

MISSING PAGE

MISSING PAGE

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- June 4, Sunday.—Within the Octave of the Ascension.
 „ 5, Monday.—St. Boniface, Bishop and Martyr.
 „ 6, Tuesday.—St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 7, Wednesday.—Of the Octave.
 „ 8, Thursday.—Octave of the Ascension.
 „ 9, Friday.—Of the Feria.
 „ 10, Saturday.—Vigil of Pentecost. Fast Day.
 No Abstinence.

Sunday Within the Octave of the Ascension.

‘God is high, but if thou art lifted up He fleeth from thee, whereas if thou humblest thyself, He cometh down to thee. Wherefore “The Lord is high, yet hath He respect unto the lowly; but the proud He knoweth from afar.” To the lowly He hath respect that He may raise them up; the proud He knoweth from afar, that He may humble them.’ (St. Augustine.)

St. Boniface, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Boniface was a native of Devon, in England. Shortly after his ordination to the priesthood he was commissioned by Pope Gregory II. to preach the Gospel to the pagan inhabitants of Germany. He labored with such success that in a short time many episcopal sees were erected in that country, Boniface himself being appointed Archbishop of Mayence. He suffered martyrdom at the hands of the infidels in 755.

Vigil of the Feast of Pentecost.

After the Ascension of our Lord, the Apostles remained in Jerusalem, preparing themselves by prayer and recollection for the coming of the Holy Ghost. By commemorating this fact, the Church invites us to dispose ourselves for the worthy celebration of the great feast of Pentecost.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

MOTHER OF PERPETUAL HELP.

Mother of Help Perpetual,
 Behold me at thy feet;
 To thee I come when aid I seek;
 For pity I entreat.
 I hear thee called the sinners' hope;
 Be thou all this to me.
 Reach forth thy hand, and give me help,
 For I have need of thee!

Too often in the past I fell
 Because, though poor and weak,
 Thy strength, which thou dost always give,
 I did not ask, or seek.
 O Mary, in temptation's hour,
 My pray'r thou'lt not refuse.
 Grant thy assistance, so that I
 My God may never lose!

—Amadeus, O.S.F.

Remember you are immortal: realise your own immortality. Remember it all day long, in all places. Live as men whose every act is ineffaceably recorded, whose every change may be recorded for ever.—Cardinal Manning.

There is no greatness in despising little things. On the contrary, it is the narrowness of your view which makes you see that as small which has such great results. The more distasteful you find this heed of little things, the more should you guard against any carelessness. ‘Whoso despiseth little things shall fall by little and little.’ (Ecclus., xix., 1.) Be your own judge. Would you be satisfied with that friend who, owing all to you, and ready to serve you in great matters, still refused to comply with your wishes in the little occurrences of daily life?—Fenelon.

The Storyteller

BESSIE'S AUNT

‘Come, dear child, and without delay; if possible on the steamer which sails on the 29th. I have friends sailing on that date and they will take good care of you. I have written asking them to take you under their protection, and I am sending you a cheque sufficient I think to cover your expenses until you reach me.’

Bessie just hugged the letter, and read it again and again, it meant so much to her; it meant that the dream of her life was about to be realised, that a way was actually opened for her to go to Europe!

The letter was from her Aunt Susan, who lived in Venice, and she had only just received it. It ran as follows: ‘I am wretchedly lonely, and shall be eternally grateful if you come. You will disembark at Genoa, and then come right on to me at Venice, stopping over at Milan to take a peep at its splendid cathedral if you feel so disposed. The room I have prepared for you looks out on the Grand Canal, and commands a view truly ideal and Venetian.’

Bessie read over this part in a sort of ecstasy, and it seemed long to wait until papa came in, to get his consent, and write her delighted acceptance. She was an artist, and had longed to see Italy, the dream-land. Up to the present it had been quite out of the question, for her father was a literary genius, but not a money-making one, and Bessie was the oldest of seven motherless children. Aunt Susan was the widow of his brother, Philip Langhorne, a man who had amassed an enormous fortune; everything he touched seemed to turn to gold. A few years before, he had died quite suddenly, leaving his entire fortune to his wife, the writer of the above letter.

They had no children, but since her husband's death Mrs. Langhorne had adopted conditionally a niece of her own. This latter had offended her deeply by marrying without her consent a young Italian officer who had nothing to recommend him but his good looks.

Bessie easily obtained her father's consent, and within a week of receiving the invitation her letter of acceptance was duly despatched, and she was booked to sail.

What a busy week it was—so many visits to receive, so many calls to make, and so many long talks with her darling chum Lottie Hollis. Lottie's brother, too, had to come back and forth a great many times with messages from his sister. Bessie had known Harry since they were children, they had always been very good friends, he was now just twenty-one and Bessie eighteen. Those last few days he had acted so oddly, that she didn't know what to make of it; he was so constrained and unlike himself: she did not guess that he had something to say, and lacked the courage to say it.

Bessie had a grand send-off: she herself looked sweet as usual, her travelling costume was most becoming—Mrs. Langhorne had expressly stipulated for this when writing, and added a P.S., saying: ‘don't come to me looking like a poke.’

Bessie couldn't if she tried: her lovely laughing eyes, saucy little nose, and perfect mouth did not need the stylish monster hat so jauntily poised on her golden hair, to make her look ravishing.

Saying ‘good-bye’ was hard on Harry, very hard, and when the great ship moved out and he waved his hat adieu to his vanishing love, despair was in his face. Had he been able meanwhile to get a peep at Bessie's face, he would have been comforted at sight of the tears which were there.

‘Poor Harry,’ she thought, ‘he did seem to feel actually bad, and I never even dreamed of such a thing as his caring for me, but I see he really does.’ She never dreamed either how much she cared for him, but the fact was she really did.

Belfast Manures

Annually Increasing Sales their Best Recommendation of Efficiency

Farmers in ever-increasing numbers are fertilising their soil with Belfast Manures. Old patrons continue using Belfast Manures; new ones try them, find them good, and become regular users also.

This increasing preference for Belfast Manures indicates better than anything else their great efficiency. Farmers keep on ordering Belfast Manures because they find them the most productive and the most economical.

—THIS SEASON'S PRICES—
(RAILAGE PAID TO STATIONS)

	Root.	Grain.
North of Balclutha	£6 7 6	£6 10 0
North of Waipahi	6 10 0	6 12 6
South of Waipahi	6 12 6	6 15 0
Beyond Middlemarch	6 10 0	6 12 6
Frankton Wharf (via Kingston)	7 0 0	7 5 0

These quotations are for orders of 30cwt. and over. When the quantity exceeds 5 tons, 2/6 per ton allowed. ————— Sacks not returnable.

DONALD REID & CO. LTD.

Otago Corn and Wool Exchange

DUNEDIN

Sinclair's Pharmacy

QUALITY

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

Cheap as any. Cheaper than any
114 PALMERSTON STREET
(Opp State School)
WESTPORT

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 and 4/6 per Set.

ALEX. SLIGQ

60 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN.

AND AT

CARGILL'S CORNER, STH. DUNEDIN.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

COBB & CO'S TELEGRAPH LINE OF COACHES

LEAVE Bealey Flat on arrival of West Coast Express, which leaves Christchurch at 8.30 a.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Carrying passengers and their luggage only for Hokitika, Westport, Reefton, and Greymouth, arriving Greymouth 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

"Gerstena" Food Talks, No. 1

The longer
you boil porridge
the more of its
goodness you lose

Ordinary oatmeal and most prepared oatmeals require from 10 to 20 minutes' boiling. The result of this is that with the steam is carried away a great deal of their nutriment. This means a three-fold waste—a waste of time, of trouble, and of food.

Gerstena

PORRIDGE MEAL

-cooked in 2 minutes

Yes, it only requires two minutes' boiling, and it is perfectly cooked. You can't cook it any more, no matter how long you boil it.

The reason for this is that "Gerstena" is itself a concentrated Porridge Meal—its food content does not have to be concentrated by long boiling, as with ordinary oatmeals. This, too, is why one bag of "Gerstena" goes as far as two bags of other meals; you only need to use half the quantity.

Your Grocer Sells "Gerstena"



"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 & MURPHY STREETS,
WELLINGTON.

MILBURN
PORTLAND CEMENT
makes the best CONCRETE

LOCAL MANUFACTURE
QUALITY GUARANTEED

CONTRACTORS TO—N.Z. Railways,
Public Works Department,
Dunedin Drainage Board,
Harbor Board, Etc.

Makers:

THE MILBURN LIME & CEMENT
Co., LIMITED DUNEDIN

It was strange how many things kept coming into her mind now: only about a month before she had had a long talk with Harry, in which he had said: 'Bessie, when I marry, you know, I shall have to begin life in a very small way, a four-roomed flat very likely.'

'Oh, Harry, do you think that hard,' she had replied, 'what could be more ideal than Jenny Scott's flat? I shall never forget the fun we had unpacking her wedding presents, with Tom helping. We had to put most of them back in the boxes again; there wasn't a place to set them out. Jenny didn't care, and said it was well to have something laid away for one's old age; she was so happy, that tiny home seemed to me perfection, "Love in a cottage" was nothing to it.'

'Did you really think that, Bessie?' said Harry.

'Yes, I quite agreed with Tom when he told me their happiness seemed too much; not like real life, adding in his funny way: "and that is why we put up in a doll's house, you know."'

What hope Bessie's words had given Harry! and yet at the time she had uttered them so unthinkingly—she had known him so long it seemed quite natural that he should speak to her of his future hopes and prospects; that she was the principal figure in them had not dawned upon her until now. And yet as she looked back it had indeed been all but a proposal—and then those red red roses he had brought to the steamer for her—and the delightful anticipation of her European trip paled a little as she realised that she was sailing away from love and happiness—leaving them behind her.

'How pensive we are,' said Baron von Steinbelt to our little heroine, who, rolled up in rugs, was reclining in her steamer-chair, placed in the best position on deck. This was owing to the Baron's foresight; she had been introduced to him by her aunt's friends the first day out, and he had made her his special care ever since. As for them poor dames, they had simply disappeared; victims both of sea-sickness in its direst form—they had deck cabins, and they stayed in them.

'How pensive we are! I wonder now what you are thinking about; your triumphs in Newport last summer, doubtless?'

'In Newport, Baron? I never go to Newport!'

'Never go to Newport!' exclaimed the Baron with unfeigned surprise, 'I thought everybody went to Newport.'

'Oh, well, I suppose they do,' answered Bessie, 'that is, everybody who is anybody; or, in other words, everybody who is a millionaire. But everybody is not a millionaire!'

'On, how nice,' said the Baron. 'I hate millionaires, and millionairesses still more. You are an American who is not a millionaire, and I am a nobleman who is not for sale. Each an exception to a rule. Think how dreadful it is to have a wife who bought you! Now, I have a young friend, a handsome fellow, too, who leads a most hen-pecked life, and when I asked him why he submits, he replied: "Oh, you know I can't say anything; she bought me—and at a pretty good price, too. She is not altogether wrong in thinking I belong to her." Now, when I have a wife I intend that she shall belong to me, and if any buying is to be done I am the one to do it, and I can afford it!'

'What a pity I am not for sale,' said Bessie, laughing heartily, 'but I am afraid that I should come awfully high!'

'Oh, as to that,' said the Baron, assuming a more serious tone, 'I can go pretty high.'

'Now I begin to understand,' said Bessie, 'what I have so often been told, that you Europeans believe that we Americans are all either possessed of millions, or occupied in the pursuit of them. I tell you you do not know the best side of us; you who only go to Newport. If you come to New York again I will give you a peep into its real life, and invite you to call on me when I am married and settled in a Lilliputian flat.'

'Oh, Mademoiselle quel horreur!' exclaimed the Baron, bursting into French. 'You wouldn't do that.'

'Mais pourquoi pas?' said Bessie, equal to the occasion.

'Because Mademoiselle would grace a higher position.'

'Ah, I can see, Baron, the millionaires are your ideals after all.'

'Pas du tout, Mademoiselle; you do not understand; it is not their position to which I object, it is themselves, who so rarely grace it.'

'Now I understand,' said she laughingly, 'but, dear me, we are nearing the Azores, where our steamer is to touch, and I have to get all my picture-cards ready for the mail.' Thus abruptly their conversation ended, one of many daily renewed.

Four days later Bessie was again occupied with her correspondence, this time to be mailed from Gibraltar, which they were rapidly approaching.

'Dearest Lottie,' she writes, 'how I wish you were with me, seeing and enjoying all that I am seeing and enjoying. To-day, only think of it, our eyes are feasting on two continents. Early this morning "darkest Africa" came into sight. As I peeped out of my state-room window just at dawn there it was; but looking like a land of light, illumined as it was with the first golden rays of the rising sun. As soon as I had accomplished the task of dressing, always so difficult on a steamer, I rushed out on deck and there to the left lay the white coast of Portugal—my first glimpse of Europe—and to think that I had seen Africa first! Soon loomed into view the great rock of Gibraltar, which warns me that this letter is doomed to an abrupt conclusion, for there it must be despatched. But I shall have to hold the ship if necessary until I tell you about the funny old German Baron we have on board; he is most devoted to me, and makes an excellent cavalier servante. Don't think, however, that I have lost my heart to him, for he is awfully old—forty at least! He is very gallant and intensely amusing. I have given him some lights on American life in general, and he says that he has a better opinion of the country and its natives (that was his expression) than he ever had before.'

The day passing the coast of Spain was even more delightful than Bessie had anticipated; then came another day of sea and sky, on the third day land again: the beautiful Island of Sardinia; and soon after appeared Italy—the charmed land toward which her longing had been directed.

Who was so foolish as to say: 'See Naples and die?' she exclaimed. 'I want to live to see it again and again.'

'They would not have said it if they had known you, Miss Langhorne,' said the Baron gallantly. 'Will you allow me to be your courier for the few hours the steamer stops over? We will have time to drive to San Martino, where you can enjoy a view unequalled in Europe; as the Italians express it: "stupendo"!''

Bessie joyfully accepted; and Susan's friends did not join the party, they had seen Naples many times, were blasé travellers, the beauties of Nature spread out before them failed to allure their wearied taste.

Bessie, on the contrary, was undisguised in her admiration of everything, and the Baron pronounced her—charmingly naive. The trip to her was one of uninterrupted delight; the last stage of the voyage, too, from Naples to Genoa, her peep at that city, and her peep at Milan and its cathedral enraptured her.

Here she parted from her aunt's friends, the Baron included, they were all going to Switzerland. The remainder of the journey from Milan to Venice, she made alone. It did not seem long, her imagination was so busy with the new life before her—'but I am only going for a visit,' she kept repeating to herself, 'Venice and all this is very nice to see en passant, but there's no place like home,' and in her mind was pictured the faint outline of a little home all her own, which would be adorned with paintings and souvenirs of all the lovely places she had visited, but which for that little home she would leave behind, oh so gladly!

Her reveries were interrupted by the cry of the

BY CHOICE—
NOT
COMPULSION—
WE SELL
BRITISH
PIANOS.



For Many Years we have made a Specialty of

ENGLISH PIANOS

By this policy we have been able to secure the sole control for North New Zealand of the best value British makes, from the inexpensive Cottage to the most perfect Horizontal Grand. We carry the largest and most varied stock of Pianos in the Dominion.

SOME OF OUR SOLE AGENCIES—

John Broadwood & Sons (Estab. 1728)
Collard & Collard (Estab. 1760)
Eavestaff & Sons (Estab. 1823)
Allison Pianos Limited (Estab. 1837)
W. A. Green & Co. (Estab. 1898)

Catalogues on request. Our liberal terms and generous treatment cannot be excelled.

E. & F. PIANO AGENCY Limited
191 Queen Street :: Auckland
S. COLDICUTT : MANAGER.

There is a Lot of Money in a Good Hotel

There are a number of Good
Hotels for Sale through . . .

GLEESON & MITCHELL, Hotel Brokers
Gleeson's Buildings :: AUCKLAND

P.S.—We own more Freehold Hotels than any Agency
in Australasia.

'Phone 1076.



Barrett's Hotel

Opp. B.N.Z.

Lambton Quay
Wellington

Recent improvements have brought this Splendid
Hotel into first-class style and order. Night porter
in attendance. Accommodation for 100 Guests.

Electric Light Throughout. Electric Lift.

TARIFF 8/- per day, £2/5/- per week.

Letters and telegrams
receive prompt attention.

D. DALTON,
PROPRIETOR..

TELEPHONE 138.

P.O. Box 23.

Centrally Situated—near Railway Station, Post Office,
and Government Baths. The Best of Accommodation.

EDINBURGH HOUSE

J. O'BRIEN - - Proprietor

Late of West Coast

Hauptapa Street - - Rotorua

TERMS : 6/- per Day; 30/- per Week

Pleasure Parties arranged for at Reasonable
Rates.

TELEPHONE 656.

McGregor Wright's

(A. F. PATERSON, PROPRIETOR)

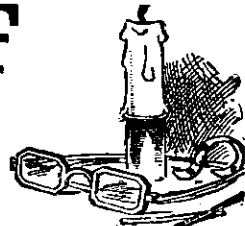
Fine Art Dealer, Artists' Colourman, Picture
Frame Maker,

By Special Appointment to—

Sir. W. F. D. Jervois, Lord Onslow, Lord Glasgow,
Lord Ranfurly, Lord Plunket, Lord Islington,
Lord Liverpool.

182 Lambton Quay .. Wellington

ENEMIES OF SIGHT



Poor Light, Glaring Light,
and Out-of-date Glasses ..

Those who do much reading, writing, or
sewing, quickly feel strain on the eyes.
Be wise and get fitted with Correct
Glasses before the trouble leaves perman-
ent defects.

If you feel uncomfortable with your
present glasses they are wrongly fitted
and will do even greater harm.

In both testing and fitting we are abso-
lutely exact. Don't risk your sight in
incompetent hands. Let us test your
eyes Free—get our valuable advice.

Scientific Methods.— — — No Guesswork.

Morrison & Gilberd

Formerly—

LEVI'S SIGHT-TESTING ROOMS

103 Customhouse Quay .. Wellington

WANTED KNOWN—That Billheads, Circulars,
Memoriam Cards, Concert Tickets and Programmes,
and General Printing of every description are executed
at the TABLET OFFICE. Moderate rates.

guards: 'Si cambia per Venezia!'

The Baron had taught her this much Italian, and therefore she knew that it meant that she was to get out and change at Mestre to another train, and that in half an hour she would be in Venice.

Her heart began to throb at the thought, and the half hour past, the fairy city burst on her view! Her aunt, Mrs. Langhorne, awaited her at the station, seated in a luxuriously appointed gondola, into which our heroine stepped, hardly knowing whether she was sleeping or waking, so like a dream did it all appear.

'You dear darling child, how sweet of you to come to me—and how happy I am to see you. But I must tell you from the first that with me you must be very calm, and never say anything to excite me; it might in short prove fatal, for the doctors say my heart is awfully weak. That wretched girl, your cousin Flora, nearly killed me by the upset she gave me in getting married; it was a shock to me merely to know that she contemplated it, for I never expected it of her—such a homely little thing as she is! And he actually told her that she was "bella, bella, bella"! and that won her and her fortune too, though it wasn't a very big one. She didn't get a cent from me you may be sure. But you, dear child, are awfully pretty, with you I am afraid there is real danger—but you know you told me once you were wedded to your art, and that encouraged me to invite you here: think of the treasures of art which this city contains and don't let pretty uniforms attract you.'

Poor Bessie meanwhile was trying to take surreptitious glances at all the artistic wonders they were passing on the Grand Canal, but Aunt Susan would not let her, she exacted undivided attention, and had so many things to talk about: what impression her new protegee would make on the Countess B., and the Princess M., and then came a discussion as to the frock Bessie was going to wear that evening at dinner, etc., etc.

Aunt Susan owned a palace on the Grand Canal, an old historic palace, and she entertained largely; Bessie's duties now were to assist her in receiving her numerous guests. The days in Venice passed all too quickly, the season soon began to wane, summer was approaching, and Mrs. Langhorne spent hours in her gondola, Bessie was her constant companion. The former did not think of such a thing as sight-seeing, but in the time of her afternoon siesta, when her services were no longer required Bessie sometimes stole out alone to wander through churches and galleries, and had many delicious hours.

One day on returning from her ramble she found Baron von Steinbelt on the balcony with her aunt, chatting quite familiarly. He had not told her that he intended going to Venice, and it was consequently a great surprise to meet him. Her aunt seemed much pleased and said that the Baron was an old friend, adding, 'he used to visit me long ago, but this time I think he has come to see you.' I have just been telling him that he can make himself very useful by accompanying you in your visits to the galleries. The Baron is quite an authority in matters artistic; in his company you can really profit by all that you see.' And so it was arranged, and not a gallery or art collection in Venice was left unexplored.

Mrs. Langhorne was much pleased to see her plan work so well; she explained to Bessie that the Baron was not a marrying man; indeed, her *arriere pensee* in encouraging his visits was to keep off the younger men.

The season wore on, but they still lingered in Venice, and decided to spend the fourth of July there. On that auspicious day many yachts floated the Stars and Stripes in the soft atmosphere of the basin of St. Mark, and among the gondolas there were none so beautifully decorated as Mrs. Langhorne's. From her palace, too, waved a magnificent flag: to see it did Bessie's heart good, and set it bounding with patriotic throbs—and oh, how delightful! on that same day arrived a big American mail, and among her letters there was actually one from Harry Hollis, the first he had ever written to her.

It was a passionate letter, too, such as one would never expect from such a quiet youth as Harry; he told her how much he loved her, but that he would never have had the courage to tell her so if she had not given him hope by expressing admiration for a life of simplicity. 'That is all I can offer you at first, Bessie, but better days will come, for my prospects are good, and we shall not have to live all our lives in a four-room flat. It was you, Bessie, that gave me the ray of hope on which I am building. Come home when you will, you will always find me waiting for you.'

Bessie had the letter still in her hand when Mrs. Langhorne came into the room all in a flutter: 'Bessie, Bessie, oh my heart! This is awful! But it is not your fault, dearie—he says you have given him no encouragement whatever—but that he really loves you—and, Bessie, he is one of the oldest noblemen in Europe, not oldest except as to family of course, and riches too, you'll never do better, and to think that it should devolve on me to make you such an offer: but though it will break my heart, absolutely break it, to lose you, I cannot in conscience advise you to refuse. My poor heart! But this is something very different to Flora's affair, this is something worth while.'

'But who is he aunty? and what is the offer he makes?'

'Oh, you stupid child, the Baron of course, who else could it be? Is there any one else whom you are expecting to propose?'

Bessie colored just a little, and crumpled up the letter in her hand as she answered: 'Well, certainly I didn't expect it of him, aunty, but you need not worry for I do not intend to accept; you can tell the Baron that although I feel greatly honored by his offer I really cannot accept.'

'But,' said aunty in a burst of generosity, 'he has castles and chateaux, and parks, and hunting-lodges; he is what is called "a great catch."'

'Notwithstanding aunty, I shall never marry him.'

'Oh, you darling! What devotion! I see you don't want to leave me,' and she threw her arms around the young girl, and kissed her again and again.

Bessie did not think it necessary to tell Mrs. Langhorne the import of the letter in her hand, nor the answer she intended writing to it. She feared the effect on her aunt's heart.

'This is the fourth of July,' said the latter, 'the Baron has promised to spend the evening with us in our gondola, and afterwards to eat an ice with us on our balcony. It would spoil the evening for him were I to tell him of your decision, so I will just say I have not had an opportunity to speak to you yet, and you must act as if you knew nothing.'

Bessie did not like the idea of acting a part; but then auntie's heart had to be considered.

The evening on the Grand Canal was delicious, but its stately palaces had less charm for Bessie than the cosy little home awaiting her across the sea, on Manhattan Island; and the Star-spangled banner on the gondola waved over a true little heart in which Mammon had no throne.

All of the next day Mrs. Langhorne was very busy writing, and remained shut up in her room for several hours, not admitting even Bessie. The latter did not know what it all meant, but had she been more used to auntie's ways, she would have known that such action simply meant that Mrs. Langhorne was making her will. This was exactly the twenty-fifth time she had done so, but this time she really believed that she had found a worthy object on which to bestow her affections and her fortune.

The Baron still continued to be a frequent caller at the palazzo Americano, as their house was called. He had taken his refusal quite philosophically, and in speaking of it said: 'I like her all the better for it; I didn't really think she would have accepted, but thought I'd try. I have found out there is one American woman who does no buying or selling in the matrimonial line.'

Since the failure of his courtship of Bessie, the

Photographer by Special Appointment to his Excellency
the Earl of Liverpool. Under Special Patronage of
H.R.H. Prince George of Battenberg

SCHMIDT STUDIOS

Medal of Honour, Panama Pacific Exposition

First Award and Gold Medal Anglo-French Exhibition.
Special Award Gold Medal and First Award and Gold
Medal, Auckland Exhibition.

Medallist World's Fair, U.S.A.

Five Gold Medals and Two Special Awards, N.Z.
International Exhibition.

270 Queen Street, Auckland, N.Z.

FENTON HOUSE,
FENTON STREET :: :: ROTORUA.

MISS BRENNAN begs to intimate to her
numerous friends that she has again taken
over her premises known as 'FENTON
House,' and will be pleased to see old
friends. Every attention given to guests.
Five minutes from Railway Station, one
minute from Post Office and Government
Baths. :: Electric light throughout.
TERMS: 6/- per day or 35/- per week.

Write or Wire.

MISS BRENNAN :: :: PROPRIETRESS

The AEOLIAN VOCALION

This is an artistic musical instrument which produces from Gramophone disc records such pure tone, so faithful to the original, that it gives genuine pleasure to all. A novel feature is the GRADUOLA device which allows you to control the tone and expression of every selection. In fact, *you play* the piece according to your fancy. The new Sound Box and Symphonic Horn are vast improvements upon anything previously invented in the Talking Instrument World.

—Please Call or Write for Particulars.—

SOLE AGENTS:

British & Continental Piano Co. Strand Arcade, Auckland

A. HEGMAN, MANAGER.



Everything a Man Wears is Purchased to Advantage at 'THE KASH'

In Style, Service, and Economy, you will benefit by selecting all your wearables here. 'The Kash' offerings emanate from the best sources—for fashion and quality. Come and choose from—

**The Newest in Overcoats, Suits, and Mercery. Reliable
Winter Underclothing. High-grade Footwear**

There is no experimenting in buying here. Satisfaction is an absolute certainty. —Support the Advertisers in the *Tablet*—

WALLACE & GIBSON, The 'Kash'
Willis Street, Wellington

It is Essential

That you have a Warm Coat for the colder days that will soon be here. You will have no difficulty in finding the one you want in our new Showroom, where there are

Hundreds of Ladies' Coats

to choose from. Every Material, Style and Colour that is fashionable is represented: whether you require a serviceable Tweed Coat or a Handsome Fur Coat, you will find one here to suit you.

The C. M. ROSS Co. Ltd., Palmerston North

Baron, when he called sent up his card to Mrs. Langhorne only; she seemed to enjoy his visits immensely, and found in him a most congenial friend. Strange as it may seem, their conversation turned on matters matrimonial.

One day the question arose as to what constituted a happy marriage. 'Equality,' exclaimed the Baron promptly, 'equality is the great thing: equality in age, rank, and position. Of course there are exceptions, and the exceptions prove the rule. Now you are my superior in everything, and yet I think we could be happy together, don't you?'

'Oh,' cried aunt Susan, 'is this a proposal? Oh, my poor heart! Baron, you forget my heart! Oh, the suddenness of it—but I am honored indeed, and gladly acquiesce. Gasping, she extended her hand to the Baron, who grasped it, but it was in death—aunt Susan's heart had really failed, she had sounded her note of warning for the last time.

None of the funeral preparations devolved on Bessie; Flora appeared immediately upon the scene, and claimed as hers the privilege of attending to everything.

'I am aunt Susan's heir and nearest of kin,' she said, 'and it is but right that I should perform these last sad offices.'

Bessie was made to feel that she was altogether de trop. Still she resolved to wait until after the funeral, to pay at least that much respect to aunt Susan's memory. Even a few days' hotel expenses would be a serious consideration for her, and Flora had told her plainly that she could not stay in the palace, as it was to be shut up immediately after the funeral.

'There is a train,' said Bessie, 'which leaves one hour after. If I leave by that will it be soon enough?'

'Oh, but you can't go until after the reading of the will,' interrupted Mr. Evans (an attache of the American Legation, and one of Aunt Susan's oldest friends).

'Why of course I shall,' said Bessie, 'I don't see why I need wait. Flora has given me to understand that my presence will be unnecessary.'

'Her own might be more easily dispensed with,' said Mr. Evans, laughing. 'You are heir to everything; the will is in my possession.'

And so it proved—with the exception of a small legacy to Flora, all Aunt Susan's possessions belonged to Bessie. But she had no desire to linger: leaving her affairs in competent hands, she hastened to Genoa, thence by steamer to New York.

The day on which the steamer was due Harry Hollis spent the morning on the dock, but with what different emotions—this time he was not waving adieu to an out-going steamer, but awaiting an in-coming one. Ah, it is not only the waves of the sea that are ploughed by the paddle-wheels of our great steamers, they cause varied emotions deep down in human hearts.

