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# T + A B L E T

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

DUNEDIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1907

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\*  
No. 4

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# Friends at Court

## GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- January 27, Sunday.—Septuagesima Sunday.
- „ 28, Monday.—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
- „ 29, Tuesday.—Commemoration of the Prayer of Our Blessed Lord in the Garden of Gethsemane.
- „ 30, Wednesday.—St. Felix IV., Pope and Confessor.
- „ 31, Thursday.—St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor.
- February 1, Friday.—St. Brigid, Patroness of Ireland.
- „ 2, Saturday.—Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

### St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor.

This saint was a native of France. He founded the Order of Our Lady of Mercy for the ransom of Christians enslaved by the Moors, and to this project he devoted the considerable property which he had inherited from his father. He died on Christmas Day, 1256, in the 67th year of his age.

### St. Brigid, Virgin.

St. Brigid, whose name is frequently, though incorrectly, spelled Bridget, is the patron saint of Ireland. She was born in 453, and according to an ancient Irish account of her life, was born at Fochart (now Faugher). Her father's name was Dubhtach. She was foundress and abbess of several convents, the most celebrated of which was that of Kildare ('The Church of the Oak'), which was erected in the year 490. She died in 523.

### The Purification.

This is a festival observed in the Catholic Church in commemoration of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, according to the Jewish ceremonial, forty days after the birth of Christ. It is also called 'Candlemas' (that is 'Candle Mass') on account of the blessing of wax tapers, which are carried burning by those who form the procession which takes place afterwards. The symbolical meaning attributed to this ceremony is that the faithful should, with the holy Simeon, recognise in the Infant Jesus the salvation which the Lord had prepared before the face of the people—'A light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of the people of Israel' (Luke ii. 31-32) and be admonished by the burning tapers which they are carrying in their hands, that their faith must be fed and augmented by the exercise of good works, through which they are to become a light to shine before men (Matt. v. 14-16).

## GRAINS OF GOLD.

### CHRISTUS CONSOLATOR.

To Thee I come, O loving Heart,  
When griefs and fears oppress me!  
Show me, O Love, how sweet Thou art,  
Then comfort, solace, bless me!

I have no words wherewith to speak,  
But only these: Thou knowest!  
Yet most of all when I am weak,  
Thy grace to me Thou showest.

With peace that none can understand  
My spirit Thou enduest,  
And countless mercies from Thy Hand  
With ev'ry day renewest.

Shed, Lord, Thy light about my way.  
When evening shadows lengthen;  
And till the dawn of endless day,  
In love Thy servant strengthen.

I have, on earth, but Thee alone;  
In heaven, none beside Thee;  
Safe to Thyself, O Love, mine Own,  
Through light, through darkness guide me!

—Ave Maria.

The shy bird, happiness, vainly pursued by such a frantic throng of men and women, flies from the self-seeking and makes its home with the self-forgetful; and Love, upon whom it waits and with whom it bears immortal companionship, sits content and smiling by the hearth of those who serve for what they can give, not for what they can get.

# The Storyteller

## MR. PUFFER'S FIRST WIFE

(Concluded from last week.)

'You know, I kind o' liked that little humbug. From all she told me she'd had a hard life, and mebbe it was her needcessity that driv' her into the nec-jum bus'ness, but the Lord don't put no one under the needcessity o' doin' wrong to earn a livin', and I think it is wrong to humbug even them that is willin' to pay for the priv'lege o' bein' humbugged. She didn't do any rushin' business, but some one come ev'ry day to have their fortunes told or to have her go into a trance. 'Trance! The little trollop never done a thing but just throw back her head and shut her eyes and gasp a little and kind o' stiffen. It was plumb silly. Ain't it astonishin' how easy some folks is humbugged?'

'It certainly is, Mrs. Puffer.'

'Well, now, do you know that Puffer was among 'em? He was allus dabblin' in what folks call the "occult," and he was firm in the belief that there was something in all sorts o' nonsensical things that I know are tomfoolery. But he's a man you can't argify with. Set? Don't talk! Let that man once get a thing in his head, and there it sticks like a barnacle to the bottom of a ship. When a woman's lived seventeen years as his lawful wedded wife she gits familiar enough with his ways to know that there are times when silence is golden, sure enough.'

'I tell you if us women would only keep our tongues still at certain times there'd be fewer squalls on the sea o' matrimony and we'd gain more vict'ries. I've won many a vict'ry simply by keepin' my mouth shet. It's a turrible strain on the temper, but it pays in the end. I knew too well what Puffer's views about seeyances and such nonsense was, to say anything when I see him gittin' interested in Madam Antonia's performances. You know when a body gits far enough along in the'r belief in this occult bis'ness they kin believe just anything, and Puffer was that fer along. It was as plain as the nose on my face that Madame Antonia was humbuggin' folks; but it would have been no use to tell Puffer that. He thought she was wonderful, and I thought I'd let him think so, if it done him any good. Wa'n't that the best way?'

'I dare say it was.'

'It saves a lot o' wranglin' and kep' peace in the family. I tell you, but you have to bear and forbear if you want to escape trouble in the married relation! And I forbore when it come to havin' words with Puffer about his occult nonsense. Well, one day Madam Antonia was in my rooms chatterin' like a magpie, and all of a sudden she says:

'You're Mr. Puffer's second wife, ain't you?'

'How do you know that?' ast I.

'Oh, Runnin' Water, my Injun control, told me,' says she.

'"Runnin' siddlesticks!" says I. "Na dirty-old Injun that never had anything to do with water of any kind ever told you that. Did your 'control' happen to tell you that Puffer was my second husband?'

'"La, yes!" says she, and after a lot more nonsense along that line she finally owned up that Puffer had been to her, wantin' to have his first wife called up for him to talk with. Well, some women would of got mad, but I didn't. I do think it's just as well to let the dead and the beautiful rest when it comes to callin' up dead wives and husbands and you are married ag'in. It's kind o' awkward, to say the least of it, and I'd no wish to call up Joel Peters, my first, when Hiram Puffer was in his shoes. Don't you see how it mightn't be pleasant?'

'That puts me in mind of a story I've heard of a man who was just as hasty and mean as he could be to his wife all their married days, and when she died he got repentant—as these kind will, you know—so he goes to a nec-jum and gits her to call his wife up. Then he says to her, says he: "Are you happy, dear?" And she says she is ever and ever so happy. Then he says: "Are you happier than when you married me?" and she says: "Oh, much happier!" Then he says: "Where are you?" and she kind o' jarred him by sayin': "I'm in purgatory." I reckon that fetched the interview to a sudden end.'

'But Puffer didn't seem to feel that way about callin' up Jane Lamson, her that had been his first. I was purty sure in my own mind that I knew just what he wanted to talk to her about. For years

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an' years he has believed that he was one o' the heirs to a great estate in England worth millions and millions. It's the great Robison estate, and his mother was a Robison. He's had letters from lawyers who was sure they could establish his claim, and I reckon he has spent a good hundred dollars altogether, and the more he spends the surer he is that he's got millions in his grasp. I made up my mind years ago that it was all a piece o' humbuggery. That "estate in England" way o' flectin' money out o' greenhorns is old as the hills an' only adde-pated folks are ready to jump at a bait o' that sort. I was sure that Puffer wanted to consult his first about that estate. He'd been talkin' a lot about it of late, and had even hinted that he might take the savin's of fifteen years and go to England hisself to look after his interests and perfect his rights hisself. He was just as sure that estate was there as he was livin'. So I says to Madam Antonia:

"Did you call up Puffer's first for him?"

"No; but I mean to," says she.

"Now, she was owin' me a good-sized wash bill and a couple o' dollars for pie and doughnuts, and her bus'ness had been bad of late, and I knowed she was behind in her rent and would soon be movin' on. So I says right out to her:

"Look here, Madam Antonia—although you know perfectly well that ain't your name—I reckon you and me understands each other very well by this time. You know that I know that your wonderful powers are all bosh, so you won't hurt your reppytation with me none by fallin' in with what I mean to propose, for you ain't got no reppytation to lose along that line. I want you to go ahead and give Puffer his private settin' in your cabinet, only I want it to be me instid o' you in the cabinet."

"Oh, my!" says she.

"It's what I want," says I. "You an' Runnin' Water and Little Evy and Whisperin' Wind and Queen Catherine and all the others that's been in the cabinet of late kin just keep out for once and let me have a chance. I give you my word that I'll never breathe a word of it to anyone while you are here, and I'll call my account a'gin' you square."

"You wouldn't give me away to Mr. Puffer, would you?" says she.

"Well, the upshot of it all was that she agreed to it all. Puffer was to have his settin' with her that very night at eight o'clock. Now I reckon it would have tickled you to of seen me at eight o'clock that night settin' in that cabinet in one o' them long, loose, flowin' white robes I'd washed and done up with my own hands. I was there when Puffer came into the room. A minute or two later Madam Antonia put out all the lights but just a candle in a fer corner, and it shed a dim, ghostly light. Then the madam pertended to go into the cabinet, but all she done was to squat down back o' the curtains behind it. Puffer had had his orders to take his place in front o' the cabinet, and when the little curtain in front of the opening, which was about ten inches square, was pushed back it would be a sign that his first wife was in there and ready to have a little confab with him. Ever hear anything so silly in all the days of your life?"

"I never did."

"Nor I. After a minute or two I pushed back the curtain, and there I was with my face whitened with flour and a long white veil wrapped around my head something like a turban and fallin' around my shoulders. I set on a high stool well back from the front and the least mite o' light shone in. The minute Puffer put his face up to the openin' in the cabinet I says in a ghostly whisper that I'd been practisin' on all day:

"Hiram Puffer, my husband!"

"Are you my wife?" ast he.

"Well I come mighty near sayin': "You bet I am!" but I thought it wouldn't sound very spiritooal so I just says: "I am," and I had to clap my hand over my mouth to keep from gigglin'. Then I says:

"I am your wife. I am always near you, Hiram. I watch over you every day."

"You know, of course, that I—that I—am married again?" says he.

"I do, Hiram, and you have a good wife, a good, good wife. You know that, don't you, Hiram?"

"Yes," says he, "she's all right; but I dunno as it would do to tell her so."

"No," says I, "it wouldn't. And she don't tell you how much she reely thinks of you. But, Hiram, you will do well to take her advice in most things. The fact is, Hiram, she is a good deal smarter than

you are. We see things in the speerit world plainer than you earthly mortals see 'em, and since I have become a speerit I know far more than you, Hiram."

"Well, if I didn't hear that little mischief squatted down behind the curtain giggie at this, and what does she do but reach into the cabinet under the curtains and pinch my ankle. I give her a little kick and proceeded on:

"Hiram," says I, "you done well when you married the Widdler Peters. You done better than she did; but you can make yourself worthy of her if you try. I thought you might like to know that I approve of your second marriage. Your wife is a very un-us'al woman."

"I know it," says he; "but what I want to talk to you about is a bus'ness matter. Can you tell me if I am ever likely to get anything from the Robison estates in England?"

"Not a red cent!" says I in a real harsh whisper. "One thing I have come from the speerit world for is to tell you not to spend another cent on that thing. You are being tricked. There ain't no Robison estate in England. It is all a humbug. Don't you ever forget that I have said so."

"Well, he gave a kind of a little groan, and says: "You sure, Jane?"

"Kin a spirit lie?" says I reproachfully. "If you take my advice, Hiram, you will give most of your wages to your wife for her to put in the savin's bank with her own savin's. She's a longer head than you when it comes to money affairs. The Robison estate is a fake, Hiram. I'll go back to where I belong a great deal happier if you will promise me never, never to waste another cent on it, Hiram. Promise me, Birdie."

"You see when Puffer was courtin' me, he told me that his first wife used to call him "Birdie," and me callin' him that in the cabinet done a lot toward makin' firm his faith that I was her speerit. Then he says:

"I want to make sure that you are reely and truly a speerit, and I will believe it and be guided by your advice if you will answer a few questions to prove your identity to me. How old am I?"

"Sixty-three the third day o' next March."

"What is my present wife's full name?"

"Susan Adaline, and you were married to her on the fifth day of May, and she will be sixty years old the tenth of June."

"Wonderful!" says he. "There can't no one make me believe that there's no such thing as speerits after this."

"Now, Birdie," says I, "if you will go and set down in that chair on the other side o' the room I will materi'lize in full for you."

"He went and set down and I stepped out o' the door in the back o' the cabinet and walked across the floor with a kind of a wavin', dancin' motion, with my arms over my head and my white draperies floatin' out behind me in the dim light. I kind o' heetered and floated along until I come to a door leadin' into a dark passage-way, and I slipped into it and from there into my own rooms. Madam Antonia she slipped into the cabinet the minute I slipped out of it and turned the gas on strong and said to Puffer:

"You see I am still here and your wife has gone."

"When Puffer came into our rooms a quarter of an hour later I was puttin' a mixin' o' bread to rise, and I says: "Where you been?"

"Been to one o' the most convincin' materi'lizations I ever went to in my life," says he boldly, "I don't mind tellin' you, Susan, that I've been talkin' to my wife. I know you won't b'lieve it; but it's a fact, and she has told me things that makes me willin' to own up to you that you were right in thinkin' that that estate in England is a fake."

"That so?" says I, cool as a cucumber. "I'm glad of it, Hiram."

"And the next Saturday night if that man didn't hand me over a two-dollar bill and say: "I reckon you might as well put that to your account in savin's-bank, Susan."

"He never fooled away another dollar on the estate in England projec' after that, and there's above two hundred dollars in the savin's-bank to his credit—but it's in my name. As for Madam Antonia, she lit out between two days a few days later, and I never saw the poor little critter no more. And Puffer don't know to this day how lit'rally he talked to his wife that night in the madam's cabinet.—

"New York Tribune."

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## A DOUBLE HOLD-UP

Down the path toward the barn trudged Uncle Hewitt, his lantern casting splashes of light out into the darkness of that hour which comes just before daybreak.

The wagon had been loaded with produce the night before, so that when he had harnessed old Bets he would be ready to start on his drive of twenty miles to the city. He was congratulating himself upon his early start when the kitchen door opened with a creak, and Aunt Mandy called in cautious tones: 'Hewitt, O Hewitt, you'll be careful on the way home, won't you?'

'Yes, I'll be careful!' he called back cheerily.

'And don't forget to put your money in the sack and pin it inside your vest with that safety pin I gave you.'

'I won't forget,' he answered, still walking on.

The kitchen door closed, then opened quickly with a decided squeak, and Aunt Mandy called, in an exaggerated stage whisper, 'Hewitt, O Hewitt!' and the whisper reached him down the length of the yard. 'What do you want?' he asked, a trifle crossly, for he did not like to be detained.

'Are you sure you've got the pistol?'

'Yes, I'm just as sure of it as I've been every time I've started to the city for the last fifteen years, and just as sure I won't have any use for it, and I'll say right now that this is the last time I ever intend to carry the old thing along.'

He shut the yard gate with a bang that put a stop to all further warnings from the kitchen door.

Out upon the road he started old Bets at a brisk trot, meaning to cover a good part of the drive before the sun came up.

His lantern cast shadows upon each side of the familiar road, making it look strange and ghostly.

'Tain't much wonder Mandy worries and feels uneasy about me,' he mused. 'As many trips as I make before day and after night, it does seem a bit risky, and always coming home with money, too; but as for that highwayman of hers that she's always conjuring up, that's too ridiculous for any use. I guess the day's past for highwaymen in this civilised country, leastways round about here,' and he chuckled as he thought of the many times he had listened to his wife's admonition from the crack of the kitchen door.

The sun rose upon a glorious autumn morning, and Uncle Hewitt jogged along into the city in time for early market. The load of produce sold unusually well, and by a little after noon Uncle Hewitt was ready for the return trip.

After he had passed the city limits, he stopped old Bets by the roadside, and put the proceeds of his sales into the little bag, stitched by Aunt Mandy's careful fingers for this purpose. He pinned the bag inside his vest with a safety pin, and then started again on the homeward trip.

When about half-way home he saw in the road just ahead of him a dapper young man, who walked with a slight limp. As Uncle Hewitt drew up even with him, the stranger looked up and asked, with a pleasant smile, 'Could you give a fellow a lift for a few miles?'

'Well, now, I reckon I can, if you think that riding behind old Bets will be any quicker way of getting over the road than walking,' Uncle Hewitt responded.

'It may not be any quicker, but it will certainly be easier for one who is slightly crippled, and I'm sure I am very grateful to you.'

'This ain't a stylish rig,' Uncle Hewitt said, as he moved over to make room on the seat for his passenger. 'It's just my market wagon, but it's a good one, and has hauled many a paying load for me.'

The young man proved a good listener, and as Uncle Hewitt liked nothing better than a good listener, he waxed eloquent in his descriptions of the market business and the management of a paying truck farm.

The young man asked such very intelligent questions at such opportune times that Uncle Hewitt's heart warmed towards him, and he was soon telling him with the utmost freedom of his successes of the day, of the early selling out, and of the round sum the produce had brought him.

The talk continued on various lines of farm work, until in the midst of a dissertation on the value of rotten wood used as a fertilizer to start sweet potato beds properly, Uncle Hewitt was interrupted by the young man exclaiming, 'Oh, what is that over there, just beyond that big tree? Look quick!'

Uncle Hewitt looked, but saw nothing unusual. When he turned again towards his companion he saw something very unusual—the muzzle of a shining revolver confronting him!

The young man was smiling, and said pleasantly, 'I was out looking for game, and I am very lucky in finding you on one of your most successful days. No, you needn't make any disturbance. I happen to know that the country is not thickly settled just here, and you cannot obtain help. Just hand me the proceeds for to-day, please, and you may keep your watch and other valuables.'

Uncle Hewitt started to open his mouth, but the look in the young man's eyes and a little click near his own eyes caused him to open his vest instead, and hand over the little bag containing the precious funds.

The young man bowed politely; then, as he climbed from the wagon, he said, 'I wish to thank you for your kindness, and in return let me give you a bit of advice. Don't make it a custom to take in strange passengers and give them your confidence. Good-by, Mr. Hayseed!'

And he started back toward the city with no sign of a limp.

That appellation of 'Mr. Hayseed' was the last straw added to Uncle Hewitt's blazing temper. It was bad enough to lose so much of one's hard earnings, but to be ridiculed afterwards was intolerable. He allowed old Bets to plod on, but he reached down, and, groping under the seat, brought out the old horse pistol, and slipping out over the tail board of the wagon, he started in pursuit of his former passenger. The rattle of the wagon and the thud of old Bets' feet drowned the sound of his approach as he agained on the fellow. He came up behind him and shouted suddenly:

(To be concluded next week.)

## The Lights of Olden Times

The sconce and the lantern were in general use throughout the Middle Ages, says 'Gas Logic.' The sconce was a light, conveyed and guarded from the wind, lifted down by the handle, and distinct from the lantern, serving somewhat the same purpose, but hung by a chain.

Lanterns in the thirteenth century were made of gold, silver, copper, or iron, according to the means of the owner. The light in the latter was shielded from the wind by thin sheets of horn. Lantern making was an important industry in Paris.

Noblemen and rich merchants took to having luxurious little travelling equipments made for them, and among these were travelling candlesticks and wash basins in fine enamelled work, the secret of which is now lost.

The custom of having servants carry flambeaux at festivals also became general about this time, and a strange and tragic incident is connected with this fashion. At a ball given by Charles VI. the torches carried by some careless servants came too near the heads of certain persons dressed as savages and set them on fire. The unfortunate guests were burned to death, and the King, at the sight, lost his reason, a madness which had a serious effect on the history of France.

Magic lanterns were invented at the time of King Francis I. A device on a somewhat similar plan was used as a sign before shop doors to attract custom.

Lamps fell into disfavor at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and were only used by the poor and in passages and stables where the smoke could evaporate and a great deal of light was needed. Candles then reached their perfection, and candlesticks their most exquisite form. A candlestick of crystal given by Louis XIV. to La Valliere is still in existence, and it was at this time, also, that the crystal pendants came into fashion.

Street illumination was not seriously attempted in Paris until the middle of the seventeenth century. In the first years of that notable century the streets of Paris were dark. The rich were escorted by lackeys bearing torches, the middle-class folks picked their way lantern in hand, while the poor slid along, feeling their way by the walls. In his edict of September, 1667, the King provided that candles inclosed in a cage of glass should be hung by cords at the height of the first story of the house, three lanterns for every street, one at each end and one in the middle. At the sound of a bell, struck by a watchman, they were lighted.

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## Current Topics

### That Endless Chain Prayer

The pagan Romans of old had a saying to the effect that even the gods strive in vain against the jolt-head and the fool. One would have thought that the fulminations of the Church—re-echoed from time to time in the pulpit and in the columns of this paper—would have sufficed to put an end here to the piece of arrant folly that goes by the name of the 'endless chain prayer'. Yet we have before us a copy of this wretched parody on prayer, dated January 16, written in a dainty feminine hand, and adorned with the following silly story:—

This prayer was sent by Bishop Lawrence, recommending it to be sent and written to nine persons. One person who paid no heed to it met with an accident. He who will re-write this prayer for nine days, commencing the day it is received, and send one each day to nine persons, will on or after the ninth day experience some great joy. At the Holy Feast in Jerusalem it was said that he who will write this passage will be delivered from every calamity. Do not break the chain'.

