaments, the statues and images of the saints remain veiled. The crucifix alone is uncovered-a striking reminder of the intensity of God's love for man, and in particular an emblem of hope to the repentant sinner.

GRAINS OF GOLD

THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

Riven hands in love extended Wounded feet and sword-rent side For ye pour in torrents blended, Mercy's bright, baptismal tide. Hail, sweet stream forever flowing! Hail, O blest and boundless flood! Fount with life eternal glowing Love's own pure and Precious Blood.

Downward from the mystic mountain, Feet, and hands, and opened side Poured their bright baptismal fountain, Poured their clear and cleansing tide. Crimsoned Cross, so brightly glowing With that blest, redeeming flood, Still we hail, with hearts o'erflowing, Thy sweet stains of Precious Blood.

Ransomed saints, in garments whitened
By the life-blood of the Lamb, Pilgrims with your burdens lightened, Martyrs, crowned with purple palm. Let us join your songs of gladness, Let us hail redemption's flood; Christians, cleansed from sin and sadness, Praise, O praise the Precious Blood!

The Storyteller

WHEN WE WERE BOYS

(By WILLIAM O'BRIEN.)

CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

Three or four nights afterwards Myles Rohan fell off his office-stool in a fit. It happened in this wise. Danny had several hours before shut down the sluicegate and stopped the water-wheel, the drought having reduced the millstream to a rill, and had locked up the premises for the night; Myles, as had happened several times after tea, had quitted the parlor, taking the key with him, and unlocked the office and lighted the gas. He had spent many absorbed hours of late over his accounts and bundle of freight-notes. chanced that, some loads of corn having arrived unexpectedly from the Garrindinny railway station, Danny was called up to the windlass to hoist in the sacks, and, having come into the office for the carter's docket, found his master's body lying beside the overturned stool in a great blotch of blood, which was still oozing from a wound in the head; the teeth were locked tightly together, and the breathing that of a man

almost strangled.

Though Mrs. Rohan was a delicate woman, who indulged in her full share of woman's luxury—complaining-she took the command in this emergency by as divine a right as Israel Putnam in his shirt-sleeves, fresh from the plough, went to the front at Bunker's Hill. She had the wound in the head bandaged, and the blood sponged away, and the throat freed, while the carters were standing glued to the ground in stupe-fied horror. She had, with Ken's and Danny's help, a comfortable bed made up in the office, and a fire sparkling in the grate. By the time the old doctor came, blinking profoundly through his round spectacles, and administering his sparse medical knowledge with an abundance of stock consolations, Mrs. Rohan's decisive measures had already tided over the worst of the fit, and the excellent doctor gradually came to see that his directions were as superfluous as his condolences. "He is at present, madam, exhibiting favorable symptoms of a somnolent condition, with still some stertorous indications as to breathing," he observed, with much impressiveness. ——"Yes, doctor, he is getting into a beautiful sleep, thank God!" said Mrs. Rohan. Another wonderful thing was to see how coolly little Katie bore herself amidst the horrors which paralysed the rough carters -Katie, who would almost swoon with terror every time the blood even of a chicken came to be shed on the premises. She was as white as her own little counterpane, indeed, but there was not a tear or a cry; and she moved about with the mysterious instinct of those gracious presences which are missing nowhere and are noticed nowhere, and which are as welcome in a sick room as lint.

The wound in the head had saved Myles Rohan. He fell into a heavy sleep. Towards three o'clock in the morning, when the dawn began to struggle with the night-lights, Mrs. Rohan, watching by the bedside, felt an outstretched arm laid upon her hand, and in a mute transport of joy saw Miles sitting up in the bed. He could not speak, however. Several gallant efforts, which I shrink from describing, made that plain. He motioned convulsively towards the high desk at which he had been writing when he fell. She thought she understood. In an instant she had writing materials at his hand. He scrawled, very eagerly and rudely:

"Documents on desk. Don't want the children know," and then signalled for them violently. was a letter advising him of the failure of a Cork corn merchant with whom he had considerable transactions; there was an account with a stinging word or two written across it in red ink; and there was a cheque of his own, with two still more intolerable words on the face of it. He pounced on them like a wild animal, and stuffed them under his pillow, and then calmly

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"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself has said, 'This is my own, my native land'?"

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lay back with something like a smile on his face, as though the bad news were now effectually placed beyond

discovery by the children

Poor Myles's plan for keeping the children in the dark was not, however, destined to be sucessful. Ken Rohan was at his father's business at the mill by cockcrow the next morning, after a night of torturing self-reproaches upon his own selfish idleness and unprofitableness. He would begin at the very beginning and aid Danny (to that stiff-necked and ungrateful person's deep-mouthed indignation) by setting the wheel in motion before there was water to turn it, and the hoppers before they had anything but one another to grind. When the post arrived, he could not go far through his father's letters without receiving dismal intimations that his son's wayward course was not the only cloud that had been daunting the miller's sturdy heart of late. One letter he had torn open amidst the heap of invoices, business notes, and accounts, without noticing Mr. Hans Harman's cognisance, a boar's head, stamped on sealing-wax on the cover. The letter fascinated him as though the Harman family boar's head were the head of a Gorgon:-

"Stone Hall, Sept. 8, 186-Confidential. "DEAR ROHAN,-You will see by enclosed note from the Attorney-General (which I must ask you to return) that I have been as good as my word. You will see also that there is no time to be lost to save our young

friend from mischief.—Yours, etc., "Hans Harman."

The enclosure from the Attorney-General, the Right Hon. Tobias Glascock, contained these words on the second leaf of a letter, the first of which had been

Your young protege bears a bad reputation with the police; but if you really want him transferred from the gallows to the Civil Service there is a Second Clerkship in the Pipe-Roll Office which you can have for him on the understanding that you will answer with your head for his loyalty and (what is of more consequence) for the county.—T. G."

Ken read this over and over till his eyelids grew hot and his brain was on fire. His cheeks could scarcely have tingled more if they had been cut across with a

"Great God!" he cried, in an agony, "have I sunk into such a pit of infamy as this?—made a subject of bargain and sale in some wretched market of corruption, for God knows what base considerations - pitched into some scullion's office by the Government I have dared to dream of overturning-nay, indebted for it, as for a favor-bound in eternal gratitude for it to the man who is probably a personal enemy and certainly a pestilent villain. Gracious heaven! what is to be done? I feel as if I were in a bath of boiling pitch."

And Mrs. Rohan and Katie, seeing him stride about all day in a raging fever, marvelled that the poor boy took on so at his father's condition, and thought they had found an antidote for the whole trouble when they were able to report that the sufferer was beginning to articulate faintly again. What was actually passing through Ken's mind at the moment was a fancied scene in which he was flinging the fragments of Mr. Hans Harman's letter in his teeth in his own office with words that would bite like vitriol. Such, alas! is youth's selfishness that, when he espied Dr. O'Harte's massive figure arriving at the Mill (the greathearted Dector having caught the very first train to his old friend's bedside, the moment the tidings reached him, notwithstanding his unconquerable terror of death scenes), his first thought of joy was not so much that his father had found a friend as that he himself had found a counsellor, whose broad shoulders were enor-

mously comforting is an emergency of this kind.
"This seems to be a good post enough," was the Doctor's first remark, after he had read the letters a couple of times leisurely "There are a great many people who are neither knaves nor lickspittles who would jump at it." He turned his keen eyes full on

the young man, as if in search of some carefully concealed flaw in his bold purpose. A less practised eye than his would have given up the search at sight of that transparent face with the indignant blood manning its battlements. "Very well, Ken, I understand you," he said, in an altered key, "and you are right. You ought not in your position to close with Harman's offer. But recollect, sir," he suddenly said, with sternness, "your poor father's feelings ought to be consiness, "your poor father's feelings ought to be considered as well as your own in this matter." The deep flush of shame that suddenly mantled Ken's cheeks and forehead told how keenly the reproach had gone "Before you indulge in any expensive luxury of indignation, recollect that your poor father has had trials, and must have had sore ones before he would ask or receive favors from Hans Harman. It would be murder to involve your father in any further worry in his present state. It looks like a merciful arrangement of Providence that he should know nothing about it. Besides, the note looks like a civil one; and why answer it with insult? Upon the whole, I can see nothing better to do with this offer for the present than to put it here," he said, putting the letter with its euclosure into the fire: "and let it rest there," he added, as the nomination to the Second Clerkship in the Pipe-Roll Office turned into a little heap of white

Myles Rohan's power of speech returned, and Dr. O'Harte, immensely relieved to find that it was not to be a death-bed scene after all, blossomed into the sunniest spirits, and, like a triumphant surgeon after an operation, roared out: "I knew I'd do it, Myles. I knew my old bark would bring your view-halloo back, if there was a shout in the country." Myles shifted his position so as to cover one of the documents which was escaping from under his pillow, and with his hospitable smile, though the old hearty voice was feeble, responded: "You always had the cheerful word, Doc-You're as welcome as the flowers of May."

"It has caused a great shock in town, and I am really distressed," said Monsignor McGrudder, with whom Dr. O'Harte was dining that evening, "for I always will say that Myles Rohan is an upright man. I am not sure that I ought not to call to see him myself," said the Monsignor, with a graciousness worthy of Cardinal Rimbomba's reception-room on an Ambassadors' Night, "only that his son is one of those rash

young men that make scenes—you understand?"

"I understand perfectly," said the Doctor, with a roll of the eye which made a young priest sitting opposite him choke and redden in a remarkable manner. "Besides, I don't think it is necessary."

"Unless," said Monsignor McGrudder, "unless that, of course, it is a singular and shocking event-I go no further than that—and for Myles Rohan's sake I should not like my people to consider it a judgment from Providence for the language he unhappily did

use to me."

"Your people are more likely to consider it an invitation from Providence to break your windows," said Dr. O'Harte, dryly.

CHAPTER XX.—MABEL OPENS A MENAGERIE

There was a letter from Lord Drumshaughlin lying on the breakfast-table, which Mabel immediately pounced upon, and kissed. "Dear old papa! so the gout has given him permission to write at last," she cried, opening it as she might a jewel-box, and lingering fondly, as girls are apt to do, to observe the look The writing was quaint and crooked, but reof it. fined, as became handwriting subject to fits of the gout. It was upon thick club notepaper, and faintly scented, Mabel thought. The old lord began in an elevated strain of moral reflection, with a touching reference to filial insensibility to the tribulations of desolate old age. "For myself, my dear Mabel," he wrote, "I do not complain. I have been too long inured to suffering and neglect. You will be sorry to hear, by the way, that the gout has advanced to the knee joint, and your mother has not been much calculated. knee joint, and your mother has not been much asked to the country since your departure—which has not

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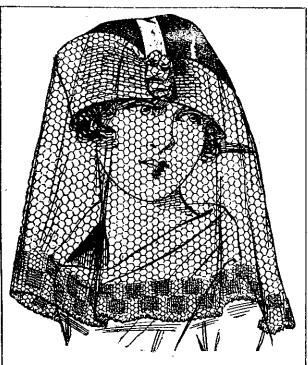
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(To be continued.)

THE STORY OF IRELAND

(By A. M. SULLIVAN.)

Chapter LX11. -How Glorious Limerick Once More Braved the Ordeal. How at Length a Treaty and Capitulation was Agreed Upon. How Sarsfield and the Irish Army Sailed Into Exile.

Galway surrendered on favorable terms ten days after the battle. Sligo also, the last western garrison, succumbed soon after, and its governor, the brave Sir Teige O'Regan, the hero of Charlemont, marched his

600 survivors southward to Limerick."
"Thus once more all eyes and hearts in the British Islands were turned towards the well-known city of the lower Shannon.'

On August 25. Ginckle, reinforced by all the troops he could gather in with safety, invested the place on three sides. It appears he had powers, and indeed urgent directions, from William long previously, to let no hesitation in granting favorable terms keep him from ending the war, if it could be ended by such means, and it is said he apprehended serious censure for not having proclaimed such dispositions before he assaulted Athlone. He now resolved to use without stint the powers given to him, in the anxious hope of thereby averting the necessity of trying to succeed where William himself had failed-beneath the unconquered walls of Limerick.

Accordingly, a proclamation was issued by Ginckle, offering a full and free pardon of all "treasons" (so-called-meaning thereby loyalty to the king, and resistance of the foreign emissaries), with restoration for all to their estates "forfeited" by such "treason," and employment in his Majesty's service for all who would accept it, if the Irish army would abandon the war.

It is not to be wondered at that this proclamation developed on the instant a "peace party" within the Not even the most sanguine could now Irish lines. hope to snatch the crown from William's head, and replace it on that of the fugitive James. For what object, therefore, if not simply to secure honorable terms, should they prolong the struggle? And did not this proclamation afford a fair and reasonable basis for negotiation? The Anglo-Irish Catholic nobles and gentry, whose estates were thus offered to be secured to them. may well be pardoned, if they exhibited weakness at this stage. To battle further was, in their judgment, to peril all for a shadow.

Nevertheless, the national party, led by Sarsfield, prevailed, and Ginckle's summons to surrender was courteously but firmly refused. Once more glorious Limerick was to brave the fiery ordeal. Sixty guns, none of less than twelve pounds calibre, opened their deadly fire against it. An English fleet ascended the river, hurling its missiles right and left. Bombardment by land and water showered destruction upon the city in vain! Ginckle now gave up all hope of reducing the place by assault, and resolved to turn the siege into a blockade. Starvation must, in time, effect what fire and sword had so often and so vainly tried to accomplish. The treason of an Anglo-Irish officer long suspected, Luttrell, betrayed to Ginckle the pass over the Shannon above the city; and one morning the Irish, to their horror, beheld the foe upon the Clare side of Ginckle again offered to grant almost any the river. terms, if the city would but capitulate; for even still he judged it rather a forlorn chance to await its cap-The announcement of this offer placed further resistance out of the question. It was plain there was a party within the walls so impressed with the madness of refusing such terms, that, any moment, they might, of themselves, attempt to hand over the city

Accordingly, on September 23, 1691---after a day of bloody struggle from early dawn—the Irish gave the signal for a parley, and a cessation of arms took Favorable as were the terms offered, and even though Sarsfield now assented to accepting them, the news that the struggle was to be ended, was received by the soldiers and citizens with loud and bitter grief. They ran to the ramparts: from which they so often had hurled the foe, and broke their swords in pieces. "Muskets that had scattered fire and death amidst the British grenadiers, were broken in a frenzy of desperation, and the tough shafts of pikes that had resisted William's choicest cavalry, crashed across the knees of maddened rapparees." The citizens, too, ran to the walls, with the arms they had treasured proudly as mementoes of the last year's glorious struggle, and shivered them into fragments, exclaiming with husky voices: "We need them now no longer. Ireland is no more!"

On September 26 the negotiations were opened, hostages were exchanged, and Sarsfield and Major-General Wauchop dined with Ginckle in the English camp. The terms of capitulation were settled soon after; but the Irish, happily-resolved to leave no pretext for subsequent repudiation of Ginckle's treaty, even though he showed them his formal powers—demanded that the lords justices should come down from Dublin and ratify the articles. This was done; and on October 3, 1691, the several contracting parties met in full state at a spot on the Clare side of the river, to sign and exchange the treaty. That memorable spot is marked by a large stone, which remains to this day, proudly guarded and preserved by the people of that city, for whom it is a monument more glorious than the Titan arch for Rome. The visitor who seeks it on the Shannon side needs but to name the object of his search, when a hundred eager volunteers, their faces all radiant with pride, will point him out that memorial of Irish honor and heroism, that silent witness of English troth-punica fides—the 'Treaty Stone of Limerick.''

(To be continued.)

SLEEP.

And have I overthrown thine enmity, Thine ancient enmity, O Sleep, that now With phials in thy hand, and all thy brow Dark poppy garlands, thou com'st wooing me With magic, sure as night. I scarce can see Thy form; I faint in thy rich breaths; for thou Fillest my room, as might some Eastern bough, Of swaying odors thick with lethargy.

I wish my eyes could pierce thy twilight veil: If I saw triumph hovering on thy lips That thou hadst won me from the yoke of pale And earnest Fame, whose bondman never sleeps, I'd break thy spells, fling casements to the gale, And hallo out to the adventurous ships

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(By J. HERON LEPPER, in the New Witness.)

"France is in trouble; Italy is ravaged; Spain is on the eve of a revolt; Germany is ruined; Switzerland is about to declare war; Holland exists no longer; and here in Belfast they are breaking our windows!"

Such was the complaint in 1797 of a disgusted citizen to a French Royalist refugee who toured Ireland in that year, and happily has left us a record of his wanderings. Everywhere the emigré went, and he travelled through the length and breadth of Ireland on foot and unmolested (a tacit comment on the 'law-lessness' of a race that had been living under an insurrection Act since 1796), he found rampant loyalists rattling their sabres and using their lungs while the disaffected went about their work in silence; but the former made noise enough for both parties. Waterford where he visited the theatre the performance had to be stopped while the actors were summoned to the front of the stage to sing "God Save the King," and one old gentleman in the audience who had fallen asleep had his head punched for showing such disrespect to players and authem; in Armagh he found half the population serving the other half with notices to get to hell or Connaught and enforcing the injunction not without outrage and slaughter; at Ballycastle he learnt of a detachment of Scotch soldiers being welcomed by the inhabitants, plied with poteen, and waking after a night's carouse to find themselves minus their arms and accoutrements; at the fair of Banbridge he saw the soldiers going round and tearing the green ribbons from the dresses of the women; in Belfast he found all lights extinguished by nine and arrest awaiting anyone found in the streets after that hour, while the troops roamed the deserted streets breaking with sticks the windows of those suspected of disloyalty. All these incidents we have been able to parallel in the present year. Yet, if Monsieur Latocnaye, whom I assume to be an unprejudiced observer, could make another tour of Ireland now and convey to us his observations, I do not doubt they would disclose things altered for

the worse during six score years. For example, I cannot recall a single instance during the struggles leading up to and following '98 where Government troops were allowed to get out of hand and divert themselves by sacking towns, expelling the inhabitants, burning public buildings, destroying private property, and committing all the outrages we have now grown accustomed to expect. I know that such crimes were not infrequent in the country districts, but the towns remained fairly secure for non-combatants, and even the rural sports of the soldiery have met with universal condemnation since from historians of every But now, it seems, the methods of Cromwell are to be resuscitated, condoned, or if public indigna-tion makes that impossible, as it will, I trust, the malefactors are not to be without their apologists. The present position is that the officers who fail to keep their men in hand are not brought to a court-martial, much less the culprits; any man in uniform may shoot any man out of uniform with good hope of impunity; and the unwanted centurions of a disbanded army are formed into a band of jamissaries to carry out a campaign of endless dragonnades. Even the C.I.C. of Ireland, who, as a soldier, ought to value the one good thing that soldiering teaches—discipline—cannot find words to condemn "reprisals" and the Chief Secretary contents himself with spreading a little melted Canadian butter on the conflagration, for both seem to look upon these deeds as regrettable but very natural, regrettable because of the effect they will produce abroad, natural because the Irish do not descrive any protection from the worst passions of the army of occupation. We sang such a different tune in 1914 when the Germans entered Belgium that most men will not have the heart to join the popular chorus of the moment

There lies so much in that word "reprisals" that I had better define what the word conveys to me:

simply this, making innocent people who have done no wrong suffer for deeds done by others. That is the commonest operation being carried out by the police and, to a lesser extent, by the military in Ireland today.

In one week six towns have been looted and burnt with the aid of Government bombs; several harmless persons have been done to death by Government bullets and bayonets; many flourishing businesses, such as the factory at Balbriggan, have been destroyed and their proprietors, in all probability, ruined by Government servants; hundreds of women and children of tender years have been driven from their houses by the forces which were sent into Ireland to support law and order!

Good heavens! do those responsible for this travesty of government suppose that their hypocritical disclaimers of proven facts will throw dust in the eyes of all the world? At least they might have learnt from the German occupation of Belgium and the retribution which followed that there are certain elementary laws of Christianity against which the mailed fist beats in vain.

What makes the situation of an Irishman in Ireland so desperately hopeless now, much worse than in 1798, is that the law of the land has ceased to exist and there is no impartial tribunal to stand between him and the abuse of military authority. In the worst days of the former rebellion there was a Chief Justice sitting in the Four Courts bold enough to challenge the jurisdiction of a military tribunal which had condemned a rebel to hang; and the law reports of the times record where a tyrannous high sheriff was mulcted in heavy damages before a civil jury for excesses committed by him in trying to suppress rebellion. lack such judges now, and there are no juries. Now not even a coroner's court can be held without permission of the military, and a man may be done to death and hustled into the grave and no one dare ask who did it, or why it was done. This is too much power to commit to the hands of a body of men not trained to weigh evidence asd administer justice. the acts that ever were or ever will be passed at Westminster cannot make such proceedings anything but a tyranny foul and abhorrent in the eyes of libertyloving people.

There is another aspect of this policy of "reprisals," which may be illustrated by what happened not so long ago in another country. A Belgian professor who was present at the sack of Louvain assured me that the opinion he formed of the conduct of the German troops on that occasion was this, that they really were not responsible for their actions at the time, being mad with terror. A somewhat similar excuse, that of indiscipline, has been offered for the vagaries of the "Black-and-Tans." Grant that both factors have been responsible in a great degree for the recent pogroms in Ireland, yet it says little for the humanity or credit of a government who can unloose such dogs of war on the civil population.

In other ways Irish events are running in much the same course as during the movement initated by the United Irishmen. In 1796 an Insurrection Act was passed. By it the Lord Lieutenant and Council could on the requisition of any seven magistrates de-clare a county in a state of insurrection. When that was done magistrates possessed extraordinary powers of arrest and imprisonment without trial. Later in the same year the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, and the notorious Yeomanry Corps established. At present we have not got quite so far as the last step, but all the others have been taken, and the Government is hardly likely to boggle at plunging ankle-dcop in civil In fact to encourage Irishmen to cut each other's throats will be quite in keeping with that time-worn but serviceable Castle maxim, divide and rule.

