

THE
NEW ZEALAND

Mat. Bradley

THE PEOPLE'S BOOT STORE,
101 STUART, STREET, DUNEDIN.
Best Quality at Lowest Prices.
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.
Postage on New Goods Paid.

T A B L E T

VOL. XLVI.
No. 38

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

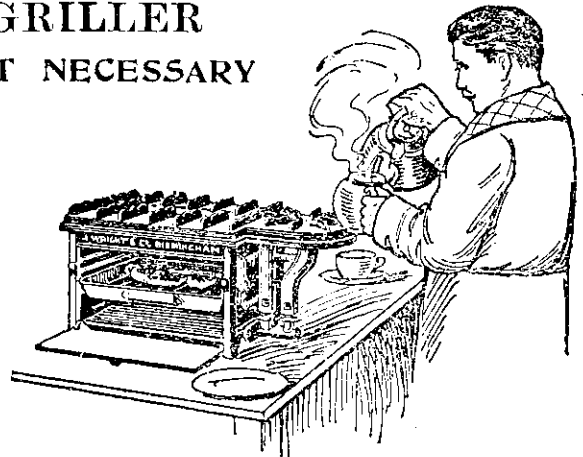
DUNEDIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

Price Per Copy, 4d.

Per Year Booked, £1, Subject to Rebate of 7/- per year if paid strictly in Advance

WRIGHT'S DELTA GAS GRILLER FIRE FOR COOKING BREAKFAST NOT NECESSARY

Wright's Delta Gas Griller enables you to save precious wood and coal, and to cook anything you desire. Grills, chops, ham and eggs prepared quickly, easily. On the top the kettle and the porridge can be boiled. You just strike a match, turn on the gas, and the griller is going. Cooks splendidly. Heat can be regulated to a nicety. Various sizes stocked. Ask for Prices.



A. & T. BURT Limited
DUNEDIN, INVERCARGILL, TIMARU,
CHRISTCHURCH, WELLINGTON, AUCKLAND.



"The Bristol" THE PREMIER PIANO HOUSE

Send to-day for the New Beautifully-
Illustrated Catalogue of the following
Famous Pianos—

Broadwood .. Sames
Collard & Collard .. Collinson

THE BRISTOL PIANO CO., LIMITED

DUNEDIN :: CHRISTCHURCH AND WELLINGTON.

When you buy a Watch Don't buy a Watch

From a Dealer who only sells them as a side line, but buy from us. We are Experts in the business, and you can rely on getting a Watch that will give satisfaction. We do not stock even cheap watches until we have examined and tested their time-keeping qualities.

—We have them at—
8/6, 15/-, 25/- 30/-, 35/-, 40/- up to £45.

G. & T. Young, Limited
88 Princes Street, Dunedin

Also at Oamaru, Timaru & Wellington

POPULAR SONGS

Only 1/- per Copy. Posted, 1/1.
There's a Long, Long Trail.
Trail that Leads to Home.
Somewhere in France, Dear Mother.
British Boys.
For Auld Lang Syne, Australia Will Be There.
Comrades in the Trenches.
Rose of Honolulu.
That's How I'd Miss You.
Lovelight in Your Eyes.
Somewhere at Sea, Mother Darling.
Britannia Needs You Like a Mother.
Just Keep Marching Along.

EACH ITEM A SNIP!

Send in Early. Only Small Stocks.

TERRY'S POPULAR MUSIC STORES
174-178 George Street, DUNEDIN

Season 1919

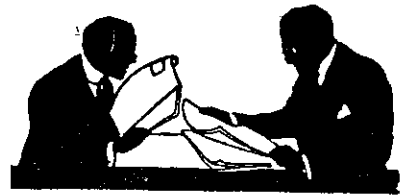
New Season's Goods

New goods are now being shown in all Departments.
If you cannot pay us a visit, write for what you require
and our Mail Order Department will be at your service
promptly.

POSTAGE PAID 1/- discount in every £

At Lewis's Limited

INVERCARGILL. GORE. WYNDHAM.



Is this Your Case

?

It is the man or woman who has only slight eye trouble who is most apt to neglect it. Yet these are just the cases that are most easily relieved.

DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU

HAVE SERIOUS SYMPTOMS

But let us examine your eyes now, and make you a pair of glasses that will relieve your eyes and be secure, comfortable, and becoming.

W. BAKER,

Consulting Optician,
Main Street
GORE.

TO MY PEOPLE

(Lead, Kindly Light)

Doubtless you are aware England is now in the throes of her free trade policy—i.e., the open door. Prior to the war she was the receptacle for our enemies' goods and undesirables, thus allowing the latter to creep into every crevice of the Empire, to England's peril.

To remove past anomalies "Champion" suggests reasonable protection and a closed door to our enemies, which would enable England to be a much larger manufacturer, with better working conditions and wages for her workers, who have so nobly responded to the Empire's call.

Meantime—

Fortify on "CHAMPION" Muscle and Courage Raiser Flour
I have spoken—V., AUCKLAND.

Philp & O'Brien. Undertakers

Are prepared to CONDUCT FUNERALS at shortest notice in TOWN or COUNTRY.

R. S. PHILP OAMARU M. O'BRIEN
'Phone 406. 'Phone 73.

THE NEW CHEMIST SHOP

Is now completely organised to dispense your prescription. All old friends will be welcomed at the Corner Pharmacy.

DAVID S. BAIN,
CHEMIST, GLOBE HOTEL BUILDINGS, OAMARU.

TOOTHACHE



INGO

NERVE-KILLER

Destroys the Nerve & stops Toothache in a few seconds.

PRICE 1/-
Sold by Chemists &

£300 Competition
with



Cerstena

For Breakfast

Free to All

Full Particulars in every Bag. Try It!

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

- Sept. 7, Sunday.—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost.
 „ 8, Monday.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 9, Tuesday.—St. Gorgonius, Martyr.
 „ 10, Wednesday.—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.
 „ 11, Thursday.—SS. Protius and Hyacinth, Martyrs.
 „ 12, Friday.—The Holy Name of Mary.
 „ 13, Saturday.—Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The birth of the Blessed Virgin Mary has been, from very ancient times, the occasion of a special feast in the Church. Conceived without stain, she was brought forth into the world pure, holy, and beautiful—adorned with all the most precious graces which became her who was chosen to be the Mother of God. The Church finds an additional reason for rejoicing in the fact that, as the aurora heralds the sunrise, so the birth of the Blessed Virgin announced that the advent of the promised Redeemer was nigh.

St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.

St. Nicholas receives his surname from a small town in the Papal States, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was remarkable for his austerity, being accustomed to fast on bread and water several days in the week. In the pulpit and in the confessional his zeal and prudence were productive of an incalculable amount of good. He died in 1306.

GRAINS OF GOLD

“OUR MOTHER'S BIRTHDAY.”

'Tis thy birthday, sweetest Mother;
 All thy children know it well,
 And the gift we want to offer
 Fondest love and joy must tell.

Just a spray of fairest blossoms—
 Blossoms of the soul's own wealth,
 And the safest way to send them
 Is by Jesus dear Himself.

Deeds of love will bear sweet rosebuds,
 Violets—Humility's flower,
 Waft with Lily's breath of purity
 Sweetly to thy heavenly bower.

There to ask thy fond protection
 Through this fearful bloody strife,
 That our world so black in anger
 Soon may brighten into life.

O sweet Mother, ask our Jesus
 That thy birthday gift this year
 May be peace for thy poor children,
 Trembling 'neath this scourge in fear.

—ANNA MARY BORNMAN, in the *Catholic Columbian*.

REFLECTIONS.

The life of Jesus must animate our interior and exterior acts so as to conform them to the sentiments of God-made man, either in His intimate relations with God His Father or in those which He has deigned to have with man His creature and His brother by adoption.—*Mother M. of the Sacred Heart*.

The chief thing for us to remember, as the sure basis of our devotion, is that Mary's power with Our Lord is still the same as it was during His life upon earth, for natural feelings are not destroyed in glory, but are exalted and perfected. Therefore, the Most Blessed Virgin need never fear a refusal. Christ's own love pleads on the side of Mary's prayers.—Bossuet.

The Storyteller

WILLY REILLY

AND HIS DEAR COLEEN BAWN.

(A Tale Founded upon Fact)

BY WILLIAM CARLETON.

CHAPTER I.—(Continued.)

The hour was now a little past twilight, and the western sky presented an unusual, if not an ominous appearance. A sharp and melancholy breeze was abroad, and the sun, which had set among a mass of red clouds, half placid and half angry in appearance, had for some brief space gone down. Over from the north, however, glided by imperceptible degrees a long black bar, right across the place of his disappearance, and nothing could be more striking than the wild and unnatural contrast between the dying crimson of the west and this fearful mass of impenetrable darkness that came over it. As yet there was no moon, and the portion of light, or rather, “darkness visible,” that feebly appeared on the sky and the landscape, was singularly sombre and impressive, if not actually appalling. The scene about them was wild and desolate in the extreme; and as the faint outlines of the bleak and barren moors appeared in the dim and melancholy distance, the feelings they inspired were those of discomfort and depression. On each side of them were a variety of lonely lakes, abrupt precipices, and extensive marshes; and as our travellers went along, the hum of the snipe, the feeble but mournful cry of the plover, and the wilder and more piercing whistle of the curlew still deepened the melancholy dreariness of their situation, and added to their anxiety to press on towards the place of their destination.

“This is a very lonely spot, your honor,” said his servant, whose name was Andrew, or, as he was more familiarly called, Andy Cummiskey.

“Yes, but it's the safer, Andy,” replied his master. “There is not a human habitation within miles of us.”

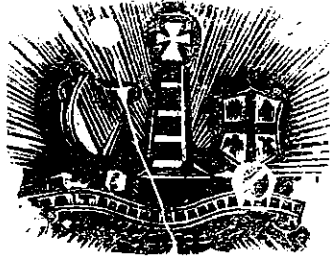
“It doesn't follow, sir, that this place, above all others in the neighborhood, is not, especially at this hour, without some persons about it. You know *I'm* no coward, sir.”

“What, you scoundrel, and do you mean to hint that *I'm* one?”

“Not at all, sir; but you see the truth is, that this being the very hour for duck and wildfowl shootin', it's hard to say where or when a fellow might start up, and mistake me for a wild duck, and your honor for a curlew or a bittern.”

He had no sooner spoken than the breeze started, as it were, into more vigorous life, and ere the space of many minutes a dark, impenetrable mist or fog was borne over from the solitary hills, across the dreary level of country through which they passed, and they felt themselves suddenly chilled, whilst a darkness almost palpable nearly concealed them from each other. Now, the roads which we have described, being almost without exception in remote and unfrequented parts of the country, are for the most part covered over with a thick *sole* of close grass, unless where a narrow strip in the centre shows that a pathway is kept worn and distinctly marked by the tread of foot passengers. Under all these circumstances, then, our readers need not feel surprised that, owing at once to the impenetrable obscurity around them, and the noiseless nature of the antique and grass-covered pavement over which they went, scarcely a distance of two hundred yards had been gained when they found, to their dismay, that they had lost their path, and were in one of the wild and heathy stretches of unbounded moor by which they were surrounded.

“We have lost our way, Andrew,” observed his master. “We've got off that damned old path; what's



NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT OF THE
Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society

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

"Approved" Friendly Society (National Provident Fund Part).

Approved by the Church. It consists exclusively of practical Catholics. Non-political. No secrets, signs, or pass-words.

Every eligible Catholic, male and female, is requested to join. Every true Catholic should give it moral support, because in addition to its benefits and privileges it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Fatherland. Faith, the priceless heritage of Catholics, and love of country have inspired the memorable lines—

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

For full particulars apply to the local Branch Secretary, or to—

W. KANE, District Secretary.

DISTRICT CHAMBERS, HIBERNIAN HALL, AUCKLAND.

Everybody should carry the "THINKER'S" Favorite Pictorial Penny Note Book and study Shakespeare's splendid philosophy on front of cover. Splendid for School Children.

CLINCHER CYCLE TYRES make Cycling a pleasure and are guaranteed six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months.—HAYWARD BROS. & CO., LTD., CHRISTCHURCH, Wholesale Distributors for New Zealand.

Dunedin Tailoring Notice

THE MODERN TAILORS Perfect Tailored Suits

TWEEDS from £4 15s. WORSTEDS from £5 15s.

Clients who are requiring an Up-to-date Tailored Suit at a very Moderate Price are invited to call and inspect, and our Cutter and Manager, Mr. G. W. Reilly, will have much pleasure in showing you our new Suitings.

Address:

SCURR'S BUILDINGS (opp. Herbert, Haynes),
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
Showrooms and Workrooms Upstairs.

GLEESON BROS.

Mercantile & Hotel Brokers

GLEESON'S BUILDINGS

AUCKLAND.

Write or call for anything in the hotel line.

"H.B.'s" Sell Footwear throughout the Length and Breadth of the Dominion

The more you come to think of it, the more assured you can be that "H.B." Footwear has a national reputation. There's an "H.B." store near you that sells the smartest Footwear in the country for men and women. If you would have better Boots and Shoes for less money, visit the nearest "H.B." Branch and secure the latest styles. THESE VALUES are EXCELLENT:

Men's Glace Kid Boots, stout soles, smart in appearance and perfect fit, 35s.
Men's Box Hide Derby Shooters, stout soles, leather-lined ... 35s.
Men's Box Chrome Derby Shooters, "Durox" double-wear soles ... 38s 6d.

Men's Best Box Calf Derby Boots, for street wear, welted, smart shape, 45s.



∴ NEW ZEALAND CLOTHING FACTORY ∴

BRANCHES IN EVERY LIVE CENTRE



Conking's Linseed Emulsion

IS THE BEST CURE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS and CROUP

EASILY TAKEN

CHILDREN LIKE IT

to be done? Where are you?"

"I'm here, sir," replied his man; "but as for what's to be done, it would take Mave Mullin, that sees the fairies and tells fortunes, to tell us that. For heaven's sake, stay where you are, sir, till I get up to you, for if we part from one another we're both lost. Where are you, sir?"

"D—n you, sirrah," replied his master, angrily, "is this either a time or place to jest in? A man that would make a jest in such a situation as this would dance on his father's tombstone."

"By my soul, sir, and I'd give a five-pound note, if I had it, that you and I were dancing 'Jig Polthogue' on it this minute. But in the meantime, the devil a one o' me sees the joke your honor spakes of."

"Why, then, do you ask me where I am, when you know I'm astray, that we're both astray, you snivelling old whelp? By the great and good King William, I'll be lost, Andrew!"

"Well, and if you are, sir," replied Andrew, who, guided by his voice, had now approached and joined him—"even if you are, sir, I trust you'll bear it like a Christian and a Trojan."

"Get out, you old sniveller—what do you mean by a Trojan?"

"A Trojan, sir, I was tould, is a man that lives by sellin' wild fowl. They take an oath, sir, before they begin the trade, never to die until they can't help it."

"You mean to say, or to hint, at least, that in addition to our other dangers, we run the risk of coming in contact with poachers?"

"Well, then, sir, if I don't mistake, they're out to-night. However, don't let us alarm one another. God forbid that I'd say a single word to frighten you; but still, you know yourself that there's many a man not a hundred miles from us that 'ud be glad to mistake you for a target, a mallard, or any other wild fowl of that description."

"In the meantime, we are both well armed," replied his master; "but what I fear most is the risk we run of falling down precipices, or walking into lakes or quagmires. What is to be done? The fog is so cursedly cold that it has chilled my very blood into ice."

"Our best plan, sir, is to dismount, and keep ourselves warm by taking a pleasant stroll across the country. The horses will take care of themselves. In the meantime, keeping up your spirits—we'll both want something to console us; but this I can tell you, that devil a bit of tombstone ever will go over either of us, barrin' the sky in heaven: and for our coffins, let us pray to the coffinmaker, because you see it's the *maddhu ruah* (the foxes), and ravens, and other civilised animals that will coffin us both by instalments in their hungry guts, until our bones will be beautiful to look at—after about six months' bleaching, and a sharp eye 'twould be that 'ud know the difference between masther and man then, I think."

We omitted to say that a piercing and most severe hoar-frost had set in with the fog, and that Cummiskey's master felt the immediate necessity of dismounting and walking about, in order to preserve some degree of animal heat in his body.

"I cannot bear this, Andrew," said he, "and these two gallant animals will never recover it after the severe day's hunting they've had. Poor Fiddler and Piper," he exclaimed, "this has proved a melancholy day to you both. What is to be done, Andrew? I am scarcely able to stand, and feel as if my strength had utterly left me."

"What, sir," replied his servant, who certainly loved his master, "is it so bad with you as all that comes to? Sure I only thought to amuse you, sir. Come, take courage: I'll whistle, and maybe somebody will come to our relief."

He accordingly put his two fingers into his mouth, and uttered a loud and piercing whistle, after which both stood still for a time, but no reply was given.

"Stop, sir," proceeded Andrew; "I'll give them another touch that'll make them spake, if there's anyone near enough to hear us."

He once more repeated the whistle, but with two or three peculiar shakes or variations, when almost instantly one of a similar character was given in reply.

"Thank God," he exclaimed, "be they friends or foes, we have human creatures not far from us. Take courage, sir. How do you feel?"

"Frozen and almost chilled to death," replied his master; "I'll give fifty pounds to any man or party of men that will conduct us safely home."

"I hope in the Almighty," said Andrew to himself, in an anxious and apprehensive tone of voice, "that it's not *Párra Ruah* (Red Patrick), the Red Rapparee, that's in it, and I'm afeerd it is, for I think I know his whistle. There's not a man in the three baronies could give such a whistle as that, barring himself. If it is, the masther's a gone man, and I'll not be left behind to tell his story. God protect us!"

"What are you saying, Andrew?" asked his master. "What were you muttering just now?"

"Nothing, sir, nothing, but there can be no harm, at all events, to look to our pistols. If there should be danger, let us sell our lives like men."

"And so we will, Andrew. The country, I know, is in a disturbed and lawless state, and ever since that unfortunate affair of the priest, I know I am not popular with a great many. I hope we won't come across his Rapparee nephew."

"Whether we do or not, sir, let us look to our firearms. Show me yours till I settle the powder in them. Why, God bless me, how you are tremblin'!"

"It is not from fear, sir," replied the intrepid old man, but from cold. If anything should happen me, Andrew, let my daughter know that my will is in the oaken cabinet; that is to say, the *last* I made. She is my heiress—but that she is by the laws of the land. However, as I disposed of some personal property to other persons, which disposition I have revoked in the will I speak of—my last, as I said—I wish you to let her know where she may find it. Her mother's jewels are also in the same place—but they, too, are hers by right of law—her mother bequeathed them to her."

"Ah, sir, you are right to remember and think well of that daughter. She has been a guardian angel to you these five years. But why, sir, do you give me this message? Do you think I won't sell my life in defence of yours? If you do, you're mistaken."

"I believe it, Andrew, I believe it, Andy," said he, familiarising the word; "but if this Red Rapparee should murder me, I don't wish you to sacrifice your life on my account. Make your escape, if he should be the person who is approaching us, and convey to my daughter the message I have given you."

At this moment another whistle proceeded from a quarter of the moor much nearer them, and Andy having handed back the pistols to his master, asked him should he return it.

"Certainly," replied the other, who during all this time was pacing to and fro to keep himself from sinking; "certainly, let us see whether these persons are friends or enemies."

His servant then replied to the whistle, and in a few minutes it was answered again, whilst at the same time a strong but bitter wind arose which cleared away the mist, and showed them with considerable distinctness the position which they occupied.

Within about ten yards of them, to the left, the very direction in which they had been proceeding, was a small, deep lake, or tarn, utterly shoreless, and into which they unquestionably would have walked and perished, as neither of them knew how to swim. The clearing away of the mist, and the light of the stars (for the moon had not yet risen), enabled the parties to see each other, and in a few minutes Andrew and his master were joined by four men, the principal person among them being the identical individual whom they both had dreaded—the Red Rapparee.

"Master," said Cummiskey, in a whisper, on seeing them approach, "we must fight for it, I'm afeerd, but let us not be rash; there may be a friend or two among them, and it is better to come off peaceably if we can."

RABBITSKINS

WE HOLD AUCTION SALES EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Every Consignment carefully Classed and Valued by Expert Classers before being offered.

We are thus in a position to secure TOP VALUES. No one can do better.

SHEEPSKINS

VALUATION EVERY FORTNIGHT.

HIDES

AUCTION SALES EVERY ALTERNATE THURSDAY.

Up-to-date Pits for Drying and Salting. The very best attention given and HIGHEST VALUES SECURED for EVERY LOT entrusted to us. Labels and Advice Notes posted on application.

Consign in every case to

Donald Reid and Co., Limited,

DUNEDIN

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

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.