The first greeting over, Harry questioned: 'Well, Bessie, are you sure that you will be content with the little flat?'

'Dear Harry,' she replied, 'I have a secret to tell you. I am not quite the same Bessie who sailed away to Europe.' Harry looked frightened. She continued: 'During my long solitary visits to the Italian churches I found more than the treasures of art, more than painting or sculpture; I found the spirit, the faith that inspired those glorious works—Harry, I am a Catholic!'

The listener clasped his hands, and raising his eyes heavenward, exclaimed: 'How wonderful are Thy ways, O Lord!' Then addressing Bessie he said: 'You remember my chum, Paul Kingsley. Well, he and I had many talks on the subject of religion: he has been for some time a Catholic, and is now in a seminary preparing for the priesthood. His arguments went far to convince me of the divine origin of the old Church, but his life was the most powerful of arguments, for he is a young fellow without a vice, and I only waited for your return to ask admission into the Church. And now all is bright, the clouds that obscured the horizon have passed away; in the new light which encircles us both all dread of the future is at an end, and the small affairs of every-day life can trouble us no more.—*Catholic News.*

AUCKLAND DIOCESAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT PAPERS AND SUGGESTIONS

(Continued.)

The paper on 'The Teaching of Literature in Primary Schools' was highly commended. The head teachers were asked to draw up their schemes in English with a view to assisting secondary work, a base language, well known, being very necessary for pupils studying Latin and French, one or other of which is necessary for a secondary course.

Much discussion took place on the point whether children should choose their own poetry to learn, or have it chosen for them. The general feeling was that a judicious nurture of both methods would create the best taste.

The following text-books were added to the list suggested in the paper:—Carpenter and Boyd's *English*, Robert's *Book on English*, Chubb's *Teaching of English*, Dr. M. F. Egan's *History of English Literature*, Dr. Azarius' *Books on Reading*.

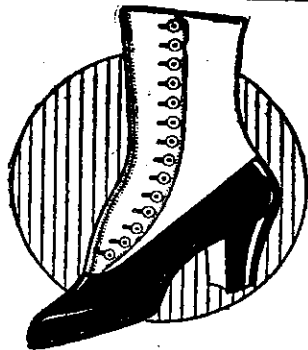
CATHOLIC ART.

Catholic art is a wide subject, and has been ably dealt with from many points of view in periodicals and introductory essays. As this paper is a contribution to a teachers' conference it does not propose to view its title in any but an educational light. It is written in the suggestive mood, and is offered to the indulgent kindness of fellow-teachers by one who is deeply interested in the subject, and eager that so fair a gate to the kingdom of beauty and truth should be opened as wide as may be to our children in the secondary schools.

Rightly understood, the study of Catholic art may be a means of untold good, even to children. Its influence will be felt in ever-widening circles as the current of their school life broadens out into the future. Not to speak of the many obvious advantages of studying good pictures, right principles of artistic appreciation may be imparted even to children—principles that will guard against the materialistic ideas that seem to infect everything. Still more, it will help them to find in the masterpieces of Christian art a stimulus to faith and love, and will awaken admiration and gratitude towards the Church, which has done so much towards enabling art to reach its perfection. A. Streeter declares it is no exaggeration to say that the art of painting is the creation of the Catholic Church.'

Anyone after ten minutes' thought would be able to make out a whole list of the good things following upon such a study; how a character is improved by whatever helps to cultivate taste—that is, taste as taken in its widest meaning of a right feeling for the good and beautiful. But I spare you my version of the list, knowing that it is one thing to theorize and another to do, one thing to admire from the safe position of a non-purchaser, another to pay down the hard cash (perhaps with the prospect of paying a good deal at intervals in the future as well).

Think of the crowded curriculum, the breathless time-table, and is a place to be found for this endless, this time-absorbing subject, that has nothing to show when the examinations come round? No; I do not ask for anything like that, I resolutely keep away from curricula and time-tables, and examinations. All that I do ask of the kindness of the teachers present is that they would listen awhile with leisured minds (Oh, that it might be with minds as free as though Blue Books and Education Boards had never seen the day!); and, perhaps, consider in an unprofessional way, the pleasure, healthy and ennobling, of such a study as Christian art; the immense moral good that accompanies that pleasure; and, perhaps, too, conceive a desire to place that pleasure within reach of their elder pupils. If this could be set going on the right lines and given a firm hold on the right principles of artistic appreciation, there is no saying what possibilities would not be opened up before them.

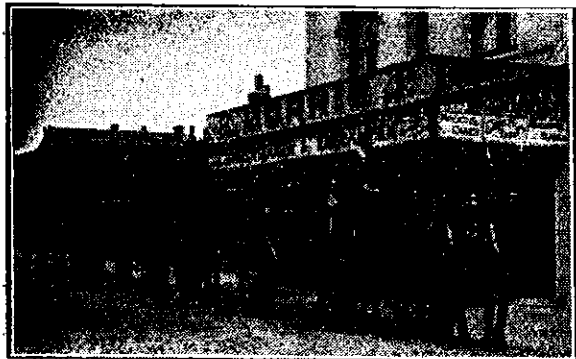


The Finishing Touch of your Appearance

Is given by—perfectly fitting, neat, and attractive footwear. It matters not whether they are boots or shoes—IT'S QUALITY THAT COUNTS! We are Footwear Experts. We Stock only Boots and Shoes of Guaranteed Make.

WE COULD SELL CHEAPER FOOTWEAR—BUT WE WON'T! and BETTER FOOTWEAR is not obtainable. Come to us for your Footwear, and take advantage of our qualities and values.

Hodgson's Shoe Store . Palmerston North



E. MORRIS, JUNR.

The Undertaker : Wellington

Catholics will do well to bear in mind that I 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.

PHONE 937.

HEAD OFFICE: **60 Taranaki Street, Wellington**

LIVERY STABLES: **Tinakori Road**

Godbers

MELBOURNE HOUSE.

CUBA STREET & 218 LAMBTON QUAY
WELLINGTON

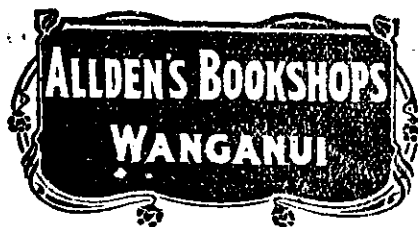
The Noted House for Luncheons and Afternoon Tea.

Only Prize Medallists in New Zealand for Wedding Cakes.

Cakes of Every Description carefully packed and Forwarded to any part of the Dominion.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GODBERS



Catholic Repository

PRAYER BOOKS AND
DEVOTIONAL ARTICLES,
ROSARIES, SCAPULARS,
MEDALS, CRUCIFIXES, &c

Illustrated List on Application.

AGENT FOR THE N.Z. TABLET.

89 VICTORIA AVENUE
WANGANUI

P.O. Box 181

Phone 618.

WE

are Up-to-Date Printers
of everything and anything
printable.

NEW ZEALAND TABLET

Printers and Publishers

Octagon : Dunedin

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, &c
in all style and at all prices.

REPAIRS BY SKILLED WORKMEN.

Make your Own Bread
by using

Magic Yeast

SAVES 50% OF YOUR BREAD
BILL.

Home-made Bread is easily made;
it is the best and healthiest Bread.
Packets of Six Cakes makes 30
1lb Loaves.

PRICE—7D PACKET, POSTED FREE.

SIX PACKETS 3/-, POSTED FREE.

GIBSONS & PATERSON Ltd.
Packers .. Wanganui.

What are these right principles of artistic appreciation, and how are they to be implanted in so thin a soil as the undeveloped mind of a child? In answer to the first question, it seems that the most fundamental principle of all is that which is revealed by inquiring into the origin of art, seeing how art originates from the need of expressing in visible form some spiritual meaning that refuses to reveal itself in words; i.e., that art begins from within, its true origin is subjective, that its life and force and beauty depend essentially on the idea in the mind of the artist, and only in an entirely different sense on the form, plastic or pictorial, that he chooses for its embodiment. To secure an understanding of the truth, it is to secure a position from which the view taken of works of art is sure to be true. It shows that external beauty, harmony of color, or technical skill is not enough to make a picture truly great. A photograph is not a work of art, not even supposing the power of photographing color to be perfectly acquired. A perfect painted portrait is altogether different from a mechanically produced likeness, even apart from consideration of color. The camera reproduces only those external, sensible appearances of light and shade that affect the sensitive plate, while the artist, the real artist, reproduces those living, spiritual forces of mind and heart and temperament and character which, revealed elusively in the outer habit of the man, affect the sensitive plate of his own spiritual soul. He paints what is seen by him, and what he sees may differ considerably from what another person sees. Two equally skilful artists, utterly unlike in temperament and character, would necessarily produce very different likenesses of the same sitter, given that both knew him intimately. It is not so much the actual model the painter represents, as the mental image he has formed of him, and the mental image varies with the mind that makes it.

So that where there is no informing soul in a picture, the picture fails, and no degree of perfection, of technique, or anything else, can give it a right to be classed among works of art.

This is a fundamental truth, a standard of appreciation. Judged by it, how many modern productions would be removed from positions they undeservedly occupied, and with them would be removed much that lowers ideals and corrupts taste. Nor is this all. Such a principle, thoroughly grasped in its moral significance, will prove a safeguard against those forms of the materialistic spirit that tend to esteem only what appeals to the senses, and leave the soul out of consideration. It leads one to seek and value reality rather than appearance in every order of things.

With regard to the second question—as to how such a truth may be impressed upon the child's mind—perhaps the following scheme may suggest some answer: First, introductory considerations on the four chief aims which may be pursued by art, and on the essential difference between imitative and decorative work and that which is symbolic and expressive. Take, for instance, the painting of flowers. The work would be classed as imitative art if the painter had seemed to aim at as exact a representation of flowers that they might be mistaken for the reality—lilies that one would stretch out one's hand to gather. The test of perfection is likeness to reality.

But if his object were to decorate a panel by a cluster of lilies, he would not aim at photographic accuracy, but would 'compose' his subject arranging his lights so as to secure harmonious blending of color, removing a blemish here, uncurling a leaf there, for since he is aiming at effect, he will make whatever changes will improve his picture. Or, he might conventionalise the flowers, and make them the basis of a design to be repeated in a cornice or capital near by. The first painting would be equally successful were the lilies prettily arranged or not, faded or fresh; the only question is, are they natural? The second painting requires, first and foremost, that they should be beautiful; it is an example of decorative painting. Both pictures are concerned with external form only, both, then, belong to what may be called, 'objective' art.

When we come to symbolic or to expressive painting, we are altogether on a different plane. Here external form is only of secondary importance. Lilies, for instance, in the hands of the virgin saints are not there to show the painter's skill nor to improve the picture. They may be exquisitely painted or not, it matters little, for the *raison d'être* is their significance; they are there to speak of purity: they are symbolic, painted because of what they stand for.

The abstract idea of purity is expressed by means of a symbol, but one which has no intrinsic connection with that which it symbolises. Creative or expressive art goes further; it seeks symbols or forms so intimately connected with the idea that they not only call it to mind through association, but actually embody it; they are, its 'visible incarnation.' The painter of the symbolic lilies may wish to express the loveliness of the purity by so painting the saint that the beauty of her virgin soul shines through her face, her posture, her whole person. 'This muddy vesture of decay' is so irradiated by the glory of her holiness that one feels he has represented the soul more truly than the body. There is no need of a symbolic flower to tell us this is a virgin saint. This gives some idea of what is meant by expressive, or creative art, so named because the idea is incarnated in the form created to express it. It is the highest achievement of art. Both symbolic and expressive art differ from the two former kinds in that they are primarily concerned with the meaning behind the picture, and so may be called 'subjective.'

Some such explanations will double the interest of following the history of painting, noting how art passes from the crude attempts of the symbolic period to the masterpieces of the expressive, when the outer form was so perfectly fitted to the inner thought that it enabled the idea to shine luminously through it; and then the slow decline, when delight in the beauty of mere form usurped the place of the ideal. The two changed places, their relations were reversed, and art sank back into the decorative and imitative stages. Such considerations put people in the right attitude of mind for approaching the works of earlier periods when workmen were still grappling with the difficulties of technique, and save them from undervaluing the imperfect results. Rather will they admire the living truth, captured and partially revealed, when methods were still so primitive.

Then comes the actual history of Christian art, where these principles are driven home by examples. For this it is better to take for intensive study only one or two works of each period, than to try to see something of all the works of each master.

The following are the periods into which the story of painting seems naturally to fall:—

1. The symbolic stage, from the time of the Catacombs to the beginning of the great thirteenth century. A study of the subjects chosen, of the underlying principles of Byzantine art, will offer innumerable examples of the right relation between the two elements in a picture, bringing out the fact that the meaning is behind everything. The representations in the Catacombs may be taken as examples of what I mean. During those terrible 300 years of persecution, what did the suffering Christians most need? Was it not hope, courage, to hold on to the end? So their pictures were such as would help them to 'lift their eyes to the mountain whence cometh help!' All these early representations of our Lord emphasise His Divinity, showing Him triumphant and majestic. The emblems of the Good Shepherd speak rather of His strength than of His tenderness. That strong young David, with a sheep poised lightly on his shoulders, is not intended to be a likeness of our Lord—there was no need to represent the human nature of the Son of Man, His 'shadow was still on earth'—it is a symbol of the Divine pity and almighty power of their Shepherd Leader, strong to save.

2. The era of transition, when the feeling, that beautiful forms, convincing in themselves, would be a more adequate expression of ideals than conventional symbols, led artists to strive to blend the meaning and

**LEARN SHORTHAND
IN THIRTY DAYS**

Boyd Shorthand can be mastered perfectly in thirty days, and the study may be done in your own home.—Call or write for particulars.
BOYD SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, 100 CUSTOM HOUSE QY., WELLINGTON.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

IN THE FRONT AT ALL TIMES!

LINOLEUMS and FLOORCOVERINGS
that Charm, at Prices that please, from

Aitken & Evans

THE MONEY-SAVING HOUSE FURNISHERS

KIMBOLTON ROAD : FEILDING



BUICK & CO.

THAMES,

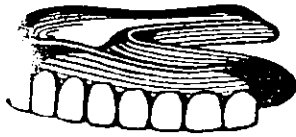


for

WATCHES THAT ARE RELIABLE.

JEWELLERY THAT IS GENUINE.

SPECTACLES THAT GIVE COMFORT.



GOOD TEETH mean Good Health

Ask your Doctor

EDWARD C. EVANS, Dental Surgeon

Morrah's Buildings, Willis Street, WELLINGTON

IMPORTANT NOTICE !

We wish to call your attention to the fact that you can have old articles made equal to new. SPOONS, FORKS, CRUETS, TEAPOTS, Etc., REPAIRED AND REPLATED BY EXPERTS. CHALICES, CANDLEBRAS, MONSTRANCES, and all METAL CHURCH GOODS Replated and Renovated equal to new. Highest references given. Motor Car Fittings of all description Nickel or Brass Plated, including Radiators. OXIDISING of all shade in Copper, Silver, or Brass. Old shop-worn Stocks renovated at reasonable rates.—A TRIAL SOLICITED. **Wellington: 'Phone 2432. Auckland: 'Phone 1545**

THE STERLING ELECTRO PLATING CO.

54 Cuba Street, Wellington.

Corner Custom and Hobson Streets, Auckland



Te Aro House

IS NOW OFFERING FOR SALE, AND
—WILL SEND YOU, POST FREE—

Holeproof Hosiery

2/11 a pair

Black or White Heavy Lisle Stockings. Perfectly fashioned and made from Superfine Quality Yarns. 6 Pairs for 17/6 carries a guarantee for six months. You get new pairs—**FREE.**

3/11 a pair

A lighter weight of Lisle Hose, in Black or White, also a good Worsted Merino Hose in Black only. 6 Pairs for 23/6 gives you a signed guarantee to replace in six months **FREE.**

7/6 a pair

Elastic Top, Suspender Top, Hemmed Top, Silk Hose, in Grey, Mole, or Black. A beautiful fine Stocking Guarantee with 3 pairs for 3 months, or made good **FREE.**

No more Darning
Holeproof
Hose will
end the
mend

—For Cash, 1/- in the £ Discount.—

Te Aro House

Cuba Street,

Wellington

its expression into one complete whole. Here we see them beginning the study of natural forms of rules of perspective, and all else concerned with technique. Note, too, how northern art, unhampered by paganism or Byzantine formalism, outstrips that of Italy. Gothic architecture, with sculpture, metal work, and stained glass, had reached its climax before 'the father of modern painting' was heard of.

3. The climax of the expressive period, from Giotto to Raphael—an *embarras de choix* among the pictures to be studied intensively, and a period of unending interest as regards the gradually changing relation between idea and form. A new world is opened up when Giotto turned to the human side of the mysteries of the Incarnation. Instead of looking up to see among the fires of the Godhead 'One having the likeness of the Son of Man,' and seeking in language of symbol to speak the ineffable, he turns to work, and his soul thrills with a new joy at the sight of 'the fairest of the children of men.' Henceforth, the perfect human loveliness of the Son of Man becomes his ideal, and he tries to make us see our Blessed Lord as He was on earth, the Brother of our race. One is tempted to stop here and go no further, did not unmistakable signs point only too clearly to the coming decline.

4. The decline of Christian art, beginning with the immediate followers of Raphael, some say with the great master himself. Here are studied the signs and causes of the deterioration, which must not be laid entirely at the door of the Renaissance: for once considerations of form were given the first place, art gradually became less and less subjective.

5. The decorative stage. Art ceasing to be expressive drops to the decorative, when beauty of form is all in all a dead beauty, for there is no soul to vivify. Pictures treating of mythological subjects cannot but be dead; they were living to the old classic painters, but to a Christian they can mean nothing, except in an allegorical sense.

6. The re-action against this dead formalism, in the more modern schools of imitative art, which is frankly objective. A glance at any catalogue of modern pictures proves it—landscapes, seascapes, portraits, 'genre' pictures are usually the majority, a few poetical, legendary, and mythological subjects, and still fewer sacred pictures: but which of these can bear comparison with those of the golden ages of faith?

I seem to end in a minor key, but those who have a right to judge foretell a brighter future when the impressionist school shall have found its way to excellence and still more when artists turn to seek their inspiration at the only true source—true religion.

In the course, such as I have tried to describe, one must keep in mind and bring clearly before the children's minds the part taken by the Church in the development of art. Its splendid period is that of its greatest material power and influence; every page of history shows Churchmen as art patrons; the subjects, too, show clearly whence they drew their inspiration. They painted, that is the best of them, because they were so smitten with the radiant loveliness of the truths faith unveiled, that it were a small thing to spend their lives trying to make others see the sights that had carried them out of themselves. Take away the Church, blot out the names of Popes and Cardinals, and what is left of the history of art? Only the divinely appointed Guardian, 'the Pillar and ground of Truth,' could have lifted art to such sublime heights.

Such a course of study affords ample opportunities of impressing deeply the fundamental principle of the relation between idea and form, and should enable students to see in the sacred masterpieces new manifestations of God and holy things, and to feel something of the glow of the love that burned so warmly in the hearts of the great Christian painters.

As a test of the children's grasp of these principles, I would suggest that pictures unnamed should be presented for their appreciation, and these appreciations discussed at length. Here tactful care is needed to preserve honesty and independence of judg-

ment, for often children quite unconsciously tend to express not the actual impression made on them, but what they feel they are expected to say, or what they ought to say. Modern pictures might with advantage be submitted to the same criticism and discussion.

One remark before closing—a wish that all sacred representations in our schools were such as would tend to chasten and elevate the children's taste, as well as to lift their hearts to the truths of their holy faith. 'Oh the pity of it, Iago: the pity of it'; one sighs on seeing the poor gaudy prints sometimes hanging round a class-room. They were hung with the best intentions in the world; probably there was nothing else to hang. But could not something be done to propagate copies of the best sacred pictures in our schools? The Medici Society might prove a useful ally.

This paper was much admired by the conference, which expressed an opinion that the lust for the rubbish served up at picture shows was but an indication that there was very great need for a chastening in the children's tastes regarding art.

If the municipal authorities would prohibit children going to any but very special picture entertainments, where scenic, industrial pictures, and others illustrative of deeds of heroism, were screened, an uplifting in the tastes of the next generation would be assured. This could be done by not giving a license to those shows that admitted children promiscuously. There is no reason why picture proprietors could not have children's evenings from 6 to 7, instead of coaxing them out to mix, till late hours, with the vulgar folk who thirst for questionable amusement.

Old pupils should be induced to provide the ways and means of decorating the school walls, the choice of pictures to be left to competent judges.

It was also stated that a quarter of an hour now and again, spent in pointing out the soul that the artist has worked into his picture, would be a great help in fostering the child's taste, making it contemplative and appreciative.

(To be continued.)

PRESENTATIONS TO FATHER DIGNAN, THAMES

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Thursday evening, May 4, in St. George's Hall, Thames, in the presence of a large gathering, presentations of a handsome gold chalice, an illuminated address, and a purse of sovereigns were made to the Rev. Father Dignan to commemorate his appointment as irremovable rector of Thames. Among those present were the Very Rev. Dean Darby (Hamilton), the Rev. Fathers McGuinness (Te Aroha), O'Doherty (Cambridge), O'Malley, Blakely, and Murphy (Auckland), Mr. H. Lowe (Mayor), the Rev. James Milne, and Mr. W. J. McCormack (chairman of the Hospital and Charitable Aid Board). Many apologies for non-attendance were received, including his Lordship Bishop Brodie, of Christchurch, and the Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, V.G., Administrator of the diocese.

The presentations were made by Very Rev. Dean Darby, and Messrs. Mullins and Dwyer respectively, who eulogised the good work done by, and the excellent qualities of, Father Dignan. Addresses were also delivered by the Mayor (Mr. H. Lowe), Rev. Mr. Milne, and Mr. McCormack.

During the evening vocal items were given by Misses Twohill, Anderson, McPike, and McLoughlin, and Messrs Jenkin, Lewis, Bongard, and Bancroft, and instrumental items by Miss Crean and Williams' orchestra.

After refreshments had been handed round, the remainder of the evening was given over to social enjoyment. Much credit is due to the committee for their excellent arrangement of the evening's entertainment, and many eulogiums were passed on their good work during the evening.

OUR STORE PROVIDES THE BEST MEDIUM IN THE FAMOUS Taranaki PROVINCE TO FIT OUT LADIES QUICKLY AND WELL. "White's" SIGNIFIES THE BEST IN EVERYTHING.

COSTUMES.

Kaipoi, Petone, Classic, and other renowned makes of Coats and Skirts.

A Varied Selection, of which no two are alike. In Serge, Light Summer Tweeds, Lustres, Tussock, Poplin, etc.

39/6 to Six Guineas.

MILLINERY.

Weekly additions of the very Smartest Modes are made to our very extensive choice. Motoring and Travelling Hats, Matrons' Styles, and hundreds of Children's Novelty Hats showing during November and December.

BLOUSES AND FROCKS.

Orepe de Chene Blouses and Voiles, Voile and Pique Frocks from a brilliant array of what is considered right at the moment. Good Fitting and Finish is a Feature.

UNDERWEAR.

Fine Underwear in Longcloth and Muslin with embroidery and lace trimmings. Fine Thread Vests and Combinations. Woven, Cotton, Silk, Wool, and All Wool Vests and Combinations in all sizes. Out sizes specially catered for.

WHITE & SONS . Direct Importers . NEW PLYMOUTH

FROM FACTORY TO STORE

**John
Adair**

Readers of the Tablet should patronise

**The Drapery and Furnishing
Store : : Gisborne**

Most Up-to-date and Progressive Store

"HAYWARDS"

Telephone 449

Ladies' Tailors and Habit Makers

SPECIALISTS IN READY-TO-WEAR COSTUMES AND BLOUSES, DRESSES, COATS
UNDERSKIRTS, ETC.

226a Lambton Quay

WELLINGTON



**You make no Mistake when you make - -
ARMSTRONG'S, of 'The Treasure House,
Hastings, your Jeweller.**

PHONE 437.

Just call next time and see our Extensive, Varied, and Exclusive Stock of
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED AND SILVER WARE, CLOCKS,
LEATHER GOODS, Etc.———Goods purchased here Engraved Free.

Bring your Repairs to ARMSTRONG'S : JEWELLERS : HASTINGS.

FOOTWEAR OF QUALITY

There is no part of our dress which requires more careful selection, or is so important in maintaining our health, as the boots or shoes we wear. For this reason, then, it behoves every purchaser to secure sound, reliable footwear—Footwear of Quality.

A comparison of our prices will clearly show that boots or shoes possessing all the essential qualities of Comfort, Value, and Durability may be purchased at a very modest figure. "Seeing is believing." Will you come and see?

**J. W. MARTIN, Tram Terminus,
Courtenay Place .. WELLINGTON**



MR. ASQUITH AT THE VATICAN

The visit of the British Premier to the Vatican, it need scarcely be said, has excited the keenest interest of all classes (writes a Rome correspondent). As to the subject of the half-hour's conversation between the Holy Father and Mr. Asquith the conjectures are endless, no definite information being obtainable on the subject. Some will have it that the Premier's object was to intimate that when the time came for considering the terms of peace, his Holiness might count on England regarding with sympathy the proposal that he should take part in the conference before which the question of future international arrangements will be brought. Others, with no better authority for their words, say that the violation of the laws of war by the enemies of the Allies was touched on. These are mere guesses. What passed between the Pontiff and the Premier is only known to themselves. It will suffice to say that Mr. Asquith's purpose was to show courtesy to the head of the greatest Christian Church, which is largely represented amongst the subjects of King George and the members of which are in millions fighting bravely for the cause of the Allies. At the Vatican and throughout the whole of Italy the Premier's visit to the Holy Father has produced the best possible effects. It is recognised that the impression made on the peoples of the Continent by the event will be of much service to Christianity and will help to bring about a better understanding between States and the Church, and also to tone down the prejudices on the score of religion which prevail amongst certain classes.

Mr. Asquith went to the Vatican accompanied by Sir Henry Howard, the British Minister accredited to the Holy See. In the courtyard of San Damaso, at the foot of the grand staircase, the Premier was received by Mgr. de Samper, Papal Chamberlain, who accompanied him upstairs, where at the entrance to the Clementine Hall the Prime Minister was met by Mgr. Count Ranuzzi, Papal Major Domo, and other members of the Pontifical Court, including Mr. Samuel Walker O'Neill, Papal Chamberlain of the Cape and Sword, who escorted him to the Pope's ante-chamber.

The Holy Father received Mr. Asquith in the Vatican Library, meeting him at the entrance. After reciprocal greetings the Pontiff asked Mr. Asquith to sit next to him, and a conversation ensued which lasted about half an hour. Those in attendance noticed that when the Pope and Mr. Asquith reappeared at the entrance of the Library they seemed very well satisfied with the interview.

The Premier left the Papal apartment, accompanied by Mgr. Tedeschini and Mgr. Pacelli, and visited Cardinal Gasparri, Secretary of State, in the latter's own apartment. Cardinal Gasparri returned the Prime Minister's visit to the Holy Father by calling at the British Mission to the Holy See.

The visit paid by the British Premier to the Vatican and his audience with the Pope (writes a correspondent of the *Daily Dispatch*), establishes a new precedent in the official relations of Great Britain with the Holy See. Mr. Asquith is the first Prime Minister of Great Britain to call upon the head of the Catholic Church. It is true that King Edward, both as Prince of Wales and as Sovereign, visited the Vatican and met Pius IX. and Leo XIII., while the Duke of Connaught, while visiting Rome some twelve years ago, had audience of Pius X. But outside these Royal and chiefly ceremonial calls the British Government has only occasionally sent envoys to the Papal Court. In Catholic and diplomatic circles alike, therefore, speculation is rife as to the turn of war policy which has occasioned this epoch-making event. No one imagines that a peace congress is imminent. Even Benedict XV. is said to have reluctantly admitted the uselessness of pressing forward peace proposals in the present state of military conditions: but the excellent understanding which has now been arrived at between the British and Italian Governments may well be supplemented by a smoothing away of the objections which Italian statesmen have hitherto urged to the Pope being invited to

participate in the peace councils of Europe. Holland, as Protestant a people as the British in the main, already strongly favors the inclusion of a Papal representative in the congress of nations with which the war will end sooner or later.

The Italian people's welcome to Mr. Asquith was enthusiastic. A reception was given at the Capitol by the Mayor of Rome, Prince Colonna, in honor of Mr. Asquith. The attendance included Signor Salandra and all the members of the Cabinet, the British Ambassador and Lady Rodd, representatives of the Senate and the Chamber, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Under-Secretaries of State. In his speech of welcome Prince Colonna said that 'Italy always remembers the generous British nation, which supported with its sympathy the cause of our independence and in our most trying moments helped us by her belief in the triumph of liberty and justice.'

Mr. Asquith, in replying, said:—'To-day, for the first time, a British Prime Minister has had the great and rare honor of being received by the first citizen of Rome in the Capitol. I come to our friends in Italy to assure them of the solidarity existing among all the Allies, to reaffirm our unshakable faith in the cause of liberty and justice which we are defending, and to proclaim our irrevocable decision to protect the rights of weaker nations and not to tolerate the violation of those elementary social laws which have been established by the efforts and struggles of centuries. In no other place in the world could my message be delivered more solemnly than here in the Capitol of Rome, the centre and source of so many of those great ideas which have guided and dominated the West up to our time.'