The devil tries to taint every pious practice, even that of prayer, with base notions. Instructed Catholics do not need to have the fantastical absurdity of the above-quoted story pointed out to them. They will promptly consign the 'endless chain prayer' to the fire or the dust-bin. As for the others, there are some to whom press and pulpit will alike appeal in vain, and who (in Thackeray's words) can no more see the folly of the 'chain' than they can see their own ears. The strait waistcoat seems to be about the only argument left against this peculiar and persistent phase of un-binged intellect.

### Pluto Politicians

The party that has been inoculating Victorian politics with the virus of sectarian passion believe—or rather pretend to believe—that the age of miracles is not dead. The black-coated, white-chokered leaders apparently hold that any ruse, however unworthy, is permissible in love, politics, or war. Hence they devised the story of the impending domination of four-fifths of the population of Victoria by the remaining fifth, and they asked their dupes to believe that a movement to effect this has been for long years in operation—carried on by the poorer fifth, without organisation, without literature, without meetings, without officers, without records! A first-class miracle, in good sooth! We are aware of the serene depths of gobe-mouche which the mental plummet of the smaller clerical canaille can sound. But we cannot think so meanly of the collective intelligence of the real leaders of political sectarianism in Victoria as to suppose that they personally believe in the objective terrors of the bugbear which they have tricked out to scare the more ignorant class of Protestant electors. Children, savages, and simple-minded folk generally have a dread of masks that are made (after the fashion of those of the Pacific Islanders) sufficiently grotesque and terrible looking. Even in these enlightened countries, the schoolmaster has by no means succeeded in expelling all the ignorance. There always remains a substratum of free and independent electors who are in statu pupillari—in a state of political infancy, and peculiarly susceptible to the terrors of Mask and Effigy, of horsehair-and-paint, of hollowed-turnip-and-tallow-candle. And has not conscious political cunning in every age sought to snatch a passing advantage—after the fashion of Pluto in the 'Infernal Marriage'—by putting the majority in awe of the supremacy of the minority? 'Trust me', said Pluto, 'I am a profound politician'.

The 'Church Commonwealth' (an Australian Anglican organ) administers the following editorial sailing to the 'profound politicians', lay and clerical, who in

the recent Federal campaign called in as their ally the red devil of sectarian bitterness and strife: 'The Federal elections are over, and we are enjoying comparative peace after the storm. We have little to be proud of in the recent elections. The trail of the serpent was over them. Everywhere the narrow sectarian issue was raised. Mr. George Reid appealed to all Christians as such to support him in New South Wales, and Dr. Dill Macky seconded his call. By "Christian" these two gentlemen meant evidently "Non-Romans." The result of their appeal was the loss of four seats to Mr. Reid. In Victoria the (Anglican) Archbishop of Melbourne astonished everyone by issuing on the eve of Christmas what appeared to be an appeal for a strong Protestant Electors' Committee to run candidates for the forthcoming State elections. His Grace's venture into the sea of politics has naturally produced much vigorous comment. We can only express our deep regret that he should have deemed it necessary to take such a step. It is fraught with utmost mischief for the peace and happiness of Victoria.'

'Bigotry', said O'Connell on a memorable occasion, 'has no head and cannot think, no heart and cannot feel. When she moves it is in wrath, when she pauses it is amidst ruin; her prayers are curses, her God is a demon, her Communion is death'. Yet this is the thing that the Political Parson has injected into the public life of Victoria, in order to turn Catholics into a race of helots in the land which they have done so much to build up. What would happen if some malevolent enemy were to introduce rabies or rinderpest or cholera morbus into the Australian Commonwealth? The long arm of the law would grope through the land till it found him, dragged him before the tribunal of justice, and placed him, like Judas, 'in locum suum'. But viler and more ruinous by far are the criminals who scatter the germs of sectarian hate and religious strife among a peaceful people. This class of traitors to their country's highest interests are not, unfortunately, amenable to the jurisdiction of judge or public prosecutor. The sword of the law no more touches them than did Aeneas's blade wound the impalpable ghosts that fitted around him. Yet the track of ruin and desolation that they leave is wider and longer than that of the northern or the African or the Eastern pest, for its malign influence may extend (as in Ulster) from age to age. And the end of it no man can foresee. The sodden 'drunk' and the village bully are seized and held in the grip of the law and shaken till their eye-teeth fall. The bigger criminals in broadcloth and gaiters, and the raucous politicians whose tools they are, have no public accuser, no judge and jury, to do justice upon them except the power which a healthy public opinion may create. Victoria and New South Wales now stand in urgent need of a public opinion that shall save them from the devastating curse of a worse than Mahomedan rage that lies so heavily upon the Irish Ulster and upon its offshoot, the Canadian Ulster of Ontario.

### The Reformation and Education

'It should not be forgotten', said the Anglican Primate (Dr. Nevill) at last week's General Synod in Dunedin, 'that the principle of State education is quite modern, and is, so to speak, not native to the soil of an old country like England. Educational institutions were both founded and managed by the Church and that from the highest to the lowest grades. This is well known as regards the universities and grammar schools, but it is not so well known that till recently the keeper even of a dame school in a village was licensed to her work by the bishop of the diocese, and this because all knowledge was regarded as sacred and looking back to God. The destruction of the monasteries had also been the removal of the teaching institutions which had sufficed for the simple instruction of

the poorer people. Then began the increase of the population, consequent upon the cessation of devastating wars, and the upgrowth of industries, but not only was there no systematic effort on behalf of education, but on the contrary there was a strong prejudice against it. The Cromwellian preachers had spread throughout the country the gross idea that piety flourished most where ignorance was deepest, and that "the Spirit" could hardly co-exist with any degree of learning. As usual, ignorance and vice went hand in hand, and there is probably no period in the history of England in which licentiousness was so open and so general. Many private letters and records of public utterances are still in existence to prove this. I am aware that it is usual to charge all this to the wickedness of the Court of Charles II., but the truer account is that the horrible wickedness of that Court was rendered possible by the prevalent tone and conduct of the people. The State made no effort to educate the people, though it did put forth an enactment against 'Prophaneness and Debauchery.' The Church was only just beginning towards the end of the seventeenth century to recover from an almost total overthrow, which sent such men as Bishop Ken and Jeremy Taylor to seek out an existence as private tutors.

At the outbreak of the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century, art and literature were advancing with long and eager strides. The Renaissance, the invention of printing, the manufacture of paper, the rolling back of the Turkish power, and the discovery of America had given a notable impulse to intellectual and commercial progress. One of the first results of the Reformation was the suppression and confiscation of the monasteries, which were the common-schools of the middle ages. 'To the universities,' as Froude admits, 'the Reformation brought desolation'. 'Missals', says the same writer ('History of England', vol. v., ch. v.) 'were chopped in pieces with hatchets, college libraries plundered and burned. The divinity schools were planted with cabbages, and the Oxford laundresses dried clothes in the school of art'. During the reign of Edward VI., says the noted non-Catholic historian Green ('History of the English People', book vi, ch. i, p. 367) 'divinity ceased to be taught in the universities; students had fallen off in numbers; libraries were scattered and burned; and the intellectual impulse had died away'. Classical learning, says the same non-Catholic writer ('England of Shakespeare', book vi, ch. vii) 'all but perished at the universities in the storm of the Reformation, nor did it revive here till the close of Elizabeth's reign'.

In his 'Short Studies' (vol. i, p. 48), Froude says: 'A greater man than either Macaulay or Buckle—the German poet Goethe—says of Luther that he threw back the intellectual progress of mankind for centuries'. The Cromwellian preachers were not the only ones who decried learning. So did the Puritans generally. So, too, did those industrious library-burners, the Anabaptists; while Calvinism warred against poetry as the work of the devil, and all the Reformation period began with a crusade against art. The literature of the time was (says Desmond) mostly of the controversial order; 'and this, not scholarly or valuable, but fashioned after the pattern set by Luther—rough, violent, disputatious, bad-tempered. . . For nearly fifty years (1520-70) England produced no literature of notable value, and in Germany the sterility and blight in letters lasted for two hundred years after Luther. Not until the time of Leibnitz did Germany begin to repossess a literature.' The printing of books was regulated by a vexatious and restrictive penal code of unexampled severity. In what are called by injudicious panegyrists 'the spacious days of Good Queen Bess,' the press was muzzled in the manner described hereunder by the great Anglican historian Strype: 'In

1559; by the Queen's injunction, no one might print any book or paper whatever, unless the same was licensed by the royal council or by the ordinary. By a decree of the Star Chamber no one was to print under the penalty of a year's imprisonment, except in London and in either of the two universities. No one was to print any book, matter, or thing whatever, until it shall have been seen and allowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London; and every one selling books printed contrary to this regulation is to suffer three months' imprisonment.'

The Anglican Primate cannot be accused of overstating the 'strong prejudice against learning' that marked the Reformation period.

## CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE

### VITAL POINTS IN LATER HISTORY

The dream of the politicians who have guided the destinies of France for well nigh thirty years has (says a writer in the 'Irish Theological Quarterly') been at length realized. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican have been broken, and the President of the Third Republic has appended his signature to the Bill of Separation. Immediate separation was too dangerous on account of the power of the Church; and hence the leading politicians of France have devoted themselves to the work of preparing the country for such momentous changes. (2) All the machinery of a powerful government was set to work to restrict the liberties of the Church, and to confine her field of influence. Laws against the Religious Associations and against the Catholic Schools were cleverly devised, and rigorously executed; all opposition to such measures was held up as opposition and disloyalty to republican principles; the Clergy, the Bishop, even the Pope himself, were declared to be the allies and supporters of the sworn enemies of the State, enemies who, unless they were speedily overpowered, would themselves soon overpower the Republics of France. In this way men's minds were embittered against the Church, and many, by no means hostile to the Catholic religion, began to believe that in the policy of Separation lay the hope of internal peace and stability for the State.

Since 1899, when M. Waldeck Rousseau introduced his Bill on the Religious Associations, but more especially since the advent of M. Combes (June, 1902), the policy of the Church and the Holy See has been the subject of constant misrepresentation. M. W. Rousseau has indeed preserved, even in the turmoil of political life, something of the old-time French politeness, and always spoke as a man who felt the responsibilities of office; but his successor, casting away moderation and courtesy in his dealings with the Vatican, because he feared no mobilisation of Vatican troops, was, from the first day, as rudely and irreconcilably offensive in his private communications, as in his harangues at the tribune, or through the country. He had resolved upon a quarrel, and he wished to force Rome to take the initiative, but his hopes in this respect were doomed to disappointment. His overbearing, and, not seldom, menacing demands were answered with studied courtesy and politeness; his public ultimatums, given oftentimes at the very crisis of some delicate negotiation, and his mistatements were either entirely unnoticed, or answered by a bare official denial in 'L'Osservatore Romano.' It was only when the heat of the contest had passed, and when the Separation Law had been decreed, that Rome resolved to publish the documents and submit the blame for the rupture between France and the Vatican to the judgment of history. We think that few, even Frenchmen, who read this volume, and contrast the dignified attitude of the Vatican with the howling, offensive tone of M. Combes, will not regret that the regulation of questions so momentous should have fallen to such an unsuitable minister as the then President of the Council.

(1) *La Separation de l'Eglise et de l'Etat en France.* Rome: Typographie Vaticane, 1905.

(2) *L'ide Report of M. Paul Bert formulated in 1893:—'Les mouvements naturels des civilisations modernes, poussent les sociétés à la separation. Mais les conditions actuelles dans lesquelles l'Eglise vit et se meut s'opposent à la réalisation de ce principe logique. L'Eglise est encore très forte, elle se relèverait de ce coup. Que faire donc. Commençons par changer ces conditions, pour préparer le triomphe futur de l'idée que nous combattons aujourd'hui.'*

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Now, is it true that the policy of the Vatican has been steadily hostile to the Third Republic? Is it true that Leo XIII. and his Cardinal Secretary of State were in constant alliance with the home and foreign enemies of the present regime of France? A glance at the letters of the late Pope should supply the answer. From the very day on which he received the congratulations of the French Ambassador on his election to the Papacy, to the day when, amidst the diplomatic arrangements for the reception of the Catholic President of France by the despoiler of the Vatican, he breathed his last, the political policy of the Vatican on the Continent was largely guided by the interests and requirements of the French Republic. Throughout his reign as Pope, he set himself to reconcile the French Catholics, lay and clerical, to the new regime, and to separate the Church from any entanglements with the Royalist or Imperial parties. (1). In spite of rebuffs and disappointments that would have broken the resolution of any ordinary man, Leo continued his work of conciliation, till at last, having gradually prepared the way, (2), on 16th February, 1893, he issued his famous Encyclical to the Bishops, Clergy, and Catholics of France. In this document he pointed out that the Church is not identified with any particular form of Government, Republican or Monarchical, but that she freely acknowledges the established constitution which has shown itself capable of restoring public order; he called upon Catholics, whatever might be their private opinions, to rally round the Republic which was then, de facto, the accepted Government of France, and by their acceptance and loyal support, to purify the legislature from the evils of which they themselves, and the Church, had good reason to complain. Whatever may be said about the wisdom of issuing such a document from the Vatican—and on this question there are good grounds for difference of opinion—of one thing we can be certain, namely, that the Papal pronouncement was of enormous advantage to the Republic, as even the responsible ministers freely admitted. (3)

Did the Republic receive these advances of the Pope in a spirit of friendly co-operation? On the contrary, the anti-Catholic policy, sketched by M. Paul Bert, instead of being modified in the slightest degree, was pushed forward with feverish rapidity. The complete laicisation of the State Schools, the expulsion of the Religious Orders, the suppression of the voluntary schools built by the Catholics themselves, (4) the withdrawal of the traitements of the priests or bishops who raised their voices in protest, were the returns presented to Leo XIII. and his Cardinal Secretary of State by the nation which had been so highly favored. The Catholics, no doubt, protested against such measures, but could their protests in the case be construed as disloyalty to the State? Is it not the inalienable right of free citizens to protest by constitutional methods against legislation hurtful to their interests? and if they exercise their rights can they be reasonably accused of disloyalty to the Government? Why, then, should French Catholics be held up as enemies of republicanism because they protested against unjust republican legislation? or why should the Pope be regarded as the enemy of France because he found it necessary to condemn certain tendencies of some French politicians?

(To be continued next week.)

(1) Hence Leo XIII. could well write to M. Grévy, President of France (1893):—"Ce sentiment de bienveillance empressée pour le peuple Français a réglé toujours l'attitude du Saint Siège Apostolique; et Vous-même, Monsieur le Président, dans votre impartialité et votre haute pénétration, vous en aurez certainement retrouvé les preuves indubitables dans les égards pleins de délicatesse que le Saint Siège a toujours eus pour le Gouvernement de votre patrie."

(2) By inducing Cardinal Lavergne to propose the famous toast of Algiers in 1890, by the letter of Cardinal Secretary of State (Nov., 1890) to Bishop St. Flour, and by inspiring the celebrated letter of the French Cardinals (Feb., 1893).

(3) *Vid.* Speeches of M. Jules Ferry before Senate, 1893; M. Spuller, Minister of Worship, before Chamber of Deputies (March, 1894); M. F. Faure, in his address to the Diplomatic Body (Feb., 1890); M. Waldeck Rousseau, before the Chamber (Dec., 1901).

(4) In his speech at Auxerre (4th Sept., 1904), M. Combes boasted that he had already closed 33,904 out of 16,904 schools, and the very day on which he resigned he procured the suppression of 500 more.

Messrs. A. and T. Inglis, George street, Dunedin, announce that their annual summer sale will commence on February 1, when a very large stock of summer goods, including latest shipments, will be offered for sale at extraordinary reductions....

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Dunedin, notifies that 13 ordinary farms and 5 dairy farms in the Plunkett Settlement, North Otago, will be open for selection on lease-in-perpetuity at the District Lands Office, Dunedin, and at the Courthouse, Oamaru, on February 5.

## CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.]

### A SUGGESTED FORWARD MOVEMENT ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION

To the Editor.

Sir,—As one never knows when the editorial fiat may go forth that this correspondence must cease, it is as well perhaps that I should reply at once to the 'discordant note' blown, a week or two ago, by our anonymous friend 'Tuba.' In order to find matter for criticism, it has been necessary to bring before the public, as mine, a very different set of issues from those actually raised in my original letter, and for my own part I confess to a strong suspicion that the letter under review was written more with the object of provoking further controversy than for the purpose of setting forth 'Tuba's' whole 'credo' on this question. As many of your readers, however, may take 'Tuba' seriously, I propose to treat the letter as being written in sober earnest and to assume—what indeed I honestly believe—that, in spite of his cynicism, my critic is anxious as any man could be to see Catholics get justice on this matter.

1. 'Tuba's' first criticism is that it would be useless to formulate in writing the claims of the Catholic body, as this has been done so often before, and the Protestant answer 'may be presumed.' The suggestion that each of the bodies represented should submit a written statement of its demands was put forward by me as being a sort of preliminary business formality, desirable in order to show each party precisely where the other stood; and was one of those details which—as I repeatedly indicated in my letter—were not essential to my proposal, but might be omitted or modified as might be deemed wise. It is true, as 'Tuba' says, that Protestants have often had the opportunity of reading a written statement of Catholic claims. They have not, however, had the opportunity of hearing the reasons for those claims set forth fully and forcibly by the living voice. Moreover, we are not even asking that our Protestant friends should agree with our principles and views on the Education question. Our views would be stated with as much fulness as the circumstances would allow, with a view to showing the reasonableness of our position, and in the hope of inducing the Protestant bodies to ask as much as we ask ourselves. But what we really want to know is not whether they will accept our views and principles, but whether, if we agree to help them, they will agree to help us in getting what we each want on this question. That is an issue which has never been definitely placed before them, and their answer, therefore, may not be presumed.

2. According to 'Tuba,' 'Mr. Scott thinks it possible to draw up a statement containing pure Catholic doctrine, acceptable to members of the Protestant Synods.' To those who know me, and to those who have read my letter with any care, it will be unnecessary to say that I never for a moment imagined anything so foolish. From start to finish of my letter there is not a word about Catholic doctrine—I am not dealing with doctrine, but with definite concrete demands regarding our schools. If I had ever supposed that it was possible to harmonise Protestant and Catholic doctrine, I would probably never have left my Protestant Church to become a Catholic. Nor do I even suggest that we could frame a statement of demands that would be, in se, acceptable to the Protestant Synods. What I do say is that there is at least a possibility that they might accept our statement in the sense of being willing to help us to obtain our demands, if we agree to aid them in gaining theirs. 'Tuba' may honestly differ from me in my opinion on this matter, but surely nothing can be gained by misunderstanding and mis-stating my position.

3. Still apparently laboring under the delusion that I had suggested some sort of doctrinal agreement, 'Tuba' seeks to draw a parallel between my proposal and the effort towards doctrinal agreement which was made by leading men in France and Germany nearly three centuries ago. On this point I remark: (a) The parallel does not hold, inasmuch as the European movement was purely doctrinal, and my suggestion, as I have already explained, is simply for a practical agreement on a common course of political action. (b) The European movement was inaugurated at a time when Protestant bigotry was at its height, and when

controversy was conducted in the coarsest and most acrimonious spirit. 'Tuba's' suggestion that because an attempt to bring about an agreement failed then 'a fortiori' it will fail now, is therefore entirely wrong. The 'a fortiori' is quite the other way about. (c) Although the European movement was not directly successful, it rendered substantial service to the Church—precisely the kind of service which I maintain the proposed conference would render here, even though it failed in its direct object. In the first place the movement had a very important educative effect. On this point I quote Alzog, who is universally recognised as a standard authority on the subject. On p. 47, vol. iv. of his 'Church History', referring to this movement he says: 'If the efforts of these great men were unsuccessful, they at least made clear to both parties the only possible basis of a union, brought both to understand each other better, and to entertain more kindly feelings; and in this way relieved the Church of many of the charges falsely brought against her. A like effect was produced by the compendious but masterly Exposition of the Catholic Doctrine by Bossuet, in which, while clearly setting forth the Catholic teaching, he did full justice to the objections and prejudices of the Protestants, proving to them by irrefragable arguments that in separating themselves from the Catholic Church the great bulk of them took the step in ignorance, rather than with a full knowledge of what they were doing.'

Then, besides helping to dispel Protestant prejudice the movement resulted in certain more tangible gains to the Church. 'In consequence,' continues Alzog, 'many of the German princes, seeing and acknowledging their mistake, to the great joy of Holy Mother Church, returned to the unity of faith. Among these were Ernest, Landgrave of Hesse; John Frederick of Brunswick, then reigning Duke of Hanover; Fredric Augustus I., Elector of Saxony; and Charles Alexander, Duke of Wurtemberg. Others, again, like Christian Augustus, Duke of Holstein, and the scholarly Anthony Ulric had the great joy of bringing their entire households with them.'

The moral of all this is obvious, and 'Tuba's' appeal to history only gives added point to my contention that the proposed conference, even if it failed in its immediate object, would be certain indirectly to do substantial good.

4. 'Tuba' considers that 'this embassy sent to our opponents would be a sorry admission of weakness.' We live in a country where one adult one vote is the ruling principle, and in which the question of State aid to Catholic schools will be decided by mere count of heads either in the House or in the constituencies. Catholics form one-seventh of the population, and this 'embassy sent to our opponents' would be an admission of the simple arithmetical fact that one vote is not equal to six, and that one of the simplest ways of getting equal in voting power would be to transfer some of the six to our side. 'Tuba' may call this, if he will, a 'sorry admission of weakness'—most people, I am satisfied, will regard it as mere elementary common sense. To lie down and let ourselves be walked over is surely a much sorer admission of weakness.