If then we come to reckon up the assets on either side, there appears to be an immense advantage of material for the coercionists. They have tanks, aeroplanes and the control of the railways and telegraphs; they have the command of the ports, unlimited credit, and an unscrupulousness as unlimited; moreover, they

J.M J.

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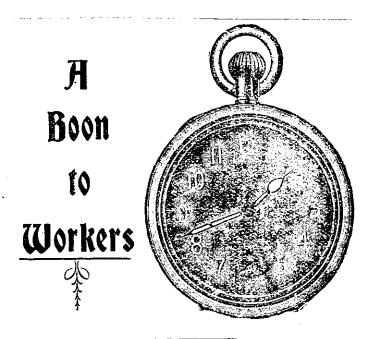
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are not now hampered by complicated processes of law as they were, to some extent, in 1798; and to carry out their work they have what is practically an inexhaustible supply of soldiers trained in the hardest war the world has ever known. It is needless to state the paltry total that the resources of Ireland make matched against these forces; but one thing she possesses which the other side lacks-a good cause. She will need all the courage that a good cause gives to bear the disasters that are coming to her people. Horrid things have happened in Ireland lately, but the most horrid are, I fear, yet to come. It seems likely that civil war will be added to the other crimes committed in the name of empire, and the hand of the Ulsterman be armed against his neighbor; it is certain that most Irish industries will be ruined, for the tale of burnt creameries and factories increases daily, and even the linen and ship-building trades, the former of which is already hard hit by shortage of raw material, will scarcely survive the approaching anarchy, just as the silk weavers got their death blow through the French war and 1798, and the woollen manufacturers through the Union and consequent lack of protection; farmers will not be given the chance to till their land or dispose of their stock; by tarrings, floggings, and assaults on women the population is to be goaded into active resistance, and then machine guns can be trusted to deal with a crowd in close formation; thus will finally come another desolation to be called a peace.

Towards such ends, as it seems to me, does the

present Irish policy of the Government tend.

It is not a nice programme, but there's always the hope that the star performers may be hissed off the stage before they can get through their turn. The sooner that happens the better for both nations, and for England more than Ireland; for a people may be greatly oppressed and yet keep its soul, but the one that glories in oppressing its weaker neighbor has given its soul into the keeping of the immortal enemy of mankind.

England has nothing to dread from a free Ireland. The latter is a nation not without nobility in its resentments, not without generosity in its friendships, not without sublimity in its ideals, all of which you will find epitomised in the prayer of the United Irishman: every one of his countrymen might with pro-

priety offer it up today: — "In that day when the cause of Ireland shall again be arbitrated by the hand of Power, we beseech Thee. God of the oppressed, to give liberty to our enslaved and concord to our distracted country; to add skill to the valor, perseverance to the enthusiasm, and union to the efforts of her sons: and when the patriot shall be triumphant and liberty secure, teach him to discern and to compassionate, in the persons of his enemies, and deluded instruments of a foreign policy, whom prejudice has misled, whom reason may reclaim, and kindness turn into friends. Above all, drive for ever from Thy chastened land the impious persecution of Thy creatures under pretext of Thy service, and erect an imperishable edifice of Irish freedom on the firm foundation of civil harmony, equal rights, and National Independence."

"COME É DURO CALLE."

Weary from wandering, I went home once more; On a sad autumn evening I walked to the door. I heard in the lime trees the bees as of old; The woods by the river were burnished like gold.

By the threshold I lingered, as in days that are gone, When my mother would meet me with a kiss for her

But the feet of the stranger I heard on the floor; No longer 'twas home for me, mother a stor!

One can judge a man more surely by what he says of others than by what others say of him.

MARIST BROTHERS' SCHOOL, INVERCARGILL

Rev. Brother Columbanus, Assistant-General of the Marist Brothers, arrived in Invercargill on Thursday night week. He was met at the station by the Brothers and the committee of the Marist Old Boys' Association. On Friday he visited the school. The pupils gave him a warm-hearted welcome, and Master Philip Henley, on behalf of the boys, read an address of welcome. A group of boys, representing all the standards, then came forward and presented the Rev. Brother with a book of views of Southland scenery and of interesting subjects in connection with the school. The rousing songs, "O'Donnell Abu" and the "Soldiers' Song," were rendered with vigor by 120 voices; "The Meeting of the Waters" was sweetly sung by J. Scott and T. Pasco, and J. Scott also recited with feeling "The Exile's Return." The footballers gave their song and their haka, which greatly amused the Brother-visitor. The entertainment concluded with the Maori song, "Tia Tina Te Tangata."

Song, 'Tia Tina Te Tangata.

Brother Columbanus thanked the boys for their little concert and for the nicely-bound book of beautiful and interesting views. He said he felt a particular pleasure in meeting the Invercargill boys, as their school was the most southerly Marist Brothers' school under his care. He could say that he had under his charge the most northerly and the most southerly Marist schools in the world. He would tell the Irish school-boys that the boys of Invercargill were watching with great interest Ireland's noble struggle for liberty, that they sang her songs of freedom, and that they were praying that Ireland might soon be a "Nation once again.' Hearty cheers were then given, and a holiday

was granted in honor of the Rev. Brother's visit.
The Old Boys entertained Brother Columbanus at the Floral Tea Rooms on Saturday evening. toasts were honored, and Mr. Peter Gilfedder, on behalf of the Old Boys, presented the Rev. Brother with a certificate of life honorary membership, and with a badge of the Marist Old Boys' Association. Brother Columbanus thanked the Old Boys for entertaining He greatly appreciated the honor conferred on him that night, and would treasure the certificate and badge. He was pleased to see a flourishing Old Boys' Association in Invercargill, and impressed on all the great benefits of such an association. Brother Anselm thanked the Old Boys for helping to make Brother Columbanus's stay a pleasant one. He could assure that the Brothers appreciated their kindness. The Old Boys were quite a live body in Invercargill. Everything they had undertaken had been a success, and they had reason to believe that the concert they had in hand for St. Patrick's Night would be a tremendous success. He suggested that one of the best ways that Old Boys could show they appreciate the work of the Brothers would be to establish a bursary for the education of a young lad who would be willing to give his life to the cause of Catholic education.

On Saturday the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, of Waikiwi, took the Rev. Brother for a motor run to Brother Columbanus left for Dunedin by Riverton. the midday express on Monday.

Matiere

One of the most successful bazaars ever held in Matiere has just concluded (writes a correspondent). Favored by fine weather, a record attendance helped to bring the takings to the substantial sum of over £400. Too much praise cannot be given to the committee of ladies whose help to Father Kelly brought about such a gratifying result. Visitors from as far south as Eltham and Stratford were present, and very materially assisted in achieving so notable a success. The art union prizes for the most part went out of the district.

FARMER READERS.—Where do you get your Butter Wrappers printed? Why not patronise the printing department of the N.Z. Tablet, Dunedin? Every order, no matter how small, is welcome. Prices on application to the Manager for 11b or 11b wrappers.

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BOOK NOTICES

The Psalms Made Easy, by Father Rickaby, S.J. Burns, Oates, Washbourne, London; 3/- net.)

Here is a little pocket-book that will be welcome to priests who want a handy key to puzzles met with when reading the Psalms of the Divine Office. The Psalms are taken in the order in which they occur in the Breviary, and every phrase likely to be difficult of interpretation is dealt with briefly and clearly.

The Love of the Sucred Heart: illustrated by St. Margaret Mary and the Blessed John Eudes. (Burns, Oates, Washbourne, London; 3/6 net.)

In a time when charity has grown cold and the sole hope of the weary world lies in a revival of the spirit of Christ, one can find no better reading than a book about devotion to the Sacred Heart. This volume of spiritual thoughts is sure to be welcomed by devout Catholics. It contains lessons of inestimable value for the present time.

Marriage and Motherhood, by Alice, Lady Lovat. (Burns, Oates, Washbourne, London; 6/- net.)

Here is a wise book written, not by a student and a theorist but by a Christian mother who has brought up children for God on true Christian lines. God made the world at the beginning but He left the destiny of individuals and nations in the hands of men and women, and the tone and character of a generation depend humanly speaking on the mothers of the race. Lady Lovat recognises that truth, and her book is a practical handbook that ought to be given to every young wife in these days of sorry and foolish experiments with education and training. If politicians and these who elect them in New Zealand had been brought up on the divinely appointed rules which are the foundations of Lady Lovat's teaching this Dominion would not be the unchristian state it is to-day. And if we are ever to arise from the mire it will only be when mothers recognise that the first step must be proper training of children in homes modelled on the Home of Nazareth. You cannot give to a bride a more useful present than this book.

The Rule of St. Benedict, a commentary by the Right Rev. Dom Daul Delatte. Translated by Dom Justin McCann. (Burns, Oates, Washbourne, * London; 21/- net.)

Long centuries ago Gregory the Great wrote: "The man of God, Benedict, among the many wonderful works that made him famous in the world, was also conspicuous for his teaching; for he wrote a rule for monks, remarkable for discretion and rich in instruction. If any one desires to know more deeply the life and character of the man, he may find in the ordinances of that rule the exact image of his whole government: for the holy man cannot possibly have taught otherwise than as he lived." In the years that have passed since these words were penned the Rule has been famous throughout Europe. It reflects the moral beauty of St. Benedict's character, and it is the ripe fruit of a grand Christian tradition. The rule as had immeasurable influence on civilisation during the centuries since Benedict prayed and studied among the mountains around Subiaco. He who wrote it was inspired by the glory of God and his aim was to guide souls straight to God. But the man who fled from the temptations of Rome had the Roman spirit of order and lucidity, and the stamp of Roman culture is on his work. The scholarly commentary we have before us is an admirable contribution to the study of the history and the origin of the rule. To students of history it has its own appeal, but to all who are concerned with the knowledge of God and the advancement of His Kingdom on earth this volume will be profitable. Reading it brought us back in thought to old days when we stayed with St. Benedict's monks in his own Monasteries at Subiaco and Monte Cassino; and study of the rule will bring men again to the principles of the past from which they have wandered afar now, and with sad results.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

GAEL.—We do not think the headlines of the Otago D.Te's are set up by the patients in Seacliff. Internal evidence rather suggests the editor.

P.L. (and others whom it may concern).—When you send in an item of news that you expect us to publish please go to the trouble of preparing it for publication properly. Scraps of newspapers, notes in pencil, vague jottings with a request that the editor should fill in the blanks have henceforth no chance whatever of publication. If your notice is worth publishing it is worth your while attending to it properly. To do so is not our business. Again, some correspondents think that Lloyd George has declared stops, commas, semi-colons, and so forth, illegal; others keep them in a peppercastor and spread them liberally on their MS. To another class of offenders we wish to say that seventy times seven times have we told you that the editor has nothing to do with the business department and that he will be in no way responsible for business letters sent to him.

J.F.—When we received your first letter we made the sort of remarks to these concerned that you probably expected us to make on your behalf. We are now pleased to see that our breath was not wasted, and if you are content we also may say

Progravimus etiam, et non sine gloria. With reference to your last letter, we beg to say that it received the proper consideration in the proper quarter, as you desired. A Happy Easter to you, as Johnny Cummins said to the magistrate who fined him for smashing the railway gates.

Subscriber.—You ought to get Political Economy, by C. Devas. There is no sounder book. Others that you would find useful are Ryan's Distributive Justice: Elder's Socialism: Husslein's Democratic Industry. If we followed our own inclination we would have many more articles than we have about such subjects. Unfortunately the number of our readers who take an intelligent interest in these problems is small. The Tablet has to try to meet the wishes of readers of all sorts—children and old people, sinners and saints. So that it would be vain to expect it to be exactly what any given individual would like it to be. Indeed, all newspapers are more or less in the nature of compromises.

J.L.—Don't worry about Cardinal Bourne's opinions. If he had uttered one word of protest when Lloyd George arrested Archbishop Mannix he might expect some consideration from Irish Catholics. Like every other Tory Catholic he is incapable of gratitude to the people who saved him from slavery and built his churches.

STUDENT.--We have seen Luther's Table Talk (Tischreden) in German but not in English. It is a very coarse book, but it is honest enough at times. For instance, he admits the failure of his so-called Reformation when he says: "The world grows worse and worse and becomes more and more wicked every day. Men are now more given to revenge, more avaricious, more devoid of mercy, less modest, and more incorrigible; in fine, more wicked than in the Papacy." Other "reformers" bear this out. Bucer says: "The greater part of the people seem to have embraced the gospel [of the Reformation] only to shake off the yoke of discipline, etc., and to live at their pleasure enjoying their lust and lawless appetite without control. And, of his own preachers, Calvin says: "The pastors, yes, the pastors themselves who mount the are at the present time the most shameful examples of waywardness and other vices." How gratified these gentlemen would be had they lived to see a Council of Churches legislating concerning racing weights in New Zealand!

It is a waste of time to grasp an opportunity unless you know what to do with it.

Current Topics

Mr. Massey's Trip Home

It seems reasonable enough from one point of view that the little Liberal Caucus should agree to permit Mr. Massey to go to England, for if any one should go no man could be better spared from the Dominion than its helpless Prime Minister. Of course it is a foregone conclusion that his numerous placemen in the House will obsequiously vote for sending their patron on the trip, and considering his past record it seems equally certain that when he does go Home he will speak, not for New Zealand but for the gang of capitalists and bigots who put him in power. It is our business to make it clear that he does not represent New Zealand, and Labor ought to have the support of every single man who is opposed to the murder of women and children in Ireland and to the shameful disregard of all the pledges given to the dead soldiers who fell fighting for what they believed to be the cause of small nations.

Mr. Holland's Notice of Amendment

In a House where so few men seem to remember what they owe to the people of this country, Mr. Holland and Mr. Fraser can be always relied upon to stand for Democracy and justice. Hence, it is not surprising to find that when the placemen who have secured their billets find it convenient to ignore the fact that the British Government is shamefully breaking its pledges and that it has set up a military despotism more terrible than Prussia ever dreamed of, and that its crimes in Ireland are making the name of England stink in the nostrils of every honest man in the world to-day, Mr. Holland reminds Mr. Massey that as the representative of a Government that called upon men to die for the right of all peoples to govern themselves without outside interference it is his duty to tell the British Cabinet that Ireland. Egypt, and India must be allowed to govern themselves according to the will of the people. As far as we are concerned we hope that to-night every lover of small nations will help to swell the protest against British tyranny and atrocities that ought to make the 17th March, 1921, a memorable date in New Zealand. Let us hope that there will not be a town or a village in the Dominion that will have reason to hang its head for shame on account of its lack of response to our call.

Our Little University

Time and again we have referred to the patent fact that what is called the University of New Zealand is little or nothing better than a fair secondary school, and that neither curricula of studies nor results are very creditable to a Dominion that holds its head so high as New Zealand does. We note that the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, at the opening of the session, on Wednesday, March 9, spoke plainly and strongly in confirmation of our view. He told his audience that the University is not living up to high University ideals and is not functioning in a manner that might be expected from an institution so long in being. He pointed out that there is too much of what might be called "cramming" and too little of true University education. He distinguished between mere instruction and true education, and emphasised the fact that it is education and not instruction that counts in the long run. He is quite right in that, as far as he goes, but he does not go far enough. Is it possible that the State schools which banish God have blinded even University Professors to the truth that as there is no true education unless it aims successfully at developing character, it is likewise impossible for it to be successful unless it is based on sound morality, and, again, that there can be no sound moral training without a religious foundation? In education, as in many other matters, poor New Zealand has a habit of beginning to build before providing foundations.

Give up Murder or Get Out

A large number of distinguished Englishmen, re-

presentative of the best in the Churches, the professions, arts and letters, have issued a remarkable protest against the present Government, practically inviting the self-respecting elements among the British people to unite in driving out the Lloyd George Cabinet unless peace is made with Ireland at once. In the protest we read

read:

"We see our country, which in the past, and until very lately, made great sacrifices thinking it made them for the cause of oppressed peoples, now presenting to the world the aspect of a land hardly equalled in the past for ignorant and unavailing coercion—that coercion being practised on a nation that co-equally with ourselves has inherited traditions of individual liberty. This not because of any native ferocity, greed of gain, or thirst for rapine in our people, but because of irresolution, incapacity, and misreading of facts by those who hold the reins of government.

those who hold the reins of government.
"We therefore call upon the present Ministry to find immediate means of arbitration or mediation be-

tween ourselves and the people of Ireland.

"And if the organised shedding of blood—whether by the natives of Ireland or his Majesty's forces—or arsons, robberies, and requisitions by either party shall continue, we demand the resignation of his Majesty's Government, and declare ourselves resolved in that case to leave unmade no effort to substitute one that will have for its first and most urgent business that of finding the means of mediation until permanent peace shall be restored to the sister kingdom."

A long list of the names of men of letters, university professors, clergymen, etc., etc., follows this remark-

able protest.

A Self-Determination League

Australia is already following the example of America in forming a Self-Determination League for the support of the Irish people's right to choose freely their own form of government. The League has been provisionally organised in Sydney and it is hoped that it will rapidly extend throughout the Commonwealth. Later a State Convention will be held and good care will be taken that Mr. Churchill will get the information he wants, not from a Hughes but from the friends of Ireland and of all small nations. At the State Convention permanent officers will be elected. At present the following are appointed to act:

President, Mr. Neal Collins; vice-presidents, Dr. H. M. Moran and Lieutenant Peter Gallagher; treasurer, Very Rev. Maurice O'Reilly, D.D.; committee— Mrs. Trefle, Mr. John Sheehy, Dr. Fallon, Mr. Thick, and Mr. P. S. Cleary. A provisional constitution has been drawn up to be utilised as a working plan under which the League will organise until the Convention, when a more permanent constitution will be drafted. Membership shall be open to all Australians, without distinction of class, race, or creed, provided that they sympathise with the aim of the League, which is to secure support for the Irish people in their efforts to win their right to self-determination. It is proposed to have a State Council elected annually by a State Convention. Local Councils will be formed in cities, towns, and districts where three or more branches exist. Twelve or more persons submitting individuallysigned applications, on a prescribed form, declaring acceptance of the constitution, and paying a membership fee of 2s each to their duly elected secretary, and acting under the authority of the local Council, or of the State Council wherever no local council exists, shall be entitled to establish a branch of the League.

Here is a step in the right direction. What are we going to do about it in New Zealand? Surely we too will do our bit for the old cause—ar son De agus

ar son Eireann.

Elliot In a Corner.

Last week the Dunedin papers announced that the horsewhipped parson would appear in His Majesty's Theatre on Saturday night and tell his chosen friends such stories as might be expected from a man who was castigated publicly for calumnies against a dead woman. When the meeting was under way and things were

FOR UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR GO TO

BOOT IMPORTERS.

going according to the wishes of a few hundred vinegarvisaged spinsters who were present, Mr. J. Robinson asked the speaker whether he had yet replied to the challenges issued by Bishop Cleary. The horsewhipped parson said he had no time for a controversy with Dr. Cleary and that he recognised Mr. Robinson as an emissary of the Bishop of Auckland. Mr. Robinson said it was no excuse to say he had not time for a controversy. If the people the lecturer represented had a good name and were able to defend it, it was their duty to defend themselves against charges of misrepresentation and documentary forgery. Mr. Robinson was of course interrupted again and again, but he got his point home and brought Elliot up against a dilemma from which he cannot escape: either he is guilty of forgery and misrepresentation or else he must defend himself as publicly as the charges were made. Even the rank and file of the P.P.Ass cannot help seeing that much. Elliot went on to talk in his usual fashion about Rome. He spoke of the poisoning of Pope Pius X. like the son of Ananias he is. He quoted what he called a sworn testimony from an anonymous person in an anonymous convent and asked them to believe him that it was true! He would give no names, of course, but yet he invited people to believe him, the man who sat down in his study to write the filthy letters that made decent Protestants protest in Parliament that they were ashamed of belonging to the Protestant Church that produced such a cad as Elliot. A man in the audience asked the lecturer what did the magistrate in Auckland have to say about him on a certain occasion. This was too much for the supporters of the horsewhipped cad and they had the man who reminded them of their shame removed. Mr. Silverstone cornered him on his misstatements about Russia. Other men present took him to task for his Orange assertions about Ireland. Lastly, when the vinegar-visaged spinsters arose to sing "God Save the King" a crowd at the back of the theatre raised the strains of "God Save Ireland." It is clear that people are getting tired of allowing this hired muck-raker to draw a salary for calumniating his fellow-citizens. A few more meetings like that in Dunedin would soon shame the sort of people who at present sit at the feet of a horsewhipped cad. Mr. Robinson informs us that he sent a letter embodying Dr. Cleary's challenges to the Dunedin Evening Star in order that it might be before the public on Saturday afternoon. The letter was sent in in due time, but was not published on Saturday. The cultured, learned, gentlemanly editor of the Otago D.T.'s will not publish exposures of his beloved forger, "Civis," and he will mutilate a Bishop's address where there is reference to Ireland, but he does full justice to the attacks on Catholics made by a horsewhipped cad. Whatever our dailies may do or not do in the matter, Mr. Robinson has now made it public at one of the P.P.Ass. meetings that Dr. Cleary has charged that Orange sectarian association with being guilty of enormities that brand it as baneful, wicked, and dangerous to society, and, further, that it is clear that the charges are so well-founded that even persons who continue to hold some social position, viz., Mr. McGregor, Mr. Dickson, etc., have not the courage to defend themselves, although mentioned by name in Dr. Cleary's challenges. As long as they refuse to defend themselves we are at liberty to conclude that the P.P.Ass. has been guilty of forgery of documentary evidence, of gross misstatement and misrepresentation, of spreading in the community obscene and filthy printed matter, and of waging a cowardly and blackguardly war on Catholic women. These charges affect all members of the Association, and, until they are refuted, brand them as dangerous to society and unfit companions for self-respecting people.