LONG SERVICE

CARPETS

from Ballantynes Splendid Stocks of High-Grade Carpets

Native Indian Carpets

in rich Oriental colourings of Red, Camel and Blue.

In all sizes

from 7ft. x 4ft. to 16ft. x 12ft.

The price of the smallest size is £6/6/0 and represents EXCELLENT VALUE as these Carpets are very attractive in design and colouring and will give really good service.

Discount of 1/- off every £ for cash, or on monthly accounts.

We pay freight to nearest Port, or Railage if connected with Christchurch by Rail.

Ballantynes - Christchurch

Six Months' Study and you are a Wireless Operator

Provided you are willing to work conscientiously—study hard without cramming—and that you are anxious to get on, you can become a Wireless Operator in six months.

This is possible because the teachers in

THE

Dominion College of Radio-Telegraphy, Ltd.

are fully-qualified Wireless Operators, the students have at their disposal complete Wireless Installations, and the course covers everything.

Enquire to-day. Join up, and travel far and wide will be yours. Day, Evening, and Correspondence tuition.

AUCKLAND: Ellison Chambers, QUEEN STREET. (Box 1032)
WELLINGTON: Brittain's Buildings, MANNERS ST. (Box 922).
CHRISTCHURCH: Royal Exchange Buildings, CATHEDRAL SQUARE (Box 729).
DUNEDIN: N.Z. EXPRESS Co's. BUILDINGS (Box 203).



For your next
PRINTING ORDER
—Try—
N.Z. TABLET CO., LTD.
BEST AND CHEAPEST METHODS.



BACON PIGS

SEND YOURS TO
IRVINE & STEVENSON, LTD.,
Dunedin.
HIGHEST PRICES.
Ask for
St. George Ham and Chicken Paste.

DWAN BROS.,

Willis Street, Wellington
Country Hotels for Sale in all parts of the Dominion; also, numerous Hotels in first-class cities. Leases are always falling in.—Apply Dwan Bros., Willis St., Wellington.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ELECTRICIANS

Don't be satisfied with a living wage! Study Electricity in your spare time. Be prepared for the BIG job! We can train you in every branch of Electrical Engineering. Write for FREE book to-day. THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL,
Barlow's Buildings,
Box 816, CHRISTCHURCH.

C. L. Neilson & Co. UNDERTAKING AND FUNERAL FURNISHING carried out on shortest notice. Estimates and designs submitted free. All classes of work executed at lowest possible prices.

"I agree with you," replied his master. "There is no use in shedding unnecessary blood; but in any event, let us not permit them to disarm us, should they insist on doing so. They know I never go three yards from my hall door without arms, and it is not improbable they may make a point of taking them from us. I, however, for one, will not trust to their promises, for I know their treachery, as I do their cowardice, when their numbers are but few, and an armed opponent or two before them, determined to give battle. Stand, therefore, by me, Andrew, and, by King William, should they have recourse to violence, we shall let them see and feel too that we are not unprepared."

"I have but one life, sir," replied his faithful follower; "it was spent—at least, its best days were—in your service, and sooner than any danger should come to you it will be lost in your defence. If it was only for the sake of her that is not here, the *Coleen Bawn*, I would do it."

"Who goes there?" asked a deep and powerful voice, when the parties had come within about twenty yards of each other.

"By the powers!" exclaimed Andrew, in a whisper, "it's himself—the Red Rapparee!"

"We are friends," he replied, "and have lost our way."

The other party approached, and on joining our travellers the Rapparee started, exclaiming: "What! noble squire, is it possible that this is you? Hut! it can't be—let me look at you closer, till I make sure of you."

"Keep your distance, sir," replied the old man, with courage and dignity; "keep your distance; you see that I and my servant are both well armed, and determined to defend ourselves against violence."

An ominous and ferocious glance passed from the Rapparee to his comrades, who, however, said nothing, but seemed to be resolved to guide themselves altogether by his conduct. The Red Rapparee was a huge man of about 40, and the epithet "Red" had been given to him in consequence of the color of his hair. In expression his countenance was by no means unhandsome, being florid and symmetrical, but hard, and with scarcely any trace of feeling. His brows were far asunder, arguing ingenuity and invention, but his eyes, which were small and treacherous, glared—when ever he became excited—with the ferocity of an enraged tiger. His shoulders were broad, his chest deep and square, his arms long and powerful, but his lower limbs were somewhat light, in proportion to the great size of his upper figure. This, however, is generally the case when a man combines in his own person the united qualities of activity and strength. Even at this period we are describing, when this once celebrated character was 40 years of age, it was well known that in fleetness of foot there was no man in the province able to compete with him. In athletic exercises that required strength and skill, he never had a rival, but one—with whom the reader will soon be made acquainted. He was wrapped closely in a grey frieze big-coat or *cothamore*, as it is called in Irish, wore a hat of two colors, and so pliant in texture that he could at any time turn it inside out. His coat was—as, indeed, were all his clothes—made upon the same principle, so that when hard pressed by the authorities, he could in a minute or two transmute himself into the appearance of a man very different from the individual described to them. Indeed, he was such a perfect Proteus, that no vigilance of the Executive was ever a match for his versatility of appearance, swiftness of foot, and caution. These frequent defeats of the authorities of that day made him extremely popular with the people, who were always ready to afford him shelter and means of concealment, in return for which he assisted them with food, money, and the spoils of his predatory life. This, indeed, was the sagacious principle of the Irish Robbers and Rapparees from the beginning—to rob from the rich and give to the poor being their motto.

(To be continued.)

THE STORY OF IRELAND

(By A. M. SULLIVAN.)

CHAPTER XXXII.—(Continued.)

The gallant but hapless Geraldine was now fully launched on his wild and desperate enterprise. There is no doubt that, had it partaken less of a hasty burst of passionate impetuosity, had it been more deliberately planned and organised, the revolt of Silken Thomas might have wrested the Anglo-Irish colony from Henry's authority. As it was, it shook the Anglo-Irish power to its base, and at one time seemed irresistible in its progress to success. But, however the ties of blood, kindred, and clanship might draw men to the side of Lord Thomas, most persons outside the Geraldine party soon saw the fate that surely awaited such a desperate venture, and saw too that it had all been the result of a subtle plot of the Ormond faction to ruin their powerful rivals. Moreover, in due time the truth leaked out that the old Earl had not been beheaded at all, but was alive a prisoner in London. Lord Thomas now saw the gulf of ruin into which he had been precipitated, and knew now that his acts would only seal the doom or else break the heart of that father, the news of whose murder had driven him into this desperate course. But it was all too late to turn back. He would see the hopeless struggle through to the bitter end.

One of his first acts was to besiege Dublin city, while another wing of his army devastated the possessions and reduced the castles of Ormond. Alan, the Archbishop of Dublin, a prominent enemy of the Geraldines, fled from the city by ship. The vessel, however, was driven ashore on Clontarf, and the Archbishop sought refuge in the village of Artane. News of this fact was quickly carried into the Geraldine camp at Dublin; and before day's dawn Lord Thomas and his uncles, John and Oliver, with an armed party, reached Artane, and dragged the Archbishop from his bed. The unhappy prelate pleaded hard for his life; but the elder Geraldines, who were men of savage passion, barbarously murdered him as he knelt at their feet. This foul deed ruined any prospect of success which their cause might have had. It excited universal horror, and drew down upon its perpetrators and all who should aid or shelter them the terrible sentence of excommunication. This sentence was exhibited to the hapless Earl of Kildare in his dungeon in London Tower, and, it is said, so affected him that he never rallied more. He sank under the great load of his afflictions, and died of a broken heart.

Meanwhile, Lord Thomas was pushing the rebellion with all his energies, and for a time with wondrous success. He dispatched ambassadors to the Emperor Charles V., and to the Pope, demanding aid in this war against Henry as the foe of God and man. But it is clear that neither the Pope nor the Emperor augured well of Silken Thomas's ill-devised endeavors. No succor reached him. His fortunes eventually began to pale. Powerful levies were brought against him; and finally he sought a parley with the English Commander-in-Chief, Lord Leonard Gray, who granted him terms of life for himself and uncles. Henry was wroth that any terms should have been promised to such daring foes; but as terms had been pledged, there was nothing for it, according to Henry's code of morality, but to break the promise. Accordingly, the five uncles of Silken Thomas, and the unfortunate young nobleman himself, were treacherously seized—the uncles at a banquet to which they were invited, and which was, indeed, given in their honor, by the Lord Deputy Gray—and brought to London, where, in violation of plighted troth, they were all six beheaded at Tyburn, on January 3, 1537.

This terrible blow was designed to cut off the Geraldine family for ever; and to all appearance it seemed, and Henry fondly believed, that this wholesale execution had accomplished that design, and left neither root nor seed behind. Yet once again that mysterious

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Fire .. Marine .. Accident

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND BRANCH

CORNER OF LIVERPOOL AND BOND STREETS, DUNEDIN.

SOUTHLAND: Chief Agents, James Hunter and Co., Eskdale Chambers, Esk Street, Invercargill.

We write all classes of Fire, Marine, and Accident business, including Workers' Compensation, Fidelity Guarantee, Public Risk, Plate Glass, Personal Accident, Farmers' and Domestic Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Buildings of all kinds, Stocks, Implements, Stack Insurance, Motor Cars, etc.

MARINE DEPARTMENT—Wool from sheep's back to London. All classes of Merchandise covered to any part of the world.

LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

We will be glad to give you a quote. Write P.O.Box 321. 'Phone 1373. Prompt attention.

S. B. MACDONALD, Manager.

**MILBURN
PORTLAND CEMENT**
makes the best CONCRETE

LOCAL MANUFACTURE,
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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

MAKERS:
THE MILBURN LIME AND
CEMENT CO., LIMITED,
DUNEDIN

"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.,
MOLLEWORTH & MURPHY STREETS,
WELLINGTON.

YOUR SYSTEM needs bracing up 'tween Seasons. Most people require a Tonic during the Change of Seasons.

If you feel the need of a Pick-me-up, get a bottle of —

Bonnington's Liver Tonic

You are sure to feel greatly improved for it. Hundreds have tried this Medicine, with excellent results. SECURE A BOTTLE TO-DAY.

2/6—PER BOTTLE—2/6

H. E. BONNINGTON
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.
ASHBURTON

**INVERCARGILL
and SOUTHLAND**

The BEST SHOP for Engagement Rings, Watches, Jewellery, and Silverware is REIN'S.

We have the Largest Stocks and Best Selection at Reasonable Prices. If you are not in town, write for what you require, and mention the *Tablet*.

N. J. M. REIN.
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
INVERCARGILL.

WATCH VALUES

Post Free 40/- Post Free
The finest Nickel O.F. Lever yet produced.

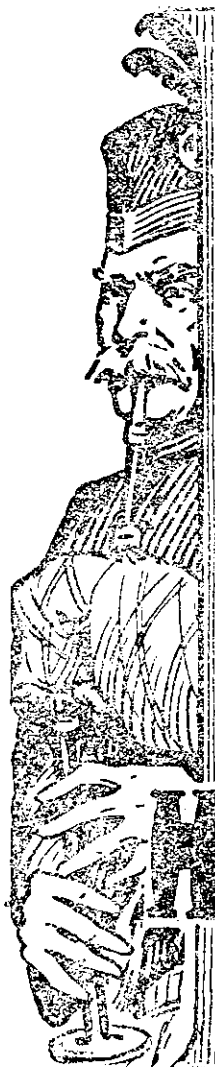
15 Jewels, Compensated Balance. Guaranteed to keep time to one minute per week.

Forward Remittance to

GEO. T. WHITE

(Estab. 40 years.)

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



**Better and More
Economical Cocoa.**

The highest quality of Cocoa is combined, during manufacture, with pure cane sugar and rich, creamy milk, forming the famous Highlander Milk Cocoa. The addition of boiling water makes delicious Cocoa forthwith, which is easier to make, and saves sugar and milk too.

Other popular Highlander lines:

Highlander Milk Coffee,
Highlander Condensed Milk,
Highlander Condensed Milk
(Unsweetened).

All-British Made by an
All-British Company.



**HIGHLANDER
MILK COCOA**

BROWNETTE BROS.

NAPIER'S LEADING FOOTWEAR AND REPAIR
SPECIALISTS.
EMERSON ST. (Opp. Working Men's Club), NAPIER

protection, which had so often preserved the Geraldine line in like terrible times, saved it from the decreed destruction. "The imprisoned Earl (Lord Thomas's father) having died in the Tower on December 12, 1534, the sole survivor of this historic house was now a child of 12 years of age, whose life was sought with an avidity equal to Herod's, but who was protected with a fidelity which defeated every attempt to capture him. Alternately the guest of his aunts, married to the chiefs of Offaly and Donegal, the sympathy everywhere felt for him led to a confederacy between the northern and southern chiefs, which had long been wanting. A loose league was formed, including the O'Neils of both branches, O'Donnell, O'Brien, the Earl of Desmond, and the chiefs of Moylurg and Breffni. The lad, the object of so much natural and chivalrous affection, was harbored for a time in Munster, thence transported through Connaught into Donegal, and finally, after four years, in which he engaged more of the minds of statesmen than any other individual under the rank of royalty, was safely landed in France."

The Geraldine line was preserved once more! From this child Gerald it was to branch out as of yore, in stately strength and princely power.

(To be continued.)

MR. ASQUITH AND IRELAND.

Speaking at Edinburgh towards the end of June, Mr. Asquith said:—"Until the matter of Ireland were grappled with, he would never cease to call attention to its supreme urgency and the paramount importance of stopping the policy of drift once and for all. He was absolutely amazed at the indifference, levity, and, he might almost say, frivolity with which the question was now handled. Remember, it was now nearly five years since one of the greatest struggles in our Parliamentary history, which involved the clipping of the wings of the House of Lords. The Liberal Government of that day placed on the Statute Book—where it still remained—an Act giving self-government to Ireland. The operation of that Act was suspended, but it remained there—a solid declaration by the Legislature of the United Kingdom that the time had come when, in whatever particular form or with whatever modifications, the Irish people must in Irish affairs be allowed to govern themselves. Without prejudice to other obligations of the principle of Devolution, Scottish Home Rule should be advanced to the forefront of the political arena."

Addressing the British Liberal Party at Leeds on June 19, Mr. Asquith said:—"In regard to Ireland, he put on one side the ill-sifted stories of deliberate outrages, which were without solid foundation: but, quite apart from that, the situation was of the gravest. The fatal blunder was made, he proceeded, upon the morrow of the Convention report in pressing compulsory service on Ireland. It never could have been enforced, but had the effect of introducing into an atmosphere which at that moment was one of conciliation and hope, discord and rancor, which the enemies of reconciliation between the two countries took full advantage of, and which paralysed the efforts of the Nationalists and of the most intelligent and enlightened Unionists of the country. The result is that, whilst the great Parliament of free nations in Paris has been laying the foundations of free communities throughout the world, here in the country which has been the mother and pattern of free institutions for the whole world, we have close to our own doors the reproach that we are doing nothing to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of our own fellow-countrymen in Ireland. That is a reproach and a scandal to British statesmanship, and is a source of permanent danger in the international sphere. Do not let this matter be dropped, but insist upon a full, prompt, and adequate settlement of this, the thorniest of all our political troubles and the most fruitful source both of domestic and international peril in the future."

COLONIAL HOME RULE

(By MICHAEL O'FLANAGHAN, in the *Catholic Bulletin*.)

If a man goes to a fair to buy a horse, his first anxiety will be to get the kind of horse he needs, and the second to get him at a reasonable price. He knows that the seller will try to get as high a price as possible. In doing this he will dilate upon his good points and conceal his defects. The buyer may deal with a friend with whom he has had many satisfactory dealings already, or he may deal with an enemy who has often cheated him in the past, or he may deal with a stranger. If he is dealing with a friend of proven honesty and integrity, even then he will keep his eyes open, because he knows that a man is naturally prejudiced where his own interests are at stake. He will submit the horse to the ordinary examination and tests. But he will not consider it necessary to take any undue or exceptional precautions against deceit.

If he is dealing with a stranger he will be more careful. He knows that he has no guarantee against deceit except that afforded by his own judgment, and by the advice of independent and unprejudiced experts. Hence he will put the horse to every test that the law and custom allow. With an enemy who has cheated him already he will not deal at all if he can possibly help it, and if he is compelled to deal with one he will leave no stone unturned to make sure that he is not cheated again. Here he can go on the candid assumption that the seller will strive to cheat him if he can, and hence he will not feel limited by any considerations of mere custom, or by any consideration for the feelings of the other party, from putting the animal to every test that promises to reveal a concealed defect.

This is like the position of Ireland at the present moment. We are looking for liberty. England has been compelled by the circumstances of the time to make us an offer. We are dealing with an old enemy that has cheated us time and time again. Not merely did English Ministers cheat us in the past, but the actual English Ministers with whom we have to deal at the present moment, have tried in several different ways to cheat us, and have to a large extent succeeded in cheating us on the very question of Self-Government which is now under discussion. Hence our attitude towards them must be quite evidently that of a man who considers the question of buying a horse from a well-known sharper, who has fooled him many times before. The presumption is against the *bona fides* of England. We may take it for granted that we shall be offered something that looks like liberty on the surface but, within, will contain the smallest possible amount of liberty that is consistent with a presentable appearance upon the surface.

There is a great deal of talk of Ireland getting an offer of Colonial Home Rule. Colonial Home Rule was devised to meet the circumstances of Australia, Canada, and South Africa. It has suited these places fairly well, because they are to a large extent genuine Colonies of England. I say to a large extent, because there are considerable elements in the populations of those countries that are not derived from England, and hence have not got the spirit or the sentiments of English Colonists. The principal of these elements are the French in Canada, the Dutch in South Africa, and the Irish in all three, but especially in Australasia. In Canada the French-Canadian province of Quebec is in revolt against compulsory military service. In Australia the Irish vote defeated conscription. In South Africa one portion of the Dutch population broke out into open rebellion, and the leader of the other portion who played the principal part in putting down the rebellion, has given clear voice to the claim that Colonial Home Rule must give place to an arrangement that will place South Africa in a position of complete equality with England herself. The system of Colonial Home Rule is thus getting worn out in the colonies themselves. This is surely no time to lower the flag of Ireland, and to accept as the fulfilment of the claims of a nation, older than England

The Cheapest House in the Dominion for Blouses !

Buying in huge quantities direct from the Manufacturers enables us to give the very finest values in the Dominion.

BLOUSES OF REFINEMENT IN FASHION'S

Favourite Fabrics offered for personal selection or ordering by mail.

CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES, with large hemstitched collars, also small collars trimmed with fancy stitching. Colors—Grey, Helio, Pale Blue, and Maize.
Prices—37/6 and 40/-

GEORGETTE BLOUSES, suitable for day or evening wear. Newest styles, with square necks, large and small collars, trimmed with fancy silk stitching. In shades of Saxe, Navy, Rose, Emerald, Cream

and Helio.
Prices 17/6, 21/-, 22/6, 27/6, 30/-
WHITE SILK BLOUSES, small collars, peaked at the back, with peaked cuff to match. All sizes.
Price—15/-

PRICES RIGHT—QUALITIES RIGHT—EVERYTHING RIGHT AT—

Drapers - McGRUER, DAVIES & CO. - Timaru



.. BOOTS ..

Try us for Quality and Value

Men's Strong Working Boots—

16/6 22/6 32/6

Cookhams, 37/6 45/-

Dress Boots—

23/6 25/- to 45/-

Ladies' Dress Shoes and Boots—

18/6 22/6 to 30/-

GUM BOOTS AND CLOGS IN GOOD VARIETY.

Patronise the Advertiser. Buy Now.

IMON BROS. Note Our Only Address: George Street, Dunedin

Fogarty & Williams

GENTS' OUTFITTERS : and BOOT IMPORTERS

29 MAWHERA QUAY :: GREYMOUTH

TELEPHONES—Office, 1797; Private, 1827.

H. MANDENO

Registered Architect, N.Z. Express Company's Buildings, DUNEDIN

WE SPECIALISE IN Building Materials and Building Construction

We don't handle any other class of goods. Just building materials only, buying them for cash in large quantities first hand. That means that we can quote lowest prices. If you need a home—a farm building—a shed—or anything in the building line—get our estimate first. We've handled big contracts, but any size building has as much

care. Estimates and Plans prepared to suit any requirement.

SMITH BROS., Ltd.

Sawmillers and Contractors, East Street, ASHBURTON

Dr. GUY HASKINS

(D.D.S.,

University of Pennsylvania),

DENTIST

— to —

Lewisham Nursing Sisters, Convent of Mercy, Nazareth House,

PETERSEN'S BUILDINGS, 252 HIGH St., CHRISTCHURCH

'PHONE 2108.

Telephone 1456. Established 1863.