5. 'Tuba' supposes the suggested conference to have been successfully held and the Protestant clergymen to be engaged in preaching State aid to private schools, and then asks: 'Do you really believe that New Zealanders will be guided by their clergymen in politics? Is there any parson in New Zealand capable of commanding two votes on any question?' This sounds suspiciously like playing to the gallery. Unless 'Tuba's' district is different from every other district in the Colony, he must know well that there is many a parson who is capable of commanding many more than two votes. Are there not many parsons capable of commanding not only two but many hundreds of votes on, say, the prohibition question? Suppose there had been not a single parson in the Colony during the past ten years would the Prohibition movement have reached anything like the dimensions it has now attained? Would the anti-gambling and anti-totalisator movement have been able to influence legislation in the way it has recently done if New Zealand had been without parsons for the last few years? I do not say that the parsons have the same degree of influence on the education question. In the Presbyterian Church, of which I have personal knowledge, I know that there are a great many people who do not care a snap of their fingers for their minister; but I know, too, that there is a substantial proportion who are really concerned at the secularism of the present system and would certainly follow their ministers if the latter

gave a clear and united lead. I have no desire to magnify the parsons' influence. I only say that they have some influence, and that, whether it be little or great, it is better that it should be with us than against us.

6. 'New Zealanders,' 'Tuba' continues, 'will vote at the next election as they have always voted, for telephones, roads, railways, and bridges. . . . The results of this famous conference will be annulled by the rank secularism pervading the politics of the country.' So, then, already it has come to this, that 'rank secularism pervades our politics,' and that we are producing a type of being who is at bottom (to use the expressive phrase of a writer in the 'Dublin Review') only 'a digesting tube open at both ends.' Does not 'Tuba' see that this furnishes the strongest possible reason why we should at once be up and doing? If his statement is correct, our chance of redress is receding farther and farther from us, and unless we move quickly it will soon be useless for us to move at all.

7. It is not necessary for me to interpose in defence of Dean Burke's assertion that at present political agitation on the education question is dead. Had 'Tuba' appended his name to his communication, the Dean would doubtless have dealt with it himself and 'Tuba' would have met the fate which rash critics of Dean Burke usually meet with. Tuba contends that agitation is not dead, because we are still building Catholic schools. I only desire to point out—what indeed is self-evident—that building schools is not political agitation. 'Building schools' is, of course, strong evidence of the earnestness and sincerity of our convictions; but it is quite obvious that our only chance of securing State aid is by influencing Parliament—in other words, by political agitation. It is quite true, as 'Tuba' says, that we are building schools, and—we are paying for them. The lion is lying down with the lamb, but the lamb is inside, and unless he gets a move on and does something to disturb the lion's digestion there is not the slightest prospect of any improvement. We may build Catholic schools till they are as plentiful as blackberries and Government after Government will look placidly on without ever feeling the slightest qualm of conscience in regard to the way they are treating us. The one and only thing which will influence a N.Z. Government is the pressure of votes at election time and in the House.

8. Assuming that the State is willing to subsidise private schools, 'Tuba' asks on what conditions would the subsidy be granted. The only condition which I have ever heard suggested from any authoritative source is that payment should be made on the basis of the standard passes obtained—in other words, that a capitation grant be made for all our children who satisfy the State Inspector's requirements in respect to secular education. I have myself suggested that, if it were the only means by which we could obtain the grant, it might be worth considering whether we could make some slight concessions—concessions, in name rather than in fact—on the lines of Mr. Balfour's Act of 1902. That was a purely personal opinion, and it is one which at the present time it is altogether premature to discuss. Only let us advance the question to the stage at which the State expresses its willingness to help us, and the authorities of our Church can be very safely left to look after the 'conditions.'

9. I fear 'Tuba' has a very inadequate idea of the heavy strain which the double tax imposes upon our people. As I go round amongst the people, I am lost in admiration at the heroism of many Catholic mothers—at the way in which, in the middle of an almost life and death struggle to make ends meet, they manage to keep the flag flying and pay their school fees regularly, even when the quiver is very full. But there is another side to the picture. There are the heroes who 'don't' pay, and there are the heroes who, flouting priest and bishop and all the laws of the Church, coolly send their children to the State school. I am told by priests that in the large city parishes there are scores of Catholic children being sent to the State schools. If 'Tuba' had to pay a portion of his salary—as many priests have to do—to keep a Catholic school going, and had to ramble round after the parents who send their children to the Government schools, he would not view the situation quite so calmly. 'Tuba' thinks that my proposal is like some motoring appointments which suppose a phenomenal combination of favorable conditions. I may say that I have never for a moment supposed that all the details of my scheme would ever be given effect to, precisely as they are set out on paper. They were suggested merely as a possible method of procedure to

show at least one way in which the scheme might be carried out. I agree entirely with the writer in last week's issue that 'public movements cannot be planned neat, complete, and square at the outset, with rules and regulations to be carried out like a railway time-table. They follow the lines of natural growth rather than of architectural plans,' and the most I have ever hoped for is that my proposal might be found to contain the germ from which something good may be evolved. After all, though we may differ greatly as to details, what we all really desire 'is the good of the Church; and if we put our heads together it will surely be a strange thing if some practicable scheme of action cannot be devised. Meanwhile I would like to ask 'Tuba' three questions, which I hope he will be so good as to answer: (a) Is it, or is it not, desirable that our Catholic schools should receive payment from the State for the hard work that is done for the State. (b) If it is desirable, has 'Tuba' any scheme to suggest whereby this desired result can be brought about? And (c) If he has not, why throw obstacles in the way of an experiment being tried which is not in conflict with any Catholic principle, which must do some good, and which may do a great deal.

There are two other points of general interest and importance which I would like to touch on before this discussion closes, but as they are not connected with anything in 'Tuba's' communication, or with anything that has already appeared in your columns, I would crave the editorial indulgence to deal with them in another and final letter.—I am, etc.,

January 14.

J. A. SCOTT.

**DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH**

(From our own correspondent.)

January 21.

A large new convent for the Sisters of Mercy is approaching completion at Akaroa.

All the Catholic schools of the district re-open on Monday next.

The Rev. Father O'Hare, an addition to the diocesan clergy, arrived during the week. He was for fourteen years on the mission in England.

A Sunday-school is now established at Sumner. It is conducted by Miss Pender.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., Provincial, and Very Rev. Father O'Farrell, C.S.S.R., who is to conduct the diocesan clergy retreat, will reach Christchurch on Tuesday.

Mr. J. T. Donovan, the Irish Nationalist delegate, has written the following note in the visitors' book of the Tourist Department's Court at the Exhibition: 'New Zealand is uniquely interesting, and I, as a visitor, have been charmed.'

Among other entertainments provided by the Christchurch Catholic Club for recent visiting members of the Federated Catholic Young Men's Societies to this city, was a picnic to Governor's Bay, which was greatly enjoyed by a large party of associates and their lady friends.

The attendance at the Exhibition is keeping up amazingly, and visitors to the city appear as numerous as ever. A Press Association telegram from Hokitika states that in a speech the Governor referred to certain derogatory attacks that had appeared in some newspapers on the Exhibition. His Excellency remarked that having seen Exhibitions in Paris, Glasgow, Dublin, and elsewhere, he could speak with some authority on the subject, and he gave it as his opinion that the New Zealand International Exhibition was one of the very finest he had seen, and was in every way a credit to the Colony. He strongly advised everyone not to miss the chance of seeing it.

At the quarterly meeting of the St. Patrick's branch, No. 82, H.A.C.B. Society, there was a fair attendance, and the receipts for the evening amounted to £69 3s 5d. One member was initiated, making ten for the quarter. Sick pay (£7 16s 8d) was passed for payment, making a total of £53 8s 4d for the quarter and a total of £196 0s 11d for the year 1906. It was reported by the president that the drive organised in honor of Bro. Devlin, M.P., National President of the Order in Ireland, had been most successful, and that their reception at Mount Magdala had been a most fitting one. He also reported that the visiting brethren from Wellington, Greymouth, Westport, Dunedin, and Waimate had appreciated very much a twenty-five mile drive around the city and suburbs. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the secretary, Bro. F. J. Doolan, for his capable assistance at various functions during the past quarter.

The half-yearly meeting of the branch was held in

the Hibernian Hall on Monday, January 14, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Bro. M. Dineen; vice-president, Bro. T. Pender; secretary, Bro. F. J. Doolan; treasurer, Bro. L. Haughey; warden, Bro. G. Gill; guardian, Bro. J. M. Cummings; assistant secretary, Bro. G. Née; sick visitors, Bros. Nee and Cummings; auditors, Bros. M. Garty and R. P. O'Shaughnessy; delegate to triennial meeting, Bro. G. J. Sellars; delegates to management committee, Bros. J. McCormick, P.P., and P. McDonnell, P.P.; delegates to benevolent committee, Bros. Sellars, McCormick, and Doolan.

A meeting of the committee in connection with the approaching carnival in aid of the Cathedral fund was held on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Father O'Connell presided, and the attendance was satisfactory. The secretary (Mr. E. O'Connor) outlined the work done by the executive committee since last meeting. Father O'Connell appealed to all present, the ladies especially, to do all possible to ensure the success of the venture, on the result of which the Bishop had built great hopes. He announced that His Majesty's Theatre had been secured, covering the dates from August 12 to 24, which included the Grand National week, and that the services of Signor Borzoni had been obtained for the production of entertainments—primarily a renewal of the Spanish Columbian Festival recently given in Dunedin so successfully both from the artistic and financial viewpoints. Stalls were promised (he said) from the H.A.C.B. Society, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the Children of Mary, the Addington and St. Mary's (Manchester street) congregations, and several energetic private ladies. He had also hopes of others from Woolston and Sumner, and from the Catholic Club and friends.

St. Mary's, Manchester Street.

The first week of the mission by the Redemptorist Fathers, now in progress, has been very largely attended. On last Sunday afternoon the women's mission was closed, having proved (as the Rev. Father Bannon expressed it in his address) a glorious success. On Sunday evening the mission to men was commenced and will be continued throughout the week, together with a mission to the children. On next Sunday a mission will be opened at St. Michael's Church, Hornby, and on the Sunday following at St. Joseph's Church, Papanui.

The Rev. Father Marnane is due to arrive in the Colony at Auckland on the 25th inst. on his return to St. Mary's.

Mr. J. T. Donovan, Irish Parliamentary envoy, was among recent visitors at the presbytery, where he was fittingly entertained by the Rev. Father Hickson.

A fine tennis court has been laid out in the grounds of the presbytery, and has proved a source of great attraction to the younger parishioners.

The interior of St. Mary's Church, always most devotional in appearance, has recently, through the kind beneficence of members of the congregation, been materially enriched and greatly improved. Among the most costly gifts is that of a beautiful sanctuary carpet. The congregation of St. Mary's has very considerably increased of late, and on some occasions the accommodation is taxed to its utmost.

**Timaru**

(From our own correspondent.)

January 21.

The Sacred Heart choir lost one of its useful members and treasurer last week in the person of Mr. D. Wilson. He is leaving for Auckland, and his loss will be much felt in local parochial life.

Some seventy ladies availed themselves this year of the opportunity to take part in a week's retreat in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. The preacher was the Rev. Father O'Dwyer, S.J. This year's attendance was a record one, and the grounds were in fine order, and were much availed of between the different exercises.

At a meeting of the Hibernian Society held in St. John's Hall on Monday evening last, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Dennehy were appointed to represent the branch at the forthcoming triennial meeting to be held in Auckland. On the motion of Bro. Fitzgerald, seconded by Bro. Doyle, the discussion on the order paper for the same meeting was held over for the next fortnightly gathering.

Mr. Denis Shea, a prominent Catholic young man, severed his connection with the Auction Department of the Canterbury Farmers a few weeks ago, to take up a good position in the Canterbury Meat Company's local offices. On leaving his old firm, he was presented with a valuable travelling case by the manager, on behalf of the Association and staff, and a successful future was predicted for him in his new sphere.

# The Irish Delegates

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

The amount of subscriptions raised for the Home Rule fund in the Ashburton County totals nearly £200.

The total amount collected in South Canterbury through the Timaru committee (Waimatē district making a separate collection) for the Home Rule fund is £375 6s 6d.

Mr. J. T. Donovan arrived in Christchurch from the south on last Tuesday evening. During his stay in this city he was a guest of the Very Rev. the Vicar-General at the episcopal residence. He met many of the clergy and leading sympathisers of the Home Rule movement and spent Wednesday at the Exhibition. On Thursday he left for the West Coast.

A meeting of the committee in connection with the recent visit of Mr. J. Devlin, M.P., to Christchurch was held on last Friday evening. The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G., presided, and there was a good attendance. The secretary (Mr. E. O'Connor) presented a report and balance sheet, which showed that £200 from all sources was in hand to pay over to the treasurer of the fund. Votes of thanks were passed for exceptional services rendered by the Very Rev. chairman and the H.A.C.B. Society, for generous assistance, and to Messrs. E. O'Connor (secretary), P. Burke, and W. Jones.

## NAPIER.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 17.

The long-looked for visit of Mr. Devlin, the Irish envoy, has come at last. The very high expectations formed of Mr. Devlin as an orator have been more than realised, the general opinion here being that he is by far the best speaker that ever graced a Napier platform. Mr. Devlin's visit will do an immense amount of good in enlightening ignorance and removing honest prejudice or misunderstanding.

The sum of £150 was collected in Hastings, and £230 in Napier. Mr. Dillon, M.H.R., for Hawke's Bay, moved the resolution, at Hastings, in favor of self-government for Ireland, and Mr. Fraser, M.H.R., acted in a like capacity in Napier. The Mayors of Hastings and Napier presided at the different meetings, and Mr. Devlin was agreeably surprised and altogether delighted with the warmth of the welcome extended to him in Hawke's Bay.

## GREYMOUTH.

A press message states that Mr. Donovan met with an enthusiastic reception at the Opera House, Greymouth, on Saturday evening, when he delivered an address on Home Rule. The hall was crowded, and the speaker was received with continuous applause. He treated his subject in a masterly manner, being most temperate in his views. The address lasted for an hour and a-half, after which the Hon. Mr. Guinness, M.H.R., moved, and the Hon. James Marshall, M.L.C., seconded, a motion thanking Mr. Donovan for his able address and in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. The motion was carried unanimously and enthusiastically.

## LAWRENCE AND MILTON.

Mr. James Airey, the secretary of the Lawrence committee, has forwarded the sum of £61 19s to Mr. Martin Kennedy, the general treasurer of the fund at Wellington. Milton's contribution is over £62.

## HASTINGS.

The Princess Theatre, Hastings, (says the Napier "Daily Telegraph," of January 16), was crowded to the doors, and beyond, last evening on the occasion of the address of Mr. Devlin, M.P. The Mayor (Mr. T. J. Thompson) presided, and there were also on the platform Messrs. A. Dillon, M.H.R., A. L. D. Fraser, M.H.R., D. O'Reilly, G. P. Donnelly, D. Scannell, C. Hughes, G. Ellis, S. McGreevy (Waipawa); T. Butler (Waipawa), the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, and Mr. J. D. Donovan (hon. secretary reception committee).

Mr. A. Dillon, M.H.R., moved the following resolution:—That this meeting, in extending a hearty welcome to Mr. Devlin, as representative of the National party now so ably advocating the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, wishes to give expression to its sympathy with the movement, and to promise all the moral and material support in its power until that country shall have received from the hands of the British Parliament the right to govern her own inter-

nal affairs a measure which, whilst largely benefiting Ireland, would result in making her sons already loyal still more loyal, and would roster and cement more firmly the bonds of unity and fellowship so necessary for the well-being and consolidation of the Empire.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Devlin, who was received with enthusiastic applause, said he thought the meeting he was about to address was unique in one remarkable circumstance. In other centres the audiences he had addressed waited to hear him state his case for Home Rule before carrying a resolution in its favor, and in this they recognised a principle, inasmuch as the self-government which had done so much for New Zealand could be applied with equal benefit to another constituted part of the Empire.

At the conclusion of Mr. Devlin's address, on the motion of Mr. A. L. D. Fraser, seconded by Dean Smyth, a vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried with acclamation, and a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. Devlin, concluded the proceedings.

## WAIMATĒ.

There was a very good audience in the Oddfellows' Hall, on the evening of January 14 (says the "Waimatē Advertiser") to hear an address on Home Rule by Mr. Donovan. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. John Manchester) occupied the chair, and there were also on the platform Sir. W. J. Steward, M.H.R., the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., and the reception committee, consisting of Messrs. M. J. Corrigan, J. Sinclair, Twomey, Milsom, Freeman, Foley and Connolly (Studholme). Prior to the address, an orchestra played several selections.

The Mayor, before introducing the speaker, tendered him on behalf of the town a hearty welcome. In regard to the question at issue, it was a great one, and the speaker would greatly supplement their knowledge of a question many had looked on as a distant one and not affecting them.

Mr. Donovan then delivered a very fine address, which was frequently applauded, and at its conclusion Mr. Milsom moved and Mr. J. Sinclair seconded the following motion, which was carried unanimously— "That this meeting of the citizens of Waimatē having heard the exposition of the Home Rule question by Mr. Donovan, is of opinion that a full measure of national self-government should be conceded to the Irish people at the earliest possible moment, being convinced that the granting of this measure of national justice will not merely conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the Irish people, but tend to the consolidation and strengthening of the Empire."

The mover and seconder both briefly spoke in support of the motion.

Sir W. J. Steward, M.H.R., said that as a consistent Liberal for many years he supported the claim of the Irish people to Home Rule; but they could not hope to have peace in a household unless each member were fairly treated. As an Englishman he was ashamed of the way the Empire had treated Ireland. If even for their services on the battlefield not one Englishman should raise his voice against Irishmen having control of their own domestic affairs: They wanted control similar to what they had in the colonies, and why should they not have it? He wished Mr. Donovan and his colleague every success in their mission.

Mr. Donovan briefly thanked the meeting for its vote proposed, a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding, to Messrs. Milsom and Sinclair as proposer and seconder, and Sir W. J. Steward for his remarks, and the meeting was at an end.

## NOTICE RE FUNDS

Mr. Devlin asks us to notify local treasurers to forward as soon as possible the amounts realised in the different centres in the Colony that have been visited by the delegates, as it is intended to remit the whole to the hon. treasurers of the parliamentary fund in Dublin on February 15. Mr. Martin Kennedy is leaving for Europe on February 22, and is anxious to have the total contributions forwarded before his departure. About £1000 have already been subscribed in New Zealand, and it is expected that the total will be well over £5000.

Messrs. Duthie Bros., George street, Dunedin, are now giving ten per cent. discount on cash purchases of men's suits, mantles, jackets, trimmed millinery, ladies' hose, etc....

The end-of-the-season sale at Messrs. Mollisons, George street, Dunedin, commences on the 31st inst., and will be continued for thirty days. Catalogues can now be had on application....

## Presentation at Miller's Flat

(From an occasional correspondent.)

January 21.

Some time ago I had occasion to report the loss St. Finbar's Church, Miller's Flat, had sustained in the departure of two of its prominent members, and again I have to report yet another loss in the departure of Mrs. Duffy, of the Postal Department, who has been transferred to Hakuri, in the Wellington district. During the time Mrs. Duffy has been stationed at Miller's Flat, she has taken a very lively interest in all church matters, socially and otherwise. She has looked after the Altar Society almost since its institution, she has attended to the Sunday-school, and she has acted in the dual capacity of organist and choirmistress, in fact in every manner she has assisted in the affairs of the church. The congregation of St. Finbar's have therefore in her removal suffered a severe loss, and, realising the extent to which they were indebted to Mrs. Duffy for her manifold services, they decided to recognise them in a practical manner by a small presentation. The presentation took place immediately after 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday last, and was made by Father Lynch.

In making the presentation, Father Lynch said he had two feelings or sentiments in his mind. Firstly, there was a feeling of pleasure—it was a pleasing duty for him on account of the person to whom he was making the presentation, and also on account of the congregation, on whose behalf he was making it—and secondly there was a feeling of regret—it was a sorrowful duty because they were losing the valuable services of the person they were honoring. In the departure of Mrs. Duffy they were, he said, in Church matters, losing a very valued person. The first obligation the Catholics of Miller's Flat owed her was the most important one, and was in connection with the Sunday school, the deep interest she had taken in the little children, and the close attention she had given them in teaching them their religion. The second obligation was in connection with the choir. They all knew the difficulty of organising a choir, and when organised of keeping it together. Mrs. Duffy had organised a little choir. She had conducted it with credit to herself and the choir, and it was entirely through her efforts that the congregation was enabled to have Benediction. The third obligation was in connection with the church and the altar. Almost unaided, Mrs. Duffy had looked after the care of the interior of the church, and kept it in that pretty condition that always excited the admiration of visitors. She attended to the wants and decoration of the altar week after week, and in other ways she had done many kindnesses and many services for the Catholics of Miller's Flat, and her place in the congregation would be hard to fill. He expressed regret on the part of Monsignor O'Leary, and said that whilst they were all sorry at losing her, at the same time they were pleased to know that, in her removal, she was improving her position. He wished her every success and prosperity in her new position, and trusted she would long be spared to continue in her useful career. He had very much pleasure on behalf of the congregation in presenting her with a greenstone and gold bangle, and a greenstone and gold mounted cross and pendant, and although the gifts were but trifling, they would remind her when she was in her new position in Wellington of the time she had spent amongst them. Mr. J. H. Waigh, jun., replied on behalf of Mrs. Duffy.