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

May 20.

I regret to record the death of Mr. Zier Maree, which took place on Sunday last, after an illness of nearly twelve months. The late Mr. Maree was a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Palmerston North. He was a devoted Catholic, and also a member of the Hibernian Society. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, and was largely attended by friends and many Hibernians. The widow and family of the deceased have been the recipients of many expressions of sympathy from friends in other parts of the Dominion, testifying to the esteem in which the late Mr. Maree was held. Rev. Father Forrester officiated at the graveside. At the usual meeting of the Hibernian Society on Tuesday evening a vote of condolence was passed with the widow and family of the late member. R.I.P.

Stratford

(From an occasional correspondent.)

At the examination for teacher's diploma, conducted by Trinity College, London, in December last, Miss H. G. Dromgool, who is a pupil of the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions, was successful in passing the art of teaching, and is now entitled to qualify as a licentiate (L.T.C.L.).

Military Memoriam Cards

WE have recently landed a stock of the latest Cards, specially suitable for deceased Soldiers .. Samples and Prices on application.

N.Z. TABLET CO. .. DUNEDIN

New Zealand Electrical Fittings and Accessories Co.

101 LAMBTON QUAY

*

*

WELLINGTON

Electrical Engineers and Contractors

EVERY KIND OF ELECTRICAL WORK EXECUTED PROMPTLY AND WELL.
SPECIALTIES in Dynamos, Motors, Accumulators, Turbines, Pelton Wheels, Engines (Oil, Gas, or Steam) Telephones, Bells, Induction Coils (Ignition or Power), Magnetos, Shearing Machines,
High-class Electrical Fittings, Shades, &c., &c.

H. BULFORD, MANAGER.

C. J. DREWITT, ENGINEER.

TELEPHONE 2355.

— THE HOME OF MUSIC —

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE

OPENING of our SPLENDID NEW PREMISES

in GLADSTONE ROAD (next to New Picture Palace in course of erection).

New Stocks of British Pianos, Singer Sewing Machines, Gramophones, and a Big Selection of the Latest Music, etc. — VALUES BETTER THAN EVER.

CHRISP'S

GISBORNE

(Nearly opposite Grundy & Shennan's)

ANOTHER STARTLER!

A FORD FORWARD MOVE

— THE BEST CAR FURTHER IMPROVED! —

PRICE, F.O.B., WELLINGTON: Runabout, £205. Why pay more? Five-seater, £210. Why pay more? Bank the balance every time. Write for Free Booklet and all Information to the Agents—

Oaks' Ford Garage

EDWARD OAKS, PROPRIETOR.

Gladstone Road

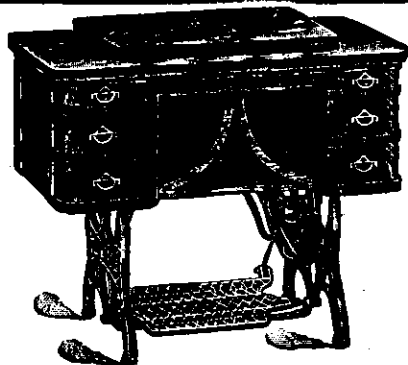
...

...

GISBORNE

'PHONES 418 AND 747.

P.O. Box 219.



No Bobbins With the ELDREDGE 2-REEL

SEWING MACHINE

Sews direct from Two Reels of Thread. Complete Ball-bearing and Automatic Drophead.

MOST SILENT, SIMPLE, SPEEDY, AND LIGHTEST

— RUNNING MACHINE YET OFFERED —

N.Z. CONTROLLERS—

National Sewing Machine Co. Corner Wellesley & Albert Sts. Auckland

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN THROUGHOUT NEW ZEALAND.

Current Topics

A Castigation for 'King' Carson

Some weeks ago the cables conveyed intimation of the revival of the periodically recurring rumors about the expected overthrow of the Coalition Government and the probable establishment of Sir Edward Carson as Premier of England. That is a role which Sir Edward Carson will never be called upon to play—he has not a tithe either of the character or of the capacity necessary for that high office. So also thinks Mr. A. G. Gardiner, who, in an article in the *Daily News*, takes off the gloves to 'King' Carson, and deals it out to that pretentious politician straight from the shoulder. 'But before we dethrone Mr. Asquith and crown King Carson,' he writes, 'it may be well to remind ourselves of this gentleman's past and his credentials. In appearance he is rather like the bold baron of melodrama, and his career accords with his appearance. It has been a career of turbulent effrontery; harsh, aggressive, intolerant; unrelieved by a gleam of humor or a suggestion of statesmanship. "I am not paid £5000 a year for spitting out dirt," he says, referring to Mr. Birrell, who has spat out less dirt in a lifetime than is contained in that one sentence. "I have taken the opportunity of congratulating Sir John Benn that Ananias is still flourishing," is his retort to a mere statement of facts. "Come and see Lloyd George, the magician. He must be inspired, you know, because he preaches in tabernacles." That is the crude stuff of his mind,' adds Mr. Gardiner. 'You will search his speeches in vain for one noble thought, or for one generous political impulse. It is not the atmosphere of human government that he suggests, but the atmosphere of the prize ring. His effrontery touches a note of sublimity. In the House of Commons this week it was he who asked whether the Clyde strikers were to be prosecuted for "high treason." The House laughed at the impudence of the challenge. Sir Edward Carson denouncing "high treason"! There has in all our history been no such audacious example of defiance of the State as Sir Edward Carson's civil war campaign in Ulster—the arming of troops to resist the decrees of Parliament, the reviews of the rebels, the flamboyant speeches about breaking every law, the gun-running exploits, the appeals to the Army, the challenge to the Constitution.' We have not—as many of our readers have—had the dubious pleasure of seeing and hearing Sir Edward Carson in person, but judging him merely by what we have read of his published utterances we must say that our verdict coincides exactly with that of the *Daily News* writer. We have never seen a single utterance of his that touched a high level, either intellectual or moral; and the suggestion that such a self-advertising mediocrity should become Premier of Britain can only be regarded as a piece of political hoax and humbug.

A Word to the Impatient

To all who long to see the end of the war—and who of us does not?—it is undoubtedly something of a trial to the spirit to watch the days of the European spring, and then those of summer, passing steadily away without hint or sign of an Allied offensive or of the anticipated attempt to break through on the West. But the situation is one in regard to which it is necessary, as it has been so often expressed, to take long views; and we must possess our souls in patience. There are no short cuts to victory in this war; and the policy of the Allies has been carefully thought out. It has—at least as regards the breaking through aspect of it—been thus indicated by the *Manchester Guardian*: 'If we cannot get that superiority this year, we ought to wait till next year, reserving our offensive activities until the enemy has further weakened himself. It will be a shocking waste of time and money; on the other hand we shall save lives, which are more important, and we shall have a much better chance of success. The obsession of the break-through has, we think, got a

dangerous hold on the popular mind, and it is desirable that the alternative military plans should be carefully considered by the people, as they have doubtless been by the Government.

A Great Concerted Movement

Another reason for the delay lies in the fact that, by the decision of the Conference held in Paris a couple of months ago, the great offensive is to be part of a concerted movement. So long as the enemy is able to confine active operations to one main front at a time, his superior railway communications enable him to throw masses of men wherever they are most required, and so to hold his own even against armies that are in the aggregate numerically superior to him. A concerted movement, if duly carried out along the lines arranged at the Conference referred to, will change all that, and will rob the Germans of the immense advantage they have hitherto possessed. 'A great concerted movement,' says the *Statist*, 'in every field of operations will make it impossible for the Germans to transfer troops from West to East, or from East to West, and, therefore, will make secure, in a manner never hitherto done, the real inferiority of the audacious enemy who hoped for a victory snatched by long preparation and sudden surprise. The first few months of the war, and the whole of last year, a movement of the kind was impossible, because Germany had for a whole generation and more been preparing for the aggression for which she chose both the time and the occasion, while those she attacked had supinely neglected to make themselves ready to meet aggression. Twenty months have, however, now passed since the outbreak of hostilities. We seem justified in concluding that the Allies will be prepared when the right time comes to assume the offensive in genuine concert.' Such a movement can, of course, only be carried out when all the Allies—including Russia—are fully equipped and ready; and when that moment arrives, things may be expected to happen.

Will Rome be Shelled?

The week's cables record a vigorous Austrian offensive against the Italians, and report that in the opinion of experts it forms part of a carefully prepared plan of the Central Powers the object of which is to smash France and Italy, and thus leave themselves free to deal with Russia when she shall have again become dangerous. In pursuance of this scheme it is probable that Austrian air-ships and air-planes may become active, and it is even within the bounds of possibility that Rome itself may become the subject of their attentions. Already they have assailed Ancona, Rimini, Venice, Ravenna, Milan, and some smaller places; and although the Eternal City is, of course, much further distant than any of these, it is, nevertheless, within striking range, and the contingency at which we have hinted is seriously discussed in the journal *Rome* of February 19. The paper finds itself able to take an optimistic view of the situation. There are, it thinks, at least two considerations which will render Rome immune from attack. 'The first is the presence of the Holy Father in the Eternal City: the belligerents may refuse to listen to him when he counsels peace and moderation, but there is a tacit understanding that even this war can be fought out without violating his residence. And the other is the fact that Rome is such a treasury of art and history that no belligerent would dare to bring destruction upon it without the certainty of securing some great and direct military advantage, a contingency which is at present impossible. So we live on quietly here with a never fear that we shall be startled some day to see St. Peter's or the Pantheon or the venerable columns of the Forum shattered into pieces before our eyes.'

Rome is, of course, in the best position to judge, but for ourselves we would not care to gamble very heavily on the chance of Austria showing any very scrupulous regard for these considerations. War is

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.
For Coughs and Colds, never fails.

For Bronchial Coughs, take
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

war; and so far neither religious nor artistic sentiment has been allowed to exercise any serious influence over the belligerents. As we have mentioned, several of the Italian cities have already been bombarded from the skies, and some deplorable damage has been done. At Ravenna, for example, a city which was once not merely the rival but the mistress of Rome, one of the bombs found its billet in the ancient church of S. Apollinare Nuovo, 'as to the importance of which,' says the famous art critic, Corrado Ricci, 'I think there is no person of even mediocre culture who does not know it.' The wonderful mosaics, fourteen centuries old, had remained unscathed down to our own days, and of these Corrado Ricci says, 'the two rows of Martyrs and Virgins are a miracle of decoration: the constant repetition of the similar white figures on a green ground against a golden sky touches the soul like the rhythm of the litanies.' 'Probably,' comments Rome, 'the air-men were not persons of even mediocre culture, most likely they could not see the venerable church beneath them, certainly they did not aim at it, but the bomb they let loose on Ravenna wrecked the ancient portico, destroyed a large portion of the facade, and injured some of those precious mosaics which had been spared by the vicissitudes of fourteen centuries. What, then, might not happen in Rome, "the city of the soul," were we to be visited by the ill-omened birds from the north?' In regard to Venice, elaborate precautions were long ago taken to save its priceless art treasures in the event of aerial attack. The venerable mosaics on the lunettes of St. Mark's have been blotted out by modern masonry, the golden cupolas are shapeless bags, the pillars and arches have become a brick fortress that engulfs all the fairy portico of the Doges' Palace hard by. 'Where are the four famous horses of golden bronze,' asks a writer in the *Sphere*, 'brought from Constantinople to defy the world through seven centuries from the portals of St. Mark's? It was a sad scene the other day, when a silent crowd watched their descent for conveyance to a safer stable, recalled their last and only descent when they were stolen by Buonaparte, the Attila of another age, recalled also and anticipated the joy of their glorious restoration. And the horses seemed to share in the humiliation, anxious, though still proud, as they swung through the air, then mocked—in a Calvary of cavalry—on trestles as though they stood part of a merry-go-round.' One thing is certain: If Rome ever should be the subject of attack, the deed would be not only a crime but a blunder of the first magnitude, which would do more to alienate sympathy from the side of the destroyer than any transient military success could possibly compensate for.

After the War—the German View

The special Berlin correspondent of the *New York American* has been giving his readers some communications on the interesting point as to how Germany views her future after the war; and it cannot be denied that there is a good deal of solid fact in what he has printed. After the usual talk about everything going on as usual, and about the plentifulness of money—which may be taken with the customary grain of salt—he gets down to the strictly business outlook. He has been talking to one of the most prominent business men of Leipzig, and after some preliminary conversation, he asked this question: 'What about after the war?' We quote the correspondent's account of the dialogue: "Oh, that will be all right," he said quickly. His business was dyestuffs. "Business will boom after the war. The countries of the world will have to come to us. We have for sale what they must buy." "But if the war goes on, won't your customers in other countries be forced to manufacture your products themselves?" "Impossible," he laughed. "An industry like dyestuffs which we have been forty years in building cannot be duplicated in three. Remember, the German capitalists, to gain the secret of the dyes, were content to finance chemists to let them work year after year upon a single shade without getting a cent.

financial return. In America, for instance, your capitalists would demand returns much quicker. And suppose there was an American capitalist willing to wait a long time for results; willing to finance chemists with no assurance that their experiments would produce the secret of dyes. Before the capitalist could gain any results on a big scale the war would be over and we'd swamp the American market with our products."

The representatives of other businesses—naturally enough—take precisely the same view. 'I heard a big business man of Frankfort,' says the correspondent, 'make the same statement. I sat with him one night talking about his business, chemicals. (He is owner of one of the largest chemical companies in Frankfort.) I asked him something that I had often heard, especially from Englishmen—that Germany has made herself so disliked in this war that from purely personal animosities her business, when peace comes, is going to suffer. And the head of Frankfort's big chemical house smiled. "I can show you," he said, "orders now on my books that have been received from English, French, and American firms since the outbreak of war. They were forwarded through my agents in neutral European countries. You see business is business. Mr. Blackstone, in England, has got to have something that I manufacture in Germany. Because England and Germany have had a war, because England and Germany have called each other the worst names, it does not mean that Mr. Blackstone and I hate each other. Personal friendships are not killed by a war. They are strained or perhaps broken off while the war is on, but when peace comes everybody shakes hands and does business again. You see, business is not done by nations but by individuals. I don't hate Mr. Blackstone any more than he hates me. I have also big friendships in South America. Of course, American and English companies are going in there now and trying to cut out the ground from under my feet. Until they get the real thing—my goods—my trade there will take their substitutes. I tell you in all candor that we are not at all worried about the future of our business.'" There is, as we have said, little that can be questioned in these statements and arguments. When the German commercialist takes his stand on the aphorism that 'Business is business,' he is building on a foundation that is not likely to be seriously shaken.

THE CHANGED TONE IN GERMANY

The reports which state that depression prevails in Germany are not exaggerated. Despite the astonishing energy with which the German forces have conducted the campaign, the resourcefulness of the leaders and the courage of the men, the losses and troubles they have to bear are telling very severely on the population. Signs of the change that has taken place are manifest in the newspapers (says the *Catholic Times*). A prominent daily journal, which some few months ago boasted freely of the German resolve to desist from warfare only when the Allies were beaten, now says: 'The fearful world-war has lasted longer than anyone expected. But perhaps there is justification for the hope that the coming summer or autumn will see events taking a decisive turn. There is no doubt that of all the belligerent nations the Germans are the readiest to hold out the hand for a fitting peace as soon as it is to be obtained. We must, however, in accordance with the successes we have gained, make our future secure and obtain compensation for the sacrifices imposed on us. But our enemies do not wish to make peace until Germany is annihilated as an industrial and military Power and reduced to political impotence, so we have to continue to fight for our existence.' There is here nothing of the vaunting tone that was customary until a month or two ago. The Germans do not now disguise the fact that they feel they have had quite enough of fighting.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

GENERAL.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says that M. Bessain, printer and Mayor of Malines, who printed Cardinal Mercier's Pastoral Letter without having previously submitted it to the censor, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A telegram from Amsterdam says: According to a Brussels telegram received here via Berlin, Mgr. Loucin, private secretary to Cardinal Mercier, has been arrested because he was alleged to be connected with an organisation which, as the Germans say, carries on a news service between Belgium and enemy countries.

The pardon obtained by the Pope for Mlle. Renkin, sister of the Belgian Minister of the Colonies, who had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for having helped Belgian recruits to cross the frontier of their country, was granted by the German Emperor through the mediation of Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne.

Deep regret is universally expressed in Canada at the death at the front of Captain the Hon. Alfred Shaughnessy, son of Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian-Pacific Railway, by whom messages of sympathy and condolence were received from many quarters. Captain Shaughnessy, who held a commission in the Canadian Contingent, was killed in action on March 24. Although a stockbroker by profession, he had been in the Montreal Victoria Rifles some six years preceding the outbreak of war, and before joining his unit at the front he took a special course in one of the Canadian military schools. Lord Shaughnessy's eldest son holds a commission in the Canadian Imperial Force.

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.

Denis Quin MacSwiney, third son of the late Lt.-Col. MacSwiney, of Oxton, Cheshire, was wounded in action on March 20, and died the same day. He had eight years' service, principally in India, and went with an Indian division to France in October, 1914, where he had continuously fought for seventeen months. His brother, Brisco Francis MacSwiney, was killed in action last June. There are three other brothers serving the country in the Army.

A BENEDICTINE AT THE FRONT.

Father John Lane-Fox, O.S.B., who has been injured in France, is a cousin of the present Member of Parliament for the Barkston Ash Division of Yorkshire, and a monk of the Benedictine Abbey at Ampleforth, near Malton. Twenty-two monks of this Order are serving as chaplains to the forces, Father Lane-Fox being attached to the 2nd London Division of the Territorial Force. He is the son of Mr. George S. Lane-Fox, a former vice-chancellor of the Primrose League, and is also a brother-in-law to Brigadier-General Pereira, of the Coldstream Guards. Some of the men of the London Irish, it seems, were practising bomb-throwing when one exploded, seriously injuring the reverend gentleman. At the time he was in the company of Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, who received injuries to which he has since succumbed. Father Lane-Fox is at present at the Duchess of Sutherland's Hospital at Calais.

AN INDIAN PRINCE AND THE POPE.

When war was declared between England and Germany a son of his Highness the Raja of Cochin found himself in Germany. Being a feudatory prince subject to England, he was detained and prevented from returning to India. At the end of last year the Raja of Cochin happened to be in Madras, when it was suggested to him that he might get the Vatican to mediate with Germany on behalf of his son. Acting on this suggestion, he approached the Portuguese Bishop of Meliapur with a request that he would use his good

office with the Pope to secure his son's freedom. The Bishop interested himself in the case and lost no time in communicating with the Holy See, with the result that last month he had the satisfaction of receiving from the Papal Secretary, Cardinal Gasparri, a telegram informing him that through the Pope's intervention the Raja's son had been set at liberty, and according to the German Foreign Minister's communication, would soon be on his way home.

THE GERMANS AND CHURCHES.

In an account in the *Times* of a visit to the Belgian front, Lord Northcliffe writes:—'Our way lay through ruined sixteenth century Flemish villages, where the churches in almost every case had been shelled to fragments, and where also in almost every case the carved wooden Christ (often as not of the fervent Spanish type dating from Spanish times) remained, as by some miracle, untouched. I was long loth to believe that the Germans selected churches as artillery objectives, but personal examination of more than 100 shelled towns proves it. And with the churches usually goes the churchyard; open coffins, shrouded corpses, and grinning skulls show that the modern Prussian takes as much pleasure in revealing the secrets of the grave as he does in the destruction of his enemy's wife and child.'

DESTITUTE BELGIUM.

The further appeal issued by the National Committee for Relief in Belgium, signed by the Lord Mayor, Cardinal Bourne, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chief Rabbi, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Lansdowne, and other representative men, reveals a strong case for the urgent need of immediate support to this fund (says the *Universe*). The penultimate paragraph in the appeal should strike a responsive chord in every British heart:—'Is there any debt of honor more pressing or any work of humanity with a stronger claim than that of helping to keep body and soul together in the men women, and children in Belgium, who, in spite of misery and privation, endure all things and loyally await the coming of the Allies?' And let this fact sink well into the mind. Germany, contrary to every civilised precedent, has openly expressed her intention not to supply the Belgian population with food. Over seven million defenceless civilians in Belgium, for more than a year and a half, have suffered a tyranny almost inconceivable to those in our own uninvaded land. Nevertheless, they have maintained a resistance none the less courageous because it must be passive, and, with almost negligible exceptions, they have refused to work for the Germans. Practically half of the whole of this population in Belgium, through no fault of their own, are now destitute and live on a pitiful ration. What does this refusal to work mean for the Allies? A glance at Poland answers the question with smashing force. In Poland, where there is no neutral channel for the distribution of relief, the civilian population have been allowed to die like flies, and over 300,000 able-bodied Polish men have been driven into Germany, there to work in the mines and industries, thus freeing 300,000 Germans to go to the fighting front. The same thing would undoubtedly happen in Belgium but for food which reaches the Belgians through the Allies. Of one fact in connection with this fund Britons cannot be very proud. A million and a-half has been altogether subscribed (a million short of what is required), and of this total a million has come from Australia and New Zealand. Wake up, England!

BRAVE BELGIANS.

The wonderful courage and patience of the Belgians continue to win the approval of all races. A contributor to the *Century Magazine* (Mr. Arthur Gleason) adds his tribute to many others that have appeared. He says:—

Our corps has seen the Belgians every day for several months. We have seen several skirmishes and

battles, and many days of shell-fire, and the impression of watching perhaps 20,000 Belgians in action is that of excellent fighting qualities, starred with bits of sheer daring as astonishing as that of any other race. With no country left to fight for, homes either in ruin or soon to be shelled, relatives under an alien rule, the home Government on a foreign soil, still, this second army—the first having been killed—fights on in good spirit. Every morning of the summer I have watched those of them that have been resting in La Panne, boys between eighteen and twenty-five, clad in fresh khaki, go riding down the poplar lane from La Panne to the trenches, the first twenty with bright silver bugles, their cheeks puffed and red with the blowing; twelve months of wounds and wastage, wet trenches and tinned food, and still they go out with hope.

This writer's admiration for the work of the priests and religious is frankly expressed in this passage:—

And the helpers of the army have shown good heart. The splendid priesthood of Belgium, from the Cardinal to the humblest cure, has played the man. On the front line near Pervyse, where my wife lived for three months, a priest has remained through the daily shell-fire to administer last rites to his dying soldiers, and to comfort the fighting men. Just before leaving Flanders, I called on the Sisters in the convent school of Furnes. They were still cheery and busy in their care of sick and wounded civilians. Every few days the Germans shell the town from seven miles away, but the Sisters will continue there through the coming months, as through the last year. The spirit of the best of the race is spoken in what King Albert said recently in an unpublished conversation to the gentlemen of the English mission: 'The English will cease fighting before the Belgians.'

THREE CATHOLIC V.C.'s.

Stirring stories of gallant deeds were recorded in a special supplement to the *London Gazette* issued on April 1. Of the six new recipients of the Victoria Cross there announced, three, it has transpired, are Catholics. Unfortunately, one, Corporal William Richard Cotter, of the East Kent Regiment, is now known to have died after his great deed.

Corporal Cotter was a native of Sandgate, near Folkestone. His parents, who live at Barton Cottage, Sandgate, received the news of his death on March 25 from the Catholic chaplain, who stated that their son had had his leg amputated and died shortly afterwards. The loss to the regiment, he said, was a great one, as he was a very brave, fine fellow. It was at first thought that he would get better, but he never rallied. Cotter was wounded on March 6, and he died a few days later. He was thirty-four years of age, and was an old boy of the Catholic school at Folkestone. He was always fond of adventure, and ran away to sea. When, after twelve years in the 'Bufs,' he came out on the Reserve in 1914, he was employed by the Sandgate Council. He was called up at the outbreak of war. He lost an eye as the result of an accident, but notwithstanding that fact he was sent on active service. With the exception of two months, during which he was sent home to have an eye fitted, he had been on active service ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Cotter had five sons, all of whom joined the colors in either the army or the navy. Three of the five are dead, while of the remaining two one is in the navy, and the other at Salonica.

Following is the official description of the deed which earned Corporal Cotter the V.C.:—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. When his right leg had been blown off at the knee, and he had also been wounded in both arms, he made his way unaided for fifty yards to a crater, steadied the men who were holding it, controlled their fire, issued orders, and altered the dispositions of his men to meet fresh counter-attacks by the enemy. For two hours he held his position, and only allowed his wounds to be roughly dressed when the attack had quieted down. He could not be moved back for fourteen hours, and during all this time had a cheery word for all who passed him. There is no doubt that his magnificent courage helped greatly to save a critical situation.

It is a curious fact that of the score or so Irishmen who have won the V.C. in the present war three should bear the name of Kenny, and equally remarkable is the fact that each of the three should have secured the honor in the same way—namely, by rescuing wounded under heavy fire. Private Henry Kenny, of the North Lancashires, who is the latest winner of the distinction, may well take equal rank with his gallant namesakes. He went out on six different occasions, and on one day under very heavy shell, rifle, and machine-gun fire, and each time succeeded in carrying to a place of safety a wounded man who had been lying in the open. Kenny was himself wounded in the neck when handing the last man over the parapet.

Private Kenny was born in London and is of Irish descent. His mother, who resides at Hackney, was interviewed recently. 'We are all Irish except myself,' she said, adding, 'and my children are all Catholics.' She herself is a Londoner, and her husband was born in Yorkshire, but his father and mother came from Limerick, the mother's name being McNamara. Henry had served eight years in the army, three of which were spent at the Curragh, and after the proclamation of war he was called to the colors as a reservist. Mrs. Kenny has another son in the army, and she says that the family first heard of the prospect of a V.C. from another soldier, the heroic Henry not caring when he was at home wounded some weeks ago to allude to the matter, hardly daring to think that what he had done deserved so high a distinction.

Private William Young, of the East Lancashire Regiment, whose winning of the Victoria Cross was also announced on April 1, is a Catholic and resides in Preston, his home being in Heysham street. He has a wife and nine children, the youngest of whom was born after he had gone to the front. He was born in Glasgow, joined the army in 1899 at the age of seventeen, and was on the reserve when war broke out. He went to France in September, 1914. He has been both wounded and gassed, and had only just returned to the trenches when he performed the heroic act for which he has now been honored.

While rescuing his sergeant Private Young had both his jaws fractured, and was also wounded in the chest. He is at present in Exeter Hospital, having an artificial jaw fixed. Mrs. Young, when visiting the hospital, asked her husband if he did not think it silly to risk his life the way he did, considering his large family. Unable to speak, owing to his injuries, he wrote: 'I would do it again.'

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

May 27.

Last Sunday morning a splendid muster of the members of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association assembled at St. Mary of the Angels', Boulcott street, for the purpose of receiving Holy Communion in a body, thereby commemorating in a worthy manner the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of a community of the Marist Brothers in this city, and for the purpose of offering their Holy Communion for the repose of the souls of departed Brothers, who so worthily devoted their lives to the training of the Catholic youth of this Dominion. The Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., celebrated Mass, the music, Concone's Mass, being excellently rendered by the Marist Brothers' Boys' Choir, under the conductorship of Rev. Brother Emilian. In the evening the church was again crowded, when the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., preached on the 'Life of the Rev. Father Champagnat,' the founder of the Marist Brothers, and of the great work which the devoted Brothers had done and are doing for Catholic education all over the world. Next year would be the centenary of the founding of this illustrious Order, which he trusted would be cele-

brated even in a far more worthy manner than was the fortieth celebration of the founding of the Order in this city.

Among a batch of returned soldiers who arrived in Sydney last Wednesday was Armourer-Sergeant Gil P. Hoskins, a former resident of Wellington, and ex-pupil of the Marist Brothers' School, Boulcott's street, and at one time on the staff of Fuller and Sons, who went away with one of the first Queensland battalions. He was at the landing on 25th April, and for a time, although in every charge that took place, he was Gallipoli's oldest inhabitant so far as the Australian troops were concerned. He had many narrow escapes, and was wounded on several occasions; but his injuries were not sufficiently serious to put him out of action. Once he was blown up by a bomb, without, however, losing anything more than his breath. He fought on until September 17, when he was struck by shrapnel, and had to leave. Although the injury was sustained eight months ago, he has not recovered completely. He had better fortune than a brother, who was killed during the campaign.

Every effort is being made to make the social in the Town Hall on Wednesday, June 7, a big success. The object of the social is to augment the funds of the Wellington Catholic Education Board, which is nobly striving to place the primary education of this city on a solid basis. The four city parishes are making a combined effort of it, and tickets are being freely distributed. Last year the handsome sum of £150 was netted: this year every endeavor is being made to exceed that amount.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER O'CONNOR, S.M.

The popularity of the Rev. Father O'Connor, S.M., was fully evidenced on last Thursday evening, when St. Anne's Hall was crowded with the parishioners of Wellington South to bid him farewell on his transfer to the neighboring parish of St. Joseph's, Te Aro. Mr. P. J. O'Regan presided, and there were also present on the platform Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., B.A., Rev. Fathers Peoples, S.M., and Mark Devoy, S.M. The first part of the evening was devoted to an excellent concert to which the following contributed:—Misses Agnes Segrief, Rosie Segrief, Henderson, V. Scanton, Mrs. Kevin Dillon, and Messrs. Kevin Dillon, E. B. L. Reade, and Logan.