J. TAIT

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR 52 CASHEL STREET WEST

Over the Bridge,

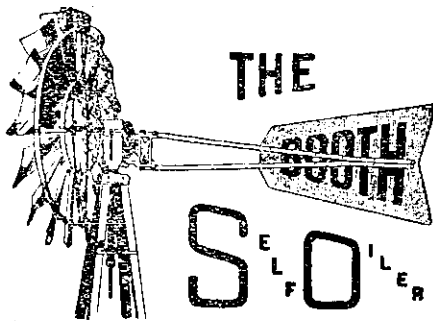
Opp. King Edward Barracks), CHRISTCHURCH.

This old-established Firm still maintains the reputation it has gained during the past fifty years for reliable workmanship and moderate charges.

A large Stock of the newest styles of Monuments, Crosses, Headstones, etc., in the various Granites and White Italian Marble always on hand to select from.

Designs furnished and executed for all kinds of Memorials.

Monuments erected in any part of the Dominion.



Wind and Water Gratis!

The Best Wind Power Pumping Plant in existence is the

BOOTH SELF-OILER WINDMILL.

OF WHICH SEVERAL THOUSANDS ARE IN USE, AND FOR WHICH WE ARE SOLE NORTH OTAGO AGENTS.

Let us quote you for an UP-TO-DATE OUTFIT and make you happy on the WATER QUESTION. We are specialists in the line!

FAMILTON & SLATER

Pumpers and Pumping Experts, Thames Street, Oamaru.

TOILET SOAP

Are you contemplating purchasing? We have landed a large and well-assorted lot of Toilet Soaps—All British Manufacture. As we import direct, we are enabled to sell our Choice Soaps at Prices ranging from 3d to 1/- per cake. :: :: :: INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

HANWELL WILLIAMS - Chemist - GREYMOUTH

herself, a system of government that the colonies themselves are about to cast off. In fact, there is nothing that would bring out in clearer light the absurdity of England's claims in regard to Ireland than an offer of Colonial Home Rule. Imagine the citizens of a nation that taught Christianity to the English when they were but raw colonists from the Continent of Europe, imagine them accepting the fiction that they were an English colony, in order to save John Bull's face before the world, and prevent him from being exposed as the arrant hypocrite that he is.

A short time ago Mr. Lloyd George poured scorn upon the German peace proposals, which he described as a sham independence for Belgium, a sham constitution for Germany, and a sham peace for Europe. And he spoke of the security of Germany as an accused phrase that will have to be blotted from the map of Europe. Now Mr. Lloyd George may be able to convince Englishmen that Colonial Home Rule applied to Ireland is the essence of Freedom, whereas a much bigger measure of freedom applied to Belgium is a sham; he may be able to convince Englishmen that the security of England is an expression of blessed and holy sound, whereas the security of Germany is execrable, but he will scarcely be able to get outsiders to look at things in the same convenient light. England's only claim to retain Ireland is geographical. "Ireland lies across the heart and vitals of Great Britain. Look at the danger Ireland would be to England in time of war. Submarines could lurk in Irish harbors and come out and destroy English commerce." Germany has a far stronger geographical claim to Belgium than England has to Ireland. For the matter of that, Germany has a stronger claim to England than England has to Ireland. As soon as the war commenced England completely stopped all German commerce. All that Ireland would be able to do to England would be to make English commerce a little more difficult. So there is to be one rule for Germany and another for England. In the case of Germany, Nationality is a complete argument for independence. But in the case of England, Nationality is to be an argument in favor of *Colonial Home Rule*. No, Mr. Lloyd George, even you can't fool all the world all the time.

But suppose that we in Ireland were so zealous to save the face of English Ministers as to engage in a game of make-believe and to pretend that we were an English colony, what sort of a government would we get? Let us suppose that we got full Colonial Home Rule upon paper. Let us grant that the English Constitution is all that is claimed for it, that England itself is a free country, and that the colonies share to the full in the freedom of England. A Constitution similar to that which has brought freedom to Canada would not bring freedom to Ireland, because the basis upon which the Canadian Constitution is built is essentially different from that of Ireland. Sir John Macdonald, who may be regarded as the father of the Canadian Confederation, speaking in defence of the scheme in Quebec in 1865, two years before the Federal Union of British North America was established, said: "I believe that while England has no desire to lose her colonies, but wishes to retain them, while I am satisfied that the public mind of England would deeply regret the loss of these provinces—yet if the people of British North America after full deliberation had stated that they considered it was for their interest, for the advantage of the future of British North America to sever the tie, such is the generosity of the people of England that, whatever their desire to keep these colonies, they would not seek to compel us to remain unwilling subjects of the British Crown. If, therefore, at the conference we had arrived at the conclusion that it was for the interest of these provinces that a severance should take place, I am sure that her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament would have sanctioned that severance." If the people of England exhibited towards Ireland that generosity which Attorney-General Macdonald with such excellent diplomatic courtesy attributed to them in regard to Canada, I am sure of one thing anyway—that it would not be a

difficult matter to make satisfactory arrangements for the future government of Ireland.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario, then known as Lower and Upper Canada, and at the time united as one province, formed the nucleus of the Dominion. In 1864 a Coalition Government was formed with the object of bringing the Confederation into existence. After the formation of the Coalition there were 25 by-elections, 14 in the English portion of the province and 11 in the French portion. In the English portion there was no opposition to the Government scheme. In the French portion there was opposition in only four out of the 11 seats, and in only two was the opposition successful. It is clear, therefore, that the conference that formulated Colonial Home Rule for Canada really represented the wishes of the people, and enjoyed their confidence. The Canadian Conference thus fulfilled the two conditions that were laid down as essential by the Sinn Fein Executive for a successful Irish Conference—namely, that it should be elected by the Irish people, and that it should be free, if it wished, to declare in favor of complete independence for Ireland.

The fundamental condition, that they can declare for complete separation whenever they like, is what makes Colonial Home Rule a success in all the Dominions. The Colonial Home Rule Parliaments are subordinate to the English Parliament. But the subordination is merely nominal, because if the English Parliament attempted to exercise its powers against the wishes of the Dominions it would merely lead to separation. That condition was present at the establishment of the Dominion Parliaments. It remains present during their continuance. It is an absolutely essential condition. It is absent in the present discussions of Colonial Home Rule for Ireland. It would be absent during the continuation of the life of a Colonial Parliament in Ireland. The difference between a servant and a slave is that one can leave the service of his master whenever he likes, and the other cannot. Colonial Home Rule in Canada is a condition of service. In Ireland it would be slavery.

L E E N A N E.

Ah sure, what matter if the rain fell down?

The same soft rain washed clean the hills and skies.
There is no rain now in this dusty town—

Rainy Leenane! Sure, it was Paradise!

Och, sure, what ailed it though the wind blew strong?

Crying down the valley from the Eagle's Nest
I wouldn't mind the wind—it's long and long

I'm crying for Leenane and the wet West.

Who'd mind the rain? When all the purple hills

Ran down in beauty to the water's edge,
And all the air was loud with singing rills

With pools o' rain under the fuchsia hedge.

There's some that do be dying of the heat;

The children here are faint as withered flowers.

I'd like to see them paddling with bare feet

In the wet grass when Leenane's drenched in showers.

Leenane, I'll not forget you night or day.

You trouble me all day and in my dreams

I do be travelling home to Killery Bay

And sweet Leenane and all its singing streams.

—KATHERINE TYNAN, in the *New Witness*.

"Removed three times. You served me best."
This is what a gentleman wrote to us. We get dozens of letters expressing similar satisfaction. Our men are skilful, careful, and what a pleasure to have the moving well done. THE NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS COMPANY, LTD....

WHITE & SONS

Renowned Throughout the District for High-class Dressmaking

Costumes of elegance and quality in the latest dictates of Fashion can be made to your order at WHITE'S.

FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

We claim to having the best Dressmaking Department in the entire District, and invite your patronage, knowing we can give you complete satisfaction.

GABERDINE COSTUMES IN ALL SHADES

— MADE TO MEASURE AT £6 15/- —

Entrust us with your order, and your confidence will not be misplaced.

WHITE & SONS

Direct Importers ————— New Plymouth

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



WE can supply Rings of every description, from the Costly Diamond Half-Hoop to the Inexpensive Plain Band.

Our Wedding Rings are noted for their guaranteed quality—they are wide and weighty.

BUICK & CO., Pollen Street
THAMES.

Hotel Cecil

Wellington

J. McPARLAND, Proprietor
Tariff on Application

Important Announcement

I beg to inform my numerous friends that I have commenced business on my own account at the Old Premises, HALL OF COMMERCE, HIGH STREET.

AUCTION SALES AT ROOMS TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

Outdoor Sales by Arrangement. New Furniture for Private Sale.

'Phone 2238.

Leonard Coakley, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Complete House Furnisher.

(Late of WALKER & COAKLEY)

Address— HALL OF COMMERCE :: HIGH STREET, AUCKLAND.



Wellington Men

Buy Your Clothes at the "Kash"

"THE KASH" is the favorite shopping place of hundreds of Wellington men. 'Tis a man's shop and sells men's wear only. ALL our attention is centred on selecting male attire of quality and newness.

Suits, Overcoats, Mercery, Footwear, Underwear, are stocked here in splendid makes—depend on us for quality and style at pleasing prices. Our shop is next the *Evening Post*—make it your clothing headquarters.

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

THE UNFRIENDLY NEIGHBOR

[This poem, from the pen of that noble and gifted Irishwoman, Dora Sigerson Shorter, was discovered amongst her papers after her death.]

Somehow I never liked you, John, your ways were crude;
Your smile was pharisaical, your manners rude;
Although you prospered well in worldly things—
Ay, were on nodding terms with Czars and Kings—
I seem to see the counter and the store,
And all the shopman's manners learnt before
You donned the regal robes of finer folk,
And in your brain the strong desire awoke
To play the master where you were the man;
Plain Hodge, make blue the plebeian blood that ran
To warm the grocer of those early days,
Who sanded sugar and who mixed his tea
Before he bowed in Sunday sanctity,
With that lank Scotsman who your partner was.
Ah, no, I never liked you, John, because
You were a braggart and a pharisee,
Held many slaves, yet prated "Liberty."
Your sweated people toiled to make you great,
Swept out your store and labored long and late.
Their pay was poor, their faces lined with care,
Of all good things you took the lion's share.
In foreign lands, half-naked, they slaved on
To gather gold to heap your plate upon;
You'd swagger past, proud of their dull amaze,
In Royal purple, eager for all praise.

Oh, long ago, when you were yet a boy,
You always took the other children's toy;
And you were best at playing games of bluff,
And no one liked you, John; your ways were rough.
I well remember Kate, who lived next door,
Her pretty eyes and snowy pinafore,
Which oft you would mud-spatter and then call:
"Oh, see the dirty girl," to one and all.
A jealous and a greedy boy you were,
And loved to make a spectacle of her,
Because she never liked you, John, since you
To her sweet garden forced your rough way through.
She heard you beg: "Oh, Father, let *Me* go;
I'll teach her how to make the white flowers grow."
And always since I hear the same old cry:
"There's none so good, so fine, so brave as I."
Ay, even when I roam to some far spot
'Neath Eastern skies, by world and time forgot.
I see the dusky people creeping by,
Alarmed to hear your shout of "I, I, I."
"I'll show them how, I'll tell them what, and why:
I'll bid them how to live, and how to die."
And when I, yawning, seek some further shore,
Some Indian strand, I hear your voice once more:
"I'll teach them how to work, and how to pray."
Oh, John, you never think before your day
Rome was, Greece was—can one believe it true?—
Great Egypt died, and never heard of *you!*

How all the small folk hated you, big John!
As you grew fat their little pastures on;
And yet they quailed before you, or your state,
And walked behind you—all save little Kate!
She could not tame you with her gentle ways,
Yet her right anger filled you with amaze.
When she would face you, giving jeer for jeer,
You struck her down, and laughed to see her tear.
With her great heart for pity not too strong,
Yet not too weak for anger at the wrong
You loved to plague her with, as when a child
You gave her grief if e'er you thought she smiled.
You snatched her flag, her gun, her little ships—
The very bread that touched her parted lips!
Her pretty chainey and her shining glass,
And all that took your greedy eyes, alas!
Then with rough promise sought to still her cry,
And named her "Vixen" to the passer-by.

Ah, with what care a seething pot you'd brew
A bitter draught none mixed so well as you;
You'd force her take, so, weakened, you might cry:
"She's ne'er contented, yet how good am I."

The little church wherein she loved to tell
Her pretty beads, I do remember well,
How you would push her out, and there would stay,
With eyes uplifted, as you seemed to pray—
Ah! when, indeed, I most mistrusted you
Was when you prayed, whose Trinity I knew
The scrubbing brush, the belly, and the purse
All badly served. Your cleanliness a curse
Of little minds, that have no thoughts to fill
The chambers of their brain, and have no will
But service to the petty things of life,
Destroy sweet Calm with their incessant strife,
Cleaning, yet never clean, they ever seek
To whiten sepulchres. Your table rude
With all its ill-prepared and heavy food
To feed your dull yet eager appetite.
Your purse well filled can shrink or can expand
To thirty silver pieces to your hand.

Yet, John, I must admit in many ways
You have your virtues not devoid of praise.
Could I forget sweet Kate who lived next door,
With sweetest eyes and snowy pinafore.
She was of finer clay—a child of dreams,
Who knew the secret songs of hills and streams,
Made from the passions of the four great seas,
Lithe as the swaying of the storm-swept trees,
Sweet as the heather-bell on moorland height.
Blue were her eyes, her hair a clouding night.
What knew you, Hodge, of such a one as this,
Whose lips were lewd and had a ploughman's kiss?
She'll never love you, John, howe'er you smile—
A sour grimace that hides the deeper guile.
Too often you her tender heart betrayed
For her at last to listen unafraid
Of some new plan to strike her down again,
To break her heart in plotting for your gain.
Yes, as I love her, John, I you despise
And loathe you for the sorrow in her eyes.
Ah, no, we'll never like you, Hodge, your ways are
crude,
Your smile is pharisaical, your manners rude.

THE "LITTLE FLOWER" IN ALASKA.

The extensive diocese of Alaska, the "Wonderland of America," has been placed under the special care of the "Little Flower." If there is any arduous mission, devoid of human comfort, and filled with hardships that might well daunt the bravest apostle, it is the Alaskan territory. Yet such a mission particularly appeals to her who, when broken in health, offered each painful step for "some missionary" laboring in a distant land that it might serve to lessen his fatigue. Looking about for help, Bishop Crimont, S.J., was therefore well advised in founding his Guild of the Little Flower to aid in the support of the great work so dear to her:—

"The 'Little Flower' in a touching manner pleads with her friends to come to her aid by joining the Guild of the Little Flower, the object of which is to build churches, hospitals, and convents in that far-off land, and to support the missionaries who have left all they hold dear, that the children of the Far North may not remain in darkness."

To be a little sister to the missionaries in distant lands was ever her heart's desire. "I immolate myself, I offer prayers, I give my joys and my tears for Thy good harvesters," was her ardent exclamation.

THE MOST OBSTINATE

Corn must quickly yield to BAXTER'S RUBY CORN CURE. Once this remedy is applied there is no escape for the corn—it must give in. Price, 1/-, post free, from Baxter's Pharmacy, Theatre Buildings, Timaru.

Current Topics

Doing Their Bit

That successful adventurer, Harmsworth, king-maker-in-chief to Britain, spent many thousands of pounds of English money on the Lloyd George lie factory, to which we owe stifling stories of corpse-factories and Sinn Fein plots and other things that have further helped to make the name of John Bull even more of a worldwide subject for laughter than heretofore. Much of the money was spent in America, with the result that from some American correspondents we get now and then, via our own benighted and hyper-patriotic press, some painfully side-splitting lies. For one of the latest we thank the *Timaru Herald*, which no doubt felt bound to "do its bit" against a small nation according to the glorious traditions of British fair play. The *Herald* quotes the New York correspondent of the *Daily News* as reporting that de Valera's visit to America meant the end of Sinn Fein influence there. To which we are to add the further news that he was forced to confess that he was an American citizen, and that Cardinal O'Connell refused to shake hands with him, and that it was only by a trick that he got hold of the venerable hand of Cardinal Gibbons. Is it worth while noticing such arrant nonsense? Are there really readers in Timaru who are prepared to swallow such drivel? The exchanges to hand by the last mail contain evidence of a very different kind with regard to de Valera's triumphal procession across the United States and the eager and astonishing response to his appeal for the War Fund. As Cardinal O'Connell was in Chicago when de Valera arrived in Boston, he was prevented by the fact that their combined arms were not a couple of hundred miles long from shaking hands with the Irish President, for this is the title given de Valera everywhere in America now. But, not being able to do so, he did the next best thing: he deputed one of his priests to represent him and to give his blessing to de Valera and his work. At the mass meeting in Fenwick Park, Father O'Donnell told the people that the Cardinal who was absent wished him to "convey to the President of the Irish Republic his Eminence's kindest wishes and blessing." It may also interest the *Herald* to know that Archbishop Hayes selected the most popular man in America to-day—the heroic Chaplain of the Old Sixty-ninth—to speak for him at another meeting, and that the Archbishop of Chicago welcomed de Valera to his home and gave him \$1000 as his personal subscription to the cause. Another Bishop issued a circular to his clergy exhorting them to encourage their flocks to attend de Valera's meetings. And everywhere subscriptions poured in freely for the cause for which de Valera and with him the Americans who fought for the sacredness of pledges and the destruction of Hunnishness stand.

An Old Offender

The *Timaru Herald* is a first offender, but we have a word to say about the efforts of a very old sinner to do his dirty little bit. Having previously quoted one of those anonymous letters to himself, mainly in praise of his extraordinary erudition, "Civis," who protests when cornered that he knows nothing of statistics and nothing of history, who complains that it is unfair to take him seriously, and who resorts to forgery and similar contemptible tricks in his anti-Irish and No-Popery zeal, discusses fatuously the pros and cons of the disloyalty of wearing Irish badges and carrying Irish banners, and then goes on to glorify Orange Ulster in approved fashion. It does not matter to us "a tupeny damn" whether "Civis" thinks us seditious or no. A Sinn Fein badge stands for the same thing as is advocated in the English press by men like Erskine Childers; it stands for the war aims of the Allies; it stands also for our determination to make the spouters keep their promises; it stands for Ireland a nation, delivered for ever from Brithunnism; it stands for

everything hateful to a low bigot and a forger. And, let us add, that we hope our people will begin to wear the tricolor badge regularly to show their fidelity to the cause for which every true Irishman all over the world must stand to-day. "Civis" said about Ulster exactly the sort of thing people like him always say. He did not say that when he spoke of Ulster he did not mean Ulster. He knows very little, but he might be expected to know that to give Ulster a voice in the selection of its government would be the last thing that Carson or Mr. George would desire, for Ulster is for self-determination as it was for Home Rule. By Ulster "Civis" and his friends mean the little corner of Ulster in which the foreign planters are located; and he and his friends want to persuade themselves that the foreigners in that corner ought to have the right to call in British armies to protect them in their ascendancy over the rest of Ulster and the rest of Ireland. When he spoke of the greatness of his "Ulster" he repeated the usual clap-trap of his kind about wealthy, prosperous, loyal "Ulster." But he did not say a word of the unenviable reputation of his "Ulster" for immorality and for bigotry and ignorance. To do that would have been in the nature of fairness, and "Civis" could no more be fair than he could be accurate. Moreover, taking the 39 counties and boroughs of Ireland in order of rateable valuation per head, Belfast is only twelfth. In Leinster Province the rateable valuation before the war was £4 8s 9d per head, while in Ulster it was only £3 9s 8d. Belfast owes what prosperity it has to the fact that a Protestant Government protected it while suppressing Catholic industries; and it may be added that the head of its chief industry is a Home Ruler. Before the war the County of Antrim and the City of Belfast had higher proportions of indictable offences than any other counties and cities in Ireland except Dublin, the seat of British government. In the statistics showing the percentage of persons over five years old who could read and write, Ulster was behind Leinster and Munster. Ulster had 3.7 per cent. of illegitimate births to 2.8 in Leinster, 2.5 in Munster, and 0.7 in Connacht. Much might be said here concerning the bigotry and unfairness of Belfast to Catholics in contrast with the fairness towards Protestants in Catholic centres, but where is the use wasting more time on one who professes that it is unfair to take him seriously and who, when all is said and done, is only a dirty forger? Whatever else "Civis" is he is a fine argument for driving out of Ireland the sort of people who must find support in despicable drivellers like himself. He is a fine type of the sort of person who expects to be upheld in bigotry and tyranny by the rifles of the English army of occupation in Ireland. To such England owes it that now her name is dragged in the mire as it is at the end of a war which she professed to wage for the rights of peoples to choose their own form of government. "Civis" is no doubt happy in the faith that he is "doing his bit" according to his smoky lights; he is doing it for Ireland too as truly as Piggot did before him. Let us forget "Civis," but don't forget Ireland. We stand for the land that was driven to rebellion; "Civis" stands for those whose "sexual filth" drove her to fight.