Mrs. Duffy was also tendered a public social by the residents of Miller's Flat, and presented with a handsome silver mounted lady's dressing case.

The great summer sale at Messrs. Herbert, Haynes, and Co. is now on, and the whole of their enormous stock of drapery, clothing, furniture, etc., is to be disposed of at prices which will insure a positive clearance...

Our readers are invited to visit Messrs. Brown, Ewing, and Co.'s summer sale, which began on Monday last, and continues until February 2. Liberal reductions are made in all lines...

The select boarding and day school in connection with Rosary Convent, Oamaru, re-opens on February 4. Pupils of this school, which is conducted by the Dominican Nuns, are prepared for Oxford Local, Civil Service, and Matriculation examinations, and also for all musical examinations. Oamaru has a beautiful climate, and its fresh, bracing air has a most beneficial effect on delicate constitutions....

E.



R.

## P L U N K E T S E T T L E M E N T

NORTH OTAGO.  
OPEN FOR SELECTION.

6126 Acres and 9 Perches in 13 Ordinary Farms and 5 Dairy Farms.

OPEN ON LEASE IN PERPETUITY  
ON  
TUESDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Under-mentioned SECTIONS will be OPEN for Selection on Lease-in-Perpetuity at this Office, and at the Courthouse, Oamaru, on Tuesday, 5th February, 1907:—

### GROUP A—ORDINARY FARMS.

Section.	Block.	Area.	Rent per Acre.	Half-yearly Rent.
Subdivision 1.				
		Ac. r. p.	s. d.	£ s. d.
2a	IX.	321 0 25	10 0	80 5 9
3a	IX.	328 1 08	11 0	18 18 9 (1)
1a	V., IX.	597 2 26	10 0	149 8 4
				14 7 10 (2)
Subdivision 2.				
Subdivision 3.				
6a	V., IX.	748 1 38	4 6	84 4 0
14a	V., IX.	667 0 03	5 0	83 7 7
15a	IV., V., IX.	685 3 14	5 3	90 0 4
Subdivision 4.				
4a	IX.	356 2 02	6 6	57 18 8
Subdivision 5.				
5a	V., IX.	742 0 33	5 9	106 13 10
7a	V., VII.	844 2 21	6 3	131 19 6
Subdivision 6.				
10a	IX.	90 3 14	8 6	19 6 1
Subdivision 7.				
12a	IX.	111 3 31	13 6	37 15 7
Subdivision 8.				
13a	V.	482 0 33	4 6	54 5 0
Subdivision 9.				
9a	V., VII.	30 1 13	14 0	20 9 8
21a	V., VII.	23 0 34	17 0	
GROUP B—DAIRY FARMS.				
Subdivision 10.				
8a	VII.	18 2 01	20 0	9 5 1
11a	IX.	18 3 18	16 0	7 10 11
18a	IX.	19 1 28	18 0	8 14 10
19a	IX.	16 3 13	16 0	6 14 8
20a	VII.	22 0 19	20 0	11 1 2

(1) Interest and sinking fund on buildings valued at £375 repayable in 14 years by half-yearly instalments of £18 18s 9d; total half-yearly payment, £99 4s 6d.

(2) Interest and sinking fund on buildings valued at £285, repayable in 14 years by half-yearly instalments of £14 7s 10d; total half-yearly payments, £163 16s 2d.

Applicants must appear before the Land Board, at the Courthouse, Oamaru, on WEDNESDAY, 6th February, or THURSDAY, 7th February, 1907, to answer any questions that may be put. The BALLOT will be held at the same place on FRIDAY, 8th February, 1907, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Pamphlets may be obtained at this Office, and at the Office of Mrs. Mackintosh, Government Land Agent, Oamaru.

D. BARRON,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

District Lands Office,  
Dunedin, 16th January, 1907.

## Manly Clothing

Made for the judgment of good dressers, and passes the close inspection of the most careful buyers.

A Combination of FASHION, FIT, and MATERIAL which will please you.

"We Fit You Without Fail."

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73 Manchester St. CHRISTCHURCH.

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**REID and GRAY'S** New Double Ridger and Sower, Latest Turnip Thinner, Windmills, Manure and Turnip Sowers, Lawn Mowers.

**"HORNSBY"** Binders, Mowers, Oil Engines, Suction Gas Plants, Town Gas Engines. Binder Twine at Lowest Prices.

**REID and GRAY** can supply you with any Implement needed on a Farm.

Inquiries Invited..... Send for Catalogue.

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**Marseilles Red Roofing Tiles**

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**Light, Cool, Watertight, Everlasting, Inexpensive. Uniform Colour throughout. Every Roof Guaranteed.**

**Past Works.**—Such as Dnnedin Convent Camaru Convent, Clyde Church, Holy Trinity Church Port Chalmers, Dunedin Car House, Gora Post Office, Creosote Works, Invercargill, numerous Private Residences, particularly in High Stirtet, Dunedin and in Roslyn, SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

**Future Works.**—Such as Christchurch Cathedral, Dunedin, Bluff and Rangiora Railway Stations, Railway Library, Invercargill and TEN (10) Private Houses in Dunedin, Oamaru and Invercargill show the increasing popularity of the line.

**Estimates Given of any work.** These are carried out by our RESIDENT EXPERTS, and WHICH WE GUARANTEE.

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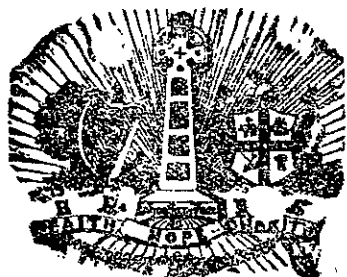
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**HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.**

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

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

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

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at the death of a Member's Wife.

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

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

W. KANE, District Secretary, Auckland

**JAS. SPEIGHT & CO.**

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

**JOE CASEY**

HAS TAKEN OVER the Shop lately occupied by J. J. DUNNE, and trusts that, by keeping a large and Carefully-selected Stock of

**Gents' Mercery, Hats, Underclothing, etc.**

to get a share of your patronage.

Note the Address:

**J. M. CASEY, The Correct Hatter,**

40 Princes Street, DUNEDIN.

Country Orders under my Personal Supervision.

**TAIERI & PENINSULA MILK SUPPLY COMPANY (LTD), GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.**

**BABIES.**

**Complete Ready-made Food for Babies at a SHILLING A WEEK.**

To encourage mothers who cannot suckle their offspring to use properly-prepared humanised milk, we have decided to deliver at the home daily, ready-made in sterilised bottles, all that is needed for the first four weeks of life, at One Shilling per week.

Preparation is entrusted to Nurse M'Kinnon, and if mothers will let us know the exact date of birth, they can rely on the humanised milk being graduated in composition day by day to suit the growing requirements and digestive power of the normal infant.

WM. J. BOLT, Secretary.



# Commercial

## PRODUCE

The Department of Industries and Commerce has received a cable from the High-Commissioner, dated London, 19th, as follows:—The mutton market is quiet, and prices are lower. Supplies from Canterbury, however, do not meet requirements, and quotations are nominal. The average price for light-weight North Island mutton is 4½d, and heavy-weights, 4½d per lb. The lamb market is dull. A small shipment of this season's New Zealand lamb arrived, and is realising full values—from 5½d to 6½d per lb. Australian lamb is in large supply at 4½d per lb. The beef market is weak. New Zealand hindquarters are quoted at 3½d, and forequarters at 3½d per lb. The butter market is weak, but the demand still continues. Choice New Zealand is quoted at 106s, Australian at 100s, and Danish at 114s per cwt. The cheese market is firm. New Zealand make is quoted at 63s per cwt. There is better demand for hemp. The market is firm, with an upward tendency. Good fair grade, on the spot, is quoted at £39, and January and March shipment at £38 10s per ton. Fair current Manila, on the spot, is worth £43 per ton.

Invercargill Prices Current:—Wholesale—Butter, (farm), 7d; separator, 9d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 1½d. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Cheese, 7d. Hams, 9d. Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 5s per ton. Flour, £9 10s to £10. Oatmeal, £11 10s to £12. Bran, £4 5s. Pollard, £5. Potatoes, 8s. Retail—Farm butter, 9d; separator, 11d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 4d. Cheese, 9d. Eggs, 1s per dozen. Bacon, 10d. Hams, 10d. Flour—200lb, 21s; 50lb, 5s 6d; 25lb, 3s 6d. Oatmeal—50lb, 6s 6d; 25lb, 3s 6d. Pollard, 8s 6d per bag. Bran, 5s. Chaff, 2s. Potatoes, 10s per cwt.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Oats.—Supplies continue scarce, and prices, which are as follow, are well maintained: Good to best feed and milling, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; medium and inferior, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel.

Wheat.—There is a lack of supplies in this line also, and prices are somewhat firmer. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 2d per bushel.

Potatoes.—Supplies of locally grown are now more plentiful, and prices are a shade below rate rates, viz., best freshly dug lots, £7 10s to £8; medium, £6 to £7 per ton.

Chaff.—Supplies this week have been more plentiful, and in consequence prices declined a shade. Quotations: Prime oaten sheaf, £5 5s to £5 8s 6d; medium, £4 5s to £5 per ton.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Ltd.) report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a full attendance of buyers disposed to do business, and in consequence nearly all the lots catalogued met with satisfactory sale. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—There are practically no stocks of good feed oats held locally, and the few consignments coming forward are barely sufficient to supply local requirements, and are being quoted at prices that preclude any possibility of business for export. Quotations: Good to best feed and milling, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; medium and inferior, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is no business to report. The market is unchanged, except that fowl wheat is in still shorter supply, and has consequently advanced in favor. All prime lines of milling quality are readily taken by millers, and most of the medium quality is going off as fowl wheat. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; medium, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments of locally grown white varieties are now coming in more regularly. Fair supplies have arrived during the past week, and prices have ruled a shade below late values. Quotations: Best freshly dug lots, £7 10s to £8, medium, £6 to £7 per ton (bags included).

Chaff.—During last week considerable supplies have reached us, and at to-day's sale we submitted a fair quantity. The demand was chiefly for prime bright heavy oaten sheaf, which sold a little below late rates, best lines fetching £5 5s to £5 8s 6d; sound

heavy chaff, rather off color, sold at £5 to £5 2s 6d; and medium quality at £4 5s to £4 15s per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—Both oaten and wheaten are scarce, and have good inquiry at 35s to 37s 6d per ton (pressed).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

## WOOL

Rabbitskins, Sheepskins and Hides.—No sales since last report.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report; all coming forward meeting with a ready sale at late rates.

## LIVE STOCK

### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson, and Co., report as follows:—

We had only a medium entry of horses forward for last Saturday's sale, the supply being made up (with two or three exceptions) of stale draughts and light harness horses. The quality of the horses forward was anything but attractive, and, as a consequence, business was rather dull. However, a few sales were made at satisfactory prices, and all the country consignments changed hands at full values. Quotations: Superior young draught geldings, at from £15 to £32; extra good do (prize takers), £55 to £80; superior young draught mares, £55 to £65; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £40; aged do, £15 to £25; well-matched carriage pairs, £75 to £100; strong spring-van horses £25 to £30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £25; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks and harness horses, £20 to £25; weedy and aged do, £5 to £8.

## Lourdes

The attempts made to promote a movement having for its object to prevent pilgrimages to Lourdes have evoked a counter-movement. Dr. Gideon W. B. Marsh, 40 Tachbrook-street, London, S.W., has sent to the Catholic newspaper press a circular which runs in part as follows:—A short time ago an appeal was addressed to the medical faculty of France on the part of many who are hostile to religion, and notably by Monsieur Jean de Bonnefon, with a view to obtaining its condemnation of Lourdes and the pilgrimages thereto. A large number of the profession replied in the desired sense, declaring that the influx of such crowds of diseased and suffering people is a source of contagion and infection, and that the baths of the grotto are equally an imminent peril to health. The motive of this appeal and of the responses of many of the medical men is clearly hostility to the Catholic religion. It is moreover an attempt at prejudicing public opinion and inducing Government interference with Lourdes, under the cloak of hygiene and scientific condemnation. With a view to obtaining a genuine and widely-spread expression of opinion on this subject, by medical men, Dr. Vincent, an able and distinguished surgeon of Lyons, has addressed an appeal to his professional brethren, couched in the following words: "To the question, 'Is it necessary to close Lourdes,' the undersigned medical men reply that there is no reason for closing the grotto of Lourdes in the name of hygiene and medicine, because they know of no case of infection or contagion due to the influx of pilgrims or to the use they make of the water of Lourdes, whether for drinking purposes or in the baths. They are of opinion that from a medical point of view Lourdes is not a public danger.' The Bishop of Montpellier has addressed a letter of high commendation to Dr. Vincent, approving of his noble efforts in behalf of Lourdes.

A new Catholic church at Broadford, in the parish of Kilmore (Victoria) has been completed and furnished at a total cost of about £320. It was opened and blessed on a recent Sunday by Dean Phelan, who also preached the dedication sermon.

## SLIGO BROS.,

MEMBERS DUNEDIN STOCK EXCHANGE,  
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET  
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Investment Stocks a Speciality.

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.....LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.....

FIT AND STYLE GUARANTEED.

COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS,

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Corner of Horse & High Streets, Dunedin.

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**Biscuits ! Biscuits !  
Biscuits !**

FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR CHILDREN  
..... BUY .....

**Bycroft's Ideal Milk Arrowroot Biscuits.**

IT IS THE BEST INFANT  
FOOD ON THE MARKET.

We stand at the head of the Trade for  
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COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND  
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Steamers are despatched as under  
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permitting):

- LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—  
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—  
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
- NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—  
Tuesdays and Fridays.
- SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK  
STRAIT—  
Every Thursday.
- SYDNEY via EAST COAST PORTS and  
AUCKLAND—  
Every Tuesday
- MELBOURNE via BLUFF & HOBART—  
Every Sunday.
- ONEHUNGA and NEW PLYMOUTH, via  
Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, & Wellington—  
Corinna Fortnightly.
- WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oamaru,  
Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington  
(cargo only)—  
Every Thursday.

**SUVA and LEVUKA.**

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

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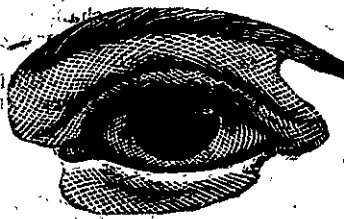
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via Pacific Islands and Vancouver. Cheap-  
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Every four weeks from Sydney and Suva

**HUGH GOURLEY**  
desires to inform the public he still  
continues the Undertaking Business as for-  
merly at the Establishment, corner Clark  
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Funerals attended in Town or Country  
with promptness and economy.



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PERMANENT OPTICIAN,

BY EXAMINATION.

SPECIAL TESTING ROOMS—DEE STREET,  
(Opposite Post Office.)

**INVERCARGILL.**

Successor to MR. J. L. NICOL, whose practice  
will be carried on at above address.

**DEFECTIVE SIGHT**

Is caused by the Eye being too long, too short, or the front of the Eye being of uneven curvature. These defects cause headaches, neuralgia, pains in and about the eyes, and are a great strain on the nervous system. Very often other organs are blamed when the eyes are the real cause. Medicine in these cases is useless, but the eyes should be tested on scientific principles by one who has MADE A STUDY of this BUSINESS ONLY, and is a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED EYE SPECIALIST. Glasses prescribed after such an examination are the only sure relief.

The Best Milk produced  
in the Best Country in  
the World!

is "HIGHLANDER"  
Condensed Milk.

To-day! Ask your Grocer or Store-  
keeper for it.

If you know how Delicious  
"HIGHLANDER" is you wouldn't  
bother with "Made on the  
Continent" Brands any longer!

Use "HIGHLANDER."  
Condensed MILK.

While "HIGHLANDER" is an  
ideal food for infants, it is  
also the Favourite brand in  
the Kitchen and the Mining  
Camp!

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Condensed Milk.

**WILLIAM OWERS,**  
ELIZABETH STREET, TIMARU.

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Groceries in this district.  
Quality and Prices Considered. Try our  
CORONATION TEA at 1s 6d per lb



**Silverine.**

A Wonderful New Metal.

12 TEASPOONS FREE!

TRULY WONDERFUL is the  
New White Metal—

"SILVERINE."

It is white as silver—durable as  
steel. It wears white through-  
out, and ALWAYS RETAINS ITS  
POLISH.

To introduce articles made of  
this splendid metal, we are mak-  
ing an unusually fine offer for a  
short period only. We have pre-  
pared parcels of tableware, each  
containing the articles below—  
the price being fixed low at 35/-  
Post Free. In addition, we will  
give FREE One Dozen TEASPOONS  
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What you get for 35/-

Half-a-dozen Table Knives, with  
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- 1/2-dozen Dessert Knives to match
- 1/2-dozen Dinner Forks in Silverine
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**WEDDING BELLS**

**MOLLOY-CURTIN.**

A pretty wedding took place on January 10, in the Cathedral, Christchurch. The Rev. Father Galerne, S.M., performed the ceremony and celebrated the Nuptial Mass, at which both bride and bridegroom approached the Holy Table. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Frederick Milner, was Miss Margaret Curtin, and the bridegroom was Mr. Patrick James Molloy, of Addington. Miss Dolly Molloy, sister of the bridegroom, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Alex. Buick was best man. The bride was attired in a pretty white silk dress, trimmed with white lace, and wore a hat to match, and carried a handsome bouquet. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party drove to New Brighton, to the residence of Mr. William Knight, a brother-in-law of the bride, where the marriage breakfast took place. The wedding presents were numerous, valuable, and useful.

**HOYLAND-LEATHWICK.**

St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street (writes a Wellington correspondent) was the scene of a pretty wedding on January 1, when Mr. William Hoyland, of Wellington, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Miss Nora Agnes Leathwick, of Christchurch. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Venning. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Corby, looked charming in an Eton costume of biscuit-colored tweed, with white hat trimmed with tulle and relieved with heliotrope. She wore a handsome gold watch and chain, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by her sister, Miss Jennie Leathwick, as bridesmaid. The bridegroom's gift to the bridesmaid was a gold bamboo bangle. Mr. Harold Satchler was best man. As the happy couple left the church Mr. W. McLaughlin played the "Wedding March." A reception was held in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Elliott. Mr. Corby in a happy speech eulogised the many good qualities of the bride and proposed the health of the happy

couple. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Satchler, McLaughlin, and Scammel. The presents were numerous, costly, and useful. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Hoyland drove to their future home at Miramar, taking with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

**Madame Blanche Arral**

A very large and enthusiastic audience was present in His Majesty's Theatre on Monday evening, when Madame Blanche Arral, the talented operatic soprano, gave her farewell concert. It was very gratifying to find that the Dunedin public had shown their appreciation of a singer who occupies such a prominent place in the musical world. The distinguished vocalist was at her best, and as the programme was a popular one, it is unnecessary to say that the audience was very enthusiastic, sometimes to the point of accoring her an ovation. The items given covered a very wide range, and gave an opportunity to Madame to display the remarkable quality of her voice and her fine dramatic talents. Her many delightful contributions during the evening opened with the Page's song from Meyerbeer's 'Les Huguenots,' and closed with the famous 'Polacca' from 'Mignon.' The concert was a very fine one, and Madame Arral undoubtedly achieved an unqualified triumph. She next appears for short seasons in Wellington and Auckland, and later on in Christchurch.

Mr. C. M. Gray, M.H.R., has been a trip along the route of the main trunk line. He says that the conclusion he has arrived at from what he saw and from what he heard from those with whom he came in contact is that the line cannot be completed before the end of 1908, though, so far as he could judge, the rate of progress which is being maintained is satisfactory. No ballast can be obtained on the Murrutu Plains, and material for this purpose has to be carted from lower down.

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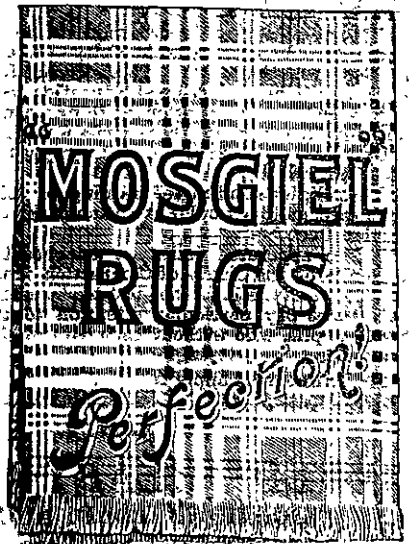
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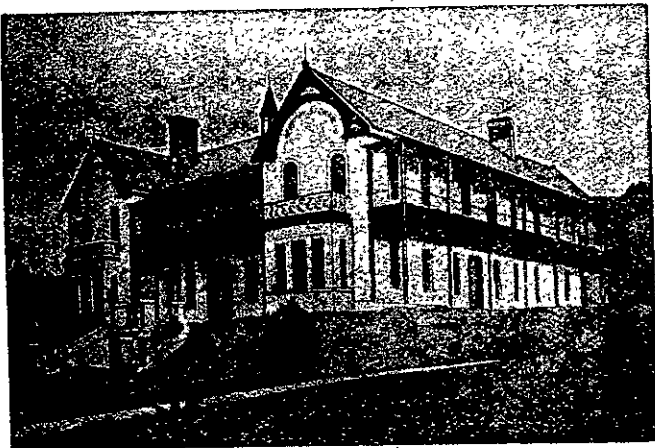
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**MARRIAGES**

**LYNSKEY—JOYCE.**—At the Catholic church, Hampden, on January 9, 1907, by the Rev. Father Lynch, James Henry, second youngest son of Michael Lynskey, of Kaiapoi, to Nora Mary, eldest daughter of Michael Joyce, Hampden.