How the Sinn Fein Boycott Thrives

Not long ago a cable told us how the Orangemen were howling under the pressure of the Sinn Fein boycott of Ulster. With remarkable loyalty and unanimity to their own Government the Irish people obeyed the order of Dail Eireann and sent the Ulster merchants

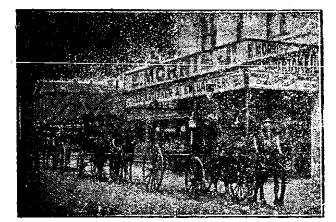
about their business with such good effect that Orange Ulster began to protest that its vaunted wealth was largely imaginary and to admit that it depended on the rest of Ireland for its alleged prosperity. ments addressed to reason or to justice never had the slightest effect on the hordes that celebrate the pious memory of King Billy, but the argument that touched their purse brought them to heel at once liked the whipped curs they are. In the same way, arguments based on justice, on truth, on humanity failed to move the degenerate nation of Saxon shopkeepers, and Sinn Fein determined to try what a commercial boycott might do where higher motives had no effect. Already writers in English financial journals have begun to appeal to the English people to punish the Lloyd George Government, not because of its crimes against humanity, not because it has dragged the honor of England in the mire, not because it has convinced the civilised world that the pledged word of any British statesman is worth less than a scrap of paper, but because they are losing millions of pounds. Sperling's Journal, which is described as the organ of a syndicate of several large British industrial enterprises, points out that the trade with Ireland was worth £250,000,000 to England, and that it is being lost at the present time when it is more necessary than ever:

"And just now the Irish market is of peculiar importance to the British manufacturer and merchant, just as every British household would be affected if the flow of Irish produce were stopped or deflected. We depend for our existence on food imported from abroad—and Ireland has been accustomed to supply us with a very considerable percentage of our needs. With many countries our commerce is at this moment interfered with or deranged by difficulties of exchange and by prostration of purchasing power. consideration of self-interest prompts us to increase our exports, develop our trade, and steady our cost of living by cultivating to the fullest extent the Irish market which lies at our doors. Now it is hardly an exaggeration to say that if matters are allowed to continue on their present lines there will soon be no Irish market worth cultivating. . What is happening in Ireland is this, that our best customer is being put out of business and one of our main, and by far our most convenient sources of supply is being damned at the fountain-head. A trade of £250,-000,000 a year is in jeopardy. It may be that we are sacrificing it for some supreme political motive. But one cannot be sure that this is so. Indeed there are some rather strong reasons for thinking that it is not so.

"Quite a number of people whose knowledge of Ireland entitles them to be heard with respect maintain that the present state of the country is mainly due to sheer bad statesmanship, and that we are ruining the magnificent Anglo-Irish trade, which it was never more necessary to develop than at this moment because our political leaders have refused to bring to the consideration of the Irish problem a single grain of the vision, imagination, and courage that they showed with such conspicuous success in their handling, fourteen years ago, of the South African question. . . We cannot afford to throw away a trade of £250,000,000 a year in order to gratify the obstinacy or to save the face of a politician in a hole. . . While Ireland seems to be the principal sufferer from the present chaos British interests, and particularly British business interests, are equally involved and equally concerned to find a way out.'

British frightfulness put the creameries and other industries out of action. Now an organised boycott against commerce with England has been successfully launched. An English paper says the result is the loss of a trade worth £250,000,000 a year to England. And the nation of shopkeepers howls.

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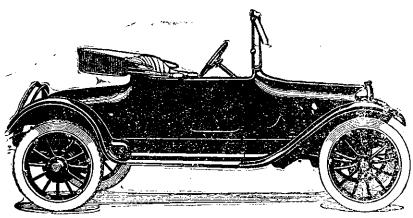
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THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND THE IRISH QUESTION

This is the letter (appearing in the Outlook for February 28) which brought a storm of protest on the devoted head of the Editor from angry parsons and others, and which irritated the offensive forger "Civis" in the O.D.T., on March 5:

Sir,—Do the leaders of the Presbyterian Church read the Home cables? They read them closely when Germany was sending fire and sword through Belgium, and when she was destroying the vital industries and rural life of France. Again fire and sword are driving through a small country. Again "frightfulness" is unchained against a nation's industries and the sanc-

tity of its homes. But now?

Sir,-I know why, of all Churches, it is most difficult for British Presbyterianism to formulate a Christian verdict on the Irish question. A root of bitterness was planted in the seventeenth century, and bitter and profitless fruit it has borne us since. Peace is worth The time a great price, but it is never worth honor. has come when our Church must declare herself on Ireland's case, in terms of the twentieth century, or be forever shamed. For New Zealand Presbyterianism the hour has come with the announcement of the Prime Minister's departure for the Imperial Conference in June. It is impossible but that the affairs of Ireland shall be dealt with then, by the Dominious in their new status as partners in the Britannic Commonwealth, no less than by the Home Government. Is Mr. Massey to go to London without New Zealand's will being expressed for his warrant in these momentous, these crucial deliberations? One Church alone has spoken here already on the Irish question—the Reman Catholic. One secular body alone has spoken—the Labor Party, -to its honor be it said. Is it possible that the growing mass of informed, intelligent, religious, and humanitarian opinion in this country shall find no other channels for its expression before Mr. Massey goes. The time is short, indeed, but our repentance will be very long if the Presbyterian Church does not at this supreme moment stand true to its ancient traditions and the Divine command which points a new duty to the sons of the Covenant.

I have spoken of the cables because, garbled and inadequate as they are, they indicate enough for plain men's guidance. But we should inform ourselves through the many avenues which offer a full and independent statement of Ireland's piteous case to-day. The most able and honored public men, writers, publicists, and journalists in Britain to-day unite in presenting a picture of cynical treachery, futile mis-government and unmasked brutality only paralleled by the Imperial despotisms of Germany and Russia. England's "policy" in Ireland can be judged without one word of Sinu Fein propaganda on the records of the British Parliament itself. It is enough for us to know that for at least four years past the Habeas Corpus Act, with every other constitutional safeguard of Englishmen's liberties, has been withdrawn from Ireland; that hundreds of men have been spirited away,, uncharged and untried, as in the days of the Bastille; that no one in the areas under active coercion knows whether his house will not be burned and he himself shot or bayoneted before morning. No woman or child can walk in town or country safe from a random bullet from a Crown soldier's gun; no girl is sure that she will not be dragged from her bed to see her brother shot by the blaze of his own rooftree. Any reader of current journalism can give lists of unpunished atrocities recalling the German drive through Belgium- atrocities like shooting of Ellen Quinn and the murder of Canon Magner, which are making the name of Britain a byword and a reproach all over the world.

If there are those of us who revert to the days of the Judges and say these reprisals are justified in the putting down of murder, we are forced to learn that Ireland was crimeless in 1917 and 1918, though she was then under the regime of the Bastille and the Star Chamber. The army that went from England after the elections of 1918 went to put down republicanism, not crime, for there was no crime till the troops came. Was it strange that at last, when Ireland saw her young soldiers, lured away "to fight the battles of small nations," shot for asking freedom for their own, a section of the goaded people fell away to violence?

What have we Presbyterians to say at this crisis of Britain's fortunes?—for let us make no mistake, anything short of self-determination, anything short of the freedom Ireland has striven for during seven centuries, means the end of the British Empire. The slow-grinding mills of God are turning rapidly now. Do we stand for the things that Ireland suffers to-day. Do we stand for the "Protestantism" that recently caused ten thousand Catholic workmen to fly for their lives from Belfast, leaving all they possessed behind them?

I wonder if there are many more who, reading these terrible signs of the times, feel like people in a dream, tranced and quiescent in situations which were they awake, would drive them to horrified action. Once there were some who slept in a garden because they failed to watch and pray. It may be that even already we have been told to sleep on now and take our rest because the hour of our vigil went fruitless by. It so, this sleep of Church and Empire will be soon and tragically broken. I am, etc..

Jessie Mackay. Cashmere Hills, Christchurch February 22.

THE BOGUS PLOT AGAIN

Our Dunedin Day-lies published Lloyd George's absurd story about the German plots in Ireland recently. They did not have the common decency to publish the other side of the story. They seem incapable of doing an honorable thing. The Manchester Weekly Guardian of January 14 publishes Mr. de Valera's refutation of the British Government and also the following editorial comment on the whole incident:

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S COMMENT.

The Irish Documents .-- The German-Irish plot, which has figured with tremendous insistence in the Irish debates and at the hustings, has been embodied at last in a White Paper. It contains little information that could not be found in the Crown brief in the Casement case and in the report of the Commission of Inquiry after the Dublin Rising. For the rest, there needs no publication at public expense to tell us that Germany sought as late as 1918 to turn to her advantage our failure to hold the friendship of the Irish people with which we started the war. At this point the documents grow vague on the complicity of the Sinn Fein leaders, whom Mr. Shortt rounded up and deported to British gaols, while the world was told that they were hand-in-glove with Germany. The date is significant, for up to the arrests by Mr. Shortt political murder in Ireland was virtually unknown. It has to be remembered, too, that the plotters of 1916 were but a minority group, while to-day Sinn Fein is the political faith of the majority, and the Premier has expressed his anxiety to get into touch with these same blood-thirsty fellows. An Irish administration that can talk of peace and publish hate propaganda in the same hour is a ready subject for the bitter remark of Mr. de Valera: "We who see how deliberately these gentlemen distort the truth do not forget this fact when estimating the probable honesty of so-called offers and proposals emanating from them." It is not fair, but it probably expresses the Irish mind as well as the publication of the White Paper at the peace moment expresses the police mind in trish government. p. 31)

DE VALERA'S REPLY.

Mr. de Valera in a statement to the *Irish Bulletin* replies to the Government's allegations about the so-called German plot of 1918.

The text of his statement, which is headed "Dail Eireann Official," is as follows:—

There was no such thing as this German plot of

1918. I have asserted this in America time after time. I now repeat it here. From July, 1917, I was intimately in touch with all the major activities both of the Sinn Fein political organisation and of the Irish Volunteers, and so I speak with knowledge and authority. Lord Wimborne, not Lloyd George, told the truth on this matter

The character of this "report," its total untrustworthiness, and its obvious purpose to bring to play on the side of the authors of the present military frightfulness in Ireland all the prejudices and hatreds of the past war, can be inferred from the portions that have

reference to me personally.

For example, the document on "Army Organisation" attributed to me and, according to the summary in the press, said to be in my handwriting, is not in my handwriting, as they could easily have seen. Further, it was neither composed by me nor composed at my suggestion; nor was it on my person. I suggest that representative American or Continental pressmen ask Lloyd George to let them see the original document or the photographic copy of it. It will not need an expert to decide that the writing is not mine.

When that is done I will give a full history of the

When that is done I will give a full history of the document and supported by proofs that will be conclusive. The way the British Cabinet has impressed this document into its service might be taken as a standard illustration of how such plots are manufac-

tured to meet the British Government's needs.

The press has already commented on the fact that, although names are given without reserve throughout the report, a letter found in my possession is referred to as from "a known member of the Irish Republican Army." It will be interested to know the reason for this. This letter was handed to me when presiding at a meeting a few hours before my arrest. (It might have come from Lloyd George himself or from the original discoverer of the German plot, Sir Edward Carson.)

I glanced through its contents and later though the document seemed of no particular consequence, being, if genuine, nothing more than the writer's own views on the situation as regards conscription and the steps that were being taken to meet it—as a safeguard to the writer from the attentions of the British, should they get the letter, I pinched off the signature. This can be seen if the original be examined.

As for the document on communications, it was given me as a basis from which I might start to work up a system of communications which was needed by the Mansion House Conference in connection with their work in view of the threatened enforcement of conscription. In all probability I would have altered it so much that the system when actually set up would have but slight relation to the scheme outlined in this proposal.

In so far as this whole report has reference to incidents subsequent to the 17th July I know that it is simply of a piece with the same sheer audacity in lying which the present British Ministers have given evidence of in respect to Ireland in their public statements day by day—statements which are designed to deceive their own people no less than the peoples of foreign nations.

We who know the truth and see how deliberately these gentlemen distort it do not forget this fact when estimating the probable honesty of so-called offers and proposals emanating from them. The case of Cotter Brothers is another instance of how eagerly, in the absence of evidence of any real plot, the British Government press into their service every chance occurrence and document that comes their way if it can at all be made suitable for their purpose.

EAMON DE VALERA.

Few men succeed because they are naturally brilliant. Success is due usually to persistence, determination, and ambition.

The Defence Department of New Zealand has decided to adopt the "Dennis" Motor Lorry. Transport Officers say that in France the "Dennis" proved first for reliability.—The New Zealand Express Co., Ltd.

REV. FATHER GOLDEN'S JUBILEE CELEBRATION

A WORTHY PRIEST HONORED.

The golden jubilee of the ordination to the priest-hood of Rev. Father Golden, was celebrated on Saturday, he having been ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, by Right Rev. Dr. W. J. Croke, then Bishop of the diocese, on February 26, 1871 (writes our Auckland correspondent, under date March 5). Father Golden celebrated Mass at the Home of the Little Sis-



ters of the Poor on Saturday, February 26, and it was served by Mr. M. J. Sheahan, who had the honor of serving at Father Golden's first Mass.

Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Liston, at nine o'clock, in the chapel of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Fathers Buckley and Colgan being deacon and subdeacon respectively, and Father Forde, Adm., master of ceremonies. Right Rev. Dr. Cleary and Father Golden were seated in the sanctuary, and there were present Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, and Very Revs. Dean Cahill and Chancellor Holbrook, and many of the priests of the diocese, as all have been looking forward to this day for quite a long period, to have the opportunity to testify to Father Golden the profound esteem and respect in which he is universally held throughout this and the other dioceses in which he has labored so zealously for half a century. A choir of the Sisters and men of the Home sang the music of the Mass.

After Mass the old folk of the Home and many guests of the Little Sisters of the Poor adjourned to the dining-room of the institution, which was beautifully decorated with festoons of crimson and gold, beautiful ferns and artistically lettered greetings, such as "We joyfully hail our father's Golden Jubilee," "Long live our prelate." Bishop Liston presided, and there were present Monsignors Mahoney and Gillan, Dean Cahill, Chancellor Holbrook, Fathers Forde, Furlong, Doyle, O'Malley, Colgan, O'Doherty, Duffy, and O'Bryne. Father Golden was the recipient of many congratulatory cables, telegrams, and letters, some of which were read by Dr. Liston. "On the auspicious occasion of the 50th anniversary of Father Golden's ordination the Holy Father most cordially imparts his Apostolic Benediction.—Cardinal Gasparri"—was the cable received from his Holiness the Pope, and in referring to it Bishop Liston said—"Rarely has the Holy Father ever sent a better blessing to a better priest."

He also eulogised the work of Father Golden during the past 50 years, and said that like his Divine Master, he had gone about doing good, and had done all things well, and he prayed that God would bless him. A poem specially composed by Father Mangan, C.SS.R., and dedicated to Father Golden, was then read by the Bishop, as well as a letter from the Mother-General of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Monsignors Mahoney and Gillan also congratulated Father Golden on the great work he had done, and also on his exemplary life as a priest—all that a priest

should be.

Father Golden, who was visibly affected, said his heart was too full to permit him to give proper expression to his thoughts. He felt that he was not at all worthy of the praise he had received. The fact that the jubilee was that of a priest ordained in the diocese must be the cause of the great rejoicing—not any special merit of his; and he thanked them all from the bottom of his heart. He was overwhelmed with joy to think that every priest in the diocese had that morning celebrated for him the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and to them he was most grateful. He also thanked the Bishop for his beautifully-worded expressions of friendship.

An illuminated address from the old folk of the Home was read and handed to Father Golden by Mr. Denton, and a specially composed "Golden Jubilee Greetings" was feelingly rendered by a choir of the

Sisters and men of the Home.

Father Golden could say but little, except that the six years during which he had charge of the Home were the happiest of his life. Never had he seen such noble and self-sacrificing work as that of the Little Sisters of the Poor—never a murmur was heard about too much work—nothing was a trouble—always a smile and a comforting word for the poor souls whom they regarded as their children. Many edifying deaths (120) he had assisted at during his term of office. Twenty were prepared for First Communion and 16 for Confirmation.

Refreshments were then enjoyed by the old people, and the Sisters entertained Bishop Liston and priests to dinner.

In the afternoon at 2.30 a splendid musical and elocutionary programme was submitted, some of the items being specially composed for the occasion. Afternoon tea was served, and another congratulatory address from the immates of the Home was read by Professor Swallow. Those contributing included Misses Nellie Ormond, Kiely, and McVeigh, Fathers Taylor and Furlong, Professor Swallow, Messrs. Kenworthy and Ray Kiely, the two former playing the accompaniments.

Further celebration of the event was observed on Tuesday, March 1, when Solemn Pontifical Mass of thanksgiving was offered in St. Patrick's Cathedral by

his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Liston, Coadjutor-Bishop of Auckland. Very Rev. Dean Cahill was assistant priest, Father Bradley deacon, Father Hunt subdeacon, Father Forde master of ceremonies, Monsignors Mahoney and Hackett deacons at the throne. About 39 priests were present on the occasion. At the conclusion of the Mass Bishop Liston read a special cable he had received from Cardinal Gasparri conveying the blessing and congratulations of our Holy Father and tendered Father Golden his felicitations on behalf of Dr. Cleary and himself, and the priests and people of the diocese. The clergy entertained the jubilarian to dinner on Tuesday in St. Benedict's Hall, which was gaily decorated in green, white, and gold, with suitable mottoes. The dinner was prepared by the Sisters of St. Joseph and served in first-class style by the Catholic ladies of the city. After dinner Dr. Liston, who presided, expressed to the Sisters and the members of the laity the hearty thanks of the clergy assembled, and once again congratulated Father Golden. Monsignor Mahoney read an address from the clergy, and made a presentation of a costly set of vestments to mark the occasion. Monsignor Hackett, Dean Van Dyk, and Very Rev. Father Whelan, C.SS.R., also tendered their congratulations. Dear old Father Golden then replied in most touching and affectionate terms, and concluded his speech in poetic strains composed by himself.

Father Golden, although in the 81st year of his

age, took an active part in all the festivities.

THE STRENGTH OF RESTRAINT.

Only when the black cloud of oppression is lifted, and the outside world is allowed to know what has been happening in Ireland (so different from the pictures of propaganda cables), will it be seen what heroism and restraint have been displayed by the men, women, and children of Ireland. Even the murders of their priests have not goaded them into madness. This is the kind of wise advice that their leaders have given them, in the words of one of their leaders: "The counsel that we have to give to the people of Ireland, in the hour of their bitter and just anger against England's felonious and bloody policy, is the counsel that the late Mayor of Cork gave them in his agony: 'Remember that the victory is not to those who can inflict most, but to those who can endure most.' It is by calmness and restraint and discipline that Ireland has baffled those who had conspired to take her life; it is by the maintenance of calmness, restraint, and discipline, that Ireland will in the near future triumph over those who sought to trample her down." The Irish people is endeavoring to hold out, until the moral force of Ireland's friends is able to assert itself fully. We can only say: God bless Ireland and set her free !- Catholic Magazine of South Africa.

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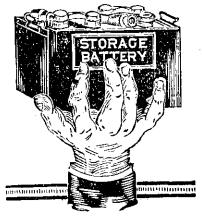
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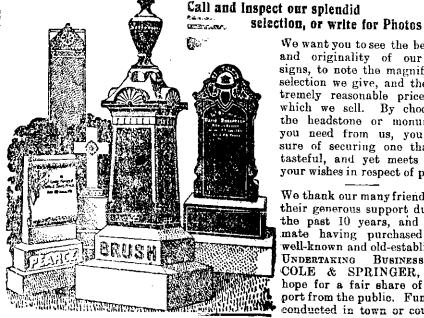
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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESP OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

March 12.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea is at present on an episcopal visit to the Palmerston and Feilding districts.

Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., of Wanganui, president of the Dominion Council of the Catholic Federation, arrived on Thursday for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Dominion Executive. Rev. Father Mark Devoy, S.M., presided at a most

enthusiastic meeting of ladies last Sunday, when preliminary arrangements were made for a sale of work on April 29 and 30 in connection with the Island Bay parish.

Rev. Father Mahony, S.M., presided at a meeting last Thursday for the purpose of organising another bazaar for the new St. Mary of the Angels' Church building fund. The bazaar will take place about July next.

The Marist Brothers Old Boys will play a Rugby football match on Easter Monday at the Athletic Park against a Christchurch Old Boys' senior team.

The executive of the Federated Catholic Clubs, after some years' inactivity through the war, will meet at the Marist Brothers' Old Boys Club rooms on Easter Saturday.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

March 11.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary is in the Mater Hospital, where he is steadily regaining his strength. Right Rev. Dr. Liston is on visitation at Te Aroha and surrounding districts. His Lordship will return to the city to take part in the St. Patrick's Day celebrations.

At the annual meeting of the Particular Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (representing ten conferences), held in the Mission Hall attached to the Sailors' Home, in Albert Street, on Monday, February 28, a very important matter was introduced by a deputation from the Catholic Federation, viz., the formation of an immigrants' reception committee. Under the large scheme of immigration proposed by the Govornment the co-operation of the various denominations is invited. An influential committee in London, under the patronage of their Eminences Cardinal Logue and Bourne, solicits the hearty co-operation of committees overseas to cater for the needs of the Catholic immigrants who may come from the Old Country. Correspondence from London was read on the subject. After a full discussion, it was decided, with the approval of his Lordship Dr. Cleary, to form a joint committee from the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Catholic Federation. Captain Plunket was elected president, Mr. McGrael, vice-president; and Mr. Coleman, secretary, with representatives from the Federation and St. Vincent de Paul Society as a committee. It is to be hoped that a similar movement will be started in the other centres, so that all ships arriving may be visited, and whatever help and advice the immigrants may require will be available, so that our co-religionists on arrival will not feel being utter strangers in a strange

A novena in honor of St. Patrick was commenced in all the churches of the diocese on Tuesday last, when prayers were offered for the happiness, peace and prosperity of Ireland. Large congregations attended in all the churches.