Mr. O'Regan apologised for the absence of the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., who was unable to be present owing to illness, but who sent word that he would have liked to be present to join the people in their tribute of respect to his assistant priest. Mr. O'Regan complimented the people on their attendance there that evening. It was only meet and proper, on an occasion like this, that the people should show their

esteem and respect for one who had worked so zealously amongst them. Father O'Connor had only been with them for fifteen months, but during that brief period he had endeared himself to the parishioners by his priestly qualities, and truly Christian and humble spirit. He was an earnest, indefatigable worker—a man of the people. His mission was amongst sickness and sorrow. It was a very trying duty to be always ministering to human sorrow and suffering. Yet this was a priest's duty year in and year out. Why, then, should the people not manifest to Father O'Connor their appreciation for what he had done. On their behalf, he wished to express their sincere sorrow for his departure, and to wish him every success in his new sphere of duty. He asked Father O'Connor to accept as a slight token of their esteem a bicycle, which they thought would help in his duties, a set of Breviaries, and other miscellaneous gifts, including a gentleman's travelling outfit and a purse of sovereigns.

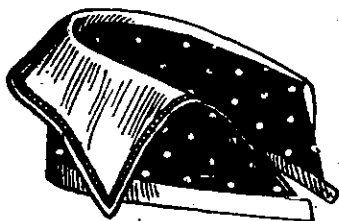
The Rev. Father Peoples, S.M., endorsed Mr. O'Regan's remarks, and expressed his sorrow at the departure of Father O'Connor, whom he had known a long time, both in the seminary and in parish work. He had set a standard in priestly qualities which was very difficult to follow. He had left his impress amongst them as a priest of God, an ambassador of Christ, and a winner of souls. They all felt sorry at his departure, but none so much as his fellow-priests of the parish.

The Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., B.A., who was first associated with Father O'Connor for a short period in Waimate, and subsequently in the Hawke's Bay district, also paid a tribute to the sterling worth of the guest of the evening.

Master Murray, on behalf of the altar boys, presented Father O'Connor with a pair of gloves.

Rev. Father O'Connor received a flattering reception on rising to respond. He had, he said, listened with great attention, great surprise, and amazement, to certain statements regarding a certain priest named Father O'Connor. He would like to know him, for he must be a wonderful man, with such qualifications. His name was O'Connor, and he was proud of it, but he could not by any stress of imagination associate the Father O'Connor they were speaking about with himself. He approved of what had been said as to the ideals of the priesthood, and would remember what had been said, so that he could aspire to such an ideal. He had hoped his transfer from Newtown to Te Aro would pass unnoticed. He did nothing to deserve such treatment from them. He would greatly appreciate the present they were kind enough to give him. His sojourn in Newtown was a most pleasant one, and it was hard to say good-bye. He had felt it hard to leave Napier, where he had been for nine years, and he felt the same in leaving Newtown. He thanked the

Fashion's Latest Styles in Neckwear



Write for a pair of Beath's Famous "Lady Violet" Hose, extra fine gauze Lisle Thread; seamless legs and feet, spliced heels and toes; soft as silk and long wearing; black or white mercerised finish—1/11

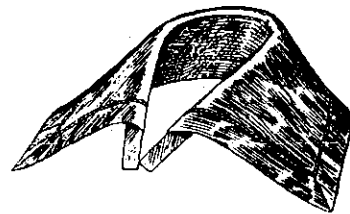
Absolutely new goods, just opened up. We have a very wide range, but limits of space preclude our showing more than two typical collars here.

On the left is a neat Collar in White Hemstitched Organdy Muslin and Satin, with white spots on sky, navy, purple, black, cerise, or saxe; also plain muslin and satin, same colours—2/6

The plain roll Collar on the right is of silk, hemstitched, in saxe, sky, vieux rose, navy, black, tangerine, and white—2/6

Also in the latest Regimental Stripes but without hemstitching—1/6

We Pay Postage and Allow 1/- Discount in each Complete £ for Cash.



We have a fine range of High-grade Squirrel Fur Sets with the new slip tie and pillow muff, or two-strand scarf and animal muff—

84/- to 10 Guineas

BEATH & Co. Limited, CHRISTCHURCH

Ven. Archdeacon Devoy for his great kindness to him, and Father Peoples for his goodness and kindly help and advice; and also the other priests, who had been associated with him in the work of the parish. He paid a tribute to the excellent work that Father Peoples was performing in the parish, and expressed his gratitude to Father Keogh for being present that evening to do him honor. He wished them all good-bye and God's choicest blessings.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 29.

A meeting of the Catholic residents of Woolston, at which the Rev. Father T. Hanrahan presided, was held last week, when it was decided to organise a bazaar to be held in August to liquidate a debt of something under £100 on St. Ann's Church-school property. A committee was formed for the purpose, the members of which are already energetically at work.

The annual social gathering of the Cathedral parishioners, in aid of the funds for the maintenance of the schools, will be held in the Alexandra Hall on Tuesday evening, June 20. At a meeting held on last Thursday evening, a ladies' committee, with Miss Sloan as its president, was formed to arrange for and supervise the refreshments. Every effort is being made to ensure the success of the event, and the co-operation of all is expected towards attaining this result. The combined committees are to meet again next Saturday evening.

A very pretty wedding was solemnised at Chatswood, New South Wales, on Saturday, April 29, at which the Rev. Father Barry officiated. The contracting parties were Mr. Sydney McLean, second son of Mr. Findlay McLean, of Sydney, and Miss Ellen Rennell, younger daughter of the late Mr. James P. Rennell, of Disraeli street, Addington. The bride was given away by her brother (Mr. Charles Parnell Rennell), and was dressed in a beautiful white costume, with hat to match. After the ceremony the bridal party adjourned to 'Chelma House,' Mosman's Bay, the residence of Mrs. Curtis, where a dainty breakfast was partaken of, and the usual toasts were duly honored. The happy couple received a number of beautiful and useful presents. The honeymoon was spent in the Blue Mountains.

When it became known to the people of Darfield that Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gill, residents of the district for many years, had decided to leave there and make their future home in Christchurch, it was at once resolved that the occasion should not be allowed to pass without an effort being made to recognise the long connection of the family with Darfield, and offer some tangible proof of the respect entertained for Mr. and Mrs. Gill, and of the appreciation of their good work on behalf of the Church and education, and for the welfare of the town generally. The original intention was to honor Mr. and Mrs. Gill at a public gathering, but, owing to the fact of their leaving sooner than expected, time did not permit of this being done. It was then decided that a presentation should be made to them at their city residence, Cranford House, Cranford street, St. Albans. This took place on last Wednesday afternoon, and was made by the Rev. Father Cronin and Messrs. McSweeney and Morrison, when the worthy couple were the recipients of a divan chair, a silver teapot, and a fine framed picture of St. Patrick, accompanied by expressions of esteem, in the course of which it was stated that the public generally had contributed to the gift. Few families in the Dominion can show a better record of religious vocations than the one under notice—six daughters have entered the religious state, and one son, who is now studying in Ireland for the Redemptorist Order, is soon to be ordained to the priesthood.

The Catholic branch of the Red Cross Society is continually adding to its record of useful endeavor, and,

led by enthusiastic officers, the ladies are working with praiseworthy zeal and most successful results. It has been decided to commence an extra class to meet on Thursday afternoons, in addition to those on Monday and Thursday evenings. The efficient honorary secretary (Mrs. P. Herbert) will be pleased to enrol new members at the society's rooms, Wiltshire Buildings. In addition to her other duties, Mrs. Herbert is to take charge of the Monday evening class. The work of the branch for April consisted of 26 vests, 6 shirts, 2 pants, 2 bed packets, 77 pairs socks, 600 swabs, 15 fomentation cloths, 30 veils, 26 face cloths, 6 slings, 6 doctors' coats. The branch gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a large parcel of garments and two rolls of bandage material from Lady Clifford; 1 dozen pillow slips, socks, face cloth, scarf, and sewing cotton from Mrs. Cumming, Arthurton, Southland (per Mrs. Green); face cloths from Miss Toohey, and socks from the following: Mrs. Evans (3 pairs), Mrs. Green (3 pairs), Mrs. Ridley (4 pairs), Mrs. Swan and Mrs. Joyce (8 pairs), Mrs. Meachem (4 pairs), Mrs. O'Connor (5 pairs), Miss Carrig (8 pairs), Miss Harrington (1 pair), Mrs. Hynes (15 pairs), Mrs. Mitchell (8 pairs), Mrs. Clark (7 pairs), Mrs. Hoben (3 pairs), Miss Murfit (3 pairs), Miss Kelly (3 pairs), Mrs. Cotter (2 pairs, and old linen). Donations have also been received from Mrs. George Clarkson, and Mrs. Hall (Turkish Baths), whilst Mr. Geoghegan is specially thanked for providing and erecting a very useful cupboard with shelving in the rooms.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

May 29.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary has cabled to the Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, V.G., announcing his arrival in Rome during last week. His health has continued to improve. This news, when announced in the churches yesterday, gave general satisfaction.

His Lordship Bishop Brodie is due here shortly, and is expected to administer Confirmation in several parishes, amongst which are Grey Lynn, Parnell, and the parish in which he was born, Coromandel. His Lordship will receive the warmest of welcomes on his visit to Auckland.

Rev. Father Murphy delivered an interesting lecture at the meeting of the Holy Family Confraternity last week on 'Mount Melleray,' the great Trappist monastery in the South of Ireland. He gave the history of the monastery from its inception, when the monks had to seek shelter in Ireland owing to the persecution on the Continent. Since then they had changed what was a barren, uninviting spot, into a veritable garden. The daily life of the Trappists was dealt with, also their great piety, zeal, industry, and hospitality.

Mr. Justice Cooper has been engaged at the Auckland Supreme Court, during the last ten days, in a case in which his Lordship Bishop Cleary, as plaintiff, sought power to annul a lease granted to one William John Smale, on the ground that the blasting of stones, which was carried on, endangered the lives of the staff and inmates of the Takapuna Orphanage. The defendant also owed arrears of rent, amounting to £250, which sum had been paid into court by defendant's creditors. The judge held that the Bishop had a right of re-entry notwithstanding this payment, but he ought to grant defendant relief against forfeiture of lease upon certain conditions, in consideration of the improved methods of working, and the severe loss the creditors would suffer if the quarry were closed. The conditions under which the quarry would be worked in the future would have to be settled by the parties, or by the court. Meantime, he would merely say that he was prepared to grant an order of relief, one of the conditions being that the defendant should pay the Bishop's costs.

THE LATE VERY REV. DR. WATTERS, S.M.**AN ELOQUENT AND TOUCHING TRIBUTE.**

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

May 27.

At St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, on last Wednesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., was celebrated in the presence of a crowded congregation, who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of one who had done so much for the education of the Catholic youth of this Dominion. Among those who attended were many of the first students of St. Patrick's College, both clerical and lay, ex-students of later years, who had received their education there while he was rector, and many old friends of the deceased. The Government was represented by the Postmaster-General (Sir Joseph Ward, Bart., K.C.M.G.), the civic authorities by his Worship the Mayor (Mr. J. P. Luke), the Education Department by Inspector Fleming, and Victoria College Council, of which body the late Dr. Watters was a prominent member, was also represented; whilst all classes of the citizens of Wellington, both Catholic and non-Catholic, were well represented. Amongst the prominent Catholic laymen were Mr. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G., Doctors T. Cahill and P. Mackin. His Grace Archbishop Redwood presided in the sanctuary.

The Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M. (1890), the Rev. Father Kimbell, S.M. (1886), being deacon, the Rev. Father Fay, S.M. (1888), subdeacon, all students of the college in the years named. Amongst the clergy present were the Right Rev. Mgr. McKenna, V.G., Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. (one of the late rector's colleagues when the college was first opened), Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M. (Provincial), Very Rev. Dean Power (Hawera), Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M., Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., Very Rev. Dean Lane (Lr. Hutt), Rev. Fathers Hurley, S.M., Adm., Smyth, S.M., Adm. Peoples, S.M., O'Connor, S.M., Devoy, S.M., O'Reilly, S.M., Gilbert, S.M., Schaefer, S.M., Gondringer, S.M., O'Farrell, S.M., Ryan, S.M., J. Cullen, S.M., A. Cullen, S.M., Venning, S.M., O'Leary, S.M., Daly (Upper Hutt), Quealy (Petone), T. McKenna (Pahiatua), O'Sullivan, S.M. (Napier), Hickson, S.M. (Meeanee), W. Goggan, S.M. (another of the pioneers who were associated with Dr. Watters in opening the college), Dignan (Napier), Walsh (Lower Hutt), two of the Redemptorist Fathers, and representatives from the Marist Brothers, Sisters of Mercy, and Compassion. The music of the Mass was beautifully chanted by the college choir, with Master Gordon O'Meeghan at the organ.

FATHER MAHONEY'S PANEGYRIC.

The Rev. Father S. Mahoney, S.M., of Wanganui, one of the first pupils of the college (1885), delivered the following eloquent and touching panegyric of the first rector of St. Patrick's College, based on the text:—'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. From henceforth now, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; for their works follow them.' (Apoc. xiv., 13.)

We are here (said the rev. preacher) to mourn the loss, and pray for the soul of one, who will be long remembered, not only by those who have been in any way associated with the earliest history of St. Patrick's College, but by all who have had any dealings with him.

His name will be for all time connected with the foundation of Catholic secondary education in this Dominion. I can imagine your feelings, when, some days ago you were perusing the account of the unfortunate rebellion in Dublin, you saw among the names of the victims Father, or as we were wont to know him, Dr. Watters. He was standing at the door of his college, so the press informed us, when he was stricken down—accidentally or otherwise, I cannot tell. Knowing him as the true patriot that he was, we may well believe that as he stood there he was indignant, and his heart bled at the sight of the destruction and murder that was being perpetrated in the city, that he loved so well, by some of his misguided countrymen who had been made dupes, by crafty and unscrupulous enemies of Ireland. He was shot, and died of his wounds—God rest his soul. You had known him; you knew his labors here in years gone by; you knew his work and his worth. He is dead, but his memory shall live. Dr. Watters was born in Dundalk on February 8, 1851. He imbibed from his very infancy the principles of our holy religion; he grew up in an atmosphere of faith. To consecrate himself to the service of God in the ecclesiastical state had been his most cherished desire from his earliest youth. He grew up faithful with this strong desire, and never abandoned it. Solely devoted to the inspirations of true zeal, he looked in his future career for labors useful to the glory of God and the salvation of souls. He was destined to encounter them. His first studies were made under the Marist Fathers in Dundalk, and, being a youth of more than ordinary ability, his professors predicted great things in the future, and their expectations were amply realised. Young Watters felt that such a life, as his self-sacrificing teachers were leading, would quite fulfil his most cherished wish, and his classical studies being completed, on the advice of his spiritual director he entered the novitiate of the Marist Fathers. Here for twelve months by prayer and meditation, he implored Divine guidance as to the all-important step in life—the choice of a vocation. Here he cultivated those virtues which were to be his safeguard in the life-work before him. On the 23rd August, 1872, he was professed, and became a member of the Society of Mary. The choice of a state of life with the greater part of mankind is a path taken at random, and followed blindly. In the whirlwind which seizes on youth, and carries them headlong, very few deliberate beforehand, propose to themselves an object, fix upon it with prudence, that they may strive for it with energy. They go along foolishly in life, floating at the mercy of circumstances, and they do not reflect that we have, each of us, in the designs of God, a vocation, a way prepared and certain, outside of which we are exposed to the risk of a horrible shipwreck. But who amongst us thinks of living in order to fulfil the Divine vocation? Who thinks of searching, in thoughtfulness of reason and the directions of faith, God's purposes for him on this earth? Through this deplorable forgetfulness how many wandering hearts, how many evils are inflicted on the world? He who enters the religious state makes no such blind choice. For long months he weighs the matter before God, and he has skilled advisers to direct him, as to the important step he is to take.

Called to the religious and priestly state, Dr. Watters adopted its virtues and developed them to the end of his career. Obedience is the foundation of the whole religious life. Dr. Watters, obedient to the command of his superiors, left his home, his relatives, and

MRS. ROLLESTON, (Qualified London and Paris) **Hair Specialist** **Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON; and Cathedral Square, CHRISTCHURCH**

Spacious Suites of Toilet Rooms, luxuriously fitted with every modern appliance for Hair and Complexion treatments. Transformations, complete coverings for the hair simply hooked round the head cannot be detected; all shades, from £4 4s to £10 10s. Semi-transformations (front), £2 2s to £5 5s. Switches, from 15s to £4 4s; every shade perfectly matched. Mrs. Rolleston's stock of Hairwork is one of the largest and most artistic in the Colonies. Correspondence invited. Ladies' Combing made up by special process into switches or any design.

BEWARE OF THE GERMS IN THE DUST

THE SANI-GENIC POLISH MOP

—DUSTS, CLEANS, AND SHINES WITHOUT EXERTION—

it is retained in the Mop until you have gathered up the Dust from everywhere, and out or washed when necessary. finished Dusting. It can then be shaken

Moreover, it is Sanitary and Hygienic, it We have two sizes—

Triangular Shape, Medium Size—6/6 Heart Shape, Large Size—9/6

FREE—With every Mop we give a 4oz bottle of Polish.

D.I.C.

Sole Agents

DUNEDIN

It's Profitable to Use....

DUNLOP TYRES

This is the decision of thousands of Motorists after trying other makes. They have found that the Strength and Quality embodied in these Reliable Tyres always means extra service without extra cost.

YOU can be sure of Tyre satisfaction by fitting "Dunlops." Try them and note the mileage!

OBTAINABLE ALL GARAGES.

* *
DUNLOP RUBBER CO.
All States and N.Z.



Pitman's Commercial Shorthand

Taught by Correspondence

Write to-day for free booklet—*Time is Money*. It tells you all about the new Pitman's Commercial Shorthand CORRESPONDENCE COURSE, for which we have been appointed Sole Licensees in Australia and New Zealand, by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd. Ours is the only institution authorised to use this new and up-to-date Pitman Shorthand Correspondence Course. No other course can be compared to it for clearness of exposition.

Forty superb, simplified, and illustrated lessons, compiled specially by the originators and inventors of Isaac Pitman's Shorthand, and obtainable from us only.

You can now learn Shorthand easily, quickly, and thoroughly—for a small fee. Write for free booklet, sending name and address.

Hemingway & Robertson's Australasian Correspondence Schools, Ltd. .. Auckland
P.O. BOX 516

RAILWAY HOTEL
THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON

Speight's and Wellington Beer always on tap. Wines and Spirits of the choicest brands always in stock.

James Dealy, Proprietor

Tonking's Linseed Emulsion

IS THE BEST CURE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS and CROUP

EASILY TAKEN

..

CHILDREN LIKE IT

friends, the good Old Land he loved so well, and journeyed to this end of the world to undertake the new work he was called upon to do. Obediently he labored for 14 years as first rector of St. Patrick's College, and at the call of his superiors, returned to take up similar duties in Dublin, where he met with so sad and untimely an end—for apparently many years of usefulness in the cause of education still lay before him. In 1874, August 26, he was raised to the sublime dignity of the priesthood. He was ordained by Archbishop Redwood, who had but a few months before been raised to the Episcopate. It was Dr. Redwood's first ordination. I need not try to picture his priestly life during those 42 years, as morning after morning he offered up the Holy Sacrifice. 'I will go to the altar of God.' Ah, what strength and comfort he derived therefrom to carry on for so many years his scholastic labors so successfully. From the time he was ordained until he was called upon to enter on the work in which we especially knew him, he was a professor in the Catholic University School, Leeson street, Dublin. So that he began and ended his teaching career in the same institution. After long consideration his Grace Archbishop, then Bishop Redwood, decided that the time was ripe to establish a means of higher Catholic education for the youth of this young land, and with the co-operation and encouragement of his priests, and the generosity of the laity of the Colony, he was enabled to build and equip St. Patrick's College. But the choice of the first superior was the all-important matter. Dr. Redwood conferred with the first superiors of the Marist Order as to the one who should be chosen to begin and carry on this new and difficult work. Dr. Watters was appointed the first rector, and with Fathers Carolan and W. Goggan, opened the college in June, 1885. Father Devoy, who had been collecting the funds to pay for the building, was added to the staff to look after the business concerns. Opening in the middle of the year, as they did, the numbers were not promising, but the following year, when the college was formally opened by his Eminence Cardinal Moran, there were 130 students, an average practically maintained ever since. From thence for 14 years the names of Dr. Watters and St. Patrick's College were synonymous. It would not have been easy to find a man better fitted to tide over the early difficulties of such an undertaking: one who would be more tactful in shaping and cultivating the raw material that the first rector was given to work upon. But he was not one who was easily discouraged, and, counting no effort too great for the noble cause he had espoused, relying on God's help and our Lady's protection, he put a whole-souled energy into his work, and with what gratifying results, the history of St. Patrick's bears abundant witness. Pupils who passed through St. Patrick's College during those early years cannot think of their college days, the work, their sorrows, their struggles, their victories, without picturing Dr. Watters, whose whole heart and soul were in the welfare of his pupils. It was indeed no easy task that he had been called to this country to carry out—to start New Zealand's first Catholic college. But by his indomitable courage he overcame all initial difficulties, and the college was still an infant, when it began to more than realise the aims and great hopes of its founders: '*Hic lapis, mole parvus, spe grandis.*' Dr. Redwood had inscribed on the foundation stone: This stone, small in size, big with hope; and the hope was soon fulfilled. For 14 years the first rector's energies and talents were cheerfully given to the students of St. Patrick's. How well he did the work he had been sent to do, how St. Patrick's came to be a power to be reckoned with, is well known to all who have followed the progress of the college. He was a polished gentleman, a cultured English and classical scholar, a good and faithful religious Marist, an earnest and exemplary priest. He loved the ceremonies of the Church, and often from this pulpit he gave forth polished and learned discourses.

But the life-work appointed for Dr. Watters by his superiors, and cheerfully and enthusiastically entered on by him, was the higher education of Catholic youth. To educate a man as a man—not merely to train the physical portion of man to a high degree of perfection, not to take into account merely his body but his soul, not only his present but his future, not only his temporal end but his eternal destiny—such is the nature of the education the Catholic Church demands for her children, and such was the training Dr. Watters expended his every energy to impart. This is the everlasting conflict between the world and the Church: and as the peculiar battle-ground of these claims is the human intellect, it is no wonder that now, as in every stage of the Church's progress, when she had ceased to battle for bare existence, the question of education has come to the front, to take its place, as the most important subject that can engage the attention of her children. For we know that the young soul, that is to be educated for social ends, has not only a social end but an individual end that is eternal; and we are solicitous that his social training shall be such that it shall not interfere with—that it shall, on the contrary, promote his training for heaven; and this because we know, with a knowledge that is as deep as the faith from which it springs, that it would be ill for a youth, even though he were fashioned into a 'perfectly educated gentleman,' to lose, nay, even to risk, his salvation in the process. Because we know also, that if it were needs a question of choice between intellectual culture and eternal salvation, the only wise thing to do would be to choose the latter; but also, because we know that the two are not incompatible, nay, are mutually helpful; and that even humanly speaking, the man is best educated who has been educated most religiously. The students who passed under Dr. Watters received this solid religious training. '*Si monumenta quaeris, circumspice.*' If you want to see the evidence of his work, look around you. His pupils are holding responsible positions in every walk of life. Of those who were numbered among the students of his day, 25 have joined the ranks of the priesthood. One of the first to enter the college is now among the first of the hierarchy—his Grace Co-adjutor Archbishop O'Shea. Many others are here present, and the success of all is known to most of you. Numbers are doing honor to their training in the legal, medical, mercantile, and other professions, and all, I am sure, look back with gratitude to Dr. Watters' kindly direction, and to-day sorrow at his loss.

Of his end I know only that the papers afforded the information, that he died of his wounds. This would convey to the Catholic and the priest the consoling news, that he was doubtless fortified for the last dread journey with the holy Sacraments, and comforted by his loving confreres, and so we may earnestly trust that he was of the number of whom the Scripture says—'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord . . . that they may rest from their labors; for their works follow them.' But even after such a life spent in the training of God's children, there may remain some slight obstacle to his receiving at once the reward of his labors, let me remind you that 'it is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins.' Many will, out of gratitude, supplicate heaven in his behalf, and charity will appeal to all to pray for the soul of a faithful and devoted priest. The holiness of the God of infinite Purity requires the separation from Him for a time of souls, holy as they are, in whom there is found the slightest stain of sin. In His kingdom nothing defiled is to be found; and if after death, when He Who judges justices will examine whether each soul that appears before Him is fit for admittance into heaven, He discovers in anyone the least stain, though He pronounces upon it the blessing of being one day received into that home of perfect happiness, He allows to that soul, what it wishes itself, that that stain would be utterly effaced, before it is admitted to the enjoyment of its glory. You will then pray earnestly this morning, and unite with the priest in offering the Adorable Sacrifice for

THE
BRITISH DOMINIONS
 GENERAL
 INSURANCE CO. LTD.



Fire, Marine, and Accident

Authorised Capital [£]1,000,000
 Annual Revenue, over 700,000
 Reserves Exceed - 1,000,000

Were you insured? Is the usual question. What Company carried the risk?

A British Dominions Policy

MEANS A PROMPT, CHEERFUL PAYMENT OF AN HONEST OBLIGATION. SEND US A LETTER TO-DAY AND LET US TELL YOU ALL ABOUT THE "DOMINION POLICIES."

THE BRITISH DOMINIONS GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., TRANSACTS
 ALL KINDS OF FIRE, ACCIDENT AND MARINE INSURANCE.

It is a well and favorably-known British Company with an authorised capital of £1,000,000—its annual revenue exceeding £700,000.

It is now well established throughout New Zealand, the Head Office being in Wellington, and it is destined to play an important part in New Zealand Insurance activities, inasmuch as its attractive tables ensure to its policy holders the MAXIMUM BENEFIT AT A MINIMUM COST.

A British Company meeting the Dominion's Requirements

SEND NOW FOR PROSPECTUS

British Dominions General Insurance

Company, Limited

PANAMA STREET

WELLINGTON

the repose of the soul of Felix Joseph Watters, that if he be not yet in the enjoyment of the reward of his labors, our efforts may shorten the time of his purification. May his soul and the souls of all the faithful departed rest in peace.

At the conclusion of the Mass the organist played the 'Dead March' from 'Saul,' the congregation standing.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

WELLINGTON DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The monthly meeting of the executive committee was held at St. Patrick's Hall, Boulcott street, on May 17. Mr. A. Cassic presided, and the following members were present:—Messrs. J. A. Corry, M. Walsh, R. Sievers, and the secretary (Mr. W. F. Johnson). The Westport committee wrote expressing its appreciation of the work of Mr. Girling-Butcher while there, and stating that there was every prospect of a large increase in the membership in consequence of the organiser's efforts. A similar letter was received from Nelson, while the reports from Blenheim and Picton showed that much good had been done by the organising tour. Messrs. Hoskins and Walsh reported on their recent visit to Feilding, stating that they had addressed a large meeting which gave them every attention, and that good results may be expected from the visit. The secretary was directed to thank the Rev. Father Prendergast for the assistance given its representatives; also Mr. Kavanagh (the local secretary) for the complete arrangements made. The question of how best to promote the Catholic Field Service Fund was the subject of some discussion, and it was decided to convene a conference of all the city parish committees and Petone to further consider the matter. Satisfactory reports were received from the Hostel Board representatives, who stated that there was still room for a few more permanent boarders. The sub-committee appointed to consider the question of providing accommodation and entertainment for the visiting delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the diocesan council brought up its report. It recommended that the parish committees in the city be asked to assist in finding suitable accommodation for the visitors; that an opportunity be given them to see the city by means of a special observation car, and, further, that a social evening in their honor be held on the evening of the council meeting.

The date of the annual meeting of the council was fixed for the 19th July, and the secretary was directed to make the necessary arrangements.

AUCKLAND DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The members of the executive of the Auckland diocesan council of the Catholic Federation were received by his Grace Archbishop O'Shea at the Bishop's Palace, Ponsonby, on Thursday, May 18, when there were present—Rev. Brothers Benignus and Calixtus, Messrs. A. A. Rose (president), J. T. Fitzgerald, F. G. J. Temm, and P. E. Dromgool. The Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, V.G., was unable to be present, whilst Very Rev. Father Cahill was prevented from attending owing to the opening of a gymnasium in connection with the Parnell Catholic Club taking place on the same evening.

Mr. A. A. Rose, in introducing the members of the executive, took occasion to assure the Archbishop of the loyalty of the members of the Federation to the Church and to their spiritual director, and their eagerness and willingness to support the hierarchy and clergy in every movement which tended to the spiritual, moral, and social benefit of the Catholic people.

His Grace, in welcoming the members of the executive, expressed his pleasure at finding such zealous and capable officers guiding the destinies of the Federation in this diocese.

The evening was spent in discussing methods of improving the organisation of the Federation within the diocese, and increasing the membership.