**GIBBONS—COLUMB.**—On December 26, 1906, at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, by Rev. Father Howard, Helen Gibbons to Edward Columb, Wingalui.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

**LEO XIII., P.M.**

*TRANSEATION.*—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, JANUARY 24, 1907.

**INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION**



HERE were heroes before Agamemnon, and there was international arbitration before the 'Alabama'. In the old pagan Greek and Roman States, brute force was an active constitutional principle. War was the first and readiest arbiter, and the 'jus gladii' or law of the sword was the 'jus publicum'. There was no ultimate moral principle to which paganism could well appeal, and force remained practically its only resort against the rebellious subject within its borders and the menacing enemy beyond. Yet, exceptionally, the principle of international arbitration was here and there acknowledged. Among the pagan Greeks, for instance, the Amphictyonic League was nothing more or less than an early Hague Conference or tribunal of arbitration. Once, when the Argives and the Lacedaemonians had tired of hacking and skewering each other, they struck a treaty of peace, one of the clauses of which provided for arbitration by a neutral State in the events of their having 'words' with each other again. In pagan Rome the 'feciales' checked the jingo spouter of the Forum—the counterpart of the warlike newspaper editor of our time—and restrained the declaration of some unnecessary and costly campaigns. Cyrus of Persia once nominated the King of India to settle a dispute that had arisen between him and his luxurious neighbor of Assyria; and the king of the hardy and athletic Numidians, by a similar friendly service, once kept Masinissa's people and those of Carthage from each others' throats.

Christianity did not entirely condemn the dread arbitrament of the sword. It recognises that fact that there are occasions when war may be the only means of defending menaced public rights. But it gradually eliminated the old feeling in regard to mere force, and succeeded at last in inducing the peoples within its pale to recognise an international tribunal to which they would refer their disputes before plunging into the red vortex of war. The Popes were the great permanent court of international arbitration of the middle ages. With the 'Truce of God' and the 'Peace of

God' they reduced the number and mitigated the atrocity of wars between Christian States. 'The Popes of the middle ages,' said the late Lord Chief Justice Russell, 'determined many a hot dispute between rival forces without loss of human life'. Foremost amongst these great Christian agents of the Prince of Peace were Leo the Great, Pope Gregory the Great, Pope Zachary, Pope Stephen II., Pope Boniface VIII., and (to come to our own day) Pope Leo XIII., who arbitrated between Germany and Spain in a grave dispute about the Caroline Islands, and brought to a friendly issue critical differences between Chile and Argentina, and between Hayti and San Domingo, over questions of delimitation of frontier.

With the Reformation, the position of the Pope as the international peacemaker and court of appeal gradually declined. The Hague Conference—for which preparations are now being made—is an attempt to set up another permanent court of last instance between nation and nation. Where so much hangs nowadays by war, there was perhaps never a time when a world-arbiter of some effective kind was more sorely needed. How far the Hague tribunal will fill the place so long occupied by the Popes remains to be seen. But Mr. Stead is not alone in the opinion that it is necessary to have in all international disputes an appeal to some authority sufficiently high above the disputants to take an impartial view of the whole case, and sufficiently honest to decide the question on its merits, without being "nobbled" by either party in the quarrel. And such a one Mr. Stead believes the Pope to be. To the Supreme Pontiff rank is nothing. He is incorruptible, independent, neutral, venerated throughout the civilised world. He is a sovereign with no boundaries to protect, no frontiers to push forward. He relies on moral force only, and can act independently and according to the dictates of his conscience. He is seated on a throne from which no power can remove him, and from which he can serenely and dispassionately overlook rulers who put their trust in fleets and armies, and decide without disturbance from secondary considerations what makes for right and justice.

## Notes

### £4000 for Ireland

In the old legend, when Brother Date ('Give') was thrust out of the monastery, Brother Dabatur ('It-will-be-given-to-you') followed soon of his own accord. In New Zealand, Brother Date dispenses largess with a generous hand to every good cause that needs assistance, against every wrong that needs resistance. Despite the unfavorable season of the annual holiday making, the Irish Delegates had, a week ago, received from generous friends and sympathisers, after a very brief lecturing period, the sum of £4000 for the furtherance of the cause of self-government for the Green Isle. And it is anticipated that New Zealand's bounty towards Home Rule will amount to about £5000. Where Brother Date (that is, the kindly and fair-minded spirit of our people) has been so open-handed, we trust that Brother Dabatur (the kindly Providence that watches over our land) will continue to pour His gifts in full and flowing measure upon our shores. With nations, as with individuals, the bread cast upon the running waters comes back again, sometimes in the long run, sometimes in the short.

### Home Rule

'The argument for Home Rule,' says the Dublin 'Weekly Freeman', quoting Isaac Butt, 'to be drawn from Canada was a strong one. In 1839 Canada was with difficulty held by force of arms for the British

Crown. Canada, was, in open rebellion. The experiment was tried of giving Canada Home Rule. It has not disintegrated the Empire. Canada had two Provinces, differing in race, religion, in language, and in law. Lower Canada contained a great French population hostile to England, alienated from her by memories of recent conquest, and Catholic in their religion. Upper Canada was peopled chiefly by English Protestant settlers, by Puritans from Scotland, and Irish Orangemen from the Bann. Home Rule was granted to Canada. Provinces that seemed arrayed against each other in hopeless antagonism and discord are now united together. The French Catholics of Lower Canada and the English Puritans and Irish Orangemen of Upper Canada meet in one Parliament to serve the interests of a common country.

### The Earthquake

In the matter of big earthquakes, the year 1906 has been (say the experts) very much below the record of its next predecessor, 1905. But in 1905, the first-class quakes carried on their rough horse-play in desert lone and mountain-range, where they had room and verge enough for their wild romps without trampling the souls out of human beings to any great extent. They were, by comparison, very low horse-power shakes that tossed and cracked and crumpled the handicraft of man in San Francisco, Valparaiso, and (during the past week) at Kingston in Jamaica. A shell that bursts in open and untenanted ground merely pock-marks the surface. But we know what even the old black-powder Prussian shells did among the close-packed masses of French troops that were crammed and jammed into the streets of Sedan on that fateful September evening in 1870. And in like manner even a third-class earthquake can do first-class damage when, like an underground Samson, it seizes and shakes whatever comes within the reach of its blind rage in close-packed centres of population.

The people of Jamaica have not acquired that easy familiarity with earthquakes which makes those of Manila so placid and phlegmatic over their oft-recurring shocks. Jamaicans are rather prone to associate seismic troubles with the ruin that came to their island in 1780 and 1692. A devastating hurricane, a seismic wave, and fire added to the horrors of the quake of 1780. Plunder, famine, and pestilence followed. Beckford in his 'Account of Jamaica' tells how the plague was of so malignant a nature that death often cut off the victims' careers within an hour of the first attack. As many as 4326 of the wretched inhabitants miserably perished—soul and body severed amidst the swift agony of falling trees or masonry or plague, or the slower tortures of sheer hunger; and property was damaged to the extent of £1,320,000.

Far more terrible was the earthquake of June 7, 1692. It was called 'The Great Earthquake', and marks an epoch in the history of Jamaica—like 'the Forty-five' in Scotland and (in a smaller way) 'the night of the big wind' by the ingle-nooks of Ireland. Gardner, for instance, in his 'History of Jamaica' (London, 1873) divides the 'Periods' of the island's history as follows: I.—Discovery; II.—From the Conquest by the English to the Great Earthquake (1692); III.—From the Earthquake to the Commencement of the Anti-slavery struggle (1782). And so on. The noontide stillness of a glowing day in 1692 was broken by a thundering noise. Then came a series of shocks. Masonry crashed, collapsed, or was riven into smithers; part of the city dipped beneath a mighty seismic wave that came thundering in; and ships were flung like corks over the sunken ruins. The earth opened and swallowed people alive. In some places the dead were only partially buried, and the pariah dogs came and feasted upon them. 'The horrors of the event,' says Gardner, 'were

intensified by the mysterious, awful sounds that one moment appeared to be in the air, and then in the ground. And the pestilence that ensued was hardly less deadly than the earthquake. The author last quoted tells of a curious hair-breadth escape which reminds us of an ex-insurgent of 1798, of whom a popular rhyming couplet used to say in distant Wexford that he was

Shot and kilt on Vinegar Hill,  
Dead and buried, and alive still.

'Its record,' says the historian of Jamaica, 'still remains at Green Bay, to the westward of Port Royal, on the opposite shore. There lies the body of Lewis Galdy, who died on the 22nd of December, 1739, forty-seven years after the earthquake, eighty years of age. He was a native of Montpellier in France, but, being a Protestant, had left that country and sought a home in Jamaica. The inscription on his tomb tells that he was swallowed up by the earthquake, then by another shock cast into the sea, where he escaped, by swimming to a boat. After this,' Gardner adds, 'he flourished as a merchant in Port Royal, represented four parishes in successive assemblies, and seems to have been generally loved and respected.'

But in Jamaica's greatest earthquake, this early Jules Verne went through sufficiently thrilling adventures to fill the ambition of a private man.

### DIocese OF DUNEDIN

Fathers Cagnet (Okato) and Ainsworth and Moloney (Wellington) have been on a visit to Dunedin and the Cold Lakes. The two last-named returned to Wellington early in the present week. Father Finnerty (Timaru) also returned early in the week from a short stay in Dunedin and the south.

### TEMUKA

(From our own correspondent.)

Miss Marie Narelle arrived in Temuka on Friday afternoon, and was welcomed by his Worship the Mayor (Mr. Buxton). She was accompanied by Mr. Chester Fentress, Miss Brandon-Usher, and Mr. and Miss O'Shea. In the evening she gave a concert in the local hall, which was crowded to the doors. She was received with very great enthusiasm, and every item was encored. Mr. Fentress had also to come back every time. The accompanist, Miss Brandon-Usher, did extremely well, deserving the applause that greeted her efforts. Altogether the concert was by far the best that has ever been given in Temuka. Amongst the audience were several who had come from Timaru and Geraldine.

### DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

January 18.

The annual retreat of the diocesan clergy begins next Monday evening at the Sacred Heart College, Ponsonby.

Miss Marie Narelle has wired to a friend here in most enthusiastic terms of her reception in Dunedin. In Auckland the Irishmen and Irishwomen look forward to seeing and hearing her again.

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, of Armidale, and the Right Rev. Bishop Dunne, of Bathurst, are due by the incoming San Francisco steamer. They are returning from a visit to Rome and Ireland.

An entertainment consisting of a drama will be given in St. Benedict's Hall this evening. The proceeds are to be given to the parochial funds. His Lordship the Bishop will be present. Regular rehearsals have been held, and a good house should result.

Rev. Father Cleary, C.S.S.R., who is conducting the retreat of the clergy and the religious, will leave for Sydney on Monday, 28th inst. Rev. Father Leonard, C.P., who has been to the Cold Lakes, went south last Saturday. Rev. Father Francis, C.P., is due here at the end of next week, and leaves for Sydney the following Monday.

We understand that a new presbytery was blessed and opened at Taihape on Sunday week.

### PALMERSTON NORTH

(From our own correspondent.)

January 20.

At all the Masses to-day Rev. Father Costello announced that a mission would begin in St. Patrick's Church on next Sunday, and would be conducted by two of the Passionist Fathers—Rev. Fathers Francis and Leonard. Father Francis, C.P., preached at the eleven o'clock Mass on the 'Holy Name of Jesus,' and at Vespers on 'The power of prayer.'

The half-yearly meeting of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on Tuesday evening, January 8, Bro. T. O'Reilly presiding. The following officers were elected and installed for ensuing half-year:—President, Bro. McLean; vice-president, Bro. J. Bjorne; secretary, Bro. Ellis; treasurer, Bro. Thos. Norris; Bros. Con. McGrath and Henry Buttle being warden and guardian respectively. After a brief speech from each, thanking the members for the honor conferred upon them, a very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Bro. A. Rickard, the retiring secretary, for his services during his long term of office. It was also decided to present the following Brothers with a framed Past President's Diploma: Bros. Fred. Herring, V. Dallow, A. McWilliams, T. O'Keilly. A donation of one guinea was voted to the Consumptives' Home.

On Wednesday, January 16, the branch held a card tournament and social in honor of its newly-elected officers. President McLean presided, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. Songs and recitations were given by Bros. Dallow, McWilliams, C. McGrath, McCarthy, J. Devlin, and F. Herring. Light refreshments were provided, and Bro. Ellis supplied the music.

### WANGANUI

(From our own correspondent.)

January 18.

I am pleased to see that Mr. Wm. B. Power, vice-president of the St. Mary's Catholic Club, has written to the 'Chronicle' in reply to its scurrilous leader regarding Home Rule.

After pleasant weather for the holidays rain set in for three days. The fall in Wanganui was four inches, and in Waverley and northern districts this has been greatly exceeded. It is proving a boon to farmers, especially stock owners.

The Rev. Father McDermott, C.S.S.R., is conducting the retreat of the Sisters. On Sunday he preached an eloquent sermon at Vespers to a good congregation. The members of the men's branch of the Sacred Heart League received Holy Communion last Sunday.

Last Sunday at Taihape a Maori wedding was celebrated in the presence of some 500 guests. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Lacroix. Mr. and Mrs. Keepa, the happy couple, were the recipients of a large number of presents, including mats, rugs, sugar, flour, kumaras, bags of fish, etc., the whole weighing about 10 tons.

After the annual retreat of the Marist Brothers at Auckland, our school was allotted Brothers Basil and Matthew to look after the boys during the coming twelve months. Brother Coleman (transferred to Timaru) and Brother Siegfried (transferred to Wellington) endeared themselves to all the parishioners, especially to the parents of the boys attending the school. The former interested himself greatly in the Catholic Men's Club, especially with the younger members, joining in their games and amusements. Both he and Brother Siegfried worked hard for the welfare of their pupils, taking great interest in the way in which they prepared their studies. The Catholics of Wanganui wish both Brother Coleman and Brother Siegfried every success in their future positions. They also heartily welcome Brothers Basil and Matthews to Wanganui.

The Prime Minister is expected in Auckland on Saturday, and has been invited to address a public meeting the same night. He will leave Auckland for Sydney on Monday next.

It is reported (says a West Coast exchange) that an old-age pensioner named Simpson, who was killed at Ross by attempting to stop a runaway horse, was well connected at Home. On the night of his death, it is alleged, a draft for £100 arrived and a letter asking him to come Home, as he had been left a legacy of £1000.

## THE IRISH DELEGATES

According to a Press message from Hokitika, Mr J. T. Donovan addressed a very large meeting there on Monday evening, the Mayor presiding. He delivered a most eloquent speech, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Mr. T. E. Y. Seddon, M.H.R., moved, and Mr. T. V. Byrne, county chairman, seconded the customary resolution in favor of Home Rule, which was carried with acclamation.

### AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P. for West Belfast, is to arrive in Auckland next Sunday. He will be met at the wharf by the committee and driven to the Bishop's palace, Ponsonby, where he will stay while in Auckland. His first meeting in our district will be on next Wednesday, January 23, at the Thames, then at Hamilton the following night, Waikato on Monday, where, it is said, £250 will be raised, and his last address will be in Auckland City on Wednesday, 30th inst. His Worship the Mayor, Mr. A. M. Myers, will preside. The financial prospects look promising, as at present £300 has been subscribed. The chairman of committee is Dr. Stopford, a Lancashire man, Mr. F. Moore, treasurer, is a North of Ireland Protestant. Very bitter letters appear in our local papers, teeming with the worst form of religious bigotry and intolerance. On the other hand, out of evil cometh good, because the coarse abuse given only advertises very effectually Mr. Devlin's mission.

In connection with the visit to the Thames of Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., a well attended meeting was held at the schoolhouse, Willoughby street, last Friday night, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly presiding, Mr. W. H. Potts agreed to act as secretary for the meeting, and the matter of appointing a permanent secretary was held over. It was decided to arrange for a suitable reception to Mr. Devlin, and a public meeting, and the following were appointed as a committee to carry out the details:—Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, Messrs. J. Twohill, J. McEnteer, J. Connolly, Jas. Hawkes, W. McCullough, W. H. Potts, J. A. Shank, H. Roche, J. McDonald, J. O'Shea, M. Whelan, Jas. Corbett (Hikutaiia), C. Quinn (Warahoe), R. Hawkes (Tapu), Sullivan, R. Killgour. It was decided that the committee have power to add to their number.

Very successful meetings were held last Sunday at Waikato, Karangahake, and Paeroa to consider matters in connection with Mr. Devlin's visit to the gold-fields. Joint honorary secretaries were appointed as follows:—Paeroa, Mr. Geo. Crosby and Mr. Follis Shaw (National Bank); Karangahake, Mr. J. Quinn and Mr. Arthur Connolly; Waikato, Mr. M. D. Ryan and Mr. R. J. Cotter. Canvassers were also appointed as follows:—Paeroa, Messrs. Moriarty and M. Goonan; Karangahake, Messrs. Michael Ryan and J. Quinn; Waikato, Messrs. Cotter, Ryan, Bain, Murray, Tait, Smith, and O'Brien.

### PAHIATUA.

The Olympic Theatre (says the "Pahiatua Era") was crowded to its utmost capacity on Thursday evening of last week when Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., delivered an address in advocacy of Home Rule. The Mayor (Mr. D. Crowe) presided, and on the platform were the following:—Rev. Father McKenna, Messrs. W. Tosswill, A. Reese, Gleeson (2), J. McCardle, T. Quirke, and J. McCarthy. The chairman, after welcoming Mr. Devlin to the district, expressed the hope that the envoys' mission would be successful. At the conclusion of Mr. Devlin's speech Mr. Tosswill proposed:—"That this meeting extends a hearty welcome to Mr. Devlin in Pahiatua, and is in sympathy with him in the object of his visit, viz., Home Rule for Ireland." Mr. Quirke seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation. A resolution thanking Mr. Devlin for his address was proposed by Mr. Reese, seconded by Mr. J. McCardle, and carried unanimously.

## Crusade of Rescue

Rev. Father Goggin, who, in company with Mr. Raupert, is on a mission to New Zealand on behalf of the Crusade of Rescue, writes to say that owing to a number of appeals being made just now to the people, particularly of the South Island, they have been requested to defer their appeal on behalf of the helpless Catholic children of the British Metropolis. They have therefore decided not to make a personal canvass in the South Island, but, after paying a

short visit to Auckland and district, to leave for America. In the meantime the charitably disposed in the districts not visited, who are willing to assist in this great work of rescuing helpless Catholic children from the misery and wretchedness with which they are surrounded in the slums of London, can forward their contributions to Rev. Father Goggin, care of his Grace Archbishop Redwood, Wellington. In doing their little or much in this matter they will have the consolation of knowing that they are assisting in a noble work—a work that is near and dear to the heart of our Blessed Lord.

## Interprovincial

A bush fire at Granity, near Westport, extended to three residences at two o'clock on Saturday morning, and completely destroyed them. The owners were Messrs. Moriarty, O'Rourke, and Lavery. Two of them were insured for £200 each.

Mr. M. Gilfedder, the newly-appointed Native Land Court Judge, represented the Wallace constituency in the House of Representatives until defeated by the present member (Mr. J. C. Thomson). At the last election he unsuccessfully contested the Wakatipu seat. Mr. Gilfedder studied law after his retirement from the political arena, and after passing, practised his profession at Invercargill for several years.

Several prominent Wellington citizens have expressed a desire to tender Sir Joseph Ward a banquet previous to his departure on the 26th inst. for England. In the meantime the Prime Minister has been communicated with, and, if his arrangements will permit, the function will take place on the evening of Friday, the 25th inst. Should a favorable reply be received a meeting of citizens interested will be convened at an early date.

The executive committee in connection with the annual concert on St. Patrick's Day, for the benefit of the Nazareth Home, Christchurch, have arranged that it shall be held on March 18, in His Majesty's Theatre. This year St. Patrick's Day falls on Sunday, hence the necessity of holding the concert on the 18th. It is expected that the programme will be even more attractive than on former occasions.

At the Magistrate's Court, Wellington, on Friday, the manager of a large city grocery establishment was fined £1 with costs for selling adulterated milk. The circumstances were that the Health Department had examined a sample of condensed milk which had been bought from the defendant. The brand on the tins set out that the contents were condensed from the purest milk. The department wishes to ensure that the condensed milk shall not be sold, or if it is sold that it shall be placed before the public as milk condensed from skim milk. The defendant explained that he had never suspected that there was anything wrong with the milk. On hearing the result of the department's analysis he shipped large supplies of the milk back to the manufacturers.