Right Rev. Mgr. Ormond, D.D., arrived in Auckland by the Makura on Monday last. He was met on arrival by his sisters, M. and N. Ormond. Very Rev. Dean Cahill, Very Rev. Chancellor Holbrook, and other friends. The Monsignor having resigned from the secretaryship of the Apostolic Delegation, which he has held for six years, intends to resume parochial duties in his native diocese, and has been appointed Administrator of St. Benedict's parish, where the CoadjutorBishop, Dr. Liston, resides. A welcome will be extended to him in St. Benedict's Hall at an early date.

The mission in the Cathedral is being well attended, and will be brought to a close on Palm Sunday, March 20, after which the Redemptorist Fathers will return to Wellington.

Limaru

(From our own correspondent.)
March 14.

At the invitation of the local Regimental Band, the Invercargill Hibernian Band, while cu route to the Nelson Contest, made a brief stay at Timaru, and, on last Thursday evening, performed a splendid programme of music in the Rotunda at Caroline Bay, in the presence of a very numerous gathering. The popular appreciation of this fine band was evidenced by the fact that a collection towards its expenses realised £24. The members of the Regimental Band most hospitably entertained the visiting bandsmen.

At the close of the meeting on March 7 of the local branch of the Hibernian Society, a presentation was made to Rev. Father N. Moloney, S.M. (chaplain), prior to his departure from Timaru. The president (Bro. B. Coulon) spoke of Father Meloney's highly-valued services on behalf of the branch during the last twelve months, and asked him to accept a parting gift as a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by the members. Several speakers endorsed the remarks of the president, and Father Moloney heartily thanked the members for their kind expressions and useful present

About 50 members of the Hibernian Society, in regalia, approached the Holy Table at the early Mass in the Church of the Sacred Heart on last Sunday. Rev. Father Moloney, S.M. (chaplain), who was celebrant, gave an instructive discourse on the life of St. Patrick, and complimented the branch on the good attendance of its members that morning at their halfyearly Communion.

Rev. Brother Columbanus Assistant-General of the Marist Brothers, visited the local boys' school last week, and was accorded a hearty welcome.

President De Valera's Farewell Message to America.

A message of farewell to America, dictated by President Eamon de Valera before his departure for Ireland, was made public by Hon. Harry Boland, T.D.E., on December 31. It reads: "Land of the Free and Home of the Brave, farewell. May you ever remain as I have known you, the land of the generous-hearted and the kindly. May you stand through time as they would have you who love you -Liberty's chosen champion, and oh, may you never know yourself the agony of a foreign master's lash! I came to you on a holy mission-the mission of freedom. I return to my people who sent me, not indeed, as I had dreamed it, with the mission accomplished, but withal with a message that will cheer in the dark days that have come upon them and that will inspire the acceptance of such sacrifices as must yet be made. So, farewell, young, mighty, fortunate land, No wish that I can express can measure the depth of my esteem for you or my desire for your welfare and your glory. And farewell, the many dear friends I have made and the tens of thousands who, for the reason that I was the representative of a noble nation and a storied, appealing cause, gave me honor they denied to princes. You will not need to be assured that Ireland will not forget and that Ireland will not be ungrateful.

December, 1920. "EAMON DE VALERA."

We can't all win in the battle of life, but if fortune doesn't favor us we can at least try to be good losers. It isn't easy, but it is possible.

W. E. Gladstone used to contend that "the object of all legislation should be to make it easy for people to do right and difficult to do wrong." As easy, in fact, as it now is for thrifty Housewives to play "Home Sweet Home" on the violin while NO-RUB-BING" Laundry Help does the weekly washing.

DR. COHOLAN AND THE "DAY-LIARS."

The Bishop of Cork, writing to the Times, says: "The Government's White Book reproduces the story of alleged German interference in support of my appointment to the See of Cork, which appeared in the press in the autumn of 1917." The Bishop then gives the alleged telegram suggesting support for his appointment sent by Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador in Washington, to the German Foreign Office on August 23, 1916 and continues:—

"I had been assistant Bishop of Cork from my

"I had been assistant Bishop of Cork from my consecration on June 7, 1914, to the death of the Bishop of Cork, Monsignor O'Callaghan, O.P., on June 14, 1916. I had been Bishop of Cork since August 29, 1916. The alleged telegram of Count Bernstorff is dated August 23, 1916; and German influence should have been very powerful indeed to be able to procure within six days from the date of the telegram, even without a representative in Rome, my appointment to

"I took no notice in the press of the newspaper reports. But I thought it my duty to write to the Holy Father; for in his many anxieties and sorrows from the war it would surely have added great and just displeasure and grief to have thought that one of his bishops had had recourse to an intrigue such as had been alleged to secure episcopal appointment. Accordingly I wrote to his Holiness through the Cardinal Secretary of State; and I had the honor of receiving through the Cardinal Secretary the following gracious reply, which I now give to the press for the first time. (I quote only the part of the Cardinal's letter which

deals with the present subject):
"Dal Vaticano, 29-14-1917....
".... Quant au prétendu bruit lequel aurait circulé dans la presse relativement à votre élection épiscopale, le Saint Père, qui vous entoure de Sa bienveillance, me charge encore de vous rassurer à ce suiet, et de vous persuader à ne tenir aucun compte de ces dires des journaux, comme étant dépourvus de tout fondement.

"Veuillez agréer, Monseigneur, l'hommage de mon entier dévouement en Notre Seigneur.— P. Card. Gasparri."

"Are we to suppose that the Government has republished this story without communicating with the British representative at the Vatican, that the Government has republished it knowing it to be valueless? Is it a case of 'Ex uno disce omnes'? Are the other alleged communications in the White Book equally valueless?"

FAMOUS GIRLS' SCHOOL DESTROYED.

A recent atrocity by the military in Ireland, which will shock the Irish race all over the world, is the destruction of St. Ita's School, Rathfarnham, Dublin, the celebrated girls' school, founded, like St. Enda's College, by Padraic Pearse, the leader of the Easter revolt of 1916, and his brother William, and since their execution conducted by their mother and sister.

tion conducted by their mother and sister.

Padraic Pearse, the first President of the Irish Republic, was a man who personified in himself the noblest traditions of the country he loved, and for which he sacrificed his life. From their earliest days both he and his brother, William James Pearse, were ardent students of Irish history and Irish language, and when they were both mere boys took a vow that they would work and, if need be, die for Ireland. Shy, earnest, rather pale, but strikingly handsome. Pearse had the appearance of the student and the scholar. He impressed all who came into touch with him as being at once an enthusiast and a practical man of affairs. a teacher of a language class under the Gaelic League in 1899, he already showed that he had imbibed the very soul of the Gael. He was full of enthusiasm for Irish linguistic studies, and delved deeply into Irish folk-lore and early Irish music and poetry

In 1901 Pearse was called to the Irish Bar, and was the recipient of many congratulations. He then set to work to found St. Enda's and St. Ita's Schools at Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin. These two were the only Irish colleges founded on a conception of all that was best in Trish life and tradition. There were other Irish colleges, such as that at Ballingcary, where the Irish language was taught: but St. Enda's and St. Ita's were colleges where a thorough modern education was provided in all its branches, and where the spirit of the Gael was predominant in everything. Had Pearse done nothing else than found these schools, and thus demonstrate how a modern system of education need not exclude the true spirit of the Gael, he would have accomplished a work deserving of the gratitude of every man, woman, and child of the Irish race. Apart entirely from its national significance, St. Enda's was a most important contribution to the science of pedagogy, and its importance will be realised and conceded later when men turn away from destruction to peaceful pursuits.

MARIST FATHERS FAREWELLED.

Prior to the departure of the Marist Fathers from Greymouth a popular farewell was tendered them, the local Opera House on the occasion being crewded to capacity. The Mayer (Mr. J. D. Lynch) presided, and spoke culogistically regarding the departing priests Rev. Fathers Aubry, Lacroix, and McGrath. Speeches in a like complimentary strain were made by Mr. H. F. Deogan and Mr. J. Kennedy. Each of the Marist Fathers, in turn, responded. A cordial welcome was extended by Mr. Deogan, on behalf of the residents of Greymouth, to Fathers Long, Shore, and O'Regan, successors to the Marist Fathers in the parish, who each made appropriate acknowledgment. An excellent musical programme was contributed to by the convent orchestra and several selected vocalists. At the Greymouth and Cobden convents and St. Columba Club the departing priests were tendered farewells.

Kumara

The parishioners of St. Patrick's Church, Kumara, assembled in the schoolroom to bid farewell to Rev. Father O'Hare, prior to his leaving to take up duties at Christchurch. Messrs. John Gilbert and J. Rochford enlogised the services of the departing priest, and made a presentation of a travelling rug. Rev. Dr. Kennedy also spoke of the good work of Father O'Hare, and predicted a warm welcome for his successor, Rev. Father Bonetto. Father O'Hare thanked the speakers for their kind words, and said he valued their present very highly and it would always remind him of the pleasant times he had spent in Kumara. The children of St. Patrick's School presented Father O'Hare with a handsome travelling bag as a token of esteem and wished him prosperity in his new home.

BISHOP HAYDEN ON CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

"During the past 12 months I have travelled in y lands," said the Bishop of Wilcannia-Forbes, Dr. many lands, Hayden, on a recent Sunday, at the blessing of the new school at Dulwich Hill. He had taken a great interest in the school question. It was his opinion that in no country, except Ireland, were the Catholic children so carefully attended to as regards education, as they were in Australia. It was true they had much to learn from America in many respects; for instance, its big universities and fashionable boarding schools, the Knights of Columbus, the output of literature; but that country has not Catholic schools in almost every town like Australia. For this the Catholic people have every reason to congratulate themselves. The success was due to the zeal and devotion of the Sisterhoods, who went into the bush and gathered around them the children of the settler, the boundary-rider, and imparted to them the truths of religion. After referring to the sacrifices made by the Sisters of many years ago, his Lordship said that the present day conditions were not to be compared to those of 50 years ago. There still remains much missionary work in Australia, and he would cordially welcome any girls to assist the devoted Sisters who were doing such grand work in his extensive diocese.

AN ADMIRAL AND AN EARL

(By Professor STOCKLEY,, M.A., in the London Catholic Times.)

The Irish Bishops at Maynooth, this last autumn, drew up and gave forth a declaration on the present state of Ireland. They spoke of ideas; they went down to principles. They alluded to the pretended war-aims of the Allies; and by the sacrifice of so many lives for ideals they appealed to the whole world to judge whether Ireland, an ancient nation, is not being defrauded of rights to self-government, of the right to freedom in developing according to her own character, tradition, and hope; of the right to be left in peace, without teasing, tormenting, bullying; and whether Ireland, being weak, had not -- following so many promises and proclamations—the same right as any nation that is strong to live her life unfettered, for her own people's interest first. Why was Ireland to be denied what was granted to Poland, to Bohemia, to Serbia?

Might and Right. The answer was plain. As Eugland's Prime Minister has stated it: Austria was defeated; England As England's Prime was not. Might is Right: and the "war-aims" only what hypocrisy paid as a tribute of vice to overcredulous virtue.

This will not do, say Catholic Bishops in Belgium. And Belgian Bishops had a right to speak, not only in the name of divine justice against the sin of tyranuy, and for the ideal of a better and more Christian world, but also for the cause of all small nations. It had indeed been a subject of just surprise to many Irish that the Bishops of Belgium had not spoken before, and had had words only of praise for England's Government, responsible for Versailles, and for the handing over of German Tyrolese to Italy, Montenegrins to Serbia, Chinese to Japan, without principle, without shame. That Belgium got rights was well. That Ireland got no such rights proved how England had as much honour in her word as to fighting against militarism—Prussianism!—and for the people of each country, as had her ally the Czar, with his secret treaty about Poland being his domestic question, not to be touched by any of the allied pretenders to save worlds and democracy. Russia was not victorious. England was. Therefore Russia's Poland got the freedom that England's Treland did not get. Belgian Bishops' Mistaken Hopes.

But, at last, the Belgian Bishops do say that they begin to feel indignant. Though they innocently and fatuously add that "the British Government will never tolerate" this bullying and injustice in Ireland! Which remark might surely have made the militarist British Government legitimately smile. But even that remark did not soothe Lord Walter Kerr and the Catholic Union: men do not seem yet to have grasped at the possibility of the idea that England in Ireland stands for tyranny and bullying, for low cunning and dishonour.

* The Bishop of Northampton, criticising these men. has not unnaturally suggested that what would most divide English and Irish Catholics in England would he the incapacity to put oneself in another's position, and to ask why England should be rampaging over Ireland, any more than Ireland over England-unless on the basis of some expediency or some inhumanity, gross in its selfishness or its greed, as rooted in miserable materialism, brute force, and dreary irreligion, as it is opposed to what some men really did die for, in the half-forgotten war with its flouted aims.

The Earl of Shrewsbury in 1848.

Half a century ago, the then Earl of Shrewsbury was as much shocked as is now Lord Walter Kerr. Dr. Newman was not shocked—no more than is Bishop Keating—at the Irish people and clergy. Ireland in 1848 was under the same England. The pitiless foeman stood where he stands. Ireland heard "The shouts and curses of the ravening horde":

"Saw the old heroic blood outpoured." Invaders once more had not been allowed to settle down

comfortably; for they still acted as invaders. breakers had not with impunity turned out the householders. There had been persecutors who were meeting with the resistance of the persecuted, and with their 'reprisals.'

And the Catholic Lord Shrewsbury wrote about this violence and outrage in Ireland, in terms offensive, of violence and outrage in Ireland, in terms onensive, or course, to the Irish. He did not feel, with Burke, that "we are not born to pity the oppressor and the oppressed." He had no sympathy with the Irish, "the injured": he was proud of being "one of an unscrupidous, tyrannous race," standing on the soil of its victims. He denounced the Irish - those pitiless people victims. He denounced the Irish - those pitiless people who resist when they are attacked, and then are said to "begin it." He urged the Irish clergy to dissociate themselves from lawless deeds, and not to disgrace their English fellow Catholics before the world. (Moryah!) And so on-much grieved, not at telling the lie of being in Ireland for Ireland's good, but at the hurt to the conscience when the lie is found out.

Archbishop McHale and the Government.

Archbishop McHale of Tuam then spoke out for his people. If they were violent, the violence, as he felt and as he judged, was the result of their misery under tyranuous neglect and oppression, and of crying injustice under a Government which, in Grattan's words -- and its tradition showed it true to type -- went to hell for its principles, and to Bedlam for the men to administer them.

Charles Waterton's Question.

There was one old English Catholic found to write to the Connaught Archbishop - Squire Waterton, of South American Wanderings, the ascetic and the athlete -scorning Lord Shrewsbury's outburst, and adding: "But what is to become of Ireland, now so low, so trodden under foot"—in 1848,— 'so famished and despised? I am of opinion that an all-wise Providence has allowed this appalling abasement in order to purify her for the performance of some mighty and regenerating task. Perhaps for the humiliation and conversion of her haughty sister.

Newman's Opinion.

And, concerning a greater than he, Father Whitty (Cardinal Wiseman's Vicar-general in London, afterwards a Jesuit) wrote to the same Irish Archbishop on the "true". . . feelings of the recent Oxford on the "true". . . feelings of the recent Oxford converts towards the Irish Church and Ireland in general. It would be very natural, in Ireland, to suppose them to be mixed up with Lord Shrewsbury and such English Catholics on the arbitate. Still Lord and such English Catholies on the subject. Still, I can assure your Grace, from a very intimate acquaintance with the chief of them, that such an idea would be very erroneous. . . . They, including Mr. Newman himerroneous. . . self, from whose lips I have it, strongly disapprove of Lord Shrewsbury's letter.

Indeed, Newman understood better whereof he spake. He knew the why and the wherefore. At least, he was not impervious to a new idea when, not long after, he came among us in Ireland, where "an Englishman does not at first recollect, as he ought to recollect, that he comes among the Irish people as a representative of persons, and actions, and catastrophes which it is not pleasant to anyone to think about : that he is responsible for the deeds of his fathers; ... one of a strong, unscrupulous, tyrannous race, standing upon the soil of the injured. He does not bear in mind that it is for the deeds of his fathers; . as easy to forget injuring as it is difficult to forget being injured. He does not admit, even in his imaginations, the judgment and the sentence which the past history of Erin sternly pronounces upon him." Yet even a Newman's confessions are for past deeds only.

Historical Recollections.

His predecessor, Sydney Smith's, words would hold, a generation after Newman, that the Irish "hate the English from historical recollection, actual suffering, and disappointed hope"- in this 1920 of England's abominations in Treland.

He that bullies, let him bully no more. He that lies, let him lie no more. He that is a Pharisee, let him say a "Miserere."

[A CARD.]

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MARRIAGE

McPADDEN-RODDEN-On January 5, 1921, the Sacred Heart Church, Reefton, by Rev. Father Kane, Annie, youngest daughter of Mrs. Rodden and the late John Rodden, to J. F. McPadden, third son of the late Mr. and Mrs. McPadden, of Westport.

DEATHS

CURRAN. -Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Johanna Curran, relict of James Curran, Kaikorai, Dunedin, who died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Oben. Shamrock Hotel, Wellington, on February 16, 1921. May her soul

rest in peace.
O'BRIEN.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Louis Percival, beloved husband of Henrieta O'Brien, and fourth son of the late Captain P. O'Brien, of Lyttelton, who died at 306, The Esplanade, Island Bay, Wellington, on February

21, 1921 —R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

FLYNN .-- Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Bryan Flynn, who died at Christchurch on March 31, 1908.—O Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul. Anserted by his loving wife and family.

GLEESON. - Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Willie Gleeson, who died at Dunedin on March 20, 1917, -Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul. -Inserted by his loving mother.

HOLLAND - Of your charity pray for the soul of James Holland, who died at Gore on March 10, 1920. –Immaculate Heart of Mary, your prayers for him extol; O Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul.

McKAY - Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Harriet Rose McKay, who died at Port Chalmers on March 18, 1916, R.I.P. Inserted by her loving mother and family.

THE IRISH LITERARY, MUSICAL, & SOCIAL SOCIETY.

On account of St. Patrick's Night Concert there WILL BE NO MEETING OF THE IRISH SOCIETY THIS MONTH.

The next meeting will, as usual, be held on the FOURTH THURSDAY IN APRIL.

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FEATURES OF THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

Leader St. Patricks' Day, p. 25. Notes—Irish Writers, pp. 26-27. Topics—Mr. Massey's Trip Home; Mr. Holland's Notice of Amendment: Our Little University; Elliot Cornered; The Sinn Fein Boycott, pp. 14-15. Ninety-eight and After, p. 9. The Presbyterian Church and the Irish Question, p. 17. An Admiral and an Earl, p. 23. What is Hamar Greenwood? p. 32.

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitia cuusam 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, MARCH 17, 1921.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY



NCE again the feast of the great Apostle of the Irish race recalls us to a consideration of Ireland, of her glory, of her sufferings, of her hopes, of the unspeakable mystery of her history. Ireland is indeed a miracle. The hand of God is visible in the superhuman survival of her people and in the marvel of their fidelity to the Faith

which our Apostle planted nearly sixteen hundred years ago on the Hill of Tara. No mere human theorising, no philosophy of history, no plausible explanation of a survival of the fittest can supply the key to the stupendous fact that Ireland to-day is the Ireland of the days of Patrick, one in Faith, one in ideals, one in traditions with the island whither the voice of his dreams called Patrick in order to preach the Gospel of Christ among the people with whom he had lived in slavery in his youth.

Look back across the ages at the apostolate of Patrick and at the harvest he won for Christ. He evangelised every province himself, his prayers, his austerities, his example, his preaching, converted the entire race; and when he lay down, weary with labors and full of years, for his last long sleep a heart-broken Erin mourned him from the Lee to Lough Swilly and from Dublin to Galway. Other hands took up the torch as it fell from his grasp, and bishops and priests trained by himself carried on his great work so successfully that by the beginning of the Middle Ages the whole island was studded with monasteries and schools, famed for learning and sanctity throughout Christendom. Clonard, Clonmacnoise, Muckross, and

has a splendid climate, you also have the best Hairdresser and Tobacconist in NAPIEP Napier Haven't you tried him yet? TOM LIDDLE, 2 doors from Working Men's Club. 3 Chairs, no waiting

Ardagh won European fame; and thither came scholars in quest of the knowledge that could only be had in the great schools of ancient Ireland. Kings sent their sons to the Irish schools, and when a person was missed by his friends on the Continent of Europe it became a proverbial saying that he had gone to Ireland for learning. These schools trained too the zealous missionaries who were chosen by God to keep the Faith burning throughout Europe. In St. Gall in Switzerland, on the heights of Fiesole above Florence, in the environs of Paris, down on the southern shores of Italy, over against Magna Graecia, to the present day there are names that remain as monuments more lasting than brass to the memory of Ireland's missionary saints. Irish scholars found their way all over Europe, and taught with distinction in the great Universities, and wherever they went they brought with them that grand Irish Faith which no power on earth could resist or overcome. In those far-away years before the Danes and the English came to rob and to murder the Irish people, green Erin, on her throne amid the Western seas, held aloft the lamp of learning and shed an and dying radiance over all the civilised world. Green Erin in those years won that glorious title which is still her own: The Island of Saints and Scholars, the invaders came the beginning of her woes. beat the Danes at Clontarf, and for a while there was But the English freebooters, bent on plunder. came later, and there began that long, bloody struggle between Ireland and England which has never since ceased, and never shall cease as long as a vestige of the invader's power remains in a single Irish county. It was the struggle of a weak nation against a strong. Humanly speaking it ought to have been over centuries ago, but the fact that it is not over yet and that it never will be over until English rulers are expelled from Ireland is proof that there was more than human power sustaining the Irish people in that fight for Faith and Fatherland. All the powers of Itell were arrayed against them. They were betrayed from the begin-All the powers of Itell were arrayed ning as they have always been betrayed whenever they trusted to the pledges of the English. Their churches were burned down as they are burned at the present day. Their priests were murdered as they are murdered by the English this very year. A price was set on the head of a teacher just as Irish boys and girls are thrown into prison for speaking their own language and singing their own songs to-day. Every effort to win freedom was punished with unspeakable atrocities. Nothing that the devils of Hell could suggest to the perverted rulers of England was left undone in the attempt to destroy the Irish race. A diabolical code of so-called laws was invented for the destruction of the Faith of the people. Bribery, treachery, calumny, murder, brutality, lust were the weapons employed by Englishmen in their warfare against Irish freedom and against Irish Faith. It has not been a three years' war, like that unjust war that gave the country of the Boers to English and Jewish plutocrats: it has not been a five years' war, like that cruel war during which liars told brave men that they were fighting for small nations. It was a war of seven hundred years, a war that is raging fierce to-day, a war that can have but one issue: the victory of Ireland over the enemies of her people and of her Faith.