His Grace impressed upon the members the desirability of concentrating their attention at the present time on the educational disabilities of Catholics, and of endeavoring to educate and enlighten our people to a true sense of their just rights and claims in the matter of education, more particularly in the matter of scholarships and free places for our Catholic secondary schools. He also pointed out the great advantages to be derived from co-operation between all Catholic societies, and emphasised the fact that the Federation, which stood for the advancement of all Catholic societies, should in return receive the support of those societies in carrying out its great work of organising the Catholics of this country into a united body. He mentioned that in other parts of New Zealand it had been found the Federation and the Hibernian Society were working together to their mutual advantage, and pointed out that much might be achieved in this diocese by making use of the opportunities which presented themselves in this direction.

DOMINION EXECUTIVE.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

The Dominion Executive of the Catholic Federation met last Wednesday evening at St. Patrick's Hall, Mr. J. J. L. Burke presiding. The Rev. Brother Egbert took his seat for the first time, and was welcomed by the chairman. The secretary reported on his recent organising tour of Marlborough, Nelson, and Westport. The Minister of Internal Affairs replied to the letter, which had been sent to him inquiring what steps the Government intended to take in connection with the censorship of the cinematograph films. In his reply, the Minister stated that the Government had framed the necessary legislation, but, owing to the war legislation, he was not quite sure whether Parliament would deal with it this session; he would, however, do the best he could to get it put through. It was decided to convene a conference of the other bodies to lay before them the Minister's reply, and to decide what combined action should be taken. It was also decided to take some definite action to ensure the distribution of the *School Journal* free to Catholic schools. The finances of the Federation are at a low ebb, owing to the neglect of branches to make remittances to diocesan councils, and the latter bodies to the Dominion Executive. Officers of the various orders of the Federation are requested to give this matter their earnest and early attention.

Field Service Fund.

The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., Adm., Dominion treasurer of the Catholic Federation Field Service Fund, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following donation to the fund:—'Anonymous,' £5.

Donations will be acknowledged through the columns of the *Tablet* weekly. The fund, as previously explained, is being organised for the purpose of providing our chaplains with the Expeditionary Forces with the means of assisting our boys at the front and in the hospitals. Catholics contributing to patriotic purposes should not forget this fund, as it assures them that their money will be devoted to their soldier-co-religionists.

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS' FUND

'Success' £0 4 6

POLISH RELIEF FUND

E.D. £1 0 0

Nature's face is decked with jewels rare,
She weaves glad garlands in her sunny hair,
She is a lady, fair beyond compare;
But man is subject to her darker moods,
So to the rescue comes the cure of 'Woods,'
The Peppermint Cure is just the 'goods.'

J. M. J.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE
RICHMOND ROAD, AUCKLAND
Conducted by the MARIST BROTHERS

(Under the Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. CLEARY,
Bishop of Auckland.)

THE COLLEGE, which is large and commodious, and fitted with all modern appliances, is situated in a section of ground 14 acres in extent.

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

Students are prepared for the Intermediate, Junior and Senior Public Service, Pharmacy Board, Matriculation, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Medical and Engineering Preliminary, Military Scholarship, University Entrance Scholarship, and Music Examinations.

Special attention is given to Experimental Science and to Practical Agriculture.

TERMS: 40 guineas per annum.

A reduction of 10% is allowed in favour of brothers.

For further particulars, apply 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 ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

Tel. 2724. (Opposite the Cathedral). Estab. 1880.

Practical Devotion to the Sacred Heart (Vermeersch, S.J.)—4/-

Litany of the Sacred Heart: Meditations (McDonnell, S.J.)—3/-

The Sacred Heart Studied in the Scriptures (Saintrain, C.S.S.R.)—2/6

Short Conferences on the Sacred Heart (Brinkmeyer)—2/6

The Glories of the Sacred Heart (Mausherr, S.J.)—2/6

Devotions to the Sacred Heart (Joy Dean)—1/6

The Voice of the Sacred Heart—1/6

The Sacred Heart (Keller)—2/6

Elevations to the Sacred Heart (Abbe Anizan)—3/6

The Devotions to the Sacred Heart (Dalgairns)—3/6

Kingsland & 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.

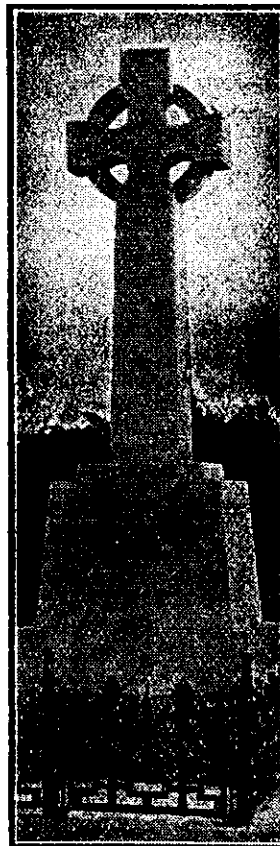
Monumental Works

Corner MAIN & IRWELL STREETS, GORE, AND DEE STREET

(Opp. Reid and Gray)

(TELEPHONE 187)

Invercargill



J. G. GALLAGHER

Chemist

UPPER SYMONDS STREET,
AUCKLAND.

White Hart Hotel ; Christchurch

F. M. DREWITT, Proprietor

Tariff - - 10/- per diem

— 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 and 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.

PROVINCIAL HOTEL

CLIVE SQUARE NAPIER

Moderate Tariff

(Under New Management).

R. GRIFFIN

Proprietor

PAUL DUFAULT



INVERCARGILL—JUNE 1 AND 2.
 DUNEDIN—JUNE 5 AND 6.
 CHRISTCHURCH—JUNE 8.
 WELLINGTON—JUNE 10, 12, 14, 17.
 PRICES : : 5/-, 3/-, 2/-

DIRECTION : FREDRIC SHIPMAN
 Grand Hotel, Wellington.

AN APPEAL

CATHOLIC FIELD SERVICE FUND

Subscriptions are invited from Catholics for the purpose of establishing a CATHOLIC FIELD SERVICE FUND with the object of placing sums of money at the disposal of Catholic Chaplains for supplying comforts for Catholic Soldiers sick, wounded, and in necessitous circumstances.

The Fund will be administered by the Dominion Executive of the N.Z. Catholic Federation, and a statement of receipts and disbursements will be published in the *N.Z. Tablet* from time to time.

All donations should be sent to the REV. FATHER HURLEY, S.M., Adm., Dominion Treasurer, Patterson Street, Wellington.

Subscriptions will be individually acknowledged and also published in the *N.Z. Tablet*.

WANTED

TO SELL GOOD BUTCHERING BUSINESS (all cash) in North Island town; easy terms. Apply—Box 171, Hawera.

JAMES C. & P. E. DROMGOOL,
 Barristers and Solicitors,
 Imperial Buildings, 44 Queen Street, Auckland

Branch Offices at Pukekohe, Waiuku, Tūākau, Mercer, and Tauranga
 Money to Lend at Low Rate of Interest

MARRIAGE

SULLIVAN—SHEEHAN.—At the Sacred Heart Church, Timaru, by Very Rev. Dean Tubman, S.M., James Patrick Sullivan, to Annie, only daughter of Mr. John Sheehan, St. Andrews.

DEATH

CURRAN.—On May 22, 1916, at his residence, Shakespeare street, Milton, James Curran (N.Z. Railways); aged 56 years.—R.I.P.

FOR THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE

CASEY.—On May 14, 1916 (died from pneumonia in France), John, the third beloved son of John and Hanoria Casey, Otara; aged 27 years 7 months.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

FITZSIMONS.—In sad but loving memory of Terence Fitzsimons, who departed this life at Wairio on May 31, 1900.—R.I.P.

Rest, my husband, Terence, dear,
 Kind thoughts for you I keep;
 Although sixteen years have passed away,
 My grief is just as deep.

The flowers we place upon his grave
 Will wither and decay;
 But the love for him who lies beneath
 Will never fade away.

—Inserted by his loving wife and family.

MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.
Pergant Directores et Scriptorum New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiam causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900. LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900. LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916.

STILL IRELAND



THE Hardinge Commission is still sitting, but it has now reached the beginning of the end, and it is not difficult to see what its conclusions are likely to be. A story is told of how an inspector, on one occasion, when examining a country school propounded the time-honored question: 'Who discovered America?' There was dead silence for a time, until at last a trembling urchin whimpered out, 'Please, sir, it wasn't me!' The evidence before the Commission has been all of the 'Please, sir, it wasn't me' style. The political side of the Administration has tried to edge the responsibility on to the military, and the military authorities have with equal emphasis pushed it back on to the

politicians; and the one point on which every witness has been perfectly clear is that it was the other fellow who was to blame. What is apparent to the public—and must be so also to the Commission—is that between them the civil and military authorities have made an appalling mess of things, and that in the face of the most open and palpable warnings. More than a month before the rebellion was launched an article appeared in a Dublin Sinn Fein paper, *The Gael*, entitled 'The Work Before Us,' of which the following is a portion: 'The time has come for a strong and determined offensive against all the entrenchments of the enemy in this country. The effects of such an offensive will be far-reaching. . . . It will cause an upheaval at home, the news of which will quickly reach our captured brethren abroad. If they have a trace of patriotism in their veins, and many of them have, they will not help the enemy that is shooting down their kith and kin at home. . . . The longer we delay, the better it is for our enemies. They want no disturbance in Ireland, and will we help in their desire? Defeat in Ireland means more for the enemy than any defeat she may sustain in Flanders or elsewhere. We are here at her very heart, and injuries to the heart are of more consequence than injuries to any other part of the body. Will we strike the decisive blow, or are we afraid to do so lest the enemy reply with another. . . . If we want the revolution, we must make it, and we must realise that such cannot be accomplished without bloodshed. We are at war, and war justifies the removal of our enemies in the most expeditious manner. . . . Either we or they must fall in the fight.' After such a clear and undisguised intimation of what was coming, it is to the lasting discredit of the Irish Administration that anything in the nature of a concerted rebellion should have been possible—and the Commission will doubtless plainly say so.

A feature of interest in the later evidence given before the Commission is the correction which it makes in regard to the alleged attitude of the Irish clergy towards the Sinn Fein movement. At an earlier sitting of the Commission Mr. Birrell is reported as having said: 'The constabulary reports enable us to form a correct estimate for each locality. These vary much according to the character of the priests. If the priests are anti-Sinn Feiners, Sinn Feinism dies out, but if the clergy foster Sinn Feinism, it is promoted and extended. He did not care to say how many turbulent priests there were, but there was a considerable number.' Apart altogether from the evidence given at the Commission the attitude of the Irish clergy has also been misrepresented in some of our New Zealand papers. Thus the *Dannevirke Evening News*, in its issue of May 2, after taking an altogether exaggerated view as to the extent of the rebellion, went the length of declaring that 'the clergy are almost as divided as the Irish people,' and made the further statement that 'the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. O'Dwyer, flattered the hopes of the Sinn Feiners'—the reference being, presumably, to Dr. O'Dwyer's Lenten Pastoral. Such a statement is absolutely and wholly incorrect. The aim and intention of Dr. O'Dwyer's Pastoral is in precisely the opposite direction. He denounces the motives of all the belligerents—as being, in greater or less degree, those of aggrandisement—and warns the Governments of all the great Powers of the danger of a social upheaval in Europe after the noise of battle shall have died down. His object is not to foment social upheaval but to prevent it, by persuading the belligerents to hearken to the Pope's repeated appeal for peace. One may or may not agree with Dr. O'Dwyer's view as to the feasibility of a peace settlement at the present time, but it is a gross misrepresentation of his position to suggest that he has the faintest sympathy with the gospel of strife by whomsoever it may be preached. With regard to Mr. Birrell's evidence, we may observe: (1) That it was given under 'severe cross-examination,' when his words could not be so carefully weighed and measured as in his written statement. (2) His expression, 'a con-

siderable number'—used in reference to the disaffected priests—is in the last degree vague and indefinite, and may mean anything from a score to one or two hundred. (3) If Mr. Birrell really knew how many 'turbulent priests' there were—and there is a strong presumption that he did not—it is greatly to be regretted that he did not give the figures, and so enable his statement to be checked. (4) All our information on the subject—derived from priests who have recently arrived from Ireland—goes to show that Sinn Fein sympathy amongst the clergy, in regard to the later developments of the movement, is strictly confined to a handful of the younger priests. This has now been made clear by the later statements made before the Commission. 'Evidence given at the Hardinge Commission,' says a cable in Monday's papers, 'set out that although some of the younger priests sided with the Sinn Feiners, the great bulk were opposed to the movement.'

With regard to the proposals for a change of government in Ireland the cables do not carry us any further, except to indicate that, under the tactful direction of Mr. Lloyd George, the parties to the settlement are being brought together, and that, while for the immediate present a Provisional Government may be established, the ultimate solution will be along the lines of Home Rule. That, as we pointed out last week, is the only possible permanent solution. All shades of political opinion, we are told, are hopeful of a settlement being arrived at. Certainly the principles upon which negotiations ought to proceed are simple enough. Satisfy, so far as may be, the national aspirations of the Irish people; give them scope and opportunity to frame and execute laws in conformity with their wants and their legitimate desires; seek to unite the contending Irish factions for these great ends; and the real Union which will result will confound the enemies of the Empire, and will usher in that era of peace, good-will, and common sense for which oppressed and persecuted Ireland has labored—and suffered—so long.

CLERGY AND THE COMPULSION BILL

The provisions of the Military Service Bill—which may for popular purposes be called the Compulsion Bill—have been fully explained in the columns of the daily press, and our readers are doubtless by this time sufficiently familiar with the general outline of the measure. It may also, we think, be safely assumed that—in modified form, perhaps—the Bill will ultimately find its way to the Statute Book. We have no intention of discussing either the principle or the details of the measure, but there is one aspect of the new scheme to which we ought, perhaps, to direct attention. As the Bill stands, all men of military age are liable for service, and every man who comes under this head is to see that he is enrolled in one of the two divisions which constitute what the Bill terms the Expeditionary Force Reserve. There are practically no exemptions; and under the existing provisions Catholic priests and all other clergy of military age are liable both to be enrolled and to be called up for service. Section 17, however, provides that men called up for service with the Expeditionary Force shall have the right of appeal to a Military Service Board on any of the following grounds:—(a) That when called up he was not a member of the Reserve; (b) That when called up from any division or class of Reserve he was a member of another division or class, the calling up of which had not been authorised; (c) That by leaving his occupation his calling up is contrary to the public interest; or (d) That by reason of domestic circumstances or any other reason his calling up would cause undue hardship to himself or others; and in respect to Clauses (c) and (d), the Governor in Council is to make regulations with which the Military Service Board will be required to comply in the determination of appeals. Under these clauses and regulations, the clergy of all denominations would,

doubtless, in practice be exempt from service. If the measure is passed in its present form, however, it will be incumbent on the clergy to give attention to the matter, and to see that notice of appeal is duly posted, by registered letter, to the Commandant of the Defence Forces, Wellington, within ten days after the day of the gazettement of the notice by which the appellant was called up for service. Possibly some arrangement might be adopted whereby the Bishop of the diocese could lodge an appeal for all the priests of military age under his jurisdiction. There still remains the case of the theological students. It is possible, of course, that they might be regarded as coming under the scope of the clauses and regulations already referred to, but it is very desirable that there should be no doubt upon the matter. It would be a very grave injury to religion—and therefore to the best interests of the community—if the Church's supply of clergy should be cut off at its source; and nothing but an absolutely over-mastering necessity—which, admittedly, does not at present exist—could be held to justify such an extreme proposal. In this connection it is instructive to note that the British Army Council has issued the following Instruction in regard to the exemption of the theological students:—The undermentioned students may be excepted from the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1916, if they so desire:—(a) Church of England: Theological students who have already entered on their professional studies in immediate preparation for holy orders. (b) Roman Catholic Church: Students who have entered on their special studies in immediate preparation for holy orders. (c) Presbyterians: Licentiates of the Presbyterian Churches and students now completing their final year of preparation for the holy ministry. (d) Congregationalists, Baptists, Primitive and United Methodists: Students who have already entered on professional studies in immediate preparation for the ministry. (e) Wesleyan Methodists: All men already accepted by the Wesleyan Conference for the Wesleyan ministry, doing duty as probationer ministers, or in training for the ministry in the theological colleges. (f) Jewish students undergoing the qualifying course of study. Doubtless this regulation will also be adopted here; but it would probably be well that it should be authoritatively brought under the notice of the Government so that the matter might be placed on a proper footing from the outset.

Notes

'And No 'Usband'

We have recorded several stories of the entertaining experiences of English visitors to the homes of Tommies who are at the front, all going to show with what cheerful resignation the English working women are enduring the absence of their husbands. Here is one of the latest: 'A sympathetic visitor asked a charwoman what she thought of the war. The reply was much to the point: "Wot! a pound a week and no 'usband? Why, it's 'eaven. It's too good to last.'"

The Editor and His Friends

The Catholic editor has his full share of candid critics, but even the most peccant of us have not often been favored with such a pointed missive as that directed the other day by a reader of *Catholics and Prohibition* to the editor of that strenuous American bi-monthly: 'I do not want your crazy paper. . . . I have enquired at various times as to who you are and every time I was assured you are a crazy fool. . . . Am I going to stop something I enjoy because you are not to be trusted with it? Go and have your beer. Be a man, not a fool.' There is, at least, no beating about the bush in that gentle communication.

*

Occasionally—very occasionally—the editor has a directly opposite experience, and it sometimes proves

even more upsetting. Such, apparently, was the case with the *Kansas Tribune*, which relates the following veracious story: 'A fellow dropped into the office the other day and ordered the paper, and we were well pleased. Said it was a good paper, and we were glad. Said it was more than worth the money to any man of intelligence, and we were tickled. Said it was the mainstay of the town, and we were super-tickled. Said it was the greatest booster and the most reliable town-builder and developer in this whole community, and we yelled with joy. Paid for his paper, and—we slid gently to the floor in blissful unconsciousness. Nature had reached its limit.' No doubt it was a shock, but most editors will be willing to take the risk, and we hope no prospective subscriber will be scared by our recital of the incident from putting us to the test in similar fashion.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

The annual meeting of the Diocesan Council of the Catholic Federation takes place on Friday evening.

St. Joseph's Parish School, the Sacred Heart School (North-East Valley), and the Kaikorai School were inspected by the Board of Education Inspectors on Monday and Tuesday.

A social evening was held in St. Joseph's Hall on May 24 for the purpose of saying farewell to Lieutenant Atwill and Private M. O'Dwyer, who were on final leave. Very Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., in presenting Lieutenant Atwill with a token of esteem, referred to the high regard in which he had been held by his fellow-members of St. Joseph's Club. Lieutenant Atwill had, he said, by his own unaided efforts, made for himself a promising career, and now, from a military standpoint, he had commenced to emulate the promising success he had shown in civil life. Father Coffey paid a very warm tribute to Mr. Atwill's sterling character as a Catholic, and concluded by wishing him every success and a safe return. Rev. Father D. O'Neill (South Dunedin) also expressed his very high admiration for Mr. Atwill, whom he had known for a number of years as a member of the South Dunedin congregation. He had always found him capable, and one ever ready to assist in whatever Church work that required his help. Mr. Gallagher, as a contemporary of Lieutenant Atwill in St. Joseph's Club, referred to the high appreciation in which members had always held him, and to the enthusiasm he had shown in his efforts on behalf of the club. Lieutenant Atwill, in reply, thanked the speakers for their kind remarks, and his fellow-members for their substantial gift. He gave an interesting description of life in camp, and in conclusion trusted that it would not be long before he was again amongst them. Rev. Father Corcoran, on behalf of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club, presented Private O'Dwyer with a pair of military hair brushes, and in doing so spoke of the kindness shown by Private O'Dwyer in assisting to furnish the Ladies' Club room. Private O'Dwyer suitably replied, after which supper was handed round by the ladies.

The interest taken in St. Joseph's Harriers' one-mile maiden race was made manifest by the number of competitors and spectators who turned out last Saturday at Forbury Park. Twenty runners faced the starter (Mr. H. Burk). Passing the stand the first time, A. Neil and F. Neil were running together, with L. McAllen and A. J. Tourell in close attendance, and J. O. Burk was leading from J. Burk (his son). The scratch man, M. Kennelly, had reduced the distance between the limit men and himself, and, although he was running well, it was seen that he had no hope. Coming up the straight to the finish L. McAllen went to the front, and won a well-judged race. A. Neil, who tried to overtake his rival in the final dash, finished second, with A. J. Tourell third. Result:—L. McAllen (17sec), actual time, 5min 29sec, 1; A. Neil

(17sec), actual time, 5min 32sec, 2; A. J. Tourell (8sec), actual time, 5min 25sec, 3; F. Tourell (12sec), actual time, 5min 38sec, 4; J. Burk (15sec), actual time, 5min 46sec, 5. The winner (who is yet a school boy) put up a creditable performance. A. Neil (the second man) is only a new member, and, judging by his style, should be heard of in future races. A. J. Tourell (who ran second last year) holds the honor for fastest time, and finished none the worse for his ordeal.

CATHOLIC SEWING GUILD.

The Catholic Sewing Guild for Belgian relief still continues its useful work, and will be able in a week or two to send off more cases of clothing to England, where help is urgently needed. The following subscriptions have been received:—Mrs. C. A. Shiel, £1; contents of Margaret and Moira Casey's money-box, £1; Mrs. Cornish, 2s 6d. Parcels of goods have been received from Mesdames Cullen, Todd, and Clark, and Misses Smith and Connor.

NEW SCHOOL-CHURCH AT MORNINGTON.

The new school-church at Mornington will be blessed and opened on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Verdon will perform the ceremony, and the occasional discourse will be preached by the Very Rev. Dean Burke, Invercargill. Residents in the city and South Dunedin can take the Mornington and Mary Hill tram cars, which will convey them to within a minute's walk of the new church. The Mornington cars, leaving town every ten minutes, from 2.10 to 2.40 p.m. inclusive, will connect with the Mary Hill cars. On the return journey cars will leave the Mary Hill terminus at ten-minute intervals from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. inclusive. The Catholics of the district, who are not very numerous, have had to put up with many inconveniences for some years owing to the want of a church in their midst. They are, however, to be congratulated on the erection of a school-church, which will meet their requirements for many years, but at the same time they have incurred a heavy financial responsibility, considering their means, and it is, therefore, to be hoped there will be a large attendance at the ceremony, and that there will be a generous response to the appeal for assistance to pay off a portion at least of the debt. The Catholics of Mornington have at all times been most liberal and zealous in assisting those of other parts of the Cathedral parish in carrying to a successful issue various works, and now, it is hoped, they will receive that assistance which is so justly due to them for their work in the past.

To any but the most inquisitive observer it will come as a surprise to learn that the pretty little school-church has been built almost entirely from material from the Christian Brothers' old school. It is also both surprising and gratifying to find that the material is in excellent condition, although it has already been in use for nearly forty years. Naturally the design has had to conform with the material which was at hand, but little additions and alterations have been made, which have produced a pleasing little building. The main hall measures 52ft by 24ft by 15ft high. The walls are lined with T. and G. lining, with a dado five feet high. The ceiling is of beaver board, and is divided with red pine battens, which form a pleasing contrast with the flat white of the boards. The old windows have been used, and, while not being of the ordinary church type, will prove very satisfactory for school purposes. The sanctuary measures 14ft by 13ft, and is finished in flat white, two bright leaded-light windows being placed so as to throw a soft light on to the altar. A roomy sacristy, with private entrance, is also provided. Externally the building is weather boarded, with a concrete base; the walls are painted in light buff, which harmonises well with the bright red of the roof.

Messrs. Callender and McLeod have carried out their work well and faithfully under the supervision of the architect, Mr. H. Mandeno.

Christchurch North

May 29.

A great honor was conferred on the Catholic Girls' Club on Tuesday last by his Grace Archbishop Redwood, who paid an unexpected visit, accompanied by Very Rev. Dean Regnault. After inspecting the premises, his Grace expressed himself as pleasantly surprised. The thoughtfulness, which prompted the visit, was greatly appreciated by the committee and members. A very enjoyable competition evening was spent on Wednesday last, about 30 members being present. The competitions were keenly contested, and the first prize was won by Miss Bradley. Musical items were contributed by the president and Miss E. Riordan, and Miss Santora recited. At the request of several members, it was decided to hold the weekly social evening (club night), in future on Thursdays instead of Wednesdays. Suitable programmes are being prepared for each week, and Mr. Riordan is arranging a musical programme for Thursday, June 8.

A most necessary work, undertaken by a few charitable ladies, is the finding of suitable Catholic homes wherein to board orphan and destitute children who come under the jurisdiction of the Government and for which there is a remuneration. It has been a considerable drawback to these ladies in their good work that the number of Catholic homes available is limited, and it would be a great help if anyone capable of looking after children, ranging from the age of a few months to 14 years, would send in their names and addresses immediately to the president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Mary's Presbytery, Manchester street.

COMMERCIAL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended Tuesday, May 30, 1916 as follows:—Rabbitskins.—Our next sale will be held on Monday, June 5. Sheepskins.—We held our usual fortnightly sale to-day, when we submitted a small catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was good and prices were firm at last sale's rates with the exception of pelts, which were a little easier. Quotations: Halfbred, to 12½d; crossbred, to 12½d; dead crossbred, to 10½d; merino, to 9½d; lambskins, to 11½d; pelts, from 4d to 8d per lb. Oats.—Fair sales, prices slightly in advance. Prime milling, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; good to best feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra). Wheat—Prime milling velvet, 5s to 5s 2d; Tuscan, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; medium, 4s to 4s 2d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 8d per bushel (sacks extra). Potatoes—Choice tables, £5 5s to £5 10s; good, £5 to £5 5s; medium, £4 to £4 5s per ton (sacks in). Chaff—Best oaten sheaf, £3 10s to £3 15s; medium to good, £3 to £3 7s 6d per ton (sacks extra).

HELD OVER

Owing to pressure on our space we have been obliged to hold over a considerable quantity of matter.

WELLINGTON CATHOLIC WOMEN'S HOSTEL

- ¶ It has a sunny aspect overlooking Wellington Harbour.
- ¶ It is centrally situated and well managed.
- ¶ Visitors to Wellington, whether permanently or on holiday, are invited to make the Hostel their home.

"THE KNOLL"

33 THOMPSON ST. (via Brooklyn or Aro St. Cars) and Arlington St. (via Wallace St. Car).
Apply (with references) to THE MATRON.

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



WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR NEW SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS. OWING TO ALWAYS CARRYING A BIG STOCK AND BEING FORTUNATE IN PLACING LARGE ORDERS AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR, WE ARE IN A POSITION TO OFFER MANY SCARCE LINES OF EVERYDAY GOODS WHICH MANUFACTURERS CANNOT NOW MAKE. THESE HAVE BEEN MARKED AT A MODERATE PROFIT.

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

Get This Business Asset: Good Teeth!

Pleasing appearance—perfect digestion—buoyant energy—all depend largely on the condition of the teeth.

Are *your* teeth sound—every one?

Or does your mirror reveal ugly gaps, and broken, uneven, discoloured teeth?

Then delay no longer having the gaps filled and diseased teeth replaced with a clean, strong, natural-looking set.

Extractions will cost nothing.

Not the slightest twinge of pain will you feel. My methods combine efficiency with consideration. Nervous, weak and sensitive persons can consult me with confidence.

Plates—Perfect in Shape, Suction and Service—supplied from £3/3/-, Upper or Lower Set.

Bridge Work—Teeth without Plates—from 30/- per Tooth.

NURSES IN ATTENDANCE.

W. P. SOMMERVILLE

"THE CAREFUL DENTIST"

MOLESWORTH STREET

(Over Barraud & Son, Chemists)

Hours: 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 8.30

Telephones 3967

C.H.-66



Housecleaning—a good time to put in MAZDAS

Not that it's really any trouble to make the change at any time.

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

fit any electric light socket. Simply unscrew the old-style carbon lamps—in their place screw the new lamps—and you are instantly equipped to enjoy three times the light you had before—without using any more current.

A good time to wire your house

If your home isn't wired, let us tell you **NOW** how easily and cheaply this modern convenience can be put in while you are housecleaning.

THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO. . LTD.

"Mazda House,"

150 HIGH STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH

Empire Hotel, Blenheim

First-class Table and Accommodation

Finest Brands of Ales, Wines and Spirits

Thos. KEATING, Proprietor

The Most Efficient System of Postal Tuition in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY

Is provided by **BANKS' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**, Wellington. Instruction is individual, practical, and purposeful. Hence the remarkably successful record of this College.

Book-keeping

The student handles all commercial documents and books of account used in modern business.

Accountancy

Each student can have as many Bookkeeping Problems, Questions in Commercial Law and Test Papers as he can do. All work marked and criticised by one of the following Instructors, who are fully qualified by examination and experience in their profession:

- Jas. McIntosh, A.I.A., N.Z.,
Public Accountant.
- J. L. Arcus, F.I.A., N.Z.,
Public Accountant.
- C. B. Robertson, F.I.A., N.Z.,
Public Accountant.
- E. L. Enting, A.I.A., N.Z.,
Public Accountant.

The **MERCANTILE LAW** subjects are taken by **MR. O. C. MAZEN-GARB, M.A., LL.B.**, Barrister-at-law, of the firm of Barton and Mazengarb, who has just completed re-writing the whole of our notes.