An Irish Night on the Coast

Long before we knew the West Coast as we do now we noticed how in other parts of New Zealand the Coasters clung together as if they had a common brotherhood or a common tie of nationality which the rest of us had not. And it was borne in on us the first time we crossed the Oira that the brotherhood is a very real thing to them, and that there is a spirit among them that the rest of us are not blessed with. The hardy pioneers who blazed the trail from Glenhope to Ross in the old days were men of a stamp that one does not find elsewhere. They left their mark not only on the rock-hewn roads and the bridges that spanned the rivers over there, but also on the generation that came after them in our day when the sturdy miners are for the most part sleeping in their lonely graves in the

west. The breed of the wowser is not there to-day. To the other side of the Alps belong the women of white-feather notoriety and the P.P.A. spies and informers. "Civis" and Elliot find a hearing among their own sort; the rivers on the Coast are rapid, and the men over there are quick to act when the faith of their fathers or the land they love are attacked by the sort of people tolerated here—and wise enough to stay here. Time and again we have wondered why there was not universal among our people in New Zealand the same spirit as is to-day manifested by the Americans and the Australians who are taking up the cause of our own small nation in a manner that silences every *seonin* and puts courage and heart into the timid. After the experience of the past three years we have nevertheless reason to feel pleased that Sinn Fein is coming into its own amongst us and that the lies of the paid press are no longer listened to by those to whom right and justice are more than mere names. But among the people on the Coast we felt the atmosphere vibrant with the real spirit that animates the Irish at home and in New York and in Sydney and Melbourne to-day. The faith of Patrick is strong and steadfast from Westport to the Franz Josef; the love of liberty is as sturdy as the giant hills that guard that lovely country of virgin bush and foaming torrent. The men and women of the west are Sinn Fein to the core, and to be among them is like a tonic and an inspiration. The concert at Greymouth last week was charged with Irish emotion. Every singer and every player wore the Orange, White, and Green badge; the walls were hung with Sinn Fein banners; the last line of "The Wearin' o' the Green" got a Sinn Fein rendering—

"And till that day, please God, I'll stick
To the Orange, White, and Green,"—

which made the roof ring with applause. From Reefton, from Brunner, from Hokitika came the singers and the speakers to throng the hall and to make the gathering a real expression of their love for the old faith and the old land. And short though the notice was when the worthy and Very Rev. Chairman stood up to open the proceedings he saw the hall in front of him thronged to its utmost capacity with old and young whose hearts were aflame with enthusiasm for that same dear land the wrongs of which are setting the United States ablaze to-day. If we may be permitted to strike a personal note we would say that the welcome we received was the most consoling thing that befel us since the day upon which we were given an opportunity of advocating in the *Tablet* the cause of Sinn Fein which has now behind it the solid support of the millions of the Irish race, at home and abroad, and which is being to-day blessed and supported by Cardinals and Bishops in America. For all our uphill work, for all our trials and contradictions, for all the coldness of the *seonini* and the vituperation of the friends of the Huns in Ireland, that warm burst of approbation from the true hearts of the West Coasters was reward heaped up and flowing over, and for it—not for ourselves alone but for Ireland—we once more thank the men and women of the true, loyal, warm west.

The Irish-American Envoys and MacPherson

We have already given some details of the charges which the Envoys made against the British Government in Ireland. The entire document which they published on their return to America runs into many thousand words and may be summarised as follows:—

The killing of citizens by soldiers and constables without any justification; confinement of hundreds of men and women in vile prisons, without any charges having been preferred against them; inhuman treatment of prisoners: unspeakably loathsome surroundings; abominable food; cruel punishment of prisoners by policemen and by gaolers; solitary confinement that in a number of cases has produced insanity. The right of the home is no longer respected in Ireland; children kidnapped because their parents are republicans, who in turn are kept in ignorance of their whereabouts; summary arrests without warrant of women and chil-

dren who are railroaded to other parts of Ireland and confined with women of loose character; right of private property violated; heads of families unjustly deported, their families as a consequence left in want.

Other general charges are that the educational system in Ireland has proved a failure; that destitution is common in Dublin, and that burdened with taxation and robbed of the opportunity to develop her commerce, Ireland is being bled white.

At first the censor banned the publication of the document in Ireland, and it was not until some English papers had published it that it was allowed to appear among the people to whom the facts were known first-hand. As might be expected the British press shrieked angry denials and as is its way accused the Americans of being liars. The London *Daily Herald*, however, took a sane view of it and did not accept the ridiculous suggestion that men of the standing of Messrs. Walsh, Dunne, and Ryan were likely to stultify themselves as British Ministers might have done by publishing a tissue of falsehoods. After long delay MacPherson concocted a reply which was composed of denials of the crimes attributed to him. The Americans countered by offering to produce evidence for what they alleged and challenged the Government to grant an impartial inquiry into the whole matter. As it is now, the Government has been put in the wrong and only an impartial inquiry can satisfy the American people, who know Messrs. Walsh, Dunne, and Ryan too well to take as satisfactory a simple denial from the sort of men already convicted of pledge-breaking and of "faking" plots to discredit Ireland. In the following words the *Herald* discussed the question under the headline "Our Shame In Ireland":—

The report should be read carefully by every Englishman who still wishes to make his country worthy of the men who died to make it safe for democracy. The Irish-American delegates had no cause to exaggerate and, still less, to lie deliberately, as the *Times* yesterday accused them of doing. The Irish-American verdict is as impartial as it is damning. Briefly, the report exhibits a condition of things as bad as anything we had been accustomed to cry out against in prison camps where militarist Germany tortured our soldiers during the war. Here are men of the most sincere convictions and of the highest culture, men of fine nerve, accustomed to decent living. They are denied the right to a trial, imprisoned without even hearing the charges made against them, subjected, in many cases, to the horror of solitary confinement, kept in underground cells in filth, damp, and cold, and worried with daily humiliations and bullying until brought to the verge of madness. These are not criminals. They are simply Irishmen who believe in Ireland's rights to independence.

The following is the text of the reply of the envoys to MacPherson's denial of the charges (we quote from *America*):—

We might refrain from making a reply to the answer of Mr. MacPherson, Chief Secretary of Ireland, for these reasons: (1) That our charges were not directed against subordinate officials of the English Government in Ireland, but against the Government of his Majesty King George V. (2) That the reply of Mr. MacPherson completely dodges the demand for an impartial commission of investigation, and is plainly an undignified effort upon the part of the English Government to try the Irish atrocity charges in friendly newspapers, instead of before an impartial tribunal. (3) That it took nearly two weeks to frame a reply, when any first-class Government, with orderly department records, could have submitted an honest and truthful one within two hours. (4) That the reply, as characterised by the London *Times*, is halting, stammering, and evasive. (5) On account of the damaging and shameful admissions of misgovernment and violation of human rights contained in the reply itself. (6) That the reply seeks to avoid impartial investigation by the substitution of a campaign of slander and abuse against an investigator who preferred charges. And to the points specifically denied in Mr. MacPherson's reply, to illustrate, we

BY CHOICE—
NOT
COMPULSION—
WE SELL
BRITISH
PIANOS.



For Many Years we have made a Speciality 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)

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

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

Broadhead's 124 **Wanganui**
 Avenue

WATCH SPECIALISTS, MANUFACTURING
JEWELLERS AND ENGRAVERS,

Have always a choice selection of **Diamond Rings**
etc., and **Gold Pocket** and **Wristlet Watches**.

The Art of Washing Clothes Clean without rubbing!—Simply slice into copper about six ounces Pure "GOLDEN RULE" Soap, add small packet "NO RUBBING" Laundry Help, boil briskly for thirty minutes. Rinse thoroughly, blue, and hang out. Result will delight you.

A MISSIONARY FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

Mgr. Zuccheti, Archbishop of Smyrna, and a religious of the Capuccini, who has reached the age of 80 years, has arrived in Paris. In 1895, when he was only Prefect Apostolic of Mesopotamia, he was energetic enough to save the lives of 10,000 Armenians by floating the French flag on the schools where the poor Christian refugees of Armenia were sheltered. In the course of the war he has rendered very great services in many circumstances, and thanks largely to his high personal influence, numerous and important Oriental Prelates are arriving one by one in Paris to give their evidence before the Peace Commission on the Oriental situation. France has no fear from this evidence; on the contrary, she welcomes it. Mgr. Zucchetti is an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Every boy and girl who uses the "GOLDEN RULE" School Ruler regularly is contributing splendidly towards the world's betterment.

***** 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.

"Truly an Art that can bring a living individual before our eyes is a great Art."

Enlarged Portraits of Soldiers by "Bartlett"

ARE LIFE LIKE and in every sense faithful likenesses of the ORIGINALS

WE do not employ canvassers, so kindly call or write direct for further particulars, you will save commissions and get better work.

ONLY ONE ADDRESS—

W. H. Bartlett, Photographer :: Queen St., Auckland

Manufacturers OF RELIABLE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, AND BEDDING.
Large Stocks of Carpets, Linoleums Window Blinds, Etc.

Funeral Furnishers

**Phones—Day 89. - Night 1029, 1244.
Prompt Attention. Moderate Charges.**

C. R. ALLEN'S, EMERSON STREET, NAPIER.

Leigh & Joy's "SULPHOSINE" Hair Restorer positively restores grey or faded hair to its natural color. It is not a dye, and is not sticky. Price, 2/- per bottle; by post to any address in New Zealand, 2/6. Obtainable from LEIGH & JOY, Prescription Chemists, GRAND PHARMACY, HASTINGS, H.B.

make the following offers to prove: (a) The assault upon Professor MacNeill. In addition to the statement of the investigators who witnessed the assault, we will produce at least 20 impartial persons who saw the assault and will testify to its brutal nature and the insults which accompanied it. (b) Political prisoners in animal cages. To prove that prisoners in the Mountjoy Prison were on exhibition in cages used for wild animals we will produce photographs of the cages, unless they have been removed, in which case we will produce at least 50 prisoners who occupied them, and a countless number of impartial witnesses who saw them. (c) Victims rendered insane. We will produce records of gaols and insane asylums, as well as victims who have recovered and relatives of those who have not, to prove our charges that numbers of Irish Republicans were rendered insane by their treatment. (d) Pneumonia victims. We will produce hospital records and the testimony of physicians of the highest standing, as well as intelligent and impartial witnesses, who treated and saw the victims while suffering from pneumonia caused by cold water thrown upon them and exposure in different prisons; also the names and death-certificates of those who died from such treatment. (e) Dead, wounded, and disabled. We will produce a list of dead and of those who were permanently maimed and disfigured by atrocities practised upon them; also a list of those whose health has been shattered, accompanied by names and dates. A copy of this list of dead and wounded and permanently disabled is now in Washington for presentation to the Congress of the United States. (f) Indisputable proof of other charges. These, as well as other charges, in the original and supplemental reports of our investigations we are ready to substantiate, not only by testimony of the victims, but by hundreds of disinterested witnesses, including past and present members of the English army and of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who, sickened by the atrocious acts they were called upon to perform and witness, either resigned their commissions or now stand ready to sacrifice their careers in the interest of humanity and justice. (g) Result of refusal to grant an impartial court of inquiry. Unless the Government of Great Britain quickly agrees to the institution of an impartial court of inquiry by the Peace Congress, then its hypocritical pretension that it is the defender of small and weak nations will be exposed to the world in its nakedness.

The Democrats of the United States Senate, friends of the Administration, led by Senator Walsh (Mass.), have demanded that the Peace Conference hear the Irish-American delegates, and the delegates themselves have addressed these five questions, which are as yet unanswered, to the American commissioners:—

(1) Has the American commission, or any individual member thereof, made a request of the Peace Con-

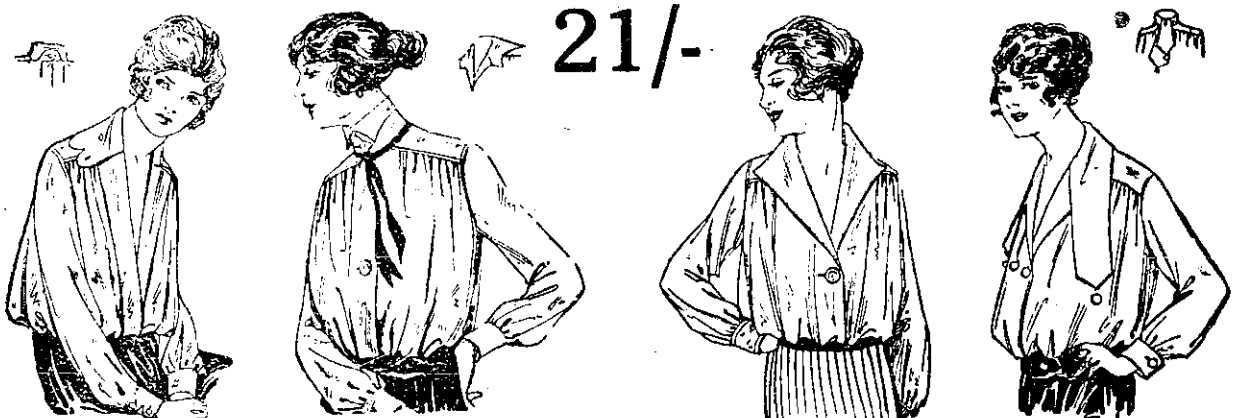
ference for a hearing of President de Valera, Count Plunkett, and Mr. Griffith? (2) Has your honorable body, or any individual member of it, made a request of the Peace Conference for international recognition of the Irish Republic? (3) Has your honorable body, or any individual member of it, made a request of the Conference for any person or persons to present the case of Ireland for its right of self-determination to the Peace Conference? (4) If all or any such requests have been made have the same been considered by the Conference, and if so, has an answer been received from the Conference or any official representative of it? (5) If such requests have not been made, will your honorable body be good enough, in the cause of humanity and justice, to make such requests, or any thereof which you may deem proper? If so, please promptly advise us as to the result, or make the same public so that all your petitioners may be advised.

Meantime, President de Valera is "enjoying a triumph." Crowds attend him on all occasions; he has been granted the freedom of the City of New York; he has been invited to address the Lower House of Massachusetts; at Boston, June 28, 30,000 people gathered in and about the depot to greet him, and 40,000 heard his Boston address on June 29; the alumni of the great New England college, Holy Cross, 2,000 in number, passed resolutions of sympathy for his suffering land. The Hierarchy of Ireland met June 24 and adopted a resolution which reads in part as follows:—

We have the rule of the sword, which is utterly unsuited to a civilised nation and supremely provocative of disorder and chronic rebellion. There have been acts of violence which we have deplored, and they have sprung from this cause alone. For trifles, which in any other country would be within the rights of all men, Irish people have been sent to gaol under savage sentences. Enormous sums are raised annually by over-taxation, without any attempt beyond empty promises to promote a suitable scheme of reconstruction and development. In the interests of peace, order, and morality this aggressive domination should stop, once and for all.

Remember that exterior devotedness, though very necessary, does not suffice: it must be accompanied by a spirit of confident humble prayer, in union with the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary.—*Mother M. of the Sacred Heart.*

The bishop of an eastern diocese in America has given instructions in accordance with which each year one young student for the priesthood in the seminary will take a course in journalism, and after ordination will be assigned, in addition to his priestly duties, to supplying the official and general Catholic news on important occasions to the Catholic press and the daily press.



White Jap Silk Blouses, in four distinctive styles, with adjustable collars.

High-grade Fabric. Unusual value at 21/-. Sizes 13½ to 15. State which style you prefer. Better post your order to-day.

BEATH'S, Christchurch

F. A. LAWS, The SPORTS HOUSE, 29 Courtenay Place, Wellington. Also at Riddiford Street, Newtown. **THE BEST CRICKET MATERIAL** can always be obtained at our Premises in **COURTENAY PLACE**, or at our Branch House in **BIDDIFORD S., NEWTOWN.** Sporting Goods of every description stocked by us, together with a varied and choice range of Ladies' Handbags and Travelling Requisites. || Phone 4425.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF A SISTER OF MERCY

A PIONEER RELIGIOUS HONORED.

On Sunday, August 17, the 50th anniversary of the profession of Sister M. Justina McGee took place at St. Mary's Convent, Ponsonby, Auckland (writes an esteemed correspondent). As a fitting commemoration of the event, Solemn High Mass was sung at 9 a.m. by Father Bradley, the Very Rev. Father Buckley being deacon, and Father Murphy (lately from Ireland) subdeacon. The Mass was sung effectively by the Convent Choir, which also rendered the "Jubilata in Aeternum," during the singing of which the customary wreath was placed on the jubilarian. Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given at 5 p.m. Very Rev. Chancellor Hobbrook delivered an eloquent sermon on the occasion. "The golden jubilee of a Sister of Mercy—the completion of the fiftieth year of the profession of Sister Justina—how can I better express the humble Sister's feelings and those of the Rev. Mother, the community, and all their friends, than in the inspired words of Our Lady, when on her visit of mercy to her cousin St. Elizabeth: 'Magnificat Anima mea? Surely He that is mighty hath done great things for Sister Justina. Favored by a special grace, called apart in her earliest years to the quiet retreat of the convent life, placed under the personal care of the holy foundress in New Zealand, Mother M. Cecilia Maher, of Carlow, the jubilarian of to-day shares, in part, the glory of St. Mary's described by the illustrious Cardinal Moran in his monumental *History of the Church* (page 906): 'They, the Sisters of Mercy, proved themselves true apostles to both the Europeans and the Maoris in Auckland and throughout the whole diocese. Amid all the vicissitudes of that diocese when missions were forsaken, and when difficulties arose such as seldom have befallen a colonial diocese, for that suffering church was for years encompassed on every side with the terrors and ravages of savage warfare, and with its direful consequences, dissensions, desolation, ruin, and a crushing burden of debt, nevertheless, throughout that trying period St. Mary's Convent of Mercy in Auckland was a true fortress of the faith and preserved and handed on to the faithful of the diocese the traditions of piety, and the blessings of religion.' If I mistake not, Sister Mary Justina is the first New Zealand-born Sister to celebrate the golden jubilee of religious profession, and almost the only living link of the past with the present. What has passed since that memorable year 1869, the year of the Vatican Council—the year of the Sister's profession? Fifty years a Sister of Mercy! Only the recording angel can tell—work for God, for neighbor, and for personal sanctification. The true value may be assessed by the judgment standard—the works of mercy. During the week we read in the papers of the passing away of two of the world's greatest—the Philosopher of Zeno, whose life work was to rob man of destiny, negation of the existence of God, and that man is not, in the words of the psalmist, 'little less than the angels,' but only a little more than the ape; the other the multimillionaire who from the workers amassed millions and erected some monuments to perpetuate his name and memory—Andrew Carnegie. Compare, if you can, the half-century of life of these two worldlings and the Sister of Mercy. Judge not by the world's standards, but by the Cross and Last Judgment: 'What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world?' In the ordinary course of life Sister Justina may not have many more years to endure the exile from her Father's Home. To our well-beloved Sister we say: May all your remaining years be happy and peaceful, in closer union with Jesus and Mary. It is fifty years since God's anointed minister addressed to you the invitation in the profession, 'Redde vota Altissimo, Veni Sponsa Christi.' When death arrives, not the messenger, but the Master Himself will say to you, 'Veni Sponsa—Accipe Coronam.' Dear Sister, on this auspicious day accept our sincerest and heartiest congratulations. May God and His

Blessed Mother be praised for all their goodness to Sister Justina and the community of St. Mary's. May the religious spirit of your holy foundress still flourish within these hallowed walls of your sacred convent home. May the lives, dedicated and consecrated by the triple bonds of voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and willing obedience, knit all still more closely together for the greater honor and glory of God. May the works of mercy, spiritual and corporal, characteristic of the Order be your passports to the arms of Jesus and Mary. Our hymn to-day, 'Jubilata in Aeternum,' may it be ours always. As the years pass and time is no more may we realise more fully the meaning and message of to-day's jubilee celebrations. 'Magnificat Anima Mea Dominum.'"

TRIFLING WITH THE TRUTH.

It is now pretty commonly held that if a Minister of State has made an assertion there is some reason to doubt its accuracy (says the *London Catholic Times* of recent date). But, bad as is the tradition established by the Government, one of its members surely has not quite so much reason to feel ashamed of deliberately departing from the truth as an organ of the Church of England. The Anglican Church, which is a State institution, may reasonably be expected to set the State a good example—not a bad one. Yet we find the *Church Times*, which speaks for it, declaring the other week that the history of the Church of England—the Protestant Church as by law established—"extends back for fourteen centuries." This trifling with the truth may seem a small matter to the author of the statement, which even school children must know is false, but as an instance of disregard for truth it is a pitiable exhibition. It is not a case of ignorance. The writer knew—must have known—that the Protestant Church of England did not exist 14 centuries ago and that it differs so essentially from the Catholic Church which was then the Church of England, that when it came into existence the Catholic altars were smashed and Catholic priests banned and martyred. The readers of the *Church Times* might as well be assured that white and black are but one and the same color.