It is sad to look across the seas at Ireland now, and to think of our own friends who are fighting so bravely against the liars who professed that they fought Prussia for the freedom of small nations. It is sail to think of the little children murdered, of the mothers shot at their own doors, of the boys beaten and maimed and deformed by British soldiers, of the sacrileges in the churches where some of us were baptised, of the plunder of the sacred vessels from which we received in our youth the Body of Our Lord, of the priests assassinated by drunken English criminals in the service of a Government that invited Irish boys to enlist and told them that England was fighting for Ireland's freedom. It is sad, indeed, just as all the story of Ireland since the coming of the English is sad: it is

but another blood-stained and tear-stained page to be added to the many already written. But, oh, it is glorious too! It is glorious to look back and think that Ircland has never been beaten, and that our Nation never at the behest of a royal adulterer or of his illegitimate daughter denied the Faith of Patrick, never bowed her neck to brute force, and never even for a generation gave up struggling against fearful odds for her rights as a nation. It is glorious, too, to look around the world to-day and to see what Ireland has done for the cause of Christianity, in America, in Australia, and even in China. She is the pillar of civilisation and the sole force in the world now resisting the tide of corruption that is the fruit of the apostasy of Prussia and of England. Ireland has carried her Cross, and, looking at her achievements for the Faith, surely we can say that she has won her Crown. In the mysterious ways of Providence that little land of ours has done magnificent apostolic work and garnered a harvest that in itself is well worth all her passion and sufferings. But there is more than that to rejoice about. She has never been conquered, and the brutalities of the present day will not succeed where Cromwell and Henry VIII, and Elizabeth failed. We cannot doubt that the present gloom is that of the hour before the dawn and that the day of which St. Malachy spoke is at hand at last, when after her seven ages of sorrow Ireland will arise in triumph and overcome her foes and even heap coals of fire on the head of her oppressor as she has done more than once before. Ireland does not mean the four and a quarter millions to which British atrocities have reduced our people at home; Ireland means twenty-five millions spread all over the globe, every one of whom is with her to the end in her last struggle for the victory that is at hand. There is no room now for despondency. The blood of her recent heroes was not shed in vain: its fruit is the invincible spirit of to-day, and the steadfast determination of us all to be with her to the end no matter what the cost. Might may conquer Right for a while, and a lie may hide the truth, but God keeps watch above His own, and victory will come, victory must come, because liberty is right and just and a nation's birthright, and no nation has won it as Ireland has by her fidelity to her ideals, by her loyalty to Christ through centuries of storm and stress.

NOTES

Irish Writers

The literary column, contributed to the Daily Times by "Constant Reader" is always well worth reading, always interesting and sane. The writer once referred, en pussant, to a hint thrown out by Darrell Figgis, by way of explanation of the charm of the Irish writers of the new school. According to our Sinn Fein fellow-countryman, the English have become shy of beautiful writing and have lost the art through disuse; there is only mediocrity to be found in the prose of authors of to-day; the taste of writers and readers has levelled down to the standard of journalese; and the same is to be said of the sort of eloquence now served up in the Westminster "Talking Shop." The hint is ingenious enough but we do not think there is much in it. It seems to us that the explanation of the fact that, while Wells and Bennett set one to sleep by their dreary droning, Pearse and Kettle fire the heart and imagination by the splendor or the charm of their words, is a psychological one. The fire of ideals burns bright in the Irish writers, most of the best of them are poets as well as prose writers, and they have not only the sense of haunting loveliness to turn their sentences into musical cadences, but they have also a message rom Herzen-from the heart—to deliver. on the other hand there never was a more dully materialistic era in English letters, never less genius, never less charm. Imperialism killed the things that matter, while persecution and true patriotism that fights against it, kept them vital in Ireland.

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Old and New

The creed of the Anglo-Saxon has always kept conveniently close to earth while it has been said that the centre of gravity of the Celt is not in this world at all. At any rate the things of the spirit are more to the Celt than to the Saxon. It has always been so. And therefore the vis vivida has been commoner among Irish writers than among their enemies across the sea. What is true of the Sinn Feiners is true of the Feniaus: and what is true of them is true of the Forty-Eight men also. A suffering people may not be able to practise in perfection the Cospel that teaches men to eat and drink while they live, but sufferings purify them and give them a spiritual vision that the chaw-bacons never possess. The tradition of Irish writing—using the word tradition in the sense understood of French critics—is not new. One can trace it back across the ages, and though it swells and falls like a strain of music, its continuity is unbroken. Its spirit is saturating the air of the Caulin, or the wailing threnodies of old laments. It is heard in Burke's passionate panegyric for Marie Antoinette; in Sheridan's awful invective against the tyrannies perpetrated under British rule in India: in Grattau's dying plea for justice and honor in a great country's dealings with a small nation. The same tradition lives in the Spirit of the Nation - that little volume which preserves for us the songs which kept the soul of Ireland alive in Forty-Eight at a time when the English Government, encouraged by the Times, was bent on killing the bodies of Irish men and women; it is perpetrated in our day by Pearse, Plunkett, Mac-Donagh, Figgis, Boyle, Dora Sigerson, and -thank Cod for it - a host of others. When Matthew Arnold sought for a prose writer to compare, even at a distance, with Bossuet, it was to the frishman, Burke, he turned. If we want beautiful English prese to day we will go to Wilde, or to Pearse, or to Kettle, or to Dimension, The passages that began with the words, the is now sixteen or seventeen years since I say the Oneon of Frauee," or "Had a stranger at that time yore into the province of Onde," still shine with their can bril-liancy, after a century of wear. And where will you find lovelier words than in these paragraphs of Pearse's which talk to his boys of the woods and streams on the Dublin hills? Where out of the Bible will you find such ineffably beautiful and simple language as in a story of Dunsany's or a sketch of Wilde's! Yes, the tradition of Irsh prose is a grand heritage. It has its ebbs and floods, its systole and diastole, but it has never died, never broken. And one of its greatest wonders to-day is the marvellous things of beauty and fancy our writers can create from the simplest and shortest little words. If you have not found out what a marvel that is go to Pearse and to Seumas O'Kelly and a new world will be born for you.

The Ancient Spirit

Let us go back a little and we shall find in the past the self-same spirit that animated the men of to-day. Hear Hussey Burgh in defence of his country over a hundred and twenty years ago: "The usurped authority of a foreign Parliament has kept up the most wicked laws that a jealous, monopolising, ungrateful spirit could devise to restrain the bounty of Providence, and enslave a nation, whose inhabitants are recorded to be a brave, loyal, and generous people. By the English code of laws they have been treated with a savage cruelty; the words penalty, punishment, and Ireland are synonymous, they are marked in blood on the margin of their statutes; and though time may have softened the calamities of the nation, the baneful and destructive influence of those laws has borne her down to a state of Egyptian bondage. The English have sown their laws as drayous' teeth, and they have sprung up

Grattan speaking on the Volunteers might well be pleading to-day: "See Ireland's military ardor expressed not only in 40,000 men, conducted by instinct as they were raised by inspiration, but manifested in the zeal and promptitude of every young member of the growing community. Let corruption tremble; let the

enemy, foreign or domestic, tremble; but let the friends of liberty rejoice at these means of safety and this hour of redemption. Yes: there does exist an enlightened sense of rights, a young appetite for freedom, a solid strength, and a rapid fire, which not only put a declaration of right within your power, but put it out of your power to decline one. Eighteen counties are at your bar; they stand there with the compact of Henry, with the charter of John, and with all the passions of the people. Our lives are at your service, but our liberties-we received them from God; we will not resign them to man.

Here is another passage which in Grattan's words answers to the hypocritical taunts of many a dishonest writer of modern journalese: "I shall hear of ingratitude: I name the argument to despise it and the men who make use of it: I know the men who use it are not grateful, they are insatiate: they are public extortioners, who would stop the tide of public prosperity, and turn it to the chance of their own emolument: I know of no species of ingratitude which should prevent my country from being free, no gratitude which should oblige treland to be the slave of England. In cases of tolchery and usurpation, nothing is the object of grati-tude except the thing stolen, the charter spoliated.

And speaking against the Union, that stigma on British honor, rightly described as the most shameful transaction ever perpetrated by civilised men, he said: "The Constitution may for a time be lost: the character of the country cannot be lost. . . 1 do not give up my country. I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead. Though in her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, still there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheek a glow of beauty-

Thou art not conquered; beauty's ensign yet Is ecineson on thy tips, and in thy cheeks.
And death's pale flag is not advanced there:

tile a plank of the vessel sticks together I will not leave her. Let the courtier present his flimsy sail, and carry the light barque of his faith with every new breath of wind: I will remain anchored here, with fidelity to the fortune of my country, faithful to her freedom, faithful to her fall."

There is the ancient spirit, caught up by the Forty-Eight men, and again by the Fenians, and living imperishably in the men of to-day. A nation does not die, suid Pope Benedict. Ireland is the best proof of that. If a nation could be killed by human means Ireland were dead. But Ireland is neither dead nor compuered. Every word of Grattan's applies to the Lloyd George Government. We have but added the roll of a century of crime and oppression to the account that stood against John Bull in Grattan's day. We will never forget. Restitution of stolen liberty and a spoliated charter is the one basis of forgiveness. And so, we wait and see,

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Having advanced work for the occasion, to-day (St. Patrick's Day) is being observed as a close holiday in the Tublet office.

The Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, acknowledge with thanks a gift of £1 for the orphans from an anonymous donor. Oamaru.

On Sunday next (Palm Sunday) the palms will be blessed and distributed prior to the celebration of the various Masses.

The following pupils of St. Patrick's Dominican College, Teschemakers, were successful at the recent examinations: -Intermediate: Mary Ny, Reta Brown. Public Service: Leila Biggins Alice Annett. Teachers Class D: Winifred Mary Boland. Teachers Class C: English and French, Winifred Mary Boland.

A friendly cricket match was played on Monday afternoon, at the Caledonian Grounds, between teams representing John McGlashan College and the Christian Brothers' School. The college team led off with 40,

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and the school responded with 39. McGlashan's second innings reached 54. Requiring 56 to win, the Christian Brothers' obtained the necessary runs with the loss of three wickets, and continuing the imings, reached 128 (II. Baker 72 not out, E. Collett 26). The bowling honors were shared by T. McCarten (3 for 6), **E**. Collett (12 for 31), and H. Baker (5 for 40)

The members of St. Patrick's Sodality of Children of Mary, South Dunedin, mourn the loss of one of their most faithful sodalists, by the death at the early age of 24 years, of Miss Katie Anderson, youngest daughter of Mrs. Anderson, of Musselburgh Rise, who passed away on March 3. She was attended by Rev. Father Delany during her last illness, and constantly visited by the Sisters of Mercy. Many of the Children of Mary attended at the graveside for the interment. -RII.

Members of St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's branches of the H.A.C.B. Society assembled in large numbers at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on last Sunday, and, in regalia, approached the Holy Table at the nine o'clock Mass. Addressing the congregation, Rev. Father Delauy (who was celebrant of the Mass) complimented the Hilbermans on the splendid manifestation of their faith witnessed that morning. He referred to the aims and objects of the society, and exhorted every young man of the parish to join, and participate in the benefits and privileges which the Hibernian Society effered as distinct from any other friendly society. After Mass the members of both branches were guests of the ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society to breakfast, nicely laid and served in the adjoining schoolroom. Before dispersing, Bro. Ling (president of St. Joseph's branch), on behalf of all present, thanked the ladies for their hospitality, and expressed deep appreciation of the trouble they had taken in providing so generously for the occasion. Father Delany replied for the ladies, and incidentally referred to the helpfulness of the Hibernian Society in every parish where it was established. He again expressed the hope that the numerical strength of so beneficial an organisation should continue to increase.

HOLY WEEK AT ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

The observances of Holy Week at St. Joseph's Cathedral will be as follows: On Wednesday evening the Solemn Office of Tenebrae at 7 o'clock, and continued at the same hour on Holy Thursday and Good Friday evenings. Commencing at 7 o'clock on Holy Thursday morning there will be Solemn Pontifical Mass, Blessing of the Holy Oils, and procession of the Blessed Sacrament to the Altar of Repose. On Good Friday morning Mass of the Presauctified will be celebrated at 9 o'clock, followed by veneration of the Cross. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be devotions of the Stations of the Cross at the Cathedral and Sacred Heart Church, North-east Valley. The ceremonies of Holy Saturday will commence at 6 a.m. After Tene-brae on Holy Thursday evening a sermon on the Holy Eucharist will be preached by Rev. Father Collins (Holy Cross College, Mosgiel). On Good Friday morning, Very Rev. Father O'Donnell (Gore) will preach on "The Sacred Passion of Our Divine Lord," and after Tenebrae on Good Friday evening Rev. Father Andersen (Holy Cross College) will preach on "The Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary." Confessions will be heard after devotions each evening and on Saturday afternoon and night. The collection on Good Friday will be for the Maori Missions. Besides the early Masses on Easter Sunday there will be Solemn Pontifical Mass, commencing at 11 o'clock, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, and Masses at the Sacred Heart Church, North-east Valley and suburban churches of the parish.

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CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir, -As an Englishman, -a fact of which I am not at present particularly proud, -and, as a non-Catholic, I admire the attitude you take up on the above question. It goes to show that you at least have the courage of your convictions in demanding as you do in such outspoken terms justice for that poor unfortunate country; but I cannot say I admire the attitude of the great majority of the Catholies, at least those of Irish birth or extraction, in this country. Contrast their attitude with that of those of the same religion and extraction Here, especially in the little place in in Australia. which I vegetate, they won't discuss the question, or if they do, it is with bated breath, as if they were fearful of being dubbed disloyal or unpatriotic, both of which terms to-day "stink in the nostrils" of decent, honest people. Apropos of this, I read an article published, I think, in one of your issues of December last year, in which you stated that the only religion which was non-materialistic was the Catholic religion. I regret to state, sir, that my experience has been the opposite. I have no wish to criticise any religion, but I do contend that the Catholics here have displayed, and do now display, a lamentable lack of that grand attribute, moral courage, inasmuch as they, as well as people of other denominations, refrain from discussing this most important matter of a full measure of justice to Ireland, so fearful are they that in so doing they might injure themselves from a material and pecuniary point of view. Such cowardice and lack of moral courage are to me, as one who has suffered much for my outspokenness on this as on other matters, most deplorable.---I am, etc.,

Jeseph Goss.

Waitara, N. Island, March 10.

M.B.O.B. FOOTBALL CLUB, CHRISTCHURCH.

The annual meeting of the above club was held last week. Rev. Brother Justin presided, and there was a large attendance. His Lordship Bishop Brodie and Rev. Father T. Haurahan, Adm., were among those present.

The 11th annual report stated that the last season had been a most successful one for the club. For the second year in succession the first fifteen had annexed the Canterbury Rugby Union Championship, and had beaten the rest of Canterbury in a game at the end of the season. The team had made a successful tour of the West Coast, the success being due in a great measure to the enthusiasm and activity of the manager, Mr. G. P. Payne, a vice-president of the club. Seven members of the club had gained representative honors. The junior teams had all had a successful season, and the third and fourth grade teams had been runners-up in their respective competitions, while the sixth grade team had secured the championship. The school teams had won both the senior grade and lightweight championships. The report referred with gratitude to the interest taken in the club by his Lordship Bishop Brodie, who had generously offered to provide a training ground, lighted by electric light, for the club, which had proved a distinct boon

The annual balance sheet showed a cash balance of £12 15s.

Mr. G. P. Payne said that the match against the rest of Canterbury had been projected by the club for patriotic purposes, and the sum of £122 had been realised for the war memorial.

Office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected and general business transacted.

Just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a love-beam of God's care and pity for every seperate need.—Hawthorne.

"TABLET" SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription: 20/- per annum; 10/- per half-year (paid in advance, no booking).
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WELLINGTON AND TARANAKI. L. K., Lake Rd., Hawera, 15/3/22; P. B., Aramoho Nursery, Wang., 15/2/22; M. H., Scarborough Ter., Wgton., 23/7/21; J. C., The Terrace, Wgton., 28/8/21; M. L., Willis St., Wgton., 28/8/21; C. R., Halswell St., Wang., 28/2/22; V. K., Main Rd., Karori, Wgton., 23/8/21; P. R., c o G. F. B., Wang. East, 30/8/21; Mr. D., Barrett's Hotel, Wgton., 30/3/22; R. J. P. Butt Rd., Paterra, 15/2/22, L.S. 30/3/22; F. J. P., Hutt Rd., Petone, 15/2/22; J.S., Adelake Rd., Wgton Sth., 8/10/21; P. O'D., Levin, 8/1/22; E. J. R., Battersea, Greytown, Wgton. 8/1/22; E. J. R., Battersea, Greytown, Wgton., 8/3/22; F. T. O'N., Johnsonville, 15/2/22; Mrs McL., Antico St., Melrose, Wgton., 8/6/21; H. S., Roxburgh St., Wgton., 30/9/21; A. S. L., Up. Willis Street, Wgton., 30/1/22; C. P. T., Featherston, 23/1/22; W. M., The Terrace, Wgton., 30/3/22; Mrs B., Broadman Ten. Wgton., 30/3/21; C. K. Laypon, St. Berger, Wgton., 30/3/21; A. S. L. W. M., The Terrace, Wgton., 30/3/22; Mrs B., Broadway Ter., Wgton., 30/9/21; C. K., Jeypori St., Berhampore, Wgton., 28/2/21; E. A. McE., Windsor Place, Wgton., 30/9/21; Mrs. P., Russell Ter., Newtown, Wgton., 30/9/21; M. C., Harrison St., Wang., 8/8/21; Mrs. F., Britannia St., Petone, 23/5/21; J.S., Adelaide Rd., Wgton Sth., 15/2/22; J. J. McG., Ellice St., Wgton., 28/8/21; M. F. O'B., Somme Parade, Wang., 8/2/22; E.D., Roxburgh St., Wgton., 23/2/22; W. F., Anzac Parade, Wang., 8/5/23; J. G. Cuba St., Wgton., 28/8/21; M. F. O B., Somme Farade, Wang., 8/2/22; E.D., Roxburgh St., Wgton., 23/2/22; W. F., Anzac Parade, Wang., 8/5/23; J. G., Cuba St., Petone, 8/1/22; J. D., Empire Hotel, Petone, 23/1/22; M. B., Oriental St., Petone, 8/3/22; L. C., Wgton. Ter., Wgton., 23/2/22; L. W. G., Up. Hutt, 8/2/22; D. O'B., Mangamutu, 28/2/22; W. H. S., Rongomai, Eketahuna, 15/2/22; J. S., North Street, Pal. Nth.; 30/3/22; I. McC., Koromiko Rd., Gonville, W.G., 28/2/22; Rev. A. V., Jerusalem, Wangamui River, 23/2/22; C. M. M., Dublin St., Wangamui, 30/3/22; Fr. H., Taihape, 23/2/22; J. McC., Makowhai, Wgton., 30/1/23; T. O., Denbigh Sq., Feilding, 8/3/22; E. McP., Hunter St., Hawera, 15/2/22; W. B., Martin Square, Wgton., 8/6/21; M. R., Featherston, 28/2/23; J. P., Otaki Railway, 15/1/21; H. F., Arlington St., Wgton., 8/6/23; G. McM., Owen St., Newtown, Wgton., 30/5/21; J. S., Waverley, W.G., 28/2/22; M. L., Creswick Ter., Northlands, Wgton., 23/2/22; M. F., Oxford Ter., Wgton., 8/9/21; Mrs. C., Roberts Av., Aromoho, W.G., 8/3/22; M. M., Matai Rd., Haitaitai, Wgton., 30/7/21; K. G., Grant St., Woodville, 8/1/22. St., Woodville, 8/1/22.

CANTERBURY AND WEST COAST.