Write to-day for full particulars

BANKS'

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Woodward St. : Wellington

H. AMOS,

P.O. Box 162.

DIRECTOR.

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

(Established 35 Years)

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER

734 COLOMBO ST. CHRISTCHURCH

59 LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON

Australian General Catholic Depot.

Gille & Co.

PARIS : LYONS : ROME.

By Special Appointment :
Suppliers to His Holiness the Pope.

SYDNEY . 73-75 Liverpool St.

MELBOURNE 300-302 Lonadale St.

Latest Catholic Publications.

Orbis Catholicus: A Year Book of the Catholic World, by Canon Glancey, cloth, leather back, 6/-.

The New Pelagianism, by J. H. Williams, 3/-.

A Primer of Peace and War, by C. Plater, S.J., 2/6.

Thoughts in War Time, by Mgr. Ward, 1/3.

Chaff and Wheat, by F. P. Donnelly, S.J., 3/-.

New Suitings just arrived

LATEST PATTERNS.

Orders taken now for
WARM WINTER SUITS at

J. A. O'Brien

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Clerical 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.

Hotel Cecil

Wellington

F. McPARLAND, Proprietor
Tariff on Application

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.



This
**SMART ..
COSTUME**

IS

Made-to-Measure

In Various Good Quality Tweeds, also in Navy or Black Serge.

The Coat is lined, and Costume is well finished throughout.

The Collar can be worn either high or low.

×

PRICE :

£3 - 3 - 0

Patterns and Easy Self-Measure Form sent, post free, on request.

Discount of 1/- off every £ for Cash, or on Monthly Accounts.

Ballantynes, Christchurch

"The Queen of Teas"

BEST VALUE IN NEW ZEALAND

DESERT GOLD TEA

Family Blend at 1/8

Also at 1/10, 2/-, 2/2, and 2/6. All Grocers

Write to

W. & G. TURNBULL & Co, Ltd WELLINGTON

For Particulars of Competition

£50 IN PRIZES G: "SAVE THE CAMELS."

Irish News

GENERAL.

The Navan Board of Guardians have passed a resolution thanking his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Gaughran, Bishop of Meath, for his handsome gift to the people of Navan and district, at a cost of £700, of the grounds and buildings of the old military barracks as a site for the new schools.

The damage caused by a serious fire at J. O'Donnell and Co.'s corn and wool stores, Market street, Clonmel, was estimated at close on £10,000. The stock alone was worth about £6000 and the building between £3000 and £4000. The stock was covered by insurance and the building partly.

At a meeting of the Athlone Town Council, on the motion of Mr. J. Lennon, J.P., a resolution of sympathy was passed with Mr. John Hickman, Athlone, on the death of his son, Private George Hickman, who was killed in action a few weeks ago. The gallant young soldier was one of four sons of Mr. Hickman serving with the colors. Two others have been severely wounded.

The death occurred on March 28 of Mr. Wm. Delany, M.P. for the Ossory Division of Queen's County. Born in 1855, he was one of the earliest promoters of the United Irish League, and entered Parliament in 1900, unopposed. Since then he has been re-elected in 1906 and 1910 without opposition. He was a farmer by occupation, and an unpretentious man of sound political principles and blameless life.

DEATH OF THE CROWN SOLICITOR.

Our Irish exchanges report the death of Sir Malachy Kelly, Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland. A son of Mr. Ignatius Kelly, Crown Solicitor for County Mayo, Sir Malachy was born on May 25, 1850. He was admitted a solicitor in 1871, was appointed Sessional Crown Solicitor for County Mayo in 1881, a post which he occupied until his appointment as Crown Solicitor for that county in 1885. In County Mayo he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice, and was a highly esteemed member of his profession. In 1905 he succeeded Right Hon. Sir P. Coll, K.C.B., as Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland, a position which he occupied until his death, and in 1912, a knighthood was conferred upon him, in recognition of his services. He married, in 1894, a daughter of his predecessor in office, Sir Patrick Coll, and leaves a son and two daughters to mourn their loss.

IRISH MUNITION WORKERS.

The figures elicited by Mr. Boland, M.P., as to the number of Irish people, men and women, engaged in munition works in Ireland, and taken from Ireland to Great Britain, are very interesting and worth noting. Dr. Addison, speaking for the Munitions Department, said that it was impossible to state the total number of persons employed in Ireland on munition works, but he stated that since the 15th August last 9316 men and 1074 women had entered munition works in Ireland. He said it was not considered desirable to give the number engaged in particular firms, but it is a matter of common knowledge that there are some 4000 men and women employed in Kynoch's at Arklow, and, of course, the number employed in the ship-yards in Belfast is well over 10,000. That would be some 24,000 men and women employed at the present moment in munition and similar war work in Ireland itself.

On the same occasion Mr. Boland elicited from the president of the Board of Trade the statement that there had been taken over from Ireland to Great Britain, through the medium of the Labor Exchanges, for the manufacture of munitions and the erection of buildings in connection therewith by the 11th March last 18,840 Irishmen. In addition to this, as is well known, the Munitions Department has had canvassers going through Ireland, who obtain workers quite independently of the Labor Bureaus, and it is safe to say that a good many thousands of Irishmen have in that

way been sent from Ireland for this work in Great Britain.

This all means that something not far short of 50,000 Irish people, four-fifths of them at least men, from Ireland are engaged in munition works, and this ought in fairness to be taken into account when people discuss the number of Irishmen who have recruited for the army.

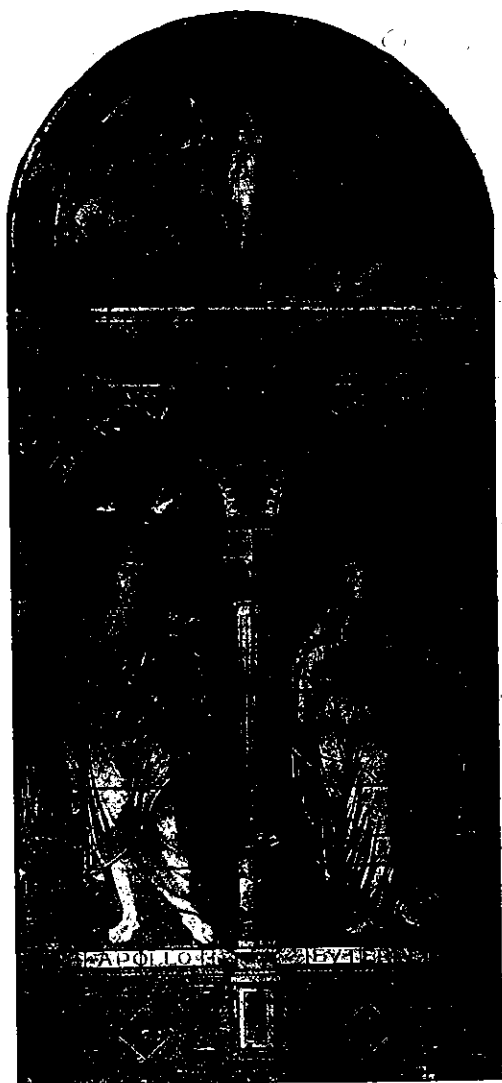
THE IRISH BRIGADE IN FRANCE.

Right up to the firing line the Irish Brigade celebrated St. Patrick's Day in the good old Irish style (writes a correspondent). The sound of the big guns, trench mortars, rifle grenades, whizz bangs, and machine guns, had no terror for the brave boys of Limerick, Clare, Cork, and Kerry. Starting at 8 a.m. with church parade, headed by our Irish war pipe bands and drums, all gaily decorated with a lavish display of shamrock and green ribbon, we marched about two miles to meet our beloved chaplains, who celebrated Mass in the open.

At 12 noon athletic sports started, and any of the good old meetings in Ireland certainly would have to rest contented with second best as far as keenness of competition and enthusiasm went. The athletic events were—100 yards, 440 yards, relay race, two miles flat, 220 yards officers race, tug of war, band race, wheelbarrow race, boat race, sack bumping race, spar fight, gas helmet race, three-legged race, and several other events of a comical nature.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the success of the 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers, who romped away with the 100 yards (Private McNamara, Limerick); the relay race (Lieut. Nihill, Lieut. Dodd, Sergeant Hughes, and Private Lyons), the two miles flat (Sergeant Hughes), the spar fight (Sergeant Gibbons), the officers' race, and the tug of war—a big haul, taking into consideration that the pick of the Irish Brigade was competing. The tug of war created intense excitement, and was the event of the day. The 8th Munsters defeated the Field Ambulance Company by two tugs to nil, and beat the Royal Irish in the second round by two to nil. The Connaught Rangers, meantime, in another part of the field, had defeated the Royal Engineers and the Leinster Regiment. The final, therefore, lay between the Munster Fusiliers and the Connaught Rangers, who were old rivals at the game, and had many a hard pull together in Kilworth, Fermoy, Templemore, and Aldershot during 1914 and 1915. The Connaught Rangers were the first to enter the arena, headed by Captain Weir, and a finer body of men never toed the line in France. They averaged 14 stone, and looked trained to the ounce. Needless to say, they received a great ovation. Then the Munster Fusiliers appeared, headed by their trainer, Major L. Roche, and the pipes of the regiment playing 'Garryowen.' Their supporters were carried away with joy, and loud and long were the cheers and cries of 'Remember Limerick,' 'Good old Munsters,' etc, etc. The first pull lasted exactly eight minutes, and for the greater portion of the time the rope and men were simply immovable, so even was the pull. However, in the end the Munsters, inch by inch, succeeded in bringing their opponents to the line, and with one mighty heave landed them over amidst deafening cheers. The second and concluding pull was a repetition of the first, the Munsters thus winning the big event of the day. All the troops present were provided with dinners on the field, the four travelling field kitchens accompanying each regiment present, and full justice was done to the splendid meal provided. In the evening at 7 o'clock special prayers were recited for the success of our arms, and for our dear friends at home in good old Ireland at 8 p.m. Bonfires were subsequently lighted. Concerts and dancing were started and kept up with the greatest enthusiasm for hours, when all retired to rest to snatch a few hours sleep before proceeding to the trenches—once again—to meet in mortal combat the enemies of civilisation and small nations, and to show the world at large what Irish brains and muscle can do in far foreign fields when the cause of justice and humanity is at stake.

Drink **THOMSON'S**
GOLD MEDAL SODA WATER —



BRADLEY BROS.
FOR STAINED GLASS

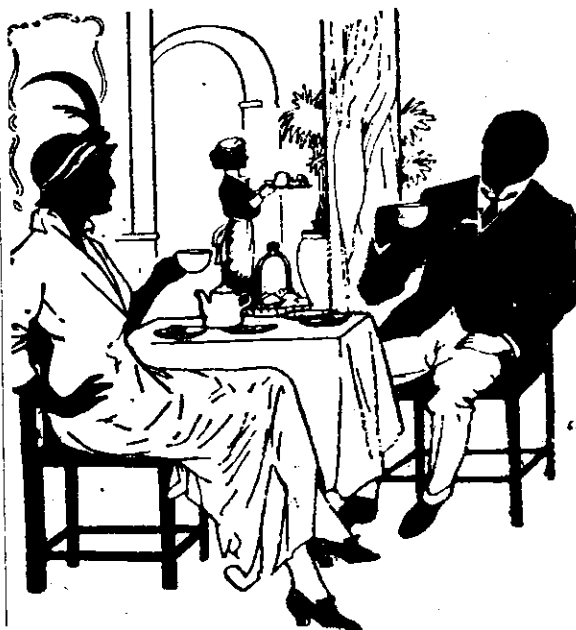
At the best hotels and tea-rooms

Up-to-date managers of high-class places of refreshment take care to place before their guests none other than "Amber Tips" Tea. They realise that persons of good taste invariably drink

Amber Tips Tea

at home, and that the "cup of tea in town" must be just as good.

Try the
 2/- blend.



"Amber
 Tips"—
 Everybody's
 Favourite

124

SOUTH BRITISH
INSURANCE CO. Ltd.

ISSUES POLICIES COVERING

Fire : Marine : Accident
 Sickness : Live Stock
 Fidelity Guarantee ; Motor Cars

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

WELLINGTON BRANCH

T. B. CHING

326 LAMBTON QUAY

MANAGER.

People We Hear About,

Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., who has written a new book, made numerous recruiting speeches, and marched with the City National Guard to Hyde Park recently, is 77 years of age. He won the V.C. as long ago as 1858.

A well-known American Catholic recently passed away in the person of Mr. Thomas Maurice Mulry, K.S.G., who died from pneumonia in Manhattan. For over a quarter of a century he had been an active member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, was a director of the Ozanam Association, and on the Executive Committee of the New York Conference of Charities. He belonged to many Catholic clubs and societies.

Although well advanced in years, his Lordship Bishop Dunne, of Bathurst, is extremely fond of walking as an exercise and healthful pastime (says the *Catholic Press*). He scorns to ride in motor cars or other vehicles when walking is practicable, and often indulges in long rambles around the Bathurst district. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence for Bishop Dunne, when visiting St. Joseph's Convent, Perthville, a distance of seven miles from the city, to walk there and back on the same day, reciting his rosary on the way.

The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, ex-Prime Minister of Australia, who has come to London to take up the duties of High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in succession to Sir George Reid, is 54 years of age (says a Home paper). He began life as a pit-boy at ten, with his father, who was a working collier. He practically educated himself, and, as the years went by, worked so earnestly for the betterment of the conditions under which his fellow-workers labored, that he aroused the antagonism of employers, was blacklisted and forced to emigrate to obtain employment. This was in 1885, when he was 23. Eight years later he entered the Queensland Parliament after working in the goldfields, where his sterling character earned for him much popularity among the diggers. A keen debater, organiser, and labor student, he steadily climbed the ladder of political fame and success, culminating in his appointment as Prime Minister of Australia in 1910. To his labor friends, however, he is still Andy, the pit-boy of Kilmarnock, and although his native country did not treat him kindly, Mr. Fisher cherishes no bitter feelings against it. He still loves the land of 'banks and braes,' and dotes on Burns.

The Queen of the Netherlands, as Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, is commonly called, is one of the most interesting women in the world. She is also the only woman in the world who is a reigning sovereign, and has been such since her tenth year, in 1890, upon the death of her father, the former king. Her Majesty and her mother spend much time at her lovely country seat, known as Het Loo. Here they pursue sylvan pleasures without attendants of any kind. Queen Wilhelmina is typically Dutch. She has a round Dutch profile, a Dutch depth of shoulder, a Dutch suavity of manner—when things are going her way—and a marvellously graceful Dutch way of skating, and she positively adores everything Dutch. Her Majesty is the richest sovereign in Europe in her own right, her income being enormous from the crown lands and from her vast colonies. That vast income is used for the benefit of her beloved Dutch subjects, in the way of public buildings of every kind—such as hospitals, theatres, lecture-halls, music-halls, gymnasiums, public bathhouses, and so on, to say nothing of charming and numerous parks that rich and poor alike may enjoy. Do you wonder Holland adores its queen? She enjoys prodigious personal popularity with every class of her subjects, and because of this she can do almost anything in the way of eccentricity, that would not always be tolerated in another queen.

WEDDING BELLS

O'KANE—MORONEY.

A quiet wedding was solemnised at the Catholic church, Paki Paki, on May 1, by the Rev. Father Mahoney, who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The contracting parties were Miss Genevieve Moroney, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Moroney, Paki Paki, and Mr. Patrick Joseph O'Kane, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. O'Kane, of County Derry, Ireland. The bride, who was given away by her father, was becomingly attired in a navy tailored costume, and a black and white velvet hat, and carried an ivory-bound prayer book, the gift of the Rev. Father Lepretre, of Wairoa. She was attended by her sister (Miss Mary Moroney) as bridesmaid, who was daintily attired in white embroidered voile with blue velvet hat. Mr. Andrew Moroney (brother of the bride) was best man. As the bridal party left the church, the 'Wedding March' was played by Mrs. J. O'Rielly (Waipukurau), cousin of the bride. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where the usual toasts were honored. Many useful and handsome presents were received. Later in the afternoon the happy couple motored south on their honeymoon.

BOURKE—DOYLE.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A pretty wedding took place on May 3 at the Sacred Heart Basilica, Wellington, the contracting parties being Mr. William Bourke, eldest son of Mr. John Bourke, of Clyde, Central Otago, and Miss Emily Doyle, daughter of Mr. James Doyle, Chief Inspector, Wellington Corporation. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father O'Leary, who also celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a navy tailored costume, with hat to match, and carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses and maiden-hair fern. She was attended by Miss Emmie Brogan as bridesmaid, and Mr. D. O'Leary acted as best man. After the ceremony the party adjourned to the Columbia Hotel for the wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Bourke left later on by the Auckland express for Rotorua, where the honeymoon was spent, taking with them the best wishes of their numerous friends.

On Easter Sunday morning, the Children of Mary met in St. Patrick's Hall, Boulcott street, and, through their spiritual director (Rev. Father Venning), presented Miss Emily Doyle with a beautiful picture of St. Theresa, in connection with her approaching marriage. Rev. Father Venning, in making the presentation, referred to Miss Doyle's zealous work on behalf of the sodality, and wished her on behalf of himself and the members a happy and prosperous future. Miss Doyle suitably responded.

Dr. DUNCAN'S Celebrated Skin Ointment

A bland and soothing emollient salve for the cure of Eczema, Psoriasis, Varicose, Ulcers, 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.

FLUENZOL Should be gargled night and morning as a guard against Infantile Paralysis and other germs.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?

Just try a course of PARKINSON'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC—it's restorative value is just marvellous. It braces up the whole system; gives one the vigor and alertness of perfect health.

3/6 and 4/6 a bottle. **PARKINSON & CO. Chemists (by Exam.) Tainui St., GREYMOUTH**

DOING ITS 'BIT'

Club Coffee rendering good Service at the Front ..

'Club' was selected for 'our boys' because it is the most healthful and stimulating of all drinks, and because a man makes a better soldier when he has coffee like 'Club' to drink.

To endure mental and physical strain, and resist winter cold, drink 'Club' Coffee. Insist on getting 'Club' from your grocer.

W. GREGG & Co. Ltd.
(Established 1861)
Manufacturers, Dunedin

HUGH GOURLEY desires to inform the public he still continues the **UNDERTAKING BUSINESS** as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and MacLaggan streets, **DUNEDIN**

Funerals attended in Town or Country

Baker Brothers

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
Corner WAKANUI ROAD & CASS STREETS
& BAKER & BROWN'S COACH FACTORY
ASHBURTON.

† Direct Importers of best and latest designs in Funeral Furnishings.

† Funerals conducted with the greatest care and satisfaction at the most Reasonable Charges.

TO DAIRY FARMERS !!

THE
WAITAKI DAIRY CO. Ltd.

ARE PAYING

1/2 1/2 Per lb.

FOR BUTTER FAT, Free on Rail

DAIRY FARMERS will find it to their advantage to get in touch with us. We pay 'spot cash' for cream in any quantity. Communicate with the

WAITAKI DAIRY CO. Ltd. ; Box 404 DUNEDIN

When you wish to buy a Piano

Select a British 'REGENT'

A BRITISH PIANO FOR BRITISH FAMILIES!

BEGG'S 'REGENT' MODEL is a Handsome Instrument with a Splendid Full Tone, and a Rapid Responsive Touch. The case is of Burr Walnut, with triple panelled front, and reeded trusses. It is strongly built with massive iron frame, full trichord, check repeating action, and all modern improvements.

For downright value this Piano is not surpassed in the Dominion.

Easy Deferred Payment
can be arranged.

Price - £63

CHAS. BEGG & CO. LTD.

Headquarters for British Pianos :

Princes Street — DUNEDIN

WM. McKAY & SON, Leading Drapers, Greymouth and Hokitika**AUTUMN LINES now showing—**

The New Model Hats for Autumn wear—14/6, 18/6 to 30/- . The New Ready-to-Wears—4/6 up to 17/6. The New Coats—12/6 up to 100/- . New Zealand's Lowest Prices. Always Free Postage Free Railage and Free Freights to all parts of New Zealand.

WM. McKAY & SON, Leading Drapers, Greymouth and Hokitika**J. J. Lawson & Co.**

(Under New Management)

The Business has been purchased, and is now carried on under the PERSONAL SUPERVISION of MR. FRANK S. WOOD.

THE LEADING BOOT SHOP IN THE WESTPORT AND BULLER DISTRICTS.

£4,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes to choose from

—If you are satisfied, tell your friends. If not, tell us!—

J. J. LAWSON & CO. :: WESTPORT

The Catholic World

ENGLAND

THE MARIST FATHERS.

A Marist Father, who is well known in Dublin (writes a London correspondent), has just been appointed Superior of St. Mary's Hill, Paignton, going there from the Marist house at Kew, London. Father Patrick Gunning was for five years after his ordination in the Marist College, Dublin, and also at Dundalk, from whence he was transferred to London to labor in the East End. From East London he went to West London, and at Kew he was stationed for four years, and at the end of that time was sent to Paignton, where he remained for two years. Strange to say, he was transferred to Kew from Paignton, and now he returns to Paignton as Superior, from Kew, and also as rector of the mission.

FRANCE

EVIDENCE OF A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

The French Premier's assurance to the gentlemen who waited on him to denounce the campaign set on foot by the anti-clericals affords excellent testimony to the reality of the religious revival in France. Doubtless, M. Briand felt that it was only right to condemn the attacks on the Catholic clergy and laity as being unjust and wicked. But for the condemnation there was needed moral courage of which M. Briand and other French Prime Ministers have in recent times given little evidence. For years before the war journalistic campaigns against the clergy and the Church were common. The foulest libels were published to their detriment. The Government, instead of protecting the innocent, often sympathised with and encouraged the guilty. We (*Catholic Times*) feel sure that the change in the Government's attitude is to be attributed to the change which has taken place in the sentiments of the people. Protection is now offered to the Catholics because it is recognised that they are a powerful force and that their complaints cannot be disregarded without serious peril to the Ministry. We trust the Catholics will bear this in mind and compel the Government to punish the enemies of religion who in their anxiety to injure the Catholic Church stoop to the basest artifices.

A DAY OF INTERCESSION.

The gathering at Montmartre which crowned the three days' intercessory prayer prescribed by Cardinal Amette was extremely impressive. Over 1200 men of all ranks and ages took part in the adoration of the Blessed Sacrament; they succeeded each other during the hours of the night, and all received Holy Communion. The big basilica was crowded on the Sunday long before the arrival of the Cardinal, and outside patiently stood or knelt those who had been unable to gain an entrance. The unconverted French Government was, of course, unrepresented at this truly national demonstration; but there were delegates from the different academies and an imposing group of senators, deputies, municipal councillors, officers, and soldiers, all of whom followed the procession carrying lighted tapers. The most solemn moment in the day's ceremony was when the Cardinal went through the open doors of the great entrance and stood on the platform outside. Here he held the golden monstrance high above the restless city that lay at his feet, a city whose Government remains hostile to the Church, but

whose people, touched by anxiety and sorrow, are at the present moment humbly turning to Him whose hand alone can assist and save them at a crucial point of their history. During the days that preceded the final ceremony the Paris churches were crowded, those especially that, like Notre Dame des Victoires, are the favorite shrines of the Parisians at all times. There is no doubt that a powerful wave of intercession ascended towards heaven from the heart of the nation, and on the Thursday, especially devoted to little children, it was an impressive sight to watch these little ones, many of them in deep mourning, flock in crowds to the Communion table. Their innocent faces were solemn and recollected, as if, poor mites, they too realised that their country was in danger and their best-beloved ones exposed to death.

ROME

THE HOLY FATHER AND WAR PRISONERS.

Through Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, the Holy Father has received a letter from Baron d'Anthouard, Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the depots of the prisoners of war by the French War Office, cordially thanking his Holiness, on behalf of the Federation of Helpers of the Prisoners of War, for what he has done for the sick war prisoners who are receiving hospitality in Switzerland. Through the same medium a letter to the same purport has reached him from the Duchess d'Uzes, President of the Society of Help for Wounded Soldiers, and the Baronne de Perthuis, who wrote in the name of the women of France. Cardinal Gasparri has written to Cardinal Amette expressing the satisfaction with which the Holy Father has received the letters and conveying the Apostolic Benediction from his Holiness to all on whose behalf they were sent.

PENITENTIAL PROCESSION AT ST. PETER'S.

For several years no gathering in St. Peter's assumed such dimensions as that of Thursday, March 30, when the people of Rome went to the mighty basilica for the procession of penance. From early morning a stream of the faithful visited the sacred edifice, praying before the great Crucifix in front of the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles (writes a Rome correspondent). At 5 p.m. the great procession began to move from the sacristy of St. Peter's to the crypt where the Crucifix stood, and then it proceeded slowly down the nave between dense lines of reverent spectators. The order was as follows: First came the young men's societies of the city, the parochial committees, the Catholic associations, the confraternities and arch-confraternities, and the Third Order of St. Francis, all bearing lighted torches, and wearing their respective habits or badges. The secular and regular clergy of the city followed, and immediately after the Crucifix was borne on the shoulders of the members of the Arch-confraternity of the Sacred Crucifix of St. Marcello. Next marched the Chapter and the clergy attached to St. Peter's. During the procession the 'Miserere,' the 'Stabat Mater,' the 'Vexilla Regis,' and the Litany of the Saints were chanted. The procession over and the Crucifix placed at the Crypt of St. Peter, the 'Proteste' to the Five Wounds of Our Lord were recited. Then the blessing was given with the Greater Relics of the Passion, viz., part of the True Cross and of the Crown of Thorns, the Spear-Head which the Roman centurion thrust into the side of Christ hanging on the Cross, and the sacred napkin which Veronica offered to Jesus to wipe His brow on the way to Calvary.

Ask Your
Grocer
for

LIPTON'S GOLDEN CEYLON TEAS

Best on the Market.

Four Grades: 1/8, 1/10, 2/-, 2/3, per lb.

Agents: HARTY & Co. LTD. 18-20 BOND STREET, DUNEDIN

Wine, Spirit, Tea, and General Merchants

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Fire .. Marine .. Accident

Head Office - SYDNEY

N. Z. Branches

Principal Office, AUCKLAND.

L. W. D. ANDREWS, Manager for N. Z.

DUNEDIN: J. R. CAMERON, Manager.

INVERCARGILL: S. B. MACDONALD, Manager.

DIRECTORS: N. A. NATHAN, Esq., Chairman.

JAMES S. JAMESON, Esq.

Premiums at lowest current rates.

Losses settled with promptitude.

Branches and Agencies Throughout the Dominion.



Pussy Steals the Milk

"Here! You stealing Pussy, stop!
Bother, she's not left a drop—"
Jock Murray says, "Noo dinna rouse,
'Hielander is in the house."

A good housekeeper always keeps a supply of

Highlander Milk

in the house. Apart from the convenience when incidents such as above take place, she recognises the wisdom of using it at all times, more especially when epidemics of sickness prevail, many of which are spread by bacteria in ordinary milk.

For safety's sake, keep a stock of "Highlander" at hand.

Made in New Zealand—Full Cream.

YOU CAN DEPEND ON IT.



You Don't Need a New Suit

— You may think you do, but you don't— not really! If you knew as much about the possibilities of DRY CLEANING as we do, you would agree with us.

Have Your Present Suit Dry Cleaned

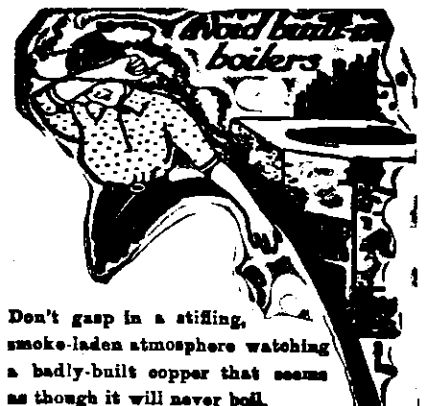
— Tailor Pressed and made as good as new for 5/-.

A Suit properly Cleaned is to all intents and purposes a NEW SUIT.

Save Your Money and Renew Your Suit

COOK'S

Busy Little Tailor Shop - The Avenue, Wanganui



Don't gasp in a stifling, smoke-laden atmosphere watching a badly-built copper that seems as though it will never boil.

UNIQUE

The "UNIQUE" boils quickly and uses little fuel, because its design obviates heat wastage. There is nothing to break, crack, or get out of order. Its all-round satisfaction justifies its popularity.

NO
BOILER
BETTER
OR AS GOOD

Newberry, Walker, Ltd.,

SOLE MAKERS • DUNEDIN.

GARDENING NOTES

(By Mr. J. JOYCE, Landscape Gardener, Christchurch.)

THE CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS.