THE IRISH ISSUE.

The Irish people everywhere (says the *New York Irish World*) are now asserting themselves, Ireland's crisis is at hand. If the Great Powers intend to deny justice to Ireland, all are entitled to know the reason. The Big Four have preached Justice and taught the world to look for it. Let them now say whether it is to be made subject to Expediency. Millions have looked to Paris for some decision on the Irish issue. The powers there represented were familiar with all its phases. They knew that volumes might be written cataloguing the debts of honor due to Ireland, especially by Great Britain, France, and the United States. Yet the veriest bankrupt could not have dodged a creditor with half the skill that the representatives of these countries have dodged the Irish issue. So much for debts of honor; so much for Liberty and Justice, when these are backed only by moral forces. The Big Three have run away from the Irish Issue at Paris, but it will be awaiting them "back home." The masses now are studying it, thanks to the attitude of Irishmen everywhere. Already the powerful labor organisations of England, the United States, and "Dominions beyond the seas" have expressed themselves favorable to Irish aspirations. The Empire will know no Peace while Irish discontent remains. The time is past for any tricky, makeshift settlement. No one wants to hear any more of the politicians' sham philosophy about how Ireland should be governed. Facts are becoming public showing how she is now ignored. These facts are almost as revolting as if borrowed from the era of Cromwell; they furnish, to say the least, sad reading in these enlightened times.

J. LEWIS

(Late Lewis & Hogan)

95 CUBA ST., WELLINGTON (opp. C. Smith's).

GOOD TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Let us have your Spring Order now.

LADIES' COSTUMES A SPECIALTY.

CATHOLIC PRINCIPLES

Catholic principles (writes the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Archbishop of Sydney, in a recently published Pastoral Letter) upheld always unflinchingly by the Papacy, are applicable to our time, and supply the preventative of its evils.

1. Each individual is free and responsible in thought and desire, word and deed.

2. Supernatural light and strength to be obtained by the proper use of prayer and the Sacraments is indispensable to each and to all, in the spiritual combat with the powers of sin, within and without our souls.

3. The bond of consummated wedlock may be sundered by death only. Husbands and wives who separate should become reconciled or remain without a partner; either will be an adulterer if joined to another man or woman, civil divorce notwithstanding.

4. The system of public instruction which divorces religion from the primary school especially cannot be accepted as complete and salutary. Being neutral and atheistic, or mainly secular, its influence if not its teaching promotes religious indifferentism, which, in turn, even under the cloak of broad-mindedness, will lead to the decay of moral character by the broad avenues of self-love, avarice, greed of gain, contempt of authority, and enslaving habits of impurity, injustice, and impiety. Surely the work of the devil!

5. Both masters and servants, employers and the employed, should regard one another mutually as members of one and the same body, affected by each other's prosperity and adversity, and bound together by the exercise of justice and fraternity, in the hope of the life that now is and of that which is to last without end.

6. Given reasonable sufficiency for family life, every Christian is to be content with his own lot and its opportunities for gradual permanent improvement of circumstances, the rich taking care of the needy and the poor and orphans, the strong assisting the weak and the afflicted, all in the name of the Man-God, not distinguishing between creeds or classes, between friends or enemies, and hoping for nothing thereby, as if we were useless servants (Luke 6 and 17). "As you would that men should do to you, do you also to them in like manner" (Matthew 7, Luke 10). "Your Father who is in heaven . . . maketh His sun to rise upon the good and the bad, and raineth upon the just and the unjust" (Luke 6).

7. All are to obey the rulers of Church and State, by the ordinance of God; and rulers are also to be subject to Him in the exercise of the authority with which He has invested them for the welfare of society, in their respective spheres. Church and State are as the two arms of Divine Providence in working out the happiness of mankind in time and for eternity. The Church has charge of our spiritual and eternal interests; the State is to safeguard and promote our material and earthly prosperity. They are both self-contained under God: each should respect and assist the other in its own domain, and for the common good. "There is no power but from God, and those that are are ordained of God" (Rom. 13).

8. Subjects are free to work for all true reforms by every lawful and advisable means—i.e., in prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. Thus, the Machabees, in resisting impious laws, merited renown with men and crowns of martyrdom above. But no man hath license to do wickedly, nor (as we are slandered and as some affirm that we say) to do evil that there may come good (Rom. 3). The Commandments of God are paramount to all—rulers and ruled. Those whom God blesses will walk in the ways of holiness and peace (Prov. 33, Matthew 5). Patience hath a perfect work (James 1). "Shall there be evil in a city which the Lord hath not done?" (Amos 3). "The Lord He will strike us and He will cure us" (Osee 6).

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.

THE SECRET TREATIES

HOW THEY TIED THE HANDS OF THE PEACE-MAKERS.

Late in 1917 the Russian Bolsheviki published the secret treaties and secret correspondence between the late Government of the Czar and the Allies. The authenticity of these was questioned at the time, and although they were published in many British journals, their reproduction here was rigorously prohibited. When the text of these reached Australia in May, 1918, it was immediately apparent that, compelled thereto by the fear of being defeated by Germany, Great Britain had been constrained to put her hand to agreements which ran quite counter to her constantly repeated assertions concerning what she was fighting for. It was then obvious that representatives, in the event of a victory, which, at times, seemed remote, would be placed in an exceedingly awkward position and would find it impossible to reconcile their public utterances with their private commitments. Something would have to be scrapped, and public utterances—though made to convince the people that we fought for the freedom of small States, desired neither territory nor indemnities, were engaged solely in defending democracy and destroying militarism—being far less binding than promises made with the object of inducing Italy and Roumania to enter the war to keep Russia and France in it, would necessarily have to go to the wall. With the object of showing people how difficult was the position, and in this way preparing them for what would inevitably happen should victory crown the efforts of the Allies, the following little comparison was prepared. It could not see the light at the time, but now that peace has been made it can be published, and serves to show how little reliance can be placed on public utterances whilst secret diplomacy exists. The comparison is of the briefest, and might be greatly elaborated by quotations from dozens of speeches and further extracts from the secret treaties. Enough is given, however, to explain why the Peace Treaty does not conform to President Wilson's fourteen points, or to the declared war aims of the Allies, whilst the struggle was in progress:—

OPEN PROFESSION AND SECRET DIPLOMACY.

No Dismemberment of Germany.

Never did we desire that a bit of Germany should be cut off from the parent State and erected into some kind of independent republic or independent government of some sort on the left bank of the Rhine.—Mr. Balfour, House of Commons, December 19, 1917.

The rest of the territories situated on the left bank of the Rhine which now form part of the German Empire are to be entirely separated from Germany . . . are to be constituted an autonomous and neutral State, and are to be occupied by French troops until . . . the enemy States have completely satisfied all the conditions and guarantees indicated in the Treaty of Peace.—Russo-French Agreement, February 14, 1917.

No Dismemberment of Austria.

We do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austrian Empire.—President Wilson, December 4, 1917.

Italy is to receive the Trentino; the entire Southern Tyrol . . . Trieste . . . Gorizia and Gradisca; the whole of Istria . . . the province of Dalmatia and the islands.—Treaty of London, April 26, 1915.

Roumania is to have the Banat, Transylvania up to the Theis, and Bukovina up to the Pruth.—Treaty with Roumania, August 18, 1916.

No Imperialist Schemes.

We entered upon this war with no scheme of Imperial conquest or aggrandisement.—Lord Robert Cecil, House of Commons, May 16, 1917.

The Allies are fighting for nothing but freedom.—Mr. Asquith, House of Commons, July 26, 1917.

The British Government . . . has demanded security for its economic interests, and a benevolent attitude



Crepe is the Favoured Fabric for Ladies' Underwear

Write
for
Samples

The Home Sewing idea in making up Underwear has created a big demand for Washing Crepes. This material is the favored fabric for Embroidery Work; it makes up well, and gives every satisfaction in the completed garment.

Crepe is suitable for all kinds of Underwear, Blouses, Dresses, and Men's Shirts.

This particular quality is finely woven, soft in texture, and will wear and wash splendidly.

Colors in stock are: White, Saxe, Pink, Sky, Coral, Apricot, Vieux Rose, Helio, Mauve, Grey.

—30in wide.—

Price 1/11 per yard

Postage Paid

D.I.C.

DUNEDIN

GOOD TO CURE GOOD TO TAKE

OUTRAM'S PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY

Relieves all Throat,
Chest, and Lung
Affections.

Price 2s. per Bottle,

Postage 3d. Extra.

— ADDRESS —

H. W. R. Outram

Chemist and Druggist

(by Exam.),

108 King Edward Street,

Dunedin South.

LADIES! A word to you WELDON'S PAPER PATTERNS

(LATEST FASHIONS)

POSTED TO YOUR ADDRESS FOR

1/1½

—Write to—

G. A. Munro, King Edward Street

DUNEDIN SOUTH

Also Agent for the
"COLUMBIA" GRAPHOPHONES,

From £8 to £45. Records and Needles stocked.

—INSPECTION INVITED.—

Defective Teeth —Why?

It's certainly most hard to understand why people allow bad teeth to stay in their mouths. It's illogical—and inconsistent of all those who profess to live in "Commonsense Street."

Consider the ill-health that decayed or defective teeth cause! They harbour myriads of germs—agents of bad teeth in corrupting food, which in turn carries the germs throughout the system—and that means illness.

Yet how unnecessary. A little time spent under my treatment will remedy the trouble.

If the teeth are too far gone I will extract them painlessly. If it is at all possible to save them I will do it by means of fillings or crowns.

My bridgework and platemwork also reach a very high efficiency mark. My fees are moderate.

Consult me to-day about your tooth-needs. Examination and advice free.

NURSES IN
ATTENDANCE

W. P. Sommerville

"The Careful Dentist"

MOLESWORTH STREET
(Over Barraud & Son, Chemists)

Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Telephone 3967

Safeguard Your Sight

Do not be guided by, or act upon the advice of amateurs. Eyesight is too precious to "tinker" with. If you have suspicions of eye weakness, consult W. P. HENDERSON, and secure advice based on Scientific Knowledge and Experience. I will advise as to whether or not you need Glasses. Consultation will put your mind at rest. CALL!

W. P. Henderson,
OPTICIAN

Henderson's Pharmacy,
The Square .. Palmerston North

Armstrong's, Drapers

CHRISTCHURCH.

Specialise in Mourning Apparel

Engagement Rings

One could not wish to see a finer assortment of Engagement Rings than we are now showing. In our assortment we show the Diamond in combination with the Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Olivine, etc.

T. ROCHE,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER
Dee Street - Invercargill

on our part towards the political aspirations of England in other parts.—Russian Foreign Minister to Russian Ambassador in Paris, March 18, 1915.

No Territorial Acquisitions.

We are not fighting for additional territory.—Mr. Bonar Law, House of Commons, February 20, 1917.

In the spring of 1916 the Allied British, French, and Russian Governments came to an agreement as regards the future delimitation of their respective spheres of influence and territorial acquisitions in Asiatic Turkey. . . . Great Britain obtains the southern part of Mesopotamia, with Bagdad, and stipulates for herself, in Syria, the ports of Haifa and Akka.—Russian Foreign Office Memo., March 6, 1917.

Freedom for the Small States.

This is a war for the emancipation of the smaller States.—Mr. Asquith, Guildhall, November 9, 1916.

The sympathy with which his Majesty's Government regards the legitimate aspirations of the Albanian people.—Foreign Office Letter to Miss Durham, January 16, 1918.

The neutral zone in Persia is to be included in the English sphere of influence.—Russo-British Agreement, March 20, 1916.

Having obtained . . . the Gulf of Valona, Italy undertakes . . . not to oppose the possible desire of France, Great Britain, and Russia to re-partition the northern and southern districts of Albania, between Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece.—Treaty of London, April 26, 1915.

The Principle of Nationality.

Let us fight for great and sound principles. . . . The first is the principle of nationality.—Winston Churchill, London, September 11, 1914.

Roumania demanded as the price of her entry into the war, the cession to her of the Banat of Temesvar. Russia replied that this was a violation of the rights of non-Roumania nationalities, but Great Britain and France agreed. Russia asked "that the Serbs of the Banat must be guaranteed from Roumanisation." England and France did not support her, and the treaty of August 18, 1916, promised Roumania a free hand over the Serbs and Slovaks and Magyars of the Banat.—Russian Diplomatic Correspondence, published February, 1918.

Abolition of Balance of Power.

The first aim is . . . not the revival in some revised shape of what used to be called the balance of power, but the substitution for it of an international system in which there will be a place for great and for small States.—Mr. Asquith.

France, Great Britain, and Russia admit in principle that the fact of Italy's interest in the maintenance of the political balance of power in the Mediterranean, and her rights in case of a partition of Turkey to a share equal to theirs in the Basin of the Mediterranean.—Treaty of London, April 26, 1915.

Destruction of Tyranny.

Mesopotamia will never be restored to the blasting tyranny of the Turk.—Mr. Lloyd George, Glasgow, June 29, 1917.

When this war began we made it clear to the Turkish Government that, if they remained neutral, their Empire should not suffer in integrity of authority.—Mr. Asquith, November 9, 1914.

—*Stead's Review.*

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 30.

The Catholic officers and men of the H.M.S. New Zealand, at present in Wellington, attended the Basilica of the Sacred Heart last Sunday headed by the ship's Drum and Fife Band.

There are no less than 14 Catholic members now touring New Zealand with the Australian League foot-

ball team. These attended Mass at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart on last Sunday.

Members of St. Joseph's branches of the Catholic Federation and St. Vincent de Paul Society, with Father Hurley, S.M., Adm, entertained the Catholic sailors of the H.M.S. New Zealand at the new school-room, Buckle street, last Friday evening. Forty of the sailors were permitted by the commander to accept the invitation, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The men are of a fine stamp, and thoroughly appreciated the efforts of their co-religionists to make their stay in Wellington a pleasant one. The following contributed to the programme:—Misses Corby, Hurley, Oliver, and St. John, Messrs. Albert Russell, Norman, Aitken, D. Kelly, and Hanlon. To-morrow (Sunday) the men will attend St. Joseph's Church, and arrangements have been made to hand each a small gift parcel. If possible, arrangements will be made to entertain the men when they again visit the port in about two weeks' time.

The many friends of Father Dalton Campbell, S.M., of St. Anne's, will regret to hear that he has been seriously ill. To-day there is a slight improvement in his condition, which has been causing anxiety.

The monster bazaar for the Thorndon and St. Joseph's parishes is being steadily worked up, and very good progress is reported. The tug-of-war is attracting entries and enquiries from all over the Dominion, and is going to be a big draw. The bazaar will open at the end of October at the Town Hall.

Owing to the restrictions placed upon travelling, the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Catholic Federation, which was to have been held on Wednesday, August 27, has been postponed until the present restrictions have been removed.

CHURCH OF ST. ROCH, HANMER SPRINGS

This first response to my appeal is most encouraging. I am deeply grateful. I beg to acknowledge the following subscriptions received per Messrs. O'Reilly and Butler (Culverden):—£10, Mr. M. O'Reilly; £5 each, Mr. and Mrs. W. Berry, Mr. J. Hoban; £3 each, Mr. J. Butler, Mr. D. McGillicuddy; £1 10s, Mr. J. Moran; £1 each Mrs. J. Butler, Mrs. O'Reilly, Miss M. O'Reilly, Miss C. O'Sullivan, Mr. M. Flaherty, Mr. W. Maher, Mr. J. Monahan, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. G. Poppelwell; 12s 6d, Mr. Neil Campbell; 10s each, Mr. J. Gallagher, Mr. P. English, Mr. F. McNamara; 5s each, Mr. J. Butler, jun., Mr. L. Butler, Mr. Stewart, Mr. M. O'Loughlin; 2s 6d each, Mr. F. O'Neill, Mr. M. Rea, Mr. J. Hoare;—total; £40.

In the Gospel of last Sunday Our Divine Lord depicts his infinite love for mankind in the parable of the Samaritan. A certain man was wounded and robbed and left half-dead on the road. A priest saw him, and passed by. A Levite saw him, and passed by. A Samaritan saw him, bound his wounds, and brought him to an inn. He said to the host: "Take care of him, and I, on my return, will repay thee." The human race is recognised in that unfortunate man who was wounded. The Good Samaritan was Jesus Christ, who, feeling compassion for us, sacrificed Himself to save us. He bound up our wounds with the bonds of His Charity. Our soldiers at Hanmer were wounded and robbed of their health. Write to me to-day, and say: "Take care of them, Father. Enclosed is a donation towards the Church of St. Roch." Be a good Samaritan. To the Pharisee Our Lord said: "Go thou and do likewise, do not heedlessly pass by."

I promise to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass during 1919 and 1920, with God's help, each time I stand at God's altar in the Church of St. Roch, for subscribers, their deceased relatives, the soldiers living and dead, and also their dear parents.

Yours gratefully,

J. P. O'CONNOR.

CYRIL K. WHALE, Jeweller, Cashel Street, Christchurch, (Ballantynes Buildings)
Engagement and Wedding Rings.—All Stones Guaranteed.

Gold and Silver Watch and Watches.—All Guaranteed.

A DUBLIN PRIEST ON PEARSE: WHAT PADRAIC PEARSE DID FOR THE NATION.

"I wonder," Father Augustine remarked to an American interviewer, "I wonder do you in America realise what Padraic Pearse did for us? I think of what we owe him, of how much of the Ireland of to-day is his creation. But you could not really know unless you were living in the country. In Pearse's boyhood we were a dying nation. Yes, those of you who were in Ireland 10 years ago know how low our spirit was. Our schools, with a few brilliant exceptions, were de-nationalised, indeed it was the low national tone of the first schools he went to that aroused him to devote himself to education in Ireland, to do something to save the souls of the young men and women from the dry rot that was destroying them. We used to wear the symbols of our degradation without a murmur. He changed all that, with his pen, with his speeches, his work in the Gaelic League, and, above all, by the creation of St. Enda's School. He gave reality to the dreams of generations of Irish people. He left an inspired nation to the present leaders, worthy followers of the brave men of 1916.

"Indeed," said Father Augustine, "we have now the ablest leaders a nation ever had, and the most representative—representative of every class and kind in the community. Many of them (leaders) are trustees of St. Enda's School, a special committee of men and women connected with education, will arrange for the academic and scholastic side of the school life, while Mrs. Pearse with her devoted daughter will take the place she occupied in her sons' lifetime—mothering the boys and looking after their physical welfare. The trustees are amongst the most prominent of the Irish leaders to-day. Many of them are but lately out of prison, and they will devote to St. Enda's all the time they can spare from the affairs of the nation. They are Arthur Griffith, Professor Eoin MacNeill, Laurence Ginnell, and other well-known and trusted men and women. Besides these there are many men, clergymen and laymen, whose names do not appear, but who are intensely interested in the welfare of the school. It is to you, however, and not to them, will belong the chief honor of saving St. Enda's School, and presenting it to the Irish nation as a memorial to Padraic and Willie Pearse, and indeed to the other men of kindred ideals who fought and died that their native land might live."

A CHAPLAIN'S EXPERIENCE.

An American Catholic army chaplain, Father G. Lacombe, writes thus of his experiences in Germany:—

"Our men are far more at home in Germany than they were in France. The population declare openly that they look upon us as their deliverers. How explain this? There are those who claim that the German propaganda is still subsidised and still strongly organised, and that their avowed preference of the Americans to the English and French is another piece of clumsy propaganda. I personally think the answer is more fundamental. I think the answer is to be found in history.

"The Kulturkampf, of 1870, burned deeply into the lives of these people, to whom religion is dearer than life itself. They are organised along religious lines, and the simplicity and thoroughness of their religious life is an example to all of us. Every day the village assists at High Mass. They stay for my Mass and sing their sweet hymns. They are at Benediction at nightfall. They have the rosary at bedtime."

Joy is a precious possession, not given equally to all men; let those who have it in abundance share it with their neighbors. All good things should be communicated to others, and this one above all; and our joy is communicated to others by friendly laughter, by pleasant conversation, and by heartfelt affection; just in the same way the good things of fortune are communicated by presents and alms.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

September 1.