The Premier gave a member of the "Evening Star" staff an interview on his way to Christchurch on Saturday morning. As to the Exhibition, Sir Joseph said that, with a view of giving country settlers an opportunity of visiting it at the lowest possible cost, cheap excursion trains would be run. The fares to Christchurch by these trains would be:—From Oamaru, first class 12s, second class 8s 6d; from Palmerston, 14s 6d and 10s 6d; from Waitati, 16s and 11s 6d; from Dunedin, 18s and 12s; from Henley, 20s and 14s; from Milton, 21s 6d and 15s; from Clinton, 23s and 16s; from Gore, 24s 6d and 17s; from Invercargill, 26s 9d and 18s 6d. The fares from other stations would be on a similar low basis. Cheap excursion holiday excursion tickets would also be issued up to the closing of the Exhibition, so that settlers would be afforded an opportunity of visiting the Exhibition at a minimum cost.

The re-opening announcement of the Sacred Heart High School, Barbadoes street, Christchurch, conducted by the Order of Notre Dame des Missions, appears in our advertising columns. In addition to the higher subject studies therein mentioned, the Sisters give a complete course in technical education, the pupils being trained in all branches of useful and domestic science, cookery, dressmaking, etc., in fact equipped in as thorough a manner as possible in all that will stand them in good stead in after life.



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Right Hon. Seddon,  
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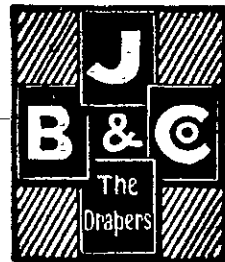
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# Irish News

## CORK—The C.Y.M.S.

Owing to the untiring exertions of Rev. M. B. Kennedy, C.C., a very fine and commodious hall has come into the possession of the Catholic Young Men's Society, Fermoy, County Cork. It was blessed and opened by the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, who said that while a sound education in religious and secular matters was of the greatest importance to children, there were reasons hardly less urgent why they should see to the welfare of young men who had arrived at a perilous time of life. His Lordship detailed many advantages of a Society such as they had in Fermoy, and appealed to the young men of the district to join it.

## The Bells of Shandon

In the course of a notice of the Protestant Archdeacon of Cork, the Rev. D. H. Powell, who has just been appointed Dean of Residence in the Queen's College there, a London evening paper states that he "has been since 1878 Rector of St. Mary's, Shandon, the church made famous by 'Father Prout' in his 'Bells of Shandon.'" Father Prout's 'Shandon Bells,' as a matter of fact, are in the Church of St. Ann, Shandon, beneath the steeple of which the redoubtable Oliver Yorke—as Carlyle called him—was buried. A writer in the 'Daily News,' commenting on the mistake above noted, remarks as follows: 'Almost by the side of St. Ann's, Shandon, is the imposing Catholic Cathedral, and whatever may have been the merits of the bells of St. Ann's in Father Prout's time, the fine peal which so many visitors of the present day hear and believe to be the famous 'Shandon Bells' are, as a matter of fact, the bells of the Catholic Cathedral, the existing peal in the neighboring Protestant church being decidedly poor.'

## Mandeville Memorial

A beautiful memorial Irish cross is to be shortly erected over the grave of the late John Mandeville, in the churchyard of Kilbehenny, Mitchelstown. It is an excellent example of Celtic art and stonework. The material is limestone, and it stands upward of ten feet in height. John Mandeville was a man of splendid physique and unselfish patriotism. He was incarcerated in Tullamore Gaol in 1887 for his efforts as a leader of his countrymen in the great movement for the abolition of landlordism, the betterment of the toiler's lot, and the national regeneration of Ireland. The tortures inflicted on him during his imprisonment shattered his magnificent frame, and he died a short time after his release.

## DOWN—A Golden Jubilee

The golden jubilee of the Right Rev. Mgr. McCarran, P.P., V.G., was celebrated on a recent Sunday in Dromore. Addresses were presented, and subsequently the members of the societies who presented the addresses were entertained to dinner by the Monsignor.

## The Stewart Estate

A large and representative public meeting of the tenants of seventeen townlands on the estate of the trustees of Miss Ena D. T. Stewart was recently held in the Temperance Hall, Banbridge, for the purpose of discussing the terms offered by the agent for the sale of their holdings under the Land Purchase Act, and arriving at a decision as to what proposals should be offered by them for purchase. Mr. Alexander Morrow (chairman) presided. It was unanimously decided that the tenants agree to accept 5s in the £ on second term rents, and 7s in the £ on first term rents, with one year's rent to be forgiven all the tenants, and all arrears to be wiped out.

## DUBLIN—An Old Charity

The Sisters in charge of St. Joseph's Asylum, Portland-row, Dublin, are proceeding with the erection of a new wing to the institution, in which aged single women of virtuous life are provided with a home in their declining days. St. Joseph's Asylum was established in 1839, through the efforts of Dr. Blake, Bishop of Dromore, and a generous layman, Mr. James Murphy. It is the only Catholic institution of its kind in the three Kingdoms. The estimated cost of the addition will be about £5000.

## GALWAY—A Banana Crop

A bunch of Irish-grown bananas from Kylemore Gardens, County Galway, was exhibited at the Corporation Fruit Market in Dublin recently. They were

grown by Mr. William McDonald, and for some time these home-grown bananas have been used for the table of the Duke of Manchester. The sweetness and flavor are said to surpass that of the foreign-grown kind. Much interest is being taken in this experiment in tropical fruit growing in Ireland.

## MAYO—Impending Distress

At a recent meeting of the Swinford District Council, Mr. M. C. Henry, J.P., presiding, a resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. G. Morrin, C.C., bringing under the notice of the Government the fact that hundreds of the small farms in the Union will be without the means of subsistence before many months, principally owing to the almost total failure of the potato crop.

## Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., Censured

Claremorris District Council has unanimously passed a resolution declaring that Mr. John O'Donnell, M.P. for South Mayo, is neglecting the interests of the constituency by his absence from Parliament, and calling on him to attend regularly in future. Apart from his differences with other members, the Council felt that Mr. O'Donnell's absence from Parliament, especially during the Town Tenants' Bill discussion, was a disadvantage to his constituents. Mr. O'Donnell is a follower of Mr. O'Brien, and has figured prominently in recent cable messages from Ireland regarding the 'split' in the Nationalist Party.

## MEATH—Hidden Treasure

In the Dublin Courts a few weeks ago an extraordinary case came to light of hidden treasure in an old Meath mansion, formerly inhabited by Miss Augusta Magan. In her house, Killyon Manor, after her death, valuers found money in all shapes in all sorts of places. Gold coins were found lying about the floors, in cups, and all sorts of receptacles. £5-notes were also found in all kinds of unlikely corners and crevices, and jewellery and valuables likewise. The cash and goods thus found reached hundreds of pounds in value. The lady left estate worth £55,000, and her eccentricities are now puzzling the Courts.

## WATERFORD—A Mining Revival

The directors of the Bonmahon Mines Development Syndicate recently issued a number of invitations to a view of the mines and works at Bonmahon, near Kilmacthomas, County Waterford.

## WESTMEATH—The Paget Estate

The tenants on the Paget Estate at Ballymanus and Thureshammer, have arrived at the following terms for purchase with the agent, Mr. J. C. French:—First term, reduction of 8s in the £; 18½ years' purchase; second term, 6s in the £; 21½ years' purchase. Two evicted tenants are to be reinstated—one getting a clear receipt, and the other to pay a half year's rent.

## GENERAL

### Prisons Report

The General Prisons Board, in their report for 1905-1906, state that the number of prisoners committed for Ireland in 1905 was 32,738, the daily average in custody being 2601, an increase of 31 over the previous year, but less than the average for the previous ten years. It is said that there is a slight increase in the number of persons committed for drunkenness. The number of juveniles committed is considerably less than in the last ten years. Great regret is expressed that Magistrates should send children to prison for such offences as trespassing in pursuit of game, or stone-throwing in the street. More attention is being given to the separation of prisoners of corrupt habits from others, and, on the whole, the conduct of all prisoners has been satisfactory.

### Vital Statistics

The quarterly return of marriages, births, and deaths in Ireland, for the quarter ended 30th September last, shows that the annual birth-rate was 23.2 per 1000, while the death-rate was 14.4 per 1000. The death-rate in England was slightly larger, being 15.0 per 1000; but, on the other hand, the (crude) birth-rate in that country was 27.2, or exactly four per thousand higher than in Ireland. Yet the birth-rate is 0.2 over the average rate for the corresponding quarter for the previous ten years. The comparison between England and Ireland shows the relative social condition of the two countries; and, while the difference between the (crude) birth-rate of the two countries is so marked,

the emigration from Ireland during the quarter was 8468 persons, while from England it was scarcely perceptible.

### Remuneration of National Teachers

Owing to the wretched salaries paid in Ireland to National teachers, primary education, which means so much for the masses, is undoubtedly at a low ebb. The very best and most accomplished schoolmasters, after receiving a sound training at the expense of Irish taxpayers, betake themselves to other lands in search of a decent livelihood. The fact has been pointed out frequently, but so far the authorities have done little or nothing to remedy the admitted injustice. At Galway, Monaghan, and other centres, on November 24, the question was dealt with at meetings which were large and representative. The Bishop of Galway declared that the salaries of teachers for the work they did was utterly inadequate, and the retiring allowance entirely insufficient. Rev. P. Keown, Adm., who presided at a meeting of clergy and laity in Monaghan, said the conditions under which primary education was imparted in Ireland at present was well calculated to deter the better class teachers from entering the service at home, with the result that whilst primary education was progressing in other countries, Ireland was losing many of her best teachers. Those who remained at home were in a state of unrest and dissatisfaction, and primary education was rapidly lapsing into a state of chaos.

### Irish Harvestmen in England

There was a casual reference (says the 'Manchester Guardian') in our 'Miscellany' to the Saturday night visits of Irish harvestmen to neighboring towns. I wonder how many of your readers could guess straight off (writes 'R.') why these visits are paid with such regularity. I have asked several of my friends (by way of test), and they all answer, "For a spree, of course." That is not so. These Irish laborers are remarkably loyal during their summer exile in England to the observance of their Church, and it is because there are few Roman Catholic places of worship in rural England that they make a weekly pilgrimage to the nearest town. If anyone would like to confirm this let him attend the Roman Catholic Church at Urms-ton any Saturday night and Sunday morning in the harvest months, and count the dozens of Irishmen who come tramping in from the farms for confession and to hear Mass. And in the Midland counties, where the old-fashioned harvest home is still occasionally held, the Irishmen prove their staunch obedience to religious rules by refusing to eat meat if the feast is held on a Friday. In the case of men with healthy appetites, whose earnings are insufficient to provide meat for every day of the week, this is no small act of self-denial.

### Election Expenses

That Ulster Unionism is mainly a matter of £ s d is (says the Belfast 'Irish Weekly' of December 8) patent to every intelligent observer, but it is not often that we are favored with a Blue Book to demonstrate the fact. Such a purpose is, however, served by the Parliamentary Return of Election Expenses, which was issued on Saturday. In expenditure, North Down won in a canter, Mr. Corbett having spent £1058 and Mr. Adams £1121, the latter establishing something of a record by paying 8s 7½d for every vote he got. South Down, on the other hand, makes a record in another direction, the successful Nationalist candidate having the lowest relative expenditure in the Ulster contests, Lieutenant Smiley paying £853, or 5s 2½d per vote, and Mr. MacVeagh £254, or 1s 3½d per vote. The South Tyrone figures show a still more striking disparity, for Mr. W. T. Russell's expenses are returned at £379, or 2s 6d per vote, whilst Mr. Horner's totalled £1061, or 7s 11½d per head. In West Belfast the figures were: Captain Smiley, £723, or 3s 6d a head; Mr. Carlisle, £570, or £3 14s 6d a head; and Mr. Devlin, £424, or 2s 0½d a head. The lowest absolute expenditure was in Newry, where Mr. Mooney paid £121, or 3s 0½d per vote.

MYERS & CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George Street. They guarantee the highest class of work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth...

## People We Hear About

When the late Mrs. Craigie, the noted novelist, was in America last year, she was invited to make an address at a certain meeting. The chairman, a rather stupid person, introduced before her some speakers who were not on the programme at all. It was close on 11 o'clock when the chairman, with a pleasant smile, bowed and said: 'Mrs. Craigie, the eminent author of "Some Emotions and a Moral," will now give us her address.' Mrs. Craigie rose and said calmly: 'My address is No. 56 Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W., London, and I now wish you all good night, for I am far from home.'

The Dublin correspondent of a London newspaper, writing on the proceedings of the Royal Commission on the Congested Districts, says the Under-Secretary for Ireland:—'It is Sir Antony who dominates the Commission. The whole bearing of the man is significant of immense strength. Blunt featured, heavy of jowl, with keen, penetrating eyes that are almost buried at moments when the high forehead puckers and wrinkles behind bushy eyebrows. He sits listening alert and intent even when witnesses, encouraged by silence, have wandered into trivialities. When the moment comes, a few questions quietly asked, the supreme knowledge and infinite capacity of the administrator are revealed.'

The recent death of the Shah of Persia recalls an anecdote of his predecessor during his visit to England. It is given on the authority of his late Persian Majesty's body physician. According to the story, the Shah was dining with his present Majesty the King, then Prince of Wales, and asparagus was served. Now, the Shah had never seen asparagus, and was as much at a loss how to eat it as the Chinese Emperor is said to have been where to sit in the first brougham ever offered to him. He made a 'shot' for it, and after eating half the stalks threw the other half on the carpet behind him. The story adds, that to keep his guest in countenance the Prince did the same. To complete the consternation of the servants, the other guests, like good courtiers, imitated the Royal example.

Lord Kilmorey wrote as follows to the London 'Times' of November 19: 'This day 49 years ago Charles Santley made his first appearance as a public singer, since which in his career as a professional vocalist no Englishman has given more real pleasure to our music-loving masses. Of Charles Santley during half a century of famous engagements it may be safely said "he never disappointed the public," and now in his old age I venture, as one of his innumerable friends and admirers, to call attention through the medium of the press to the undeniable propriety of paying a public tribute to his talent and services by organising a jubilee concert at the Albert Hall in his honor at some convenient day next May. To begin with, I have already secured the patronage of many members of the Royal Family, while a great and growing number of ladies and gentlemen have consented to allow their names to appear on a general committee, to which I have offered my services as hon. secretary and treasurer. I shall be glad to hear from any one desirous of joining the movement, if they will kindly communicate with me at the address given.'

In our last issue we referred editorially to the unveiling ceremony on November 24 at the Churchyard of Bromham, Wilts, England, of the memorial—a Celtic cross erected by the subscriptions of admirers over the grave of the poet Thomas Moore. The incident reminds the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' of the illustrious Irishmen whose last resting place has been found for them 'far from the land' in English soil. Goldsmith sleeps in the Temple Churchyard in London in a spot which is not precisely known. Grattan is interred, not at Moyanna, in the Queen's County, as he wished, but in Westminster Abbey. Burke is buried in the aisle of the church at Beaconsfield. Sir John Parnell, the 'dismissed' Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he would not join in the destruction of the Irish Parliament, lies in the vaults underneath St. George's, Hanover square. Curran, who was struck down when a guest at Moore's table in London in the spring of 1817 with paralysis, and died in the following October, was buried at Paddington. His remains in 1834 were removed by public subscription to a tomb in Glasnevin designed by Moore, over whose own grave a suitable memorial has, after he has been for more than half a century gone from us, at last been raised.

**T**O get the Best for the least money—  
Try No. 2 KOZIE TEA at 1/8.

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Proprietress (Late of Gore and Tuapeka).

**T**HE quality of No. 2 KOZIE TEA is  
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Corner of KING and ST. ANDREW STS.

**MR. CHARLES BRANSON,**  
who for many years was at the Grand,  
has now assumed the management of the  
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the corner of Great King Street and St.  
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It has been greatly enlarged, furnished  
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it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It  
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balcony completely surrounds the Hotel,  
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IS NOTED FOR ITS

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**Standard Suits** are Equal to those  
made by your  
Tailor, and can be

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ALL STOREKEEPERS.

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Best brands of Wines and Spirits kept.

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Black Grenadine Volles, 44-inch—2s 11d, 3s 3d,  
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3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d, to 6s 6d.

Black Delaines—2s 9d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d.

Black Silk Delaines—7s 6d, 8s 6d.

Black Crepe de Chine and Evelines—4s 6d,  
4s 9d, 4s 11d.

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No. 2 KOZIE TEA meets all require-  
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TOTARA FLAT.

Mr. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek)  
Proprietor.

An Excellent Table kept. First-class Ac-  
commodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits,  
etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment  
Rooms at Railway Station. Billiard-  
Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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ledge of the whole district, will be pleased  
to give directions and other assistance to  
travellers and persons interested in Mining.

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Marvellous Remedy for Blood-poison-  
ing, Poisoned Hands, Inflamed or Ulcerated  
Wounds.

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Chilblains (broken or unbroken),  
Chapped Hands, Sprayed Skin, and all  
Smarting Eruptions.

**"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT"** cures  
Eczema, Scaly Blotches on the Skin,  
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**"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT"** cures  
Cancerous Sores, Boils, Burns, Scalds,  
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Ulcerated Legs caused by Varicocoele  
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Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Mumps,  
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Itching, Clears the Skin and Scalp,  
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GREAT HEALER, cures all-it touches.  
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**"SPRING BLOSSOM PILLS"** cure Indi-  
gestion, Liver, Kidney, and Stomach  
troubles. 6d & 1/- everywhere or post free from  
Mrs. L. HAWKINS, 106 George st., Dunedin

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Melville Hill Shoeing Forge,

Wishes to thank his patrons for past sup-  
port, and to notify them that he will in  
future use his utmost endeavours to give  
every satisfaction.

J. M C O R M A C K, Melville Hill Shoeing Forge.

**S**TART 1907 well.—Buy No. 2 Kozie Tea  
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## A WISE MAN

Will compare prices before purchasing his New Season's Mount.

B. S. A. PATTERN BICYCLES.—Built to our Mr. Cooke's specification in England and under his personal supervision ... .. £10 0 0

GENUINE B. S. A. BICYCLES... .. 12 10 0

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WERNER MOTOR CYCLES,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  H.P., twin cylinders; comfortable and reliable.

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Dear Sir,—I think it my duty to express my thanks to you for the relief obtained by the use of your wonderful Mountain King Asthma Powder. I have been a martyr of Asthma for years, and have tried many supposed remedies without success. I was advised by a friend to try your Powder, and can assure you that I have never obtained such true relief before, and can recommend all sufferers to try Mountain King Asthma Powder, which is indeed a boon to sufferers from Asthma and Bronchitis.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE DUTCH.

Leith Street, Dunedin.

Obtainable from all Merchants throughout the Colony.

# The Catholic World

## BRAZIL—Present to the Pope

At the head of a national deputation, Monsignor Tonti, as late Nuncio to Brazil, recently presented to the Pope a superb gift of the clergy and people as a thank-offering for the creation of a Brazilian as the first Cardinal in Latin America. The gift is a superb medal of gold, set in brilliants.

## ENGLAND—Statue to Mgr. Nugent

The unveiling of the statue to Monsignor Nugent in St. John's Gardens, Liverpool, on December 8, drew together a great concourse of people.

## A Memorial Church

The memorial church erected by the Catholics of England to the memory of the late Cardinal Newman has been solemnly opened at Edgbaston, Birmingham. The Archbishop of Westminster, who delivered the address upon the life and influence of the great Cardinal, said he was a witness at once of the necessity and supremacy of the Catholic faith. He was raised up to convey the old unchanging message, in new words and in a fresh setting which would be acceptable to the Englishman of his day. No voice had fallen on English ears so persuasively as his. He had gained a hearing for the Catholic Church in places where no one else could have obtained audience, and he had broken down prejudices that were deep-rooted and centuries old.

## Franciscans at Oxford

The return of the Franciscans to Oxford, after 367 years, is (writes a correspondent in the 'Manchester Guardian') a striking example of what has been called 'Rome's way of coming back again where she has once established herself.' The Franciscans are now settled in a substantial building on Cowley Hill, and their brown habits are rapidly becoming familiar once more in the University city. The first grey friars set foot in England in 1220, almost immediately after the foundation of the Order, and they entered Oxford in 1225. The famous Order was, of course, very closely associated with Oxford history until the Reformation, but the thirteenth century was the golden period of its influence. Among the great names of Oxford Franciscans are Roger Bacon, Alexander Hales, and Duns Scotus—the mighty rival of Aquinas. The Brown Habit (says the 'Catholic Herald') has many great traditions in England. It was a Franciscan who boldly denounced to the King's face the corruption of Henry VIII. And in hallowed company of Reformation Martyrs the Franciscans had a glorious place.

## FRANCE—More Plunder

One of the most scandalous acts of the French Government under the Law of Congregations (says the Dublin 'Freeman') is about to be perpetuated at Bourges. The Professor of Mathematics at the Seminary of Bourges is the Abbe Moreux, and some years ago, noting the exceptional transparency of the atmosphere in that town, he went to the trouble, and expense of erecting an observatory on the premises of the institution. The observatory, according to M. Camille Flammarion, one of the most famous astronomers, is almost as useful as the one established by Mr. Lowell at Flagstaff, on the Arizona Mountains, in the United States. Yet the Abbe has received notice to quit. He might build another observatory elsewhere in the town, but he has not the capital to do so even if he so desired. M. Flammarion is appalled at the idea that the observatory is threatened with extinction, and he is endeavoring to interest astronomers and others in the matter, and to raise the necessary funds. What a comment on the present Government of France—France, so long the leader of the world in the pursuit of knowledge, and the nursing Mother of Science!