I have been frequently asked how often should pot plants be watered. Well, this is a very difficult question to answer. There is no specified time to water a plant. Sometimes it may want water once a day; other times once a week. It all depends on the climatic conditions. In the summer, during dry and parching winds, the needs of a plant may be daily; in the cool autumn it will be much less, and in the winter, the time of rest, very little is required. Observation is the best guide to follow. Some plants require more water than others; some may be starved for water, and yet not suffer by the neglect, whilst others, if treated so, would very soon die. Soft-wooded plants, which contain a great quantity of moisture, can live very much longer without water than the hard-wooded species, such as the different kinds of the heath family, the azalia, rhododendron, and camellia, which cannot be neglected. Hard-wooded plants should never be allowed to get dry; if neglected they very soon show signs of their treatment, and, if left for any little time, they soon succumb. All the geranium family do not require a large quantity of water. They can be occasionally starved, and flower much better for such treatment. Cacti, which are of a very succulent nature, and contain a large quantity of moisture, can withstand drought for a considerable time. They need very little water, as they are natives of very hot countries. In their native habitat they go for months without any rain. When grown under artificial conditions, they must be left a long time without water, and when watered must get a perfect drenching. In the watering of plants it is far safer to err on the dry side than to have the soil constantly saturated. Plants must be allowed to get dry for a little while before they are watered, and then they receive a benefit, just as a person, who is hungry, will enjoy a meal better than the person who is constantly eating. A very good plan to know when a plant wants water is to knock the pot on the side with the knuckles, and

if it needs attention it will have a ringing sound; if it does not it will have a heavy, dull sound. Never water plants unless you are sure they require it; and, when you do so, be sure to give sufficient to saturate every particle of soil in the pot. If the soil is very dry the water should be left to soak away, and then repeat the operation. In fact the best plan is to place the pot in a tub of water, and let the soil get thoroughly saturated before the pot is lifted out.

Plants which are grown in the same soil for a considerable time will need a stimulant in the form of liquid manure. This should be given once or twice a week in a weak form. When a plant is not progressing as it should do, an occasional dose will serve it. The best way to make liquid manure is to place some horse, cow, or sheep droppings in a tub or barrel, kept specially for the purpose in some out-of-the-way corner, then pour in the water, stirring it up well, and leaving it to settle before using. The liquid must be free from any objectionable matter. It should be clear, and about the color of strong tea. This liquid is very valuable for out-door plants of all kinds, especially in the dry season. Soot from a chimney, where wood is burned, is a very good fertiliser for pot plants. Hot water is the best to pour on the soot, and when cool it can be applied. A few drops of ammonia to a quart of water is also excellent. Plants should not be watered in this manner when the winter is approaching, as they would be too soft and succulent, and therefore would not stand the severe weather. They should be encouraged to rest, and given as little water as possible.

Another question I have to answer dozens of times is: What is the matter with this plant; it is not doing well? Invariably the cause is that the plant is kept indoors too long, without a change of air. Sometimes plants are placed away in a corner out of the sun, and do not get a sufficiency of light. Plants require sunlight and air to do well, and if they are denied these they will not thrive. They should not be kept in one position too long; they ought to be changed about, and sometimes they would be the better for being placed outside during a shower, so as to get a good washing. A syringing occasionally would be very beneficial.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Farmers' Co-Operative Association of Canterbury Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1881.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ...	£1,250,000.	UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	£240,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£624,100.	TURNOVER (All Operations for	
RESERVE FUND ...	£111,398.	Year ending July 31, 1914) ...	£3,389,426.
J. A. PANNETT, Chairman of Directors.		E. W. RELPH, General Manager.	

BANKERS: BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

HEAD OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES : CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

NEW ZEALAND BRANCHES.

ASHBURTON, RANGIORA, HAWARDEN, OXFORD, METHVEN, LEESTON.

AGENCIES: PRINCIPAL TOWNS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

AUSTRALIA: SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, NEWCASTLE.

ARTIFICIAL MANURE WORKS: BELFAST. BINDER TWINE WORKS: CHRISTCHURCH.
SHIPPERS OF FROZEN MEAT, BUTTER, CHEESE, WOOL, AND GRAIN,
AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Up-to-date Registers are kept of Properties of every description, situated in the various localities throughout New Zealand.—Prospective Purchasers are invited to communicate with us.

THE NEW ZEALAND

Farmers' Co-Operative Association of Canterbury Ltd

WHY NOT TRY A ROYAL BAR-LOCK



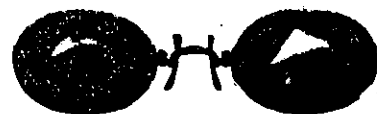
AN INSPIRATION

SOLE AGENTS THE ROYAL BAR-LOCK TYPEWRITER MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. 110, UPPER THAMES ST. LONDON, E.C.

The ARISTOCRAT of TYPE-
WRITERS is the
British "Bar-lock"

Used by the Typists to—
H.M. King George V.
Admiral Lord Fisher
Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey
Right Hon. D. Lloyd George
Right Hon. Winston Churchill
and also by the Typists in—
The Treasury
The War Office
The Admiralty
London General Post Office
and by over 3000 operators in
New Zealand.

**LEGROVE : TYPEWRITER
IMPORTING CO. : Limited**
119 Isambton Quay, Wellington
Sole New Zealand Agents.



TRUE LOGIC!

**IF YOUR EYESIGHT HAS
FAILED, THEN YOU MUST
WEAR GLASSES.**

**IF YOU MUST WEAR GLASSES
YOU WANT THE BEST.**

THEN YOU MUST WEAR

'Toric' Lenses

Do you know the Great Advantages
of 'TORIC' LENSES?

To the wearer they allow the eyes
to range up and down without
annoyance, so successfully, that
many who have been unable to wear
other forms of lenses can use them
with pleasure.

'Toric' Lenses are shaped like the
surface (cornea) of the eye, with
the deep concave surface towards
the eye—the wearer is able to look
up or down, or to the side with the
greatest of ease, and, there is no
reflection from the back. They are
set closer to the eyes, which means
a wider vision, without the annoy-
ance of the eyelashes touching.

**'TORIC' LENSES ARE
SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED**

—BY—

Balfour M. IRVINE

F.S.M.C. (Prizeman by Exam.,
London)

**18 Karangahape Road
Auckland**

P. ROBERT & CO.

MANUFACTURER OF MILITARY, NAVAL
AND SOCIETY REGALIA.

We manufacture every article of a Soldier's Outfit,
including—Gold, Silver, Silk, and Worsted Em-
broidered Badges; Metal Badges (for all ranks); Over-
coat and Tunic Buttons; Military Whistles; Platted
Silk Braid Lanyards; Kit Bags, Sleeping Bags, Pull-
throughs; Officers' Overcoats, Military Shirts, Riding
Breeches, Money Belts, Puttees, Leggings, Etc.

Hibernian Society Regalia for Officers and Members
manufactured on the premises at prices that defy com-
petition. Give us a trial.

15 Main St., Palmerston North

W. PEGDEN

Manufacturer

..

Palmerston North

OF

HIGH ART FURNITURE

Vacuum Flasks!

Every House should have one

Just think of the number of useful services a VACUUM FLASK can be put to—

1. For the Workman, it is ideal for carrying his luncheon tea—and keeps it steaming hot too.
2. For Baby, when he or she wakes, there is warm milk waiting at just the right degree.
3. For the Motor and Picnic Party, there is no need to boil the Billy when you have a Vacuum.

READY FOR ANY OCCASION

We Stock VACUUM FLASKS in three sizes—1 Pint—5/6 1½ Pints—8/6 2 Pints—12/6.

ALL POST FREE AT

THE SIMS HARDWARE CO. LTD. 111-113 Cuba Street, WELLINGTON

METHVEN—RAKAIA

His Lordship Bishop Brodie paid his first official visit to Methven on May 10, and was warmly welcomed by the Catholics of the district. In the evening his Lordship was received at the church by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy and the Rev. Father O'Donnell (former pastor of the district), when there was a crowded congregation. After a short religious service (says the *Ashburton Guardian*) an adjournment was made to the Oddfellows' Hall, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, being transformed into a drawing-room by the lady members of the church. An enjoyable musical programme was provided by local talent, assisted by Miss and Master Cullen, of Ashburton.

At the end of the musical programme, Mr. Jas. Poff, on behalf of the parishioners, read an address of welcome to his Lordship. The speaker assured the Bishop that it was with very great pleasure that the members of the Catholic community in the town and district welcomed him in their midst. He assured him that the people of the parish would extend to him the same obedience and practical support that they had given to the late Bishop of Christchurch. The speaker referred to the close association in the early days between the pastor of the parish and the Bishop. The parishioners claimed that Methven was the youngest parish in the diocese, and therefore, on that account, asked for special care and affection. He assured his Lordship that the parishioners strove to emulate the example of the older parishes by cultivating a true Catholic spirit and by maintaining the traditional relationship between themselves, their priest, and their bishop, and also by their generosity to the church. They had also introduced a community of Sisters of Mercy into the district to teach their children, and to care for the sick, and to assist in the work of the church.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy prefaced the parishioners' welcome to his Lordship. He referred in feeling terms to the obligations which he personally owed to his Lordship in his early life. He assured Bishop Brodie that they were all delighted to have him in their midst, and hoped that he would be able to pay frequent visits to the parish.

Rev. Father O'Donnell stated that he was glad to be once again associated with the parishioners in extending a welcome to Bishop Brodie. He also congratulated the parish on the progress which it had made.

His Lordship Bishop Brodie, in rising to reply, was warmly applauded. After thanking the parishioners for their warm and hearty welcome, he went on to refer to the progress made by the parish. He stated that he attributed the advancement made, first to the fact that the foundation had been laid so well by Father O'Donnell, who had labored in the county for many years, and without whose energetic pioneering work, the subsequent progress could not have been attained. He stated that he would visit the parish at frequent intervals, and that he had been charmed with the locality and the cordiality of their welcome.

A dainty supper was then provided by the ladies. All the parishioners were then presented to Bishop Brodie. The gathering was attended by the members of the Hibernian Society, in regalia.

On Thursday morning a large gathering of Catholics from Methven and surrounding districts assembled at the Methven Church, when Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock by Bishop Brodie. A large number of children of the parish received First Communion at the hands of the Bishop.

During the morning the children gave an entertainment at the school in honor of his Lordship.

On Tuesday afternoon, May 9, his Lordship Bishop Brodie paid his first official visit to Rakaia district,

where he was welcomed by a large number of parishioners. His Lordship inspected the school and church property. In the evening devotions were held in the church, when Benediction was given by his Lordship, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kennedy. Later on an entertainment was held in the Oddfellows' Hall in honor of the distinguished visitor. During an interval, Mr. M. Liddy, supported by Mr. P. Tully, read an address of welcome to the Bishop. Reference was made to the establishment of a school in the district, which was in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and the good results that had already been attained.

His Lordship congratulated the parishioners on the progress which they had made in the past, and stated that he hoped to pay several visits to the district in future.

The Bishop was the guest of the Hinds family, to whom grateful acknowledgment was made for their generosity, since the establishment of the parish, in providing a home for the priest.

CHRISTCHURCH CELTIC CLUB

(From our own correspondent.)

The first annual meeting of the Christchurch Celtic Club was held in the Hibernian Hall on Monday evening, May 15. In the unavoidable absence of the president (Mr. J. Griffin), the chair was occupied by Mr. P. J. Smythe, the popular instructor of the club. His Lordship Bishop Brodie attended, and with him were Rev. Fathers Long and Murphy. There were also present Rev. Brothers Palladius, Fidelis, and Leo, and Messrs. Jas. Curry and M. Grimes (president and secretary respectively of the H.A.C.B.S.). The annual report and balance sheet were read, which showed the club to be in a sound financial position at the end of the year. With only the members' subscriptions to start on, the club, after paying all working expenses, providing a substantial stage, and purchasing up-to-date scenery, had at the end of the year close on £10 in hand, and no liabilities whatever. The membership, which totals 52, consists of 26 ladies and 26 gentlemen. His Lordship the Bishop is patron, the Rev. Father Long hon. president, the Rev. Father Murphy vice-president, also Rev. Brothers Palladius, Anselm, Anastasius, Fidelis, and Eusebius. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. Griffin; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Curry, W. Rodgers, and E. McCarthy; treasurer, Mr. W. P. Daly; instructor, Mr. P. J. Smythe; secretary, Mr. E. A. Rodgers; lady representatives on executive, Misses B. Fanning, C. O'Connor, L. Cronin, and E. Cronin.

After the business of the evening was concluded, a concert programme was rendered, items being contributed by the following:—Rev. Father Murphy, Misses O. Wacked, E. Moloney, Rev. Brother Fidelis, and Mr. C. Couche (songs), Messrs. F. Rowe, P. J. Smythe, J. P. Noonan, E. A. Rodgers, and Misses A. Donnel and M. Wacked (recitations). The accompaniments were played by Misses K. O'Connor, E. Sykes, and R. Mahan.

For the coming year the club will meet in the Hibernian Hall on alternate Monday evenings, when it is proposed to hold debating competitions, lectures, concerts, etc. The club will produce the play 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' which recently met with such success in the Hibernian Hall, in Raugiora, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Catholic schools in that parish. Mr. J. P. Noonan, who was secretary of the club since its inauguration, has found it necessary to relinquish the duties.

The 'NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY'S' HOT WATER BOTTLES never leak and last for years; fitted with 'Unique' Stoppers. Look for brand on bottle. Sold by all Chemists.

Place your next order for PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS with—

McGORMICK & PUGH, 681 Colombo Street, CHRISTCHURCH

INTSELLERS, Etc. (Tel. 973). Factory, TUAM ST. (T. C. PUGH, PROPRIETOR) ART DEALERS, PR

H. J. GRIEVE, Jeweller.
GISBORNE
FOR PRESENTS

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 EYE SIGHT FREE OF CHARGE.

HAIRDRESSER and TOBACCONIST

*Smokers' Requisites of every
description in stock*

MICK WALSH

(Late Walsh & Oiler)

Opposite Windsor Hotel

A Trial Solicited

WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON



The
Rees-Jones

Shoe Company
WANGANUI

Importers of the best in high grade Footwear.
Moderate prices, and the Best Shoe Value in
Wanganui



F. HALL & SONS

**Oil, Color and Glass Merchants, Signwriters and
Decorators, Plumbers, Metal Merchants, Sanitary
Engineers GISBORNE**

————— We Import Direct, therefore our Prices are Bedrock. —————
TELEPHONES—Painting, 1167; Plumbing, 29 P.O. Box 72.

ROME LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

March 24.

SAINT FELICITAS AND HER SEVEN MARTYRED SONS.

Between the Irish College and the Roman Forum tower three huge fluted Corinthian columns, all that now remains of the great temple of Mars Ultor (Mars the Avenger), which ancient writers lauded as being one of the most magnificent, one of the most perfect works of man. Many are the memories connected with its great past; but to-day chief of them is the fact that it was here St. Felicitas and her seven sons were commanded by the Prefect of Rome to burn incense to Rome's false gods; these were SS. Januarius, Felix, Philip, Alexander, Vitalis, and Martialis, and Silanus, the youngest. Pope St. Gregory the Great, in a homily delivered beside the good mother's tomb on the Via Salaria, said of her:—

'St. Felicitas having seven children, was as much afraid of leaving them behind her on earth as other mothers are of surviving theirs. She was more than a martyr, because, seeing her seven dear children martyred before her eyes, she was in some sort a martyr in each of them. She was the eighth in order of time, but was from the first to the last in pain, and began her martyrdom with the eldest, completing it only with her death.'

Rarely, even in the Roman persecutions of the greatest ferocity, was an entire family put to death together. But that of St. Felicitas was noble by birth and an ardent follower of Christianity, and therefore Publius, Prefect of Rome, pursued it with an implacable hatred. No time was lost by this functionary in getting Marcus Aurelius to sign the death warrant, which he presented to the lord of the then known world in the year 162 A.D. For at the temple of Mars Ultor, while under process of interrogation, the heroic mother told the judges of how carefully her seven sons had been reared Christians, how neither she nor they would sacrifice to the idols of Rome, how they were all ready to die for the faith. Then, turning to her sturdy boys, she cried—'Look up to heaven, my sons. Christ with His Saints is waiting for you there.' After this the eight were hurried off to die. Now, of all the Acts of the Martyrs the account of the scenes that followed is believed by critics to be the most genuine. Marucchi, of Rome, says the account of it is of great antiquity. Tillement declares the Latin document is a translation of the Greek. While De Rossi and Allard were of the opinion that the 'Acta' that we have are really an extract of the trial of the family at the Prefect's tribunal. Strangely enough the Prefect did not have the whole family killed off together, nor in the same manner. Januarius was beaten to death by rods, Felix and Philip were torn to pieces, Alexander was thrown from a precipice (probably from the Tarpeian Rock), Vitalis and Martialis were transfixed with spears, and Silanus, along with his brave mother, died by decapitation. The 'Acta' make no mention of the day on which the martyrdom took place, but in a document of the fourth century, the most ancient calendar of the Church, under the date of the 10th of July, we have a record of the feast celebrated in honor of these martyrs, an English translation of which is as follows:—

'10th July—The "depositio" of Felix and Philip in the cemetery of Priscilla, and in that of the Giordani the "depositio" of Martialis, Vitalis, and Alexander; and in the cemetery of Maximus the "depositio" of Silanus, and the "depositio" of Januarius in the cemetery of Praetextatus.' So the bodies were divided into four groups for burial by their fellow Christians, and laid to rest in extreme points in the surroundings of Rome. The term 'cemetery' is, I need not point out, to be taken to mean our modern word 'catacomb.'

THE FOUR GROUPS OF GRAVES.

The only reason one can think of to explain the action of the early Christians in not bringing the remains of the mother and her seven sons together, or at least in the same catacomb, is the desire to avoid attracting the attention of the pagans. Even during the persecution of Marcus Aurelius it would be quite easy to carry one or two bodies along the Appian Way, or along the Via Salaria, but it would be a very different task, one fraught with danger and difficulty, to carry eight corpses to the same catacomb. So they laid St. Januarius alone on the Via Appia, in the cemetery of Praetextatus; and his crypt was discovered by De Rossi in 1863. In 759 Pope Leo III. had the bodies of St. Felicitas and St. Silanus taken from the Catacomb of Maximus on the Via Salaria, and enshrined in the Church of St. Susanna within the city walls. In the course of time the very existence of the crypt, where they had slept for over five centuries, was forgotten, and it was not discovered till 1885, when the workmen engaged on the foundations of the modern Via Sinesosi accidentally came upon the hallowed spot.

Only a few years later, while excavators were engaged exploring in the depths of the Catacomb of Priscilla—the most ancient and most venerable of all the cemeteries, inasmuch as in its depths, St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, had his Chair and preached to the faithful and baptised his catechumens—the place where St. Felix and St. Philip had been laid in the year 162 was discovered. So far the spot where St. Alexander, St. Vitalis, and St. Martialis were laid in the Catacomb of the Giordani, also on the Via Salaria, remains undiscovered.

Temuka

(From our own correspondent.)

May 22.

Rev. Father Campbell, S.M., who was appointed assistant here, has arrived, and taken up his duties.

The ordinary meeting of the local branch of the Ilibernian Society was held on Monday last, the vice-president (Bro. W. D. Fitzgerald) presiding. Two new members were initiated. A presentation was made to the secretary in connection with his recent marriage.

The monthly meeting of the parish committee of the Catholic Federation took place on Wednesday evening. Rev. Father Kerley, S.M., presided. Arrangements were made for the annual meeting, to be held on the first Sunday in June, after which an active canvass of the parish will be undertaken with the object of increasing the membership.

On Thursday evening a social will be tendered to Miss Alma McCallum in the local club rooms. This young lady was the representative of the local convent school in the recent school queen contest, and, although not successful in topping the poll, was placed second in a field of eight, which was a very creditable performance, and reflected great credit on the energetic committee who were elected to further her interests.

SYMPATHY.

If there is one person who deserves sympathy it is surely he who suffers from chronic colds. A sudden change in the weather or going out into the night air from a heated room, is quite enough to bring on the trouble. Usually the tendency to catch cold is due to a generally run-down condition, and the treatment should take the form of a tonic like BAXTER'S LUNG PRESERVER. It is pleasant to take, gives sure results, and is quite harmless; for children and adults you cannot find a better cough or cold remedy. 1/10 a bottle from all chemists and stores, or by post direct. J. BAXTER & CO.——CHRISTCHURCH.

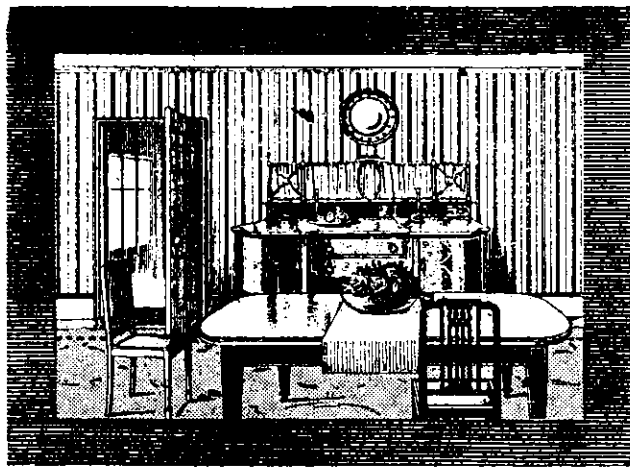
BEFORE RETIRING

Warm the bed with a 'NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY'S' HOT WATER BOTTLE, fitted with 'Unique' Stopper, to prevent leakage. Look for brand on bottle. Sold by all Chemists.

.. THE DINING ROOM ..

Furnished by THE SCOLLAR CO. Ltd.
will be noted for its Comfort, Elegance,
and Artistic Taste.

Our thorough knowledge of color schemes, sizes, and arrangement of rooms, disposition of floor space, and artistic ideas we gladly place at the disposal of anyone seeking new Furnishings and Furniture for their Dining Room. Our new Winter Stocks are replete with all the Newest Designs and Latest Ideas, and a personal inspection will convey the various effects far better than we can tell them.

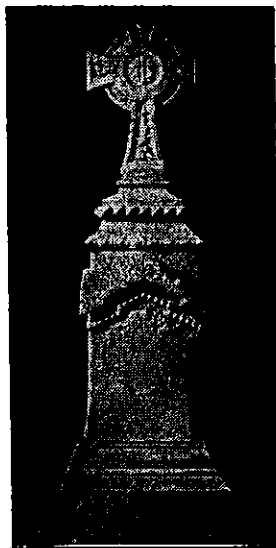


WE WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE YOU

THE SCOLLAR CO., LIMITED, Market Street, HASTINGS; and
Queen Street, MASTERTON

HEAD OFFICE

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON



HICKMOTT & SON

MONUMENTAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL SCULPTORS

THORNDON QUAY

WELLINGTON

Being the only Catholic Firm in the district we wish to inform our West Coast friends that we specialise in Catholic work, and have a Large Selection of beautifully designed Monuments, Headstones, and Crosses at our Works.

We are SPECIALISTS and GOLD MEDALISTS in Engraving and Imperishable Lead Lettering. Estimates and designs given for all classes of Church Work—ALTARS, PULPITS, FONTS. Inspection Cordially Invited.

NOTES ON HEALTH

The question of health is one nobody can afford to neglect, yet many people will risk their health by buying inferior food when they can get the very best at the same price. More particularly does this apply to bread.

KELLOW BREAD

is the only bread made in Wellington which is TRULY AUTOMATIC. Many other bakers are using this name and claiming it for their bread, but the only true Automatic Bread is the FAMOUS "KELLOW" BREAD. Don't delay one day longer; have these Crusty, Golden-colored, HEALTH-GIVING LOAVES brought into your house to-day. Ring up 'PHONE No. 986 and give instructions for the cart to call.

If you once try this bread you will never go back to bread made by hands in the old-time, out-of-date method. "KELLOW" is untouched by hand. "KELLOW" Bread is made only by

The New Zealand Automatic Bakeries : **Limited**
106-110 Taranaki Street - - - - - Wellington

W. A. KELLOW, MANAGING DIRECTOR.
COME AND SEE YOUR BREAD MADE.

J. S. BURN, SECRETARY.
RING TELEPHONE NUMBER 986.

Science Siftings

By 'VOLT.'

What a Four Million Army Means.

Some startling figures were quoted by Mr. Herbert N. Casson in an address in London recently. He said Britain's little Army of 275,000 became 4,000,000 in such quick time that we could not count the men as they came in. Four million soldiers meant one soldier for every acre in Yorkshire, one for every two houses in Great Britain, and thirty-three for every square mile of Great Britain. We had now an Army which, marching four abreast, would be 760 miles long. Let every man carry 500 sovereigns, and there we had the Army and the cost—an Army which would reach from Land's End to John o' Groats. We could stand our Army round the coast line, elbows touching, and with every man bearing his own weight of silver we had the cost.

How Opium is Prepared.

The preparation of opium does not to-day differ materially from the operation as described by distinguished travellers years ago. Incisions having been made in the capsules of the poppy the juice issuing therefrom is allowed to bleed into brass pans. The product is then alternately dried in the sun and kneaded with trowels on wooden boards until all excess of moisture has been got rid of. When the poppy-juice has been reduced to paste in the manner described above, and has been freed from extraneous matter, it is divided into cakes of equal size, which are allowed to dry in a warm atmosphere before being packed for export. Opium thus prepared will contain about 11 per cent. morphia, suitable for medicinal purposes. When, however, the stuff is to be a smoking mixture rather than a drug, it is reduced to 5 per cent. morphia by adulteration.

Modern Explosives.

To Sir Frederick Abel, then Mr. Abel, was due the solution of the problem which had so persistently baffled the efforts of his predecessors and contemporaries—that is, a process for the purification of gun-cotton. Indeed, its utility as a disruptive agent may be said to date from Sir Frederick's discovery in 1865, a discovery by which gun-cotton is thoroughly purified, and the material converted into thoroughly compact homogenous masses.

Cordite is much more powerful than gun-cotton, and is composed of nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton, and vaseline, which are dissolved by so many parts of acetone. These, says *Chambers' Journal*, are mixed together until they form a soft, putty-like paste. It is then forced through holes in a metal plate, and emerges in long strings, whence its name 'cordite' comes. A smokeless powder, cordite is commonly used in firing our big guns.

Lyddite is probably the most powerful explosive known to man. It is largely composed of one of the derivatives of coal-tar—namely, picric acid. To convert and develop the explosive properties of this new discovery to the purposes of war was only a matter of time and experiment for the expert chemists. They did not labor in vain, for they found that by melting the picric acid crystals until they turned into a fluid of the consistency of cream, and then combining this fluid with gun-cotton melted in alcohol, they got an explosive more terrifying and tremendous in its destructive powers than anything else known before or since.

O'er all there hung the shadow of a fear,
A sense of misery his visage haunted,
Which said as plain as whisper in the ear,
'With "flu" he's haunted.'
But I will not repine a little bit,
Woods' Peppermint Cure is wanted,
He took some—now he's well and fit,
The "flu" avaulted.

Intercolonial

The Very Rev. Father C. J. Nicholas, S.M., Head-Superior of the Marist Fathers (says the *Catholic Press*) has left on a visit to the South Sea missions belonging to the Marist Order. Father Nicholas will be absent for three or four months.

The death of the Rev. Mother M. Liguori, at the Convent of Mercy, Bendigo, recalls the fact that she was one of the noble band who came out from Swinford, Ireland, in 1876, at the invitation of the late Right Rev. Dr. Crane, O.S.A., first Bishop of Sandhurst. The late Ven. Archdeacon Davy acted as chaplain to the nuns, and helped them in the many difficulties inseparable from a new foundation.

Speaking at a reception in Young, New South Wales, his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate said: 'Everywhere I have been in Australia, I have been treated with courtesy and kindness, not only by Catholics, but by people of all denominations. This shows that the public life of Australia is just as progressive and advanced as that of any other country. I hope I may always enjoy the courtesy and kindness of Australian people. I thank you for the reception extended to me, and pray that you may enjoy the blessings of long life and happiness.'

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Reville, O.S.A., Bishop of Sandhurst, celebrated his 72nd birthday on May 9 (says the *Advocate*), and was the recipient of many hearty congratulations from members of the Catholic community, as well as from a large circle of friends of other denominations. His Lordship, despite his 72 years, is in excellent health, and only very recently completed a tour of the furthestmost portions of his extensive diocese. He is recognised as a leader in educational and ecclesiastical circles, and is revered by his devoted flock.

The vacancy caused through the retirement of Mr. A. B. Moncrieff as Railway Commissioner in South Australia, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. James McGuire, the present Acting-General Traffic Manager, as Acting-Commissioner. Mr. McGuire has been 46 years in the railway service. After serving as stationmaster at Port Pirie for 13 years he was successively traffic superintendent of the south-eastern, western, and northern divisions, going to Petersburg in 1895. In 1910 he was transferred to Adelaide, as superintendent of station services, and has recently held the post of Acting-General Traffic Manager. Mr. McGuire and family are well and favorably known in Catholic circles. One of the sons was killed at Gallipoli, and three are now at the front.

