

MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 23, Sunday.—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.
 „ 24, Monday.—St. Martha, Virgin.
 „ 25, Tuesday.—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
 „ 26, Wednesday.—St. Zephyrinus, Pope, Martyr.
 „ 27, Thursday.—St. Joseph Calasanctius, Confessor.
 „ 28, Friday.—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 „ 29, Saturday.—Beholding of St. John the Baptist.

St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Zephyrinus became Pope in 202, the year in which the Emperor Septimus Severus began a general persecution of the Church throughout the Roman Empire. His pontificate, extending over seventeen years, was troubled by many heresies, which the Holy Pontiff resolutely combated. Whether his death was that of a martyr, or this title was given him on account of his previous sufferings for the Faith, cannot be accurately determined.

St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Augustine was born in Algeria in 354. In spite of the watchful care of his mother, St. Monica, he gave himself up in his youth to many excesses. When he was thirty-three years of age, the prayers of his pious mother at length obtained for him the grace of a complete conversion. During the remainder of his life he endeavored to undo the evil which his teaching and example had wrought. He composed, in defence of the Faith, a long series of treatises, which have rendered his name illustrious throughout the world as one of the most profound, ingenious, and prolific writers that have adorned the Church of God. During thirty-five years he governed the See of Hippo, in Africa, and showed himself endowed with all the virtues which form the character of a perfect Christian Bishop. He died in 430, at the age of 76.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

THE HEART OF GOD.

I love Thee, God, among the city's sighing,
 I love Thee in the solemn watch of night;
 I love Thee, Lord, when weary day is dying,
 And Nature fades in silence from my sight.

Each vesper moment throbs with hope eternal,
 Each soul vibrates with loving sympathy,
 Each life becomes an ardent prayer supernal
 Which radiates, Heart Crucified, from Thee!

Thou art, lov'd Heart, the angels' fount of glory,
 The dread of demons into hell once hurled;
 The humble saint reflects thy sad life's story,
 Thou art my share, lov'd Heart, of this bleak world.

A conscience without God is a tribunal without a judge.

They who wait no gifts from chance have conquered Fate.

Who cannot do what he desires must do what is within his powers.

A friend loveth at all times, and is a brother born for adversity.

Marriage is so sacred a bond that to sever it in twain is the height of civilised crime.

If trouble has to come to thee, rejoice if it has helped thee to gain wisdom and virtue.

'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

(A Weekly Instruction specially written for the N.Z. Tablet by 'GHIMEL'.)

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHURCH (XI.)

(Continued.)

As it would be impossible to treat of St. Paul's journeys in detail, we must content ourselves with touching on some of the more prominent incidents.

Turning to the sixteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles we find that some time after the Council of Jerusalem, St. Paul, with two disciples (Silas and Timothy), visited the churches which he already founded in Syria and Asia Minor. He would have continued his work of 'opening the door of belief to the Nations' along the great central route of the Empire, were he not forbidden to do so by the Spirit of God. He was then led across Asia from the extreme south-east to the extreme north-west corner, and yet prevented by the Spirit of Jesus from preaching in it; everything seemed dark and perplexing, until at last a vision in Troas explained the purpose of this apparently useless journey. In the vision a certain Macedonian, who was personally known to Paul (possibly Luke, the author of the Acts, whom Paul had recently met), appeared, and called hima cross the sea to Macedonia: 'Come over into Macedonia, and help us.'

Two days' sailing brought the missionaries to the harbor, Neapolis, but as usual, St. Paul pushed on to the great city of Philippi.

'The Gospel,' writes Bishop Burton, 'was now entering the most refined and civilised country in the world. The Greeks, though conquered by the iron courage and endurance of the Romans, were still regarded as the instructors of the world in science and philosophy. The Greek language was the polite language of nearly the whole Roman Empire. Greek learning and poetry took the lead, and found imitators and disciples among the finest intellects of Rome. But the pride of reason, when unilluminated with divine light, has always been the most formidable opponent of the Gospel. The Greeks were unwilling to listen to it unless it were connected with some system of philosophy. The Romans were very jealous of the introduction of any new religion, and were opposed to any kind of proselytising. It may well be supposed, therefore, that the Gospel would be soon subjected to most severe trials when it came into contact with both these prejudices in combination as they were at Philippi.'

On the Sabbath St. Paul and his companions went along the river bank to the regular place where the Jews in Philippi, and those non-Jews who had been attracted to Jewish customs, were wont to meet in prayer. Here a certain woman named Lydia received the Word of God preached by Paul. She sold the purple-dyed garments from Thyatira (famous for its dyeing), and she had, no doubt, a regular connection with a firm in Thyatira (her native city), whose agent she was. She had probably become addicted to Jewish religious practices in her native city, and now, after becoming a regular hearer at Paul's preaching, was baptised with her household. But trouble soon arose. A certain slave-girl of the city was possessed by a 'spirit of Python,' that is to say, was a ventriloquist and was consequently supposed to possess the power of foretelling the future. She saw in the strange preachers inspired servants of the most high God, and openly proclaimed what she felt. St. Paul ordered the evil spirit to come forth from her in the name of his Master. And then the girl lost faith in herself and with it her power. 'When next she tried to speak as she had formerly done, she was unable to do so; and in a few days it became apparent that she had lost her power. Along with her power, her hold on the superstitions of the populace disappeared; and the people ceased to come to her to have their fortunes read, to get help in finding things they had lost, and so on. Thus the

Enlargements

The excellence of our work in this particular branch, is such that we are frequently receiving from all parts of N.Z. old copies to be enlarged. Try us too. . . .

GAZE & CO. BOND'S BUILDINGS, HAMILTON

New Suitings just arrived

LATEST PATTERNS.

Orders taken now for SPRING and
SUMMER SUITS at . . .

J. A. O'BRIEN

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Clirical Specialist.

Ladies' Costumier.

45 DOWLING ST., DUNEDIN.

BADLY-FITTING BOOTS ARE
DEAR AT ANY PRICE :

J. GOER

OUR BOOTMAKER,

IMPORTER OF HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR,
holds a Splendid Assortment of Ladies'
and Gents' Boots and Shoes :

Hand-sewn Work a Specialty.
Repairs Neatly Executed.

18 MAJORIBANKS ST. : WELLINGTON.

D. R. CAMPBELL

SURGEON DENTIST
INVERCARGILL

DEE STREET

Opposite Broad, Small & Co.

MAGIC YEAST

MAKES BEAUTIFUL BREAD.
HIGHLY REFINED, PURE
: AND CONCENTRATED :

Made up into small Blockettes and
ready for immediate use when
dissolved in water. Sample Packet,
containing 6 Blockettes that will
make 30 one pound loaves, and full
instructions, post free, 7d.

Six Packets, 3/-

GIBSONS & PATERSON Ltd.
Importers .: Wanganui

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

For RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION,
etc., at all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
and on board U.S.S. Co.'s Steamers.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL
WATER.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

J. MORRISON, PROPRIETOR
(Late Ranfurly, Otago Central).

HUGH GOURLEY
desires to inform the public he
still continues the UNDERTAKING
BUSINESS as formerly at the Estab-
lishment, corner Clark and MacLaggan
Streets, Dunedin .: .:
Funerals attended in Town or Country.

Grass Seed. Grass Seed. Grass Seed Ryegrass. Clovers. Cocksfoot

We beg to advise our Farming Friends that we have now secured our
Season's Stocks of the above, and are in a position to offer Seeds of
undeniable quality at Reasonable Prices.

These are all carefully selected from the best strains; and, being
safely stored, their germinative qualities are maintained in the highest
degree.

Our Stocks comprise a fine selection of—

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS
ITALIAN RYEGRASS
PACEY'S EVERGREEN RYEGRASS
COCKSFOOT
TIMOTHY
FESCUE

WHITE CLOVER
RED CLOVER
COWGRASS
ALSYKE
TREFOIL
CRESTED DOGSTAIL

We have a special line of Mixed Seed (Ryegrass, Fescue, Dogstail
and Clover Seeds), suitable for SURFACE SOWING. Also :
SEED WHEAT, SEED OATS, SEED BARLEY. All the best of
their kind, and at reasonable prices. Samples & price list on application.

DONALD REID & Co. Ltd.

Otago Corn and Wool Exchange

DUNEDIN

COBB & CO'S

TELEGRAPH LINE OF COACHES

LEAVE Bealey Flat on arrival of West
Coast Express, which leaves Christ-
church at 8.30 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays,
and Saturdays. Carrying passengers and
their luggage only for Hokitika, Westport,
Reefton, and Greymouth, arriving Grey-
mouth same evening, 8.30 p.m. Through
rail and coach tickets can be obtained at
Tourist Office, Christchurch; also coach
tickets for coach journey obtainable at the
following Hotels:— Warner's, Coker's,
Storey's, Clarendon, and United Service
Hotel; from Mr Cassidy, Springfield; Mr
W. Campbell, Cass.

CASSIDY & Co. Ltd., Proprietors.

IRISH TO THE CORE

ROSARY BEADS made from Irish
Horn, in Ireland, by Irish Hands.
Light, Beautiful, Indestructible.

PRICES—1/- 1/6 2/-
2/6 3/6 & 4/6 per Set

ALEX. SLIG

60 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN,

AND AT

CARGILL'S CORNER, STH. DUNEDIN.

Australian General Catholic Depot.

GILLE & CO.

PARIS, LYONS, AND ROME.

By Special Appointment :
Suppliers to His Holiness Pius X.

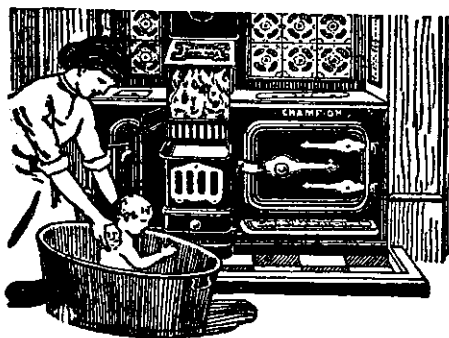
SYDNEY : 73-75 LIVERPOOL ST.
MELBOURNE 300-302 LONSDALE ST.

RECENT CATHOLIC
: PUBLICATIONS :

POSTED

Father Faber, by W. Hall-
Patch. The Foreword by
Cardinal Bourne 1/4
God, Man, and Religion, by
Rev. E. Hull, S.J. (wrapper) 1/1
Notes for Catholic Nurses, by
Rev. J. Fletcher (cloth) . . . 1/4
Memoirs of Father Gallwey,
S.J., by Rev. M. Gavin, S.J.
(cloth) 4/9
Vices in Virtues, and Other
Vagaries (cloth) 4/9

CAN BE TURNED INTO AN OPEN FIRE



In addition to its splendid heat-
ing and cooking qualities, the
"CHAMPION" has this advantage
also: IT CAN BE TURNED
INTO AN OPEN FIRE. Lift
off the top plate, pull the catch,
and the fire comes into full view,
giving extra heat and better ventila-
tion to the kitchen. For sitting
by in the evening, or when washing
baby, this open fire is a great con-
venience. Write for catalogue.
We post it free.

BRINSLEY & CO., DUNEDIN

CHAMPION RANGE

BRINSLEY & CO LTD.

Makers
DUNEDIN.

comfortable income that she had earned for her owners was lost; and these, knowing who had done the mischief, sought revenge.

Paul and Silas were seized and accused in the magistrate's court of treason, or 'impiety.' A horrible crime, indeed, and the people rose as one man, like true Romans, to defend their country against her insidious enemies! Paul claimed his right of Roman citizenship, but the fussy, consequential Praetors had to yield to the disorderly rabble, and the two culprits were scourged and cast into prison.

Suffering in their Master's cause was a source of deep joy to the prisoners, and at midnight the praises of God were heard, for the first time, no doubt, in the dungeons of Philippi. Then an earthquake shook the foundations of the prison; the bars across the doors slipped from their hold and the doors swung open; the chains and stocks by which the prisoners were fastened to the wall became detached, and the prisoners were free. The jailor was responsible with his life for the safety of his prisoners; and, concluding from the sight of the open door that they had managed to set themselves free and escape, he thought of killing himself, for death by his own hand was preferable to exposure, disgrace, and a dishonorable death. He was stopped in his mad determination by the reassuring voice of St. Paul. 'He called for a light, and now the Holy Spirit darted a ray of divine light into his soul, he felt himself in the presence of the living God, whose servants were here calm in the midst of all this confusion, and trembling he cast himself at their feet, saying, 'Masters, what must I do to be saved?' It was a heart-broken cry of a contrite sinner, and the answer came back, meeting him on his own ground, satisfying every want of his terrified conscience: 'Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, thou and thy house.'

Next day, at the earnest and personal request of the frightened and apologetic magistrates, Paul and his companions left Philippi, and pushed on to Thessalonica, where there was a fair number of Jewish settlers.

The Storyteller

MOONDYNE

(By JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.)

(Continued.)

BOOK THIRD.—ALICE WALMSLEY.

II.

A FLOWER IN THE CELL.

Five years of silent imprisonment had passed over Alice Walmsley—years of daily and hourly change and excitement for the outer world. Five years in solitary confinement are only one day, one day of dreamy monotony repeated one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six times.

Take a starving beggar from the street, and seat him at your table, and tell him that he shall have food and money if he will turn his plate downward, and return it face upward, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six times—and the hungry wretch will drop from exhaustion before half the turnings are done, and will run from your house with curses. The solitary prisoner turns the same number of days with harrowing weariness a thousand times multiplied in five years. The days and nights of those years had passed like a black and white vibration over Alice Walmsley's life. They had brought little change, to the outward eye; and the inward change was only a settlement of the elements of doubt and disbelief and despair into a solid deposit in her heart.

No friends had visited her. When her mother died, there was left no living relative. She had no love nor

attraction beyond her cell—beyond her own soul. Every tie worth keeping had then been torn asunder. Some lesser bonds she since had unloosed herself. Why should any happy thing be united to one so forlorn and wretched?

For God's pleasure she was undergoing this torture—so they told her. She had neither sinned nor rebelled. She had been given life and she had grown to love it—but when the summer of her life had come, she was drenched with affliction and wrong, which she had not earned, of the cause of which she was as innocent as her babe, murdered before her eyes. Her heart, hope, love trust, had been flung down and trampled in the dust.

The alms of prayer that were doled out by the nasal Scripture-readers had long since been carried past her door. They regarded her as hopelessly lost. She never spoke her dissent; but they could see that she did not hear them, that she did not believe them. So they left her to herself.

One day, a man sat in the governor's office with a large book before him, in which he had been carefully reading a page on which the governor, standing beside him, had placed his index-finger.

'It is a remarkable case,' said the governor; 'and she certainly is not insane.'

'She was not a criminal by association?' asked the visitor, closing the book. He was a powerfully built, dark-faced man, with a foreign air, and a deep voice. The studied respect of the governor proved him to be a person of importance. It was Mr. Wyville, who had recently arrived in London, and who was visiting the prisons, with authority from the Ministry itself.

'No,' said the governor; 'she was a village-girl, wife of a sea-captain. Here, at page 42, we find the police reports—see, only one short entry. The police didn't know her.'

'She has never defended herself, nor reproached others?' asked Mr. Wyville.

'Never,' answered the governor. 'She has never spoken about herself.'

'It is very strange, and very sad,' said Mr. Wyville to the governor. And to himself he murmured. 'She must have suffered fearful wrong.'

Soon after, in company with the governor, he passed along the corridor, and stopped at Alice Walmsley's cell. The warder opened the door. Mr. Wyville did not look at the prisoner, but walked across the cell, as if observing the window bars, upon which he laid his hand.

'The iron is covered with rust,' he said to the governor. 'The windows of this range certainly need repainting.'

Then, apparently looking around in the same practical way, Mr. Wyville remained, perhaps, a minute in the cell. He had scarcely turned his eyes on the prisoner; yet the mute intensity of her face had sunk into his heart.

'She has been terribly wronged,' he repeated to himself, as he left the prison. 'God help her! she is very young to be so calm.'

When Mr. Wyville emerged from the prison arch, he walked rapidly along the river toward Westminster. He was in deep thought. He proceeded a little distance, then stopped, and looked down on the turbid stream, as if undecided. This was unlike the usual calm deliberateness of his conduct. He was evidently perplexed and troubled. After pausing awhile, he looked at his watch, and then retraced his steps, passed Millbank, and walked on in the direction of Chelsea.

It was an old habit of his to solve difficult questions as he walked; and he selected a quiet suburb, with streets leading into the country roads.

In the streets, there was nothing very noticeable about the man, except his athletic stride and deeply bronzed face. He might be classed by the passing observer as a naval officer who had served many years in Southern latitudes, or as a foreign captain. His dress had something of the sailor about its style and cloth. But it is the inner man who interests us: let us follow the burden of his thought.

R. V. C. Harris

SURGEON DENTIST
Moderate Charges.

Painless Extraction.

HASTINGS STREET, NAPIER.

'PHONE 486.

Rain has no injurious effects upon the Beauty or Warmth-giving Qualities of the famous

MOSGIEL RUG

The Soft Fleecy Feeling of a Genuine 'Mosgiel.' has never been paralleled.

SOLD AT ALL
THE BEST SHOPS.

GODBERS

MELBOURNE HOUSE,

CUBA STREET AND 218 LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

- † The Noted House for Luncheons and Afternoon Tea.
- † Only Prize Medalists in New Zealand for Wedding Cakes.
- † Cakes of Every Description carefully packed and Forwarded to All Part of the Dominion.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

"GODBERS

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

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

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

STAPLES' BEST.

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

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

TRY

New Zealand Tablet Co.

FOR

BILL-HEADS
CIRCULARS
PROGRAMMES
CONCERT TICKETS
ART UNION TICKETS
MEMORIAM CARDS
Etc., Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT," the Great Healer, cures all it touches. Sold everywhere. Price 6d and 1/- box.

"SPRING BLOSSOM PILLS" cure Indigestion, Liver, Kidney, and Stomach troubles; 6d and 1/- everywhere, or post free from Mrs L. HAWKINS, 106 George Street, Dunedin.

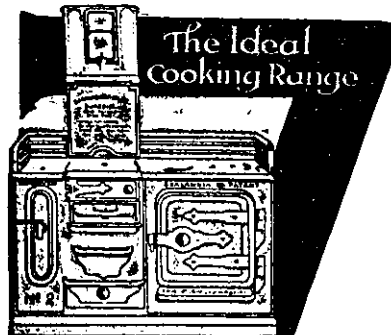
Where to Stay in Christchurch . .

STOREY'S FAMILY HOTEL (LATE TERMINUS).

Right Opposite Railway Station. Convenient to all parts of City and Suburbs. Electric Cars start from the Door. Good table kept. Tariff on application : : :

G. S. JAMES, PROPRIETOR.

Every Ironmonger Sells them!



The Ideal
Cooking Range

As Z is the last letter in the alphabet, so ZEALANDIA is the last word in Cooking Ranges.

It bakes to perfection, is economical with fuel, gives a big hot water supply, and has a cheery open fire.



ZEALANDIA
OPEN FIRE RANGES.

..... Manufactured by
BARNINGHAM & CO., Ltd.
..... George Street, Dunedin.

UNION STEAM SHIP COM. PANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LD.

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

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

NAPIER, GISBORNE, AND AUCKLAND—
Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY, VIA WELLINGTON AND COOK STRAIT—
Every Wednesday.

SYDNEY, VIA EAST COAST PORTS AND AUCKLAND—
Every Tuesday.

MELBOURNE, VIA BLUFF AND HOBART—
Every Sunday.

NEW PLYMOUTH & ONEHUNGA, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, AND NELSON—
Corinna, Fortnightly.

WESTPORT AND GREYMOUTH, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, AND WELLINGTON (cargo only), calling at PICTON & NEW PLYMOUTH—
Fortnightly—Every Thursday.

SUVA AND LEVUKA—
Regular Monthly Trips from Auckland

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, & SYDNEY—
Regular Monthly Trips from Auckland

RAROTONGA AND TAHITI—
Regular Monthly Trips from Auckland

CANADA, AMERICA, LONDON, &c.
Every four weeks from Sydney, Auckland, & Suva, via Vancouver, VIA SAN FRANCISCO—
Calling at Rarotonga and Tahiti, Every four weeks from Wellington.

Hotel Cecil

Wellington

F. McPARLAND, Proprietor
Tariff on Application

For Artistic Jewellery

Everything in the line of Presents!
Go to—

C. S. Dunningham

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
HERETAUNGA STREET,
HASTINGS.

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

REPAIRS BY SKILLED WORKMEN

'Remorse does not end in this calmness, unless the prisoner be insane. Her mind is clear; she is not melancholy; she is self-possessed and firm. Her health has not suffered. Yet, she has abandoned belief in man's truth and God's mercy. She does not claim that she is innocent; she makes no defence and no charge; she accepts her punishment without a complaint. These are not the symptoms of remorse or guilt. She has abandoned prayer; she deliberately shuts out the past and the future. Yet she is in all other respects obedient, industrious, and kind. There is only one explanation of these contradictions—she is innocent, and she has suffered terrible wrong.'

Mr. Wyville did not return to his house till late in the evening. He had walked for hours; and, as he went, he had unravelled, with infinite patience, the psychological net-work that had troubled him. He had come to a decision.

Two days after his visit to the prison, Alice Walmsley sat in her cell, sewing tirelessly. The morning had opened like all the other mornings of her imprisonment: there was nothing new, nothing to suggest a new train of thought.

Some one who walked along the corridor about ten o'clock had seemed to hesitate a moment at her cell, and then had passed on. The governor, she thought, who had glanced through the watch-grate.

In the wall of every cell there was a minute hole, about two inches square on the exterior, cut in the solid stone. The opening, which grew wide towards the interior of the cell, was in the shape of a wedge. A warder outside could see a large part of the cell, while the prisoner could only see the eye of the warder. As the officers wore woollen slippers, they could observe the prisoners without being heard or seen.

At this opening, Alice Walmsley thought, the governor had stopped as he passed, and had looked into her cell. It was not unusual.

A few minutes later she paused in her work, almost impatiently, and tried to put away from her an unwelcome thought. After a short pause she renewed her sewing, working rapidly for a few minutes; and then she laid the coarse cloth aside, and buried her face in her hands.

She was thinking of her old life, of her old self; she had tried to escape it, but could not. For years she had separated the past and the present until she had actually come to think of herself as two beings—one who had been happy, and who was dead—the other living, but separated from all the world—alone, with neither memories nor hopes, neither past nor future.

Yet to-day, without apparent cause, the two selves had drawn together—the happy Alice had come beseechingly to the unhappy one.

For an hour she remained motionless, her face bowed in her hands. Then she raised her head, but she did not renew her work. She stood up, and walked across the cell, and re-crossed it, in the rapid way of restless prisoners; but on the second passage, she stood still, with a bewildered air. Her eye had caught a gleam of bright color in the opening of the watch grate. There was a flower in her cell!

She trembled as she reached her hand to take it. She did not try to recover her dispassionate calmness. She took it in her hand, and raised it to her lips slowly, and kissed it. It was a sweet rosebud, with two young leaves. She had not seen a flower nor heard a bird sing since she left her own little garden.

This tender thing had stolen inside her guard. Its sweet fragrance, before she knew of its presence, had carried her mind back to the happy days of her girlhood. She kept the flower to her lips, kissing it. She fed her wistful eyes on its beauty. She had been so long without emotion, she had so carefully repressed the first promptings of imagination, that her heart had become thirsty unto death for some lovely or lovable thing. This sweet young flower took for her all forms of beauty. As she gazed on it, her soul drank in its delicious breath, like soft and sensuous music: its perfect coloring filled her with still another delight; its youth, its form, its promise, the rich green of the two leaves, its exquisite completeness, made a very symphony for the desolate heart.

Two hours passed, and still she fondled the precious gift. She had not once thought of how the flower had come into her cell.

'You are pleased at last, Number Four,' said a female warder, who had been looking into Alice's cell.

Number Four raised her eyes from the flower, and looked silently her answer. For the first time in five years, the warder saw that her eyes were flooded with tears.

She did not sew any more that day—and, strange to say, the officers took no heed of her idleness. There was a change in her face, a look of unrest, of strangeness, of timidity.

When first she looked upon the flower, a well had burst up in her heart, and she could not stop its flood. In one hour it had swept away all her barriers, had swamped her repression, had driven out the hopeless and defiant second self, and had carried into her cell the wronged, unhappy, but human and loving heart of the true Alice Walmsley.

She was herself. She feared to think it—but she knew it must be so. When the warder spoke to her now, she shrank from the tone. Yesterday, it would have passed her like the harsh wind, unheeded.

That night, unlike all the nights of her imprisonment, she did not lie down and sleep as soon as the lights were extinguished. With the little flower in her hand, she sat on her low bedside in the still darkness, feeling through all her nature the returning rush of her young life's sympathy with the world.

The touch of the rosebud in her hand thrilled her with tenderness. She made no attempt to shut out the crowding memories. They flooded her heart, and she drank them in as a parched field drinks the drenching rain.

Toward midnight the moon rose above the city, silver-white in a black-blue sky, lovelier than ever she had seen it, Alice thought, as she looked through the bars of her window. She stood upon her low bed, opened the window, and looked up. At that moment her heart was touched with a loving thought of her dead mother. Her arms rested on the window-ledge, and her hands were raised before her, holding between them the little flower, as she might have held a peace-offering to the king.

Softly as the manna falls upon the desert, or the dew upon the wild flower, descended on the afflicted heart the grace of God's love and mercy. The Eye that looked from above on that white face upturned amid the gloom of the prison, beheld the eyes brimmed with tears, the lips quivering with profound emotion, and the whole face radiant with faith and sorrow and prayer.

'O, thank God!' she whispered, her weeping eyes resting on the beautiful deep sky; 'thank God for this little flower! O, mother hear me in heaven, and pray for me, that God may forgive me for doubting and denying His love!'

With streaming eyes she sank upon her knees by the bedside, and poured her full heart in passionate prayer. And, as she prayed, kneeling on the stones of her cell, with bowed head, the beautiful moon had risen high in the vault of night, and its radiance flooded the cell, as if God's blessing were made manifest in the lovely light, that was only broken by the dark reflection of the window bars, falling upon the mourner in the form of a cross. It was long past midnight when she lay down to rest.

But next day Alice began her monotonous toil as on all previous days. She was restless, unhappy: her face was stained with weeping in the long vigil of the night. But her heart had changed with the brief rest she had taken. She began her day without prayer. Her mind had moved too long in one deep groove to allow its direction to be changed without laborious effort.

The little flower that had touched her heart so deeply the day before lay upon the low shelf of her cell. Alice took it up with a movement of the lips that would have been a sad smile but for the emptiness of her poor heart. 'It grew in its garden, and loved its sweet life,' she thought; 'and when the sun was bright-

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

KINCAID'S LTD. Colombo Street, CHRISTCHURCH

The Firm who supply the GOOD TEA at 1/3 per lb. Also "PEARL OF THE EAST" TEA at 1/9 per lb. This Tea HAS NO EQUAL FOR QUALITY. Once used you will have no other.



Home-made Music for your Home

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE HAVING A

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE



IN THE HOME, SO AS TO BE ABLE TO ENJOY THE WORLD'S BEST MUSIC, WHETHER YOU HAVE ANYONE TO PLAY FOR YOU OR NOT.

Careful buyers of Graphophones consider the intrinsic worth, the beauty of tone, the durability, and the NAME which identifies the Manufacturer as one whose product has won success, and these are found best in the COLUMBIA. ALL SIZES AND PRICES. Write for particulars.

CHIVERS & CO.

::

243 High Street, CHRISTCHURCH

TAILOR and MERCER

HERB PRICE

**54-56 WILLIS STREET
WELLINGTON**

London Dental Parlors

THE HOME OF MODERN DENTISTRY

Extractions absolutely painless and no charge for extractions when Sets are ordered. Fees are moderate and GUARANTEE given with each Set.

JORDAN, PITTAR and HENAGHAN

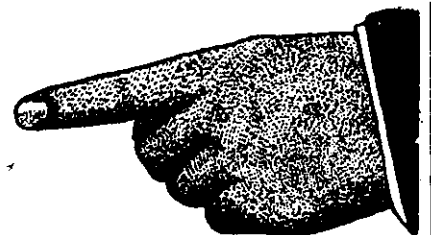
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN

Whatever else you may consider—price, terms, or treatment—it is paramount that you

Get a Good Piano !

We can supply you with the best models made to-day. Your friends will confirm our statements. Such beautiful instruments as the *Bechstein, Brinsmead, Boyd, Haake, Römhildt and Hopkinson Pianos.*



A. HEGMAN, Manager

British & Continental Piano Co. Strand Arcade, Auckland

James Shand and Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
AND GENERAL IMPORTERS

AVON BOND: OXFORD TERRACE, CHRISTCHURCH.
OFFICES: 209 HEREFORD STREET.

LEWIS & CAMERON

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BROADWAY, MARTON.

WHERE THE GOOD HATS ARE!

est, the selfish hand approached and tore it from its stem, to throw it next day into the street, perhaps.'

Then flashed, for the first time, into her mind the question—Who had placed the flower in her cell? Had she been unjust—and had the hand that pulled this flower been moved by kindness, and kindness to her?

The thought troubled her, and she became timid and impressionable again. Who had brought her this flower? Whoever had done so was a friend, and pitied her. Else why—but perhaps every prisoner in the ward had also received a flower. Her heart closed, and her lips became firm at the thought.

A few moments later, she pulled the signal-wire of her cell, which moved a red board outside the door, so that it stood at right angles from the wall. This brought the warder, to know what was wanted. The door was opened, and the warder, a woman with a severe face but a kind eye, stood in the entrance. Alice had the flower in her hand.

'Have all the prisoners received flowers like this?' she inquired with a steady voice.

'No,' said the warder.

In five years, this was the first question Number Four had ever asked.

'Why was this given to me?' she asked, her voice losing its firmness, and her eyes filling with tears.

'I don't know,' said the warder.

This was true: the hand that dropped the flower into the watch-gate had done so unseen. The warder only knew that orders had been received from the governor that Number Four was not to be disturbed, nor the flower taken away.

The door closed again, and Alice raised the flower to her lips and kissed it. Some one had pitied her, had thought of her. She was not alone in the world. This reflection she could not drive away. She sat down to her work; but she could not see the cloth—her eyes were blurred with tears, her hands trembled. At last she rose, and pressed her open hands to her streaming eyes, and then sank on her knees beside her bed, and sobbed convulsively.

How long she remained so she did not know, but she felt a hand laid softly on her head, and heard her name called in a low voice—

'Alice!'

A woman had entered the cell, and was kneeling beside her.

Alice raised her head, and let her eyes rest on a face as beautiful as an angel's, a face as white as if it were a prisoner's, but calm and sweet and sympathetic in every feature; and round the lovely face Alice saw a strange, white band, that made it look like a face in a picture.

It was a Sister of Mercy she had seen before when she worked in the hospital; she remembered she had seen her once sit up all night bathing the brow of a sick girl, dying of fever. This thought came clearly to her mind as she looked at Sister Cecilia's face, and saw the unselfishness and devotion of her life in her pure look.

'Alice,' said Sister Cecilia, 'why do you grieve so deeply? Tell me why you are so unhappy—tell me, dear, and I will try to make you happier, or I will grieve with you.'

Alice felt her whole self-command deserting her, and her heart melting at the kindness of the voice and words.

'Turn to me, and trust me, dear,' said Sister Cecilia; 'Tell me why you weep so bitterly. I know you are innocent of crime, Alice: I never believed you guilty. And now, I have come to bring you comfort.'

Sister Cecilia had put one arm around Alice, and, as she spoke, with the other hand she raised the tearful face and kissed it. Then the flood-gates of Alice's affliction burst, and she wept as if her heart were breaking.

Sister Cecilia waited till the storm of sorrow had exhausted itself, only murmuring little soothing words all the time, and patting the sufferer's hand and cheek softly.

'Now, dear,' she said at length, 'as we are kneeling, let us pray for a little strength and grace, and then you shall tell me why you grieve.'

Sister Cecilia, taking Alice's hands between her own, raised them a little, and then she raised her eyes, with a sweet smile on her face, as if she were carrying a lost soul to the angels, and in a voice as simple as a child's, and as trustful, said the Lord's Prayer, Alice repeating the words after her.

Never before had the meaning of the wonderful prayer of prayers entered Alice's soul. Every sentence was full of warmth and comfort and strength. The words that sank deepest were these,—she repeated them afterwards with the same mysterious effect—*'Thy Will be done on earth, as it is in heaven.'* She did not know why these words were the best, but they were.

'Now, Alice,' said Sister Cecilia, rising cheerfully, when the prayer was done, 'we are going to bathe our faces, and go on with our sewing, and have a long talk.'

Alice obeyed, or rather she followed the example. Sister Cecilia's unaffected manner had won her so completely that she felt a return for her girlish companionship. All other teachers of religion whom Alice had seen in the prison had come to her with unsympathetic formality and professional air of sanctity, which repelled her.

Half an hour later, Alice was quietly sewing, while Sister Cecilia sat on the pallet and talked, and drew Alice into a chat. She made no reference to the grief of the morning. The cases in the hospital, the penitence of poor sick prisoners, the impenitence of others, the gratitude and the selfishness and the many other phases of character that came under her daily observation—these were the topics of the little Sister's conversation.

'Why, I might as well be a prisoner, too,' she said, smiling and making Alice smile: 'I have been in the hospital seven years. I was there two years before you came. You see, I am as white as a prisoner.'

'Yes,' said Alice, looking sadly at her; 'it is not right. Why do you not grieve as they do?'

'Why?' answered Sister Cecilia, gaily, 'because I am not a criminal, perhaps. I am like you, Alice; I have less reason to grieve than the other poor things.'

Alice had never seen it in this light before, and she could not help smiling at the philosophy of the little Sister. But she was affected by it very deeply.