M. O'L., Willowbank, Hilton, 8/9/21; F. W., Forsyth Island, P.B., Pelorous Sound, 15/2/22; B. R. G., Motupipi, Nelson, 15/1/21; Rev. J. L., Catholic Presbytery, Greymouth, 8/3/22; A. C., Main Street, Blenheim, 28/2/22; L. B., Hamama, Takaka, 28/2/22; J. G., Chapel St., Greymouth, 30/3/22; J. R., Tainui St., Greymouth, 15/3/22; J. C., Marawhera Quay, Greymouth, 15/3/22; J. C., Marawhera Quay, Greymouth, 8/3/22; M. H., Sewell St., Hokitika, 30/3/22; M.D., Revell St., Hokitika, 8/3/22; S. Bros., Hokitika, 30/3/22; M.D., Revell St., Hokitika, 8/3/22; D.S., Hokitika, 30/3/22; H. J., Railway Hotel, Hokitika, 30/8/22; J. C., Manager H.B., Hokitika, 8/3/22; D.S., Hokitika, 30/3/22; T. S., Weld St., Hokitika, 8/4/22; N. W., Fitzherbert St., Hokitika, 8/4/22; F. G., Revell St., Hokitika, 8/3/22; M.B., Revell St., Hokitika, 8/3/22; H.M., Dainy Factory, Orari, 8/3/22; Mr. O'S., Forks, Ashburton, 8/3/22; M. M., Totara Rd., Ross, 28/2/22; F. M. O'G., Russell St., Westport, 8/2/22; M. de N., Cowper Street, Greymouth, 28/8/21; Rev. J. B., Presbytery, Westport, 8/1/22; Mrs H., Nazureth House, Cheh., 8/2/22; S. H.. Beach St., Hokitika, 15/11/20; P. H., Coal Creek, Greymouth, 15/4/22; T. C., Wallsend, West Coast, 23/3/22; H. Bros., Reefton, 8/2/22; T. B., Thompson St., Greymouth, 15/3/22; A. C., Furniture House, Reefton, 30/3/22; T. P., Solicitor, Reefton, 30/9/21; J. K., Rosstown, Reefton, 23/6/21; W. K., Buller Rd., Reefton, 15/4/22; D. P. McM., Hotel, Reefton 8/4/22; M. G., Mill St., Westport, 30/3/22; E. McM., Butcher, Westport, 30/3/22; J. C. B., Up. Queen St., Westport, 15/6/21; R. K., O'Connor Home, Westport, 15/9/21; P. O'C., Derby St., Westport, 15/9/21; J. J. M., Solicitor Westport, 15/11/20; J. J. M., Esplanade, Westport, 15/3/22; J. O'C., Royal Hotel, Westport, 30/3/22; D. M., Russell St., Westport, 8/1/22; Mr. McC., Salisbury St., Chch., 30/9/21; D. H., Bank St., Timaru, 30/9/21; J. B. Tasman St., Nelson, 8/9/21; Rev. M. J. F., Presbytery, Ahaura, 15/3/22; M. R., Hamama P.O., Takaka, 28/2/23.

Mr. N., Sandymount, 28/2/22; Rev. F. M., Rattray St., Dun., 28/2/22; H. W. W., Queen's Drive, Musselburgh, 8/3/22; J. H., Oldham Street, Gore, 23/2/22; Mrs W., Macandrew St., Sth. Dun., 30/9/21; M. D., Moeraki, 8/3/22; S. F., Herbert, 30/3/21; Mrs. O., Chambers St., N.E. Vallev 30/9/21; C. A. D., Box 38, Ingill., 15/11/20; M. L., Leith Street, Dun., 30/1/22; M. H., Waikaia, 23/2/22; Mrs. K., Dunstan Hotel, Clyde, 8/7/21; R. R., King Edward Rd., Sth. Dunedin, 8/10/21; Mrs. McC., Princess St., Musselburgh, 8/9/21; C. McG., Rongahere, 8/1/23; S. F., Beaumont Rd., Lawrence, 30/11/21; Rev. M., Convent, Sth. Dunedin, 30/3/22; Mrs. H., Queen Alexandra St., St. Clair, 8/9/21; C. T., Rattray St., Dun., 30/9/21; Mrs. D., Tuapeka Mouth, 15/6/21; N. K., Okapua, Chatton, 23/2/22; Mrs. F., Wairio, 30/3/22; T. McP., Enfield P.O., Oamaru, 15/3/22; J. B., Clyde, 23/4/22; M. H., P.O., Limehills, 8/7/21; M. T. F., Gore, 23/8/21; Mrs. M., Stafford St., Dun., 30/9/21.

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COMMONWEALTH NOTES

VICTORIA.

Recent examination successes achieved by St. Kevin's Christian Brothers' College, Melbourne, for the University Leaving Certificate, include 43 complete passes, of which 12 were first-class honors; 27 second-class honors, and 32 third-class honors. There were class honors, and 32 third-class honors. There were three honors distinctions unclassified. In addition to the above three exhibitions were gained to which prizes by the University were attached for first place in senior honors. Included in the subjects for these exhibitions were Geometry, Trigonometry, and Geography. This magnificent achievement puts St. Kevin's in the first rank of the public schools of Victoria.

Speaking at the reception given to him on his return recently from Rome and the Homeland, his Lordship Dr. McCarthy, of Sandhurst, referring to the reign of terror in Ireland and the bad government of the country, said: —"If the truth of the present situation in Ireland were adequately known, I at least am of opinion that the present reign of terror in the country of my birth would be swept away by the fury of the outraged public opinion of the great honest masses of the people of Great Britain and of her powerful Dominions. The spirit of the majority of the Irish people is unbroken, and their demand is—"Treland a Nation." I will not harry your feelings with a recital of atrocities and almost innumerable acts of "frightfulness" which terrify and torture women and children, but I say that if the statesmanship shown in the case of the Boer Republics was exercised in behalf of Ireland, and if, instead of a paltry measure of Home Rule befitting a Crown Colony, an Act of Dominion Home Rule, such as New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, and Australia enjoy, were, without conditions placed on the Statute Book, the present trouble would be near solution, and the two countries would live in harmony and good-will."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Irish Self-Determination League of Australia was launched in the presence of a vast and thultnously-enthusiastic gathering at the Hippodrome on Saturday evening, February 26. Mr. Neal Collins (president) occupied the chair, and the members of the provisional executive were on the platform.

By the Sonoma, which reached Sydney the other week, there arrived his Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop of Hobart, Most Rev. Dr. Barry, and his Lordship the Bishop of Wilcannia-Forbes, Right Rev. Dr. W. Hayden. Chatting with a representative of the Catholic Press, his Lordship Dr. Hayden said: "I spent about five months in Ireland. At the time of our arrival there things were fairly quiet, but the conditions were much worse before we left. It is really impossible to describe the condition of affairs in Ireland to-We came face to face with burned down towns, burned creameries, and homeless victims of the "Blackand-Tans." The worst feature of the situation is the lies told by Ministers of the Crown in the House of Parliament—absolutely unblemished lies. They would deny anything. Things were so bad in Ireland that one of those "Black-and-Tans" can shoot a man, or burn down a house, or rob a store, and there seems to be no one to ask him why he did it. The military hold inquiries, but they inquire only into their own deeds. You can imagine the result. In conclusion, his Lordship said: "Dr. Mannix is in excellent health, and was never in better spirits. He has all the workers of England at his feet, and all the Irish in America at his back, and everywhere he has legions of friends."

Under the heading "Triumph of Catholic Scho in New South Wales," the Catholic Press writes: "Triumph of Catholic Schools Any scheme of education, therefore, which would aim simply and solely at the passing of examinations, and the gaining of places in the honor lists, must, judged by the above standard, be found wanting; but it is also true that one may include the lower in the higher, and while hitching their waggons to a star may yet bring very saleable goods to a good market. The number of the boys and girls who have distinguished themselves this year compares very favorably with those from other schools, while the places gained in honors show even more clearly what excellent and thorough work is being done by our teachers. What is the blue ribbon of the Leaving Certificate? A "double first" in Latin and Greek. Then the blue ribbon is ours, for Anthony McCarthy, of the Redemptorist College, St. Clement's, Galong, has won the first place in the first class in both subjects. From this college two students distinguished themselves. Anthony McCarthy got first place in the State in Latin and first place in Greek, and first-class honors in English. James Green won honors in three subjects. We are glad to see that those who are preparing for the missionary life in Australia, and to whom the people will later look up for leadership, are already distinguishing themselves among those who are going in for the worldly professions. Ninety places in all in the class lists were filled by our pupils, and they gained one-fourth of the places in Latin, one-half of the firstclass in Greek, practically one-fourth of those in French: they took the second place in history, while the coveted first place in mathematics was almost theirs. When we bear in mind that barely one thousand candidates passed, we shall see that our percentage is more than creditable, especially when it is remembered that success at examinations is not, and cannot be, our chief aim. Surely, then, the passes, the places, the exhibitions, are but a few of the things that are to be added to those who seek first "the Kingdom of God and His

QUEENSLAND.

In his address at the opening of the new Samaritan Convent at Oakley recently, his Grace Archbishop Duhig, referring to the progress which Catholic education was making in Queensland, stated that in seven years no less than 30 new schools had been opened, and into these schools had been received 4000 pupils. Brisbane alone they were educating between 14,000 and 15,000 children. Within the last seven years they had got from the south 100 nuns to assist in carrying on the work of education and charity. There was, continued his Grace, no work of greater importance than the education of the young, so that there was no work that repaid the Church or State better than the work of educating the future generations. The children of to-day would be the men and women of tomorrow, and it was due to them that they should prepare them for the great work they had before them as citizens of Queensland, and as members of the Church of God. They must not only prepare them for the civic and religious life, but also prepare them for the after life to which they would return one day to their Father's house, the Kingdom of Heaven.

Ashburton

At a meeting recently held in the Catholic schoolroom for the purpose of considering the formation of a football club, it was decided (writes a correspondent) to form such a club, to be known as the Celtic Football Club. With the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell as patron, Mr. E. A. O'Malley was elected president, and a large number of prominent Ashburton residents vice-presideuts. Other office-bearers elected were-secretary and treasurer, Mr. M. Cunneen; delegate to Union, Mr. E. J. O'Brien; auditor, Mr. A. T. Robertson; selectors, Messrs. D. Fitzgerald, J. McCormick, and C. Barry; committee, Messrs. T. Daly, C. Barry, L. Ryan, W. Minehan, J. McCormick, J. Collins, N. Fitzgerald, and J. Smith.

IN MEMORIAM CARDS

The Tablet makes a specialty of In Memoriam Cards, including pictures of "Mater Dolorosa" "Ecce Homo," etc. (with space for name of deceased, date of death, indulgenced prayers, etc.). These are thin cards, very suitable for prayer books. Samples and prices will be forwarded an application to the Manager. on application to the Manager.

NEWS IRISH

FATHER DOMINIC'S TRIAL.

Father Dominic, O.S.F.C., former chaplain to the late Lord Mayor of Cork, Alderman MacSweeney, was tried by court martial at Kilmainham recently on charges of making and spreading statements likely to cause disaffection, and of being in possession of a memorandum the publication of which would be likely to cause disaffection

The memorandum mentioned was stated by Father Dominic to be one which he wrote at the dictation of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, while the latter was dying in Brixton Prison. The statements referred to in the first charge were contained in a letter which Father Dominic was alleged to have written to a friend in London.

Father Dominic declined, both on ecclesiastical and national grounds, to acknowledge the jurisdiction The trial was open to the public. of the court. civilians, including pressmen, had to go through the process of a search by the military before being admit-

The presecutor indicated that the letter in the first case was found by the police in the course of a search at the house of a man named Murphy, 16 Effra Road, Brixton. It contained the following

"I have not been back to Cork since the Provincial heard about a note that was left by the military during a night raid threatening to throw me into the Lee, . . He has given out down south that I am away resting. I am fed up myself, as I'd far prefer to be back in Cork and take any risk that's going, with the rest of the boys.

rest of the boys.
"Sunday was a terrible but wonderful day. The boys got the leaders of the B. and T. reprisals. who are getting the public funeral to day in London were the people who ordered the reprisals and murders through the country, and some of them accompanied the reprisal gang in turn. One of them was concerned in the torturing of poor little Kevin Barry. One of the poor boys was badly wounded at Mount Street, two wounds in the back and one in the abdomen. He was taken prisoner. He was operated on in George V. Hospital, but is not expected to recover. God grant he doesn't, for they'd torture and hane him.

"The action at Croke Park was ordered as a re prisal by Macready, Tudor, and the remnant of the Reprisal Committee. There was no shooting by any civilian, nor was it necessary to provoke the B. and They had their orders. It was decided, too, to assassinate Larry O'Neill that night, but the boys conveyed word to him, and he spoiled Macready's game by asking for protection from the Mansion House.

"The shooting of the three on Monday morning was an act of revenge pure and simple. They were subjected to severe treatment by a Captain Hardy, or Harding, another of the torturers of Kevin Barry. don't know what's happening in Cork except what I see in the papers. The B. and T.'s and Crown forces generally are as mad there as here with the certainty the boys display in their knowledge of the evildoers.

Evidence was taken to the effect that when arrested in Dublin a notebook was found in the accused's room containing statements likely to cause disaffection.

The accused said he saw no reason why his private correspondence should be made the subject of a crim-The statements in the notebook had been taken down by him from the lips of the Lord Mayor of Cork in Brixton Gaol, as he would take statements from a dying soldier in the field.

The decision on both charges will be announced.

FRIGHTFULNESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. E. J. O'Riordan, secretary of the Irish Industrial Association, and a very prominent figure in Dublin, writing to a friend under date December 10, says: "No one here is showing any anxiety about a truce. One never hears the subject discussed now. The feeling almost generally possessed by the people throughout the country is that if the Government want to get out of the horrible mess they have got themselves into, they know quite well the course they must adopt. Until they adopt that course, the Irish people are content to 'hold tight' and let the Government pursue their suicidal 'strategy.' Time is on the side of Ireland, not on theirs, in this adventure. Don't let any of you feel despondent about this little country. No one over here is; but, on the contrary, everyone's 'merry and bright — even those who have suffered severely in Cork. If you have any tears you want to shed, hold on to them a little longer, and you can let them fall on the grave of the Lloyd George Government.

Mr. O'Riordan (says the Catholic Press) is a brother-in-law of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Rector of St. John's College, within the Sydney University. the course of a letter to Dr. O'Reilly, he says: don't know what the condition of affairs in Ireland will be like when you receive this, but at the moment of writing, hot' would not describe them. The reconquest of the country is being worked at top speed. The Angle-Hun Government has shed its veneer of civilisation, and is displaying its savage nature without reserve. Nothing could exaggerate the atrocities which its agents are indulging in in Ireland. 'Frightfulness, unadulterated, is their war-cry. Cromwell was a suching-habe compared to them. But as psychologists they Their policy has driven practically every crusted old Irish Tory into the Sinn Fein camp. of these latter of ages long Irish Unionist stock, one of them an H.M.L .- uttered more sedition in my presence in a quarter of an hour's talk a few weeks ago than I had heard from Sinn Feiners in a month. The upshot of it all is that our people, with the rarest excoptions, are prepared to sacrifice everything rather than continue to bear the present yoke. You know, only too well, how fearless of death Irishmen are. Today no Irishman, or woman for that matter, cares one straw about their individual comfort or material interests: they will risk everything rather than submit to a continuance of Castle rule in Ireland. The more pressure" that is exercised to force them to submit, the more determined they are to resist. This is an exact description of the spirit of the people. Can you imagine such people failing in their purpose? thought of submission never enters anyone's mind. Consequently, have no fear for Ireland."

A FRANCISCAN PEACEMAKER.

Limerick trade unionists have acknowledged the capabilities of Father Philip, O.F.M., as a peacemaker, and elected him honorary president of their council. Father Philip grappled with many Labor troubles with such success that even beyond the bounds of Limerick he is known as "the peacemaker." As a friend to the city his energies in other directions are also well known. He is chairman of the Conciliation Board. When the Trades Council appointed Father Philip honorary president the chairman paid him high tribute.

Father Philip, in reply, said the Conciliation Board was out to make honorable peace and prevent strikes. It had been commonly said by those across the water that the Irish trouble was due to the fact that the people were too much under the domination of the priests. There was no necessity to refute that charge in Limerick. It was not the priests that had tried to

blet out the industries of the country.

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WHAT IS HAMAR GREENWOOD?

"What is Sir Hamar Greenwood?" asked Mr. Asquith the other day. A Bradford Liberal said, in reply, that Sir. Hamar Greenwood was a "coward." Perhaps; the matter is not important. We understand the gentleman was born in Canada; that his father was a native of Wales; that he came to England some years ago in search of a "job;" that he got some "jobs" as a Liberal politician; and we know he is now "Chief Secretary for Ireland" as an upholder of Coercion, "Reprisals" and Partition. Many quaint and curious specimens of British political humanity have been sent across the Narrow Sca as "Chief Secretaries." names of many of them have faded from the public memory--who, except some crabbed student of dry-asdust records, now recalls the fact that a Sir. A. Nepean filled the post— or a Mr. Horsman—or a Colonel John Wilson Patten? But a few of the tribe secured species of "immortality" which no one envies. Lord Castlereagh, for example; and Sir Robert Peel; and Mr. W. E. Forster. Others incurred "unpopularity" in a minor degree- an outstanding example of this species being Mr. Arthur Balfour.

But, taking them all in all, the English politicians sent across as 'Chief Secretaries for Ireland' have been poor types of the "Party hack." Those who did not rank low amongst the mediocrities of English public life won high places in the long list of treland's tyrannical rulers. Castlereagh, Peel, Lamb (afterwards Lord Melbourne), Stanley, Forster, Balfour, and Wyndham were fairly intellectual persons as English politicians go; each was a Coercionist: and when poor Mr. Wyndham changed his views, as a result of his Irish experiences, and sought to promote "peace and goodwill" between two nations, he was hounded down and hunted out by the "Ulsterians," while the English Tory Party sympathised with the hunters, and Wyndham's partners in the orientation of policy with which he was identified-the late King Edward VII, and Mr. Balfour looked on and uttered not a word. The fate of Mr. Wyndham was one of the most disgraceful episodes connected with the sooty history of the office from which he was extruded.

A broad-minded Irish writer, now dead, says of the "Irish Chief Secretary:"

As a rule, he came amongst the people-a stranger and an enemy. He was ignorant of Irish history, Irish character, and Irish wants. He was indifferent to He had not a thought in common with Irish claims. In race, in the nation which he was sent to rule. religion, in interest, in point of view, political aims and national aspirations he was anti-Irish.

Our contention is that if the "Irish Secretary" appointed by an English Ministry were as Irish in race and "character" as Hugh Roe O'Donnell, as well acquainted with Irish history as Jehn O'Donovan or Eugene O'Curry, as Catholic in his religious feelings as the Pope, and as Nationalist in his "political aspirations" as Wolfe Tone, he would have no trace or title of moral right to assert his dominance over "the nation which he was sent to rule." He always came to Ireland, and remained, and acted as a "ruler" because "brute force" was behind him-a "brute force" none the less real because at intervals it was not neces-

sary to make open displays of its existence.

But the immediate "point" is that description of "Chief Secretaries" in general written by the late Mr. Barry O'Brien nine years ago "fits" Sir. Hamar Greenwood with so much exactness that the historian may almost be regarded as a prophet. "What is Sir. Hamar Greenwood?" The ex Premier of England said be was "a man who had deserted the great Gladstone traditions." There is no evidence that the Welsh-Canadian ever cherished "the great Gladstone traditions"—or any other "traditions" except those appertaining to self and pelf. A simple answer to the Asquithian query is that Sir II. Greenwood is a "Chief Secretary for Ireland"—and, on the whole, the most consistent upholder since Castlereagh committed suicide of the pernicious "traditions" which cling to that English office as the germs of disease hang over and around a lazaretto.—Exchange.

IRELAND'S DESTINY: SEEING HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

The Earl of Arran is an Irish landlord who sees the handwriting on the wall. In an article written by him for the National Review (London) he tries to make the English people see it also. He is of the opinion that the flag of the Irish Republic will be floating over Dublin Castle within two years' time. He does not favor the establishment of an Irish Republic, but facts are facts and he invites the English people to look them squarely in the face. He tells them that Sinu Fein has become a mighty power which England cannot safely ignore. He writes: "The power of well organised propaganda in these days is tremendous, and Sinn Fein has not neglected it. All over the civilised world the emissaries of the Irish Republicans have sown the seed of their doctrines." The results of this propaganda are dwelt upon. Summed up tersely they have haled England before the bar of public opinion in all civilised lands. There she stands charged with crimes against Ireland which have earned for her the condemnation and the contempt of mankind. The Earl feels aggrieved that such a state of things should exist. He fears that it will stand in the way of England applying Cromwellian methods to the suppression of Sinn Here is how he gives expression to this fear: "England is regarded abroad as the oppressor of a down-trodden race, and any action she may take towards the restoration of law and order will meet with strong and probably unjust criticism. A very small case of bloodshed will be magnified into a massacre and England has let things go so far in Ireland that it will only be by drastic measures she will be able to restore law and order." Law and order, in the mouths of the class for which the trish landlord speaks, means the quiescent submission of the Irish people to Dublin Castle rule. The Earl of Arran, who from personal observation knows the strong hold the "Irish Republic" has upon those whose allegiance it claims, tells his English readers that the end of the English rule in Ireland is at hand. The reasons for arriving at this conclusion are thus set forth seriatim by the Earl of Arran: "The growing triumphs of the Sinn Fein cause, the sympathy of the world, the support of the English Labor Party, the contempt in which the English Cabinet is held in Ireland have all given such confidence to the Irish Republicans that the torrent of the demand for Irish independence will be almost impossible to stem, and it is the writer's belief that within two years the flag of a perhaps carefully camouflaged Irish Republic will be floating over Dublin Castle.

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FAITH OF OUR FATHERS

[A WEEKLY INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG AND OLD.]

III.—Proof Drawn from Miracles.

Christianity has also the sanction of miracles. It is stamped by God, and is obviously divine. To prove the antecedent:

60. It is an historical fact that innumerable miracles accompanied the establishment of the Christian religion; but, notwithstanding the testimony of history, the unbeliever persists in rejecting miracles. We may ask him to explain how and why the universe has embraced the Christian faith; for if the miracles of the Saviour, proved and confirmed by those of the Apostles, be withdrawn, and if all the prodigious facts which are attested by the history of the Church be suppressed, he still will be forced to admit the strangest, greatest, and most incomprehensible miracle of all, namely, that the religion of Jesus Christ, without the aid of miracles, has been able to spread itself over the universe, and remain unchanged up to our own time. then, impossible to deny miracles, for infidelity itself is forced to admit them.

The miracles which have been wrought in favor of the Christian religion may be divided into three classes: (1) miracles of the Old Testament; (2) miracles of the New Testament; (3) miracles of the Gospel.

(1) Miracles of the Old Testament. Striking pro-

(1) Miracles of the Old Testament. Striking prodigies, worked in favor of the people of Israel and of the Mosaic religion, are found in the Old Testament such as the plagues of Egypt, which made even the impious recognise the hand of God; the passage of the Red Sea and the submersion of the Egyptians; the cloud by day and fire by night, that guided the Israelites and regulated their encampments in the desert; the giving of the Law amidst the thunders on Mount Sinai; the sojourn of the people of Israel in the desert, where God fed them with manna which He rained down from heaven, and slaked their thirst with water from the rock—in fine, the conquest of the land of Canaau, and all the series of marvellous events by which the tribes of Israel established themselves and remained in the Land of Promise.