## GERMANY—A Patriotic Archbishop

A Reuter's telegram from Posen announces the death of Monsignor Stabievski, the Catholic Archbishop of Posen. He was a leader in the Polish national movement; in particular he protested strongly against the Prussian rules by which religious lessons to Polish children must be given in the German tongue.

## ROME—A Golden Jubilee

Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of Propaganda, celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood on Christmas Day.

## Visit of Bishop Grimes

Writing on November 30 the Rome correspondent of the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal' states that at the audience granted to the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes the Holy Father asked about clergy and laity, and said he knew of their deep attachment to his person, and to the Holy See. He sent a particular benediction which the Bishop will impart formally on his return, and Pius X. expressed the hope that Bishop Grimes will be spared for long to govern the diocese, which prospers so well under his rule. The Bishop informed the correspondent that he was to leave Naples for the Holy Land on December 13, and that he was to set out from Port Said on his return to New Zealand on January 4.

## SPAIN—Anticlericalism Foiled

The British daily papers (says the 'Catholic Times') cannot avoid giving the information that the fall of the Cabinet of Marshal Lopez Dominguez was due to the opposition aroused by its anti-clerical policy, but they told their readers little as to the strong feeling excited amongst the Spanish Catholics by the Government's Associations Bill. On the contrary, pronouncements in favor of the Bill were largely quoted day by day and the impression produced in the case of the ordinary reader must have been that the power of the Church was slight in Spain. The power of the Church amongst the Spaniards is far from being slight, and any one who has been reading impartial Spanish papers must have been struck by the number and vigor of the Catholic protests. They were made by the Hierarchy, the clergy, and the laity of every class, and amongst the people it has been recognised for some time past that the Government would succumb to the formidable resistance which they have been meeting. The fall of the Ministry has administered a lesson to the so-called Liberals. During its brief term of office Senor Moret proclaimed that he favored a policy of conciliation in dealing with the Vatican, and it may be taken for granted that his successor will follow that line.

## SCOTLAND—A Noted Highland Priest

The Catholics of Glenlivet assembled a few weeks ago to do honor to their revered pastor, Rev. Wm. Stuart, who is a native of the famous Highland glen, and has just celebrated his fiftieth birthday. Mr. Wm. Turner, Mains, presided, and Colonel Smith Grant, of Minmore, made the presentation to Father Stuart, consisting of a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address.

## A Rector of Stonyhurst

A distinguished Scots ecclesiastic has (says the 'Glasgow Observer') just been appointed to the important post of Rector of Stonyhurst College, in the person of Father Pedro Gordon, who was for some years a very successful prefect of philosophers, and has more recently held the office of procurator. Father Gordon, who is in his 54th year, is the third son of the late Mr. Charles P. Gordon, of Wardhouse and Kildrummie, Aberdeenshire, one of the oldest and most distinguished Scots Catholic houses. They are cadets of the noble family of Huntly, and number the Setons of Seton, Boyds Earls of Kilmarnock, and Livingstones Earls of Linnithgow among their lineal ancestors. During the last century they have intermarried, and have been otherwise closely connected with Spain, and three of Father Gordon's sisters are married to Spanish gentlemen, another being Mrs. Lumsden, of Clova. The present laird of Wardhouse is Mr. Rafael Gordon, the Rector's nephew, but he no longer owns the impressive ruins of Kildrummie Castle, which were sold some years ago to an opulent soap manufacturer.

## UNITED STATES—Catholic Advance

The experience of the Sisters of Charity in McI. has just been repeated in the United States. The German Presbyterian Seminary property at Seventeenth and Iowa streets, Dubuque, concerning the proposed sale and future use of which several rumors have been current recently, has been sold to the Sisters of St. Francis for academy purposes. The price was 20,000 dollars (£24000).

## Catholic Education

In the State of New York there are 400 Catholic day schools, attended by 172,000 pupils. These schools represent property to the amount of \$6,250,000, and are maintained at an annual cost of \$375,000. The schools are entirely free, being supported by voluntary offerings of the Catholic people. Many of their teachers, as the Right Rev. Mgr. Lavelle showed in his paper read be-

## A HIGH AUTHORITY ON WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The *New Zealand Medical Journal* says

In regard to the Water itself, as a table beverage it can be confidently recommended. Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office.

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Superior Accommodation for Boarders.

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HOTEL, Hawke's Bay—Lease 7 years trade about £130 weekly. Elegantly furnished. Leading house.

HOTEL, Suburbs, Wellington—Trade about £40 weekly.

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HOTEL, Wellington, City—Trade about £72 weekly.

HOTEL, Taranaki—Freehold and Furniture £2250.

HOTEL, West Coast—Freehold £1900; furniture valuation.

HOTEL, Wellington—Drawing 40 hhds beer monthly. Price £3500

COUNTRY HOTEL—Freehold. Lease expires March 1st. Price £5500.

HOTEL, Palmerston North—Long lease. Trade £600 monthly.

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For all further particulars apply to

DWAN BROS., HOTEL BROKERS,  
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FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION  
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## Grain | Grain | Grain | Chaff | Potatoes | etc.

SEASON 1907.

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

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

Account Sales are rendered within Six Days of Sale.

Corn Sacks, Chaff Bags, &c.—Having made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous Clients, we can supply best Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, and at the lowest prices. Also Chaff Bags, Seaming Twine, and all farmers' requisites at the shortest notice, and on the best terms.

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

Sample Bags, Advice Notes, and Labels sent on Application.

## DONALD REID & CO. LTD.

CONTRACTORS TO



H.M. ROYAL NAVY.

## "COALBROOKDALE."

This far-famed Westport Coal is unsurpassed for steaming purposes in point of evaporative power and economy. One of the Consulting Engineers to the Admiralty states: "Coalbrookdale Coals are much superior to the best New South Wales Coal." In regard to economy, "Coalbrookdale" saves half the expense of cartage, stacking, storing, &c., and gives double the heat of any Lignite in the colony. Blacksmiths assert that nothing equals "Coalbrookdale." Housewives and Cooks find "Coalbrookdale" unequalled for cooking and baking.

SOLD BY ALL COAL MERCHANTS.

## Barometers, Magnifying Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Etc.,

.. CHEAP ..

We have just landed a very large and comprehensive Stock of Optical and other goods, which we are now offering at very low prices. The goods include a splendid selection of Barometers, Opera and Field Glasses in different styles and varied prices, handy little Microscopes, splendid Magnifying Glasses, Patent Eye Shields for Motorists, etc., etc. Call and see them, or write and ask for particulars.

Goods Very Latest.

Prices Very Lowest.

## Johnstone and Haslett

154 PRINCES ST., WAIN'S HOTEL BUILDING

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)



fore the University convocation held by the regents of the State of New York at Albany, hold a public school license, and there is a growing tendency to make all obtain that license in order that there may be no doubt in the mind of any one as to the efficiency of the teachers of the parochial schools. Monsignor Lavelle said that while established directly for Catholic children, the schools are not exclusive, many Protestants, Hebrews, and other non-Catholic pupils being enrolled, while boys and girls of the colored race are also received.

## What to do in Cases of Drowning

This is the season of special danger by sea-side and river-bank, and the following simple rules for the prevention of accidents, and for the rescuing of drowning persons are worthy of attention:—

First—Do not go out in any pleasure boat of small or large dimensions without being assured that there are life-saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of an upset or collision, or festooned with life-saving ropes.

Second—With a party, be sure you are all properly and satisfactorily seated before you leave the shore—particularly so with girls on board. Let no one attempt to exchange seats in midstream, or to put a foot on the edge or gunwale of the boat to change seats, or to rock the boat for fun. This, by rollicking young people, has upturned many a boat and lost very many lives every year.

Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers, never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the rocking danger passes. If overturned a woman's skirts, if held out by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing stairs, will often hold her up while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her. A non-swimmer, by drawing his arms up to his sides and pushing down with widely stretched hands, while stair climbing or treading water with his feet, may hold himself up several minutes, often when a single minute means his life; or throwing out the arms, dog fashion, forward, overhand and putting in, as if reaching for something—that may bring him help or may at least keep him afloat till help comes.

Third—In rescuing drowning persons, seize them by the hair or the collar, back of the neck. Do not let them throw their arms around your neck or arms. If unmanageable, do not strike them, but let them drop under a moment until quiet, then tow them into the shore.

If unconscious do not wait a moment for a doctor or an ambulance, but begin at once. First, get the tongue out and hold it by a handkerchief or towel to let the water out; get a buoy, box or barrel under the stomach, or hold the victim over your knee, head down, and jolt the water out; then turn over side to side four or five times, then on the back, and with a pump movement keep the arms going from pit of stomach overhead to a straight out and back fourteen or sixteen times a minute until signs of returning life are shown. A bellows movement pressure on the stomach at the same time is a great aid if you have help.

Of course, you will at first loosen collar and all binding clothing. Let someone at once remove shoes and stockings, and at the same time rub the lower limbs with an upward movement from foot to knee, occasionally slapping the soles of the feet with the open hand.

Spirits of ammonia to the nostrils, or a feather tickling in the throat, often helps to quicken, but rarely anything more than the above mechanical means is needed. Use no spirits internally until after breathing and circulation are restored; then a moderate use of stimulants or hot tea and a warm blanket or bed, is of the first importance.

### HOW TO PAINT A HOUSE CHEAP.

**Carrara Paint** In White and Colors, Mixed Ready for Inside and Outside Use. **CARRARA** retains its Gloss and Lustre for at least five years, and will look better in eight years than lead and oil paints do in two. **USE CARRARA**, the first coat of which is no greater than lead and oil paints, and your paint bills will be reduced by over 50 per cent. A beautifully-illustrated booklet, entitled 'How to Paint a House Cheap,' will be forwarded free on application.

K. RAMSAY & CO., 19 Vogel Street, Dunedin,

## Domestic

By 'Maureen'

### The Removal of Dry Putty.

The difficulty of removing old putty from a window-sash is easily overcome. Heat an iron rod—a soldering iron for preference—and pass it slowly over the putty, which will thus be rendered soft, when it may easily be removed.

### How to Use Small Pieces of Soap.

Scraps of soap should never be wasted. When they are too small to use for washing, they should be carefully collected and put away. If flannels are to be washed the scraps should be taken out, cut in small pieces, and boiled to a jelly. This, diluted with warm rain-water, makes a beautiful lather for washing woollen goods, which are spoilt if soap is rubbed on to the fabric. Small pieces of toilet soap should be kept by themselves, and they can be melted up again with a little drop of milk, then formed into cakes and put aside to dry until ready for use.

### Fainting Fits.

Fainting proceeds from different causes, the commonest being a disturbance of the circulation of the blood in the brain. For an ordinary fainting fit lay the patient flat. Great harm has often resulted from the treatment of ignorant people in trying to make the patient sit up, or propping up the head with pillows. To send the blood back from the heart to the brain, the flat posture is absolutely necessary. Let the patient lie so that the feet are higher than the head, throw open the clothes about the chest and throat, sponge the face with cold water, and give some cold water to drink.

### Sunshine Gives Sleep.

All sufferers from sleeplessness should try sunshine as a cure for their woes; it is the very best soporific that there is. Many women are martyrs to sleeplessness, and yet they avoid the sunshine as if it were an evil thing. They wear veils, carry parasols, seek the shady side of the road, and do everything to keep off the influence of kindly old King Sol. Kisses may sometimes bring an unbecoming amount of color to their faces, but who gives them the beauty of health and cheerfulness. Pale and sickly-looking women may become blooming and strong if they will but seek the sunshine, and bask in it both indoors and out whenever it is possible, heedless alike of damage to carpets or clothes from its scorching rays.

### Good Complexions.

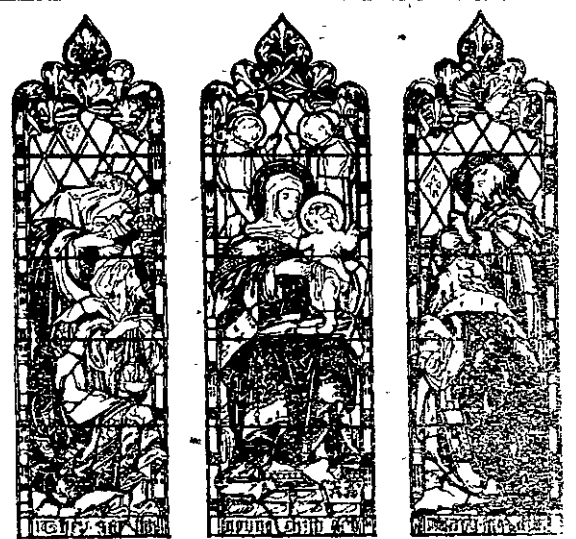
Complexion is all a matter of digestion. Where there is good digestion a beautiful complexion is bound to follow. A well-regulated stomach invariably proclaims itself in a good-looking face, and to maintain this well-regulated condition attention to a fruit diet is recommended. Plums, blackberries, white and black grapes, oranges, and peaches are among the table fruits, and it is difficult to say which is the best for a pretty complexion. If the skin is kept fresh and the diet is laxative the face will be good to look upon. People eat too much breadstuffs. A pretty woman will be able to keep her charm if she consumes less starch, glue, and muckilage than the gourmand. A mud-colored skin is usually an indication of impure blood.

### Have You a Perfect Hand?

Contrary to popular belief, it is not the smallest hand that is the ideal one. The ideal size is that which a 6½ glove will fit, and a well-shaped hand in this size is always pretty. The ideal hand must be fairly plump, with tapering fingers, and such a hand as this will show off a glove to the best advantage, filling out every part of it so that there is not a crease or a line to be seen. The measurement round the wrist at the first button should be 5½ in.; round the knuckles at the base of the fingers, 6½ in.; round the hand at the ball of the thumb, 7½ in.; from the base to the top of the thumb, 4½ in.; and from the top of the second-finger to the fork, 3½ in.; and the other fingers in proportion. The woman who can show these measurements may safely lay claim to an ideal hand, which will compare favorably with any other.

*Maureen*

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Half-plate Complete Sets from 87s 6d each.  
Camera Cases, Canvas, 8s 6d and 6s each;  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate Magazine Camera size.  
Calcium Tubes, 6 x 3, 1s 6d each.  
Calcium Tubes, 10 x 4, 2s 3d each.  
Carriers,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 1s 6d each.  
Clips, for Prints, Plates, or Films, Wooden, 9d dozen.  
Cutting Shapes Glass,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 9d and 1s each;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 1s and 1s 3d each.

### CHEMICALS (PHOTOGRAPHIC).

Acid Pyrogallio, 1s 3d oz. Amidol 3s 3d oz.  
Ammon. Sulphocyanide, 6d oz; 4s 6d per lb.  
Formalin, 8oz 1s.  
Gold Chloride (Johnson's), 2s 6d tube.  
Hydroquinone, 1s 3d oz.  
Metol, 8s 3d oz.  
Potash Bromide, 8s 6d lb.  
Potash Carbonate, Pure, 8d oz.  
Potash Metabisulphite, 6d oz.  
Silver Nitrate, 8s 6d oz.  
Soda Carbonate, Pure, 9d lb; in bottles 1s per lb.  
Soda Sulphite, Pure, 9d per lb; in bottles, 1s per lb.  
Soda Hypo. (pea crystals), 8d lb; 5lb, 1s.  
Soda Phosphate, 3d oz.  
Other Chemicals at Equally Cheap Rates.  
Developers, No: 1 and 2 Solutions, 10oz size, 1s 3d.

Tablet Developers, B. W. and Co.'s Amidol, Pyro Soda, Metol Pyro, and Metol Quinol, 1s 4d each.

Compressed Developers, Powell's, Pyro Metol, Pyro Soda, and Metol Hydroquinone, 1s 4d each.

### TONING TABLETS AND COMPRESSED TONING BATHS.

Gold and Sulphocyanide, and Gold and Phosphate, 1s 4d each.  
Combined Toning and Fixing Compressed, 1s 4d.

Developing Dishes, Zylonite, strong  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, with spout, 8d each;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, with spout and lifter, 1s each; 5 x 4 plate, with spout, 10d each;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, with spout, 1s each; 1-1-plate, with spout, 1s 9d each.  
Developing Baths for Films, the Waverley, 6s 3d each.

Developing Dishes, semi-Porcelain, 8 x 10, 3s 6d each; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5s 6d each; 12 x 15, 10s 6d each.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs done at Lowest Rates, and with utmost promptitude.

Draining Racks, Wooden, for Plates, 9d each.  
Draining Racks and Wash Tanks, combined,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 9d;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 6d.

Enlargers,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate to 1-1-Plate.  
Enlarging Lanterns, for using with Camera, 27s 6d; enlarges up to any size.

Exposure Meters, Imperial, 1s 4d each.  
Exposure Meter Refills, 8d each.

Ferrotype Plates, for enamelling 6d each.

Films, Kodak Roll, No. 1, Brownie, 10d; No. 2, Brownie, 1s 2d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2s 6d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2s 6d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2s 6d; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4s; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4s; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4s; 5 x 4, 4s 6d; 4 x 5, 4s 6d.

Ensign Films, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 8d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1s;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5s 6d; Postcard size, 8s 6d; 5 x 4, 4s 3d.

Focussing Cloth,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 6d each.

Focussing Cloth,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5s 6d each.

Focussing Cloth, Waterproof, 7s 6d each.

Lamps, Dark, 1s, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d, 6s 6d, and 7s 6d each.

Measures, Graduated, 1oz, 9d each; 2oz, 1s each; 4oz, 1s 3d each; 10oz, 2s 3d each; 20oz, 3s each.

Mountant, Higgins, 8oz size, 9d bottle.

Mountant, 2oz size, 6d bottle.

Mountant, 4oz size, 9d bottle.

Mounts, Midget, from 6d doz, or 2s per 100.

Mounts,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, from 8d doz, or 5s per 100.

Mounts,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, circle, 1s doz, or 6s 6d per 100.

Mounts, 5 x 4 plate, from 8d doz, or 5s per 100.

Mounts,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, from 1s doz; 7s per 100.

Mounts, 1-1-Plate, from 1s 6d doz, or 10s 6d per 100.

Mounts, Cut-out,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 1s 6d doz; Cabinet, 1s 9d doz.

5 x 4, 2s 3d per doz; 1-1-Plate, 7d each.

Large Size Mounts also stocked, in Plain and Cut-out.

### PAPERS.

Wellington Ward, P.O.P., in Mauve, Matt, White, and Special Mauve, in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, and 1-1-Plate size, 1s per packet; 12-Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Wellington S.C.P. Gaslight, in Matt, Glossy, Porcelain and Art, White and Tinted, in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 2s per packet.

WELLINGTON WARD, Platino, Matt, Enameled, Bromide Papers,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 12 sheet, 2s packet; 8 x 10, 12 sheet, 3s 6d per packet; 10 x 12, 12 sheet, 4s 6d per packet; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 12 sheet, 6s 6d per packet; 17 x 23, 6 sheet, 6s 6d per packet.

Paget Prize Self Toning, Matt and Glossy,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

Post Cards (self toning), 1s per packet.

Imperial P.O.P.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 12-Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Gaslight,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 7d per packet; 5 x 4, 10d per packet; Cabinet and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

Ilford P.O.P., Matt, Carbon, White, and Mauve,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 5 x 4, Cabinet,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, and 1-1-Plate, 1s per packet; 12 Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Ilford Bromide Papers, in rough and smooth, rapid and slow,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 6d per packet; 5 x 4, 9d per packet; Cabinet, 11d per packet; and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

SUNDRIES AND ACCESSORIES.

ALBUMS—A large assortment in all sizes, both slip and paste down and "Sunny Memories," from 1s each.

BALLS and TUBES—For Shutters, 1s 6d and 1s 9d each; for Thornton Pickard Shutters, 3s each.

BOOKS—Ilford Manual of Photography, 1s 4d. Photography in a Nutshell, 1s 6d.

BORDER NEGATIVES.

Paper,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 6d per packet; Post Card size, 1s 6d packet.

Brushes, for dusting plates, etc., 4d, 6d, 9d, and 1s each.

Bottles, stoppered or plain, all sizes.  
Bromide Retouching Sets, 1s 6d each.  
Bromide Pencils, 4d each.

### ILFORD PLATONA PLATINUM PAPERS.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 1s 6d; 5 x 4 Plate, 2s 6d; Cabinet, 2s 9d;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 8s; 1-1-Plate, 5s 6d; 10 x 8 Plate, 7s 9d; 12 x 10 Plate, 6s (12 sheet).  
Post Cards, Ilford and Wellington, P.O.P., 7d packet.  
Post Cards, Gaslight, Ilford, and Wellington, 1s.  
Post Cards, Self-toning Paget, 1s.

### PLATES (ILFORD).

Ordinary, Express, and Special Rapid,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s dozen; 5 x 4, 1s 9d dozen;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 3d dozen.  
Isochromatic,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 3d dozen; 5 x 4, 2s dozen;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 6d dozen.  
Monarch,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 9d dozen;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 4s 3d dozen.  
Lantern Plates, 1s dozen.

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Ordinary, Sovereign, and Special Rapid,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s dozen; 5 x 4, 1s 9d dozen;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 3d dozen; 1-1-Plate, 4s 6d dozen.  
Imperial Flashlight,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 9d dozen;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 4s 3d.