'If you had remained in the hospital, Alice,' said the nun, 'you would have been as much a Sister of Mercy as I am. Do you know, I was very sorry when you left the hospital.'

Every word she said, somehow, touched Alice in a tender place. Was the wise little nun choosing her words? At any rate, it was well and kindly done.

When she kissed Alice, and pulled the signal-wire to go out, her smile filled the cell and Alice's heart with brightness. She promised to come and see her every day till the ship sailed; and then they would be together all the day.

'Are you going to Australia?' asked Alice in amazement.

'Certainly,' said Sister Cecilia, with a smile of mock surprise. 'Why, those poor children couldn't get along without me—fifty of them. Now, I'm very glad I shall have you to help me, Alice. We'll have plenty to do, never fear.'

She was leaving the cell—the warder had opened the door—when Alice timidly touched her dress, and drew her aside, out of the warder's sight.

'I am not a Catholic,' said Alice, in a tremulous whisper.

'No matter, child,' said the little nun, taking her face between her hands and kissing her eyes: 'you are a woman. Good-bye, till to-morrow; and say your prayers, like my own good girl.'

Alice stood gazing at the spot where she had stood, long after the door had closed. Then she turned and looked through the window at the bright sky, with her hands clasped at full length before her. As she looked, a sparrow perched on her window-sill, and she smiled, almost laughed at the little cautious fellow. She took some crumbs from her shelf and threw them to him; and as she did so she thought that she might have done it every day for five years had she been as happy as she was then.

(To be continued.)

F. J. DUNN

ENGAGEMENT RING SPECIALIST. All designs and prices in Stock or made to order. Only real Stones and 18ct gold used.

STAFFORD STREET. TIMARU.



E. MORRIS, ^{The} Undertakers WELLINGTON

JUNR.

Catholics will do well to bear in mind that we cater for their esteemed patronage, and by keeping ourselves equipped with the very latest machinery plant and stock we are enabled to give the best possible article at the lowest possible prices. By placing your orders with us there can be but one result: SATISFACTION. No ring on 'Phone 937 is too early or too late to receive immediate attention.

Head Office :

Livery Stables :

60 Taranaki street, Wellington

∴

Tinakori Road

The Value Given. J. C. GILLETT, HAWERA

WHITE SHEETINGS—54 inch, from 10½d; 72 inch, from 1/- to 2/3; 80 inch, from 1/2 to 2/11.

UNBLEACHED SHEETING—54 inch, 10d; 72 inch, 1/-

TOWELS—White and Unbleached; wonderful value— from 1/3 pair.

ROLLER TOWELLING (TURKISH)—from 5½d.

ALL-WOOL N.Z. FLANNELS—All Shades, 1/- Can't be beaten!

BORDERED CASEMENT CLOTH—from 8½d

PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTH—from 10½d

At GILLETT'S

-

-

Busy Drapers, Hawera

PAINLESS

∴

Phone 3958

DENTIST DAVIES

WYNDHAM STREET (Opp. Gas Co.) AUCKLAND

Reasonable Terms

∴

Work Guaranteed

B. SQUIRE & SON'S PIANOS

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

Excel in TOUCH, TONE, and FINISH.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE ANGELUS SQUIRE PLAYER PIANOS.

The World-famed ANGELUS PLAYER PIANOS, as supplied to Royalty and endorsed by the World's Greatest Musicians.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR HAWKE'S BAY—LOCKYER'S PIANO STORES, NAPIER.

Taranaki's Leading
Jeweller

H. MORRIS

The Best House for
WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY, AND OTHER PRESENTS.

Central Corner

∴

HAWERA

The 'Referendum' on Religious Instruction in State Schools

EVIDENCE OF THE RIGHT REV. HENRY WILLIAM CLEARY, BISHOP OF AUCKLAND.

SERIES D.

(Continued.)

XIV.—CONTROVERSIAL CONCEALMENTS, CONTRADICTIONS, ETC.

The confusion of the ballot-paper in this Bill becomes still worse confounded when we consider some of the controversial concealments, minimisings, and other economies of fact which mark the misleading and partly unintelligible reference proposals of the Bill. Let the following instance suffice:—

1. A distinction is made in the reference or ballot-paper of the Bill, for an obvious controversial purpose. In Australian law, and in the League's own official publications, the Government Biblical instruction, conducted by the teacher, is called 'religious instruction,' 'general religious teaching,' etc. In the ballot-paper it is referred to as merely the 'reading' of 'selected Bible lessons.' The term 'religious instruction' is applied only to the denominationalism taught by visiting clergy during schools hours. The obvious purpose of this verbal distinction is to meet a controversial difficulty—to lead the unsuspecting voter to believe that the Government is NOT being pressed to relieve the League of part of the sacred duty of 'religious instruction' which the Almighty has imposed not upon Governments, but upon parents and the Christian ministry. (Deuter. vi., 6-7; Matt. xxviii., 20; II. Tim., iv., 2).

2. In the League's petition-card, 'reading' from 'Scripture books,' under the 'supervision' of the teacher, is set down as the first part or feature of the 'system of religious instruction in State schools prevailing in Australia,' which the League wants to introduce into New Zealand. In the League's official publication, *Opinions of Experts*, 'religious instruction' by teachers, is affirmed forty-five times, by State officials, as forming part and parcel of the 'system of religious instruction' demanded by the League. In two or three other League publications, this is affirmed some twelve or thirteen times. And yet in another publication of the League (*Notes on the Australian System*, by Rev. A. Don) the 'religious instruction' so given is shown to be of a highly sectarian, dogmatic, and theological character. Indeed, one lesson is described by the Rev. A. Don as being given 'in the manner of a first-class Bible teacher.'

3. All this corresponds with the provisions of the law and the Departmental regulations in the various Australian Bible-in-school States. Thus, section 7 of the New South Wales Education Act expressly provides for 'general religious teaching' (by the teachers) as part of the school curriculum. The report of the New South Wales Minister of Public Instruction for 1909 (p. 38) says, that the 'general religion' imparted by the Government teacher is a 'foundation laid for further religious instruction.' Western Australia has copied, word for word, the New South Wales provision for 'general religious teaching' by the State teacher. The Queensland Act (1910) declares that *its object is to provide 'religious instruction' in the public schools; and in section 22a, provision is expressly made for such 'religious instruction'—the official margin of this section, the regulations and Schedule XVIII. all describe the Government Biblical lessons as 'religious instruction.'* The other Australian Bible-in-Schools States have legislation and regulations which, in wording, or in practical effect, amount to the same thing.

4. All this corresponds with the demands of the last, as well as of the present, Bible-in-Schools League. Thus, the League of 1904, stated in an official pronouncement it wanted 'simple unsectarian lessons' from the Bible; its leaders holding that 'the Bible contains great truths which all Christian men now hold

in common' (*Otago Daily Times*, May 25, 1904). In other words, they demanded the really sectarian compromise styled 'common Christianity.' The Rev. J. Tait declared about the same time, that 'the Protestant churches' 'had a right to insist that the State should, for at least half an hour each day, provide religious instruction' (*Christchurch Press*, May, 2, 1904). A precisely similar contention was put forward last year by Bishop Averill, then and now a member of the League executive. He said: 'It is the duty of the State to include, in its system of education, provision for the training of the *spiritual faculties*, the emotions, the *conscience*, and the will, just as much as the *mental*,' and one of his 'reasons for seeking a change in our present education system' is this: 'Because the majority are dissatisfied with the omission of Bible-reading and *religious teaching from the school curriculum*' (*Hawke's Bay Herald*, June 19, 1913). See also the League's religious dogmas mentioned under Section XI. of this evidence. The Right Rev. the Anglican Primate (Dr. Nevill) is now president of the League. In a verbatim report supplied to the *Otago Daily Times* of August 5, 1905, his Lordship said: 'The terms "Bible-in-schools" and "religious instruction" must be used interchangeably, because the Bible was the sower of religion.' A great mass of League and other testimony, similar to that quoted above is ready for production on demand. Some of it is given in No. 5 of the Catholic Federation publications (pages 10 to 17), copies of which are herewith handed to your committee. Judging by the demands of the League at the back of this Bill, the type of Scripture extracts contemplated would be such as is in use in some or other of the Bible-extracts States of Australia. A perusal of those in use there reveals the following: They are taken mainly or altogether from the Protestant Authorised Version. They are selected with a view to excluding all matters on which a group of Reformed denominations are not agreed. They contain a quantity of (mutilated) religious facts, religious doctrines, religious moral precepts, the Lord's Prayer, and other devotions in sectarian forms; and they exclude the great mass of texts and incidents to which Catholics appeal in support of the doctrines and practices of their faith. The manuals contain paraphrases, Reformed sermon-headings, etc., and are, generally, made as sectarian as they well can be.

A CHANGE OF MIND.

2. Under pressure of controversy, two prominent League leaders wrongly denied that the League had adopted the Irish conscience clause, or any particular form of conscience clause. So likewise, under stress of discussion, sundry League leaders denied that, under their chosen 'Australian' system also embodied in the Bill, the Government sets up as a purveyor and teacher of 'religious instruction' and 'general religious teaching.' Indeed, some of the leaders went so far as to declare that under the favored 'Australian' system, the Government Biblical lessons are given merely as 'literature,' or as purely secular 'morals' or 'ethics,' quite 'devoid of religious significance,' and without 'application to any other world than the present one'! The words last quoted are from a letter written by a 'member of the League executive' in the *Otago Daily Times* of September 8, 1913.

3. Here, again, we find the League doing what follows: (a) Contradicting the plain facts of the 'system of religious instruction in the State schools prevailing in Australia,' and demanded by the League: (b) contradicting the plain words of its own petition card; (c) contradicting its other publications and the declarations of its own trusted leaders. Here again, for the fourth time, we find the League departing, in a radical manner, from the prayer of its petition—and, apparently, as before, without consulting its petitioners. How in reason could any body of petitioners be other than hopelessly confused by the endless self-contradictions? How in reason could they know precisely what they were petitioning for, while not even the League executive knew it from day to day? The schedule to the Bill represents another verbal change—for an obvious con-

HOLMES BROS.

Reduces your Boot Bill by giving you the Utmost Value. Test us. We hold a Large Stock of the celebrated "MARLOW," "BOSTOCK," and CROCKETT JONES' BOOTS. Note Address—TAY ST., INVERCARGILL.

Furniture and Furnishings

IN THE FRONT AT ALL TIMES!
 LINOLEUMS and FLOORCOVERINGS that charm
 at PRICES that please, from . . .

ALLEN & EVANS

THE MONEY-SAVING HOUSE FURNISHERS
 KIMBOLTON ROAD : : FEILDING.

J. H. McMAHON

UNDERTAKER AND . . .
 FURNITURE MANUFACTURER,

VICTORIA STREET
 (Next Parr Bros.),

HAMILTON.

Funerals always have my personal
 attention.

'Phone day or night, 188.

A. J. WILLIAMS, PH.C., M.P.S.

(By Exam.)

CHEMIST - For all Prescription Work
OPTICIAN - For Spectacles and Eye-Testing
PHOTO-DEALER For Cameras, etc.

Opp. Bank of N.Z.

NAPIER

INVINCIBLE REMEDIES.

AMYLIN — Cures Chapped Hands in
 one night.

QUINONIA — For Influenza and Colds
 GOWINGS LINCTUS — The Leading
 Cough Cure.

KURACHILL — Cures Chilblains.

GLACIER FLOOR POWDER — For
 Preparing Dancing Floors.

McNab and Mason

Specialists in Monumental and
 Church Masonry.

All Tablets and Tombs in
 St. Patrick's Cathedral
 Supplied by us.

**Symonds Street,
 Auckland.**

(Next St. Benedict's).

Not being connected with
 the recently-formed combine
 of Monumental Masons we
 can still quote the

LOWEST PRICES

for all work in the Auck-
 land, Gisborne, Taranaki or
 Westland Districts.

Write for Illustrated Cata-
 logue and Price List.

Post Free.



Something off the Ordinary

Should you desire something GOOD in . . .

Ready-to-Wear

Suits and Overcoats

We have just the article you require. Something just
 different from the very ordinary kind. We Stock

**Up-to-date Styles and absolutely
 Reliable Material**

LOOK AT THESE

Suits from 32/6 to 75/-

Overcoats from 25/- to 84/-

Watch this space for future announcements.

F. T. WILSON

— MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS —

VICTORIA STREET : : HAMILTON

GEO. J. BROWNE Ltd.

CORNER OF QUEEN & WELLESLEY STREETS, **Auckland**
 FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND
 GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

'PHONE 1384.

MR. HERBERT H. WALKER

... SURGEON DENTIST ...
 KARANGAHAPE ROAD,

AUCKLAND.

NEWTON.

troversial purpose. But surely, in a ballot-paper for popular use, there should be no misstatements; there should be no ambiguous expressions such as 'sectarian,' etc.; there should be no concealments of vital facts; plain words should be used in their plain, workaday sense, and not altered in meaning so as to confuse electors, or to suit the self-contradictions and lightning changes of any League or section of the community. As the ballot-paper stands, it is a riddle which no man can read.

THE COST.

Both the League petition and the present 'Referendum' Bill conceal one highly practical matter from the electors:—

1. Biblical extracts, 'religious instruction,' and 'general religious teaching' are to be provided by the Government to suit only one privileged class. These lessons are, admittedly, to be of such a kind that many people would object to them on grounds of religious conscience. Hence the conscience clause—for children.

2. Only one class of people can benefit by this Government Biblical instruction. All must pay for the State-compiling, State-printing, State-binding, State-storage, State-distribution, and State-teaching of it. There is no conscience clause for objecting taxpayers. They must pay for teaching which they conscientiously reject, and from which they can derive no advantage. Herein, the ballot-paper penalises conscientious religious belief. It gives to one set of religious beliefs educational and financial privileges which it denies to all other religious beliefs.

3. The cost of the League's scheme has been estimated at from £100,000 to £120,000 a year. No opinion is here expressed as to the accuracy or otherwise of these estimates. The scheme does not necessarily involve additional taxation; it does necessarily mean at least a new application of existing taxation. The principle involved is not affected, whether cost be £1000 a year or £20,000, or £120,000 a year. The Boston tea-tax was a small thing; but it led to the American Revolution. Had this unjust and unequal treatment of religious beliefs been frankly laid before the League petitioners, it may be taken for granted that great numbers of them would never have signed the card. But, from beginning to end, they were misled by the great volume of cry from the League executive: 'Same footing' for all! 'Equal privileges' for all! 'Equal opportunities' (Canon Garland's cry) 'to all and special privileges to none' (Christchurch Press, June 9 and August 25, 1913; Otago Daily Times, June 14, 1913; Hawke's Bay Herald, June 19, 1913; and numerous other papers and passages that can be quoted on demand). Such are some of the misrepresentations by which signatures were obtained for the League's petition.

XVI. TRUSTING THE TEACHERS.

1. One of the most odious provisions of the Penal Code was this: That no one was permitted to exercise the office of teacher unless he professed the State religion. The scheme of the League and of its own and 'only' ballot-paper is a proposed application, to New Zealand, of the principle underlying that old repressive legislation. The proposed new legislation would prevent anyone in New Zealand holding a State teachership except, in effect, on religious test devised by the League. In a word, it is, in effect, a proposal to farm out the consciences of the State teachers to the League.

2. Till the present agitation, all previous New Zealand schemes that I know of, protected, in some measure, the consciences of objecting teachers. As late as 1904, the Bible-in-Schools League of that time said, in the course of a public manifesto: 'A great deal is made of the teachers' difficulty. We have done our best to safeguard them in every way. A conscience clause means that we are unanimously and determinedly opposed to anything in the nature of religious tests being applied to them' (Otago Daily Times, May 25, 1904). This declaration was signed by (among others) Rev. Dr. Gibb and Rev. (now Bishop) T. H. Sprott. The former is a vice-president of the present

League; the latter a member of the League executive. And both are now 'unanimously and determinedly opposed' to 'safeguarding' the consciences of objecting teachers.

3. Now, apparently, for the first time in New Zealand, the League and the League's Bill refuses honorably objecting teachers even the poor protection of a conscience clause. Nay, intimation has been plainly given that even a conscience clause will not be allowed to safeguard teachers. Here, for instance, is a statement made in a published letter by Mr. Braithwaite, an Otago League official: 'To injure the League, he (Bishop Cleary) advocated a teachers' conscience clause; but, if it existed, no teacher would make use of it, to bring himself into disrepute with parents and school committees. And a teacher would stand a poor chance of being appointed if he were known to be against Scripture teaching, so that a teachers' conscience clause would not protect him, nor do away with "hypocrisy"' (Otago Daily Times, May 20, 1913).

Evidently the only protection for the teacher is to place him by law entirely outside the teaching of the proposed Scripture Extracts.

4. The League—and the ballot-paper in the Bill—refuses to the teacher even the legal recognition that he has a conscience, and that his conscience may object. In fact, both the League and the Bill unite in not even supposing that the teacher (or the taxpayer) has a conscience. Yet, for nearly two years past—and in our present petition—we have made it clear that Catholic teachers object, as a matter of religious conscience, to conducting the proposed Biblical lessons. The grounds of their objection are set forth in No. 3 of the Catholic Federation publications, pages 4 to 7, copies of which are herewith laid before your committee. These objections are doctrinal, doctrinal-moral, and disciplinary (that is, arising out of the Church law and discipline). Catholics, for instance, may not use Bibles or Biblical lessons unless these have the approval of the proper authority in their Church; they may not explain or interpret them otherwise than in accordance with Catholic principles; they may not join in—much less conduct—any scheme of 'general religious instruction' or the League's 'common' or 'reduced' or 'skeleton' Christianity; and (by a decree of the Council of Trent) the religious instruction of Catholic children must be carried out exclusively under the authority and supervision of the Catholic Church, and not under that of any Government or of teachers of all sorts of faith or of none. This decree is substantially violated by the League's conscience clause for children in the Bill. Under the conscience clause, the Government compels ALL Catholic children not specially exempted, to receive the Government's 'common' or 'general religious instruction.' This is a violation of the Catholic principle (based upon the Scriptures) that the Church—not the Government—shall direct and supervise the Biblical and religious instruction of Catholic children.

OPPRESSING TEACHERS.

5. The doctrine and discipline of the Catholic Church hereon are quite clear. Equally clear is the duty of the Government to protect those sacred rights of conscience of teachers and (in the words of the League of 1904) to oppose 'anything in the nature of religious tests being applied to them' (Otago Daily Times, May 25, 1904). This declaration was signed by (among others) the Rev. Dr. Gibb (a vice-president of the League) and the Rev. (not Bishop) Sprott (a member of the League executive) both among the promoters of the present Bill. They are now 'unanimously and determinedly' in favor of a real form of religious tests for teachers. And equivalent tests are provided in the ballot-paper supplied by the League to the present Bill. Moreover, numerous members of that League affirm in direct, or equivalent, or implied terms, that conscientiously objecting teachers, persisting in their objection, will be driven out of the public service, forced to resign, be considered unfit for the position, etc. See, for instance, the New Zealand Journal of Education, No-



You do the Best for Your Eyes

BY CONSULTING US.

BECAUSE WE DO THE BEST THAT
CAN BE DONE.

OUR FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE
IS IN YOUR FAVOUR.

SAMUEL BARRY

SPECIALIST,

290 QUEEN STREET : AUCKLAND.



Under Vice-Regal Patronage.

DAVIS & CLATER

THE RELIABLE MEN'S MERCERS,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, SHIRT MAKERS,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

216 Lambton Quay : Wellington

N.B.—Ladies' Blouses and Skirts made to order.
Clerical Orders receive Special Attention.

J. H. URRY

TAILOR AND MERCER
CORNER JACKSON ST. AND PETONE AVENUE,
PETONE.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Caterer for High-class Tailoring and Mercery.

The Best Furniture is the kind Pegden makes



This is borne out by facts as
scores of homes round about
here can testify.

¶ Furniture that is slammed
together anyhow is no use to
anyone—it costs as much as
PEGDEN'S and doesn't look
as well or last a quarter of
the time.

¶ When you want furniture—
whether it is a whole outfit
or a single piece—come to :
PEGDEN'S, where every
article is well and honestly
made in all styles from the
best of timber.

W. Pegden, Art Furniture Manufacture
PALMERSTON NORTH.



A Knowledge
of the Subject!

Experience!

And the Best of Instruments!

enable us to Fit Spectacles that
ensure Comfort.

BUICK & CO.,
THAMES.

NEW ZEALAND TABLET

FOR YOUR PRINTING

CHEAP RATES..

DAVID MEIKLE & CO.

Annual Winter Sale

Now in Full Swing ! Startling Offer ! !

A FREE TRIP TO SYDNEY

During the currency of our Annual Winter Sale every customer purchasing goods over 2/6 in value will be handed a slip of paper with each purchase, giving a few sentences of complete directions how to find an order, signed by us, entitling the bearer to Twenty Pounds (£20), including a First Saloon Ticket to Sydney and back, and the balance of the money to spend on the holiday. This order will be hidden somewhere within a five mile radius of our Shop, and is deposited in a magnificent Jewel Casket, valued at £10/10/-. specially manufactured and kindly presented by Messrs. Nuks, Ltd., Jewellers, of Queen Street, in itself a valuable prize. All you have to do is to save the slips received with your purchases, locate the order according to directions, present your complete set of slips with the order at our office, and the prize is yours.

DAVID MEIKLE & CO. : Value House
Corner Wellesley and Queen Streets, AUCKLAND

vember, 1912, p. 225; the *Lyttelton Times* of January 1 and 2, 1913; *Otago Daily Times* of May 20, 1913; Dean Fitchett (a member of the League executive) in the *Otago Daily Times* of June 14, 1913; Rev. W. E. R. Fitchett, in the *Otago Daily Times* of July 4, 1913; Rev. A. Millar (League publication secretary) in the *Waikato Times* of April 30, 1913; Canon Richards, in the *Bay of Plenty Times* of June 27, 1913; the *Nation* (Orange Lodge organ) of February 10, 1913; and (among others) Rev. Dr. Gibb (a vice-president of the League) at Wanganui (*Wanganui Chronicle*, August 1, 1913), and at Invercargill (*Southland Times*, June 25, 1914). The ballot-paper supplied by the League to the present Bill provides, in effect, that the objecting teacher must either conform to the State religion, or be driven out of the public service. The alternatives which the League and the Bill place before him are three: (a) Conformity with the State-edited, State Bible scheme, or State religion; (b) acting a part or playing the hypocrite before the pupils; or (c) dismissal as surely as if he were a convicted malefactor. Men with families will be sorely tempted to sell their souls for bread-and-butter. This is, in effect, the plea of a Board teacher, similarly placed, as stated in the *Democrat* of February 23, 1901: 'But one must make a living somehow; so I, personally, comply with the terms of my agreement, and let conscience go hang.' The Bill, in effect, farms out teachers' consciences to the League; it allows no one to occupy a teachership except on religious tests devised by the League; it puts a premium upon hypocrisy; it penalises fidelity to conscience; it uses public funds, in effect, to bribe people into disloyalty to their faith; and it deprives a large and honorable body of men and women of rights of conscience which are accorded, as a matter of course, to the worst criminals in our prisons.

6. This serious oppression of conscience is concealed or glossed over in the League's ballot-paper in the Bill. It is concealed in the League's petition. It is seriously misrepresented in the League's declaration: 'Trust the teachers'; 'equal rights'; 'equal footing'; 'equal opportunities to all and special privileges to none.'

7. Had the League, in agitating for this Bill, frankly told the public how it proposed to oppress and persecute religious conviction in the teaching profession, it may be reasonably deemed very doubtful that it would have secured the signatures of any but a handful of violent extremists. It is due to Parliament and the public that these penal provisions against conscientious religious conviction—these State financial inducements to disloyalty to Church-connection—should be frankly stated in the present Bill.

XVII.—MAJORITY RULE OF CONSCIENCE.

1. The Bill now before Parliament interferes in the following purely personal matters of the purely personal conscience: 'What views shall I hold regarding the Bible and 'religious instruction'? What views thereon

shall I contribute to? What views thereon shall I teach?' Moreover, the Bill proposes to fling these personal matters of personal religious liberty and personal religious conscience into the arena of political strife, to be decided by electoral majorities, amidst the varied passions of an electoral contest.

2. No Parliament, League, or majority has the moral right to *interfere* between the private conscience and God, Who (in the words of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith) is 'sole Lord of the conscience.' In democracies (such as ours) the people are free to designate the persons who are to exercise the civil power. But (on Biblical and Christian principles) the power or authority itself is 'of God' and 'ordained of God' (Rom. xiii., 1, 5). His moral law binds Parliaments, as well as individuals, majorities as well as minorities, to the eternal principles of justice and to that righteousness which 'exalteth a nation' (Prov. xiv. 34, R.V.)

3. The measure now before Parliament is *ultra vires*—it oversteps the proper limits of the civil authority. It might, if placed upon the Statute Book, create a 'legal right' for an electoral majority to coerce the consciences of electoral minorities; it could never create a 'moral' right—or a right in justice—to do so. *Legal rights are only a fraction of human rights.* The civil law rules only that part of us which comes to the surface in *civil and social life*. It has no right of interference or control, for instance, in the numerous things which concern the individual alone, and his personal relations with religious conscience, and with the Divine Law-giver at the back of religious conscience. The civil law is a social code. It is not a personal code, to regulate or coerce the personal religious conscience.

NATURAL AND OTHER RIGHTS.

4. Legal rights may, at times, be *moral wrongs*. But, besides *legal rights*, there are also *natural rights*. These are so called because they belong to the nature of things. They existed before organised human society, before Parliaments, before electoral rolls. Such, for instance, are your natural rights to live and breathe (where not forfeited by crime), your natural rights to fair wages for fair work, to enjoy the proper fruit of your labor, and so on. But you have also the following (among other) natural rights: The right to obey the moral law; the right to practise (and teach to your children) the religion which you believe to be the true one; the rights to freedom from compulsion to take part in Biblical or religious teaching, or religious worship, which you believe to be erroneous. And, generally, you have a natural right to freedom from being coerced into doing anything which your conscience (even if in inculpable error) tells you is not morally allowable.

5. These rights arise out of the Natural Law. They receive their perfection from God's Revealed Law. Thus, for instance, *St. Paul makes it clear that it is morally wrong to do (or to lure, bribe, or force others*

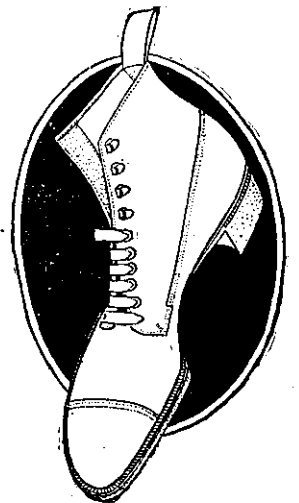
Gentlemen's Footwear

We have just received a Splendid Shipment of . .

SPRING AND SUMMER FOOTWEAR FOR
GENTLEMEN,

From A. E. MARLOW, Northampton.

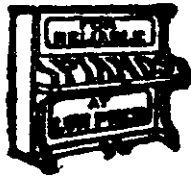
The Latest Nature-form Shapes.



GOUGH & SON - 274 High St. Christchurch.

(NEAR HEREFORD STREET)

Pianos



Organs

ALLISON

The Great English Piano

THERE ARE MORE ALLISON PIANOS IN USE
IN CONVENTS, SCHOOLS, HALLS, AND HOMES
THAN ANY OTHER IN NEW ZEALAND

FROM £35 CASH or 21/5 MONTHLY.

SOLE NEW ZEALAND AGENTS:

E. & F. PIANO AGENCY Ltd.
S. Goldicutt, Mgr.
191 Queen St. Auckland.

SPECIAL NOTICE

H. G. BEDELL

MERCHANT TAILOR AND

: COSTUME MAKER :

: has opened his new :

MERCHANT TAILORING SERVICE

AT

170 Riddiford Street WELLINGTON

OPPOSITE CONSTABLE ST.

LATEST IN EVERYTHING.

Mason's Photographic Studio

NAPIER

WE SPECIALISE IN WEDDING GROUPS
AND POST-CARDS

Central Hotel - **Napier**
W. E. HILL - **Proprietor**

Every Modern Convenience.

This Hotel has lately been rebuilt and refurbished.
and offers every convenience and comfort to the
travelling public : MODERATE TARIFF

Blythe's Special Display

OF THE

New Season Goods

Is now ready, and a host of Beautiful Things
awaits your inspection.

The SMARTEST HATS, the DAINTIEST
BLOUSES, COSTUMES, FROCKS,
NECKWEAR, DRESSES, GLOVES—in
fact every Essential Item that makes up the
Scheme of Fashion.

All our Goods are absolutely dependable in
quality, yet inexpensive.

HAVE YOU PAID US A VISIT YET!

Country Orders receive careful and instant
attention.

BLYTHE'S Ltd.

WHOLESALE DRAPERS AND :
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
: : NAPIER : :

A. O. DAWSON

WANGANUI

Outfitter for Men and Boys

Our Store appeals to those who desire High Grade Goods



OUR PRICES impress
those who consider the
value of their money.

JUST OPENED, 1914
OVERCOATS, English and
Colonial Makes.

JASON UNDERWEAR
A fine range direct from the
Manufacturers.

AN EXTENSIVE
RANGE of Mercery and
Hats from the Leading
English Makers.

A. O. DAWSON

121 VICTORIA AVENUE 121

WANGANUI

45s., 50s., 55s., 60s.

to do) that which conscience forbids (Rom. xiv., 14, 22). In connection with this text, the Anglican Archbishop Whately (in his *Lessons on Morals*) and the great Anglican, Thomas Arnold (in his *Christian Life*), declare that it is 'sinful' and 'degrading to conscience for a teacher to teach against his conscience, or to teach what he does not believe, and that it is doubly sinful to tempt him to do so. Catholic principles and Catholic disciplinary laws, already specified, forbid Catholic teachers to conduct such a scheme of State Biblical and 'general religious instruction' as is proposed by the League and in the Bill now before the House. For like reasons, Catholics cannot, in conscience, bear any part whatsoever of the cost of preparing that scheme or putting it into operation. In these matters we stand on the inviolable rights of the personal religious conscience, forbidding us to do that which that religious conscience declares to us to be not morally allowable.

6. This inviolability of the personal religious conscience was strongly affirmed by the Bible-in-Schools League, 1904. They said: 'We have concluded that the majority must rule when the common good is in question; provided always that the majority does not coerce the minority to violate its conscience; for it can never be for the common good that conscience should be violated' (*Otago Daily Times*, May 25, 1904). This declaration was signed by (among others) the Rev. Dr. Gibb and the present Bishop of Wellington. It is a universally accepted Christian moral principle. It is a doctrine of true statesmanship. Parliaments or electoral majorities may violate these sacred religious liberties and rights of conscience. They have the *physical power*; they have not the *moral right*. Parliament is the guardian and trustee of these God-given rights of religion and conscience. It is its solemn duty to protect objecting Protestant and other taxpayers, teachers, and parents from the bitter wrongs which the League and the present Bill would inflict upon them. This is, in effect, a measure to put up our religious rights and liberties, for sale, by auction, to the highest bidder of votes.

MINORITIES MUST SUFFER.

7. The present Bill is an acceptance of the exploded theory that 'minorities must suffer'—nay, that they must suffer in those intimate personal relations between the individual and the Creator which are outside the domain of Parliaments or electoral majorities. It is more than significant that this old and tyrannous theory has found, time and again, a voice among the responsible officials of the Bible in the State Schools League. It was, for instance, stated in the terms quoted above, by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, an official League lecturer (*Poverty Bay Herald*, June 5, 1913). It was set forth, in other terms, by the League's organiser (Canon Garland) when he called upon the Government to introduce a Referendum Bill, and thereby adopt certain 'theological views' of one section of the people and reject certain 'theological views' of another (and minority) section of the people (*Dominion*, May 27, 1914). The principle of the oppression of minorities was expressed in bitter speech by another League official, Rev. Gray Dixon, when he declared, in a published letter that this is an 'anti-Romish State' (*Otago Daily Times*, May 20, 1913), and that religious minorities should 'not expect more than tolerance' for their opinions (*Otago Daily Times*, November 28, 1913). And yet again: Dean Fitchett (a member of the League executive) declared that he 'did not see what a Roman Catholic Bishop had to say in the matter' of the League scheme (*Otago Daily Times*, June 14, 1913). The present Referendum Bill is but another form of expression of the general League idea that minorities must suffer, even in their intimate personal conscience.

8. That, however, is the old, discarded cry of a discredited utilitarianism. Democracy raises the opposite cry: 'Minorities must be safeguarded.' Lord Acton is the historian of political democracy. In a lecture 'On the Study of History,' at Cambridge University in June, 1895, he declared that the 'crown'

of liberty was this: 'The security of the weaker groups, and the liberty of conscience which, effectually secured, secures the rest.' Mr. Sydney Webb is the historian of industrial democracy. And he declares that the most important business of the twentieth century is 'to provide not only for minorities, but even for quite small minorities.' The Hon. Mr. Allen reminded the New Zealand Parliament on August 29, 1894, that 'a large proportion of the multitude will be irresponsible' in the case of a referendum; that a reference to them would result in 'tyranny and despotism' (*Hansard*, Vol. 85, p. 281). And if, in purely secular politics, such 'tyranny and despotism' might take place, how much more if vexed questions of conscience were submitted to electors inflamed, in all probability, by appeals to the worst forms of sectarian rancour. We have already had ample premonition of this in the following constant and lamentable features of the League campaign: Its vehement denunciations of honorable and God-loving men and women who have dared to differ with it; its persistent misrepresentation of the beliefs, aims, words, and acts of opponents; its bitter and unwarranted personal attacks; and its never-ending appeal to those deplorable feelings of sectarian animosity which have made New South Wales a warning example to the whole of Australasia. These are Strong statements. I am prepared to prove them in detail, and I invite, thereon, the freest cross-examination by those who are most interested in testing the truth or otherwise of my assertions.