These miracles, numerous as they are striking, not only prove the divinity of the law of Moses, but also, though in an indirect way, the divinity of the Christian religion, which had the ancient law for basis. For if the root be planted by the hand of God, the fruit springing therefrom must equally come from God.

Nothing, in fact, is clearer than the connection between the synagogue and the Church. The first is an introduction, a preparation, for the second. The law of Moses (says the Apostle, has been a guide to conduct us to Jesus Christ,—"Pedagogus noster fuil in Christo" (Gal. iii. 24). The ancient law, says St. Augustine, carried in its bosom Christ Jesus, whom one day it was to bring forth,—"Lex a Christo gravida erat."

Moses, in proclaiming his law, announces another Law-giver who should come after him—a Law-giver par excellence, who should be believed: "Prophetam de gente tua, et de fratribus tuis sieut me suscitabit tibi Dominus Deus tuns: ipsum andies" (Deut. xviii. 15)

(2) Miracles of the New Testament.—We read in the books of the Gospels and in the Acts of the Apostles, contained in the New Testament, of the miracles which were wrought by Christ and His Apostles, in testimony of the divine mission of Jesus Christ and the truth of His doctrine. Those which concern Our Lord Jesus Christ are such as healing the sick, raising the dead to life, and other wonders, which He works to show His sovereign dominion over all nature. He cures the sick—the lepers, the paralysed, the deaf, the dumb, and the blind; all are restored to perfect health by a word from His mouth, and by a simple act of His all-powerful will. He changes water into wine, multiplies the loaves to feed thousands of men, fills the fishermen's nets with a miraculous draught, quells the winds and the waves of the sea, delivers those possessed by

the devil, and raises the dead, who are already a prey to corruption, to life again.

These prodigies are clear and indubitable; Jesus performs them in open daylight, without preparation, before thousands of witnesses, on all sorts of subjects -sometimes even on the absent; so that He leaves no room for the slightest doubt or least suspicion of fraud. In order to be convinced, one has but to read, for instance, of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes (St. John, chap. vi.); the resurrection of Lazarus (St. John, chap. xi.), of which the Pharisees of Jerusalem were witnesses; and the cure of the man born blind (St. John, chap. xi.), who was examined by them before a judicial tribunal. Among the miracles of Our Saviour, there is one which surpasses all the others. It shines with a more resplendent lustre, dissipating all darkness and enlightening the whole world. It is His Resurrection—the miracle of miracles—to which we revert in the Apostles' Creed when we say, "I believe in Jesus Christ, His only Son: again from the dead." the third day He rose

Jesus Christ worked miracles without number; but this is not all; He gave to His disciples a similar power, to be used only in His name. St. Peter commenced by the curing of a lame man who lay at the door of the temple. "In the name of Jesus of Nazareth," he said to him, "arise and walk." At that same instant the lame man arose, perfectly healed; he walked and leaped in sight of all the people. The same Apostle restored health to innumerable sick people, who were brought to him from all parts of Jerusalem. It was sufficient for his shadow to pass over them to deliver them from their infirmities.

What Peter did at Jerusalem the other Apostles did elsewhere, confirming their preaching by miracles wherever they went.

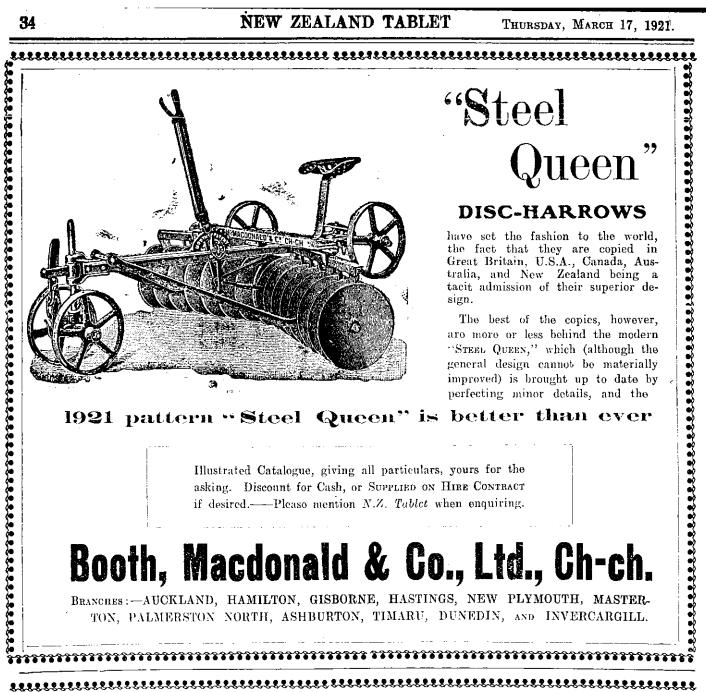
After the death of the Apostles, miracles still continued amongst the Christians, as ecclesiastical history attests, and as we ourselves witness in our own days.

(3) Miracles of the Gospel.—By such we mean, not the Evangelical doctrine, which, considered in itself, is a miracle of superhuman wisdom, but the prodigious effects produced on the world by the preaching of the Gospel. These effects may be reduced to three: (1) the rapid and astonishing growth of the Christian religion, in spite of a thousand obstacles; (2) its preservation unaltered in the midst of persecutions and heresies: (3) the constancy of numerous martyrs under the most cruel torments.

(1) In order to see the supernaturalness of this growth, we must take the Apostles for standpoint, and consider, on the one hand, their enterprise and its impossibilities, and, on the other, their prodigious success. The undertaking (a) was to overthrow idolatry, which was established amongst all nations, and sustained by all human power; (b) to destroy Judaism, which had been before divinely established, by declaring it to be annulled by Him whom the synagogue had crucified: (c) to establish on the ruins of idolatry and of Judaism a new religion, whose incomprehensible dogmas and severe code of morality rendered it difficult of acceptance. The impossibility of such an enterprise, humanly speaking, is manifest when the time, the obstacles, and the means are taken into consideration. (a) The time chosen for realising this strange conception is the age of Augustus and of Tiberius-an age of science and refinement, of pride and corruption, when Rome, the queen of nations, ruled by her laws and customs, based on the ideal of paganism. (b) The obstacles were the passions of men, their prejudices and preconceived ideas; the opposition of the synagogue and the formidable power of Rome, armed for the defence of her gods. (c) Of human means, in face of such obstacles, there are none. Twelve poor ignorant fishermen present themselves, armed only with the truth of the doctrine they are come to announce. They present themselves literally, according to the words of their Master, like lambs in the midst of wolves, whose

prey they could not fail to become.

What was their success? They triumphed over the wolves, and changed them into lambs. Jews and pagans became humble Christians, emulous of imitating the



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Lamb of God, the type of innocence and gentleness. The faith spread so rapidly, not only throughout all the provinces of the Roman Empire, but even amongst the Parthians, and also in India, Africa, Spain, Gaul, and among the Germans and Britons, that, at the death of St. John the Apostle, which took place towards the end of the first century, there hardly existed a country which had not received the Christian faith.

OBITUARY

MRS. JOHANNA CURRAN, WELLINGTON.

There passed away on February 16, at the residence of her daughter (Mrs. Oben) Shamrock Hotel, Wellington, Mrs. Johanna Curran, relict of James Curran, Kaikorai, Dunedin. Deceased was a native of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, Ireland, and was always deeply interested in her loved Homeland and its future destiny. The late Mrs. Curran who was always a pious and practical Catholic, is survived by a family of two sons—James (Greytown) and John (Oamaru), and four daughters Mrs. O'Sullivan (Pahiatua), Mrs Holden (Port Chalmers), Mrs. Hurley and Mrs. Oben (Wellington). Her husband predeceased her about nine years ago.—R.I.P.

MR. NICHOLAS FITZGERALD, ASHBURTON.

Another of the pioneer residents of Ashburton, in the person of Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald, passed away on February 12. He originally came from Tralee, Ireland, and first settled at Brookside, where he commenced farming. Later (about 45 years ago) he and his brother David settled at Wakanui, where together they engaged in farming for ten years. Subsequently the late Mr. Fitzgerald entered into contracting work, and was associated with very important undertakings in the Ashburton county and surrounding districts. His was a prominent figure at all St. Patrick's Day sports gatherings and concerts held at Ashburton, and was most successful as a prize-winner in Irish dance competitions. The late Mr. Fitzgerald had the unique distinction of being the father of seven sons who won the seven-a-side football tournament in 1901. The deceased leaves a wife, one daughter, and nine sons to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

MISS NELLIE WALSH, WELLINGTON.

I regret to record the death of Miss Nellie Walsh (of Walsh, Ltd.), eldest daughter of the late E. J. Walsh, which occurred at her residence, Island Bay, last Sunday (writes our Wellington correspondent, under date March 5). The deceased was an exemplary Catholic, and was respected by all who knew her. She worked up a very successful drapery business with extensive shops in Courtenay Place and Cuba Street. The funeral took place on Thursday morning. Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's, Buckle Street, and was very largely attended. In the sanctuary were his Grace Archbishop O'Shea, Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Dean Holley, Fathers Mark Devoy and Carmine. Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, assisted by Father Mark Devoy, officiated at the graveside. The chief mourners (were her sisters, Mesdames Sexton, Hadfield, Fantham, and Miss A. Walsh, and her brother, Mr. M. Walsh.—R.I.P.

IRISH SELF-DETERMINATION

At a meeting of the Akaroa branch of the Catholic Federation, held on March 6, in connection with the St. Patrick's Day celebration, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"Resolved—That we, the members of the Akaroa branch of the N.Z.C.F., view with horror the outrages committed by the armed forces of the Crown in Ireland, including the murder of women, children, Catholic clergymen, and unarmed civilians, as well as the destruction of property to the value of millions sterling. While condemning crime, by whomsoever committed, we call attention to the fact that prior to the present policy of terrorism being adop-

ted, Ireland was admittedly crimeless, and we hold the British Cabinet answerable for all the blood that has been shed in Ireland by the hands of civilians, as well as by its own servants. As citizens of this free country we demand that the Dominion Government dissociate itself from this policy of "frightfulness," and that it bring strong pressure to bear upon the Imperial authorities for a reversion to civilised methods of dealing with the people of Ireland. We would remind both the Home and Dominion Governments that many gallant Irish soldiers shed their blood in the recent war to end abroad just such savagery as now oppressed their own Homeland. These men were deluded by the promise that the principle of "self-determination" should be applied to their own land as well as to the lands for which they fought. We demand that this promise of the British Government made to Irish recruits during the war be at once carried out in the funest measure; and we express the belief that the present disorders, provoked by the presence of large bodies of armed forces, will cease as soon as those forces have been withdrawn.

"That copies be sent to the Prime Minister, to the M.P. for this district, to the N.Z. Tablet, and to the local press."

REV. FATHER LONG FAREWELLED.

Prior to leaving Christchurch to enter upon the duties of pastor of Greymouth, Rev. Father Long was entertained by the Hibernians of Christchurch at a representative gathering at the Hibernian Hall (writes our own correspondent). Among those present were Rev. Fathers Price, Murphy, Andersen, Gallagher, Fogarty, O'Regan, Shore, Skinner, Roche, S.M., and Stewart, S.M., Rev. Brothers Justin and Phelan. At the termination of an enjoyable musical programme Bro. Courtney, president of St. Patrick's branch of the Hibernian Society (of which Father Long had been chaplain for the past eight years), presented him with a wallet well filled with notes. Eulogistic references to the departing priest were made by Rev. Fathers Price, Murphy, Roche, and Fogarty, Rev. Brother Justin, Bro. M. Grimes (District Deputy II.A.C.B. Society), and Sister Baker (president St. Matthew's (ladies') branch of the Hibernian Society). Father Long suitably replied, and gratefully acknowledged the generous gift made to him. The proceedings were terminated with the singing of "God Save Ireland."

FLOWERS' NAMES.

MARIGOLDS.

As Mary was a-walking
All on a summer day,
The flowers all stood curtseying
And bowing in her way;
The blushing poppies hung their heads
And whispered Mary's name,
And all the wood anemones
Hung down their heads in shame.

The violet hid behind her leaves
And veiled her timid face,
And all the flowers bowed a-down,
For holy was the place.
Only a little common flower
Looked boldly up and smiled
To see the happy mother come
A-carrying her Child.

The little Child He laughed aloud
To see the smiling flower,
And as He laughed the Marigold
Turned gold in that same hour.
For she was gay and innocent—
He loved to see her so—
And from the splendor of His face
She caught a golden glow.
—Punch (London).

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THE BLACK AND TANS IN IRELAND

On Monday, November 22, at 2.30 a.m. (writes Mr. Cyril Bryan, in the Melbourne *Tribune*), a party of "Black-and-Tans" raided the residence of Mr. J. McCann, a laborer at Rush, Co. Dublin. Mrs. Mary Cosgrove, mother of Mrs. McCann, appealed to the raiders not to take McCann, appealed to the raiders not to take McCann away from his wife, who expected to be confined in a few days. The reply was given that if McCann did not go with them the house would be burned to the ground. Thereupon they seized McCann, but before they had gone 30 yards they had shot him dead.

Shot While Attempting to Escape.

But the shooting was not going on quickly enough to please somebody, and so they decided upon a more rapid method of removing those whom it suspected of being Republican leaders. The modus operandi most approved by the chiefs of the assassination group has been the killing of prisoners. Since September 10 the following men have been murdered while in custody:—September 21—James Lawless, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin. September 21—James Gibbons, Balbriggan, September 22—Thomas Connole, En-Co. Dublin. September 22—Thomas Connole, Ennistymon, Co. Clare. September 30—John Connolly, Bandou, Co. Cork. October 15—James Lehane, Ballymakeera, Co. Cork. October 27—Michael Scanlan, Killmallock, Co. Limerick. November 4-Thomas O'Brien, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. November 4—Inomas O Brien, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. November 5—Michael McGuire, Ardfert, Co. Kerry. November 15—Michael MacMahon, Scariff, Co. Clare. November 15—John Counolly, Whitegate Co. Clare. November 15—John Counolly, Whitegate Co. Clare. November 15—John Counolly, Whitegate, Co. Clare. November 15—Michael Counolly, Whitegate, Co. Clare. November 20—Rev. M. Griffin, Galway City. November 22—Richard McKee, Dublin. November 22—Peter Clancy, Dublin. November 22—Conor Clune, Raheen, Co. Clare. November 24—Michael Moran, Galway City. November 26—Henry Loughnane, Gort, Co. Galway. November 26—Patrick Loughnane, Gort, Co. Galway. December 7. Device. Loughnane, Gort, Co. Galway. November 26—Patrick Loughnane, Gort, Co. Galway. December 7—Denis Regan, Clashfluck, Co. Cork. December 18—James Looby, Dualla, Co. Tipperary. December 19—William Delaney, Rosegreen, Co. Tipperary. December 19—James O'Connor, Killeenferna, Co. Kerry. December 20—James Hynan, Emly, Co. Limerick. December 22—Michael McNamara, Cloonbeg, Co. Clare. December 23—W. J. Shanahan. Ermis Gaol. Co. Clare. December 23—W. J. Shanahan. Ermis Gaol. Co. Clare. 23--W. J. Shanahan, Ermis Gaol, Co. Clare. December 26-James Hickey, Knocknagashel, Co. Kerry. December 26- Andrew Moynihan, Rathmore, Co. Kerry.

Hostages.

The total, though not inconsiderable, does not satisfy those who have planned the assassination not of scores, but of hundreds. In order to speed up the "removals" a new phase of barbarism has been added to the English method of waging war on the Irish people. On November 24 the practice began among both apparatulary and military patrals of taking proboth constabulary and military patrols of taking prominent townspeople from their homes and carrying them as "hostages" wherever the patrols went. These hostages were made to understand that if any attack were made on their captors they would be shot out of hand. This system of hostages was put into general practice in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Roscommon. On December 19, 1920, this system of providing victims for the murder gang was regularised by the English Army chiefs in the southern counties. On that date the following proclamation was promulgated in various southern com-

"Owing to the treacherous attacks by cruel civilians on military and police convoys proceeding by road from Monday, December 20, 1920, Trish Republican Army officers or leaders in military custody will be sent as hostages with all transport moving armed forces of the Crown proceeding by road in the areas under martial law."

Hancuffed Hostages.

All the proclamations originated with Major-General Strickland, at Cork. On Saturday, December 18, the following telegram was sent by General Strickland

to the officers of all posts under his command:—
"In future a Sinn Fein prisoner is to be taken lfandcuffed in the front of each lorry which comes into or leaves their areas."

On the evening upon which this telegraphic instruction was sent out to the posts under Major-General Strickland's command, Jas. Looby and William Delaney were taken from Cashel Gaol, where they had been imprisoned for four days, and were placed one in each of the two motor lorries making up a military and constabulary patrol. The patrol traversed its district without being attacked. There was no excuse given for murdering James Looby and William Delaney. Nevertheless, as the patrol returned to barracks both young men were shot out of hand. This incident explains with sufficient clarity the real object of the new barbarism. Men who are known to be members or are suspected of being members of the Irish Republican Army are to be "removed" as at present by assassination in their homes. Men who have been arrested and are then discovered to be or are suspected of being members of the Trish Republican Army, are to be "removed" after their arrest by the means provided in

Major-General Strickland's telegram. In Ireland no Republican's life is safe from the attacks of military or constabulary assassins acting on information which is almost always false. But the lives of prisoners are now more unsafe than those of any

others.

WEDDING BELLS

McPADDEN -RODDEN.

The wedding was solemnised at the Sacred Heart Church, Reefton, on January 5, of Mr. J. F. McPadden, third son of the late Mr. and Mrs. McPadden, of Westport, and Annie, youngest daughter of Mrs. Rodden and the late John Rodden, of the Terrace, Reefton. Rev. Father Kane officiated. The bride, who was given away by her brother (Mr. J. C. Rodden), wore a pretty tailored costume and lemon-colored tulle picture hat, and carried a beautiful bouquet with lemon streamers. She was attended by Miss Nance McPadden (sister of the bridegroom), who wore saxe-blue crepe-de-Chine, with gold trimmings, and hat to match, and carried 2 pretty bouquet. After the ceremony the bridal party were entertained by the bride's mother to wedding breakfast at Lamberton's tea rooms, where the usual toasts were honored. The bride's travelling costume was nigre brown, small hat to match, and marabout fur. The newly-wedded couple left by the afternoon train en route to Dunedin and Christchurch.

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A NIGHT WITH THE P.P.A.

(By J. Robinson.)

It was a most interesting meeting-interesting in many ways. It explained things hitherto inexplicable. A glance at the audience explained how Massey managed to return to the Treasury Benches, and how horsewhipped cads are able to live without doing any work. The vast majority of the audience were of the fair sex -spinsters of uncertain age whom one would associate with crunched bonnets and prunella elastic-sides. One could not help thinking of "Miss Wardle and Alfred Jingle." The male section recalled "Little Bethel," and, as a whole, the countenances of the gathering were as full of soulful expression as a picket fence newly whitewashed. One fellow in particular interested me very much. He seemed to be one of the "head peas." When I looked at him I thought what a pity it was that Haeckel had not seen him in time and he would not have needed to resort to fakes to prove the Missing

The chairman of the meeting was very eloquent. I once heard a Yankee drummer selling a patent potatopeeler at a show. He was very eloquent, too, and sold quite a lot of peelers without letting anyone test them. The rev. chairman said he was introducing Howard. but it sounded more like an appeal for cash and a boast about the way in which the poor, despised parson had made the politician his creature. He said that Howard was the Protestant champion, but he didn't say any-

thing about horsewhips.

Then Holy Howard sidled up to the front with a sugary smile and commenced to tell us what a fine lump of country the Empire is, and how Rome and the Reds were bent on its destruction. When the Great War broke out, Pope Pius X, tried to stop it, but before he could bring his influence to bear upon Germany he was smothered in his chamber. (Chorus of telets telets tchets.) The Cardinal Secretary of State, however, was determined to carry out the late Pope's programme, but Cardinal Merry del Val admitted a German servant into the Vatican who poisoned the Cardinal-Secretary. (Tchets-tchets-tchets: very loud, and exclamations of "the wretches!") He didn't offer any evidence in support of his story, but with an audience like that evidence would be superfluous.

He spoke about the case of an escaped nun which was being heard in Australia, and darkly hinted that there would be an attempt on the part of Rome to suppress the facts. However, his hearers were to read the Sentinel, which had made up its mind to tell the whole truth of the matter, and I sincerely hope it does.

Another frightful case was that of a girl who was nameless and who had sworn a declaration before the ex-Mayor of Christchurch that she had escaped from a convent that was also nameless at a place that didn't seem to have any name, either. She swore that her letters were read by the Superiors, and that she was forced to work stoking two furnaces in the laundry. So far as the letters were concerned I could not help thinking that the nuns might have been afraid that the girls may receive letters such as Howard wrote to himself, which, according to the Commissioner of Inquiry, "were such that only a man lost to all sense of decency could concoct.'

An interjector asked the lecturer during a momentary lull "what the magistrate said to him up north,"

and was ejected forthwith.

Question time provided much amusement. Howard was asked if he was going to take action against Bishop Cleary for calling him a forger. He said he hadn't time; all his leisure was to be devoted to getting the editor of the Tablet locked up. (Loud applause and much wowser cackling.) The president of the Labor Party, in asking a question about Russia, said that the audience present was an unthinking one. spinster who sat near me chewing "Frisco-kisses" waxed wroth, and exclaimed: "The cheek of him. No wonder there's strikes when they are allowed to say things like that!" Another man asked Howard if, having read Mr. Bullitt's evidence concerning Russia, he adhered to the statements he had made that evening. Howard said he did, at which there were thunders of applause. One stout pillar of Protestantism, while clapping and stamping, and hear-hearing, turned to inquire of a neighbor, "Who is this Bullitt anyway?" About this time, if I remember rightly, the collection was taken up, and a stout man with the facial expression of a bullock, looked at me and said, "You didn't sing the National Anthem." I handed the collection box to him as it had just come my way. He handed it on to the next man, muttering something about having come out without any change.