Plate Washers and Draining Racks, combined, to hold 18  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, or 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 1s 6d.

Print or Mount Trimmers, 4s 6d and 7s 6d each.

Printing Frames, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 9d each.

Printing Frames,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 9d and 1s each.

Printing Frames, 5 x 4, 1s and 1s 6d each.

Printing Frames,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 5d and 1s 6d each.

Printing Frames, 1-1-Plate, 2s and 3s each.

Print Cutters, circular, 4s; cuts 16 different sizes. Extra Knives for same, 1s 6d each.

Post Card Printing Frames, 1s 3d and 2s each.

Push Pins, Glass, 1s set.

Retouching Desks, 6s and 10s 6d each.

Retouching Sets, 1s 6d and 3s each.

Retouching Sets, Bromide, 1s 6d each.

Scales and Weights, 1s 9d and 2s 6d set.

Weights, Spare Set, 1s set.

Squeegee, Roller, 4in, 1s 6d.

Squeegee, Roller, 6in, 1s 9d.

Spirit Levels, 1s 8d each.

Tripods, Telescopic, 3 sects., 40-inch, 6s 6d.

Tripods, Telescopic, 4 sects., 47-inch, 8s 6d.

Tripods, Telescopic, 7 sects., 48-inch, 12s 6d.

Tripods, Wood, 8-fold, 12s 6d.

Tripods, Heads, 8s and 8s 9d each.

View Finders, Direct View, 2s 3d each.

View Finders, in Morocco Cases, extra quality, 7s each.

Vignettes,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, Celluloid, 2s 3d set.

Vignettes,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, Celluloid, 4s set.

Leviathan Colours, 2s 3d and 3s 6d.

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### Artificial Rubber.

An inventor named Carr, in Middlesex, claims to be able to make artificial rubber from such cereals as wheat, corn, etc., to be used for bicycle and automobile tires, and also golf balls. This rubber is obtained by treating the cereals with phyalin, and the inventor proposes to make six grades of rubber, from a liquid solution suitable for water-proofing, to a hardness available for golf balls. Intermediate grades are to be used for tires, tubes, linoleum and slabs for pavements.

### Accident Prevention.

The permanent exhibition of accident-prevention appliances at Charlottenburg is to have the annual grant of 50,000 marks. It now contains 115 large machines with 600 smaller appliances, and 15 electric motors supply driving power. Accident-preventing parts of machines are painted red, while dangerous parts are blue. Workmen's clothing, eye-protectors, safety catches, door locks, and speed brakes are shown, with safety devices for lathes, presses, circular saws, etc. Safety scaffolding is placed on the grounds, while a gallery gives lessons in preventing industrial diseases.

### Improved Life Saving.

Artificial respiration in the apparently drowned is usually set up by regular flexion of the arms of the prostrate patient. Seeking more positive and better action, Dr. Eisenmenger, of Szaszvaros, Hungary, has developed the new plan of alternately raising and depressing the abdomen, and believes that this is a much more effective method of resuscitation. His simple apparatus is a kind of cuirass, which is strapped to the body and made tight by an edge pad, with a foot bellows for compressing and exhausting the air. The abdomen rises and falls with the varying pressure in the cuirass, and this gives not only vigorous inspiration and expiration, but also a gentle heart massage, the combined action tending to give favorable results even in desperate cases.

### Phenomena of Sleep.

Shakespeare called sleep the ape of death. That is a striking name for a striking thing. Sleep is a wonderland. There is no torture equal to that which the deprivation of sleep entails. The most ingenious of torturers place the deprivation of sleep at the head of their torture list. Sleep is a state of rest. The heart rests in sleep. The heart is a rhythmic muscle not one that never reposes, but one that works at short shifts, like a puddler, a moment on, a moment off. When we sleep, the heart's shifts of rest are redoubled. It works then, one on, two off, getting, indeed, pretty nearly as much repose as we do. The brain, in sleep becomes pale, and sinks below the level of the skull. When we are awake the brain is high and full and ruddy. Not only the brain and heart, but even the tear glands rest in sleep. That is why, when we awake, we always rub our eyes. The rubbing is an instinctive action that stimulates the stagnant tear glands and causes them to moisten properly our eyes, all dried from inaction.

### Quick-Footed Insects.

Did you ever watch a fly walking up and down a window pane, or an ant running along the ground, and try to count the steps it takes? An interested observer once did this and found that, in a space of three inches, a little fly made 440 steps, in one-half a second of time. To equal this in proportion to his size, a man would have to run at the rate of twenty miles a minute. The common flea leaps 200 times its own length. To show like agility, a man six feet tall would have to leap a distance of 1200 feet. The cheese mite is about one-quarter of an inch in length, yet it has been seen to take the tip of its tail in its mouth, and then, letting go with a jerk, to leap out of a vessel six inches in depth. To equal this a man would have to jump out of a well from a depth of 144 feet. A sea urchin, or a starfish, is able to get away from a spot quite nimbly, and the serpent stars, the most active members of the whole order, are capable of using their long, slender, many jointed arms as legs, and are as quick and alert as crabs.

## Intercolonial

The Bishop of Sandhurst (the Right Rev. Dr. Reville) left recently for a trip to New Zealand, where he intends spending a few weeks.

Press cables received in Melbourne state that his Holiness the Pope has been pleased to confer a further honor on Dr. Kenny, K.S.G., by appointing him a private chamberlain. A later message announces that the honor conferred on Dr. Kenny is an appointment as a member of the Papal Noble Guard.

Following close upon the opening of a new convent at Penrith (N.S.W.), the Rev. Father Barlow has now erected a new school-church at Booty Hill, in the same parish. The new building was opened by the Coadjutor-Archbishop (the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly) on a recent Sunday. A splendid sermon on Christian education was preached by his Grace.

The Right Rev. Monsignor O'Brien (Rector of St. John's College, Sydney) has left on a health voyage for Ceylon. The Monsignor's personal friends resolved to present him with a token of their esteem, which took the shape of a cheque for 125 guineas. A large body of his friends assembled at the wharf to wish him a pleasant voyage and to say 'au revoir.'

There were 3059 children enrolled in the primary schools of the diocese of Maitland during the quarter ended December 14, 1906; of these 246 were non-Catholics. The percentage of attendance on the roll was 75.4. The amount of school fees received was £413 2s 0d. In the select schools the enrolment was 453; of these 88 were non-Catholics. The percentage of attendance on the enrolment was 87.3. There were 53 schools in operation during the quarter, 40 primary and 13 select.

The famous St. Augustine's Catholic Orphanage Band, of Geelong (Victoria), is now touring Australia, and meeting with enthusiastic receptions everywhere. It is the champion band of Australia. The band is under the conductorship of one of the orphans, Percy Jones, a boy of extraordinary talent. Their playing at the recent Ballarat competitions, in which all the first-class bands of Australia competed, was a revelation to most people, and was described by Mr. Frederic Beard, the English composer and adjudicator at the test competition, to be of extraordinary merit, and styled best boys' band in the world.

The title of Right Rev. Monsignor has been conferred by his Holiness Pope Pius X. upon the Dean of Sandhurst, the Very Rev. Dr. Barry, Vicar-General of the diocese. On January 3, the priests of the Sandhurst deanery assembled at dinner, at the invitation of his Lordship, the Bishop, and presented Mgr. Barry with the robes pertaining to the office to which he had been elevated. His Lordship, in making the presentation, referred to the excellent qualities of the recipient, and congratulated him on attaining the dignified position. Mgr. Barry thanked his fellow-workers in feeling terms for their beautiful gift.

The executive committee of the Australian Catholic Truth Society for this year consists of the Archbishop of Melbourne, president; Dean Phelan, treasurer; Rev. J. Norris, secretary; Prior Kildelan, Rev. James O'Dwyer, S.J., Rev. L. Martin, Messrs. O'Meara, Stewart, Quirk, B. Hoare, F. Brennan, and J.S. Meagher. They held their first meeting for this year on the 7th inst., in the Archbishop's library. A large amount of business was transacted (says the 'Advocate'). Three new pamphlets, and a new edition of the Prayer Book, with Epistles and Gospels for the Sundays of the year added, are to be put in the printer's hands immediately. It was also decided to appeal by circular to old subscribers to renew their annual subscriptions, and to ask all to help a good cause by becoming members. As one of the laudable objects of the A.C.T.S. is to counteract the false statements and insinuations of secular, nationalistic, and anti-Catholic publications which deluge the world to-day, we feel assured that the appeal will not be made in vain.

The movement for the establishment of an Irish Co-operative Store in London for the sale of Irish dairy produce is making steady progress, and may, indeed, be already pronounced an established fact. Over 500 shares have been subscribed for, and the first experiment will be tried in Fulham. Mr. Boland, M.P., is the guiding spirit in the enterprise.

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No Bad After Effects.

# The Family Circle

## A RECIPE FOR SANITY

Are you worsted in a fight?  
Laugh it off.  
Are you cheated of your right?  
Laugh it off.  
Don't make tragedy of trifles,  
Don't shoot butterflies with rifles—  
Laugh it off.  
Does your work get into kinks?  
Laugh it off.  
Are you near all sorts of brinks?  
Laugh it off.  
If it's sanity you're after,  
There's no recipe like laughter—  
Laugh it off.

Century.

## A BAD HABIT

Johnny was a great brag. A brag is a boaster. If he heard a playmate tell of something he had done, no matter what it was, Johnny would give a snort and exclaim: 'Pooh! That's nothing! Who couldn't do that?'

One evening the family sat around the fire in the sitting-room. Papa was reading, grandma and mamma were sewing, Alice and Joe were studying their lessons, when Johnny came strutting in. He took a chair by the table, and began reading 'Robinson Crusoe.'

Presently Joe, who was younger than Johnny, went up to his brother, saying: 'Look at my drawing. I did it to-day in school. Isn't it good?'

'Pooh! Call that good! You ought to see the one I drew. It beats yours all hollow.'

Joe was rather crestfallen, and little Alice, who had a sympathetic heart, pitied her brother, and, going to Joe, asked him to let her see his drawing.

'I wish I could do as well as you do, Joe,' she said, hoping to revive her brother's drooping spirits.

'Pooh!' sneered Johnny, 'you needn't try to draw, for girls can't make even a straight line.'

It was not long before Mr. Boaster left the room for a few moments. When he came back everything seemed to be going on as when he left. Papa was reading, grandma and mamma were sewing, and Joe and Alice were busy with their lessons.

'At last I have finished my hem,' remarked grandma, folding the napkin she had been hemming so industriously.

'Pooh!' said mamma, contemptuously; 'that is nothing. I have done two while you are doing one!'

The children looked up quickly, for who would have believed she would have spoken so? It was not like her to do so.

Grandma picked up another napkin and began hemming it, but said nothing.

'Papa, look at my examples, please. I have done every one of them, and haven't made a single mistake,' said Alice, crossing the room to where her father was sitting before the open grate fire.

'Pooh! That's nothing,' replied her father, not even taking her paper to look at it. 'You ought to see the way I used to do examples when I was your age.'

Poor little Alice was greatly astonished to hear such a discouraging and boastful remark from her generally kind father; and she was about to turn away when he drew her near to him and whispered something in her ear which brought the smiles to her face.

For a few minutes no one said anything, and work went on as before. Johnny was deeply engrossed in the history of Crusoe's adventures, and the other children continued their studies.

'My flowers look so well. I believe the geraniums are going to bloom again,' remarked mamma.

'Pooh! They are not half so thrifty as those I used to raise. Why, I had flowers all winter long, and you have only had a few blossoms in the whole winter,' said grandma, contemptuously.

'What was the matter with everybody?' thought Johnny. He had never known them to be in such a humor as they were that evening.

When papa remarked presently that he had stepped into the grocer's and been weighed that afternoon, and that he 'tipped the beam' at one hundred and sixty-eight pounds, and that was doing 'pretty well' for him, mamma said, crossly: 'Pooh! You call that do-

ing pretty well? Old Mr. Denson weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and no one ever heard him bragging of it.'

Everybody laughed; papa shouted, it was such a surprise; and grandma got up and left the room to keep from choking with laughter.

Johnny saw them all look at him, and after a minute or two began to 'smell a mouse,' as the saying goes.

'Papa,' said he, 'what are you all laughing about? Is it at me?'

'Well, we are not exactly laughing at you. We thought we would try your way of boasting on our accomplishments, and see how you thought it sounded; but mamma spoiled our game before we had finished it.'

Johnny looked rather sheepish the rest of the evening. He wondered whether he was as disagreeable as the other folks that evening when he boasted of what he could do or had done. He was forced to admit that boasting sounded very unpleasant, and he resolved to break himself of the habit. How much better it would have been if he had never learned to boast, but had always been deferential and courteous to his associates.

## ON HER DIGNITY

'I understand,' said the dignified English matron, 'that your father made his money in—in trade.'

'What do you mean?' asked the American heiress.

'That he amassed his wealth by buying and selling commodities that the common people needed.'

'He did nothing of the sort!' retorted the angry heiress. 'I want you to understand that papa did not work a lick for a cent. of his. He made it every bit by skinning people with watered stocks. I guess that's just as easy money as the kind that you inherit, isn't it?'

## GOOD MANNERS

There is no better evidence of ill-breeding than the practice of interrupting another in conversation while speaking, or commencing a remark before another has fully closed. No well-bred person ever does it, nor continues conversation long with a person who does it. The latter often finds an interesting conversation abruptly waived, closed, or declined by the former, without even suspecting the cause. A well-bred person will not even interrupt one who is in all respects greatly his inferior. If you wish to judge the good breeding of a person with whom you are but little acquainted, observe him, or her, strictly in this respect and you will not be deceived. However intelligent, fluent or easy one may appear, this practice proves the absence of true politeness. It is often amusing to see persons priding themselves on the gentility of their manners and putting forth all their efforts to appear to advantage in many other respects, so readily betray all in this particular. Refined and graceful manners are worthy of the most careful cultivation.

## AN HONORED QUEEN

She doesn't wear a costly crown, decorated with precious stones, such as most queens are usually supposed to wear (says 'Dumb Animals'). She doesn't sit upon a great throne nor hold a scepter in her hand. She doesn't drive out on sunny days in a handsome carriage, but surely the Queen of England herself was not more jealously guarded, more tenderly watched over or more carefully shielded and cared for from babyhood to maturity than this little Queen. And it is doubtful if Queen Victoria ever had more loyal subjects or a more faithful retinue of servants to wait upon her than this same little Queen. Indeed, I think there are very few sovereigns whose subjects are as loyal and true to them as the busy inmates of the hive are to Little Queen Bee. Little Queen Bee is a very wonderful creature. She manages and controls a whole hive full of many hundreds of busy, buzzing, bustling little fellows who never seem to think there is any time in this world in which to be idle, for as soon as the first warm days of spring come they hasten out from the hive, where they have kept themselves so closely during the winter months, and go to work gathering the honey from the flowers with all their strength as though it were the last day they had for getting honey, instead of there being a whole summer of long sunshiny days before them in which to gather their winter store.

## MOTHER'S WORK

'My mother gets me up, builds the fire, and gets my breakfast, and sends me off,' said a bright youth. 'Then she gets my father up, gets his breakfast, and sends him off. Then she gives the other children their breakfast and sends them to school. Then she and the baby have their breakfast.'

'How old is the baby?' asked the reporter.

'Oh, she's 'most two, but she can talk and walk as well as any of us.'

'I get two dollars a week, and father gets five dollars a day.'

'How much does your mother get?'

With a bewildered look the boy said: 'Mother! Why, she doesn't work for anybody.'

'I thought you said she worked for all of you.'

'Oh, yes, for us she does; but there is no money in it.'

## ODDS AND ENDS

'There goes a man who has done much to arouse the people.'

'Great labor agitator, eh?'

'No. Manufacturer of alarm clocks.'

Guide—'Do you see that broken wall? That's the remains of the breakwater destroyed by a storm last winter.'

Lady Tourist—'Well, what could they expect when they built it in such an exposed place? They'll put the new one in a more sheltered position, I dare say.'

An Irishman was seen one hot day laboriously turning a windlass which hoisted a bucket of rock from a shaft. A clergyman who was passing said with concern: 'My friend, why don't you cover your head? This hot sun will affect your brains.'

'Brains, is it?' said the man, as he gave the windlass another turn; 'if I had any brains, d'ye think I'd be pulling up this bucket?'

'Mrs. Jones,' said Mrs. Brown, 'I wish to goodness you would keep your hens out of my garden.' 'Mrs. Brown,' said Mrs. Cones, 'I wish to goodness you would keep your cat out of my garden. If you would feed it properly I'm sure it wouldn't want to go about other people's houses.' A few days later Mrs. Brown met Mrs. Jones, and she said, 'Thank you so much for the hint you gave me about my cat. I'm keeping it in the garden now, and it seems to have laid several eggs in the toolhouse.' After that Mrs. Jones' hens were kept at home.

## FAMILY FUN

A certain amount of mystery centres in being able to tell the name of a card chosen by the audience, and therefore any simple method of locating the card is of service to the would-be magician. The most elementary manner of doing this is previously to divide the pack into 'reds' and 'blacks.' The conjurer then spreads the cards before one of the audience, requesting him to select one. The performer notes particularly from which part of the pack the card is taken. If from the reds, he must take care that the card is returned to the black half, and vice versa. This enables the conjurer at a glance to name the card, and to reproduce it in any manner he has arranged.

Another method is as follows:—When the person who has selected a card is looking at it, the performer opens the pack near the centre and glances at the bottom card of the top half. The card is replaced on the top of the bottom half of the pack, and being therefore next to the known card, the chosen card can be easily reproduced when required.

Still another way of locating a card is to open the pack in the centre and to have the chosen card replaced on the top of the bottom half. The tip of the little finger of the left hand is then inserted between the two halves of the pack and above the chosen card, thus forming a 'break.' The cards are next opened at the 'break,' the top half being shuffled over and under, until the chosen card is reached and placed on the top. The bottom half can now be shuffled, and the three top cards are now placed at the bottom as a part of the shuffle. The whole of the cards are shuffled down to the last three, which are placed together on the top of the pack as a conclusion to the shuffle, and the chosen card will be left on the top.

## All Sorts

All the navigable rivers of Russia are connected by canals.

A person clad in the garments made from the hair of reindeer will not sink in the water.

It is estimated that 4000 persons make a living in London solely by begging and that the average income of each is £110s a week, making a total of about £300,000 a year.

Cards were first invented in 1390, for the amusement of Charles VI., King of France. As stamping had not then been discovered, the cards had their designs painted upon them by hand, and thus were expensive.

In the manufacture of perfumery, it is estimated that 1860 tons of orange blossoms are used every year, together with 930 tons of roses, 150 tons each of jasmine and violets, 75 tons of tuberoses, 30 tons of cassia, and 15 tons of jonquils.

Coal is comparatively a modern product. History shows that it was first used in England during the ninth century. In 1318 the king prohibited its use on the ground that it was injurious to health, but the high price of wood finally compelled the Londoners to use it again.

An old lady took her little grandson to a museum, and when they came to a lion's cage the boy held back.

'Don't be afraid, Malcolm,' the lady said; 'that lion is stuffed.'

'Yes,' said Malcolm, 'but maybe he isn't stuffed so full that he couldn't find room for a little boy like me.'

'Willie,' said a fond mother earnestly, 'you should go to bed early. "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise," you know. You should go to bed with the sun—the chickens go to bed with the sun.'

'Yes, I know they do, mamma; but the old hen—she always goes with 'em!'

In mediæval and modern Europe the prevailing practice down to the middle of the eighteenth century was to have three meals a day—that partaken of at midday, and not the evening one, being the principal. In those days all classes rose early, 4 a.m. being the usual hour, and one hour later breakfast was eaten. Twelve o'clock was the established dining hour. Supper, a less abundant repetition of dinner, followed in the evening.

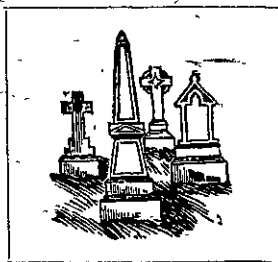
Soap is not a modern invention. It is twice mentioned in the Bible, first in Jeremiah and again in Malchia. History tells us that more than 2000 years ago the Gauls manufactured it by combining beech ashes with goats' fat. Some years ago a soap boiler's shop was discovered in Pompeii, having been buried beneath the terrible rain of ashes that fell upon that city in 79 A.D. The soap found in the shop had not lost its efficacy, although it had been buried 1800 years. At the time that Pompeii was destroyed the soapmaking was carried on in several of the Italian cities.

In the 'Reminiscences' of 'Sir Henry Hawkins there are some amusing stories of the vagaries of jury decisions. One of these stories will bear repetition. 'The evidence was irresistible,' says Sir Henry, 'and the case one of inexcusable brutality. The man had been tried for the murder of his father and mother, and, as I said, the evidence was too clear to leave a doubt as to his guilt. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and they were away so long that the judge sent for them and asked if there was any point upon which he could enlighten them. They answered no, and thought they understood the case perfectly well. After a great deal of further conversation they brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." The judge was angry at so outrageous a violation of their plain duty, and did what he ought not to have done—namely, asked the reason they brought in such a verdict when they knew the culprit was guilty and ought to have been hanged. "That's just it, my lord," said the foreman of that distinguished body. "I assure you we had no doubt about the prisoner's guilt, but we thought there had been deaths enough in the family, and so gave him the benefit of the doubt."

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