Rugby enthusiasts throughout New Zealand, and particularly the Catholic portion, will read with pleasure the fine record put up by the local M.B.O.B. Association. Out of six competitions they have won four—senior, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades. The senior team in its final effort against Linwood, and whom it defeated by 14 points to 8, gave a really brilliant exhibition, the contest being witnessed by some 5000 spectators. In the second half Marists simply ran their opponents right out, the passing bouts being exceptionally fine. In the primary schools' contest the Brothers' boys won the senior shield, playing nine games without a loss, though they had two draws. The points scored by them were 148, while only six were registered against them—both penalty goals. It is worthy of mention that for two seasons past the Marist boys' line has not been crossed. The light-weights were just beaten after having met the Sydenham School three times, two of the games resulting in draws. Sydenham won the third game by 8 points. In the schools' "seven-a-side" the boys won the under 11 grade, and were in the finals for under 13, under 14, and open class contests. The fourth grade seven journeyed to Ashburton for the tournament there, and won the higher third grade championship.

At a recent meeting of the Cathedral Choir the following committee (with Father Long as spiritual director) was elected:—Deputy-chairman, Mr. J. R. Hayward; committee, Misses M. G. O'Connor, E. Rodgers, M. McAloon, Messrs. W. Dudderidge and W. Brittenden. Miss McAloon holds the positions of secretary and treasurer. Meetings are to be held after devotions on the second Sunday of each month. Mr. Alfred Bunz is taking over the choir as conductor and organist.

After devotions on last Sunday evening the Cathedral Choir assembled to say farewell to Miss Mina Ward, who is taking up the position of organist at St. Mary's Church, Manchester Street. Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy and Mr. J. R. Hayward, on behalf of the choir members and parishioners, paid a tribute of praise to the excellent service given by Miss Ward during her term as organist, and wished her every success in the future. In reply, Miss Ward expressed her appreciation of the cordiality that had been extended to her, and said her connection with the Cathedral Choir would always be amongst her most pleasant recollections.

The dressing and mounting for the coronation ceremony in connection with the recent Victory Fair will be extensive and elaborate. The amount realised as a result of the fair is the more surprising when it is remembered that it was not until May 11 that it was inaugurated. Owing to the short preparatory period, it was found necessary to appeal to the various convents throughout the diocese for assistance in securing artistic works. Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Adm., however, had no difficulty in getting this help, and he and his committee tender heartfelt gratitude to the good Sisters who so generously assisted. Beautiful works were received from the Convents of Mercy—Villa Maria (Riccarton), St. Mary's (Colombo Street), Lyttelton, Hokitika, Greymouth, Kumara, Methven, Rakaia, and Akaroa; from the Sisters of the Missions, Christchurch, Rangiora, Leeston, and Ashburton; from the Sisters of St. Joseph, Temuka and Waimate, the Little Company of Mary (Lewisham Hospital), the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (Mount Magdala), and Sisters of Nazareth. The school children at the Marist Brothers' School, St. Mary's Convent, and the Sisters of the Missions' Schools ably seconded the energetic efforts of their teachers in furthering the interests of the fair.

May our continual praises, our work, and our zeal console the Father of infinite mercy and the God of all holiness, whose preventing love is often met with criminal indifference, outrage, and inexplicable hatred.—
Mother M. of the Sacred Heart.

T. A. Bryant

Gentlemen's Outfitter
(Mitchell & Turner's Buildings)

BURNETT
STREET,

Ashburton

VICTORY FAIR, CHRISTCHURCH

A MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

The Hibernian Hall, Christchurch, was crowded last Friday night, when the result of the queen contest in connection with the recent Victory Fair in aid of the Cathedral Catholic Girls' School Building Fund was announced. Some time elapsed before the officials had completed the count, and a keen sense of speculation prevailed. The time was, however, pleasantly passed away in listening to an impromptu musical programme, contributed to by Miss M. Ward (pianoforte overture), Miss M. G. O'Connor, Master B. Upjohn, and Mr. P. Jones (songs), and Mr. P. Smyth (recitation). Miss K. O'Connor was accompanist.

Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Adm., announced the results of the queen contest as follows:—

Hibernian Stall (queen, Miss Nancy McCullough), 482,608 votes, representing a money value of £2010 17s 4d, proclaimed "Queen of the Fair." The announcement was received with a great outburst of cheers by the supporters of the green colors.

St. Vincent de Paul Society's Stall (queen, Miss Daphne Holmes), 444,708 votes, representing £1852 19s.

Confraternity Stall (queen, Miss Kathleen Kellerher), 240,010 votes, representing £1000 0s 10d.

Hostel Stall (queen, Miss Dorothy Walsh), 218,679 votes representing £911 3s 6d.

Children of Mary Stall (queen, Miss Elsie Ives), 126,956 votes, representing £528 19s 8d.

Sundry receipts amounted to £103 6s 7d, bringing the gross total for the fair up to £6406 6s 8d. This announcement was received with prolonged cheering.

Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy said he was too deeply moved at the magnificent result of the fair to fittingly express his thanks. They must first of all thank Providence for providing favorable circumstances throughout the fortnight of the fair. He specially commended the principal workers in the executive, Messrs. T Cahill (secretary), J. R. Hayward (chairman of executive), and P. O'Connell (assistant secretary) for their valuable services, and specially thanked the lady workers, mentioning several for exceptionally good service. They also highly appreciated the generous help given by the parishioners of St. Mary's.

His Lordship Bishop Brodie said the financial result of the fair was, he felt sure, a Dominion record, and it was certainly a matter for intense gratification. Prior to the fair he had told the Cathedral parishioners how close to his heart was the work of Catholic education. He then believed that if they made £2000 they would be well rewarded for their efforts, and on learning the result that night words failed him to express his thanks. It was a revelation of the enthusiasm, zeal, and generosity of the people. He impressed on the Catholics, glad in their triumph, to remember the generous help given them by their non-Catholic friends, who had given a measure of help for which they must ever be proud, and for which the Catholics of the parish must always be grateful. (Applause.) He was proud of his Catholics and their friends.

Miss Nancy McCullough, the queen-elect, was then carried shoulder-high through the hall, amidst cheers. The formal crowning ceremony will take place in the Coliseum on September 18.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

August 31.

Father Gondringer, of the staff of St. Patrick's College, is at present on a visit here. On Sunday evening he gave a very eloquent sermon on "The Catholic Church."

Oamaru has decided to plant a memorial oak for each of her soldier sons who died during the war. Very fittingly the first of these oaks to be dedicated

was the one in memory of a popular Catholic officer, the late Lieut. J. G. Cowan (a former master at the Middle School), who was not only one of the first to enlist but also to make the supreme sacrifice. The ceremony was performed on Friday last, in the Middle School grounds, in the presence of a large number of pupils, parents, and friends.

When driving last week, Mrs. W. McCombie had a rather unenviable experience. As a result of the horse shying she was thrown from the trap and sustained a badly broken ankle.

DISPOSAL OF "SURPRISE PACKETS" IN CONNECTION WITH THORNDON-BUCKLE STREET CATHOLIC BAZAAR

(THORNDON)

TOWN HALL, WELLINGTON, OCTOBER 22 to NOVEMBER 5, 1919.

Every Ticket-holder obtains a "Surprise Packet," and each Packet contains an Order for a Valuable Article.

The articles include:

A THREE-YEAR-OLD CHESTNUT FILLY—
VALUE 100 GUINEAS

(Sire, Demosthenes; dam, Te Houhou. Donated by H. McManaway, Esq.)

SUIT OR COSTUME—VALUE 11 GUINEAS
EIDERDOWN QUILT—VALUE 10 GUINEAS

And many Valuable Articles of Silverware.

On surrender of Ticket, the holder is entitled to a "Surprise Packet," which contains an Order for Article.

TICKETS 2/6 ————— TICKETS 2/6

The "Surprise Packets" will be available at Sydney Street Hall on Wednesday, November 12, 1919, from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Articles other than those specifically named on Tickets must be claimed by Owners that evening. Returns to be sent not later than November 5 to "The Secretary," Surprise Packet, 10 Guilford Terrace, Wellington."

THE FRUIT WORLD

Reilly's Central Produce Mart, Ltd., reports:—Very large quantities dessert and cooking apples arriving from Nelson; prices much easier. Vegetables in full supply. Rhubarb wanted. Spring flowers: Some very nice consignments forward, and extreme prices were obtainable for all varieties. Onions are getting into small compass. Honey is wanted. Eggs: Supplies are not equal to the demand. Butter is eagerly inquired for. We hold a special order for prime bacon pigs, and those having supplies would be well advised to communicate with us. We received and sold:—Flowers (narcissi): Yellow Trumpets, 9s 6d to 11s; White Trumpets, 10s 6d; Paper Whites, 8s 6d; Soleil d'Or, 10s, 12s per dozen; violets, 7s 6d to 9s 6d; freesias, 4s 6d, 9s; anemone, 5s to 7s per dozen. Apples: Delicious, 14s 6d; Jonathans, 11s, 13s; Esopus, 9s 6d, 10s 6d; Sturmers, 12s 6d; Rokewoods, 10s 6d; Munroe's Favorite, 10s, 11s; Etawahs, 13s; choice cooking, 3½d per lb. Pears, 15s, 17s; cooking, 12s case. Lemons: To arrive, 70s. Oranges: American, 50s. Bananas: Ripe, 25s. Tomatoes: Locals, 1s 7d. Rhubarb, 5s 9d, 6s 9d per dozen bunches. Potatoes: Locals, 12s; northern, 11s per cwt; Southland seed (choice), 12s 6d to 14s. Cauliflowers: Choice, 5s to 9s 6d; small, to 3s 6d. Cucumbers, 16s per dozen. Cabbage, 9d to 3s 6d per dozen. Onions: Prime, 20s. Swede turnips, 3s 6d, 4s per cwt. Carrots: Choice tables, 8s per cwt. Parsnips, 11s per cwt. Bacon: Rolls, 1s 3½d; hams, 1s 4d. Pigs: Baconers, prime, 10½d; porkers, 10d; heavy weights, 8½d; choppers, 6d per lb. Butter: Bulk, 1s 7d; separator pats, 1s 8d. Eggs (wanted), 1s 6d. Honey: Bulk, 8d; 10lb tins, 7s 6d. Tea: Special quality, 2s per lb in 5lb and 10lb boxes. Linseed calf meal, 15s. Barley meal, 9s 6d per 100lb. Ceremilk calf foods, 30s. Farro food, 19s per 200lb. Meat meal, 19s. Oatsheaf chaff, £7 10s. Oaten dust, 6s per sack. Oaten straw chaff, £4 10s. Wheaten straw chaff, £4. Wheat: Choice fowl wheat, 6s 9d; broken, 6s 3d per bushel. Oats: A grade seed Gartons, 4s 3d. Bran, 7s per 100lb. Wheaten pollard, 14s per 150lb. Lime sulphur, 2s 3d per gallon in barrels; 4-gallon tins, 3s gallon. Bluestone, 79s per cwt. Beeswax, 2s per lb; inferior, 1s 6d. Case nails: Flat heads, 44s per cwt. Egg crates, 12s 6d. Rabbitskins, 52d to 142d per lb. Tallow, 35s to 44s. Poultry: Hens, 6s to 15s per pair; cockerels, 6s 6d to 15s per pair; turkeys, 1s 2½d to 1s 4½d per lb.

E. OSWALD REILLY,
Managing Director.

Advt.]

FIRE
ACCIDENT

The Phoenix

(Established 1782)

Funds, £17,000,000.

Claims Paid, £98,000,000

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 honor 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 per cent. is allowed in favor 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, 296 penny pamphlets on most interesting and instructive subjects have already been issued. An Australian Catholic Prayer Book has been compiled, and can now be procured in boards, 6d in popular size; leather (with Epistles and Gospels of Sundays and Feasts), 1/6; and beautifully bound in morocco, 3/6. Subscription, 5/- per annum, entitling all to the penny publications issued during the year. Life members, £3 3/-.

Rev. J. NORRIS, SECRETARY, DRYBURGH ST., NORTH MELBOURNE.
Wholesale Depot, 312 Lonsdale St., Melbourne.

St. Patrick's College

WELLINGTON

Conducted by the MARIST FATHERS, under the
Distinguished Patronage of
His Grace Archbishop Redwood, S.M.

For Terms, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR.

SCURR & NEILL

(Late C. N. Scurr)

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,
PRINCES ST.—NEAR OCTAGON—DUNEDIN.
TELEPHONE 1724.

A. G. NEILL.

E. O'CONNOR

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT, CHRISTCHURCH

Authorised Enthronement Picture and Consecration to the Sacred Heart—Beautifully illuminated (18in. x 12in)—with space for names of parents and children, also signature of priest—1/6; 15/- doz.

Codex Juris Canonici—32/-; abridged, £1.

Practical Aspects (New Code) of Canon Law—7/-.

Marriage Legislation (New Code), Ayrinhac—10/6.

Religious Profession (New Code), Papi, S.J.—5/-.

Religious Communities of Women (New Code)—3/-.

The Unfolding of the Little Flower (Cunningham)—7/6.

Sermons on Our Blessed Lady (Flynn)—10/6.

BOOK LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Kingsland & Ferguson

(Established 1881)

Undertakers and
Monumentalists

Undertaking Branch
(Third Block in Spey St.)

'Phones:
Day, 126. Night, 1178, 789.

Funerals conducted to and from any part of Southland. Messages by telegram or otherwise promptly attended to.

Charges Strictly Moderate.

GRANITE AND MARBLE
MEMORIALS
of all descriptions in stock.

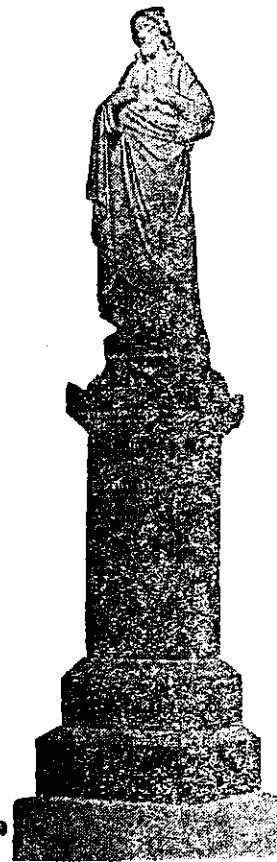
Estimates given for Altars, Statues, Fonts, and all classes of CHURCH WORK.

Monumental Works

C/r MAIN & IRWELL STS.,
GORE,

And DEE ST. (Tel. 187)
(Opp. Reid & Gray),

INVERCARGILL.



AMBROSE DUNNE, St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin.

—Fine Assortment of Rosaries and Prayer Books, including: St. Joseph's Praye Book, 1/10; Do. (splendid for young children), 7d; St. Anthony's Treasury, 2/6; Little Flower Medals (sterling silver oxydised), 5/6; Beeswax Candles, Incense, and Best Sanctuary Oil. Catholic Goods stocked and forwarded on request.

Money to Lend

On Approved Securities.

Francis G. O'Beirne

SOLICITOR

DEE STREET :: INVERCARGILL.

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 12 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 £95 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.

WARD & CO

CHARLES STREET :: BLENHEIM.
Phone 204. P.O. Box 15.

BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS, PAINTERS and
PAPERHANGERS, HARDWARE and TIMBER
MERCHANTS, UNDERTAKERS. Phone 204.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Deaths, Marriages, Wanted, etc., will be charged as follows:—Up to 20 words, 3/- minimum; up to 30 words, 4/-; up to 40 words, 5/-. *Strictly Cash in Advance.*

Wedding reports will not be inserted unless accompanied by a marriage notice, cash paid.

In order to insure insertion in the following issue, the copy for above advertisements must reach the office by noon on Tuesdays.

General advertising rates on application to the office.

IN MEMORIAM

BURNES.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Mary Laura, wife of Alex. Plunkett Burnes, who died at Lewisham Hospital, Christchurch, on September 2, 1918.—R.I.P. "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead."

CUNNEEN.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of John Richard Cunneen, dearly beloved husband of Mary Cunneen, who died at Frankton Junct., Hamilton, on September 1, 1907. On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

MILLER.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Ellen Miller, of Nairn Street, Kaikorai, who died at Christchurch on August 28, 1916.—R.I.P.—Inserted by her loving family.

MILLER.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Christina Miller, beloved wife of Robert James Miller, No. 7 City Road, Roslyn, who died on September 4, 1916.—R.I.P.—Inserted by her loving husband.

FOR THE EMPIRE'S CAUSE

IN MEMORIAM

O'LEARY.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Private Jeremiah Cornelius O'Leary (5th Reinforcements), who was killed in action in France on August 24, 1918.—On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.—Inserted by his sorrowing father, mother, brother, and sisters.

O'SULLIVAN.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Lieut. Desmond O'Sullivan, second son of Major and Mrs. O'Sullivan, Wellington, who died from wounds on August 24, 1918 (fortified by rites of Holy Church). Buried at Gouzen-court, France.—R.I.P.

SHEEHAN.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of John Maurice Sheehan, who was killed in action at Bapaume on August 26, 1918.—On his soul, sweet Jesus, have mercy.

THE GRAND FETE (CROMWELL)

In aid of the

CHURCH OF THE IRISH MARTYRS

Will be held on 10th and 11th SEPTEMBER, 1919. All blocks of Raffle Tickets should therefore be returned to the Secretary by that date.

T. O'BRIEN, *Hon. Sec.*

WANTED

WANTED.—HANDY PERSONS to assist with publishing (folding, wrapping, etc.) of *Tablet* on Wednesdays from 1 till 6 p.m. Light, clean work; suit either sex. Apply at once *Tablet* Office.

WANTED in refined Catholic Home in Christchurch, care of BOY wishing to attend school; £1 per week. Apply—"School," c/o *Tablet* Office.

WANTED.—By YOUNG WOMAN, not over strong, LIGHT POSITION in Catholic Home in country; fond of children. Address—"Willing," *Tablet* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY with means desires a home in a Catholic family. Would give services in return. Apply—"F. E.," *Tablet* Office.

CENTRAL ELECTORAL BUREAU

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Central Electoral Bureau has been OPENED in an OFFICE on the GROUND FLOOR, OLD POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, 13 WATER STREET, for the convenience of PERSONS DESIRING TO ENROL AS ELECTORS ON THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORAL ROLL.

H. MAXWELL,
Officer-in-Charge,
Central Electoral Bureau.

Dunedin, August 26, 1919.

FEATURES OF THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

Leader—The Irish Question, p. 25. Notes—A Pearse Causerie, pp. 26-27. Current Topics—Doing Their Bit; An Old Offender; An Irish Night on the Coast; The Irish-American Envoys and MacPherson, pp. 14-15. Colonial Home Rule, p. 9. The Unfriendly Neighbor, p. 13. The Secret Treaties, p. 19. Catholic Principles, p. 19. Social at Greymouth, p. 34.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1919.

THE IRISH QUESTION



EVEN HUNDRED years of tyranny, the rise and fall of dynasties of English rulers having in common little beyond the policy of exterminating Irish Catholics, have left the demand of the Irish people for freedom and self-government unappeased and unabated. Organised rebellions, shameful pledge-breaking, fomented famines, diabolical penal laws, and ruthless landlordism, backed by the might of Britain, have not broken the spirit nor tamed the courage of the Irish, who, after all the years of oppression by a foreign Government, are still determined to have their own land and their own laws. The Irish question is not a complex one. Press and politicians in vain endeavor to obfuscate it and to throw the blame for all the confusion on the Irish themselves. What Ireland wants and will have at the very least is the repeal of the Act of Union which British statesmen have themselves condemned as a cruel and black fraud. They want the foreigners to leave them alone, and, having failed to rule Ireland, to betake themselves bag and baggage to their own country. They want an Irish Ireland for Irishmen; they want their own old Catholic nation which has been ground down and beaten for more years than Belgium could count weeks of agony under the Prussians.