A CONFERENCE.

9. Catholics, as is well known, can never in conscience accept the secular system as satisfactory for themselves. But we recognise the fact that large bodies of our Christian and other fellow-citizens can, and do, in conscience, accept the system, relying upon the home and the Church for the religious training of their children. And we, furthermore, recognise that, in any proposed change, their conscientious convictions should receive fair and proper consideration. Unlike the League, we do not aim at the utter destruction of the secular phase of our system of public instruction. We aim at making that system truly national—truly suited to the conscientious as well as the intellectual requirements of all the people of the nation: secular for those desiring it secular, and religious, on fair conditions all round, to those desiring it religious. We will resist to the utmost any and every attempt to force one cast-iron system of Biblical or religious instruction upon the purses and the consciences of people so profoundly divided in religious belief as is the population of New Zealand.

10. Over and over again, in the press and upon the platform, I have intimated the willingness of the Catholic leaders to meet all other interested parties in conference upon this subject—with only one proviso: the recognition of the proper equal rights of all before the law. Moreover, over and over again we have publicly declared that we are prepared to give fair and friendly consideration to any proposal whatsoever for religion in the school, so long as this principle of proper equality and rights before the law is conceded. There can be no real settlement of this question unless it is broad-based upon justice. And when God's Word comes into the schools, it should come in God's good way of truth, and justice, and honor, and not by the path of bitter wrong traced out in the measure now before your Honorable House.

(To be continued.)

'Votes for women! votes for women!'
Screamed the angry suffragette;
'Votes for women! votes for women!'
We shall get our own way yet.
As the lady's paroxysms
Made her hoarse—us spoke McGruer:
'Get your speaking voice in order—
Vote for Woods' Great Peppermint Cure!'

**DON'T
BE
AFRAID
!**



**“HIGHLANDER”
MILK**

WILL Please You.



PURE, FRESH, SWEET.

IT'S GOOD FOR YOU.

“YOU CAN DEPEND UPON IT”

INSIST ON GETTING THIS BRAND!

WAITAKI BUTTER

(Salted and Unsalted).

This butter of Exceptional Flavour and Goodness is stocked by all Storekeepers.

BUY CREAM.—Dairy Farmers will find it to their advantage to get in touch with us. We pay “spot cash” for Cream in any quantity and always give the Highest Prices. Communicate at with **WAITAKI DAIRY CO. LTD.**, Box 404, Dunedin.

**The Athlete and
His Apparel.**



The trained athlete is susceptible to chills.

**JAEGER
Pure
Woollens**

render him immune from sudden changes of temperature.

Jaeger Sweaters, white or coloured: 9/9 upwards.

Jaeger Coat Sweaters, white or coloured: club colour borders, 15/9 upwards.

If your Mercer can't supply you write to the Dr. Jaeger Wholesale Depot, Wellington.

CATALOGUE FREE.

3-HAINES ADV.



LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS!

We are always proud of our windows, but just now they are more than ever worth going out of your way to see because—All the newest styles are there. A full range of sizes in every style shown on our shelves.

**J. J. LAWSON
WESTPORT.**

'PHONE 16.

P.O. Box 4.

SIMON BROS.

HOLD the LARGEST VARIETY and BEST STOCK in the CITY. Are LARGE IMPORTERS from Great Britain and the Continent. They are also noted for Colonial-made Footwear, therefore can give BEST VALUE in THE CITY.

Note our only address—

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
(Near Octagon).

Patents and Trade Marks

Obtainable in all countries by

HENRY HUGHES

International Patent Agent

Dunedin Office:

A.P.S. BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.,
T. H. THOMPSON, Local Agent.

Tel. 1706. Handbook on Application
Correspondence promptly attended to

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Cathedral Choir was held on Thursday evening last in St. Joseph's Hall, Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., presiding over a large attendance of members.

The annual report, which was in part as follows, was read by the secretary, Mr. J. B. Flynn:—

In presenting the annual report the committee desire to congratulate members upon the improved conditions now obtaining as compared with last year and some previous years. It has been noted with satisfaction that the attendances at practice and at both services on Sundays have considerably improved, although there is yet much room for further improvement. Relatively, however, a much healthier condition of things exists. The nominal strength of the choir is 43, made up as follows:—Sopranos, 18; altos, 6; tenors, 8; basses, 11. We have to congratulate ourselves upon having a very good body of male singers, and especially are we fortunate in having a good lot of tenors, who are acquitting themselves with credit. On Labor Day, our worthy president, Rev. Father Coffey, again very kindly treated the choir to an outing, as in former years. This took place at Waitati, and, being blessed with a splendid spring day, it is needless to say that everyone enjoyed the picnic very much indeed. The members take this opportunity of tendering their very sincere thanks to Father Coffey for his kindness in promoting and fostering the social side of the choir's existence. His Lordship the Bishop, as usual, very kindly entertained the members at Christmas and Easter. Last winter the gentlemen members of the choir tendered to the ladies a card party, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. The incoming committee will doubtless see to it that something of a similar kind be held this year. Towards the end of last year Signor Squarise was appointed to the conductorship of the choir. His appointment gave rise to considerable satisfaction to the members, and it is hoped they will do their very best to encourage the efforts of the new conductor in making our choir a first-class musical body. Mr. Vallis, our esteemed organist, still carries on his good work, and his services, together with those of Signor Squarise, form a combination of efficiency that will be very hard to equal in any choir in the Dominion. In conclusion, your committee desire to thank all the members who have worked so hard in the interest of Church music during the year, and would appeal to them to evince a still further zeal in order to make the choir worthy of the duties it has to fulfil, that is to assist in the services of the Church, and in glorifying the Most High. This can be done only by dint of regular practice, and, with the two gentlemen at the head of affairs, Mr. Vallis and Signor Squarise, this should be a labor of pleasure. During the year the choir lost the services of Miss Callan, who had been acting as assistant organist, and

Mr. Deehan, who had been hon. conductor. The thanks of the choir are due to them both for the very efficient manner in which they had performed their duties, and the interest they displayed in the choir's work.

Rev. Father Coffey, at the conclusion of the reading of the report, moved its adoption, and in doing so paid a tribute to the work done by the members during the year. He referred especially to the capable and enthusiastic manner in which Signor Squarise and Mr. Vallis had worked in the interests of the choir. Several other members also spoke to the report.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. Father Coffey, Adm.; librarian, Mr. C. Eagar; assistant librarian, Miss Brady; hon. secretary, Mr. H. Poppelwell; committee, Miss Columb, Messrs. J. McGrath, J. Woods, and J. Flynn.

At the conclusion of the business of the meeting, a social evening was held, items being contributed by the following: Miss Brady, Messrs. J. McGrath, M. Coughlan, and H. Poppelwell. Light refreshments were dispensed by the ladies.

Wanted generally known that we supply and send to any address all ladies' requirements in underclothing, dressmaking, trousseaux, etc. Also men's shirts, etc., artistically made by ourselves from the best materials. Our chief aim is to satisfy our customers. There is no demand you can make upon us in the sewing line we cannot execute.—Mrs. J. WACKER & Co., 224 Barbadoes street, Christchurch....

The Grand Hotel : Wellington

COMPLETELY REFURNISHED REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE.

The Leading Hotel in the Dominion.

E. L. CHAFFEY - - - **Proprietor**

'THE BUNGALOW'

THE POPULAR HOUSE

HINEMOA STREET :: ROTORUA.

Situated near Government Baths and Sanatorium Grounds.

Electric Light throughout. Porter meets all trains. Trips and Fishing Parties arranged.

WINTER TARIFF—6/- per day; 35/- per week.

MRS. W. H. CONSTANT - - - **Proprietress.**
(Late of Lake House and Palace Hotels.)

W. H. DONNELLY

(Late with Mornay Frères, London, and Wilkinson & Son, Dunedin)

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist

40 George Street

(Next Moray Place Post Office)

DUNEDIN

WE SPECIALIZE IN PRESCRIPTIONS, and by PERSONAL SUPERVISION hope to secure your esteemed patronage. Telephone orders promptly attended to. Phone 1065

CARRAD & HOWE, The Leading Tailors and Costumiers
140 Avenue : : **WANGANUI**

In charge of LADIES' DEPARTMENT, MR. RITSON, late of ROBINSON'S, LONDON,
 and FORSYTH, GLASGOW : : MR. CARRAD in charge of GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

'PHONE 495.

Box 270.

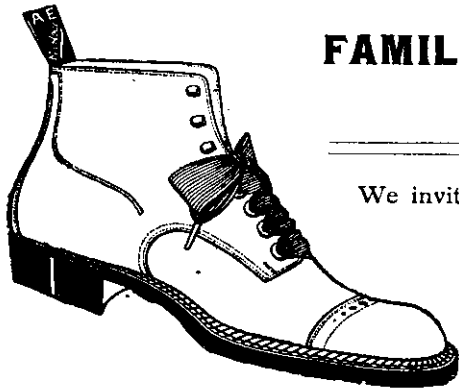
Do You Wish to make

Your Home Beautiful?

Then Consult

ANDREWS and CLARK

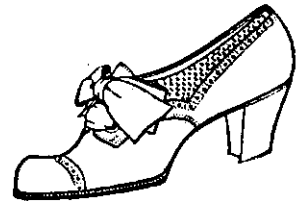
Furnishing Specialists - Queen Street, Auckland



BOX CALF or GLACE KID, 20/-

FAMILY FOOTWEAR at POPULAR PRICES

We invite your inspection of our latest importations



LIGHT BOX CALF, 11/6

E. PEARCE & CO. Limited

BOOT ARCADE

CUBA ST. and RIDDIFORD ST., WELLINGTON

Mid Season Effort to Reduce Stock by £3,500

Before Stock-taking



130 pairs White Blankets

14/6 for 11/9 17/6 for 13/11

23/6 for 18/11 32/6 for 27/9

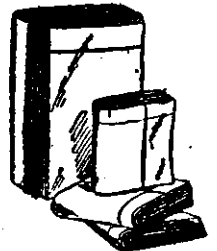
Finlay's Famous Sheetings

Bought at 17½ per cent discount.
 Pure Bleached Linen Finish
 Sheetings—

45in 1/8 for 1/1, 1/8 for 1/5

72in 1/9 for 1/5½, 2/2 for 1/10½

80in 1/11 for 1/8½, 2/9 for 2/2



CASH
Eole's
DRAPERY
CO.

"THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS."

48-50 Manners Street

::

WELLINGTON

Post paid on
 Country Orders
 exceeding 5/-.
 Money back if
 not satisfactory.

Current Topics

The Cossacks

Saturday's cables, reporting that the Cossacks had exterminated two regiments of Austrian cavalry, indicate that, as usual, the Cossacks are always handy when wanted, and that they have lost nothing of their traditional valor, dash, and resourcefulness. What manner of men they are, their mode of living and of fighting, and generally how they are regarded by the Russian war authorities, are described in an article by a Russian general on 'The Russian Army,' contributed some years ago to *Armies of To-day*. The writer points out that this military force, unique in its kind, forms in its present state the connecting link between the regular and the irregular troops of Russia. In war time the Cossacks can keep under arms 155 regiments of cavalry, 20 battalions of infantry, and 38 batteries of horse artillery. But in time of peace only about half these troops serve; the others stay at home and attend to their peaceful occupations. The Cossacks of the Don alone send to war 62 regiments of cavalry and 22 batteries, of which 22 regiments and 8 batteries serve also in times of peace. In each division of regular cavalry there is, in time of peace, one regiment of Cossacks.

The military education of the Cossack begins while he is still in the cradle, for the first sounds that his ear catches are the warlike words of the songs by which he is rocked to sleep. All the Cossack children's games are of a warlike nature, and almost before the boys have learned to walk they are placed on horseback. The Cossacks are fine tall men, with bronzed complexions and very energetic expressions; their women are renowned for their beauty. The Cossack and his strong little horse form one. His costume is simple and imposing, without any glittering and useless ornaments that would only help the enemy to discover him. He wears no spurs, and all his arms are so well contrived that they never make the slightest noise. Nolan says of them, 'A hundred Cossacks make less noise than a single regular cavalry soldier.'

On active service the Cossack is the soul and the eye of the army, or rather its pointer-dog. He seems to smell the enemy where no one even thinks of his existence. The Cossack and his horse do not know what fatigue means, and no one has yet been able to discover when either of them takes rest. Even when slumbering they seem to be watching, and at any and every instant they are ready to act. The Cossack finds his way everywhere, and glides furtively across the ground occupied by the enemy. If a commander wants to send a communication to a distant column whose exact situation he does not himself know, he simply gives the letter to a Cossack, who is bound to find a way of delivering it. As guerillas the Cossacks have not their equals. They give the enemy not a moment's rest night or day, and always appear at the point where they are least expected. Next to the terrible winter, it was the Cossacks who contributed most to the extermination of the French in 1812. An enemy's train, however, close it may be behind the troops, can never be sure of escaping the attack of the Cossacks. They appear all of a sudden, and attack with lightning rapidity, but in the force of their shock they are inferior to the regular cavalry. The consequence is, that if they happen to find themselves suddenly face to face with regular cavalry, they disperse like a cloud on the horizon, but soon come back from an opposite direction. The Cossack fights as well on foot as on horseback, and he is a very skilful shot. When a troop of Cossacks happens to be surprised by superior forces, and cannot retreat or take up a tenable position, the men make their docile horses lie down, to serve them as ramparts.

The Duties of Admirals

Leadership is almost everything, even in the innumerable arts of peace, as we may notice in all direc-

tions every day. It is, of course, of incomparably greater importance in the art of war. We know what it means on land. A Hannibal, a Caesar, a Frederick, a Napoleon, has, by his mere personal individual genius, changed the map of the world, and made history. There is a popular impression that the progress of scientific invention and the coming of the machine gun have changed all that, and that leadership nowadays is more or less a secondary matter. It is true that it is more and more the machine that wins; but military officers to-day must reach as a whole a far higher level of general competence than was ever demanded of them before. This is especially the case in the Navy, and with naval men leadership is of incalculable moment.

So, at least, says Lord Charles Beresford, who may reasonably be presumed to know. In a chatty article in *Nash's* magazine for July, Lord Beresford, in telling of his experiences with the Mediterranean and Home Fleets, describes with some detail what are the duties of an Admiral, and shows how very far politicians and the public are astray in their ideas on the subject. Referring to the time when he became Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Station (1905), he writes: 'One result, perhaps inevitable, of the swift progress of scientific invention, was that the public attention was concentrated upon purely material matters, regarding the Navy as a fighting machine automatically operated; and conceiving of officers and men as workers in a factory, who had nothing to do but to press buttons and to manipulate levers. This unfortunate delusion was fostered by the politicians, who were quick to use it for their own ends. . . . The popular and political delusion that, under modern conditions, the duties of the naval officer have become mechanical is so far from the reality, that, in truth, they have never been more complex and onerous; nor is it possible that they should be rightly performed in war, in default of the most assiduous practice in peace. It is thus the business of an Admiral constantly to exercise the fleet both collectively and individually; and as the discharge of that duty tasks his energies to the utmost, there is little to record during a sea command except the cruises, exercises, and manœuvres which constantly occupy a fleet.'

In June, 1905, for instance, the Mediterranean Fleet left Malta and proceeded upon a cruise; met the Atlantic Fleet at the end of July; exercised combined manœuvres with the Atlantic Fleet; proceeded upon another cruise, and so on; never going to sea without practising some exercise or manœuvre. All exercises and manœuvres of importance were treated in a memorandum, in which was explained the lessons to be learned from them, and which was circulated to the officers of the Fleet. Every morning when the Fleet was at sea, except on Sundays and in very bad weather, small tactical and turning movements were executed from 7.30 to 8 a.m., the movements of each individual ship being carried out by the officer of the watch, all lieutenants taking it in turns to relieve the deck, and being put in charge of the ship for this period of time. The captains did not interfere in the handling of the ship, unless the officer of the watch placed the ship, or a consort, in a position of danger. The lieutenants themselves made out the Commander-in-Chief's signals and their purpose without the assistance of the captain or of the yeoman of signals. Officers of the watch were informed that they need not be afraid of making a mistake; for every one was liable to make a mistake; and the rest of the Fleet learned more when an error occurred than when all went smoothly and correctly. During the forenoons, there was usually practised some short manœuvre in which an Admiral or a captain took charge of the Fleet, and manœuvred it as he pleased, the Commander-in-Chief reserving to himself the right to negative any signal which he might consider dangerous or useless. After the Admirals and Captains had manœuvred the Fleet as a whole, it was divided into opposing fleets, officers selected by the Commander-in-Chief taking charge of these fleets. Each squadron endeavored to gain the initial position of

advantage. Once that position was obtained, the fleets were ordered to separate, and two other officers respectively took charge of the opposing squadrons. Great care was observed that orders relative to speed, and to the distance within which opposing fleets were not to trespass, were rigidly observed. Officers were informed that all peace manoeuvres must be regarded as a game, and that no game should be played unless the rules were implicitly obeyed. The principle was that no manoeuvre should last very long, being much more instructive if it were short, and were frequently practised.'

Two Beresford Stories

In the article referred to Lord Beresford deals largely in reminiscence: and amongst the stories he tells are two which, as being connected with Irish members of the Navy, will not be without interest to our readers. The first illustrates merely the irrepressible midshipman's spirit of ready mischief: but the second exemplifies a much higher trait of the Irish fighting man. 'There was once,' says Lord Beresford, 'a midshipman (an Irishman) who, perceiving treacle exposed for sale upon the cart of an itinerant vendor of miscellaneous commodities, was suddenly inspired (I do not know why) with a desire to buy that condiment. 'What should the like of you be wanting with treacle?' said the man, who was a surly fellow. 'Why should I not buy treacle?' said the boy. 'How much do you want?' 'As much as you've got.' 'I've got nothing to put it in,' grumbled the man. 'Put it in my hat,' insisted the midshipman, proffering that receptacle. It was a tall hat, for he was in mufti. The vendor of treacle reluctantly filled the hat with treacle. 'What are you going to do with it?' he asked again. 'I'll show you,' returned the midshipman: and swiftly clapped the hat over the other's head, and jammed it down hard.'

'It was during one of these (United Kingdom) cruises,' runs story No. 2, 'that the Irishmen in the Fleet responded after their manner to an appeal made by their countryman. The anniversary of St. Patrick's Day was drawing near when the Fleet lay in Bantry Bay. On St. Patrick's Day itself the Fleet was to proceed to sea. Hitherto, the number of Irishmen breaking their leave in honor of the Saint had been, roughly speaking, the number of Irishmen in the Fleet. When I made a signal giving the Irishmen three days' leave, and ordering them to return on board on St. Patrick's Day, I added that the Commander-in-Chief, himself an Irishman, trusted his fellow-countrymen to obey orders. There were 766 Irish liberty-men went on shore: and 766 wore on board again ere the Fleet sailed on the night of St. Patrick's Day.' 'It may be,' adds Lord Beresford, jocularly, 'that the Saint would mention the thing in conversation with Saint Peter at the Gate, for future reference.'

England's Naval Supremacy: A German View

England's actual or potential supremacy at sea is admitted by Germany: but German naval writers, not unfriendly to England, have professed to see in it a source of danger to the nations of Europe. This alleged danger, indeed, being made the excuse for the huge naval armaments programmes which Germany has been carrying out at such a ruinous cost. This is the position taken in an important article, giving a German view of the British Navy and of the relations between Germany and England, which appeared in the *Marine Rundschau* a few years ago. It was written by a German officer of high rank and distinction, Vice-Admiral Siegel. The article is entirely free from any small-minded animus against England. 'I think that in Germany,' says Admiral Siegel, 'the prevalent opinion is that it would be a national misfortune if we were to be involved in a war with England. The English, personally, attract our sympathy. They are our kith and kin. We admire without envy their many great qualities and their success in the world. The most important commercial relations bind us to them,

and innumerable Germans have found a competency in England and her colonies. The interests of the two nations run parallel, and do not cross one another even though sometimes there is a tendency to unjust commercial jealousy.'

The Admiral's view of the relations between the two navies is developed in terms which, though Englishmen are not likely to agree with them, are not in any way calculated to cause ill-feeling. He considers that the armies of the five Great Powers of the Continent are so nearly equal in strength that none of these States in case of war with another could be sure in advance of being victorious. The consequence of this equality is a balance or equilibrium between the Great Powers, and this balance tends to be stable. But, says Admiral Siegel, there is no such balance on the sea. At sea England has such a preponderance that no other Power in the world can vie with her. The Admiral has a very high opinion of the British Navy, both of its strength and its quality, an opinion which Englishmen are at this moment hoping will prove to be well founded. From this preponderance of the British Navy he draws an interesting conclusion. 'The thought that there is a Power on earth which is at any moment able to destroy any other Navy, and so to cut off from the sea the country concerned, carries with it some anxiety.' He suggests that if any of the Continental armies had a similar preponderance over the others 'the Continent would feel it as an incubus.' Then he makes the following striking statement: 'As things stand, the freedom of the sea for the States of Europe depends upon the English people's love of peace and the British Government's wisdom being strong enough to avoid misuse of this maritime strength and the oppression of the other maritime States.' Admiral Siegel appears to think that Germany cannot build a fleet equal in strength to that of Great Britain. He asks what strength the German Fleet should have, and he suggests the standard of a force able to prevent the blockade of the German coast even by the strongest fleet in the world. He would resist blockade not by passive defence, but by a vigorous offensive. The Admiral is not at all favorably disposed towards the disarmament proposal, and his view on the subject is concisely expressed. He sees no justification for an international agreement limiting naval armaments 'unless and until the strongest Sea Power gives a secure guarantee that she will not use her superior strength for the injury of weaker maritime Powers.'

We have quoted this quasi-authoritative article merely as presenting the German point of view. The obvious answer to the German Admiral's contention is that as Britain is an entirely insular State it is absolutely necessary—as a matter of mere self-preservation—that she should possess preponderating naval strength: that there has never been, in fact, such a general sense of insecurity due to the preponderance of the British Navy as the German theory describes: that all the world knows what country it is that has proved an 'incubus' to Europe in military matters: and that the supremacy of the sea is in safer hands than it would be if it were transferred to a Power which stands discredited before the nations for its violations of international principles and practice, and which has embroiled almost the whole civilised world in the turmoil and tumult of an utterly unnecessary war.

The 'Count of Heads' Argument

'What is Parliament but a count of heads?' is one of Canon Garland's replies—and, indeed, his only reply—to the forceful arguments that have been advanced against the proposal to decide important questions of religion and conscience by the brute force of a majority vote. The argument has been repeated by some leaders of public opinion who are usually much more careful thinkers than Canon Garland has so far shown himself to be. The *Otago Daily Times*, for example, though opposed to the Bible in State Schools League's scheme,

has expressed its approval of a referendum on the subject, on the ground that to refuse it would be to deny that Parliament itself has the right to legislate on the lines desired by the League. It should hardly be necessary to say that those who object to the referendum on the ground above indicated do emphatically deny that Parliament has the right—we mean, of course, the moral right—to introduce religion into the schools under conditions which violate the sacred rights of conscience both of teachers and tax-payers. In a formal and considered statement of his attitude on the subject of the referendum, prepared in answer to sundry queries on the matter, Bishop Cleary has set forth the Catholic position with his customary clearness and conciseness, and has dealt comprehensively—and, we should say, finally—with this whole question of the rights of Parliament and the 'count of heads' argument. We have pleasure in giving his Lordship's statement to our readers.

*

1. 'I have no objection whatever,' says Bishop Cleary, 'to Parliament deciding matters on which it is competent to decide. 2. I have no objection to the principle of the referendum, provided that it be properly applied. The danger of the principle is realized in Switzerland, where only certain matters are submitted to it; and no authority there (so far as I am aware) favors the referendum on all subjects. The budget, for instance, is not subject to a referendum. The referendum gives the people right to veto—or to let alone—measures that have already passed both Houses of the Legislature. The present Referendum Bill does not provide for a referendum at all. It provides only for a plebiscite.' It should, therefore, be called the Plebiscite Bill. 3. The plebiscite has long been an occasional French resort. It has been also used in other countries in times of political turmoil. I lived for four years in a city where important political issues were once determined by a plebiscite, amidst a wild storm of organised passion. The present Plebiscite Bill is a proposal to legislate over the head of Parliament. It is an extremely dangerous resort, and has never been adopted as part of the legislative machinery of any civilised country. 4. But no matter how laws are made—whether by Parliament directly or by popular vote—there is always a limit to the right of legislation. The legislative authority, for instance, is limited by natural right, and by the moral law. The civil law is a social code—not a personal code to coerce the personal religious conscience. Neither Parliament nor an electoral majority has the moral right or competency to interfere in the purely personal relations of a man with his personal religious conscience, and with the Divine Law-giver at the back of conscience. An Englishman's house is said to be his castle. But a man's personal religious conscience is more than his castle: it is the place where God speaks to the soul alone. 5. Now if Parliament, or an electoral majority, invade this sanctuary of a man's religious conscience, they invade sacred ground—they set profane feet in the place of God: they presume to dictate between God and the individual soul. They are trespassers on God's own ground.

*

6. 'Now, if against your will and consent I climb across your fence into your orchard, I commit a trespass. It is my duty to cease the trespass. How do I do so? The most obvious way is to cross the fence again. Here are two crossings of your fence—one of these was for the purpose of trespassing, the other for the purpose of ending the trespass. The first crossing was wrong. The second was right. 7. It is the same with a Parliament which has trespassed upon those rights of conscience which are the rights of God. It trespassed by legislation. By legislation it must undo the trespass. It must go back over the fence by which it entered. Under a constitutional Government there is no other way open to undo a bad law than by a good law—by repeal, or otherwise—but always by a law. In the case of the bad law your count of heads makes a trespass on sacred ground; in the second case the

count of heads undoes the trespass, and makes amends. The first is an evil act, because of its evil nature or intent, or both. The second is a meritorious act, because good in its nature, and good in its intent. Now you see that the same act—counting heads—may, in different circumstances, have two very different moral values. 8. The moral law binds Parliaments as it binds individuals, majorities as it binds minorities. If Parliament trespasses upon right or does any injustice, it is its duty to cease its trespass. But it cannot undo one wrong by creating another and a greater wrong. That would be a fresh act of trespass upon forbidden ground. In the case under consideration here, a wrong was (in the estimate of Catholics) done by divorcing religion from its old and immemorial bond with education. But it would not remedy that wrong to do what the League and the League's Bill proposes: (a) To give to Caesar the things that are God's—to force the Government to do a part of the work which, in clear terms of Scripture, God has imposed upon parents and the Church; (b) to invade the sanctuary of conscience and force tax-payers, teachers, parents, and pupils to do what conscience does not allow; (c) to abolish the Golden Rule, which requires us to do to others as we would that others should do to us; and (d) to set electoral majorities above God and make them the Lord of conscience. It can never be lawful for either Parliaments or majorities thus to trespass on God's castle of conscience in the human soul.'

THE MOVEMENT ON FRANCE

LIEGE THE PIVOT.

HILAIRE BELLOC'S REMARKABLE ARTICLE.

In the *London Magazine* for May, 1912, Hilaire Belloc, the well-known writer, published a very illuminating article upon Liege, and the part it would play in a possible European war. The events of the past few weeks have, in the most remarkable degree, verified his predictions.

Starting with the prediction that the shock of the conflict between German and French and English forces would take place at Liege, Hilaire Belloc explains that to understand this one must briefly recapitulate the main elements of the Franco-German frontier and show the nature of the line which the German Army would have to negotiate if it hoped for success. The Germans have deliberately staked their policy upon the chance or expectation of very early and immediate success after the outbreak of war. If they fail in that they have no defensive line upon which to fall back, and the failure to achieve immediate success under such a policy is equivalent to defeat. After the great German victories in the war of 1870-71 a peace was imposed upon the French called 'The Treaty of Frankfort,' and this treaty defined a new frontier between France and Germany.

THE NEW LINE.

This frontier ran from Longwy to the foothills of the Vosges Mountains and then ran down the crest of the Vosges Mountains to the great French town and fortress of Belfort, which was not annexed by the treaty, but left in French possession. Just beyond Belfort the new frontier struck the Swiss mountains, but at some distance from the Rhine. The territory thus annexed was Alsace-Lorraine, and we have to consider the military nature of the new frontier.

All nations with a sound military tradition fortify. Not to fortify, not to expect or provide for acting on the defensive, to take victory for granted and to consider the offensive only, is the full mark of an un-military spirit. The French, who have always believed in fortification, set out after their great defeat to fortify in the amplest manner the new frontier which had been imposed upon them. What fortification does is to hold that assailant while you, in turn, attack him; to check

him while you bring up further resources against him; to employ three of his men at a sacrifice of but one of your own.

The obstacles designed by the French consisted in the great ring-fortress of Belfort at the southern end; then, next in order, the Vosges Mountains (which are such difficult country that they need little artificial strengthening), then the great ring-fortress of Epinal; next the great ring-fortress of Toul; and, finally, at the northern end of the system, the great ring-fortress of Verdun.

Now, this series of obstacles makes it absolutely certain that the Germans, instead of trying to get through the line of them, would try to get round that line.

TURNING MOVEMENT NECESSARY.

Let us take it for granted, then, that in case of war, the Germans, while attempting to 'hold' the French on this great fortified line of theirs (which, from the Swiss mountains to Verdun, measures 150 miles), would direct their principal effort to trying to 'turn' it to the north or to the south. To 'hold' in this sense means to occupy the attention of the defenders, and to prevent their being employed elsewhere; to pin them down to the works they garrison.

They could not hope to turn the French line on the south, so the Germans must necessarily try to turn it on the north.

It is rightly taken for granted that in case of war Germany would disregard her treaties and her pledged word, and invade Belgium, in order to get round the French line of obstacles. I have already said that an immediate success at the outset of the war is necessary to her whole political plan, and that a check at the outset would be fatal. Now, so thoroughly has European opinion taken for granted the certainty that Germany would invade Belgium in case of war that the part of Belgium through which German armies would have to come has for many years been fortified in precisely the same way as the French frontier has been.

And it is just here that the role of Liege comes in, and that we can see how a British contingent, landed to help the French, would be bound to act in the neighborhood of that town.

The German attack would have to be made along the line of the Lower Meuse River. Now, on the Lower Meuse River there stand two first-class fortresses, which, so far as guns and works go, are as strong as anything in Europe. These two fortresses are Namur and Liege.

GERMANS MUST HOLD LIEGE.

The Germans cannot cross the Meuse lower down than Liege and march through Belgium, neglecting that fortress, because if they did so their line of communications would then run between two great fortified garrisons, Liege and Antwerp, with a third a little further on that line of advance, at Namur.

It is true that Antwerp and Liege lie far apart, but the former is indefinitely suppliable by sea, and, so long as Germany does not control the sea, can be made the secure base of an ever-increasing force to act against the German communications.

They cannot cross the Meuse between Namur and Liege, as for instance at Huy, because the gap is too short for safety, since their line of communications would lie between two unconquered garrisons which would put the very life of the army into constant peril.

They cannot attack Namur before Liege, or Namur instead of Liege, because the French would be in Namur before them. It is Liege that stands near the German frontier, and Liege that blocks the way.

It is certain that upon that line, and the German success or failure there, Germany's success or failure in turning the French frontier by Belgium and the north would depend.

Let us take it as our starting point, then, that the Germans would, and must, try to get across the Meuse at Liege, and, therefore, must take that town in some way, by occupation, or by force, so as to render its fortification inoffensive to themselves.

POWERFUL RING FORTRESSES.

Liege and Namur would be garrisoned by Belgian troops, at any rate at the beginning of the struggle. It would be the function of any forces coming into Belgium from the west, whether those forces were English or French, to march up in aid of the Belgian garrison of Liege, which immediately after the outbreak of war, would certainly be 'contained.'

It cannot be doubted that within the first few hours after hostilities had begun the German troops crossing the frontier in the neighborhood of Aix-la-Chappelle would have come under fire of the easternmost forts of the great twenty-mile ring of forts which surround Liege; with the utmost rapidity the German forces would form a circuit all about that great ring, and attempt to bring about its fall. They would do that long before any French or British troops could be got upon the scene.

The circle, though not exact, is more nearly exact than in the case of any other ring-fortress; its largest diameter is not 20 per cent. in excess of its shortest. The greatest distance between any two works is but 7000 yards, the average less than 4000. Each work is easily supported by two others, and often by three, and in one case by four.

In a word, Liege, with any adequate provision of gunners and supply, would stand a siege more thorough and prolonged than any of the other great ring-fortresses of Europe; and calculations based upon 'rushing' its defences are calculations of defeat.

Liege, then, could be neither neglected nor carried. It would have to be reduced; and to prevent that reduction would be the whole business of Anglo-French forces advancing across the flat country from the sea towards the lower line of the Meuse.

A LENGTHY JOB.

It would be a woful miscalculation to imagine that such works as those which protect Liege could be forced simply because the Belgian army is smaller and less instructed than the army of one of the Great Powers. It is amply sufficient for such a task as maintaining the ring round Liege intact; at any rate, for a space of time long enough to permit the arrival upon the scene of relieving armies from the west.

Since the lesson of Port Arthur, no one should consider the capture and occupation of one of the great modern ring-fortresses as the matter of a few hours, or even of a few days.

The works around Liege consist of twelve isolated forts, forming the most perfect and most formidable ring of defence in Europe.

The ideal ring-fortress would be a town capable of ample provisioning and being within an exact circle of heights at an average of some 8000 yards distance, and each height some 4000 yards from the next, each crowned with a self-contained work, and each such work within the support of at least two others.

No such absolutely perfect conditions exist, of course, in reality, but skill and the relief of the soil combined have endowed Liege with a ring of forts very nearly combining these conditions.

EFFECT OF A BRITISH FORCE.

The larger the forces which may come up in relief of the fortress, the larger the covering army has to be—quite apart from the numbers which may be necessary for conducting the siege. The mere knowledge that the enemy will soon have in the field, in the neighborhood of a besieged fortress, a force of such and such a size compels one, before undertaking the siege at all, to provide for a covering army of equal strength.