The chairman paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Massey for his interest in the P.P.A. and asked the audience to sing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." I am not sure whether Mr. Massey or Howard was to be the 'good fellow," but there's not much difference between them. The song was interrupted by some Sinn Feiners at the back singing "God Save Ireland."

THE JOY OF BEING.

Whither my road is leading me Perhaps I do not know; But, oh, the path is fair to see, And sweet the winds that blow! In sun or storm, by day or night, If skies are lowering or bright, The highread holds so much delight I run with heart aglow.

The lanes may thorny be, and lead To steeps heart-breaking high; The forests wild with bush and weed My strength may mortify; Yet, with resolve to do and dare, I hold within my soul small care For hazards spread o'er pathways where The goals worth winning lie.

It is enough to live and plan, To joy in earth and sea; To do what things a mortal can With spirit blythe and free: To prove one's strength of soul, and will To meet and overcome the ill, And in the end to gain the thrill Of manful mastery! -John Kendrick Bangs, in Munsey's Magazine.

What is prayer for? Not to inform God, nor to move thin unwillingly to have mercy, as if, like some proud prince. He required a certain amount of recognition of His greatness as the price of His fayor but to fit our own hearts by conscious need, and true desire and dependence, to receive the gift which He is ever willing to give, but we are not always fit to receive. -Alexander Maclaren.

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DOMESTIC

(By Maureen.)

Cauliflowers Scalloped with Cheese.

Boil the cauliflower as usual, then remove the core and break the sections into small pieces. Put into a baking dish in layers with white sauce and grated Place a mixture of cheese and fine breadcrumbs on the top, and put into the oven and bake until brown

Quince Jelly.

Allow a cup of water for every large quince. Cut up fruit and boil in the water to a pulp. Strain through jelly bag. Boil the juice for half an hour, then add all sugar to every pint juice, and boil for an hour or little longer, till good color.

Baked Quinces.

Wash, core, and pare the quinces, place in an earthen casserole. Fill the centres with sugar. Add three tablespoonfuls boiling water for each quince. Cover and bake until tender. Serve with sugar and

Potato Puff Balls.

Take mashed potatoes which have been well seasoned, and beat one egg with them until well mixed; drop the potato puff mixture by the teaspoonful into a greased baking-pan, heaping up in the centre. Brush with egg yolk, and set in a hot oven a few moments until a golden brown.

Pickled Cauliflower.

Cauliflower, mace, vinegar, peppercorns. Method: Break the cauliflower into small sprigs, put them into a pan of strong salt and water, and leave them to soak all night; then boil for five to 10 minutes in salted water; drain them, and put aside to cool. Put them into pickle fars, and then boil some vinegar in a saucepan, with a few peppercorns and a piece of mace. Pour this over the cardiflower, and, when cold, cover with thick paper. The pickle will be ready in a few days.

Two ounces cornflour, 2½oz butter, 1 egg, 4oz flour, 3oz sugar, 1 tablespoonful milk, vanilla, baking powder. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, whisk the egg, a few drops of vanilla, and the milk together. Mix flour and cornflour, and add egg and flour alter-Mix flour and cornnour, and add a nately to the butter and sugar. When theroughly mixed, put in one teaspoonful baking powder very mixed, put in patty tius which have been well greased.

Stuffed Tomatoes.

Four large, firm tomatoes, 1½oz rice, ½ teaspoonful chopped onion, ½oz fat, salt and pepper. Cook the rice in salted water till tender and drain it. Peel and chop the onion finely. Plunge the tomatoes into boiling water. Remove the skins. Cut a small piece from the centre of each and scoop out the inside carefully. Mix the rice, chopped onion, tomato pulp, and fat together and season well. Fill the tomatoes with this mixture. Place on a greased baking dish, cover with greased paper, and bake in a moderate oven for about 15 minutes. Serve on a vegetable dish and, if liked, sprinkle over with chopped parsley.

Household Hints.

Parassin will soften shoes that have been hardened by water and render them as pliable as new.

A little carbonate of soda put in the water in which meat or fowls are boiled will make them tender.

Chair-bottoms that have sagged may be tightened by washing in hot water and then drying in the open

Do not pile cooked potatoes together, as they will quickly. Spread them out on a large dish. sour quickly.

Water boils when it bubbles, fat when it is still, but it is not ready for frying until a blue smoke rises from the surface. Be particular about this point.

All dishes having a combination of milk and eggs should be eaten as soon as possible after being cooked. Custards that are made in the morning should be eaten for dinner, or for luncheon.

In hanging out a jumper to dry, do not use a coat-hanger, but pass a walking-stick in at the cuff of one sleeve right through to the cuff of the other sleeve. The ugly pouches in the shoulders which remain after using a coat-hanger will thus be avoided.

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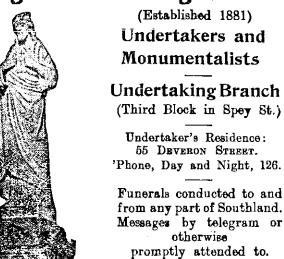
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ON THE LAND

MARKET REPORTS.

As was expected after the previous week's heavy yarding in all departments, only moderate supplies were forward at Burnside, but as butchers bought in excess of requirements on the preceding week, no increase in prices took place, except for cattle at the commencement of the sale. In fact, freezing wethers were easier owing to buyers' limits having been reduced to 3d per lb. Fat Cattle.—There were 140 yarded. At the commencement of the sale prices were from 15s to 30s a head above the previous week's rates, but as the sale progressed competition was lacking, and prices receded to the previous level. Prime heavy bullocks made up to £18 2s 6d, prime £14 to £15, medium £11 to £13, light and unfinished £8 10s to £10 10s, prime heifers made from £9 to £11 17s 6d, medium £7 to £8 10s, light and unfinished £5 10s to £6 10s. Fat Sheep.—There were 1549 varded. Freezing buvers were not operating, and competition was limited to butchers and a few farmers wanting light mutton. Prime heavy wethers made from 21s to 25s 6d, prime 18s to 20s, medium 15s to 17s 6d, light and unfinished 13s to 14s, prime heavy ewes made from 20s to 24s, prime 17s to 19s, medium 12s to 15s, light and unfinished 7s 6d to 10s. Fat Lambs.—There were 539 Butchers secured the bulk of the yarding at prices slightly in excess of freezing limits. Prime heavy lambs made from 24s to 27s 6d, medium 20s to 23s, light and unfinished 15s to 18s. Pigs.—Only a small number were offered, and competition was not very brisk. Prices for baconers and porkers were about equal to the preceding week's rates, while stores were a little cheaper.

At Addington market last week the yarding was slightly smaller. Mutton was again down, wether selling at 3d to 31d, and ewe at 3d and under. Lamb was also down about 1d per lb, averaging from $6\frac{1}{2}d$ to $6\frac{3}{4}d$. Beef was steady at the previous week's prices. Store sheep also receded substantially in value, particularly lambs. Vendors generally met the market in most sections, although a proportion of fat sheep were passed in. Fat Lambs.—3800 were penned. Freezing buyers had reduced their limits about a penny, and a a free sale eventuated at the lower rates. Extra prime lambs 30s, prime lambs 23s to 25s 9d, medium lambs 19s to 22s 6d, light and unfinished lambs 12s 3d to 18s 6d. Fat Sheep.—dragging sale, vendors towards the finish declining to accept the low values ruling. Freezers did not operate. Extra prime wethers up to 26s 10d, prime wethers 21s 9d to 25s, medium wethers 18s to 21s 6d, light and unfinished wethers 12s 11d to 17s 6d, prime ewes 18s to 21s, medium ewes 14s to 17s 6d, light and unfinished ewes 11s to 13s 9d. Fat Cattle -A satisfactory sale, considering the slumping of the mutton market. A good clearance of prime beef was effected at late rates. Extra prime steers £20 7s 6d to £21 7s 6d, prime steers £17 15s to £20, medium steers £13 15s to £17 10s, light and unfinished steers £9 12s to £12 15s, extra prime heifers to £15 5s, prime heifers £10 4s 4d to £12 10s 6d, ordinary heifers £5 15s 6d to £9 10s, prime cows £8 5s to £12 15s, medium and inferior cows £5 5s to £8. Vealers.—Runners £5 2s 6d, good vealers £2 1s 6d to £3 17s 6d, medium calves 32s 6d to 47s 6d, small calves 10s to 25s. Fat Pigs.-Porkers showed a firming in value. Choppers £5 to £7 17s 6d, light baconers £4 15s to £5 10s, heavy baconers £5 15s to £6 10s—average price per lb 7½d; heavy porkers £4 to £4 10s, light porkers £3 to £3 15s—average price per lb 10d to 10½d.

THE VALUE OF CHLORIDES.

Some work by American experimenters under greenhouse conditions show that chlorides increased the yield of dry matter and the sugar context in carrots and sugar-beets, but had a reverse effect on parsnips. With potatoes it was found that the variety of plant was more important than the type of soil in determining the effect of chlorides. Sodium chloride or common

salt applied alone altered the composition of the tubers but slightly, though it affected their quality seriously. Potassium chloride or muriate of potash proved more effective in increasing the yields of dry matter in the tubers than sulphate of potash. With different leguminous plants, salt had apparent inhibitory effects, which resulted in retarded growth, weakened leaf production, and development, delay in flowering, decrease in the number and size of root nodules, and, finally, premature death. This is corroborative of much that is already known. Salt has its place in growing mangels and in top-dressing rank rough grass lands, and it may also be used effectively if early applied to light soils in order to release potash: still, it has the reputation of being a root-killer, and the trail of the serpent legend clings to it. Except for mangels and beets, which originally were improved by cultivation from the wild plants of the seashore, salt is more of a corrective to grass lands than a dressing for tillage crops, to which it needs to be applied with care and discretion.

WHEN TO GATHER LEMONS.

The N.Z. Journal of Agriculture supplies the following information in answer to a North Island correspondent:—

Lemons should be gathered when they show the first sign of turning yellow. The fruit should be cut off with a portion of the sprig and be most carefully handled, as the slightest bruise results in a lost lemon. The fruits should be allowed to stand for a few days in the boxes they were gathered in, then packed in paper-lined boxes or tins, or on trays in single layer, taking care that none are bruised. The boxes or trays may then be stacked is blocks in such a manner as to permit a free circulation of air round each case. This is most important, as it allows any surplus moisture to escape. The trays should be examined about every month or six weeks and any decaying fruits removed. The object is to reduce the thickness of the skin and iscrease juciness.

SWEET VERNAL.

This grass in pastures is generally looked upon as a weed, and the more it spreads the nearer is the need for that pasture to be broken up and relaid (says a writer in the N.Z. Journal of Agriculture). The transition to sweet vernal is general on a great deal of second-class country in New Zealand, and one of our most important pasture problems is to so constitute a pasture on that country that the sweet-vernal transition may be avoided. The grass certainly provides a certain amount of feed in the early spring, it being one of the first grasses to start away. The feed produced, however, is distinctly unpalatable to most classes of stock in the green stage, although when cured as hay this objectionable feature is much lessened.

CONVENT OF MERCY, GREYMOUTH.

The following pupils of St. Mary's School, Greymouth, were successful in passing the public examinations held in November and January:—

Class C.—Veronica M. Carmedy, Rose Bignell (four subjects), Molly Skinner (two subjects). Class D.—Partial pass: Mary Phelan, Alice Bourke, Elizabeth Duggan; partial pass in three groups: Mary Bignell, Annie Gillooly; pass in two groups: Lucy Hallinan, Mary Hogan. Matriculation and Solicitors' General Knowledge.—Vera Ryan. Public Service Entrance.—Phyllis Rathburn (credit pass), Doreen Daly, Dora Blackmore, Frances Muir. Intermediate.—Borgia McSherry, Nellie Harrison, Lizzie Davison. Seddon Medal.—Lena Hilton (Runanga Convent). Bevilacqua Medal.—Eileen Ryan (St. Patrick's School).

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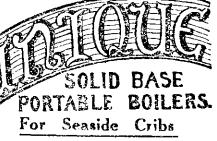
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A song I heard, I know not where, That sang in my heart all day, And when at night to rest I went, It sang my sleep quite away.

That song with magic words I learned, And made it my very own, And ever since sweet rest I've had, And peace I never had known.

A prayer 1 read, I know not when, That told itself o'er and o'er, As beads upon mind's rosary, And meant to me little more.

That prayer I sent, in sorrow's time, To God with faith in my heart; 'Twas answered, and I made it then Of my very life a part.

A word once came I know not whence, That throbbed itself through my mind, Like fevered heart beats in the veins, Seeking relief to find.

That word I took out in the world, And turned it into a deed, And ever since it has been to me An inspiration and creed.

- -H. II. A.

IN MEMORY OF A GREAT CARDINAL.

It has been proposed to erect a tablet which would be a reminder of one of the greatest of English Catholic prelates -- Cardinal Wiseman, the first head of the See of Westminster.

This project has been broached of late in view of a new development affecting a historic place which won fame owing to its connection with the life of the famous Churchman. Cardinal Wiseman's former residence at 8, York Place, Baker Street, W., London, has been incorporated with the adjoining house. It has been proposed that a tablet be put up similar to one which was placed on the former Archbishop's House in Carlisle Place, Westminster.

Though it is 55 years since Cardinal Wiseman died, the great work which he accomplished for the Church during a particularly inspiring period of her growth in England has kept his memory unusually fresh.

"A FRIEND OF MINE."

In a certain sense, there is not much in a name; again, there is a world of meaning in a single name. As you run down with the eye along the lists in a directory names flash by without leaving a trace of feeling. Here and there one may cause you to pause for a moment and reminisce on an old friend, an acquaint-

ance, an enemy.

To the normal man the mention of his mother's name brings a flood of memories, pleasant, tender, and soothing. A single insult to that name starts a sudden chain of actions that may end in the murder of one who would sneeringly refer to the mother who bore and nursed this normal man.

The name of one's country is ever cherished in the heart with other treasures; an affront to the name of the land we call our own is resented quickly and decisively. So, after all, there is something in a name.

It depends just what that name stands for. The Holy Book tells us that at the Name of Jesus every knee should bend; not merely a few believers, but every individual being in heaven, in hell, on earth, should bow in reverence. If instead of outwardly manifesting a respect that one pays to the name of mother, country, or friend, the thoughtless or malicious man insists in profaning that Sacred Symbol, what

should not be his punishment. This dastard use of a holy thing brings a shudder to a person of refinement, let alone of faith. And yet, too frequently is one obliged to listen to the diabolical profanation.

Some time ago a lawyer, a Holy Name man, was riding in an elevator. Two men were conversing. One of them interlarded his arguments with frequent profaning of the Holy Name. The lawyer touched him on the elbow and said: "Pardon me, please don't use that Name in such a way. He is a Friend of mine." It was sufficient.—Catholic Bulletin.

AUTUMN.

How warm and sweet you lay within my arms! You came when trees were blossomed pink and white. I never tired of watching for your charms; Each hour that flowered brought forth a new delight.

Then tender, sacred grew each passing year Your merry humor warmed my heart like fire; I never dreamed a lad could grow so dear;
I felt the triumph of fulfilled desire.

And now—our country called, our lives we gave: The autumn wind wails wearily of loss. They've sent me this—the picture of your grave; And you and I lie there beneath the cross. -Rosamond Livingstone McNaught, in Ave Maria.

SOME ENGLISH PLURALS.

We'll begin with box, and the plural is boxes; But the plural of ox should be oxen, not oxes. Then one fowl is a goose, but two are called geese; Yet the plural of moose should never be meese. You may find a lone mouse or, a whole nest of mice, But the plural of house is houses-not hice. If the plural of man is always called men, Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called pen? The cow is the plural may be cows or kine, But a bow, if repeated, is never called bine; And the plural of vow is vows—never vine. If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet, And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet? If one is a tooth and the whole set are teeth, Why shouldn't the plural of booth be called beeth? If the singular's this, and the plural is these, Should the plural of kiss ever be nicknamed keese? Then one may be that, and three would be those, Yet hat in the plural would never be hose, And the plural of cat is cats—never cose. We speak of a brother and also of brethren, But though we say mother we never say methren; Then the masculine pronouns are he, his, and him, But imagine the feminine she, shis, and shim! So the English, I think, you all will agree, Is the queerest language you ever did see.

HE FELT HURT.

Harvest was over, and the squire had invited his men to a feast. Knives and forks effectively banished eloquence for a time, but at length the oldest man pre-

sent stood up to propose the health of the host.

"It has fallen ter me, squire," he said, "ter perpose y'r 'ealth. Bain't much of a speaker, but yew've bin a good master ter we, an' yew've seen we put in

some good work fer yew——"

"Hear, hear!" from the squire.

The ancient one looked hurt, and scratched his

head for an inspiration.
"Here!" he snapped at last. "Yes and in the fields, too. Dang it all, squire, don't lay so much stress on the 'here' if Bill Tobbins 'as 'ad six 'elpins!"

PATIENCE REWARDED.

An absent-minded man returned home one evening, and sat down in a chair to think. He had decided to do something, and could not for the life of him remember what it was.

He sat and sat. Time passed. Still the elusive thing evaded him, but he determined that this time he would not be beaten, and that he would sit there till he remembered it.

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The clock struck eleven. It struck twelve, but even at midnight he was as determined as ever that he would not give up. One o'clock chimed.

At two o'clock he suddenly gave an exclamation

decided to go to bed early!"

GETTING CHEAPER.

The member of Parliament for Hoaksham seemed disturbed in mind.

"Perkins," he said, to his private secretary, "have I done anything lately to make myself unpopular?' "I think not, sir."

"You have not received any letters of complaint, nor been interviewed by any discontents during the last month or so?"

"Certainly not, sir. I should have told you at

once."
"You have not noticed any antagonistic tendency in the leading articles of the local press?' "No, sir. Why do you ask?"

"Well, Perkins, I am fairly certain there is an undercurrent of unfriendly influence at work in the constituency. You know, of course, that a brand of fourpenny cigars was named after me?"

'Yes, sir."

"Quite so. Well, they are now selling them at five for a shilling."

RIGHT-ABOUT TURN.

A popular rector tells a good story against himself.

Going up the steps of his church to take service. he was accosted by a stately old dame in difficulties with her breathing.
"Pardon me," she said, "but would you do me the

favor of assisting me up the steps?"
"Certainly, madam," assented the rector, giving

They reached the door, when the old woman, pausing for a moment's rest, said: "Pardon me once more, but do you happen to know who is preaching this morn-"The rector, madam," replied the cleric.

"Oh!" she said. "Then might I beg you to do me yet another favor?"
"Certainly," replied the rector once more. "What

else can I do for you?"
"Would you," said the old woman, "be so good as to assist me down the steps again?"

SMILE RAISERS.

It is said that laughter will cure indigestion; but the trouble is the man who has it doesn't feel like laughing.

"Try one of these cigars, old man. They're the best things out."
"How are they when they're lighted?"

Hubby (reading the paper): "What asses some men will make of themselves.

Wife: "How, dear? What have you done this time?"

Doris rushed to her mother one day in a most excited manner.

"Oh, mother, we've been playing postman, and we gave every lady on our block a letter.

But, dear, where did you get the letters?"

"Why, we found them in your trunk in the garret all tied up with pink ribbon."

PILES

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SCIENCE SIFTINGS

(By "VOLT.")

Pencil Points.

A "lead" pencil is not made of lead at all, but graphite with several other ingredients. Pure graphite alone was once used, but it was found to be too expensive, and so a soft gutless clay was added.

When the ingredients are mixed in the required fashion, they are squeezed through a strainer, and the long thin rods are produced. When these are dry they are placed on a grooved board and then smeared with glue. Another grooved board is clapped on top of it and the two are pressed together. They are then planed off until the pencils are rounded out.

In Praise of Walking,

The ideal form of exercise is walking. One of its greatest advantages is its almost universal availability. Then, too, unlike many gymnasium forms, it does not develop one set of muscles and neglect others. into greater or lesser degree of action most of the organs of body and mind, and is less liable to result in serious exhaustion than any other exercise. Professional walkers are long-lived, and are good insurance risks, but professional athletes are shunned by life insurance companies because too many of them die early of enlarged hearts or hardened arterics. When a man walks for exercise, he generally does so out of doors, and his whole physique participates in the effort. The blood absorbs the resulting carbon dioxide, and races to the lungs to discharge it and receive increased quantities of oxygen. The heart responds with stronger impulses, and sends new nutriment to the remotest tissues to The heat centres respond to the repair their loss. stimulus, the cutaneous capillaries expand, and sweat glands eliminate more freely the retained impurities. The attention of eye and ear is required to direct his progress; and interest in his environment is awakened, so that he forgets that exercise is his object, and enjoys what Stevenson calls "the wonderful pageant of consciousness.

Making Violins Talk.

Experiments made by two young Danish engineers promise to revolutionise wireless telegraphy and telephone (says London Tit-Bits).

They have discovered a new force, resembling electro-magnetism, by means of which it will be possible to increase the capacity of a wireless station to receive

or dispatch messages.

The two inventors picked up wireless messages from different European stations, and by a specially constructed apparatus were able to take them down at the rate of six hundred words a minute. Mechanical recording of wireless messages has been attempted already in France and Germany, but the highest rate has been one hundred and twenty words a minute.

The force by which this is made possible is developed by sending an electric current through certain substances-for instance, lithographic stone (a slaty

limestone).

During an experiment one of the inventors went to a house connected with the demonstration-room by wire and played on a violin. This was distinctly heard by the gathering in the demonstration-room. In fact the sound was magnified so much that listening became almost unbearable. The inventor then talked into his violin, and another violin in the demonstrationroom repeated his words.

Foolish economy—shutting the Catholic paper out of the home to keep down expenses.

THE MOST OBSTINATE

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