What exasperates one is to read the mealy-mouthed drivel that we find in our press when patron-

Send for the U.F.S. CHAP LOTION, a certain remedy for Rough and Chapped Hands. Makes red hands white, makes white hands whiter. Price, 1/- a bottle. Post free for 1/3 anywhere in New Zealand from the

ising editors and other equally silly quill-drivers attempt to tackle the question with a pharasaical show of sympathy for Ireland. These people tell their readers—if they have readers left after four years of heaped-up proof of their incapacity to deal sanely and squarely with any issue—that Irishmen could have self-government if they would only agree among themselves. Every schoolboy who has mastered the outlines of Irish history could tell that the one thing certain about Irishmen is that they do agree that they must determine their government for themselves, and that they want no outside interference from rulers who rule without a shadow of right and who stand for all that is blackest in the way of Prussian might and force. Lloyd George pretended to attempt a settlement when he wished to lead America into the war. But not only did he refuse to allow Irishmen to select their own delegates for the Convention, but he refused to guarantee to put the findings of his own packed gathering into force when it had arrived at a substantial agreement. The real test of Irish opinion was the elections, when the issue was fought out fairly on the lines of Irish Ireland. Sinn Fein carried the country, and since then has gained new strength, so that any man who knows anything about Ireland to-day cannot deny that the one thing on which Irishmen agree is Sinn Fein. No country has unanimous agreement as to its government, and only fools and editors tied and bound to the chariot of the infamous Harmsworth could pretend—as our editors do—that because a few foreign bigots in one corner of Ireland are compelled by their Tory and Protestant overlords to oppose self-government, Mr. George is justified in holding up to Heaven hypocritical hands and wailing, "Those Irish will not agree." Once again let us repeat that Ulster is for Irish Ireland, and that Ulster is by no means the one little corner of Orange-dom which demands and obtains the right to oppress the rest of Ireland. Moreover, the inhabitants of that particular corner are not Irishmen: they are planters put there by England in the past for the express purpose they still serve, a purpose in keeping with that of the dark days of Ninety-Eight when their sexual filth drove Wexford to rebellion; and it were as logical to say that the Chinamen and Jews in New Zealand must determine what sort the government must obtain in the Dominion as to pretend that the engineered opposition of the Orangemen and the placemen is an argument against the united desire of all the rest of Ireland for a government according to their wishes. Of the endless hypocrisy of the press and of the tiresome platitudes of the editors of our "Day Lies" we shall never be free; but in spite of all they do and say the whole world knows to-day that Ireland is in the same position as regards England as Belgium or Poland was to Prussia, and that England has belied her war aims and broken her pledges and still stands for Prussianism and injustice at the end of the war which was alleged to be waged for the destruction of such evils. The American Envoys who have startled the world by the recital of the atrocities of Englishmen in Ireland have testified to the splendid and determined unanimity of the Irish people, fair-minded Englishmen who have gone there could not close their eyes to it, our own soldiers have gone to Ireland and come back Sinn Feiners—and some of them have done their bit for Ireland while there by protecting the people against the brutal Tommies whom they handled in no gentle manner in Limerick and again in Dublin. No lies, no camouflage can obscure the fact that Ireland is Sinn Fein and that Sinn Fein no longer admits the right of the Government which *de facto* rules by force to legislate for Irishmen. To-day de Valera is recognised by America as by Ireland as the President of the Irish Republic which is oppressed by MacPhereson, Lloyd George, and the other miscreants who are responsible for the kidnapping, the murders, and the atrocities to which the Envoys have borne witness.

*

The Irish Bishops, who are proverbially slow to move, have issued a joint protest against the tyranny of the English Government and rightly indicted it as

the cause of the present state of Ireland. The Irish people are determined that there can be no longer any question of good or bad government at the hands of England and that they will have nothing short of self-determination. De Valera is welcomed throughout the United States by Cardinals, Bishops, Senators, Congressmen, and people as the President of the Republic upon which the Irish people have agreed with marvellous unanimity. Distinguished English statesmen of the standing of Erskine Childers have urged England to recognise, in justice to her own honor as well as to Ireland, the government which he and all men who do not blind their eyes to the truth know the Irish people have determined shall be theirs. Press and politicians and pledge-breakers notwithstanding, Ireland's day is coming as surely as England's credit is being destroyed by her perverse stand for might against right and for injustice against freedom. The sovereign dwindles down in America until it is no longer worth more than seventeen shillings; and while it dwindles the funds are rolling in for the Irish Republic, and the Orange, White, and Green of the new Ireland is raised in triumph in every State. For America the Republic is now an accomplished fact. The sooner England recognises it the better for herself. She has still a chance of securing a Republic within the Empire. A little more Prussianism and that chance will have gone.

CHARACTERISTIC DRIVEL

In an editorial on the Irish-American Envoys, the *Otago Daily Times* remains true to its own old self. As a specimen of its up-to-date knowledge, we quote just one sentence: "Respecting their abuse of the privilege accorded them of visiting Ireland they have naturally been silent." America by now knows how silent they have been and how strongly they have condemned the pitiful subterfuge of Mr. George, who sent them to Ireland, and then used the silly excuse that they had said and seen too much to enable him to explain his bowing as he did to the whip of Carson, ex-German agitator and rebel. The *Times* quotes from the *N.Y. Times*, which is as valuable for information on Irish affairs as "Civis" is on Irish history, since it came under the influence of the nefarious British Propaganda which spread the lies regarding corpse-factories, nationalisation of women, and faked Sinn Fein plots. Good old Granny! And only one war honor for your staff! What an ungrateful Empire to be sure!

NOTES

A Pearse Causerie

Three years and a half have gone by since the rifles of the butcher Maxwell slew Padraic Pearse. Maxwell is remembered with execrations and Pearse's name is associated with a prayer wherever an Irish heart beats to-day. Padraic Pearse has joined the noble company of Erin's dead with whom he will live for ever in the memory of the Gael, and the death which laid so low his mortal body has elevated his spirit to a height from which its sweetness and light radiate to the ends of the world. He was not long on earth; his genius had but begun to reveal itself and the greater part of his message is now unspoken. The marvel is that in the little he wrote and said this young Irish schoolmaster left us so much worth while remembering and treasuring for ever, for its own sake as well as for the blessed memory of his pure soul. When you hear men condemn his hasty rebellion be sure you know all the facts and all the causes of it. And if you are very sure, then you might well weigh the words in which Dr. Mannix spoke of it—or better still the words of the brave lion of Limerick

who scourged the butcher Maxwell so deservedly and so ruthlessly. For our part we are content to remember just one thing and that is that Padraic Pearse died because he loved Ireland. We leave the rest to God, Who is more merciful than men.

Irish Education

Pearse's school was a wonderful thing in this material age of ours: it was wonderful in its conception and still more wonderful in its success. He went back from the errors and the mistakes of fool-politicians and got his inspiration from the wise old teachers who instead of jumping from a lawyer's desk into a Ministerial billet—as a Hanan does nowadays—drew their experience and their learning from deep study of the accumulated wisdom of the past. And, to Pearse, there were no schools like the ancient Irish schools which gave professors in bygone years to the universities of Europe, at a time when no man could sit in a professor's chair without being a remarkably learned man. "All the problems with which we strive," he says, "were long ago solved by our ancestors, only their solutions have been forgotten. Take the problem of education, the problem, that is, of bringing up a child. We constantly speak and write as if a philosophy of education were first formulated in our own time. But all the wise people of old faced that problem and solved it for themselves, but most of their solutions were better than ours. Professor Culverwell thinks the Jews gave the best solution. For my part I take off my hat to the old Irish. The philosophy of education is preached now but it was practised by the founders of the Gaelic system two thousand years ago. Their very names for 'education' and 'teacher' and 'pupil' show that they had gripped the heart of the problem. The word for 'education' among the old Gaels was the same word as for 'fostering'; the teacher was a 'fosterer' and the pupil was a 'fosterchild.' Now to 'foster' is exactly the function of a teacher: not primarily 'to lead up,' 'to guide,' 'to conduct' through a course of studies, and still less 'to indoctrinate,' 'to inform,' 'to prepare for exams,' but primarily 'to foster' the elements of character already present. I put this in another way in the first number of *An Maraomh* when I said that the true work of the teacher was to help the child to realise himself at his best and worthiest. One does not want to make each one of one's pupils a replica of himself (God forbid!), holding the self-same opinions, prejudices, likes and dislikes. Neither does one want to drill all one's pupils into so many regulation little soldiers or so many stodgy little citizens, though this is the aim of some of the most cried-up modern systems. The true teacher will recognise in each of his pupils an individual human soul, distinct and different from every other human soul that has ever been fashioned by God, miles and miles apart from the soul that is nearest and most akin to it, craving, indeed, comradeship and sympathy and pity, needing also, it may be, discipline and guidance and a restraining hand but imperiously demanding to be allowed to live its own life, to be allowed to bring itself up to its own perfection: because for every soul there is a perfection meant for it alone, and which it also is capable of attaining."

The Irish Ideal

"In truth I think that the old Irish plan of education, as idealised for boys in the story of the Macrairdh of Emhain and for girls in that of Grianan of Lusga, was the wisest and most generous that the world has ever known. The bringing together of children in some pleasant place under the fosterage of some man famous among his people for his greatness of heart, for his wisdom, for his skill in some gracious craft,—here we get the two things on which I lay most stress in education, the environment and the stimulus of a personality which can address itself to the child's worthiest self. . . . As the Boy-Corps of Emhain stands out as the idealisation of the system, Cuchulainn stands out as the idealisation of the child

fostered under the system. And thus Cuchulainn describes his fostering: 'Fionnchaomh nourished me at her breast; Fergus bore me on his knee; Conall was my companion in arms; Blai, the lord of lands, was my hospitaller; fair-speached Seancha trained me in just judgment; Cathbadh of the gentle face taught me druid lore; Conchubhar kindled my boyish ambitions. All the chariot chiefs and kings and poets of Ulster have taken part in my bringing up.' Such was the education of Cuchulainn, the most perfect hero of the Gael. Cuchulainn may never have lived, and there may never have been a Boy Corps at Emhain; but the picture endures as the Gael's idealisation of the kind of environment and the kind of fostering which go to make a perfect hero. The result of it all, the simplicity and strength of true heroism, is compressed into a single sentence put into the hero's mouth by the old shaper of the tale of Cuchulainn's Phantom Chariot: 'I was a child with children; I was a man with men.'"

Contrast that ideal with his criticism of modern education:—

"Our Christianity becomes respectability. We are not content with teaching the Ten Commandments that God spake in thunder and Christ told us to keep if we would enter into life, and the precepts of the Church which He commanded us to hear; we add thereto the precepts or commandments of Respectable Society. And these are chiefly six: Thou shalt not be extreme in anything—in wrong-doing, lest thou be put in gaol, in right-doing lest thou be deemed a saint; Thou shalt not give away thy substance lest thou become a pauper; Thou shalt not engage in trade or manufacture lest thy hands become grimy; Thou shalt not carry a brown paper parcel lest thou shock Rathgar; Thou shalt not have an enthusiasm lest solicitors and their clerks call thee a fool; Thou shalt not endanger thy job. One has heard this shocking morality preached from pulpits. Those things about the lilies of the field and the birds of the air, and that rebuke to Martha who was troubled about many things, are thought to have no relevancy to modern life, for these are the essence of Christ's teaching."

One must have known the Ireland that was trending towards West British ideals before Pearse and Connolly sharply pulled it up to appreciate the sarcasm of the last precepts. But one has only to have a knowledge of Christian ideals and of human nature to realise what a splendid dream Padraic Pearse dreamed and fulfilled at St. Enda's School.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Captain J. B. Callan, of the firm of Callan and Galloway, barristers and solicitors, of this city, who recently returned after several years' active service at the Front, has now resumed his professional duties.

The Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, desire to thank the members of the Mataura Catholic Social Committee and the ladies of the congregation for the two boxes of cakes which they very kindly forwarded to St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage.

Captain Plunkett, formerly of the New Zealand Shipping Company, and now Lloyd's Surveyor at Auckland, is at present a guest of the Otago Club, Dunedin. Captain Plunkett is supervising on behalf of the London Salvage Association the repairs to the s.s. Westmoreland at Port Chalmers.

A very successful and enjoyable euchre social was held on Wednesday evening week, in St. Joseph's Hall, the proceeds of which are intended to help in furnishing the stalls in connection with a sale of work now being promoted to clear off an existing debt on the Catholic church and school property at Kaikorai. There was a crowded attendance, and the object in view was, as a result, very materially benefited.

Results recently to hand of the examination in the Art of Teaching held under the auspices of Trinity

College of Music, London, in April, show that two students of St. Philomena's College, South Dunedin—Misses Martha Noonan and Sylvia Inder—were successful. These young ladies, having passed the practical tests in November, are now Associates of Trinity College of Music, London.

At 11 o'clock Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral last Sunday, Miss Carrie Lanceley, the talented soprano vocalist, now on a concert tour of the Dominion, sang as an Offertory the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," with violin obbligato by Miss Ava Symons (also a member of the company). At Vespers in the evening Mr. W. Brittenden (Christchurch) gave a fine rendering of a "Pater Noster."

MORNINGTON CONVENT: BENEFIT CONCERT.

The energetic promoters of the concert which was given in His Majesty's Theatre on last Saturday night, in aid of the fund now being raised to furnish the new Convent of St. Michael, Mornington, for the Sisters of Mercy, who have charge of the local Catholic school, have every reason to be gratified at the success of their efforts. All parts of the theatre were crowded, and very pronounced appreciation was shown of the excellent programme presented. The Kaikorai Band (Mr. H. F. Davie, conductor) gave a selection at the opening of both parts, the performance being well in keeping with their reputation for high-class musical rendition so justly gained by this splendid combination of instrumentalists. The vocal solos of Mrs. Fraher, Mrs. Astley Black, Mrs. Coventry, and Miss Marjory Lemon all met with well-merited acceptance, and each responded to insistent recalls. Mr. P. Carolin was warmly greeted on his reappearance on the concert platform. In response to a recall, he introduced his young son, who gave a charming rendering of the encore number. Mr. J. McGrath, who is deservedly popular with Dunedin audiences, sang in his usual finished manner, his magnificent voice being heard to advantage in three finely-selected numbers; even then his delighted listeners were loth to part with him. Mr. W. Atwill and Mr. D. Fogarty, too, were pleasing in their respective numbers, and both received the compliment of a recall. A flute duet was artistically given by Messrs. W. H. Morrison and H. Campbell, and had to be repeated; and a cornet duet in the second band selection, by Messrs. C. Eades and E. Kerr, was beautifully performed. Misses K. Grave, J. Hunt, and M. Boyle were very successful in bracketed vocal trios. Two part songs were given by a large party of pupils of the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, in a manner that reflected the utmost credit on their devoted teachers; the sweet young voices blended perfectly, not a flaw being perceptible. This was all the more praiseworthy in view of the fact that, apart from the pianoforte accompaniment of Miss C. K. Noonan, the children's effort (and there was over 100 of them) was practically self-conducted. The two part songs given by St. Joseph's Glee Club, conducted by Mr. T. Anthony, were very finely rendered, and once again the acquisition the club is to local musical circles was realised. Most fittingly, and as it should be at concerts given under Catholic auspices, the greater part of the programme consisted of Irish national items. During the interval several young ladies were busily engaged selling sweets amongst the audience, the financial results of the concert being thereby considerably augmented. Miss Clara Hughes, who, as accompaniste, had a heavy task, proved herself, as usual, most efficient. Mr. A. Vallis also assisted in this capacity. As musical director, Mr. D. Whelan carried out his onerous duties most capably, and the same may be said of the joint secretaries, Messrs. N. O'Neill and C. McKenzie.

It is in the Divine School of the Sacred Heart of Jesus that the privileged souls who consult Him and listen lovingly to His voice learn precious lessons of sweetness and humility.—*Mother M. of the Sacred Heart.*

THE LATE FATHER TAYLOR, S.M.

SOLEMN REQUIEM AT ST. MARY'S, CHRISTCHURCH.

At St. Mary's Church, Manchester Street, Christchurch, on last Thursday morning, a Solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of the soul of the late Father Taylor, Marist Missioner, who died at Townsville, Queensland, about a month ago. There was a large congregation, and his Lordship Bishop Brodie and 14 or 15 priests were present. The Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Dean Regnault, with Father Ardagh as deacon and Father Roche subdeacon, Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy being master of ceremonies. Bishop Brodie, on the throne, was attended by Fathers Graham and Cooney. A choir of priests and laymen, under the baton of Mr. W. T. Ward, sang the Gregorian plain chant of the Mass. At the conclusion of the Mass, Mrs. Cronin, who presided at the organ, played the "Dead March" from "Saul," the congregation standing.

His Lordship Bishop Brodie preached an eloquent and impressive sermon on the powers and privileges of the priesthood, and referred to the manner in which those powers had been carried out by the late Father Taylor. The last time his Lordship heard Father Taylor preaching was at the close of a mission in St. Mary's Church, and he remembered how earnestly and eloquently that mission priest had entreated the congregation to be always ready to meet the call to the judgment seat of God. Father Taylor had led a model, saintly life, and there was no doubt that he had been ready when his call came. It was a credit to the Marist priests that they had been able to impress so many young men of New Zealand with such a deep sense of piety that they had received from heaven the vocation for priesthood. Father Taylor, preparatory to receiving Holy Orders, had studied in New Zealand under the Marist Fathers, and then in Ireland, France, and the United States, and came back to his native country to begin his great work, which had won praise wherever he was known. He had labored in various parishes in New Zealand until he joined the staff of the Marist Missioners, and he was subsequently sent to Australia, where he continued his work as a mission priest until he fell a victim to the influenza then scourging the land.

The solemn observances concluded with the Absolution at the catafalque.

TEMPORARY CONVERSION.

Father Francis A. Kelly, chaplain of the 108th U.S.A. Infantry, is the hero of one of the war stories told by the officers of the 27th Division. At one time General Headquarters sent out an order, it is related, calling for the religious registration of the men of the 108th. The men, fearing that Father Kelly would be taken away, decided on measures to adopt. The report showed that every man in the battalion in question had registered as a Catholic. Now, in that battalion, according to the story, there were several Jews and a number of Protestants. Father Kelly was provoked at what he believed to be a hoax, but the top sergeant calmed his fears. "Father," said the sergeant, himself a Protestant, "we felt that if there were not enough Catholics in the outfit you'd be taken away from us, so we all became converts for the duration of the war."

VICTORY FAIR, CHRISTCHURCH

DRAWING OF ART UNION which took place in Hibernian Hall on Saturday evening, August 30, in the presence of the Executive Committee and Police officials:—

First Prize, 8004; Second, 6333; Third, 9677; Fourth, 6335; Fifth, 9679; Sixth, 8495; Seventh, 262; Eighth, 6234; Ninth, 6893; Tenth, 1679.

A MISSIONARY DOCTOR AND HIS 1500 PATIENTS.

We should be somewhat surprised if we could read the returns from our missions during the influenza epidemic; it would reveal some startling details as regards our missionaries, turned physicians for the nonce. Father Biehler, S.J., of the Zambesi Mission (Rhodesia), tells us (says the *Glasgow Observer*) that he has had no less than 1500 patients among his scattered flock to look after in his four mission stations—mostly built with his own hands. "It was important," he says, "not to lose my presence of mind and do the work systematically. I started at one end of one village, attending to each patient individually. My first care was to get them out of their dirty huts and kraals, and fix them up separately under shady trees, as the weather in November is very hot. I doctored each one with drugs kindly given free by the Government; then I attended to their spiritual needs, baptising the younger and elderly, and hearing the confessions of all Christians. Then I passed on to the next kraal, and so on, until late at night, when in darkness my horse brought me safely home to rest, to refill my medicine bottle and go off again the following morning. It took me 10 days

to do my first round; at my second some had decidedly improved. For over a month I led this life, the possibility of which was due to my willing pony. Out of my 1500 patients I only lost 18—a very different story from other centres! Amongst our black population almost all went down with the exception of a few old grandmothers, and in some kraals whole families were sick together and there remained nobody to cook or fetch wood or water." No wonder that the Fathers of the Zambesi Mission are valued as priceless blessings—from Government officials to natives; they have never been better appreciated in South Africa than in this time of trial, and we trust it may mean a much wider knowledge of their noble work!

Speaking at a luncheon at the National Liberal Club, Mr. T. P. O'Connor said the state of affairs in Limerick was the direct antithesis of the reign of democracy, and was an absolute photograph of the conditions in Alsace-Lorraine under the Prussian militarists. For their repute in the world as a nation not of Pharaonic pretences, but of genuine, honest, and consistent political morality, the British people must promptly transform the whole situation in Ireland.

"TABLET" SUBSCRIPTIONS

13/- STRICTLY IN ADVANCE PER ANNUM. £1 PER ANNUM BOOKED

We beg to acknowledge Subscriptions for the following, and recommend Subscribers to cut this out for reference. PERIOD FROM AUGUST 26 TO 29, 1919.

AUCKLAND AND HAWKE'S BAY.

W. H., Karapiro, Cambridge, 15/4/20; P. J. H., Miller St., Dannevirke, 30/1/21; T. D., c/o Mrs. C., Taumarunui, 30/8/20; W. J. P., King George V. Hospital, Rotorua, 30/8/20; Mr. B., Paeroa, 30/7/19; Dean McG., The Presbytery, Te Aroha, 8/8/20; P. B., Waipaoa, Gisborne, 28/2/20; Mrs. de V., Manakau Rd., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; Miss A., Manakau Rd., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; T. H. E., Manakau Rd., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; C. J., Earl St., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; D. H., Bath St., Parnell, Auck., 30/11/19; M. M., York St., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; Mr. R., Henley St., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; Mr. A., Henley St., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; D. C., Ngahere Ter., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; Miss K., Gladstone Rd., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; O. McG., Gibraltar Ter., Parnell, Auck., 28/2/20; D. S., Home St., Grey Lynn, Auck., 30/11/19; G. H. L., Home St., Grey Lynn, Auck., 30/8/20; J. Y., Arika St., Grey Lynn, Auck., 28/2/20; Mrs. McC., Maidstone St., Grey Lynn, Auck., 28/2/20; J. M., Seafeld View Rd., Grey Lynn, Auck., 28/2/20.