In practice, therefore, the knowledge that large forces would be available within a few days of the opening of hostilities, in the Belgian plains behind Liege, makes it certain that the siege of Liege could not be undertaken without much larger forces for both the reduction of the fortress and the covering of the operations.

It was precisely here that the advantage of a British contingent was evident to the French. That contingent in itself, even if we suppose that it would

really have reached the numbers of 150,000 men, might not have been sufficient to prevent the immediate containing of Liege by the Germans upon the outbreak of war, the passage of the Meuse below that town, and the formation of a large covering army to the west of it upon the left bank of the river.

But the fact that a large army was preparing to gather in the flat country to the west of the town would inevitably compel the German plan to develop upon the Lower Meuse. It would fix the seat of the war, and it would fix it in a field eminently calculated to administer that first check to the German offensive, which, seeing that the whole German plan depends upon a very rapid and immediately successful offensive, would be the best possible opening of the combat for the allies.

A SUMMING UP.

To sum up, it seems inevitable that in case of hostilities Liege and the Lower Meuse would be the point of attack: that the old German conception of 'rushing' a ring-fortress, even with no stronger resources behind it than the Belgian, must be abandoned: that a regular siege of Liege would have to be undertaken before a general German advance into Belgium was safe: that the forces required to conduct such an operation would have to be larger in proportion to opposing forces that might soon be gathered in the Belgian plain: that Britain was peculiarly suited to afford aid at this point, and that the expeditionary force which was prepared to leave for the Continent at the last threat of war would have landed upon the stretch of coast between and including Boulogne and Ostend, and would have been asked to operate in the flat country, whose limits upon the east run somewhat beyond the line of Namur and Louvain.

Masterton

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Wednesday, July 29, two young ladies, Miss Johnson (Wellington) and Miss Cooper (Christchurch), were received into the Brigidine Order at St. Bride's Convent, Masterton. The ceremony was performed in the absence of Archbishop O'Shea, by the Very Rev. Dean McKenna, V.G. The novices received the names of Sister Mary Aquinas and Sister Mary Francis. The occasional sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Hickson, S.M., who took for his text, 'Taste and see how sweet the Lord is.' There were also present at the ceremony Rev. T. McKenna (Pahiatua), Rev. C. Harnett (Opunake), Rev. T. Kincaid (Carterton), and Rev. T. Quinane (Masterton). The clergy and friends of the novices were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Rev. Mother and community.

TUSSICURA is a registered compound, procurable from all chemists and storekeepers.—1/6, 2/6, 4/6.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 15.

His Grace Archbishop O'Shea is on the committee for the administration of the city's Empire Defence Fund.

St. Anne's Ladies' Club entertained the St. Anne's Young Men's Club at St. Anne's Hall last Thursday evening.

Mr. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G., has given a donation of £25 to the Catholic Education Board as this year's contribution.

Quite a number of German residents, including a good proportion of Catholics, are interned on Soames Island as prisoners of war.

Major D. Gibbs (Engineers), Captains R. E'vatt, and J. G. Roache (Infantry), are among the Catholic officers in the advance Expeditionary Force.

One of the most successful socials held in Newtown took place in St. Anne's Hall on August 5, the occasion being the annual social of the Children of Mary. The hall was prettily decorated with bunting, the striking feature being the predominance of the National colors. There were about 250 people present, including the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. Vice-Provincial (director), and the Rev. Fathers Peoples and H. J. Herring.

References to the war were made at all the churches, and the congregations were exhorted to pray for peace. Catholics who can afford to contribute towards the equipment of the force now being mobilised were told that they should do so. They were advised to avoid excessive jubilation over the Empire's successes, and urged not to show any sign of panic if bad news had to be recorded. For convenience, any donations will be received by the Federation office and duly forwarded to the proper authorities.

The annual social of the Hibernian Council took place at St. Peter's Schoolroom last Wednesday evening, and considering the state of the public mind over the war events, the attendance was regarded as satisfactory. The hall was nicely decorated, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent. Bro. F. Whitaker was secretary, and he was ably supported by Sisters O'Flaherty, Carmody, Brennan, Sheehan, Griffin, Craig, and McCarthy in his efforts to make the evening the success it turned out to be.

The Rev. Father Thos. Segrief, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, sailed with the advance Expeditionary Force this morning as chaplain to the troops. The Defence Department has placed every facility at

DRESSMAKING SIMPLIFIED

BY THE USE OF THE FAMOUS "LADIES' HOME JOURNAL" PATTERNS

Through the enterprise of that remarkable paper called the "Ladies' Home Journal," a system of paper patterns has been evolved, the fame of which is world-wide. The patterns are scientifically cut, they are right up to date in style, and can be used with absolute safety. We are the sole South Island Agents for these patterns.

The following publications, which we can supply, will enable you to order these patterns by post. We stock patterns of all the styles illustrated, and can also supply patterns of the styles that appear in the "Ladies' Home Journal." When ordering quote the number only.

"GOOD DRESSING."

A booklet published monthly, containing many illustrations of the newest styles in Costumes, Dresses, &c. On request we will be pleased to send this booklet regularly, **post free.**

ALL PATTERNS, 9d each.

"CHILDREN'S CLOTHES."

A splendid book for mothers and sewing guilds, &c., containing upwards of 500 illustrations of every requirement for children up to 13 years. Every article obtainable in pattern form from us.

Booklet, 6d each. Patterns, 9d each.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "LIBERTYS," LONDON.

BEATH & CO., Ltd.

JAMES MITCHELL
Managing Director.

Christchurch



the disposal of Father Segrief for the performance of his sacred offices, and the Dominion Executive of the Catholic Federation has supplied a parcel containing Catholic Truth Society's publications for the use of the Catholic troops. The proportion of Catholics in the advance force is very noticeable, and the priests at St. Joseph's Church were kept very busy during the days of mobilisation, attending to their spiritual needs. Father Segrief bears the rank of chaplain captain, and is clothed in the khaki uniform. A good number of Catholics have been selected to go into training at the Palmerston North Concentration Camp.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

THE CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—On perusing the reply, signed 'B. Ellis,' which my letter to you of June 29 evoked, I cannot but regard it as a matter for regret that you were unable to find sufficient space to insert my communication as a whole, instead of giving extracts. Taken 'in toto' the purport of my remarks would have been more readily grasped. It was never written with a view of attacking Federation, as a principle, but as a contribution, generally, on the pecuniary aspect of these numerous requisitions which are too often heedlessly proposed as a further charge on the already overlaid benevolence of Catholics. Treated as an 'excerpt' undue stress appeared to be conveyed upon points not affecting the subject at issue, thus a chance opportunity was left open to any person, like your correspondent, to hang his battle-axe on, and insinuate conclusions where otherwise they would have no reason to exist. Personally, I must admit I like Mr. Girling-Butcher very much. He has proved himself most enthusiastic in the cause, and I should be sorry in return for all his self-sacrifice, to treat him in the cavalier fashion I have been favored with. In your editorial footnote, you most correctly sized up the position construing my observations as a criticism only, and I imagined others, equally intelligent, would have reached the same conclusion.

However, as Homer says, 'like a loud-bellowed Mars,' your correspondent springs into the affray fully fledged and armed for battle. '*Haereticus es!*' says he. '*Omnes te condemnamus!*' he shouts again. Someone has dared to venture an opinion, he dashes for his pen, and without any circumlocution whatever, he fulminates a Bull! It only wanted the leaden seals to be affixed to it, and there it was complete with the humble inditer of this epistle laying flat thereunder for all time! Alas! poor me! I am as extinct as the Dodo. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Now for his allegations: The assertion that I do not understand Catholic matters is sufficiently disproved by the fact, that when on more than one occasion, I have had the honor and privilege of writing to my ecclesiastical superiors on sundry subjects affecting Catholic welfare and import, and, may I say it without presumption? proposed not a few valued suggestions and reforms, they have been most courteously received. In some instances, I am glad to recognise, they have been promptly acted upon, with advantage to all concerned, although I cannot call to mind at this juncture having received any acknowledgment in appreciation of my counsel.

As to his charge that I do not read or support the only Catholic paper in New Zealand. In reply to this I have only to say that the *New Zealand Tablet*, like its confrere in England, is a publication I have always held in the highest esteem, having read and been acquainted with it for over thirty years past. It is the most instructive, entertaining, and well-written paper south of the Line, and, must I blush to admit the offence? in proof of my admiration of its work and the eminent way in which the paper is conducted, I have the pleasure of holding a receipt as a subscriber

two years ahead! Can my censorious preceptor say as much?

Again, I did not demand that a copy of each publication should be sent to me, personally. Many others have made similar complaints of not only not receiving the publications but never even hearing about them, and I merely voiced their murmurings, and in this connection I was unaware I had said anything unbecoming about it. Under these circumstances, I was quite unprepared for the unparalleled impertinence implied in the allusion to some statement or other made by the Rev. Dean Hills, about consulting a phrenologist.

I can quite understand and forgive Mr. Ellis in his anxiety to try and fathom the depths of my mental acquirements, such ambition with the object of self-improvement is very laudable, even if futile, and deserves some encouragement. However, I refrain from offering such a specific, from personal motives, as I would not wish to have it thought I was willing to descend to a level in pen-craft in which my self-constituted critic seems so well at home and most anxious to shine in.—I am, etc.,

GEO. LAMBERT.

Wellington, July 8.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Your correspondent 'Catholic,' in his valuable letter on the above subject, says: 'To make a movement a success you must get men interested, and to get men interested you must give as many men as you can something definite to do.' Has he not here put his finger upon the primary object of the Federation? I take it the Federation is not simply a movement to gain this or that right or privilege for the Catholic body; it is not even simply a movement to defend the interests and further the progress of the Catholic religion in New Zealand. The Federation is surely more than this; it is a movement to give Catholicism more prominence than it has hitherto possessed in New Zealand, both in the sphere of actual facts, and in the minds of men. It is a movement first of all to enlist the laity in active work for the advancement of Catholicism, and this quite as much for the advantage of the laity as for the advantage of the Catholic body in the abstract. For many years, the clergy have looked after our temporal as well as our spiritual interests, fighting our battles whenever the necessity arose. The ranks are now thrown open to us, and we are invited to stand shoulder to shoulder with our priests, under the command of the Hierarchy. The metamorphosis of the average layman and laywoman, hitherto connected with the Church by spiritual ties only, into a unit in an organised federation pledged to the support of all legitimate Catholic and Christian objects, is surely something worth striving for, even apart from any concrete advantage to be gained by the body itself.

The first suggestion in 'Catholic's' letter, that of the subdivision of parishes for the purpose of more exhaustive and accurate enrolment would, if practicable, be highly desirable. But it presupposes the existence in each parish of rather a numerous band of enthusiastic workers, while it is a regrettable fact that parochial work of all kinds is generally done by a very small section of the parishioners. The same workers are pressed into the service on every occasion, from taking round the plate in church to organising a bazaar, and from St. Vincent de Paul work to managing a church social. It is exactly these men and women who are on the parish committees of the Federation all through the Dominion, but until their number is augmented through the educative efforts of the Federation itself, it would be very difficult to subdivide many parishes efficiently.

The enlightenment of non-Catholics might well be undertaken, as suggested by your correspondent, by press committees attached to the different parish committees, and it is competent to every parish committee to frame a by-law for itself in this direction. But in addition to defensive tactics, there is plenty of scope for positive educational work in the direction suggested

by a contributor to the *Catholic World* of June, 1914: 'The humblest contributor . . . to a diocesan paper may faithfully and truthfully express the Catholic spirit. . . . Upon the laity rests more and more the duty of acting as interpreters of Catholic truth to secular literature. . . . Socialism, defective systems of local education, sectarian controversies,—all these things open the way for a Catholic writer to reply with truth, with beauty, usually with what seems to the jaded editor a startling originality.'

No sooner was the Federation established than an occasion arose on which its organisation could be utilised for the prevention of a grave injustice to the Catholic body. The fact that in this connection it has abundantly justified its existence must not blind us to the much wider future which lies before it. The army has been mobilised, and it has gained one victory. The sword has been unsheathed, and in the hands of our champion, his Lordship Bishop Cleary, it has dealt a telling blow to our opponents. But let us not forget that the army is still there, waiting to be led to fresh victories; the sword is lying ready to the hand of any man or woman who has Catholic interests at heart. Some of us, perhaps, wish to utilise the organisation in the cause of Catholic education, primary and secondary. Some of us see possibilities in the Federation for the promulgation of Catholic literature. Some of us have yet other ideas. If you, Sir, decide to open your columns to suggestions and discussions, as to the future scope and operations of the Federation, much good may come of it; and it will, in fact, be a development of the decision expressed by you at the inauguration of the Federation, that of making the *New Zealand Tablet* the organ of the New Zealand Catholic Federation.—I am, etc.,

MARY C. CALLAN.

Auckland, August 9.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—A letter signed 'Catholic,' which appeared in your issue of August 6, reminds me that if the permanency of the Catholic Federation is to be secured—and evidently it has come to stay—it will be above all things necessary to conduct it on business principles. Humanly speaking, there is nothing else to save it. At the present time Catholics all over the world seem to be waking up from a lethargy which has held them in its grip so long that at one time it seemed as it were impossible to shake it off, but to-day the world is moving and the Catholics are moving with it, and it is of vital necessity that they should do so. In England, in America, and the countries of the Continent, we have guilds, societies, defence committees, Knights of St. Columbus, and associations embracing almost every form of Catholic lay activity, while we have in this Dominion an organisation which embraces in its scope of action nearly the work of all these together. We are just starting the work; let us build it on a solid foundation, and there will be little fear of collapse or failure.

If we need a lesson in this direction it is supplied to us by the London Catholic Truth Society, whose report and balance sheet for 1913-14 is just to hand, showing, among other things, what can be done from small beginnings when people are in earnest with their work and guided by prudence in their mode of action. Although there is no necessary connection between the business of the London C.T.S. and the subject of this letter, the following facts and figures may be of interest to the readers of the *Tablet*, and will not, I hope, be rejected by its editor. Last year, as the result of a visit of one of their organisers to America, they received orders from that country aggregating 90,000 of their pamphlets. In England the interest in Catholic literature is increasing so fast that at one church alone, the Westminster Cathedral, 50,000 of their pamphlets were sold during the past year, the takings amounting to £209 8s 11d. A steady increase was also maintained at Farm street, the Oratory in Brompton road, and other London churches. At a banquet given by its Manchester branch to one of its former presidents,

Alderman McCabe, on his election as Lord Mayor of that city, it was shown that during the past year their sales had increased enormously, while the number of pamphlets sold by the Liverpool branch was three times that of the year before. Similar results were reported from Sheffield, Portsmouth, Preston, and other large centres. An agency established at Port of Spain, Trinidad, sells about 10,000 pamphlets every year, and thus it goes on with the most agreeable monotony all over the world. Catholic literature, dispelling darkness, diffusing light, confounding bigotry, removing prejudice, uprooting error, and showing forth the beauty and the holiness of the Church's teachings is placed in the hands of those who are looking for that truth which is nowhere to be found outside the Church, and which, in many cases is made the vehicle of their salvation. The work that, some years ago, was begun under the most trying difficulties and continued in the face of the most determined opposition is already ripening into fruition and giving token of its permanence and stability. A Catholic awakening is taking place all over the world, with an effect and in a manner that was undreamt of a few years ago.

But while all this is conspicuously true it must be borne in mind that the necessity for united action and well-directed effort was never more pressing than it is at present, for we are everywhere confronted with a well-equipped and hostile press, which is often as unjust in its attacks upon us as it is unscrupulous in its methods of directing them. To meet this hostility, to fight it on its own ground, and arraign it before the bar of public opinion openly and fearlessly, is clearly the most important part of the work that the Catholic Federation in this Dominion is at present called to act upon. But who is to do it? Your Timaru correspondent very truly says that 'the Federation is not doing a tithe of the work it is capable of accomplishing.' Just so; precisely this; but why is it so? Why is not the Federation doing a tithe of the work that it is capable of accomplishing? Simply because the men who have volunteered, or who have been detailed for the work are, in few cases, free to act on their own initiative, or to write in defence of the truth without fear of the results that might follow. They are mostly in the employment of men who are strongly opposed to their aims and objects as Catholics, and to their work as federationists, and they know, also, that a too earnest adhesion to their principles might mean for them the loss of their situation. The Protestant employers in this Dominion who are in sympathy with Catholic movements are very few indeed, and Catholic employees, who have, before all things, to cultivate prudence while they are in the employment of others, are mostly the men on whom the success or failure of the organisation depends. This state of things should not be allowed to continue, for if so the fate of the Federation is sealed. It is only a question of time when its business will be wound up. It is quite conceivable that any day at all one of our most energetic and capable men may be told by his employer that his energies are being misdirected, and that his services will be no longer required in the office. He is to take a month's warning and look out for another billet. Then the other ardent and capable young Federationists who had been doing useful work in various ways will have the conviction borne in upon them that discretion and silence are necessary virtues for Catholics in New Zealand who have to work among non-Catholics for a living. Unhappily the independent men among us are generally too busy with the affairs of the world to give any portion of their time to the affairs of the Church, and therefore the active and necessary work of the Federation is, as I have already said, left, for the most part, in the hands of working men.

But this is far from being a satisfactory manner of conducting an organisation that is to last. If we want permanency we must secure efficiency. While avoiding extravagance, we must not continue to depend for ever on eleemosynary labor. We must pay the men who fight our battles. We may be sure there is always work to be done and battles to be fought, and it is only



Glove and Hose Values at the D.I.C.

'The Lady Violet'

Finest Lisle Silk Hose,

1s. 9d. per pair

In Black, Tan, and White.

'The Durable'

Three Dome Kid Gloves,

2s. 6d. per pair

In Tans, Beavers, Brown, and Grey.



High and Rattray Streets

GEORGE CROW, MANAGER.

Dunedin

The LEADING HOUSES
for Artistic and Up-to-Date . . .

Wallpapers

Friezes and other

Wall-coverings. Also for
STAINED . GLASS
and **LEADLIGHT**
WINDOWS ∴ ∴

We offer advantages unequalled in the Dominion for all modern decorative embellishments—domestic or otherwise.

SMITH & SMITH LTD.

DUNEDIN.

CHRISTCHURCH.

WELLINGTON.

Ward and Co.'s Unrivalled Ales and Stout

SUPERIOR TO ENGLISH AND AT LESS COST.



Going up—the number of Fords in world-wide service. Going down—the cost of motor car transportation. More than three hundred and fifty-five thousand Fords now in use are keeping transportation cost at a minimum the world over.

Touring Car fully equipped £190

Runabout fully equipped £175

M. L. HOLAH

Central Garage

Egmont St. NEW PLYMOUTH

THAMES HOTEL

CORNER QUEEN & CUSTOMS STS., AUCKLAND
T. B. O'CONNOR, PROPRIETOR.

Tariff from 7/- per day: Weekly by arrangement.

:: ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME ::

May they be yours, and in cold Winter time the most intimate and valued Comforts are Clothing and Shoes. Provide yourself with clothing, outer and under, of the weight you need, and strong comfortable shoes. These are our specialities, and we can offer you now attractive bargains in Winter Suitings and Shoes of all kinds and weights. If you have not patronised us, we solicit your custom. We can supply you, at exceptional prices, with clothes and shoes suitable for the season—and by so doing, perhaps, save you some doctor's bills. : : We specialise Travelling Equipment.



CLOTHING : MERCERY : HATS

TRAVELLING EQUIPMENT AND LADIES' AND MEN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES

BRANCHES ALL OVER NEW ZEALAND.

by employing earnest and capable men that we can expect victory. Our soldiers, like all other soldiers, should be paid, for the laborer—even though he be a Catholic—is worthy of his hire. It is within my own knowledge that on several occasions lately the secular press of Christchurch has, wittingly or unwittingly (I will not say which), published matter offensive to us as Catholics and distinctly at variance with truth, and in each case has been brought to book and forced to apologise and admit its error, and in each case, also, forced to make an act of contrition and promise amendment. Now this, or something like this, is happening continually throughout the Dominion, and will always be happening as long as prejudice and bigotry are here to batten upon the dregs of worn-out calumnies. It behoves us, therefore, to see that neither our sentinels on the watchtowers, nor our men behind the guns, suffer any evil while fighting our battles. As may be seen in the columns of the *Tablet*, we have amongst us men who are willing to fight, and capable of fighting; but may I ask, Is it right that we should expect these men to go on fighting for ever without hope of reward further than the consciousness of having done their duty as Catholics. It is high time that we wake up to a true sense of the position if we wish to escape the charge of meanness as well as ingratitude. In each of the large centres of the Dominion there should be at least one paid official of known capacity, who could devote all his time to this work independently of outside influence. Any organisation such as this, which is intended to last and to do solid work, must be based on business principles; and it is not business to expect any man to work for us for nothing, even though he is a Catholic. Each of these men should have an ample salary, because a good man is always worth his money, and few good men in these parts can afford to give their services for nothing. The examples I have given from the London Catholic Truth Society's Report should encourage and stimulate us to united and persevering action in that cause in which our dearest interests are concerned, and in defence of that Church to which it is alike our privilege and our greatest glory to belong.—I am, etc.,

M. NOLAN.

Summer, August 12.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 17.

On Saturday last, Feast of the Assumption, Masses were celebrated in the Cathedral at 6, 7.30, and 9 a.m., there being good congregations.

At the fortnightly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, held in the Hibernian Hall, the president (Bro. J. Griffin) presided. Two new members were initiated and three candidates proposed for membership. Sick pay, amounting to £11 17s 6d was passed for payment to twelve members. At a previous meeting the following resolution was proposed and unanimously carried—'That this meeting of the Christchurch branch of the H.A.C.B. Society strongly protests against the action of the Government in introducing into Parliament the Bible-in-Schools Referendum Bill, as it is entirely opposed to the great principles of our Education Act, which has always been looked upon as being free, secular, and compulsory; and, further, we insist that no Government has the authority to interfere with the sacred rights of conscience, and should this Bill become law we pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to defeat any Government that would attempt to place such a Bill on the Statute Book of the Dominion.' Replies were received from the Right Hon. W. F. Massey (Prime Minister), Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, Messrs. G. Witty, T. H. Davey, G. W. Russell, H. G. Ell, and L. M. Isitt, M.P.'s, to whom copies of the resolution had been sent.

In view of the present tragic happenings in the neighborhood of Liege, in Belgium, the following description of Catholic ecclesiastical edifices, from the pen of a lady contributor to the local *Press*, is of special

interest:—The Cathedral is in the shape of a Latin cross, its long aisle resembles a symmetrical avenue of leafless trees, spreading out above in the gallery, and meeting overhead in arch after arch, the solid and undecorated rounded columns below representing smooth trunks of trees. The dim religious twilight is peopled with saintly-pictured faces and scenes and gleams with colored light from stained-glass windows, some of which were here in the age of England's Elizabeth and of King Philip. Passing between high walls and narrow street, you come to St. Jacques, which has been called the jewel of Liege, its fretted stone work, fine as enlarged tracery of frost. This church dates back to the sixth century, and even during the French Revolution religious devotion was strong enough to preserve it. A tragic interest belongs to these churches which, according to the report, have been blown up in the present siege. Chief of the Liege churches are: St. Barthelemy, with its two towers and the decoration, and the cylindrical columns of the interior; St. Martin, with splendid old stained glass; St. Jean l'Evangeliste, with a dome, and also an ancient tower and steeple. A more modern monument in honor of antiquity is the equestrian statue of Charlemagne, near the Parc d'Auroy. Charlemagne is the local hero-King of Liege; his family owed their origin to this province, and he embellished the city and gave to its citizens their special rights and privileges.

Christchurch North

August 17.

The usual monthly Communion of the Children of Mary took place at the 7 o'clock Mass yesterday, when there was an unusually large attendance.

The Very Rev. Dean Tubman, S.M. (Timaru) was the guest of the Very Rev. Dean Hills, S.M., V.G., at St. Mary's during the past week.

The St. Mary's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society held their usual fortnightly meeting on Monday, the 10th inst., when four candidates were initiated and five proposed for membership.

Saturday, the 15th inst., being the Feast of the Assumption, Masses were celebrated in St. Mary's at 6.30, 7, and 9.30 a.m. The number of Communicants at each Mass was very edifying.

On Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament after last Mass until evening devotions, when the usual procession took place. An impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Father James Tymons, S.M., on the 'Real Presence,' to a very large congregation.

The sale of work which is to take place in St. Mary's Schoolroom, and which will open on Monday, August 31, and continue during the week, promises to be very successful. The various stalls, competitions, attractions, etc., are being well worked up, and the stallholders and others are meeting with every encouragement from the parishioners. A musical programme, given by the leading local talent, will be submitted each evening.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

Mr. Dennehy, representative of the *Tablet*, is in town at present enlisting new subscribers.

The sad and unusual occurrence of two aged brothers dying within a few days of each other happened here this week. Mr. James P. Guerin died at his brother's residence on Sunday evening, August 9, and his brother, Mr. John Guerin, died on Thursday, August 13. Their ages were 83 and 81 respectively. Both were well-known Catholics.

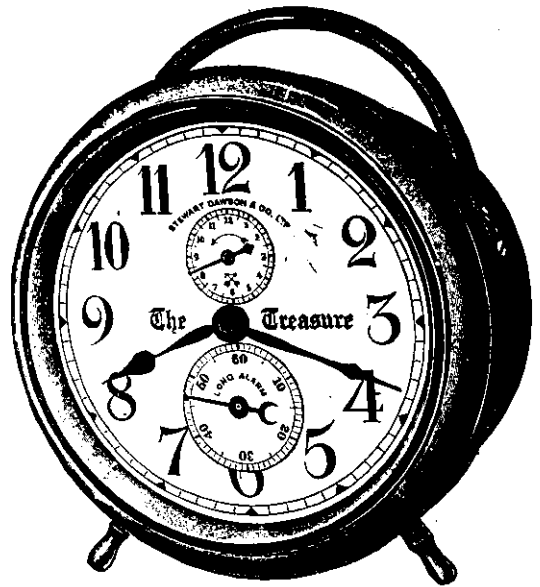
A large body of volunteers has enrolled here for the Expeditionary Force, included in which are a number of Catholics. The first batch left on Monday afternoon to embark at Wellington. They were accorded a most enthusiastic send-off by the towns-people. Prayers were asked at devotions on Sunday evening for peace, and for the souls of those who had already died in the war.

A GUINEA ALARM CLOCK for 12/6

No equal at 21/-; in service worth £5.

THE STEWART DAWSON TREASURE ALARM

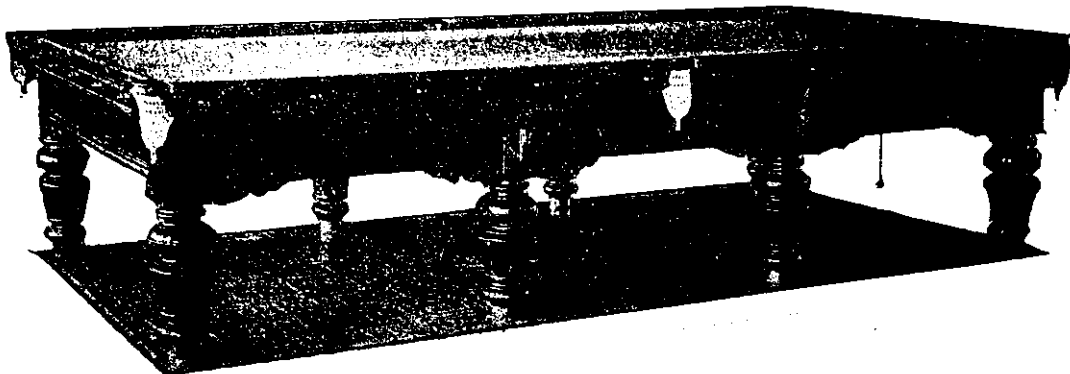
By far the Best, Largest, and Handsomest Clock and Alarm in Australasia; better in appearance and better in service than any other. Although our price for the "TREASURE" is only 12/6, it is better worth 21/- than any other alarm is worth 12/6—there is a full 8/6 better value in it. When you have seen the "TREASURE" you will never think of buying any other alarm clock. The "TREASURE" in a word for real, lasting, reliable service has no equal. Enclosed in a beautifully Nickel-plated Case, its movement is the very best; no lead, real Lantern Pinions, Solid Steel Pallets, Hard Rolled Plates, Clear Musical Sounding Bell rings continuously for ten minutes, or repeats twenty times in twenty minutes at your option. Every clock carries our name, and the word "TREASURE" on dial; we guarantee its service, and we sell it on a month's trial. Every penny returned if the least dissatisfaction. Remember, the price is 12/6—worth 21/-, but in service worth £5. If you cannot call, on receipt of remittance, plus 1/- for postage, we will send the "TREASURE," carefully packed and delivered, on the above terms.



STEWART DAWSON & CO. N.Z., LTD.

Order from your nearest Branch—

AUCKLAND	:	:	Corner QUEEN & DURHAM STS.
WELLINGTON	:	:	Corner LAMBTON QUAY & WILLIS ST.
CHRISTCHURCH	:	:	235-8 HIGH STREET.
DUNEDIN	:	:	Corner PRINCES & DOWLING STS.



Our Tables have been supplied to the Leading Clubs and Hotels in New

Send for Catalogue Posted anywhere

LUTJOHANN & Co. Billiard Table Specialists, Victoria Sq. CHRISTCHURCH

Lutjohann's Gold Medal Patent Billiard Dining Tables are the Best in the World

Clerical Hats of all descriptions made to order and in stock

Cooper
The Hatter

AUCKLAND

A Trial Solicited

CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL

TO FREE THE DEBT.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

His Lordship the Bishop has favored me (writes our Christchurch correspondent) with a copy of the following letter, which speaks for itself. It is sincerely hoped that our beloved prelate's appeal will not be in vain. It is safe to assume that there is not a single individual—man, woman, or child—in the whole diocese but whose heartfelt desire it is to see his Lordship's greatest of all efforts consummated while he is yet among a people for whom he has done so much. The letter is in the following terms:—

'Catholic Cathedral,

'Christchurch, August 10, 1914.

'My Dear M—, In a few months, the terms for the Cathedral loan will have expired. It will then be necessary to renew it or pay off the whole, which is now, I am glad to say, reduced to £5000. One of our diocesans, who has already been most generous in his contributions towards the Cathedral, proposes to be one of ten to pay off the whole amount at once, by making a further donation of £500. This offer is surely too good to be refused. May we not then confidently appeal to nine more to come forth and enable us to accept that generous offer, and so pay off the debt and present to our dear Lord in the Adorable Sacrament of His Love the beautiful temple which we cannot call "His Own" as long as it belongs to the mortgagees? It will be a great day, a day of triumph, a very day of heaven upon earth for us all when it shall be given us to see our noble Cathedral consecrated and handed over to the Most High as His Own Home in our midst. We shall then be able to say in all truth and sincerity what is now written over the facade: "*Ecce Tabernaculum Dei cum hominibus*"—"Behold the Tabernacle of God with men."

'Wishing you and yours every blessing, I remain, yours very faithfully in Christ,

'E J. J. GRIMES, S.M.,

'Bishop of Christchurch.'

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

August 17.

Father O'Doherty celebrated Mass on Sunday morning at the camp at Alexandra Park for the benefit of the Catholic troops, with whom he is a great favorite.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary, after his arduous labor and fight in Wellington, returned home last Thursday. It is hoped he may now be enabled to seek a much-needed respite. It will interest his friends to learn that for forty-eight hours continuously he had striven and worked, and crowned his efforts with complete success.

On Sunday afternoon the Bishop, accompanied by Father O'Doherty, visited the camp at Alexandra Park and addressed the Catholic troops, who mustered 180. He presented them with scapulars and medals, and exhorted them always to cherish their holy faith, to serve their God, King, and country, and, shed renown upon themselves, as well as upon those whom they serve.

The Feast of the Assumption was celebrated in the city and suburban churches on Saturday. At the 8 o'clock Mass at St. Benedict's a large number of boys and girls received their First Communion. Monsignor Gillan officiated. The girls were neatly attired in white and formed an attractive spectacle. They were under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, the boys being under Father Ford. Our Lady's altar was beautifully adorned, this being the work of the Sisters.

The devotion of the Quarant' Ore commenced after the 11 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by Father Ford. After Mass a procession formed, and after pass-

ing down the centre aisle proceeded around the church. Preceding the procession were six young girls attired in white, who strewed the path with flowers. The whole formed a most striking and devotional spectacle. The church was filled throughout the afternoon and evening. Large numbers visited the Blessed Sacrament, over which a special vigil was maintained by groups from various parts of the large parish. In the evening his Lordship presided, the church being packed. Monsignor Gillan preached. A special feature connected with this Quarant' Ore is the magnificent lighting by electricity of the high altar. This morning Masses were celebrated and the Bishop attended this evening. Very Rev. Dean Darby preached. The devotion will conclude to-morrow morning.

A Solemn Mass for peace, *Missa pro pace*, was celebrated this morning at St. Benedict's Church, which was crowded to the doors. His Lordship Bishop Cleary, after the last Gospel, addressed the congregation and exhorted all to pray for honorable peace. The war, the Bishop said, was urged on by a political clique in Germany comprised of army officials. The British Empire found itself obliged to defend its rights and the rights of weaker neighbors. He congratulated the Dominion and the young men who had volunteered to go to defend the cherished rights of the British Empire. The Bishop further stated he was proud to see so many Catholic young men amongst those who had offered their services to the Empire. Two things he would suggest to his people to practise: first to make some sacrifice and contribute, according to their means, to the heavy expenditure caused by the present war; secondly, he exhorted all to pray, that peace might soon be restored, and that the young men who had gone to the front might return safely. The Mass which was offered this morning had been especially offered for this intention. He recommended each priest in his diocese to have prayers offered for peace. He further appealed to the Sisters and Brothers in charge of the schools to have prayers offered daily by the children for the same intention, which he hoped would be speedily realised. The music of the Mass was sung by the boys' choir.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

August 17.