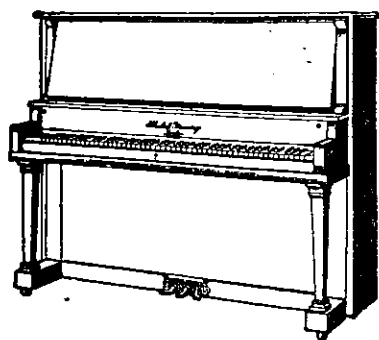
For the first time in Australia a mission has been given to the Catholic deaf mutes. His Grace the Archbishop of Sydney sent a cordial blessing to the undertaking, which was a most successful event, in every sense of the term. On Easter Tuesday, his Lordship Bishop Dwyer, with his ever kind, fatherly interest in the Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Waratah, went to honor and bless the opening of the mission, by celebrating Mass, after which he addressed a few appropriate words of counsel and encouragement to those present. Many of the Waratah ex-pupils came back to their old school, some travelling hundreds of miles, to avail themselves of the graces and privileges of the mission. The Very Rev. Father Treacy, C.S.S.R., conducted the exercises of the retreat (says the *Catholic Press*), his lectures being interpreted to the deaf mutes by one of the Sisters.

Happiness does not come to us as a result of having our own way. Only a will to do right can lead us to happiness and satisfaction.

COLD WINTRY NIGHTS MADE WARM
With a 'NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY'S' HOT WATER BOTTLE, fitted with 'Unique' Stopper, to prevent leakage. Look for brand on bottle. Sold by all Chemists.

NATIONAL—FAMOUS FOR PIANOS

Inquire for Catalogues. The House Famous for Quality. Prices suitable to all



SPENCER PIANOS

Are on British Men of War. 4000 Satisfied Clients in New Zealand.

MARSHALL ROSE PIANOS In Guildhall School, London.

GEO. ROGER & SON'S PIANOS

Just Secured Royal Appointment to his Majesty King George V.

B. SQUIRES & SONS' PIANOS

Gold Medal Pianos.

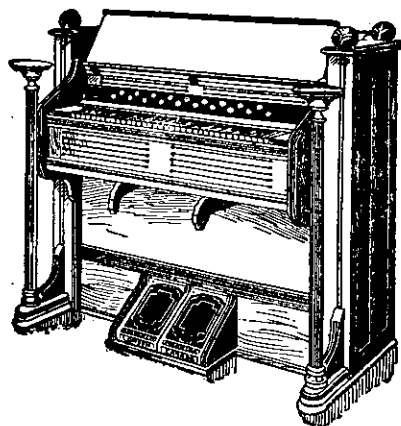
STEINWAY also CHICKERING

Steinway Hall, London.

NOTE.—'WEBBE SCHOOL OF MUSIC.' Pupils received in all Grades. Town Studio: National Piano Co., Ltd. Syllabus and Terms on Application.

National Piano Co. Ltd. Wellesley Street West, Auckland

JETHRO LOCK, MANAGER.



NOTE.—WE OBTAINED eight First Awards, Auckland Exhibition.

Health!

HEALTH depends upon nourishment—nourishment upon proper digestion—and proper digestion upon good teeth. While we have every convenience in our Modern Surgeries to conduct the most exacting dental operation without pain, our advice to every man, woman, and child is—DON'T WAIT UNTIL SERIOUS DENTAL TROUBLE COMES. Allow us to remedy existing troubles now, and then periodically (say three or four time a year), examine your teeth and remove any slight trouble as it appears. No fees are charged for examination. This method not only saves your teeth; it also saves big dental expenses. We will willingly tell you the cost of putting your teeth in perfect order. Our fees are the most reasonable for reliable dentistry, and our methods the most advanced.

Our Nurses will make an appointment for you with either Dr. Stevenson or Mr. Ingram if you 'phone No. 4198.

Stevenson & Ingram

Surgeon Dentists,

Corner of Pitt St. & Karangahape Rd. Auckland

Domestic

(By MAUREEN.)

To Clean Chiffon.

To clean white chiffon, apply cornflour with a piece of flannel and then brush off with a soft velvet brush. This will be found a very successful method for freshening up a white chiffon blouse or yoke, which has become too much soiled for further wear.

Kidney in Bacon.

Cut six thin slices of bacon about six or eight inches long. Mix in a basin one teaspoonful each of chopped onion and parsley, add one tablespoonful of bread crumbs, pinch of nutmeg, pepper, and grated lemon rind. Sprinkle the bacon with it, put a kidney on each slice, and roll it round them; tie with a piece of string, and bake in a hot oven, or cook in a frying pan for a few minutes. Serve very hot.

Apple Trifle.

Ten large apples, rind of half a lemon, eight tablespoonfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, one cupful of whipped cream, two beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Peel, core, and cut the apples into slices; put them in a saucepan with three tablespoonfuls of water, sugar, and grated lemon rind. Boil all together until quite tender. Then rub the apples through a sieve, and add more sugar if required. Lay at the bottom of a dish in a thick layer. Stir together the milk and beaten eggs over the fire till thick, but it must not boil. When thick take it off the fire, let it cool a little, add the lemon extract, then pour it over the apples. Whip up the cream, adding a little sugar and lemon extract to it. Heap it high over the custard and serve.

Apples and Insomnia.

A medical writer declares that the apple is such a common fruit that very few persons become familiar

with its medicinal properties. The best thing just before going to bed, he says, is to eat an apple. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit, he continues, are likely to throw up their hands in horror at the visions of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up, but no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of a ripe and juicy apple before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all; the apple prevents indigestion and throat diseases.

Warm Baths for Young Children.

According to a well-known authority on young children, no child under seven years of age should be allowed to take a cold bath, as the shock of the quite cold water is often too much for the frame of an undeveloped child. For the same reason sea-bathing is not good for very young children, unless specially recommended or ordered by a medical man. The best heat for a child's daily bath is about 95 degrees F., that is to say, just below the usual temperature of the skin. Of course, many mothers prefer their little ones to have tepid baths, but the heat of the water should, as a rule, depend largely on the weather and the state of the child's health, for a delicate child might be really harmed by a tepid bath given on a cold day. If after a tepid bath a child always seems shivering, it is wise to use warm water.

Household Hints.

New walking shoes often blister the heels of their wearer by slipping a little with the movement of the foot. To prevent this, rub the inside of the shoes at the heel with soap just before putting them on.

To keep cheese, wrap it in a clean, fresh cloth that has been wet in vinegar and then wrung out as dry as possible; enclose in a paper bag and put in a dry place. If preserved in this manner the cheese will not dry up or mould for a long time.

HOW TO SELECT AN Engagement or Dress Ring

IN buying a Gem Ring one should remember that Value depends not on Size alone, but on Size plus Quality. A stone of the 'STEWART DAWSON' grade may be worth several times as much as a stone of similar size if the latter be imperfect or 'off colour.' For 45 years we have been selling Diamond Rings, and because every gem, large or small, has been of the highest quality, a 'STEWART DAWSON' RING has a prestige that makes it doubly prized. Our Beautiful Assortments of New Designs are Unrivalled for Variety, Beauty, and Value. They comprise the Most Beautiful

Three-Stone Cross-Over Settings, Three-Stone Half Hoops, Five-Stone Half Hoops, Two-Stone Cross-Over Settings, Solitaires, Pearl and Diamond Five-Stone Half Hoops, Pearl and Diamond Clusters, Diamond and Emerald Oblong and Square Clusters, Sapphire and Diamond Half Hoops and Clusters, and Magnificent Diamond and Opal Clusters.

All with the latest styles of Platinum Settings. Workmanship is perfect in detail. Through buying all gems from the actual Cutters for Cash, we are able to quote prices, that, Quality considered, cannot be met elsewhere.

WE INVITE YOUR EARLY INSPECTION.

If you are unable to call write for Illustrated Ring List. Mail Orders receive most careful attention. Postage Paid to any Address.

STEWART DAWSON

AND CO. LIMITED

Auckland. Wellington. Christchurch. Dunedin

Write for Ring Catalogue and Finger Measuring Card.





A SUPERB GIFT!
 The Great Utility and Artistic Beauty of a Mossiel Rug combine to make it singularly acceptable and appreciated as a Wedding or Birthday Present. It also takes first place as an Ideal Farewell Gift. Sold at all the Best Shops.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LD.

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

LYTELTON AND WELLINGTON—
 Booking passengers West Coast Ports)
 Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

APIER, 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, LYTELTON, WELLINGTON, AND NELSON—
 Corrina, Fortnightly.

WESTPORT AND GREYMOUTH, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTELTON, AND WELLINGTON (cargo only), calling at PICTON and 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, and Suva, via Vancouver.

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

GOITRE IS RAMPANT!

Authorities state that one woman out of every three suffers from this disfiguring and weakening complaint. Happily, a simple and sure remedy is available in **Doig's Goitre Specific**

This home treatment has been tested in every part of Australasia, and over 3000 patients have testified in writing to its efficacy. Letters may be seen at Mr. Doig's Pharmacy. For 10/6, one month's supply sent post-free any address.

A. DOIG Family Chemist,
 115 Avenue, Waingauai



Comfort!

JUST a final warm-up before bedtime, dreamily watching the flames change colour and shape in the open fire of a Zealandia Range. Compare the comforting blaze with the black, dead cheerlessness of other ranges—and remember, the Open Fire saves Fuel. For perfect baking, a plentiful supply of hot water, and all-round Efficiency, the "Zealandia" is **Supreme.**

THE BIG COAL SAVER! MANUFACTURED BY **Barningham & Co. LIMITED, DUNEDIN**

ZEALANDIA OPEN FIRE RANGE



Easy to Clean. No Seams to Tear or Stain Clothes.


METHVEN Seamless Copper.

There's no difficulty in keeping a Methven Washing Copper spotlessly clean. Made from one piece of specially-drawn copper sheet, without seams or joints, it is as smooth as glass everywhere inside. Simple as A B C to wipe it round. There are no projections to hold the dirt, to catch and fray the clothes, or brass joints to stain them. Being of extra thickness, it stands harder usage than ordinary coppers, and holds the heat better.

Inspect it at your ironmongers.

Methvens Ltd.
 Makers,
 DUNEDIN.

Van Houten's, Sir!



VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

On the Land

GENERAL.

'Land which is supposed to be thoroughly cleared and cultivated usually contains more weeds than pasture land,' said Dr. Cockayne, Government Biologist, at Palmerston North the other day.

In the course of the Hawke's Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Society's meeting, one member said: 'Factory butter of late years is 20 per cent. worse than the same butter of seven or eight years ago.' Another member also remarked: 'Like mutton, the best of it goes Home to the Old Country.'

An Ashburton farmer informed a *Guardian* reporter that a fair amount of grass land has now been ploughed, but a large number of fields have still to be turned over. The present dry weather is not improving the condition of the grass land for ploughing purposes, and it is turning over very lumpy and hard.

The largest cattle station in Queensland is Nockatunga, in the Thargomindah district. It has an area of 2900 square miles, and carries 20,000 head of cattle. The largest sheep station is Milo, which occupies 2800 square miles, and has 160,000 sheep. Warendra and Goodwood, in the Boulia district, on the borders of South Australia, are worked as one station, though given in the stock returns as separate properties. They cover 3720 square miles. Taldora station, which has a smaller area, runs 39,000 head of cattle—or did—according to the Queensland stock returns.

Evidences of the phenomenally mild season continue to accumulate, and it is stated that growth has never stopped in local gardens, although it is now nearing the end of the first month of winter (says the *Balclutha Free Press*). Even potatoes left in the ground when digging the crop are now sprouting several inches above the ground, showing that there has been no frost. In one garden can be seen a second crop of apples, which are now ripe, and are being picked and eaten. The first crop was a very fair one, and the second crop is nearly as good. Among the smaller fruits, second crops of black currants are numerous.

Cattle breeders and others have been interested in a monster Durham ox weighing 3000lb and measuring 12ft 6in round the girth and 4ft through the shoulders (says the *Sydney Telegraph*). The monster bullock, which has been on exhibition, is almost identical in measurement with those on record of the famous English beast of 1891. The present bullock, which is Tasmanian-bred, has a greater chest measurement, is slightly smaller round the loins, but is the same length from head to tail. The two bullocks are believed to be of the same stock. The Tasmanian bullock, now seven years old, was purchased by its present owner, Mr. M. J. Flynn, for £207. He says he recently refused an offer of £500 for the beast.

At Burnside last week 191 head of fat cattle were yarded, comprised mostly of good quality. The yarding being a large one, together with the fact that a number of butchers had bought privately, prices were lower by 10s per head compared to previous week's rates. Quotations: Best bullocks, £15 10s to £17; extra, to £24; medium to good, £13 to £14 10s; best cows and heifers, £12 to £14; extra, to £17 10s; medium to good, £8 10s to £10 10s; light do, £6 15s to £7 15s. Fat Sheep.—3651 penned. A large yarding of good quality. Competition from butchers was keen, and prices compared to previous week were firm at equivalent rates. Freezing buyers were operating, but prices obtained in most cases were beyond their limits, consequently only a small proportion of the yarding was bought for export. Included in the entry were some pens of extra show sheep, which elicited keen competition and commanded extreme prices. Quotations: Best wethers, 32s to 34s; extra show sheep, £2 10s to £5 10s; medium to good, 28s to 30s 6d; light do, 22s to 24s 6d; best ewes, 30s to 34s; extra, to 52s; good, 27s to 28s 6d; medium, 21s to 22s 6d;

inferior, 14s 6d to 16s 6d. Fat Lambs.—1443 penned, the quality of which, on the whole, was good. Competition for good quality was keen from exporters, and prices were very firm at late rates. Graziers were also buying freely any unfinished lots. Quotations, 22s to 24s 6d; extra show lambs, 35s to 46s; good, 19s to 21s 6d; unfinished, 14s 6d to 17s. Pigs.—A small yarding, comprising 23 fats and 20 stores; consequently prices were very high for both classes. In the case of fat pigs extreme prices were obtained.

At Addington last week the entries of stock were smaller than at the previous two sales. There was a good attendance of buyers, and store sheep were firmer at slightly advanced rates. Although the yarding of beef was a comparatively small one, the market was rather weaker, as exporters were unable to operate. Fat lambs opened easier, but improved on previous week's rates. Fat sheep were in keen demand at an advance of 1s to 2s. There was dull sale for store cattle, but a strong demand for pigs. Fat Lambs.—Extra prime lambs, to 30s; prime lambs, 22s 6d to 26s 6d; medium, 19s 6d to 22s; lighter, 15s 3d to 19s. Fat Sheep.—Prime wethers, 27s to 33s 1d; others, 23s to 26s 6d; merino wethers, 16s 10d to 26s 6d; prime ewes, 26s to 31s; medium, 22s to 25s 6d; others, 14s 9d to 21s 6d. Fat Cattle.—Extra prime steers, to £18 10s; ordinary steers, £9 7s 6d to £12 10s; extra prime heifers, to £14 13s 6d; ordinary heifers, £8 5s to £9 5s; extra prime cows, to £12; ordinary cows, £6 2s 6d to £9 10s. Pigs.—Choppers, 50s to 120s; extra heavy baconers, to 101s 6d; heavy baconers, 74s to 85s; light baconers, 58s to 70s—price per lb, 6½d; heavy porkers, 46s to 48s; light porkers, 38s to 42s—price per lb, 7d to 7½d; medium stores, 24s to 28s; small stores, 14s to 25s; weaners, 6s to 11s.

POINTS IN CALF FEEDING.

It is especially important that a certain amount of colostrum or green milk be fed to begin with. The colostrum is even more digestible than whole milk. It has a slightly medicinal effect, and is required to put the stomach and intestines of the young calf into working order. The colostrum is nature's provision for the new-born animals, and, while specially valuable for these, it is quite unsuitable for feeding to older calves, and when fed to them is often the cause of trouble. If for any reason colostrum is not available a substitute, such as an egg switched up with a little castor oil, should be given to the new-born calf.

All young calves, and particularly those that prove poor drinkers, should be fed three times a day for the first few days. This entails a little extra labor, but is amply repaid by results, as digestive troubles which frequently culminate in scour, are often avoided by its adoption. Regularity of feeding is also very important, and is a factor which has a very direct bearing on the general health of the calves.

The quantity of milk fed should be gradually increased as the calf grows, at least up to the time when other foods can be safely introduced. If a calf just gets the same amount of milk when four weeks old as it did when one week old, it is clear that it must either be overfed when a week old, or very much underfed when four weeks old. In order that the young animals may make steady progress the rations should be steadily increased as they develop. The actual quantity of milk fed should depend on the milk available, and the purposes for which the calf is intended. The milk should be either carefully measured or weighed, as guessing at the quantity is very unsatisfactory.

When any change in the ration is made, it should be gradually effected so that it may be as little felt as possible. Calves are very easily upset, and an abrupt change in diet is a common cause of trouble.

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.

"PATTILLO"

THE BRIDAL PHOTOGRAPHER : Specialists in Artistic Portraiture.
Charming Wedding Groups and Realistic Enlargements at Popular Prices!
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN



H. E. TWEED & CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF MARBLE
—AND GRANITE MEMORIALS—

Corner Grey Street and Gladstone Road
GISBORNE

All Classes of MONUMENTAL WORK at AUCKLAND PRICES.

We can give you a Better Quote than any outside firms.
FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP and MATERIAL.

P.O. Box 226.

TELEPHONE 1052.

FOR BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, AND ALL LIVER TROUBLES,
USE

LAWRIE'S A.B. PILLS

PREPARED FROM THE PRESCRIPTION (100 YEARS OLD) OF THE LATE DR.
BUTLER, OF DUBLIN. IN BOXES, 1s 6d and 2s 6d EACH, POST FREE.

Sold only by

W. STARK LAWRIE, M.P.S., N.Z. Gladstone Rd. GISBORNE

(Next Derby Street)

THE PHARMACY THAT'S DIFFERENT.

The Lahmann Health Home

MIRAMAR NORTH : : WELLINGTON

Natural Cure System For the Treatment of Chronic Complaints
(Originated by the late Henry Lahmann, M.D., of Dresden, since 1889)

I. Branch : City Electrical Department, 123 Willis Street, Wellington

Telephone 2006

II. Branch : Wairakei, Hot Lakes Baths—Inhalation—Mud Baths

TELEPHONE

529

OUR MOTTO IS—"QUALITY"

And to say that you are dealing with us is equivalent to saying that YOU ARE GETTING
THE BEST PROCURABLE IN FOOD STUFFS. .. DO YOU DEAL WITH US?
If not, give us a trial. Our prices are competitive, and we also give 5% DISCOUNT FOR
CASH.

Wairarapa Farmers' Co-operative Association Ltd.

Grocers and Italian Warehousemen

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON

The Family Circle

THE TONGUE.

'The boneless tongue, so small and weak,
Can crush and kill,' declared the Greek.
'The tongue destroys a greater horde,'
The Turk asserts, 'than does the sword.'
The Persian proverb wisely saith:
'A lengthy tongue, an early death.'
Or, sometimes, takes this form instead:
'Don't let your tongue cut off your head.'
'The tongue can speak a word whose speed,'
The Chinese say, 'outstrips the steed.'
While Arab sages this impart:
'The tongue's great storehouse is the heart.'
From Hebrew wit this maxim sprung:
'Though feet should slip, ne'er let the tongue.'
The sacred writer crowns the whole:
'Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul.'

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM.

What becomes of old sardine boxes, tomato tins, meat tins, fruit tins, and tins of all kinds? In this country they are usually tumbled on to some waste land, where they are left in unsightly heaps.

But the people do better in France, where nothing is allowed to go to waste. They gather them up, and use them—to cut into tin soldiers. The making of tin soldiers is not an insignificant or unimportant business, by any means. There was published before the war an item saying that the manufacture had reached 'great artistic excellence,' and that 'a certain eminent German officer has found it possible to represent military operations on a large scale by their means. He has thirty-five thousand tin soldiers,' foot soldiers, horsemen, and artillerymen, with all necessary equipments, and toy scenery; and with them he goes through evolutions, and works out interesting problems of military tactics.'

In France, too, the old boots and shoes are collected, and every part is used over again. The work is mostly done by convicts in prisons. They take the boots and shoes to pieces and soak them; then the uppers are cut over into children's shoes, or, if they are too far gone for that, a peculiar kind of pressed leather is made by some chemical action. The nails are saved and sold, and the scraps go to the farmers to fertilise the soil.

Who would have thought it possible to make anything out of old saws? Yet it is said that many of the finest surgical instruments, and some of those used by engineers, are manufactured from the steel that first did duty in saws. The steel of saws is of the very best quality and finest temper; and since it is good in the first place, it is always good.

After that it is easy to believe that there is a place in Canada where they make paper from sawdust. It is a kind of paper pulp, rolled out in great sheets, for the purpose of sheathing; that is, for using on buildings before the clapboards are put on. Wood pulp, made of poplar and spruce, has long been used, mixed with the rags in the paper mills, in the process of manufacture; but it is a new thing to convert sawdust into paper.

Where the largest quantity of lead pencils is made, the sawdust of the cedar wood is saved and distilled. 'A valuable oil is extracted, every ounce of which is sold at good figures.'

So an old sardine box, a tomato tin, a cast-off shoe, and a rusty pruning saw may be made over into something entirely new; and a heap of sawdust and the waste from a lead-pencil manufactory may furnish employment and be of actual use in the world.

LINOLEUM'S STORY.

Do you know that the linoleum you walk over each day represents products from all the continents?

We will begin with cork, which largely comes from North Africa. Here the bark is stripped from the trunk, and the larger branches of the cork-tree when they attain the age of 25 years.

The cork is conveyed from the forest to the nearest boiling-station to be boiled in huge vats until the rough, woody part can be scraped off and the bark rendered pliable. It is next shipped to Spain, and trimmed there into a dozen grades or more, rebaled, and sent to linoleum factories.

Linseed oil, from which linoleum derives its name, is obtained from flaxseed largely grown in Russia and Argentina. The flax is threshed similarly to wheat when the crop is ripe. The seed is sent to an oil-crushing centre, cleansed, and the oil extracted by means of crushing the seed between corrugated steel rollers. Then it is filtered, tanked, and sent to the linoleum factories.

Burlap, which acts as a cohesive power to the other ingredients of linoleum, is derived from jute, in India. Packed in bales, it is shipped to Dundee to be further treated into burlap, and then to the factories for the purpose of backing the linoleum.

CROCODILES AND ALIGATORS.

Crocodiles and alligators are similar in shape, and almost identical in their mode of life. There are, however, several distinctions between them. The principal difference is in the structure of the jaws. In the crocodiles there is a notch on the sides of the upper jaw, into which the canine teeth of the lower jaw are received, whereas in the alligators there is no notch, the canine teeth being received into a hollow or pit: The alligators inhabit the New World. The crocodiles and alligators are to the reptiles what the lion and tiger are to the cat tribe. They are voracious, feeding on living prey, and catching that prey by stealth. They are all aquatic creatures, and though they pass some of their time on land, live almost entirely in the water. Their bodies are clothed with a tough skin covered with hard, horny plates strong enough to resist almost any weapon except the best fire-arms. Their jaws are very long, and are armed with sharply-pointed, conical teeth. The teeth are not permanent, but are regularly renewed as they are worn out. For this purpose each tooth is hollow at the base, so as to receive the point of its successor. Several teeth in different stages of progress can be taken from the same socket, each fitting into the base of the tooth immediately in front of it. The mode of attack employed by these reptiles is rather a curious one. Lurking under the shadow of the bank, they watch for any animal that may come to the riverside. When it is near enough they sweep it into the water by a blow of the tail, seize it in their jaws, and drown it. The form and color of the body enable the creature to conceal itself in a wonderfully perfect manner. Just as the fawny skin of the lion resembles the sand on which it crouches, as the striped fur of the tiger mimics the blades of the jungle-grass through which it creeps, and the spots of the leopard simulate the irregular light and shade of the foliage in which it hides, so do the bodies of the crocodiles and alligators resemble tree-trunks and logs floating in the water. It might be imagined that the reptile would itself be drowned while destroying its prey, as its mouth must be kept open, so that the water would flow into its lungs. The jaws and mouth, however, are so constructed that the creature can hold its prey under the surface, and yet can breathe freely, though no water can run down its throat.

'A NICE DAY FOR DUCKS.'

One rainy day Jack sat by the window where he could look into the poultry-yard and watch the ducks. They were the only creatures that seemed to enjoy the rain.

'Why is it, grandmother,' Jack asked, 'that the chickens have to keep out of the rain, and the ducks stay in the wet and keep dry and have such a jolly

time?

'No, you never see a wet duck,' grandmother replied. 'Not even the wild duck, that spends most of his time swimming in ponds. You can watch him dive for food, and come up dry as a bone.'

'But why?' Jack insisted. 'They have feathers like chickens.'

'The secret of the difference is that the duck's feathers are oiled,' grandmother said.

'What oils them?' Jack questioned.

'It is one of nature's provisions, dear,' grandmother continued. 'God made the ducks to live on water, and, of course, prepared them for that life. There is an oil-making gland on the duck's back, near the tail. The duck with his bill spreads a film of thin oil over his feathers. Now, oil and water will not mix, so the water can not get through this oil to wet the duck's feathers.'

'I knew oil and water will not mix,' Jack said, 'but I didn't know that ducks carried their oil around with them.'

'And this oil makes it easier to swim, too,' grandmother added. 'The chickens do not have their feathers so well oiled, and that is why they seek shelter when it rains, and the ducks seek shelter when it showers.'

JUST OATMEAL.

A lawyer was examining a Scottish farmer.

'You affirm that when this happened you were going home to a meal. Let us be quite certain on this point, because it is a very important one. Be good enough to tell me, sir, with as little prevarication as possible, what meal it was you were going home to.'

'You would like to know what meal it was?' said the Scotsman.

'Yes, sir, I should like to know,' replied the counsel, sternly and impressively. 'Be sure you tell the truth.'

'Weel, then, it was just oatmeal!'

HOW BEES KEEP WARM.

The bee upholds his reputation for industry throughout the winter months as well as during the summer. Being susceptible to cold, the bee must turn to his colony for warmth. Communism, which in bees is so highly developed in the storing of food and caring for the young, is also the basis for the heating system. It was found by experiment that only the shell of the cluster made by the bees in cold weather is compact. This is formed by one to several layers of bees all solidly arranged with their heads inward, their hairs interlacing. This arrangement is perfect for conservation of the heat within. Except for an occasional shifting of position the bees forming the shell are quiet. But within the shell strange things are going on.

It is here that the heat is generated. And the antics are not unlike our own when we are cold. The bees are packed loosely within the shell so that there is plenty of space for many bees to be exercising at a time. Rapid fanning of the wings, shaking the body from side to side, rapid breathing, and other movements are all part of the scheme for raising the temperature. In one particular instance, when a bee had been rapidly fanning with his wings for seven and a-half minutes, the thermometer nearest him rose half a degree Fahrenheit.

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENTS.

A Buckinghamshire farmer once wrote to a distinguished scientific agriculturist to whom he felt under obligation for introducing a variety of swine:—

'Respected Sir,—I went yesterday to the fair at A—. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of beasts; and I was greatly astonished at not seeing you there.'

Another farmer, wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, wrote as follows to the secretary of the society:—

'Dear Sir,—Enter me also for a mule.'

The director of the Zoological Gardens was on his holiday. He received a note from his chief assistant, which closed thus:

'The chimpanzee seems to be pining for a companion. What shall we do until you return?'

A NATURAL LIFEBOUY.

The boatman had been angered by the asinine behaviour of a young fellow among the party which he had taken for a sail. When the boat sprang a leak far out from the shore the boatman somewhat allayed the alarm of the rest of the party by serving out lifebelts, but he gave no belt to the would-be wit.

'Where's mine?' said the terrified youth.

'Don't you worry, my lad,' said the boatman, with a vindictive smile. 'You don't need no lifebelt. You'll never be drowned. A feller with an 'ead as 'oller as your'n can't sink. Nature's given you a nat-ral lifebuoy.'

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

All this talk of hyphenated citizenship has evidently had its effect upon a San Francisco youngster, American-born, who recently rebelled fiercely when his Italian father whipped him for some misdemeanour.

'But, Tomasso, your father has a right to whip you when you are bad,' some one of the family said.

Tomasso's eyes flashed. 'I am a citizen of the United States,' he declared. 'Do you think I am going to let any foreigner lick me?'

BET YEH!

The lusty-lunged itinerant auctioneer was holding forth in the market place.

Taking up a box of cigars, he shouted at the top of his voice:

'You can't get better, gentlemen! I don't care where you go, you can't get better!'

'No,' came a cynical voice from the crowd, 'you can't. I smoked one last week and I'm not better yet.'

TIME, AT LAST.

When a certain darky of Mobile, Ala., announced his engagement to the dusky one of his choice the congratulations that were showered upon him included a note of wonder.

'Joe,' said one of those friends, 'I shore is surprised. We all never thought you'd speak up. It's going on two years since you begun to call to see Miss Violet.'

'Dat's true,' said Joe: 'but the fact is, old man, I didn't lose my job until last night.'

THE WAY OF THE HORSE-DEALER.

A man in Sussex who owns a number of horses has a great reputation for skill in the treatment of them. One day a farmer who wanted some valuable information approached the horse-owner's little boy, and said:—

'Look here, my little man, when one of your father's horses is ill, what does he do?'

'Do you mean slightly ill or seriously ill?' asked the boy, cautiously.

'Oh, seriously ill,' said the farmer.

'Because,' said the child, 'if a horse is only slightly ill, he gives it medicine; but if it is seriously ill, he sells it.'

Day after day our staff is engaged handling baggage, forwarding parcels, passing entries. Necessarily, they become very expert. When you employ us you get the benefit of these specialists, and your work is done promptly, economically.—THE NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS Co., Ltd. Offices all towns.