On Thursday evening last a joint smoke concert and farewell social were given by the Hibernian Society and Celtic Club to Messrs. Sullivan, Watt, Bradley, Lynch, and Burns, who were leaving on Friday with the Expeditionary Forces. Mr. J. O'Leary presided, and there was a large attendance. A number of patriotic toasts were pledged, and the departing soldiers were toasted with great enthusiasm.

During the past week a most successful retreat has been preached to the Children of Mary by the Rev. Father Herring, S.M. Each morning there were large numbers present at the 6 o'clock Mass, which was followed by an instruction, and in the evening at 7.30 there was another instruction and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On Friday evening, before the altar of our Lady, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, members made a solemn renewal of the Act of Consecration to the Blessed Virgin. The retreat was brought to a close on Saturday morning, the Feast of the Assumption, by the imparting of the Papal Blessing and a general Communion of all members and aspirants of the sodality. That the ranks of the Children of Mary have been greatly strengthened as an effect of the retreat was proved on Sunday morning, when at their monthly Communion there were nearly a hundred members present in regalia.

A big broad day of sun and sky—solid boots, a good road, and the ole pouch chock up with FULL DERBY—talk about a holiday—what? Well, just try it! Tins or plug.

J. M. J.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

RICHMOND ROAD, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the **MARIST BROTHERS**

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

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

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

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

Prospectuses on application to the

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.—For the dissemination of Catholic Truth and the defence of Holy Church, 185 penny pamphlets on most interesting and instructive subjects have already been issued. An Australian Catholic Prayer Book has been compiled, and can now be procurable in boards, 3d; leather, 1/3; leather, with Epistles and Gospels of Sundays and Feasts, 1/6; and beautifully bound in morocco, 3/6. *Lectures and Replies*, by Most Rev. Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D., Archbishop of Melbourne; price 8/-; postage, 1/2 extra. Subscription, 5/- per annum; entitling all to the penny publications issued during the year. Life members, £3 3/-.

Rev. J. NORRIS, Secretary : 312 Lonsdale St., Melbourne.

St. Patrick's College,
Wellington.

Conducted by the **MARIST FATHERS**, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop.

- ¶ The aim of the College is to give Catholic boys of the Dominion a sound Catholic training, together with all the advantages of higher secular education.
- ¶ Students are prepared for N.Z. University Junior Scholarship, Matriculation, Medical and Engineering Preliminary, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Senior and Junior Civil Service Examinations.
- ¶ Students not preparing for the learned professions have the advantage of a Special **COMMERCIAL COURSE**, comprising Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping; and those who intend to take up Farming Pursuits may follow a Special Course of **AGRICULTURAL and DAIRY SCIENCE.**
- ¶ The College has two large laboratories well equipped with Scientific Apparatus for Experimental Work by the Students in Physics and Chemistry.

¶ For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to—
THE RECTOR.

E. O'CONNOR.

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

TELEPHONE 2724.]

[ESTABLISHED 1880.

BENZIGER'S STANDARD LIBRARY of Fiction and Devotion, 2/- vol (post 4½d) Lists on application.
65 % Beeswax Candles (Mass), 2/6 lb.
25 % Beeswax Candles (Benediction), 1/8 lb.
Incense No. 1, 5/6 lb; do No. 2, 4/6 lb.
Faith of Our Fathers, 1/-; 9/- doz.
C.T.S.'s Publications assorted, 7/6 a hundred.

Postage Extra.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.**Kingsland and Ferguson**

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

UNDERTAKERS

AND

MONUMENTALISTS

Funerals conducted to and from any part of Southland.

Messages by telegram or otherwise promptly attended to.

Charges strictly reasonable.

Undertaking Branch

Third block in Spey Street
(TELEPHONE 126)

A large and varied assortment of Granite & Marble Memorials of all descriptions in stock.

Estimates given for Altars, Statues, Fonts, and all classes of Church work.

Monumental Works

Corner **MAIN & IRWELL STREETS, GORE,** and **DEE STREET**
(Op. Reid and Gray),
(TELEPHONE 187)

Invercargill.**WILLIAM P. LINEHAN**

BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,

609 LITTLE COLLINS STREET : MELBOURNE...

Wild-Briar and Wattle Blossom.—Poems by Rev. J. J. Malone. Price 2/4, post free.

The Fairest Argument—For Our Non-Catholic Friends. By Rev. J. F. Noll. Price 6/9, post free.

Is the Catholic Church the Deadliest Menace to Our Liberties and Our Civilisation—Reply to Thomas E. Watson, by C. A. Windle. Price 7d, post free.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY—Just published first 10 Vols. Price 1/6 each, post free.

JOHN BIRD
Surgeon DentistAlexandra Buildings,
Palmerston St., Westport.Visits Denniston and
Millerton fortnightly

THE

Provincial Ecclesiastical Seminary of New Zealand
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

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

¶ Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.
¶ Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the superiors of schools or colleges where they may have studied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to

THE RECTOR.**De Beer and Huntley's****DISSOLUTION SALE—Everything Reduced—Call in and see our Prices. Address—PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.**

MARRIAGE

MUIRHEAD—MONAGHAN.—On August 3, 1914, at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, William George, second son of John and Ellen Muirhead, Ravensbourne, to Catherine, second daughter of John Monaghan, South Dunedin.

DEATHS

BOYLE.—At his residence, Mayfield, Heddon Bush, on July 30; 1914, John, beloved husband of Ann Boyle; aged 79 years.—R.I.P.

KELLY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Ellen Kelly (relict of the late Benjamin Kelly), who died at Timaru on July 9, 1914.—R.I.P.

McLEAN.—On August 8, 1914, at Waipatiki, Hawke's Bay, the beloved wife of Donald McLean; aged 66 years.—R.I.P.

WARD.—On July 31, 1914, at his residence, Sea View Hill, Hokitika, James Ward, in his 80th year.—R.I.P.

WARD.—On August 7, 1914, at her residence, Sea View Hill, Hokitika, Mary Ward, relict of James Ward, in her 80th year.—R.I.P.

J. LAMB & SON
FUNERAL FURNISHERS
 234 LICHFIELD ST., CHRISTCHURCH
 TELEPHONE 539. ESTABLISHED 1873.

VACANCY (Private Home, with homely people) for One, Two Young Men; central, private, south end; washing, mending, etc.; very moderate terms.—'Catholic,' *Tablet* Office.

J. O. GALLAGHER,
 CHEMIST
 UPPER SYMONDS STREET
 . . . AUCKLAND

T. L. PILLER,
 SURGEON DENTIST
 MAIN STREET, GORE.
 TELEPHONE—Surgery, 79.

When Writing

or

calling on our advertisers, if you mention that you saw their advertisement in the . . .

TABLET,

we shall esteem it a favour, and remember, too, that you are

Helping the Paper Along.



THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1914.

A JUST WAR



HE members of the first expeditionary force—some 1200 officers and men—which is being raised by New Zealand to aid the Mother Land and her Allies in the present struggle, have left our shores, carrying with them the earnest prayers and fervent good wishes of the whole community. The force is, as everybody knows, to be supplemented by further despatches, which will bring the total up to 7000 or 8000 men; and, judging by the prompt and spontaneous response already made no difficulty will be experienced in reaching the numerical strength desired by the Home authorities. The spirit so far shown by the young manhood of the Dominion is, indeed, altogether admirable. There has been no foolish jingoism, no hare-brained levity, no light-hearted notion that the affair will be little more than a six-months' picnic. We have come in close contact with many of the volunteers, and we have invariably found that the prevailing spirit was one of quiet, serious, earnest purpose. The feeling alike of those who go and of those who remain is that an hour of real need has struck, and that the call to action is a call of clear duty. It is the spirit of that nobler, saner type of imperialism which found expression in Tennyson's lines:

' Shall we not, thro' good and ill,
 Cleave to one another still?
 Britain's myriad voices call
 "Sons, be welded each and all
 Into one imperial whole,
 One with Britain heart and soul!
 One life, one flag, one fleet, one Throne,
 Britons, hold your own!"'

So far as the British Empire is concerned the present war is unique in one respect: never before has there been such complete and perfect unity and unanimity of feeling and sentiment throughout every portion of the Empire in regard to the Mother Country's action and attitude. And the reason for this phenomenon is not far to seek. It is summed up in a single sentence of Sir Joseph Ward's address to the departing troops: 'The war you are about to engage in is a just war.' Therein the Leader of the Opposition sounded the true note, and spoke the simple truth. According to Catholic theology there are three primary grounds or causes which may be taken as entitling a State to go to war: first, the fact that the State's rights (either directly or indirectly through those of its citizens) are menaced by foreign aggression not otherwise to be prevented than by war; secondly, the fact of actual violation of right not otherwise reparable; thirdly, the need of punishing the threatening or infringing Power for the security of the future. Two, at least, of these three causes are conspicuously and compellingly present in the present case. So far as Britain is concerned the war is, in fact, in its last analysis, a matter of self-preservation; it is quite literally a case of 'Britons, hold your own.' War, as we have been told on the authority of a great Catholic general, is hell; and it is

J. S. TINGEY The Scientific and therefore the commonsense method of curing a cold is by using **MINTEX**. It is a powerful germicide and is an inhalation and medicine for Influenza, Cold in the Head, Bronchitis, etc. It acts like a charm. 50 to 100 doses
 for 1s. 6d. FERGUSION and MACARTHUR STREETS, FEILDING

a melancholy thought that in this twentieth century of Christianity such an appalling spectacle of organised human slaughter should be possible. It is, however, some tribute to the strength of the Christian public opinion of the world that the provocative Power in the case is held up to practically universal reprobation. Whether Germany wins or loses in the present contest, it will come out of the struggle with an indelible stain upon its history.

*

Prophecy has been defined as a gratuitous form of folly, and he would be a bold man who would undertake to predict the final outcome of the Titanic struggle in which the leading nations of the world are now engaged. On the side of Britain and her allies the war is, as we have said, a just war; and the moral factor may well prove to be the determining and decisive element in the contest. The Belgians, we are told, are fighting with 'passionate patriotism'; their enemies, as men who are doing their duty as trained soldiers but whose hearts are not in their work. Even on the purely military side, the Germans have committed an extraordinary initial blunder. They have adhered to their traditional conception of 'rushing' the ring-fortress of Liège; and so far they have completely failed. After the lesson of Port Arthur, such tactics are almost inexplicable. Port Arthur occupied the attention of a Japanese army of 100,000 men during the first seven months of the Russo-Japanese war, and the absence of this force from the front was the explanation of the Japanese failure to destroy General Kuropatkin's army at Liaoyang. Attempts to storm the Russian works proved altogether unsuccessful and resulted in very heavy loss to the Japanese, who were finally compelled to resort to the old methods of sap and mine, supported by a heavy bombardment. In the case of Liège, the policy of 'rushing' has cost the Germans not only a heavy loss of men, but a still more fatal loss of time; and the Allies have now been enabled to practically complete their defensive measures against the invasion of France. Without attempting in any way to prophesy, it may at least be safely said that the combat has opened in the best possible way for the Allies. For the rest, France is holding her own brilliantly in Alsace Lorraine. Russia should soon be heard of from the eastern frontier; and the British Fleet is doing all that could be desired in the North Sea. All things considered, Britons everywhere can look to the future with courage and with hope.

CATHOLICS TO THE FORE

Under this heading the Parliamentary Reporter of the Dunedin *Evening Star* records a remarkable fact in connection with the first instalment of the Expeditionary Force which has just left New Zealand. 'An extraordinary feature,' he says, 'of the personnel of the advance guard of the Expeditionary Force which sailed on Saturday morning at dawn was referred to in the Roman Catholic churches yesterday. It was the fact that out of 1300 men there are no less than 500 Catholics. Father Segrief, a Wellington priest, volunteered as chaplain, and his services were accepted. Prayers were offered up for the peace of the souls of those who had lost their lives already in the war, and for the safety of the New Zealanders who had left on active service.' Catholics are about 14 per cent. of the population, yet they have contributed nearly 40 per cent. of the New Zealand fighting force. This is a splendid illustration of the genuineness and practical character of Catholic loyalty. Lip loyalty is cheap and easy, but the real thing is a matter of deeds rather than words; and when the time for facing the music of bullet and shrapnel comes, the noisy lip loyalist is usually found wanting. Invincible in times of peace, he is all too often invisible in time of war.

¶ When shopping with our advertisers, say—
'I saw your advertisement in the *Tablet*.'

Notes

Mr. Hilaire Belloc as War Expert

We direct attention to the remarkable article by Hilaire Belloc—written nearly two years before the present war began—which appears elsewhere in this issue. Every syllable of this prescient article has already been verified to the very letter.

A Vanishing Debt

We publish elsewhere in this issue a letter written by Bishop Grimes, which contains an interesting announcement regarding the present position and prospects of the debt on that architectural gem of the Southern seas, the Christchurch Cathedral. The debt has now been reduced to the modest sum of £5000; and a generous diocesan has promised to contribute £500 towards the immediate extinction of the liability provided that nine others can be found who will do the same. Bishop Grimes's whole action in regard to the erection of this magnificent edifice has been an heroic act of faith; and so far his faith has been abundantly justified. He has seen the debt drop steadily and surely from £30,000 to £20,000, then to £10,000, and now to the relatively insignificant sum already mentioned. There are doubtless nine Catholics in the Christchurch diocese alone, and many times more than nine throughout New Zealand, who could easily give £500 for such a laudable purpose, and, as the colloquial saying has it, never miss it. Those so circumstanced should count it a happiness and privilege to be amongst the last ten to aid in freeing this noble fane from the last vestige of liability, and in making it, in very deed and truth, the House of God. We trust that the necessary benefactors will be quickly forthcoming; and that at an early date we shall have the happiness of congratulating the beloved Bishop on the crowning of his life work and on the realisation of his dearest hopes.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement

In view of the peremptory and extremely important ultimatum which has been sent to Germany by Japan, and of the announcement of the latter's intention, in a certain contingency, to take action under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, our readers will be interested in knowing the terms of that Treaty and exactly how matters stand between the two nations. We therefore transcribe in full the text of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, as signed at London on August 12, 1905.

*

Preamble.—The Governments of Great Britain and Japan, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object—

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India:

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:—

Art. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

Art. II.—If, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers either Contracting Party should

be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Art. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Corea, Great Britain recognises the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Corea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

Art. IV.—Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognises her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Art. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

Art. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Art. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Art. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Art. VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(L.S.) LANDSDOWNE,

His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

(L.S.) TADASU HAYASHI,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

*

Japan is evidently determined to cut in somewhere in the present struggle—presumably for what she can get—and in view of the ingenious use which she is making of the terms of Article I. of the above Agreement, it will, apparently, be difficult to prevent her.

DIocese of Dunedin

Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., has been appointed a member of the executive of the local Patriotic and General Welfare Association. He is also a member of the Works and General Committees.

The following is the annual report of the St. Pat-

rick's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, South Dunedin:—There have been 20 meetings during the past 12 months, at which there has been an average attendance of 17. The poor and the sick have been visited in their homes. A parcel of clothing was sent to the Orphanage, also fruit and sweets on the Feast of St. Vincent de Paul. A donation of £3 3s was sent to the Good Shepherd Sisters, Mt. Magdala, Christchurch. Two hundred and seventy-one new garments have been made and distributed, also 170 second-hand articles, 23 orders coal, 3 bags wood, 58 groceries, 8 pairs new boots, 15 pairs second-hand boots, 22 orders meat, 3 pairs blankets, sheets, and quilts, also parcel of flannelette and calico. The society hope, in the near future, to start a Sunday school at Anderson's Bay. The committee return thanks to all who have in any way assisted them. The balance sheet disclosed a highly satisfactory financial position. Commencing with a credit balance of £47 8s 4d, the receipts for the year advanced to £90 2s. The expenditure was £49 3s 1d, the principal item being groceries, £22 9s 3d. Coal, boots, drapery, meat, etc., were distributed where necessary, and accounted for the balance of the expenditure. The credit balance is £40 18s 11d. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, Mrs. Carter; vice-presidents, Mesdames Marlow and Hade; treasurer, Mrs. Mullins, jun.; secretary, Miss Hegarty; wardrobe-keepers, Mrs. Lennon and Miss White; buyers, Mesdames Mullins, sen., and Melson.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

WELLINGTON.

The Dominion Executive met on Tuesday, August 11, Mr. J. J. L. Burke presiding. A large amount of routine business was dealt with. The secretary reported that a sufficient supply of assorted literature had been procured for the use of the Advance Guard, and had been forwarded to the care of the chaplain, Rev. Father Segrief. The Federation office had been offered as a depot for the receipt of comforts for Catholics going with the Expeditionary Force. It was decided that certain branches which had requested the executive to give practical and monetary aid to the war fund should be informed that the constitution of the Federation did not provide for such action; that while doing all possible to encourage members to be loyal citizens, the executive had not power to use the very limited funds at their disposal for such a purpose. In reply to an application for a ruling from a branch committee it was decided that all persons elected as members of a parish committee must be members of the Federation resident in the parish for which they act in such capacity.

The following questions were handed in by the organising secretary to the chairman of the Education Committee on the 14th inst:—

Questions handed in by the Organising Secretary of the Catholic Federation to the Education Committee of the House of Parliament, August 14, 1914.

1. Can any assurance be given to the parties opposing the Bible-in-Schools Referendum Bill as to the course of procedure intended to be pursued by the committee in regard to examination and cross-examination of witnesses?

2. In view of the fact that witnesses are resident in various parts of New Zealand—Christchurch and Auckland—will the committee direct that ample and sufficient notice be given of the date of resumption of proceedings in regard to the petitions?

3. In view of Canon Garland's letter, withdrawing from participation, can an assurance be given by the committee that no further steps will be taken in regard to the petitions during the present session?

A reply was received from the acting-chairman as follows:—

Education Committee,
Parliament Buildings, Wellington.
Gen. Girling-Butcher, Esq.,
Organising Secretary N.Z. Catholic Federation,
Wellington.

Sir,—It is the intention of the above committee to continue the taking of evidence relative to the prayers of the petitions received herein, but will not do so without giving ample notice of the date of such hearing. Any further information required concerning procedure in regard to examination, cross-examination, etc., of witnesses will be given when the committee resumes taking evidence.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. A. HANAN,
Acting-Chairman.

AUCKLAND DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The diocesan committee held its first meeting of the year, since the annual meeting, in the Federation office on Monday evening, August 10. The president (Mr. B. McLaughlin) presided. A large quantity of correspondence was placed before the meeting by the secretary.

Many applications have been received, since the last meeting, in connection with the Federation employment bureau, and it would seem that our country branches were now making much use of this assistance.

A letter was received from the Rev. Father Schoonhof, president of the Rotorua branch, reporting that he had established another branch in Mamaku.

The Dominion Executive wrote, with regard to action taken with a certain large firm in the Dominion, which was reported to be engaged in distributing objectionable and indecent literature.

A further communication was received from the executive requesting that electoral committees be set up in each electorate for the purpose of seeing that all our Catholic people are on the rolls.

It was decided that the secretary write all branches in regard to this matter.

The diocesan secretary reported having received particulars of a certain alleged objectionable publication in one of the city libraries. The committee decided to take the necessary action after the president had reported to the next meeting.

Federation matters in Auckland diocese are generally in a very satisfactory condition. At the last Dominion Council meeting it was found that Auckland is the second best diocese in the Dominion, being only as far as finance is concerned, two shillings below Wellington.

Some of our country clergy are frequently communicating with the committee, and are pushing ahead very vigorously with our organisation, seconding the desire and wish of our esteemed Bishop.

Invercargill

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On the 6th inst the primary school, conducted by the Dominican Nuns, was examined by the Southland Education Board's inspectors, Messrs. A. L. Wyllie, M.A., and A. Inglis, M.A., M.Sc. The following is their report:—Standards VI. and V.—Both classes made a highly satisfactory appearance under examination. The large majority of the pupils have made the subjects of instruction completely their own, and all dealt with them in a manner indicating the best kinds of teaching and moral stimulus. Oral answering was very good, and the written papers were set out in a neat and attractive form. Standards IV., III., and II.—English and arithmetic are handled with considerable success, while geography is satisfactorily taught. Physical instruction and singing are good, while the pupils have a useful knowledge of hygiene. Primer—The tone of the infant room is natural and free, the pupils being evidently quite at home in their surroundings. The results, generally speaking, are of a highly satisfactory quality.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

August 17.

To-day Oamaru sent its first quota of the Expeditionary Force, when about 100 men entrained for Dunedin, to join the mobilisation camp at Tahuna Park. The troops received an enthusiastic send-off from an immense assemblage of people, young and old, who cheered themselves hoarse as the train steamed out of the station. A good proportion of the contingent is made up of our Catholic young men, who carry with them the sincere good wishes and prayers of this parish for their safe return at the close of their mission.

A monster church parade was held yesterday morning, and at St. Patrick's Basilica, Rev. Father Farthing, who celebrated the 11 o'clock Mass, preached a short and instructive sermon to the members of the North Otago Company, who were present, in regard to the serious undertaking they were about to enter upon, and offered the Mass on their behalf for their protection in the dangers they would encounter on the forthcoming expedition.

WEDDING BELLS

MUIRHEAD—MONAGHAN.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on August 3, when Mr. William Muirhead, of Ravensbourne, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Catherine (Cissy), second eldest daughter of Mr. John Monaghan, of Melbourne street, South Dunedin. The Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. D. O'Neill. The bride was given away by her father, and looked charming in an Indian muslin, hand-worked dress. She wore the orthodox veil and wreath of orange blossom, and carried a shower bouquet. The bridesmaid was Miss Molly Monaghan, who wore a white voile dress with pale pink mob cap, and carried a pretty bouquet of white flowers. Miss Kitty McCrossin and Miss May Monaghan acted as flower girls. The duties of best man were carried out by Mr. John Muirhead. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold pendant and chain, to the bridesmaids gold bangles. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at the residence of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was served. The Rev. Father O'Neill presided. The happy couple were the recipients of numerous presents. Later in the day they left by train for Christchurch en route for Palmerston North, where their future home will be.

OBITUARY

MRS. DONALD McLEAN, WAIPATIKI.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Donald McLean, of Waipatiki, which occurred at her son's residence at Oterahanga, after a short illness, on August 8. The deceased, who belonged to a very respectable family, was a native of County Tipperary, and left home at the early age of 16 years, arriving in New Zealand by the ship Indian Empire. She was married at Timaru in 1880, and came to Hawke's Bay, where she resided until the time of her death. The deceased had endeared herself to a wide circle of friends by her many amiable qualities, and their sincere sympathy is extended to her husband and six sons who are left to mourn their loss. A most exemplary Catholic, she had the consolation of dying fortified by the rites of the Church.—R.I.P.

HELD OVER

Owing to extreme pressure on our space a quantity of late correspondence and other matter are unavoidably held over.

F. & R. WOODS LTD.

<p>Have You Seen Our Styles?</p>	<p>READY-TO-WEAR SPECIALISTS - 13-15 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN</p> <p>New Shipments of Coats, Costumes, Neckwear, etc., arriving regularly. Our Goods are exclusive and right up to date, coming direct to us from the home of fashion. We specialise: if you want something really smart and up to date at a reasonable price, then try.</p> <p>F. & R. WOODS, The Specialists, 13-15 Princes St.</p>
---	---

A. & T. INGLIS, Ltd.

On THURSDAY, JULY 30th, and following days we shall offer in all Departments a large assortment of New Season's Goods at very Greatly Reduced Prices.

A Visit will repay you: it is well known that what we promise can be relied on.

A. & T. INGLIS, Ltd.
Cash Emporium, George Street, Dunedin

The UNITED Insurance Co. Ltd. INCORPORATED 1882

Capital £500,000

New Zealand Branch: Principal Office, Wellington,
Directors: Nicholas Reid (Chairman), Martin Kennedy
and R. O'Connor.

Resident Secretary—James B. Jameson.
Bankers—NATIONAL BANK OF N.Z., LTD.

Branches and Agencies

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

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

Manager: Thomas M. Tinley. Secretary: Martin Haleh.

BRANCHES:

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

Where Did You Get That Hat ?

THIS IS THE (C)
VERY LATEST :
MY BOY : (C)

¶ If you want a four and sixpenny "soft" or a thirty shilling Stetson you'll find both at the KASH. Warm, comfy Overcoats as well, and the smartest Suits ready to wear. Matchless Mercery, fashionable Footwear, and all wearables for all sports—Football, Hockey, Lacrosse, Tennis—in fact everything a man puts on, is best bought at :

GOT IT AT : :
WALLACE AND
GIBSON'S (THE
"KASH" : (C)

"The Kash"

WALLACE & GIBSON

Willis Street, WELLINGTON

Cash Tailoring

Our Suits are built right, stay right, look right, wear right, and our tailoring produces that permanence of form which is essential. If you appreciate a smartly-cut suit, correctly and comfortably tailored, and fitted and finished to your figure, you will certainly come and be measured here. Be smartly clad this Winter! Call NOW!

Cash Tailoring Co.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS
: : FEILDING : :



SIGHT TESTING EQUIPMENT — AND — EXPERIENCE

AS a holder of the highest attainable qualifications I have the experience necessary to test vision scientifically.

Having also installed a complete modern equipment including all appliances necessary for the work, I offer a service which cannot anywhere be excelled.

ERNEST B. DAVIES

F.S.M.C., London, F.I.O., England

London Qualified
Sight-Testing Optician

DEVON STREET
NEW PLYMOUTH



BARRETT'S HOTEL

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Recent improvements have brought this splendid Hotel into first-class style and order.

Night Porter in attendance.

Tariff 8/- per day, £2/5/- per week

BOTTLE STORE—

A Single Bottle at Wholesale price.

Whiskies, from 4s 6d quart.

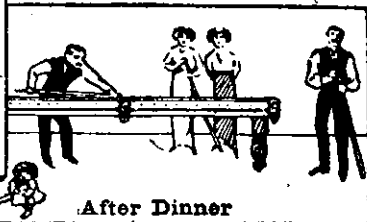
Wines, from 3s 6d quart.

Colonial Ales and Stout, 10d.

D. DALTON, PROPRIETOR.



At Dinner



After Dinner

After Dinner—

PLAY BILLIARDS!

You need not go outside your own dining-room to enjoy this most fascinating and beneficial of all indoor pastimes.

GET AN

Alcock's Patent "Lever" Billiard-Dining Table

and the dull, dragging hours after dinner will be changed into the brightest, swiftest period of the day.

This wonderful Table is a magnificent piece of furniture, which *in two minutes* can be converted from a Dining to a Billiard Table. For Dining, it is unsurpassed; for Billiards, so perfect that the most delicate shots can be executed with the utmost precision.

PRICE—24 GNS. TO 37 GNS.

Playing-Equipment and Accessories FREE with each Table.

£5 CASH—THEN TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. WRITE FOR NEW BILLIARD-DINER CATALOGUE.

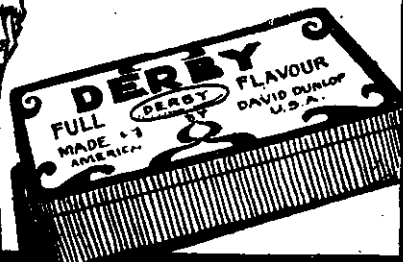
Alcock & Co., Ltd. *Head Office and Factory:* Wellington

And at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Sydney, Melbourne, London.

DERBY



For the vigorous worker there's no smoke to equal David Dunlop's famous DERBY Tobacco. For many a year it has stood the test, and today it is still the favourite smoke amongst the men who want the finest medium full-flavoured tobacco. DERBY is sold in plugs or tins.



2232

Irish News

GENERAL.

Canon Andrew Murphy, P.P., of Limerick, whose death is announced this week, was Vicar-General of the Limerick diocese, and one of the best-known priests in the South of Ireland. For many years he had been one of the Professors in St. Munchin's Diocesan College, and afterwards President of that institution. He was a Senator of the National University.

The Irish Party attended in strong force at the House of Commons on June 22, when it was anticipated that a critical situation might have arisen over the Budget difficulty. Irish members leaving to spend the week-end in Ireland on the previous Friday and Saturday were stopped at the London stations and asked to remain. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Field, and Mr. Nannetti, although on the sick list, responded to Mr. Redmond's urgent whip, and were in attendance. Alderman Joyce, M.P., although lately bereaved by the death of his son, also responded to Mr. Redmond's call. A crisis was obviated by the Speaker's ruling, but the Irish Party deserves credit for a substantial attendance.

The Right Hon. John F. Moriarty, K.C., Attorney-General for Ireland, has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland. In the ordinary course of events Mr. Pym, the Solicitor-General, is expected to become Attorney-General. The new Lord Justice of Appeal is a native of Mallow, County Cork. He was educated at Stonyhurst and Trinity College, and admitted to the Irish Bar in 1877. Last year he became Solicitor-General for Ireland on the promotion of Mr. Justice Molony to the post of Attorney-General. Later in the year Mr. Justice Molony went to the Bench, and the vacant Attorney-Generalship went to Mr. Moriarty.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Last week (says a Home exchange of a few weeks ago) witnessed the crowning achievement of Dublin's most recently formed Catholic organisation—the Christian Brothers' Past Pupils' Union—the inauguration of the magnificent new club premises in Rutland square, Dublin. The executive committee of the union were most fortunate in securing one of Dublin's mansion houses as the central rendezvous for members of all the centres in the Dublin district, and they have equipped it in a thoroughly up-to-date fashion. The opening ceremony was performed on Tuesday evening by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Molony, president of the Union, and there was a most distinguished company present on the occasion. On the following evening a conversazione was held on the premises, and as the initial social function in the new club it was well patronised. 'Opening week' was successfully completed on the Saturday, when a smoke concert, attended by over 500 members and friends, provided a most enjoyable evening of vocal and instrumental music by the leading city entertainers. It may be mentioned that the objects of the Union include the establishment of scholarships for intermediate pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, the formation of an employment bureau, and the organisation of a system of medical aid; co-operative benefits in trading for members' use; in addition to all the customary social amenities and privileges associated with well-conducted clubs. A new city centre in connection with Strand Street Schools has been successfully launched, and there should be great developments in this fine Catholic organisation, now so happily and splendidly 'housed' in one of the chief thoroughfares of the Irish capital.

REFUTING A CALUMNY.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., in a letter to the press, rebuts effectually the calumny of Mr. James H. Campbell, K.C., M.P., an Irish Unionist lawyer, who in a recent speech declared that 'for the last fifty years the Army and Navy had been the victims of slander and insults in Ireland.' Mr. Swift MacNeill says the best

refutation of that calumny is the fact that it was the action of Irishmen in the House of Commons which abolished flogging in the Army in 1881 and in the Navy in 1906. He quotes from a speech of Mr. Chamberlain's, delivered on June 19, 1879, in which that foremost Unionist said that the friends of the British Army and the friends of the Navy owed a debt of gratitude to the Member for Meath, Mr. Parnell, for standing up alone against the flogging system when other members had not the courage to do so. On February 21, 1906, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking on the abolition of flogging in the Navy, praised the courage and pertinacity of Mr. Swift MacNeill, saying that he could not select any member of the House of Commons to whom praise for the abolition of flogging in the Navy was more distinctly due than the member for South Donegal.

A CRITICAL DIVISION.

The division on the Second Reading of the Finance Bill on Thursday night, June 25 (says the Irish Press Agency), was a very critical one, and was looked forward to by Home Rulers with no little anxiety. The Labor men abstained, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not reduce the food taxes. The O'Brienites, seven in number, voted against the Government which is giving Home Rule to Ireland. The nominal government majority is well over 90. On this occasion it was reduced to 38, a much better figure than was anticipated. The Home Rule Bill is now safe, the Budget is safe, and the Government are masters of the situation. The defeat of the Government would have been a serious blow to Home Rule, and, as Mr. Clancy M.P., who spoke for the Irish Party, explained in the course of the debate:—'Any Irish member, no matter to what party he belongs, who votes against this Bill votes against the granting of nearly £700,000 a year to the Irish Parliament for the future. I hope that will be perfectly understood by the constituents of those who intend to take a course against the Government on this matter.' This, however, did not deter the O'Brienites from voting with the Carsonites, and the Cecilis and the Bonar Laws, in their endeavor to turn out the Government on the eve of the enactment of the Home Rule Bill. One of the O'Brienite members was absent—Mr. Guiney, for what reason is not stated. At any rate his absence saved him, in part, from responsibility for what the *Freeman's Journal* London correspondent describes as 'as treacherous a blow as was ever delivered by Irishmen at the interests of their country.'

THE AMENDING BILL.

The Government's promised 'Amending Bill' was introduced in the House of Lords on Tuesday, June 24, by Lord Crewe. It contained the Prime Minister's proposals of the 9th March, enabling any Ulster county to vote itself out of the Home Rule settlement for the next six years, during which period two general elections for the three kingdoms are anticipated. Sir Edward Carson had already denounced the proposals in advance as 'a hypocritical sham.' And Lord Lansdowne, the Unionist leader in the House of Lords, following Lord Crewe, said: 'I believe that any attempt to settle the Irish question, by means of separate treatment of part of that country is destined to failure. My own impulses led me to desire to see the Irish nation one and undivided, and to see that one and undivided nation remain under the British flag.' These are exactly the views of all Irish Nationalists. Nobody in Ireland wants exclusion. The Irish Party only consented to the proposals of March 9 'as the basis of peace.' The Unionists are now divided as to whether the Lords should give the 'Amending Bill' a Second Reading or reject it. If they give it a Second Reading, they must put their demands for 'Ulster' in the form of amendments. If they reject it, then on their own heads must rest the consequences. The Home Rule Bill cannot now be defeated. It goes for the Royal Assent, as a matter of course, under the provisions of the Parliament Act.

"Pattillo"

THE BRIDAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Charming Wedding Groups and Realistic Enlargements at Popular Prices!

Specialists in Artistic Portraiture.

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

We are recognised
 as being
Unsurpassed
 in N.Z.

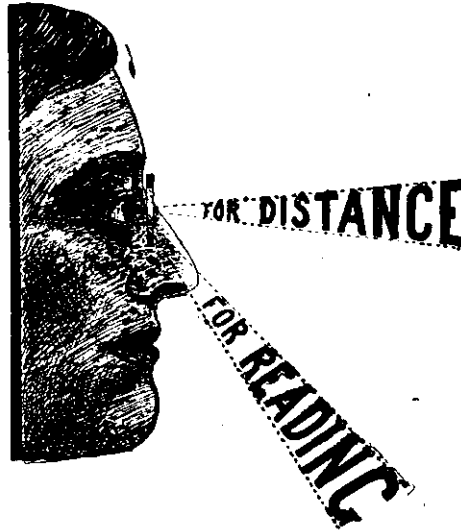
5 Gold Medals
 N.Z.I.E., 1907

BRADLEY BROS.

Colombo St., Christchurch

Design Follo may be had on application

KRYPTOX Two Sight Glasses



have two
 glasses in one
 —far and
 near sight.

They are
 beautifully
 made, the
 joining of the
 segment being
 invisible.

These glasses
 save the an-
 noyance of
 constantly
 changing
 from one pair
 to another.

We should
 like to show
 you specimens
 of them if
 you will favor
 us with a call
 at our :

SIGHT-TESTING ROOMS.

ERNEST M. SANDSTEIN

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

CASHEL STREET (Near Ballantynes) CHRISTCHURCH

E. M. SANDSTEIN.

B. FALCK.

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

MANNING'S PHARMACIES LIMITED

THE GREAT MAIL ORDER FIRM.

Waikato's Leading Chemists

(Two Shops)

HAMILTON

We forward Goods by Mail all over New Zealand. WRITE US!

H. GROCOTT, M.P.S.N.Z., Principal in Charge, is a FULLY QUALIFIED OPTICIAN (by Exam.),
 and will accurately TEST YOUR EYESIGHT FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH at lowest cost and best Workmanship
 call at the

Dominion Dental Institute

Elswick Chambers, Victoria Street HAMILTON

Extractions, 1/-; Gas, 2/6
 Fillings, from 2/6

Complete Upper or Lower Set, £2
 No charge for Extractions when Sets are ordered.

For **UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE** visit

F. SYMES,

THE AVENUE, WANGANUI.

'PHONES—Day 177; Night 693.

GET OUR FAMOUS LOW PRICES. YOU WILL THEN BECOME A PURCHASER.
 Price Lists and Estimates Free. UNDERTAKING IN ALL BRANCHES.

People We Hear About

The Baroness Beaumont, whose engagement to the Hon. Bernard Fitzalan Howard is announced, is one of the most interesting personalities of the day, in that she became a peeress in her own right while she was quite a child, and is now only 19. She is not a familiar figure in society, as she prefers her country home in Yorkshire to town life. Her fiancée is the elder son of Lord Howard of Glossop.

We regret to learn of the death of Rev. Father Druem, who was editor of the *Catholic Register* of Meliapore, Madras. Father Druem died in harness. On the very day of his death he preached, heard confessions, catechised and said Mass—in the church on Mount St. Thomas—the whole service taking as long as two hours. He was born near Madras, and made all his studies in his native province. He was but 52 years of age at the time of his death.

Father Henry C. Day, S.J., whose books, *Catholic Democracy* and *Marriage, Divorce, and Democracy*, have attracted considerable attention abroad, is a son of the late Sir John Day, one of the three judges in the Parnell Commission. By an inexplicable mistake in the *Life of Henry Labouchere*, Justice Day is described as an Orangeman. He has two sons in the Society of Jesus, the other, Father Archer Day, being rector of St. Ignatius', Preston. Another son, Samuel, followed in his father's footsteps, and is Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the Prescribed Officer under the Parliamentary and Municipal Elections Act.

'On my father's side,' says the Rev. Leo Ting, of the Catholic mission of Che Kiang, where the *Catholic Advocate's* correspondent is situated, writing to friends in America, 'my ancestors have been Christians for three generations, and on my mother's side even longer. Of eight children, they gave four to God. I was ordained a priest in 1908, and my brother in 1909. He is now a professor in the Seminary at Hang Chow. Two sisters also observed the religious life, one being now at Shao-Thingin, the orphan asylum there. At my home we had a little chapel, where all the family, from parents to grandchildren, assembled night and morning for prayers. We made a little community of our own so numerous were we.'

The death of Canon Andrew Murphy, of Limerick, deprives the Church in Ireland of one of its most useful servants. As honorary secretary of the Catholic Headmasters' Association this gifted and holy priest proved his ability in a convincing manner in his prolonged controversy with Mr. Birrell with reference to the attempt of the latter statesman to impose on the Catholic secondary colleges and schools of Ireland a kind of wooden horse of Troy gift. In days yet to come Canon Murphy's efforts to keep the institutions named free from any trace of State control or dominance will be counted to his eternal credit. A patriotic Irishman, a devoted priest, and a cultured scholar, Canon Murphy was a perfect type of Irish ecclesiastic. None who knew him will have heard of his demise without regret or without breathing a prayer that Almighty God may grant his soul eternal rest!

The *Globe* says that Major-General Sir Thomas Dennehy, K.C.I.E., who celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday last month, joined the East India Company's service in 1851, and was posted to the 2nd Bengal Native Infantry. In 1855-56 he served in the Southall campaign, and commanded a detachment of two companies in the action with the insurgents at Chundkundra. During the suppression of the Indian Mutiny he commanded the headquarters of the Allahabad Military Police, taking part in the actions of Manickpore and Gadhmaron, and was twice thanked by the Governor-General. From 1879 to his retirement in August, 1885, he was Political Agent at Dholepore, and from 1888 to 1910 he was an Extra Groom-in-Waiting, first to Queen Victoria and afterwards to King Edward. Sir Thomas was awarded the C.I.E. in 1877 and the K.C.I.E. in 1896. He also holds the Papal Order of Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great.

Intercolonial

Very Rev. Father J. P. Dunne, P.P., V.F., who, prior to becoming parish priest of Wollongong, had spent 18 years in charge of Bulli, was entertained at the Friendly Societies' Hall in the latter town the other evening, and was the recipient of presentations from the residents.

Mr. Frank Ccen, one of the most promising young Catholic barristers at the New South Wales bar, has been selected by the Liberal Party to carry their colors during the Senate elections. He is a robust young Catholic Irish-Australian, and is a younger brother of Father Alphonsus Ccen, C.P., who is well known in the Eastern States as an eloquent and earnest missionary.

The Catholic Federation (says the *Melbourne Advocate*) is to be congratulated on the result of the last two by-elections, which, apart from their political aspect, show the weakness of the claim that outside the Catholic body there is a general demand for Scriptural instruction in the State schools. The Catholic vote was undoubtedly felt, especially at Essendon; but, for that matter, so was the non-Catholic vote which swelled the majority. The members of the Bible Instruction League who can take comfort out of these last two elections must rival in optimism the famous Dr. Pangloss himself.

Among the recent appointments to the Legislative Council of Queensland (says the *Southern Cross*) is that of Mr. T. J. O'Shea, one of the leading members of the legal profession in the State. He is the senior partner of the well-known firm of O'Shea and O'Shea. Mr. O'Shea is in the prime of life, being in the vicinity of 50 years. His father, at one time a well-known business man in Brisbane, is still alive and hale and hearty. Mr. O'Shea has always taken a keen interest in Home Rule, and during the sojourn of Messrs. Devlin and Donovan to Queensland he accompanied them on a trip to North Queensland. He was for six years president of the Queensland Irish Association, and is a polished speaker.

The North Queensland correspondent of the *Catholic Press* writes: 'The people of Bowen were much disappointed that their late pastor, Rev. Father Roulliac, S.M., did not get further than Gladstone on his recent visit to Queensland. Many of his old friends looked forward to seeing him again, and are glad to hear that he is enjoying good health in Sydney. Visiting members of the Marist Order have always been popular in Queensland. Townsville people remember Father Ginisty, and Father Thierry with kindly feelings; and during his illness in St. Vincent's Hospital, the late Father Englert was gratified to receive many letters and telegrams from people in Rockhampton and the outlying districts, where he worked for six or seven years.'

The Rev. Father James Ryan, the popular administrator of the Orange parish, in the Bathurst diocese, purposed, before the war broke out, taking a health trip to Europe in order to thoroughly recover from the very serious illness that recently caused him many friends so much anxiety (says the *Catholic Press*). In farewelling him the other day, his parishioners presented him with the largest testimonial ever offered an Australian priest. It amounted to nearly £1100. Father Ryan will now probably change his plans, and may defer his departure until after the war. Indeed, once the war is really on, travelling by sea will be a risky business, for all the contending nations will have their cruisers and privateers on the look-out for prizes.

ELECTRIC MASSAGE

in your own home by means of the Zodiac machine—a wonderful apparatus easily carried in the pocket. Never requires recharging. For all pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., it is unequalled. Thirty shillings, post free, from WALTER BAXTER, Chemist, Timaru....

S. F. ABURN

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, GLAZIER, ETC., 245 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.
 Importer of Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushware, Paperhangings, Picture
 and Room Mouldings, Sheet and Colored Glass, Etc. TELEPHONE 1320.

Geraldine

(From our own correspondent.)

Geraldine, usually quiet and peaceful, has, during the past few days, presented a scene of unusual activity. As the result of a public meeting held on Saturday night generous donations have been received, which will help considerably towards supplying mounts and comforts for those who are going to take their place in the fighting line.

The usual meeting of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on Monday, August 10, Bro. J. Lysaght presiding. It was agreed to present a horse fully equipped to the Defence authorities for use by the colonial troops.

Hokitika.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 8.

The death of Mrs. James Ward, a very old and highly-respected resident of Hokitika, occurred at her residence, Fitzherbert street, yesterday morning. The late Mrs. Ward's husband predeceased her only a week ago. Widespread sympathy is extended to the members of the family in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

A very successful euchre tournament was held in St. Mary's Clubrooms last evening, over eighty players competing for the prizes, which had been donated by Mrs. Brocklehurst. Mrs. Flewellyn and Miss Murphy won the ladies' prizes, whilst Messrs. W. Doyle and Webb were the gentlemen prize-winners. A dainty supper was handed round by the ladies' committee, during which Mrs. Richardson and Miss Harvey, Messrs Heyes and Downey rendered musical items. The singing of the National Anthem brought a pleasant evening to a close.

Throughout the Dominion the many friends of the Sisters of Mercy, Hokitika, will feel interested in knowing that the solemn celebration of Mother Mary Clare's golden jubilee of Holy Profession, which takes place on August 23, is postponed to December 29. It is earnestly hoped that the new convent chapel, now in course of erection, will be completely finished by the latter date.

Out of doors, with your briar filled with FULL DERBY you can tackle your work with a laugh in your heart and a rich nutty flavor on your palate. 'Tis the workers' smoke—try it—in plug or 2 OZ. TINS.

MILBURN

PORTLAND CEMENT
makes the best **CONCRETE**

LOCAL MANUFACTURE.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

CONTRACTORS TO—N. Z. Railways,
Public Works Department Dun-
edin Drainage Board, Harbour
Board, Etc.

Makers:

THE MILBURN LIME & CEMENT CO.,
(LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

Sinclair's Pharmacy

QUALITY

My insistence of quality is the reason why my label on a Prescription is a Guarantee for Goodness.

BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS.

Cheap as any. Cheaper than many.

114 PALMERSTON STREET
(OPP. STATE SCHOOL)

: : WESTPORT : :

'PHONE 243.

DEPHOFF & LEWIS

PAINTERS, GRAINERS,
GLAZIERS, PAPERHANGERS,
AND SIGN SPECIALISTS . .

Stafford Street, TIMARU

Estimates for all classes decorative
work.

**Good Crowns May
Save Your Teeth.**

Don't have them extracted before consulting us. We supply the finest quality Crowns at 30s. per Tooth and GUARANTEE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

No discolouration—no leaking—no loosening with M. & C. Crowns, which are as perfect as the highest professional skill and most up-to-date methods make them.

We are experts, too, in Bridgework. Charge, 30s. per Tooth.

GOOD DENTISTRY IS A MATTER OF SKILL—NOT HIGH PRICES.

EXTRACTIONS:

Painless, 1s; by Gas, 2s 6d first tooth, and 1s each additional tooth. All instruments doubly sterilized.

Full Upper or Lower Plates from £2 2s Single Set. Plates Re-modelled from £1 1s.

Consultations Free.

*Marsdon and
Chamberlain*
THE DENTISTS

69 Manners Street, Wellington

Hours: 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.

NURSES IN ATTENDANCE.

C.M.S.—28

6

Coffee has double the power of Tea in delaying fatigue



See Science
Jottings in
London
Illustrated
News,
January,
1914.

Scientists everywhere are saying the same. They declare Coffee to be the most healthful of all beverages.

Club Coffee

is the best of all Coffees. It is a blend of the Choicest Beans roasted and ground by a new process which retains their original goodness.

Ask your Grocer for "Club."

W. GREGG & CO Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS : DUNEDIN.

WANTED KNOWN

A WELL-SELECTED STOCK
OF WEDDING CARDS KEPT
IN STOCK.

NEW ZEALAND TABLET

Pellegrini & Co.

244 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, & 257 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Manufacturer of RELIGIOUS STATUARY, CANDLESTICKS, CANDLE-ABRAS, LAMPS, CHALICES, CIBORIAMS, THURIBLES, ALTAR VASES, PYXES, and all other Altar Requisites. Church Vestments in all colours, from the cheapest to richest kind; also laces for Altars, Albs, and all materials for making vestments. A beautiful collection of silver-mounted Rosaries, Prayer Books in the latest bindings, and pictures on stands, suitable for presentation; Pure Wax Candles, Floats, Tapers, Incense, Charcoal, &c. Carmelite Habits, Medals, Scapulars, Crucifixes, and all articles for home devotion kept in stock. Wholesale and retail. MIS- SION GOODS sent anywhere. Orders by post promptly and carefully executed. A large stock of Christmas and New Year Cards just arrived BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CRIBS. A large stock of GREEN VEST- MENTS. Illustrated catalogue on application.

ITEMS OF SPORT

RUGBY.

In the final test in Sydney, the All Blacks had an easy win over Australia, winning by 22 points to 7.

Wanganui played a representative match with Wairarapa on the Recreation Ground on Saturday. The weather was gloriously fine. The first spell was very even, the scores being 6 to 3 in favor of the home team. Wairarapa equalised the points soon after resumption. The Wanganui backs then got to work. Eighteen more points were added to the Wanganui total, and when the whistle sounded the score was: Wanganui 24 points; Wairarapa, 6 points.

The Canterbury-Auckland representative Rugby football match was played at Auckland on Saturday in fine weather, and before an estimated attendance of 7000 spectators. The ground was in good order, but, contrary to expectations, the game was not a good exhibition. The Auckland team, which won by 11 points to 3, seemed disorganised, back and forward. The play of the backs showed want of understanding, while the scrum work was not convincing. The visiting backs gave occasional indications of individual brilliance, but there was no finish to their attack. The visitors' scrum was better balanced, but the local forwards were much in advance in loose work, and to this superiority Auckland's win must be ascribed. In the first spell Canterbury was first to score, Crawshaw kicking a penalty goal before the spell ended. Macky finished up a characteristic swerving run by scoring a try, which was not converted. The game was 3 all when the teams changed ends. In the second spell McDonald scored a try and converted it. Sellars also scored.

Celtics fittingly ended their first season on Thursday, August 13, by placing to their credit the most emphatic win they have yet had, defeating the High School by 18 points to 5 (writes our Oamaru correspondent). The Celtic forwards were much too good for the Blacks, whom they kept busy throughout the game. Harper, on the wing, was a thorn in the flesh of his opponents, and O'Donnell at centre three-quarter played his usual sound and solid game. At half-time the score stood 9-0 in favor of the Celtic, and though in the second spell the School rallied for a while and obtained a try, which was converted, Celtic were not to be denied, and they added another 9 points, the match ending in a win for them by 18 points to 5. Mr. Joe Reid was an efficient referee. A collection taken at the entrance to the Park realised 25s 10d, which was handed over to the secretary of the general war fund. The call for volunteers for the New Zealand Expeditionary Force has thinned the ranks of the local football clubs very considerably. The Excelsior-Old Boys match yesterday had to be abandoned, and the senior North Otago representative team is likely to be in 'queer street' for its remaining fixtures. Already five certainties for the fifteen are out for 'King and Country,' and it is likely that more will follow.

THE LEAGUE GAME.

The cup final resulted thus: Auckland 35, Taranaki 4.

The English Northern Union team defeated a team representing New South Wales by 21 points to 15.

The Taranaki Rugby League representative team played a challenge match on Saturday against the Auckland representative team. There were 4000 spectators. Auckland won by 35 points to 4, and thus retains possession of the New Zealand Challenge Cup. A feature of the match was the place-kicking of Savoury, who converted six of the seven tries scored, and kicked a penalty goal. In the first spell the scoring was fairly even. Hooker kicked two goals for Taranaki, and Bennet scored a try for Auckland, which Savoury converted. In the second spell Auckland monopolised the scoring, and tries were scored by Savoury, Clark, Seager, Walters, Fricker, and Rogers. Savoury converted five of these and kicked a penalty goal. Each of the six forwards and the scrum half scored tries.

HARRIERS.

The St. Joseph's Harriers held their Five-mile Championship at Wingatui on Saturday. A fair field faced the starter (Mr. T. Dawson), who got the men away satisfactorily. The result was:—J. Cameron, 3min 20sec, 1; J. O'Farrell, 31min 26sec, 2; C. Maloney, 32min 18sec, 3. A sealed handicap which was held resulted as follows:—T. Roughan (3min 10sec), 1; C. Maloney 20sec), 2; A. Ahern (6min), 3.

GENERAL.

Mr. Allen Doone has been demonstrating his versatility as a sportsman down at the Melbourne Gun Club grounds at Brighton, within the past week. He is a crack shot—be it rifle, pistol, or shot gun. Recently he fairly 'scooped the pool' at the gun club, to the surprise of many of the spectators, while his mother was made the recipient of several valuable trophies which he won.

Like the Canadian game of lacrosse, America's national sport of baseball has secured a firm hold in Australia, and the recent visit of two of the leading teams of the United States did much to encourage enthusiasts, and place it on a sounder footing. When a game assumes the dignity of being able to hold inter-State carnivals, it has come to stay. Last Saturday a carnival was opened at Petersham, and New South Wales, which appears to be usually at the fore where new sports are concerned, quickly demonstrated her superiority over the sister States.

Some Home critics do not like Paddon's style. They complain that his elbows stick out awkwardly, and that he imposes too much strain on his arms in consequence. But no two men scull alike, and Paddon's arms are of the red gum variety, and do not know what fatigue is. The big Australian learnt his rowing on the Clarence, and built up his stamina whilst pulling a great barge of a trading craft from settler to settler along the river. After his race with Arnst he hadn't turned a hair, although he politely praised his rival's effort. Paddon, by the way, is a Catholic, and a fine, modest and unassuming fellow.

The suicide of Albert Trott at his residence, Harlesden, England, unfortunately closed the career of one of Victoria's best all-round cricketers. Recently Trott entered St. Mary's Hospital, but complained of tedium and dreariness of hospital life, and on Tuesday week he said he could stand it no longer. The doctors tried to dissuade him, but he insisted on being discharged, so he was placed in a taxi-cab and the fare to his home was paid. He was 41 years old, and came into prominence in 1894-5, when Stoddart's team visited Australia. He then scored 331 runs in five innings and took 19 wickets at an average cost of 24 runs. Failing to get a place in the team that went to England in 1896, he went on his own account, and joined the ground staff at Lord's. Two years after he began to play for Middlesex, and it was largely due to his bowling that Middlesex then came second in the county championship competition. In 1899 he made a score of 164 against Yorkshire, and on six occasions in the following five years he made centuries. His batting earned him fourth place in the county tables, and he was easily first as a bowler, taking 146 wickets, whilst J. T. Hearne, who was runner-up, captured only 68. In a match against Somerset in 1907 he took four wickets with four consecutive balls, and later in the same innings he did the hat trick. Seven years before he had taken all the ten wickets of Somerset in a match at Taunton.

The darker the tobacco the less it bites the tongue. FULL DERBY combines smoothness with a degree of nuttiness and richness not found in any other smoke. In plugs or 2 OZ. TINS. Try it!

¶ When shopping with our advertisers, say—
'I saw your advertisement in the Tablet.'

My Own Special Method

... OF ...

Painless Extraction

Possesses many and great advantages which are distinctive

Here are some among others:

- 1 NO PAIN
- 2 NO need to come back the second time or oftener, as under some other method.
- 3 EXPERT EXTRACTION
No broken teeth or stumps left in the gums.
- 4 Perfectly safe for all ages. I safely use it on all patients from 3 to 80 years of age.
- 5 If you have a weak heart, or are suffering from any other complaint, it will not affect you in the least.
- 6 NO painful pricking.
- 7 NO swollen gums or after effects.
- 8 Abscessed teeth also painlessly extracted.

All Extractions FREE when Sets are made.

All Gold, Amalgam, Porcelain, or Cement Fillings executed painlessly. Specialists in Gold Crowns, Gold Inlays, and Gold Crown and Bridge work.

DENTIST

G. Munroe Emanuel

DOES IT

ONLY ADDRESS—

Dominion Chambers

65 QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND
(Two Doors below Smeeton's),
OVER WRIGHT'S.

Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m., 7 to 8
each evening. Open Saturday
afternoon.

W. H. ALEN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND
FURNISHER,

No. 89 TRIANGLE, ASHBURTON.

Mortuary Caskets in Oak, Rimu and
other woods. Funerals conducted in
Town or Country. First-class Con-
veyances. Charges Moderate.

Private Residence—30 GREY STREET
(Near High School).

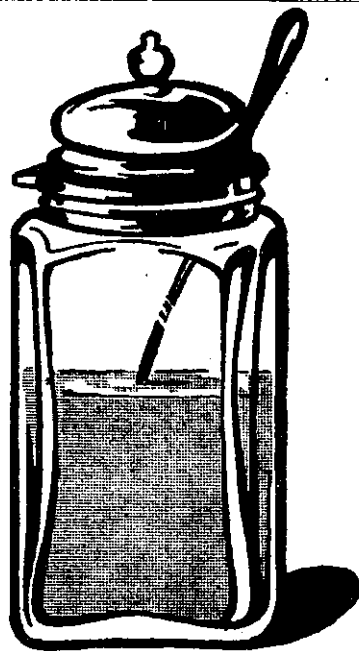
Agent for J. TAIT, Monumental
Sculptor, Christchurch.
Telephones—230 and 231.

Bramwell Bros. Ltd

Family Grocers, Ironmongers
AND
Complete House Furnishers

Fergusson Street

FEILDING



If this were a
mustard pot

on your table, it would be
the first thing to ask for
directly the meat is served.

It is just as necessary to
have a touch of mustard on
your plate as it is to have
a knife and fork in your
hands.

Colman's Mustard puts a
keen edge on the appetite;
it intensifies the flavour of
the meat; ensures a sound
digestion, and increases the
enjoyment of the meal.

Be Sure it's

Colman's
D.S.F. Mustard

The Lahmann Health Home

MIRAMAR NORTH

:

:

WELLINGTON

For the . .
Treatment
on the . .

NATURAL CURE SYSTEM

(Originated by the late Dr. Lahmann, of Dresden, and successfully practised by
him and others for many years in Europe)

Of **CHRONIC DISEASES**, such as Neurasthenia or Nervous Break-
down, Rheumatism, and Uric Acid in its various manifestations, Indigestion,
Constipation, Insomnia, Obesity, Anaemia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Cancer
Ulcers, &c. The Home is well equipped with modern appliances for
treatment, and has a skilled nursing and massage staff under qualified medical
direction, and stands at the END OF THE MIRAMAR TRAMLINE.

Telephone 529

CHARGES MODERATE

THE LITTLE MAN FROM WALES

HOW LLOYD GEORGE RECALLED MEMORIES OF GLADSTONE.

The other evening (writes Mr. T. P. O'Connor), as I was listening to Mr. Lloyd George's defence of his Budget, I went back by some trick of memory to another scene and another man and other times. Any man who never heard Gladstone never knew what supreme art in Parliamentary oratory could be. Nature may have given him great oratorical gifts; he may have taught himself much; but I must again say that any man, whatever his gifts or training, who never heard Gladstone, missed the greatest of all teachers. It is not that the House of Commons has not known orators as great—some orators have been greater in the power of supreme eloquence, immortal and crashing effect. Gladstone never in all his life did what Chatham did; Bright reached heights Gladstone never did and never could attain. And yet in all British history Gladstone must stand forth as the greatest House of Commons speaker that ever lived. It was partly, doubtless, because he lived so long; that this length of years gave him infinite practice and infinite experience, and that thus he had succeeded in learning all that there was to know about the life, atmosphere, and needs of the great popular Assembly. Gladstone's supremacy as a Parliamentary orator was also due to his incomparable physique. When I look sometimes at the jaded figures of the men who sit on the Treasury bench—when often I hear them, in moments of exhaustion or the depression that comes from exhaustion, speak with muffled and scarcely audible voices, I go back to that lithe figure, with the blazing black eyes, the taut frame, the resonant voice, and the appearance always of perfect condition, and then think of the fire, the vehemence, the perfect harmony of the body and mind which Gladstone revealed always and in all circumstances. I find the contrast almost too painful. For, remember, that behind every great speech there must be the body in perfect condition. A feeble body means feeble speech.

Gladstone from Another Side.

These were not the points in the oratory of Gladstone that came back to me as I listened to Lloyd George; it was Gladstone from another side. I remember once William Summers—a splendid Radical, who died tragically during a visit to India,—one of the finest specimens of a Lancashire Liberal who ever sat in the House of Commons, speaking to me about a speech that Gladstone was going to make on a critical occasion when all his immense resources were necessary to repair a perilous situation, and Summers spoke hopefully of the old man's speech because, said he, he was not excited; he would not begin his speech on a high, feverish note, but with self-possession and perfect self-control. And then I realised to the full what I had so often been thinking, that Gladstone was always at his best when he was quiet, self-controlled, speaking with the even tones of polite conversation, and passing from point to point of his speech with the easy flight of a bird in the firmament, and suiting each phrase of his speech with appropriate gesture, voice and language. Then it was that Gladstone was deadliest. When he got hot and thumped the box on the Speaker's table, and shouted, he was ineffective; often he was indiscreet: always he left himself open to effective retort. But when he was in this easy, still more when he was in this playful mood, when he addressed the House, foe as well as friend, as if he were in a private conversation, thinking as it were aloud, then he was lethal; nobody could answer him, nobody could resist him.

When Lloyd George Rose to Speak.

This was the mood in which Mr. Lloyd George was the other evening when he stood up to defend his Budget. One might well have expected something very different. He had gone through a hard week; some mistakes, for which possibly he had nothing but technical responsibility, had been exposed; his multitudes of enemies were crowing in triumph over what they regarded as the godsend of finding this splendid fighter

with his ribs exposed to deadly wound. Besides, there were other reasons to make the Chancellor disturbed and perhaps resentful. Some of his own supporters had compelled him to a certain amount of surrender; possibly—though of this I know nothing personally—he may have found himself overborne in the Cabinet of which he is a member. The surrender he had had to make to the group consisting partly of millionaires and partly of stern financial experts had brought upon him a revolt from another quarter, and from a quarter with which he is more in sympathy than with his rich and critical friends. In short, a Chancellor of the Exchequer has rarely risen to address a House in defence of a Budget which had been battered from so many different sides. It was with natural anxiety that one looked to how he would deport himself in a moment so critical.

At Peace with Deadly Enemies.

Let me say at once that I never heard him to greater advantage; and largely because he abandoned many of the methods which one might have expected from one of his temperament and one in such conditions. He was perfectly calm: he was not only not exasperated—at least, in appearance—but good-humored, at peace with all the world, and most at peace with his deadly and watchful enemies on the Tory Benches opposite to him. With this result, that he made a speech quite in the best Gladstonian style. He was easy, self-controlled, playful, imperturbable; and, in short, he made what I consider the best Parliamentary speech almost of his life-time: and the better because it was in a style to a large extent new to him. Time is mellowing and training and educating him. The more he follows this new method the greater as a Parliamentarian he will be.

As I Looked at the Little Man.

And now let me add this general reflection. As I looked at this little man, girt around with foes—to quote an Irish poem—with hundreds of eyes gazing greedily on him in the hope that at last they had the enemy so hated because so feared, I asked myself what the Liberal historian of the future will have to say as to the part he has played in the history of our country. I do not forget the mistakes he has made; the many difficulties that have come from a temperament impulsive, impatient, so red-hot, eager to do things, and often so forgetful of the innumerable entanglements that beset a politician in our complex system, and especially a politician who wants to do things; I forget none of these things; and yet look at what is the outcome of it all. I do not speak of that gigantic boon to the poor and the old, which we have in the Old Age Pension Act—a boon richer in blessings to my own country and to my own people than to any other; the even more gigantic blessings that the Insurance Act has conferred on the toilers of the nation. These are big achievements; but what appears to me even bigger than all these things is the new atmosphere Lloyd George has brought into the social and political life of the nation. I don't think we yet realise what a new atmosphere we now breathe in all our political thoughts. It is positively a new England that I see around me to-day. So quickly and almost so imperceptibly has this process of a new renaissance gone on that few people as yet entirely grasp it.

Dr. DUNCAN'S Celebrated Skin Ointment

A bland and soothing emollient salves for the cure of Eczema, Psoriasis, Varicose, Ulcer, Pimples, Etc. Dr. Duncan's Celebrated Skin Ointment relieves Skin Irritation immediately it is applied. Dr. Duncan's Celebrated Skin Ointment is a proved Remedy, and to all sufferers from Skin Troubles it is highly recommended.

For Chapped Hands it has no equal.

PRICE—2/6 per pot (post free) from—

The "GRAND" PHARMACY

3 WILLIS STREET :: WELLINGTON.

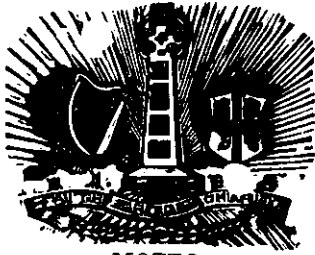
R. V. C. Harris

SURGEON DENTIST
Moderate Charges.

Painless Extraction.

HASTINGS STREET, NAPIER.

'PHONE 486.



MOTTO.
NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT
OF THE

HIBERNIAN AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Registered under the Friendly Societies Acts of the Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand.

- ¶ Approved by the Church. It consists exclusively of practical Catholics. Non-political. No secrets, signs, or passwords.
- ¶ Every eligible Catholic, male and female, is requested to join. Every true Catholic should give it moral support, because in addition to its benefits and privileges, it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Fatherland. Faith, the priceless heritage of Catholics, and love of country has inspired the memorable lines:—'Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself has said this is my own, my native land.'
- ¶ Benefit Members admitted from 16 to 40 years of age.
- ¶ Full Benefit Members (male): Entrance fee 5/-. Contributions according to age at entry To sick and funeral fund, from 7d to 1/1 per week. Management fund, 2½d per week, and the actual cost to the Branch of medical attendance and medicine, per member.
- ¶ Benefits: Medical, from date of entry. Sick pay, 26 weeks at £1; 13 weeks at 15/-; and 13 weeks at 10/-; and after, if five years a member, 5/- per week during incapacity.
- ¶ Funeral Benefit: At death of member, £20; Member's wife, £10. By paying an extra premium a Member may assure a further £50 at death. For further particulars apply to the local Branch Secretary, or to:
W. KANE, DISTRICT SECRETARY.
District Chambers, Hibernian Hall, Auckland.

Nicholson & McKnight

FUNERAN DIRECTORS AND : :
ART FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

Emerson and Tennyson Streets - NAPIER

We Stock a Large Selection of Artificial Wreaths.
TELEPHONE 761.

: Timaru's Boot Store :

: : COOKHAM HOUSE : : :

Ladies' Glace Kid Derby
Boots, sewn, patent leather
caps—

Souter Price, 12/6 pair
Ladies' Plain Kid Derby
Shoes, patent leather caps
Souter Price, 10/6/ pair

Bostock, Dorothy Dodd,
Non Tread Over Ladies'
Footwear Stocked.

A. E. Marlow's, Bostock,
Non Tread Over, Allan
Bros., Walk Over Gents'
Footwear Stocked.



J. W. SOUTER

COOKHAM HOUSE

'PHONE 286.

:: TIMARU.

::: P.O. Box 160.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS

BLANKETS

ALL-WOOL WHITE COLONIAL
BLANKETS,

Single Bed Size

14/11 PER PAIR.

ALL-WOOL GREY COLORED
BLANKETS,

For Single Beds

14/11 PER PAIR

ALL-WOOL WHITE COLONIAL
BLANKETS,

For Double Beds

17/6 PER PAIR

Nippy
Night
Necessities

QUILTS

MEDICATED WADDED QUILTS

With Chintz or Cretonne Covers :

Size 6 x 5

6/11 EACH

MEDICATED WADDER QUILTS

With Chintz or Cretonne Covers :

Size 7 x 6

8/6 EACH

FLANNELETTE BED RUGS

Single Bed Size in various

Colorings

4/11 EACH

M^cGRUER TAYLOR & CO.

Dee street

::

INVERCARGILL

OBITUARY

MR. JOHN BOYLE, HEDDON BUSH.

On Thursday, July 30, there passed away at his residence, 'Mayfield,' Heddon Bush, an old and highly respected resident in the person of Mr. John Boyle. Deceased, who was a native of County Galway, Ireland, arrived at the Bluff in 1862, and had resided in the Heddon Bush district for 44 years, being one of its earliest settlers. Though advanced in years, Mr. Boyle had enjoyed good health until about twelve months ago, since when he gradually grew weaker, and having received the last rites of the Church, passed peacefully away. Deceased, who was a most exemplary Catholic, was a reader of the *N.Z. Tablet* since its first year of publication. He had a deep and fervent love for his native land, and of her national aspirations he was a keen and practical supporter. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place at Winton, Rev. Fathers Lynch (Wrey's Bush) and O'Neill (Winton) officiating at the graveside. A widow and a family of ten—eight sons and two daughters—are left to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father.—R.I.P.

MRS. ELLEN KELLY, WAITAIOA.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of a well-known and highly-respected resident of Waitaioa, South Canterbury, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Kelly, relict of Benjamin Kelly, which occurred recently at Timaru. Her death came as a great shock to the many friends of a family held in high esteem, and to whom the sincere sympathy of a very large circle of friends is extended. Deceased was a native of County Kerry, Ireland. The late Mrs. Kelly was of a most kind and charitable disposition, and her many good works in connection with the parish will not soon be forgotten. She was attended in her last illness by Very Rev. Dean Tubman, Rev. Fathers Lezer and Murphy, Rev. Fathers Kerley and Taylor (Temuka), and also the Sisters of St. Joseph. The remains were removed to the Sacred Heart Church, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul. The funeral took place in the afternoon, and was very largely attended, thus showing the high esteem in which deceased was held. The remains were interred in the Timaru Cemetery, beside those of her late husband, who predeceased her about eighteen months ago. Rev. Father Lezer officiated at the graveside. Two sons (Messrs. James and Joseph) and an only daughter (Sister M. Emerentiana, of St. Joseph's Convent, Gisborne) are left to mourn the loss of a good and affectionate mother, and the deepest sympathy is felt for them in their sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

DEATH OF TWO OF HOKITIKA'S PIONEERS.

Seldom in the history of Hokitika (writes a correspondent) has it been deprived of a more worthy or a more highly-esteemed couple than the late Mr. and Mrs. James Ward, whom death claimed as its victims on July 31 and August 8 respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Ward were among our earliest pioneers, as they arrived in Hokitika in 1867, and resided here up to the time of their death. Their quiet, unobtrusive lives, unmarked by any actions attracting public attention, were replete with the virtues of industry, integrity, and sterling religion, and gained for the dear departed the universal esteem of their fellow-townspeople and of a wide circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Ward had both entered their eightieth year. The former was born in Paisley, Scotland, on April 10, 1835, and the latter in County Donegal, Ireland, January 1, the same year. For 43 years Mr. Ward was an employee of the Hokitika Borough Council, and of this long term he spent 38 as sexton of the Hokitika Cemetery. He retired from this position four years ago. Mrs. Ward was an invalid for five years, and her sufferings were borne with marvellous resignation and great fortitude. They had a family of five, four of whom survive. On May 1 last, Mr.

and Mrs. Ward celebrated their golden wedding, and had the great pleasure on the occasion of being surrounded by all the members of their family. The Catholic congregation will have much reason to feel their loss, as during their long connection with the Church here their co-operation with all matters for its advancement was most generously given. They took pride in the success of all that promoted the Catholic cause, and for over 36 years were regular subscribers to the *N.Z. Tablet*. The Catholics of Hokitika feel that the decease of such people leaves not only their own town, but the Dominion, the poorer. To the bereaved friends heartfelt sympathy is extended.—R.I.P.

WEDDING BELLS

DAVIS--NOLAN.

A quiet, but pretty wedding took place on the morning of Tuesday, August 4, at the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby, when Mr. W. F. Davis, of Tasmania, was joined in the holy bond of Matrimony to Miss E. A. Nolan, of Ponsonby, Auckland. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Cahill, who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass, which followed. The bride, who was given away by her brother (Mr. T. Nolan), was daintily dressed in a beautiful gown of white crepe de chine trimmed with mechlin lace and narrow white fur, the whole effect being enhanced by a beautifully worked veil. She was attended by two bridesmaids—Miss M. Nolan, who wore a dainty frock of pale blue silk crepe trimmed with white kilted ninon and white lace, with hat to match, and little Miss Kathleen Grant, cousin of the bride, who was daintily dressed in white embroidered muslin and pretty 'mob' cap of pale pink ninon and white lace. The bride and bridesmaids all carried white ivory prayer-books, whilst the latter wore beautiful bangles, the gifts of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. B. Nolan, as best man, and Mr. L. Little as groomsman. After the ceremony the bridal party proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, in Wanganui avenue, where the usual toasts were honored, after which Mr. and Mrs. Davis left on a motor trip to the country.

WHY SUFFER FROM SCIATICA?

Yes! Why suffer? Why continue to endure the pain and agony? RHEUMO will cure you—it has cured thousands of sufferers speedily and effectually. Moreover, it is a rational and a scientific remedy. Excess uric acid in the blood is the real cause of your trouble. Until that excess uric acid is removed you will still continue to suffer. RHEUMO acts directly through the blood and neutralises and expels the excess acid from the system. By removing the cause it completes the cure. Read what Mr. Francis McGuire, c/o J. Stewart, Esq, Barrack Hill, Napier, has to say about RHEUMO:

'For two years I have been a martyr to Sciatica. Had a course of Electric Massage, besides going to Te Aroha for the baths. I have now been in Napier seven weeks, taking hot salt water baths, but all in vain. I tried almost every supposed remedy, until a week ago a friend, and one-time sufferer, persuaded me to try RHEUMO. I have taken *only two bottles*, and the result is simply wonderful; can now walk and stoop with ease.'

When practice thus supports theory can you hesitate about RHEUMO? 2/6 and 4/6 bottle.

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

WARDE'S CERTAIN CHILBLAIN CURE relieves the itching of unbroken chilblains in one minute. Your money back if this is not correct. Stocked by all Chemists and Stores, 1/-
H. LOUIS GALLIEN. MANUFACTURING & IMPORTING CHEMIST, DUNEDIN.

Tailor-made Costumes Made to Order

Get your Tailor Costume made to measure. There is more satisfaction in this than in buying one of the ready-made Costumes made in the slop factories of Europe. The Costumes made by JAMES SMITH, LTD., are Genuine Tailor-Made Garments.

Our Tailor, Mr. GRIFFITHS

Personally supervises the Cutting and Fitting of all Costumes, and his work is just as near perfection as it is possible to go. He is artistic and accurate, and every Garment is made to fit the wearer. We have a splendid assortment of Dress Fabrics for selection, and they include fine and rough Serges, Tweeds, and Cloths in the Latest Colorings, including a nice range of Navy Blues.

We guarantee absolute satisfaction

Special Price, 5 Guineas per Costume

This price is Special—that is, it is really lower than we usually charge, and that being so the Costumes must be paid for on or before delivery.

WRITE OR CALL.

JAMES SMITH LIMITED

80 Cuba Street

WELLINGTON

The Music Mistress likes Amber Tips

She knows the value of a steaming cup of delicious Amber Tips Tea at eleven and four o'clock. The strain produced by incessant repetitions of "Czerney's" is dispelled—fresh vitality is imparted, and instruction is more pleasant and thorough.

Amber Tips Tea

Everybody's Favourite

means quite as much to you. Its full flavour and delicate aroma will make irresistible appeal to the most fastidious palate. A blend of the finest teas from Sunny Ceylon, it will not trouble delicate digestions nor will it induce "nerves."

Your grocer sells it—lots of it! Try a pound at 2/- to-day! Other grades at 1/10 and 1/8. 80



If you want Printing

done in the Latest Styles
and at Reasonable Prices,
go to the . . .

N. Z. TABLET CO., LTD.,
OCTAGON - - DUNEDIN.

We do all classes of Printing, and, having a thoroughly up-to-date staff, we can guarantee first-class work. Give us a trial—you will not be disappointed.

**N Z. TABLET CO.
LIMITED.**

OCTAGON - DUNEDIN

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

JAMES SPEIGHT & CO.

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS.

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

Science Siftings

By 'VOLT.'

Old Shoes are Useful.

In France old shoes are bought up in quantities by rag-dealers and sold to factories, where the shoes are taken apart and submitted to long manipulations which turn them into paste. From this paste the material is transformed into an imitation of leather, which is used for the manufacture of wall-papers, trunk-covers, and similar articles.

Imitation Silk.

Silk dresses are now being made from wood. There is the cleverly 'mercerised' cotton, for instance; but machinery and chemicals have gone a step even beyond that in rivalling the art of the silk-spinning worm. The process of making silk yarn from a spruce log is a remarkably speedy one, and the results astonish you when you see the wood thrown carelessly into a great vat to appear a few hours later in shining thread. The wood is first cut into thin sheets, after which it is put into a tank for chemical treatment. It is chewed and mashed by the machinery and 'digested' by the strong chemicals until it closely resembles molasses in color and consistency. The solution is then forced through well-heated tubes, each with an outlet containing just as many perforations as there are to be filaments in the thread. Simultaneously it is sprayed with a chemical which 'fixes' the thread, shrinking and hardening it. But to the wearer of silk, a garment made from wood-pulp looks every bit as good as the product of the silk-worm.

Eye Strain.

One makes a great mistake by saying that the eyes are tired and the retina or seeing portion of the eye is fatigued. This is not the case, for the retina seldom, if ever, gets tired. The fatigue is in the inner and outer muscles attached to the eyeballs and the muscles of accommodation which surround the lens of the eye. When a near object has to be looked at this muscle relaxes and allows the lens to thicken, increasing its retractive power. The inner and outer muscles are used in covering the eye on the object to be looked at, the inner one being especially used when a near object is looked at. It is in the three muscles mentioned that the fatigue is felt, and relief is secured temporarily by closing the eyes or gazing at far distant objects. The usual indication of strain is a redness of the rim of the eyelid, betokening a congested state of the inner surface, accompanied by some pain. Sometimes this weariness indicates the need of glasses rightly adapted to the person, and in other cases the true remedy is to rub the eye and its surroundings as far as may be with the hand wet in cold water.

Life in the Ocean Depths.

Sir John Murray, lecturing at the Royal Institution on 'Life in the Great Oceans,' described the methods adopted to insure that the catches in the trawl were representative of the different depths examined, and showed how marine plants and animals were adapted to their special environment. Referring to the presence of bacteria, he showed that life could not exist in the sea unless the bacteria did their work on the floors of the ocean. In the warmer waters the processes of life were hastened, so that while in the Arctic and Antarctic many individuals were found but few species, in the Tropics many species were found but few individuals. In the Saragossa Sea the fishes showed color adaptation, and it was there that the youngest of the larvæ of the eel were found. A common method of protective coloration was for the backs of fish to be black and the sides silvered, this making them almost invisible at a considerable depth. When the limit of light was reached, at about five hundred metres, the fish were red colored, but as they reached the lower depths the colors became more sombre. There were various modifications in fishes to facilitate floating in

the warmer and less viscous waters, and some fish which had developed air bladders had a tendency to fall upward from the lowest depths.

LUNG DISEASES.

THEIR RAPID AND PERMANENT CURE BY
TUSSICURA (WILD CHERRY BALM),

THE GREAT ONE-NIGHT COUGH CURE.

No classes of disease are more dangerous and fatal to human life than those affecting the respiratory organs. It is frankly admitted by medical men that the majority of consumptives would never have been consumptive at all had the causes leading up to the appearance of the fatal microbe been suitably treated in the first instance, and as only a small percentage of consumption is hereditary, it follows that a large percentage is caused by neglected or wrongly-treated cases of common cold, coughs, bronchitis, and other chest ailments. To entirely avoid or thoroughly cure ailments such as these, and so avoid all risk of consumption and other lung diseases, a safe and reliable medicine is necessary, and such a cure is TUSSICURA, the Great Throat and Lung Cure—a remedy of unique composition, and as different as it is superior to all others, and one that has received the approbation and recommendation of doctors, clergymen, scientists, chemists, and people everywhere.

TUSSICURA is free from all dangerous drugs, and is a sure cure for diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, and LUNGS.

¶ When shopping with our advertisers, say—
'I saw your advertisement in the *Tablet*.'

2½ h.p. Chain Drive, 2 Speed
6 h.p. Chain Drive, 3 Speed

BEST SIDE CAR Machine in N.Z.

Rudge Motors

3½ and 5 h.p.

WINNER of New Zealand CHAMPIONSHIPS and NINE FIRSTS during Season.

The RUDGE is the Strongest and Most Compact Riding Motor on the Road.

RECORDS

The 2½ A.J.S. and RUDGE won the BIGGEST ROAD RACE IN THE WORLD at MAINE ISLAND.

Large Stock of Accessories to suit all Customers.

All Repairs Guaranteed at Lowest Prices : : :

BOUCHER'S

14 LAMBTON QUAY : WELLINGTON

'PHONE 1579.

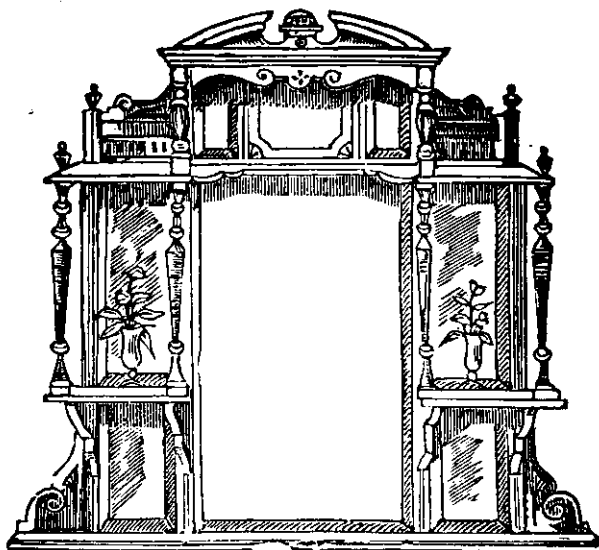
J. C. Oddie & Co.

DISPENSING CHEMISTS : THE PHARMACY, TIMARU.
The oldest Drug Store in the District. Physician's prescriptions receive special attention. Country orders promptly attended to.

**Manufacturers
of
Artistic High
Class Furniture**

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

**Furniture
Floorcoverings
Curtains
Household
Linens.**
Ecclesiastical Furnishing
a Speciality



**Manufacturers
of
Artistic High
Class Furniture**

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

—THE—
SCOLLAR CO.
LIMITED
Wellington



Box 299.

'Phone 657.

NETTLESHIP & SON

ART JEWELLERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Avenue, WANGANUI

Latest Designs in Brooches, Rings, and Pendants.
Old Gold and Silver Re-modelled.

Replating, Gilding, and Engraving Specialists.
Choice Jewellery at Moderate Prices.

We stock a large selection of Fancy Goods suitable for
Xmas Presents.



18ct. Diamond
Half Hoops,
£4 10s. to £40

MAXWELL CARS The Machine for Work and Appearances **£250**

See a Maxwell before placing your Order.
Also Sole Agents for Taranaki for the world-famous DARRACQ. See the 1914 Model before placing your order.

All Classes of Motor Engineering undertaken.

We guarantee all work. Vulcanising a specialty

CRITERIAN MOTOR GARAGE,

'PHONE 139.

W. B. LACEY & CO. LIARDET STREET NEW PLYMOUTH

W. W. BROOKS

Late Manager for, and
Successor to, H. J. Grive.

Watchmaker and Jeweller, Emerson St. NAPIER

Guaranteed Watches from 20/- to £25. Dainty and Useful Jewellery. A Large Stock of Silver and Silver-plated Goods for Presentations and other gifts.

Splendid Assortment of Silver Toilet Ware for "My Lady's Table"—in fact, you would do well to see my Large and Varied Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

IRELAND AT THE 1915 WORLD'S FAIR

In the *Sau Francisco Monitor* a few weeks ago definite announcement was made of the Irish exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be known as 'The Shamrock Isle Concession.' The manager of this unique 'Irish village'—which will be a total departure from all the so-called Irish villages of other world's fairs—is the Californian artist, Michael O'Sullivan. Mr. O'Sullivan recently returned to San Francisco from Ireland; where he toured for a good part of last year gathering material for 'The Shamrock Isle.'

Full of enthusiasm over his project and happy over the great success which he met with during his travels in the Old Country, Mr. O'Sullivan, in an interview with the *Monitor* recently described 'The Shamrock Isle' as it will appear when built and finished in 1915. With a large model complete in the minutest detail, as a guide, the artist took his interviewer on an imaginary tour, so to speak, through the immense Irish concession.

Coming down the main avenue (said he) on the most prominent corner we suddenly face an array of enormous old castles, round towers, and ivy-covered ruins overtopping the surrounding buildings; driving up to the entrance we must pause a few minutes to enjoy a fine facsimile of

St. Lawrence's Gate of Drogheda,

two great round towers connected by a massive arch on which are in letters of gold: 'Céad Mile Fáilte,' while on smaller arches, serving as portals, in gold letters, are the words 'Shamrock Isle.' Two silk flags fly from the towers—one the Stars and Stripes, the other Ireland's green and gold.

Passing through this gateway we face King John's Castle of Limerick, a very striking example of Norman influence in the early struggles of Ireland. Its walls are ten feet thick, as solid as if built for Judgment Day. Nestled to the side of this massive castle is a row of characteristic cottages of varied sizes and colors, each one a picture in itself; looking within we are at once impressed by their prettiness and order, and also by their striking contrast to the hideous libels in the so-called Irish villages of former exhibitions: dainty linen curtains set in the heavy walled windows are drawn aside to display different wares for sale; sides of bacon are hanging from the rafters; the old skillet in the fireplace and the burning turf with its aromatic smoke helps more than anything else to give a real Irish atmosphere. In these cottages, from the stone floor to the attic not a feature is other than pure Celtic.

Stepping out we will see a sturdy Irish boy with his immortalised low-back car of song and story, and his little donkey trotting along while many eyes gaze upon him. And behind him, two rosy-cheeked colleens come riding merrily along in a donkey cart. Crossing the road we are in front of another row of cottages, covered with wall-flowers, marigolds, sweet peas, and many other flowers common in Ireland. Here we surely behold a picture—a half door here and a big knocker there, with charming variety to each little home; one of stone and slate, another of cement and pebbles, the colors of all set in delightful harmony, the thatch being done by expert thatchers brought over especially for this work. At the corner of this row will be a cottage of more than special interest, for this very same

Cottage is the Real Thing,

every precious bit from the stone floor to the jackdaw's nest in the chimney top, every stone and bit of thatch, being shipped directly from a dismantled cottage in Ireland and rebuilt here. The interior fittings are complete in every detail, not an article missing: among them we see the sougan chairs, the settle bed, the old dresser, filled with Belleek china, and countless things for Irish eyes to feast upon.

At the front door a Cork jingle or covered car awaits us for the drive on the incline road. Passing through the ruins of Donegal Castle we are soon before the entrance of Blarney, and find ourselves at an

eminence of nearly 100 feet. Here a splendid panorama is spread before us from one castle to another. Crowds of people are passing in and out. A troupe of Gaelic dancers is surrounded by a throng of people; above them Gaelic games are in progress, while jaunting cars and other picturesque vehicles busily go here and there; music and life and laughter—Irish music and Irish life—is everywhere!

Going through Blarney Castle we pass over Old Weir Bridge. A cascade of real water rushes under it, and in the distance is a pleasing view of Killarney's Lakes. Passing along, and crossing the Lion Bridge of Avoca we see the Wicklow Dargle in the distance. Our destination is the Giants' Causeway.

Another Glorious Scenic Treat.

After a stop of about 15 minutes viewing the wonderful sea effects, the hexagons of stone, bearing the splashing of real watery sprays between these jagged rocks, the realistic murmur of the ocean in the distance, we go out by the main exit below, and come into the midst of a great market place, very similar to that of the city of Cork. Everywhere is noise and bustle; on the different stands girls direct from Ireland with their rosy cheeks and happy faces are ready to supply all-comers with treasures and keepsakes of Irish manufacture.

Across from this another line of lovely cottages draws our attention. A great castle stands back of these. We see a tower over fifty feet high, on which the Irish flag is waving to the breeze. A facade flanked on the north side by this tower catches our eyes, and there a niche contains a nine-foot statue in bronze of the Main of Erin with the Wolf Dog. Under this a large inscription in gold: 'O'Sullivan's Animated Painting of Killarney,' with the four provinces of Ireland represented on each corner, while in the centre is a great shield in green and gold of Erin's harp and shamrock. At the entrance a piece of exquisite Celtic design in braid work trims the doorway.

Here one would expect, judging by the legend over the entrance, to see moving pictures; but instead we find that we are in an art gallery with mammoth living paintings. A frame measuring about 20 feet by 14 feet encasing rich tawny curtains in green plush and gold shamrocks faces us as we enter. As these curtains part we see 'Innisfallen at Moonlight,' a glorious summer night scene;—from behind the distant mountains slowly creeps a full moon, the sky sparkles with stars, the water picks the light from the moon, and as the curtains close we behold a picture of beauty that will live long in one's memory.

'Again the curtains part and reveal 'Ross Castle at Sunset,'—a gorgeously illumined sky, an extreme contrast from the former scene. As the sun descends, the clouds show wonderful transitions in color, while on the castle the afterglow creeps slowly to the top. At the end of the scene, as the curtains move, we are struck by extraordinary effects in the shadows and rippling water.

The scene de luxe is the storm scene in the Gap of Dunloe. A sunny sky quickly changes to cold gray clouds; the wind is heard in the distance; now it is on in fury, with flashes of lightning, and while the scene is very dark and cold, great thunder storms thrill the spectators. A feature of this remarkable picture is the electrical effect of moving sunlight across the Pass, and the falling of real rain as the curtains close.

All of these pictures were painted from nature, and the effects are obtained by many electrical and mechanical devices of Mr. O'Sullivan's own invention.

The sea hath many thousand sands,
And life hath many ills,
While most folks take a heap of things
(Including countless pills).
Be people young, or people old,
Ancient, or immature,
They're bound to know that health is found
In Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

IN COLD WEATHER

no beverage is so acceptable as SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE. In two minutes you can have a delicious warm drink. If you haven't tried it you should do so at once.

My Outfitters!! Watchorns Ltd.

The Square, Palmerston North

Everything for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Thos. GRIGGS & SON, Builders, Funeral Furnishers and Directors

Motor Hearse for Hire. A large variety of Wreaths and Tablets for Ornamental Graves. All kinds of Jobbing Work done on the shortest notice. Mortuary Repository at disposal of clients free of charge.

OFFICE TELEPHONE, 45. PRIVATE TELEPHONE 589.

17 MAIN STREET

PALMERSTON NORTH.

The Guinea Boot that is Making Fame

The Guinea Boot that has all the style, all the beauty, and all the quality of a 25/- boot. It is a boot made for solid comfort and lasting service. Made of beautiful Glace Kid, Derby Fronts, Full Welts, Leather Linings, pointed, medium, and full round toes. Honestly made throughout from finest selected materials. You'll like this boot for style and comfort, and you'll be more than pleased with the service it will give you. **Only 21/-**

The HODGSON BOOT STORE
—THE SQUARE— PALMERSTON NORTH.



WHITE & SONS' WINTER SALE

July 7th to August 1st

The Sale everybody in the New Plymouth District waits for

150 KNITTED COATS, in Girls', Maid's and Ladies' sizes. An immense assortment of all the latest goods in Creams, Browns, Navy, and new bright shades.	71 Very Smart TWEED COATS, no two alike; made in some of the finest Colonial and Imported Blanket Tweeds; fancy and plain designs	SMART TWEED COSTUMES, new patterns and designs— Sale prices 17/6 25/- 30/- each
Ladies' Coats, short and three-quarter length—Usually 10/11 to 42/- Sale price 7/11 to 21/- each	Usual prices 50/- to 84/- Sale prices 21/- to 42/- each	Choice All-Wool NAVY SERGE COSTUMES, stylishly cut— Usual prices 57/6 to 84/- Sale prices 42/- to 57/6 each

WHITE & SONS, Leading Dress Importers, NEW PLYMOUTH

Our thorough cleaning assures a "Home, Sweet Home" : : :

No more musty-smelling dusty-cornered rooms. VACUUM CO'S cleaning actually sweetens the air, and makes brighter, healthier homes.

WE CLEAN EVERYTHING—Windows, Carpets, Mats, Paintwork, Pictures, Floors, Walls, Furniture—everything made bright and spotless in double quick time. Just try our method on one room to start—you'll be pleased. Single carpets collected, cleaned, and returned same day. Write or 'phone to-day.

VACUUM CLEANING CO. 117 Willis Street, Wellington Phones 2969 & 3431

ROME LETTER

Rome, June 27, 1914.

LETTER OF PIUS X. AGAINST NATHAN'S INSULTS.

Back from America has Nathan come only to find himself driven by the Roman vote from the Capitol and thrust into private life. His very first act has been to give a Socialist journal—the filthy lewd journal that caters for back-street tastes—an interview on his reception in the States. Below will be found the burden of his tale, but before referring to it, I give, by request, a translation of the public letter of protest written by the Pope on the occasion of the infamous speech which Nathan, as Mayor of Rome, uttered at the Porta Pia on the 20th of September, 1910.

Letter of Protest from Pius X. to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome.

To Our beloved Son, Peter, Cardinal Respighi.

Lord Cardinal,—A circumstance of exceptional gravity moves us to address you to-day in order to express the profound sorrow of our soul. Two days or so ago a public functionary, not satisfied with recalling solemnly the recurring anniversary of the day on which the sacred rights of Pontifical sovereignty were trampled upon, raised his voice to launch mockery and insults against the teachings of the Catholic faith, against the Vicar of Christ, and against the Church itself. Speaking in the name of this Rome, that ought to be, according to authoritative declarations, the honored and peaceful home of the Sovereign Pontiff, our spiritual jurisdiction has been directly aimed at, and the matter went so far as to hold up to public contempt even the acts of our Apostolic ministry. In addition to this audacious contestation of the mission entrusted by our Lord Jesus Christ to St. Peter and to his successors, ideas and expressions of a blasphemous nature ran through his speech, and he also dared to rise publicly against the divine essence of the Church, against the veracity of her dogmas, and against the authority of her councils. And since to hatred for the Church goes naturally more pronounced hatred for every manifestation of Christian piety, he did not stop even at the wicked and anti-social proposal of offending the religious sentiments of the faithful. By reason of this accumulation of impious affirmations, as gratuitous as they are blasphemous, we cannot but raise our voice in just indignation and protest, and, at the same time recall through you, Lord Cardinal, the attention of our sons in Rome to the continual offences, ever becoming greater, to the Catholic religion, even on the part of the civil authority, in the very See of the Roman Pontiff. This new and extremely painful incident will certainly not escape all the faithful of the Catholic world—for they also are offended,—who will unite with our dear sons in Rome in sending up to the Almighty their fervent prayers that He may rise in defence of His divine Spouse, the Church, which is so unworthily made the object for calumnies always more poisonous and for attacks always more violent from the unpunished pride of her enemies. Let us hope that for the honor of the Eternal City these intolerable attacks may not be renewed. As a pledge of our special benevolence, we impart to you from our heart, Lord Cardinal, the Apostolic Benediction.

From the Vatican, September 22, 1910.

PIUS X., Pope.

NATHAN'S INTERVIEW.

But what has Nathan got to say?

A few days ago some ignorant person, writing from New York to a daily in Rome, inveighs against: 'the immense majority of Irish who are implacable as to the Roman question and against strong German bodies and lesser Latin organisations.' In Nathan's interview

senile fury is shown against 'the Irish Papists.' Regarding the protests made against his coming to America as official representative of Italy to the Panama Exhibition, Nathan smilingly told the reporter on his arrival here on Thursday:

'Things have been enormously exaggerated. It is well the public should know it. We must not confound the American Catholics, who remained quite indifferent to the famous protests, with the Irish Papists who tried to make them. . . . To the Irish Papists—who are rather numerous here and there in the United States—my personality, with my decided anti-clerical precedents, was a pretext, and I would say a happy pretext, for an attempt to recommence the old agitation (for the Pope). But the public, the great American public, pays no attention to it. Indeed, beginning with the authorities, it saw the necessity of assuming a contrary attitude by giving me a welcome so cordial as I should certainly never have received through my own individuality.'

O'CONNELL'S EXAMINATION OF CONSCIENCE.

Whenever an enemy praised O'Connell, the Liberator examined his conscience. Nathan's brazen propensities would fain laud America. Let us hear more: 'The American is a polite and independent people in the best sense of the word, strong and severe. Just fancy if it would allow itself to be led or misled by an imported Papist element which, after all, naturally represents only an incalculable minority. Besides, if it were worth while I could give many proofs that the movement—let us call it so—of protest is a little galvanised. Let one suffice. When public indignation, sincere and felt, is in the air against a man, it happens among other things that letters of protest, anonymous and signed, insulting and polemical, reach him in bundles. Of such I got only three. But I received an enormous quantity of letters and addresses of congratulation and welcome.'

CONGRATULATIONS.

Now this is only half Nathan's bosh. I must reserve the remainder, which is equally interesting, till next week. But to the 'Irish Papists' so hated by the enemies of the Church, their fellow countrymen in Rome take off their hats. You must have done well when this Whitechapel production had to get off so much bile. But he is to return to your midst. *Thiggin tu unois!*

NOTES.

It may interest 'Irish Papists' to know that Gill and Son, the Catholic publishers of Dublin, are about to issue an edition of the new breviary with the 'proper' for each country.

Among those who saw off the Most Rev. Archbishop Harty to Naples on Tuesday were Rev. Joseph Lavesque, Portland, Oregon; Rev. J. J. Troy, Lennox, Des Moines; and Rev. D. Kissane, Iowa. These gentlemen have been received in audience by Pius X.

The Most Rev. John Dowling, O.P., Archbishop of Trinidad, has arrived at Rome, and is the guest at St. Clemente of the Irish Dominicans.

PILES

Can be instantly relieved and quickly cured by the use of BAXTER'S PILE OINTMENT. This excellent remedy has been a boon to hundreds of sufferers all over New Zealand. Sent post free on receipt of 2/6 in stamps, or postal notes, by—

WALTER BAXTER : CHEMIST, TIMARU.

From China comes the news that President Yuan Shi Kai has ordered the decoration of the National Order of the Rice Blossom to be bestowed on Monsignor Giesen, O.F.M., Bishop of Paltus. Monsignor Giesen has charge of the Vicariate of Northern Shantung, the episcopal residence being at Tsinanfou. This city has 500,000 inhabitants, and is called the Lyons of China, as it is the centre of the silk industries.

Langford and Rhind

Address—HERBERT LANGFORD, 19 London St., Richmond (Phone 689).
JOHN RHIND, 196 Montreal St., Sydenham (Phone 1608).

(Late W. & H. LANGFORD), FUNERAL FUNISHERS & EMBALMERS
Phone 689. LONDON STREET.

P.O. Box 523.
TOWN OFFICE—104 Cashel St
Phone 812.

**Knights of the Bath
Every Morning
Use Durward's Towels !**



Ladies of the Bath also are unanimous about the dependability of Towels bought at Durwood's ! Only the World's Best Makers are represented, and so each Towel is warranted to wear until "duster-time" without "fluffing."

Cotton Turkish Towels



8d to 3/6 each ! Either Brown or White. Novelty Towels in checks and stripes, 1/4 to 3/6 each. Bath Towels, cotton or linen, 2/6 to 6/6 each.

We strongly urge you to look through your Linen Press and particularly note your need. Here at this special "towel-time" you are assured of superb selection and irreproachable quality.

**Would it be Convenient
for You to Call To-day ?**



Have you got your copy of *Durwood's Art Catalogue* yet ? We send it post free. What is your address ?

W. F. DURWARD & CO. LIMITED
THE SQUARE PALMERSTON NORTH

Everybody goes to the
Big Store and Nobody
Wonders Why ! ! ! !

GEORGE COURT & SONS LTD.

THE DRAPERY PLACE

Karangahape Road

. . .

AUCKLAND

The Catholic World

CANADA

A BIGOTED OFFICER.

Great annoyance was caused in Montreal, Canada, by the refusal of the Dominion Government to allow the 65th Regiment, the famous Carabineers Mounted Royal, to carry arms while escorting the Host in the Corpus Christi procession. The 65th, which is Catholic to a man, has always officiated at such religious ceremonies, and as Montreal is essentially a Catholic city, no objection has been raised hitherto. Colonel Hughes (Minister of Militia and Defence), who incidentally happens to be an Orangeman, has forbidden the carrying of more than side-arms, as laid down in the Militia Act regulations covering church parades.

ENGLAND

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Missionary Society, held recently, it was reported that fourteen out of the sixteen dioceses had been visited by the motor-chapel attached to the mission, and, with the exception of two cases, in every place visited there were now churches and priests. Father Bernard Vaughan, the Cardinal, Mgr. Benson, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Bishop of Northampton all spoke eulogistically of the work of the society. Interest was added to the proceedings by the presence of three Canadian bishops—the Archbishop of Toronto and the Bishops of Victoria and Antigonish.

IN THE WAKE OF THE MOTOR MISSION.

About three years ago the motor mission visited Wymondham, in Norfolk, to re-establish the True Faith. The opposition then, as now, was very strong. However, a small structure in a garden was secured and made into a mission church, and a priest from St. John's, Norwich, periodically said Mass for a few isolated Catholics. At present Father Delaney, of St. John's, serves the mission, it being still part of the work of the Norwich clergy. He began work in Wymondham just a year ago. When he arrived the actual Catholics were only six in number: now there are thirty-one. At Christmas fourteen were received into the Church, and at Pentecost nine, and there are now several under instruction. On Friday Bishop Keating visited the church and gave the Sacrament of Confirmation to a number of candidates. The Protestant population showed much interest in the coming of the first Catholic Bishop to their town since the Reformation. Bishop Keating, addressing the congregation, said that those in Wymondham who had embraced the Faith were considered strange creatures by those around them. They could, however, console themselves with the fact that the very first Christians, like them, turned their backs on the national religion, and thereby gave up the glory of the Temple of Jerusalem, and all that that implied. Those courageous people had to make tremendous sacrifices and worshipped God how and when they were able. The case of the Wymondham converts was very similar. They had found the pearl of great price, and must make the necessary sacrifices to retain it.

FRANCE

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

The forthcoming Eucharistic Congress at Lourdes (says the *Universe*) bids fair to surpass in point of numbers and magnificence the congresses which have been held in former years. Up to the present some 170 cardinals, archbishops, and bishops have announced their intention of being present, and they are coming from all parts of the world. It would be difficult, in fact almost impossible, to mention a country which will

not be represented at the Congress. For a time it seemed that the exorbitant charges of the hotelkeepers of Lourdes would have kept many people away from the Congress, but ample arrangements have been made for the accommodation of congressists in the neighboring towns of Tarbes and Pau, and hence the hotel 'corner' at Lourdes has been broken up.

GERMANY

THE TWO LARGEST DIOCESES.

Numerically the archdiocese of Cologne, Germany, is the greatest in the Catholic world. It numbers 3,873,751 souls. It has more Catholics than all Ireland with its four archdioceses and 24 dioceses, even adding the archdiocese of Westminster, London, with its 250,000 Catholics. The second largest diocese in the world, numerically, is Breslau, with 3,675,300 Catholics.

ITALY

ITALIAN MINISTER DEFENDS SISTERS.

In a recent session of the Italian Chamber of Deputies a Socialist deputy, Mr. Carot, asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether a consul could use the funds entrusted to him by his government to promote denominational propaganda and what the cabinet member intended to do about a subsidy given to Sisters of the Sacred Heart in Chicago by a royal consul. Minister Borsarelli replied that, in spite of repeated warnings by the government, Italian immigrants kept pouring into Chicago. In consequence, there was much suffering among them. In view of this the Sisters offered to take over, without pay, the work in the institution for homeless Italians and in popular kitchens. This generous offer was gratefully accepted, and the consul paid 1000 dollars towards the support of these undertakings. Borsarelli added that the Sisters in question maintain two hospitals, one in Chicago and another in New York, as also five orphanages. All these institutions, said he, have the warm approval of the authorities. Mr. Carot will probably not ask Borsarelli any more insulting questions.

UNITED STATES

HANDSOME BEQUEST FOR UNIVERSITY.

The late James Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo., left an estate valued at between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 dollars. According to his will, this estate, after a period during which it will be held in trust for the family, will go eventually to found a great hospital and medical school in connection with St. Louis University, St. Louis. This University is a Jesuit institution which has developed from an academy for boys opened in 1818. In 1820 it was constituted a college, and in 1824 the Jesuits, who the year before had established a school for Indians in Florissant, Mo., were persuaded by Bishop Du Bourg to take it over. This was the first important step toward making the institution a permanent one.

GENERAL

JESUIT SOCIETY CELEBRATION.

The Society of Jesus celebrated on August 7 the centenary year of the restoration of the society ordered by Pope Pius VIII. A solemn triduum of thanksgiving in memory of this happy event will be celebrated in all the churches and oratories throughout the world belonging to the Jesuits. The Holy Father has issued a *Motu Proprio* addressed to the Catholic world granting special spiritual privileges to all who during this triduum visit a church or oratory, public or semi-public, of the society.

Tried the rich, FULL DERBY yet? 'Tis the smoke for a man—a strong man with a taste for a refined tobacco. Try it this time—plug or 2 OZ TINS.

Goitre Cured! The woman who thinks the goitrous swelling in her neck too bad ever to be cured will read with relief what a Greymouth resident wrote: 'I believed my Goitre to be too bad to be cured, but after using your treatment it has been reduced 4 in.' Price 10/6 (a month's supply), post free to any address from A. DOIG, CHEMIST, WANGANUI.

Have you tried

Fletcher's Boots?

If Not, Why Not?

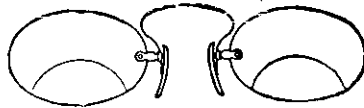
My goods are my best advertisement. Those who have tried them say so; you will say the same when you have tried them.

The best brands of Imported and Colonial Boots and Shoes.

REPAIRS done on the premises

Geo. C. Fletcher

EMERSON ST., NAPIER.



The Eye

Is the most delicate, the most sensitive of our senses, yet the most neglected. Many of the headaches and nervous breakdowns come directly from muscular insufficiencies of the eye.

Properly Fitted Glasses

Relieve these muscular strains and the sooner applied the better. We are on the alert for a defect undiscovered by your former Optician.

We take every precaution

L. AZZOPARDI

Ophthalmic and Manufacturing
Optician
BROWNING ST. - NAPIER

Eggs for Breakfast Cruets for Eggs

Has it ever occurred to you that the breakfast table could receive additional adornment at little outlay?

The simplest way in the world—discard China Egg Cups, and in their place substitute a fine Electro-plated Egg Cruet.

O'CONNOR & TYDEMAN'S EGG CRUETS

are economical, for, although the initial outlay is heavier than for Crockery Egg Cups, a great eventual saving is made as scores of breakages are obviated.

Moreover, there's a lifetime of satisfaction in the possession of one of these beautiful Cruets.

E.P. Cruets with 2 Egg Cups at 20/-

Four Cups at 30/-

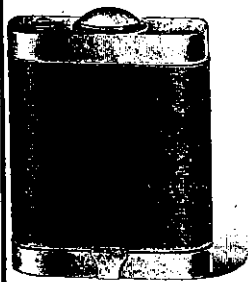
Six Cups at 50/-

See them, anyhow, and you'll agree the quality is fine.

O'Connor & Tydeman

YOUR JEWELLERS

The Square, PALMERSTON NORTH



The "Ever-Ready" Pocket Lamps

P.O. Box 806; Telephone 1018. Telegrams—Cederholm, Wellington.

No. 1258.

Price Complete 4/6

Spare Refills 1/6

Spare Bulbs 1/6

Postage 3d

Size 3 3/4 x 3 3/4 x 1

Cederholm & Son

ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS

6 & 8 Manners Street

WELLINGTON

No. 121

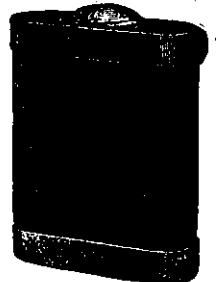
Price Complete 6/6

Spare Refills 2/-

Spare Bulbs 1/6

Postage 3d

Size 3 3/4 x 2 3/4 x 1



JOHN COBBE'S SALE

Ends on Friday, August 14th, 1914

Everything is to go
at
Tremendously Reduced
Prices.

This announcement should be noted by all
Careful Men and Women, who should make a
point of paying a visit to this Great Money-
saving Sale ere it closes.

So Blame Yourself
if you
Pay More Elsewhere

JOHN COBBE

The Mail Order House . FEILDING

C. H. DREW

ENGAGEMENT RINGS & WEDDING PRESENTS

JEWELLER & OPTICIAN

NEW PLYMOUTH.



Domestic

BY MAUREEN.

Lemon Marmalade.

Take six lemons. Cut them in quarters, and slice them very thinly, putting all the pips into a separate basin, and covering them with cold water. To every pound of fruit add three pints of water. Place both fruit and water in a deep pan, and let it stand for 24 hours. To every pound of fruit and liquor allow a pound and a-half of best preserving sugar. Boil the marmalade as in making jam until thick enough, which will be in about an hour. The strained liquor from the pips should be added to the fruit and liquor before boiling.

A Strong Paste.

The following paste is said to possess extraordinary adhesive power, joining leather, pasteboard, paper, etc. By keeping it in closed vessels so that the water cannot evaporate, it may be preserved for years. Soak four parts, by weight, of glue for several hours in fifteen parts of water, and then warm the whole slowly till a perfectly clear solution is formed. This solution is then diluted with 65 parts of boiling water, and the mixture well stirred. In the meantime 30 parts of starch are stirred into 200 parts of cold water, so as to form a thin milky liquid, free from lumps. Into this is poured the solution of glue, stirring continually and then heating. When cold stir in ten drops of carbolic acid.

Chocolate Cake.

Take ½lb of butter, two eggs, ½lb flour, a little milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two teaspoonfuls cocoa, 2oz of chocolate powder, 6oz of granulated white sugar. Method of mixing: Beat the butter to a cream, add the eggs, well whipped first (yolks and whites), then the sugar: sift in the flour very carefully. Mix the quantity (as above) of chocolate powder with

the cocoa dry, then pour boiling water on to the chocolate powder and cocoa separately (in a cup these two must be mixed), being careful to see that the water is quite boiling; then add to the other ingredients, stirring well all the time, then add a pinch of salt, the baking powder last of all. Bake in a fairly hot oven one hour. The cake tin needs a good greasing.

Tapioca Cream Soup.

Soak four ounces of tapioca in two cupfuls of milk for two hours. Put two large sliced onions, two table-spoonfuls of butter, pepper and salt, into a saucepan, and stir in the soaked tapioca and add another cupful of milk, cooking it for half an hour. Pass all through a sieve, add one cupful of cream, re-heat, and add a little grated nutmeg or chopped parsley before serving.

Cornflour Biscuits.

Beat to a cream a quarter of a pound of butter with a quarter of a pound of sugar, beat up two eggs, gradually add them to the butter and sugar, mix well, then add half a teaspoonful of rose extract, pinch of salt, and half a pound of cornflour. Knead a little on a floured board, then roll out, cut into small rounds, lay on a greased baking tin, and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes.

Household Hints.

Paint-marks on glass may be removed by rubbing with a paste of whitening and ammonia, thinned with water to the consistency of cream. Leave the paste on, and when it is dry, wash off with soap and warm water.

To keep patent leather shoes in good condition, rub them with a little olive oil on a piece of wool, then polish with a clean soft rag. This will keep the leather from cracking.

For chronic night cough try taking a teaspoonful of whisky and pure glycerine in equal parts. This can be kept in a bottle by the bed in case of need, and will be found invaluable.

Maureen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY YOUR WINTER UNDERCLOTHING. WE STOCK ALL THE LEADING MAKES, INCLUDING THE FAMOUS . . .

Wolsey and Roslyn COME AND COMPARE OUR PRICES

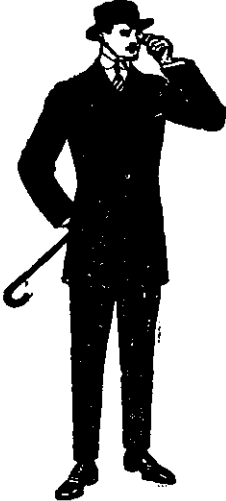
OUR COSTUMES AND COATS ARE REMARKABLE FOR FOUR REASONS—

Quality, Style, Fit, and Low Prices

THE MILLINERY DEFIES COMPARISON. WE HAVE THE VERY FINEST ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES. COME AND LET OUR PRICES CONVINCCE YOU.

HOOD BROS. : Drapers

LAMBTON QUAY : : : : WELLINGTON.
 QUEEN STREET, MASTERTON : : : : AND WAIPAWA.



STYLE PLUS ECONOMY

That puts the Case for our Suits to Measure in a nutshell. What more does any man desire than well-made, correctly-cut clothes at the lowest price that can be expected for honest quality in material and making?

70/- 75/- 77/6

W. T. HOOKHAM
Hookham's Corner, New Plymouth

J. H. WALKER
SHAREBROKER,
LAND, ESTATE, & FINANCIAL
AGENT,
EMPIRE BUILDINGS,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

TRY Telephone 197.
F. MEENAN & Co.
The NORTH DUNEDIN : :
Wine & Spirit Merchants
KING STREET (Opp. Hospital)
FOR YOUR NEXT ORDER
12 BOTTLES ASSORTED.

Short Sight



AS is well known, means difficulty in seeing distant objects distinctly. Close work, such as reading, sewing, etc., is often done with ease, though in these cases the short-sighted get nearer to their work than normal. This defect is particularly liable to develop if neglected. Proper Glasses restore clear, comfortable vision. If troubled in this way consult

A. A. DAVIES
F.S.M.C. (by Exam.) Lond. F.I.C.O., England
Qualified London
Sight-Testing Optician
STAFFORD ST., TIMARU.
Sight-Testing Free

Railway Hotel

THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

Speight's & Wellington beer always on tap. Wines and Spirits of the Choicest Brands always in Stock.

James Dealy, Proprietor

Church Requisites


In Gold, Silver, Silver Gilt, or Electro Plated on White Metal. Stg. Silver Crucifixes with Real Ebony Crosses. Stg. Silver Rosary Beads. Made in our own Factory.

Designs and Estimates submitted. Renovation and Repairs promptly executed.

GEO. T. WHITE

(ESTAB. 35 YEARS.)

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER.
734 COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH.
69 LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.



TOMMY

says VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is "simply ripping" — and his mother says it does him more good and goes farther than any other.

The HOSIERY SHOP

FOR WOMEN WHO APPRECIATE

High-grade Hosiery at Moderate Prices

Fancy Lace and Embroidered Hosiery—Lovely Bridal Hosiery

INSPECTION INVITED

LEES & CHURCH

The Noted Hosiery Shop of the Dominion

128 CUBA STREET

WELLINGTON

On the Land

GENERAL.

The Federal quarantine regulations have been altered, permitting New Zealand wool to enter the Commonwealth, provided each consignment is accompanied by a certificate that the wool is produced in the Dominion.

It is to be urged on the Government that the High Commissioner's weekly reports from London should include references to pork and bacon. The Farmers' Union Conference resolved in this direction last week.

'There is close of 100,000 acres of sand land on this coast which might be reclaimed by afforestation,' observed Mr. E. Campbell at the Farmers' Union Conference last week, when supporting a Marlborough proposal that the Government should supply nursery stock for tree-planting on waste lands at cost price for orders of not less than 500 trees. The proposal was agreed to.

A well-known Taieri farmer, when spoken to with regard to the supply of feed for stock, stated that so far as the Taieri and Middlemarch districts are concerned feed has become very scarce. Many farmers are selling off their stock in an unfinished state, and in consequence prices are being kept at a low figure. Without doubt, the farmer said, those who were able to hold their stock for another six weeks or two months would obtain a very much better price for it.

Denmark has been termed the paradise of the small proprietor. Nearly two-thirds of her population make a living and a good living from the land, one-half of the agriculturists being their own masters. The secret of success has lain in technical education and co-operation. Every farmer, big or little, belongs to one of the great co-operative associations, which guide him in the care of land and cattle, and dispose of his produce to the best advantage without the needless waste of competition. The result of the system has been to make Denmark one of the richest countries in Europe, in proportion to her size.

Burnside, Wednesday, August 12.—Fat Cattle.—214 head penned. The bulk of the yarding was made up of cattle of good quality, a fairly large proportion of which were bullocks. The yarding proved more than what the trade required, consequently prices opened 15s per head below last week's rates, which were maintained throughout the sale. Quotations: Best bullocks £12 15s to £14; extra, to £17 2s 6d; good, £11 10s to £12 10s; light, £8 15s to £10 5s; best cows and heifers, £7 15s to £8 15s; extra, to £10 17s 6d; good, £7 5s to £8; light, £5 10s to £6 10s. Fat Lambs.—A small yarding of 674 penned. The quality was very poor. The demand for prime lambs was good, but low quality lambs suffered a decline of 1s per head. Fat Sheep.—3203 penned, which contained a quantity of excellent quality sheep. The sale throughout lacked animation, and had it not been for the fact that freezing buyers were operating there would have been a severe drop in prices. Heavy-weight sheep sold at 2s 6d to 3s below last week's rates, and medium quality at 1s to 1s 6d per head lower. This drop is in sympathy with the fall in the prices of skins, and is represented accordingly. Quotations: Best wethers, 23s 6d to 25s; extra, to 28s; good do, 21s to 22s; medium, 19s to 20s; light, 17s to 18s; best ewes, 21s to 23s; extra, to 25s 9d; good, 17s to 19s; light, 14s to 15s. Pigs.—Thirty-seven fats and 81 stores penned. Fat pigs sold at late rates, but the demand for stores was not quite so good, and prices were slightly easier.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Over-feeding is a great mistake, for not only do fat hens lay fewer eggs than those in lean, hard condition, but a large proportion is infertile.

Chickens should be well attended to. Groats, hempseed, and other nutritious food should be given for a change, but poultry-keepers should beware of too much variation, as this often produces bad results. Make it a rule to continue any diet upon which the young stock seem to be doing well.

FARM SEPARATORS.

A number of good reasons exist why a farmer should own and operate a cream separator. While addressing a meeting of Illinois dairymen C. E. Leo, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin enumerated the following:

There is little or no loss of skim milk which, of course, has a high feeding value.

There is less danger of introducing such contagious diseases as tuberculosis into the herd if the milk is skimmed at home and only the milk produced upon the farm is fed.

Time is saved by not hauling whole milk to the factory.

Less products have to be cared for upon the farm. There is a wider market for cream than for milk.

TO INCREASE SUPPLY OF MILK.

Removing the horns of cows lessens the danger of injury and increases the production of milk. In an experiment with ten cows at the Kansas Agricultural College it was found that for the first five days after dehorning the cows lost an average of one-half pound of milk a day. At the end of the fifth day they began to return to their normal flow, and in a few days eight of them were giving a substantial increase. The greatest gain was with the cows that had been hooked and driven away from their feed previous to the dehorning. The two that did not increase in production were the 'boss' cows of the herd.

A GOOD LIME WASH.

Take one bushel of quicklime, and slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain this through a fine sieve or very fine bagging, and add to it two pecks of salt dissolved in hot water, 6lb of fine whiting or powdered chalk, and 2lb of good glue, dissolved in boiling water. Then add 10 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand for a few days, covered from dust. It should be put on hot. About a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard of outside woodwork. It is much cheaper than ordinary paint, and answers as well for dressed timber, brick or stone, and is better than paint for undressed timber, like slabs and split posts and rails. An ordinary whitewash brush serves for applying it to rough work, but for neat work a paint brush may be used. This wash does not rub off like the common whitewash, and it retains its brilliancy. For the dairy buildings the white is suitable, but for walls of the house or other parts where a glaring white is not desirable, coloring may be added.

BAXTER'S LUNG PRESERVER

is a cough mixture prepared from the most soothing, healing, and strengthening medicines known.

Against it a cough or cold has no chance. It goes straight to the seat of the trouble and fights the cold out of the system.

Sold everywhere—in large and small bottles.

Large size, 1/10.

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

Dr. J. J. GRESHAM

PAINLESS DENTISTRY

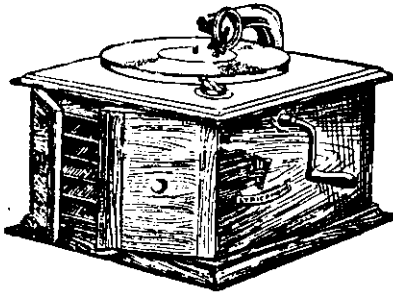
:::

68 MAIN STREET, GORE

: N.Z. TABLET :
Present this Coupon and get
5 per cent. discount :

THE NEW LYRICPHONE !Hornless and
With Horns.

British-Made
Cabinets . . .
Continental
Silent Motors
Long-Wind
Gear . . .
Pure Tone
Reproductions.



Send for Beautiful
Illustrated Catalogue
FREE.

SPLENDID VALUE !

PRICES :

OAK, with Horn,
£3 10/-, £5 5/-, &
£6 10/-.

Magnificent Table
Cabinets, Horn-
less, and of im-
proved construc-
tion, Oak, £11
Mahogany, £9,
£13. and £20.

CHAS. BEGG & Co. Ltd. . : . DUNEDIN

HEADQUARTERS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Headstones and Monuments

Just is now an exceptionally good time
to select a nice artistic design . . .

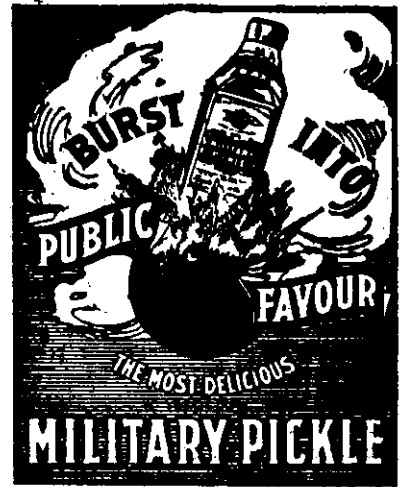
Our shipments of Monuments usually arrive at intervals, but, owing to several having arrived simultaneously, clients have now an opportunity quite above the ordinary of securing Headstones and Monuments in the newest, most beautiful, and artistic designs.

If you want a Headstone or a Monument, choose now from our fine lot. Our yards are full of designs that delight the eye and appeal to one's sense of the beautiful. Marble or granite, plain or elaborate, large or small—you'll find a really splendid variety at our yards.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. CALL IF POSSIBLE.

FRAPWELL & HOLGATE, Monumental Sculptors
South Princes Street - - - - - **DUNEDIN**

ALSO ANDERSON'S BAY AND LAWRENCE.



Buy a Bottle to-day

"BROMIL"

A certain remedy for Baldness,
Premature Greyness, Falling Hair,
Lack of Lustre, Dandruff, etc.

RESTORES

The Original Vigor and Elasticity
to the

HAIR

making it Beautiful, Lustrous, and
Abundant.

2/6 Bottle—Post Free—Bottle 2/6
From the . . .

RED CROSS PHARMACY,
DANNEVIRKE.

QUALITY is the point
which is necessary
in an enjoyable
Cigarette.



That's why
"EMBASSY"
VIRGINIA No. 77
has been justly
described as
**THE CIGARETTE
DE LUXE.**

Burlington Cafe

Corner LAMBTON QUAY and
WILLIS STREET,
WELLINGTON.

Highest Class Pastry and
Confectionery.

SAVE MONEY !

By Buying your Meat for cash
from . . .

HENDERSON

Who stocks the Choicest Meat in
Dunedin.

DOES IT

occur to you to test my statement ?
You'll be pleased. What I have
done for hundreds of satisfied cus-
tomers, I will do

FOR YOU

Your order solicited.

J. HENDERSON
FAMILY BUTCHER

51 ARTHUR ST. DUNEDIN.

The Family Circle

ALL THE WAY.

When you come to a wearysome bit of the road,
Where the stones are thick and the path is steep,
And the back is bowed with the heft of the load,
The narrowing way is hard to keep,
Don't stop just then for a wasteful sigh,
But challenge the worst with steadfast cheer;
If nowhere else, there is help on high—
God's angels will hasten, your pioneer.

When you reach a lonesome bit of the road,
Curtailed about with mist and murk,
And you hear faint sounds from the dread above,
Where shivering, grim hobgoblins lurk,
Just laugh to scorn their doleful cries—
This place is the place to whistle and sing;
Brush the fog from your tearless eyes
And close to the faith of your fathers cling.

When you stand at a sorrowful bit of the road,
And a hand you love has loosed its clasp,
When streams are dry that in sweetness flowed,
And flowers drop from your listless grasp:
E'en now take heart, for further on
There are hope and joy and the dawn of the day,
You shall find again what you thought was gone;
'Tis the merry heart goes all the way.

BENEVOLENCE REWARDED.

A benevolent elderly gentleman, sitting placidly in a London tramcar, was induced to enter into conversation by two notorious sharpers. After a good deal of talk and some plausible lies they succeeded in persuading the kind-hearted stranger to buy a draft for 255 dollars, for which he gave them three 100-dollar notes and received from them 45 dollars in cash. Some minutes later the pair took their departure.

On the first opportunity the conductor of the tram, who had noticed the transaction, whispered sympathetically to the old gentleman that he was afraid the draft was a fraud.

'Well, well,' said the innocent old fellow, beaming blandly through his spectacles, 'it can't be helped. But if that draft is a bigger fraud than my three notes, then I'm not forty-five dollars ahead—which I rather fancy I am!'

HAD DONE ENOUGH.

The only people who are positive they are fitted to bring up children in the way they should go are very old gentlemen and maiden ladies.

An amusing little scene, in which the 'helpful old gentleman' figured, occurred the other day at a railway station. Quite a family party were assembled, of the class that believe in making the most of a free country, to await the arrival of an expected guest. Children were there galore, playing round the old gentlemen's legs, falling periodically over his bag, squealing wildly as they ran into passengers, and retreating in heaps as a porter approached.

The 'helpful old gentleman' stood it as long as he could conscientiously—then, looking over his spectacles, said severely—

'Stop that noise, you children!'

'Well, I like that,' answered one of the mothers in a loud, angry tone.

But if she did the old gentleman didn't, and faced the woman as he continued—

'Now, look here, madam; I've brought up three families of children, and not a single child was ever allowed to annoy my neighbors.'

'Well,' replied the irate lady, 'if you've brought up three families you've certainly done your duty, and I'll thank you to allow me to bring up mine.'

THE REASON WHY.

A Birmingham man, arm in arm with an old friend, revisiting his native place, after an absence of many years, was discussing old times, when the returned one began a series of questions as to the friends of other days.

'Tell me,' said he, 'about your aunt, old Mrs. Blank. She must be rather feeble now.'

'We buried her last year,' said the other.

'Buried her? Dear me! Is the old lady dead?'

'Yes; that's why we buried her,' was the response.

THOUGHT OF MOTHER.

A boy, who afterward became Governor of the State of Massachusetts, once came near being drowned. The boat in which he was sailing was capsized, and he had to swim more than a mile; but he finally reached shore in safety; and when he reached home and told his mother what a long distance he had to swim, she asked him how he managed to hold out so long. 'I thought of you, mother,' replied the boy, 'and kept on swimming.' The thought of mother helped him in the moment of his greatest need, and thus saved his life, not only to himself and to his mother, but also to the State and the nation.

The thought of mother has saved many boys and girls, men and women, from sinking. Indeed, it has done more than that. The thought of mother has not only saved men from death, but it has inspired them to the most noble and heroic achievements. The thought of mother's love, mother's life, mother's toils, mother's sacrifice, mother's sleepless nights for our comfort and safety; thoughts of these things have helped many souls over the rough and dangerous places in life, and finally into the Heavenly Father's house.

GETTING AT IT.

It is a good thing to remember the right word at the right time, but it is not everyone who does it by such a curious succession of ideas as the man who dashed into a chemist's shop the other day, and accosted the assistant with—

'Here, I say, I want some medicine, and I want it quick, too! But for the life of me I can't tell what the name is!'

'Well, how on earth do you expect to get it, then?' demanded the disgusted youth. 'I can't help you!'

'Yes, you can,' said the would-be customer, promptly. 'What's the name of that famous Arctic explorer?'

'Do you mean Nansen?'

'That's it! That's it! And what's the name of the other fellow that tried to reach the Pole some years before, you know? Celebrated character, you know!'

'Well, there was Ross, Kane, Franklin, Nares, Parry—'

'Good! I've got it! I've got it!' shouted the customer. 'That's what I want! Gimme six-penn'orth of paregoric!'

EVERY LITTLE HELPS.

There was once a farmer who had a large field of corn; he ploughed and planted the corn and harrowed it and weeded it with great care, and on this field he depended for the support of his family. But after he had worked so hard he saw the corn begin to droop and wither for want of rain; he thought he would lose his crop. He felt very sad, and went every day to look at his crop and see if there was any sign of rain.

One day as he stood looking at the sky—and almost in despair—two little rain-drops up in the clouds, over his head, saw him, and one said to the other: 'Look at the poor farmer! I feel very sorry for him; he has taken such pains with his field of corn, and now

it is all drying up for want of rain; I wish I could do something to relieve him.'

'Yes,' said the other, 'but you are only a little rain-drop; what can you do? You can't even wet one hillock.'

'Well,' said the first, 'to be sure I can't do much, but I can cheer the farmer a little, at any rate, and I am resolved to do my best. I'll try. I'll go to the field to show my good will, if I can do no more; so here I go.' And down went the rain-drop and came pat on the farmer's nose and fell on a stock of corn.

'Dear me!' said the farmer, putting his fingers to his nose, 'what's that? A rain-drop! Where did it come from? I believe we shall have a shower.'

The first rain-drop had no sooner started for the field than the second said: 'Well, if you go, I believe I will go too,' so down went the second rain-drop on another stock.

A great many other rain-drops having come together to hear what their companions were talking about, one of them said: 'If you're going on such a good errand, I'll go too,' and down he went. 'And I,' said another; 'and I,' and I, 'and I,' and so on till the whole shower of them came, and the corn was all watered and it grew and ripened, all because the first little rain-drop determined to do what it could.

Never be discouraged, dear children, because you can't do much. Do what you can. Angels can do no more.

EXTINGUISHED.

At a certain Midland station the other day an impressive-looking old gentleman, followed by a young lady, entered a third-class compartment.

As the train was moving out of the station a small boy, with an impudent, aggressive air, jumped into the compartment and planted himself between the old gentleman and his companion.

With a condescending nod to the young lady, the newcomer produced a pouch and proceeded to roll a cigarette with easy assurance. The portly gentleman interfered.

'My boy,' he began, 'this is not a smoking-compartment.'

'Indeed!' ejaculated the youth.

Having found a vesta in his ticket-pocket he lighted up.

'My dear sir,' he remarked, blowing a couple of whiffs of smoke in the old gentleman's face, to that worthy's utter discomfiture, 'I certainly see no notice in this particular compartment giving permission to smoke. However, it is equally certain that there is no notice forbidding the same. This company, I am happy to say, is thoroughly up to date, and the old and obnoxious rules tending to interfere with the liberty of the subject are now obsolete.'

The old gentleman gasped, and the eloquent youngster shot an impudent glance at the lady. If he expected encouragement from that quarter he was disappointed.

'As you say,' she remarked sweetly, 'a good many of the rules and regulations appear to be obsolete—the one referring to puppies and the guard's van, for instance.'

The old gentleman beamed on his fair ally as orator and cigarette were alike extinguished.

AN INQUISITIVE CHILD.

The train was crowded. In one compartment a dignified middle-aged gentleman was trying to read. Among the passengers was a lady with a very sprightly little girl who had blue eyes, hair of glistening gold, and an inquisitorial tongue. She asked the dignified gentleman innumerable questions and played with his watch chain.

The mother fairly beamed upon him. He was becoming nervous, and turning to the lady, said:

'Madam, what do you call this sweet child?'

The mother smiled, and replied: 'Ethel.'

'Please call her, then.'

FAMILY FUN

TRICKS, ILLUSIONS, AND INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

(Special to the N.Z. TABLET by MAHATMA.)

A Good Card Trick.—Ask someone to think of a card and to remember its position (not to exceed, say twenty) from the bottom of the pack. This done, announce that you already know the card, and to prove this you undertake to place it at any desired number in the pack, *provided such number is greater than the number at which it now stands.* You may leave the room while the arrangement is made. We will suppose the card stands fourteen from the bottom of the pack, that it is the ten of diamonds, and that the number at which it is to appear is twenty-six. Take the pack and say: 'It is not even necessary for me to see the cards'—an excuse for holding them under the table. Count off twenty-six from the bottom and place them on the top of the pack, next hand the pack to the person with instructions to count off cards from the top, *commencing at the number at which his card originally stood.* Thus having selected the fourteenth card, he will commence counting fourteen, fifteen, etc., and the twenty-sixth card will be the ten of diamonds.

A Variation of the Above Trick.—Repeating the trick, say, 'I will choose a number myself this time—your card shall appear at 47.' It will now only be necessary to pass the difference between 47 and 52 (five cards) from the top to the bottom of the pack, shortening the operation, and the chosen card will be the 47th. You mention the high number for the reason that it is easy to see at a glance the difference between such number and the total 52 cards and to pass such number (five) to the bottom.

A Marble Vanishes from a Handkerchief.—Procure a small rubber band and place it over the tips of the thumb and first finger. Taking a handkerchief you throw it over this hand and place a marble in its centre. By pressing the rubber band over that part of cambric which holds the marble this latter is hidden in a kind of bag. The handkerchief may now be shaken out and to all appearances the marble has vanished. The handkerchief may now be drawn through the closed left fist apparently to show that it has absolutely gone, but in reality to again obtain possession of the marble so that the cambric may be examined. The hand containing the marble may be plunged into the trousers pocket and the marble produced.

A Spiritualist's Trick.—This trick may only be done with one person at a time for a reason which will be presently apparent. Ask your 'victim' to sit in a chair facing you. Close both your hands tightly excepting for the first finger in each hand which you extend to their full length. Now point these fingers at the sitter's eyes. Inform him that when your fingers are within an inch of his face he is to close his eyes very tightly. When his eyes are sealed you place the first finger of your right hand on his left eyebrow and the first finger of your left hand on his right eyebrow. This is repeated once or twice, but finally you direct your hands towards his eyes and just as he closes the latter you spread out the *second* finger as well as the first finger of the right hand and place the first finger on his right eyelid and the second finger on his left eyelid. Your victim of course still thinks that a finger of each hand holds his eyelids down. Now the 'spirit manifestations' take place. With the disengaged hand you may tap him on the back, pull his hair, and in other ways manifest to him your spiritualistic powers. Now you again close the left hand except for the first finger and close also the second finger of the right hand. When he opens his eyes he will find your hands in the same position as they were before he closed them.

To persons wanting goods delivered, parcels forwarded, or furniture moved, we cordially recommend the **NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS CO., LTD.** They are very reliable and prompt, and may be depended on to give you satisfaction. Offices in all principal towns.

J. & R. HEWITT

Violins, 'Awarded Gold and Silver Medals N.Z. International Exhibition. 1908-07.

VIOLIN MAKERS & REPAIRERS, 47 ELLIOTT STREET, AUCKLAND, have in stock Violins, Violas, and Violoncellos. Violins from £1 up. Repairs to all kinds of Stringed Instruments. Specialists in Violin