WELLINGTON AND TARANAKI.

A. J., Long Milford Rd., Palmerston N., 30/12/19; Mr. B., Washington Av., Brooklyn, 30/6/20; A. T. R., Happy Valley Rd., Brooklyn, Wgton., 30/10/19; J. M., Molesworth St., Wgton.,

15/8/19; W. M., Hankey St., Wgton., 15/7/20; M. McG., Buller St., Wgton., 15/2/20; Mrs. S., Rua St., Lyall Bay, Wgton., 30/6/20; R. C., Moxham Av., Haitaitai, Wgton., 30/6/19; E. J. W., Davis St., Wgton., 15/8/20; T. B. G., Clyde St., Island Bay, Wgton., 23/2/20; T. H., Eden St., Island Bay, Wgton., 30/9/19; Mrs. G., c/o Mrs. D., Moxham Av., Haitaitai, Wgton., 30/6/19; Mrs. T., Waipapa Rd., Haitaitai, Wgton., 15/2/20; P. J. McC., Mein St., Wgton., 15/9/18; Father S., Okato, Taranaki, 30/8/20; R. M., jun., Pahautanui, 23/8/20; R. F., Kaurie St., Muritai, Wgton., 8/7/20; M. McL., c/o Mrs. P., Antico St., Melrose, Wgton., 8/12/19; O. McA., Te Wera, via Stratford, 15/8/20; F. K., Tenni, Masterton, —; Father A., Eltham, 30/6/20.

CANTERBURY AND WEST COAST.

E. T., Edward St., Timaru, 15/4/20; J. B., Levels, 8/3/20; T. G., Domett, Cheviot, 23/2/20; D. C. M., Ruskin St., Sydenham, Chch., 30/8/20; J. R., Park St., Hokitika, 30/8/20.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND.

Mr. M., Edendale, 23/8/20; J. C., Kana St., Mataura, 23/8/20; J. A., Dick St., S. Dunedin, 30/9/20; Mr. M., Waimatua, Southland, 15/10/20; Mrs. C., S. Dunedin, 30/9/20; W. A. M., Box 34, Waikata, 28/2/20.

Let HERB. GRACE'S Mail Order Service

SEND YOU THESE STAR VALUES.

Special Value in HEAVY UNDERPANTS, full ranges—
At 3/6 3/9 3/11

Sweeping Reductions in MEN'S UNDERSHIRTS. Our prices—
3/6 4/6 4/9 6/11

Splendid Assortments of ALL-WOOL BOX SUITS.
From 65/- to 95/-

THE FIRST AFTER-WAR REDUCTIONS ON CLOTHING AND MERCERY.

Herb. Grace, Clothier and Mercer —(LATE GRACE & CO.)— Dee Street, Invercargill

"The PICCADILLY" The Returned Soldiers' Studio. (P. Beck, Propr.) 'Phone 1215 S. 58 PRINCES STREET (above Stewart Dawson's), DUNEDIN.
Artistic Portraiture at Reasonable Rates. Photographs Copied and Enlarged.
HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPORT A RETURNED SOLDIER.

COMMONWEALTH NOTES

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Unprecedented scenes of enthusiasm and rejoicing marked the visit of his Excellency the Most Rev. Bartholomew Cattaneo, Apostolic Delegate, to Lismore, recently, to consecrate the new and stately Cathedral of St. Carthage. His Excellency is charmed with Lismore, its surroundings, its people, and, above all, the splendid faith and religious zeal, of which he has witnessed so many practical manifestations. For many months the Catholic people of Lismore and the surrounding districts have been eagerly awaiting the coming of the distinguished and illustrious prelate, who is loved and revered by all true Australians, because of the exalted office he holds, and his own personal qualities of character, which have never failed to inspire the deepest sentiments of affection and admiration among the people of whatever parts of Australia he has visited since his arrival two years ago. Convincing evidence of the remarkable interest aroused by the visit of his Excellency to Lismore was supplied by the vast crowds which flocked to the town days before the momentous event of his Excellency's arrival. The accommodation in all the hotels and lodging-houses was soon completely taken up, and there were large numbers who, after travelling from distant centres, found upon their arrival in Lismore that accommodation of any kind was unprocurable.

The will of the late Mr. James Daltou, K.C.S.G., merchant, of "Dunryleague," near Orange, has, for probate purposes, been sworn at £73,153. Mr. Dalton, who died on March 27 last, bequeathed to his son, Patrick Joseph Dalton, at present in Ireland, qualifying for the priesthood in the Jesuit Order, his house, land, and premises at Orange, known as "Dunryleague." Mr. Dalton bequeathed to the Orange Hospital £250, and £250 to be paid and devoted by his trustees towards the erection of a new presbytery in connection with St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Orange; to his trustees, upon trust, £150 to be expended by them for repairs to the older portion of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Orange; £600 to the Patrician Brothers, Orange, towards the liquidation of the debt upon or the maintenance of the Croagh Patrick High School property, Orange; £600 to the Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Catholic Bishop of Bathurst, towards the mission fund for the providing and obtaining of priests for the diocese of Bathurst; £400 to the Mother Superior of the Convent of Mercy, Bathurst, the sum of £200 to be applied towards the maintenance of the Catholic Orphanage, Bathurst; £50 each to the Mothers Superior in charge of the Convents of the Order of St. Joseph at Germans Hill, Borenore, and at Forest Reefs, all in the Orange district; £100 to the Mother Superior in charge of the Convent of Mercy, Orange; £100 to the Westmead Home for Boys.

VICTORIA.

Father McManus, C.S.S.R., one of the party of six Redemptorist priests who arrived from Ireland, via America, recently, will be stationed at St. Mary's Monastery, Wendouree, Ballarat. Prior to proceeding there, Father McManus was assisting Father McDermott, C.S.S.R., in giving a fortnight's mission at St. Paul's Church, Coburg.

His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate will pay a visit to Adelaide in October. He will be in Melbourne for the annual conference of the Archbishops of Australia early in that month, and will accompany his Grace Archbishop Spence to Adelaide at its close, and is expected there on Saturday, October 11.

QUEENSLAND.

A week's mission was recently preached in Rail-day Estate and Ross Island by Father Herbert, S.M. (says the *Catholic Press*). These missions were well attended, and were from every point of view highly satisfactory. The late Father Taylor and Father Herring conducted the fortnight's mission in the Sacred Heart Church, just after the close of the children's mission at St. Joseph's, the Strand, where Fathers Her-

bert and Taylor did the goodly work. At West Townsville the two Marist Missioners, Fathers Herbert and Herring, held, in St. Mary's Church, a two weeks' mission—one for women and the other for men. Despite unfavorable conditions, consequent upon a visit of the much-dreaded 'flu, the work of the missionaries was attended with great success.

Further particulars are to hand of the death of the Very Rev. Father Taylor, S.M., who succumbed to a violent attack of influenza whilst preaching a short mission at Ravenswood. This zealous priest, leader of the band of three who were doing excellent mission work in the northern portion of Rockhampton, was subsequently brought to Townsville, where all that medical science and skilful nursing could do was ungrudgingly done in his favor. But all to no avail. The patient grew daily worse, and after a trying illness, lasting over a month, died at St. Joseph's Presbytery on August 28. A Solemn Requiem was sung for the repose of the late Father Taylor's soul on the following day at the Sacred Heart Church. The celebrant was Father Herbert, S.M., Father Bourke (Townsville) being deacon, and Father O'Keefe (Charters Towers) sub-deacon, while Father Rowan, P.P. (West Townsville) was master of ceremonies. At the close of the Mass, and before the Absolution, Father Herbert feelingly addressed the congregation, which filled the church to overflowing. In the course of his brief sermon, which called forth many tears, he referred to the holy and zealous life of the deceased religious, to the pathetic circumstances of his early death, and to the splendid results of his short missionary career. He thanked the clergy and laity for much appreciated kindness and sympathy shown the departed priest during his term of suffering, and appealed for the pious suffrages of all the faithful. The funeral cortege was of imposing length, being one of the largest seen in Townsville. The boys from the Christian Brothers' College, Stanton Hill, and the girls from the convent schools, as well as the boarders from St. Patrick's College, numbering in all over 400, formed part of the funeral procession. About 100 members of the Hibernian Society also marched before the hearse. Father Herbert officiated at the graveside in the presence of an immense course. The following members of the clergy, in addition to those already mentioned, were in attendance: Fathers Hogan, Simington, and Grogan.

TASMANIA.

His Grace the Archbishop of Hobart (the Most Rev. Dr. Delany) recently forwarded a monetary contribution towards the fund raised for the relief of the women and children who suffered in consequence of the seamen's strike. In doing so he referred in the following terms to the strike, and made suggestions for the adoption of means which would prevent such occurrences:—"I do not believe that the men are having recourse to this extreme method of redress unless they are convinced that their case is pressing, and that the forms of law are too dilatory and too uncertain. But, of course, I am prepared to accept a different view if it is upheld by some independent tribunal. The modern wage system is vitiated by its application to human service of the mechanical principle of supply and demand. You must not fix wages according to the conditions of competition, but according to the reasonable needs of the worker, and of his wife and children. In the case before us now, surely the seaman, as a man, has a right to such comfort while he is at work and off work at sea, as any passenger is prepared to pay a decent figure for. He is not inferior as a man to any passenger. And he has a right to such a wage for his work as shall enable him, if he does not waste it, to rear his wife and children decently. Furthermore, the wage ought to be such as shall enable him to retire from seafaring before the years have broken him down. Let Parliament make laws to secure this, and let it make provision for the administration of those laws in such wise that the poor man and his fellows shall not be dismayed by the law's delay or the law's expense. What is Parliament for unless for work of this nature? Representative institutions, law, order—all these things are precious; but if they fail to function, we need not wonder at what must happen."

IRISH NEWS

GENERAL.

The death took place recently of Mgr. Fahey, D.D., V.G., P.P., of Gort, in his 76th year. He was ordained at Maynooth in 1867, and was appointed a domestic prelate in 1905. He was the author of *A History of the Diocese of Kilmaedduagh*, and of several articles in publications dealing with ecclesiastical and historical subjects. Monsignor Fahey had been lying seriously ill for some time in St. John of God's, Stillorgan, where he died.

On Pentecost Sunday, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Kilkenny, his Lordship the Right Rev. George A. Burton, Bishop of Clifton, assisted by the Very Rev. William Canon Lee, Pro-Cathedral, Clifton, and the Very Rev. Cornelius McNamara, President St. Kieran's College, raised to the sacred dignity of the priesthood, a large number of students of St. Kieran's College, among whom were the following for various dioceses in New Zealand:—Rev. Thomas Staunton, Auckland; Rev. Austin Doherty, Wellington; Rev. John Finerty, and Rev. Owen Gallagher, Christchurch.

MESSAGE TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Most Rev. Dr. Hayes, the new Archbishop of New York, has sent the following message to the people of Ireland:—"I hope and pray that the right of self-determination will be granted to Ireland. The English and the Irish people will never mix any more than oil and water. Sparta and Solon were sister cities of ancient Greece, but radically different in spirit. Lycurgus and Solon were their respective lawgivers. The laws of military Sparta would have been entirely unsuited to cultured Athens. It has always been the fixed conviction of the Irish, and experience confirms it, that England has not, and cannot be expected to have, the genius, wisdom, or sympathy to frame just and equitable laws for Erin. Ireland has as just a claim to the right of self-determination as any other nation in the world. Whether that right will be recognised by immediate separation from England I do not know. What must be done, at least, is to give Ireland the freest and most complete Home Rule. England broke faith with Ireland, and I must say with the civilised world, in 1914, by failing to put into operation the Home Rule Bill passed by Parliament. The British Government might well ask itself if it prefers the bullying of Carson to the respect of millions of Americans who help to form public opinion in this country."

MR DE VALERA IN AMERICA.

A Reuter's New York telegram to Home papers, dated Tuesday, June 24, says:—Mr. de Valera on his arrival here last evening had somewhat of an ovation on entering the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Inside the hotel many Irishmen and Irishwomen greeted him. He was conducted to the state apartment, where, accompanied by Messrs. D. Lynch, Mellowes, and McCarten, M.P.'s, he held a levee. De Valera read a statement outlining the aspirations of Ireland, and said he did not propose running a campaign in the United States in favor of the Irish cause, but he might go to Washington and other places. He acknowledged that Ireland sought the aid of America, saying: "It is to seek that aid that I am here, and I am confident that I shall not be disappointed. I come here entitled to speak for the Irish nation, with authority democratically as sound and well-based as that with which President Wilson speaks for the United States, Mr. Lloyd George for England, or M. Clemenceau for France." He further said he was convinced "the American people and the American Government would never consciously consent or allow itself to be made a party to the suppression of the natural God-given right of the Irish nation to liberty." De Valera made no reference to a bond issue in Ireland, which, it has been stated, was his chief purpose of coming to America.

BOSTON'S WELCOME TO DE VALERA.

The reception accorded in Boston to President de Valera was of an unprecedented character (says the *Irish World*, New York, of July 5). Nothing like it ever took place before in the capital of Massachusetts. It was the first public address delivered by President de Valera since his coming to America. He had for an audience 70,000 enthusiastic admirers, who cheered to the echo his plea for Ireland. The meeting at which he spoke was held under the auspices of the Bench and Bar Association of Boston. In numbers and character it was all that the most ardent advocate of the Irish cause could desire. The next day the *Boston Post* devoted six pages to an account of the proceedings, an account that was profusely illustrated, and of what was unquestionably the greatest pro-Irish demonstration ever held on American soil. It is the inauguration of a movement which undoubtedly will sweep the country. Boston blazes the way for other American cities to follow, and follow they will. Never before have Irish-Americans had so splendid an opportunity for testifying their undying devotion to their Motherland. They should avail themselves of it to the utmost. Such manifestations as that which took place in Boston last Sunday will have an incalculable effect for good on the Irish cause. They will not only help to hearten Irish-Americans, but they will also strengthen the resolution of our brothers in Ireland to stand unflinchingly by Irish independence.

The English Government flung President de Valera into an English cell because it did not approve of his loyalty to Ireland. That loyalty has earned for him the profound respect and unbounded admiration of all Americans who believe in the principles enunciated in the Charter of our liberties, the American Declaration of Independence. It was quite fitting, then, that the Massachusetts Legislature, the day after Boston welcomed President de Valera as an honored guest, should assemble to listen to the President of the Irish Republic whilst he demonstrated the right of Ireland to have the shaping of her own destiny in her own hands. President de Valera has made a good beginning. All signs point to his mission being crowned with a success that will be of the greatest value to the Irish Republic.

THE IRISH QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hartshorn, a Labor member, in the House of Commons, on May 14, moved that the House viewed with regret and concern the present conditions prevailing in Ireland, which tended further to alienate the people of that country from the people of Great Britain and subject to international suspicion their earnest efforts to promote and safeguard the freedom of other small nations. If all the information he had received as to what was going on in Ireland was true and became known throughout England, it would arouse such a storm of indignation as would sweep away the Government. He was informed that a man was sent to prison for singing a song called "Felons of Our Land," which had been sung in a dining room in the House some years ago and applauded by the Prime Minister. The people were heartily sick of military rule in Ireland. The Irish question was becoming a Labor question. Organised workers were coming to the conclusion that Parliamentary government was a fraud and that the real power rested with a compact organised gang of aristocratic military men and reactionary political partisans by whom the Government were being swayed, and who thwarted the will of the people. If the Labor Party so decided after peace had been signed with Germany they could in a week's time organise such a campaign of public opinion as would make it impossible for the Government to live another day unless they yielded. (Labor cheers.)

Lord Henry Bentinck, supporting the resolution, said, as one who had been a Unionist all his life, he had entirely changed his views on the Irish question, and he had the consent of his constituents to speak his mind.

CATHOLIC GIRLS' HOSTEL

'An Up-to-date Hostel of 23 rooms; large sun balcony, etc.; situated in spacious grounds in the heart of the

245 CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
— Telephone 3477. —

SELECT YOUR REQUIREMENTS AT

ALLEN'S BOOKSHOP

(Thos. J. Orr & Co.)

VICTORIA AVENUE :: WANGANUI.

The Largest and Best Display in Town of Prayer Books, Rosaries, Holy Pictures, Crucifixes, and Catholic Goods —generally, at all prices.—

"NO RUBBING" Laundry Help. Famous for washing clothes clean without rubbing or injury. 1/- packet sufficient for seven weekly washings. Ask grocers.

DON'T LOOK OLD!

But restore your grey and faded hairs to their natural colour with

Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer

Lockyer's gives health to the Hair and restores the natural colour. It cleanses the scalp, and makes the most perfect Hair Dressing.

This world-famed Hair Restorer is prepared by the great Hair Specialists, J. PEPPER & Co., Limited, Bedford Laboratories, London, England, and can be obtained from any chemists and stores throughout the world.



BRADLEY BROS
(CHRISTCHURCH)
FOR STAINED GLASS

Amber Tips

TEA

2/6 and

2/8

per lb.

There is no better value on the market.

198

Consulting Rooms:
Opp Masonic Hotel,
Napier



Visits
Hastings Tuesdays
At Union Bank Chambers

GARDENING NOTES

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

WORK FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

The Vegetable Garden.—Under favorable conditions—the weather and state of the soil being the main considerations—September is usually a busy month in the garden. Practically all vegetable seeds may be sown this month in ground previously well prepared for their reception. First place should be given to peas, beans, onions, carrots, and parsnips. Care must be taken to protect potatoes planted in exposed places, from frosts, as soon as the young shoots appear above the surface of the ground. Sow small quantities of turnip, lettuce, spinach, and radish: a sprinkling of bone-meal or other fertiliser, applied to and raked in the top soil, at time of sowing, will prove beneficial. As weeds will now be making rapid growth, the Dutch hoe should be plied frequently on fine days. Now is the time to plant an asparagus bed, and this, in my opinion, no garden should be without. Asparagus is a very nutritious vegetable, and one that provides a welcome dish through the early spring. In former notes on early spring sowing I have advocated the cultivation of asparagus, and given instructions how to plant it. Many people imagine that to establish an asparagus bed much work is entailed, but this is not so: all that is required is to deeply trench the selected plot, adding, at the same time, a plentiful supply of stable manure. Two-year-old plants are the most suitable to be used in establishing a bed, and these may be obtained at any nursery, and should be planted at from 18in to 24in apart: in two years these will be ready for cutting, and, with a dressing of well-rotted manure spread over the bed every autumn, it will last for many years. I venture to assert that anyone who follows the Gardening Notes in the *Tablet* and plants an asparagus bed will bless the day he did so.

The Flower Garden.—Daily attention is now required to the flower garden, preparatory to the sowing of all hardy outdoor seeds. Sweet peas being so much in demand for summer decorations should be sown at once in well-prepared soil, and when the plant emerges a close watch should be kept for wood-lice and slugs, insect pests which are very fond of the young sweet pea shoots and soon destroy them. Violas should be taken up and separated, and widely replanted as edging for beds and borders. Sow thinly the seeds of hardy annuals, and, as these give better results when given plenty of room to grow, thin out the seedlings if they come up too thick. The Shirley and Iceland poppy make beautiful table decorations, and consequently may be sown largely. Another very pretty new flower—yellow in color like a single marigold—named *Dimorphotheca*, is well worth cultivation: the most satisfactory plan, however, is for the grower to consult a seedsman's catalogue in which the habits, color, etc., of all varieties are set out in detail.

The Fruit Garden.—Further delay in pruning should now be avoided, and it is also time for the spraying to be completed: all fruit tree-planting should by now be also completed. Grafting can be performed towards the end of the month where old trees need renewing.

In this age of competition,
When men toil with hand and brain,
Spurred by soul-inspired ambition,
Or by sordid lust of gain,
We have need of health and vigor,
Through life's struggle to endure,
That's just why for colds in winter
We take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

E L A I N E.

Oh, come again to Astolat!
I will not ask you to be kind;
And you may go when you will go,
And I will stay behind!

I will not say how dear you are,
Or ask you if you hold me dear,
Or trouble you with things for you,
The way I did last year.

So still the orchard, Lancelot,
So very still the lake shall be,
You could not guess—though you should guess—
What is become of me.

So wide shall be the garden-walk,
The garden-seat so very wide,
You needs must think—if you should think—
The lily maid has died.

Save that a little way away
I'd watch you for a little while,
To see you speak, the way you speak,
And smile—if you should smile.

—EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY, in *Current Opinion*.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Rev. C. L. Harford, a Protestant minister who became a Catholic, points out the following differences between the Catholic Church and Protestantism:

1. The Catholic Church has an unbroken history, back to the first century. There are 1500 years between the first century and the Protestant religion.
2. The history of the Catholic Church has been one of unity of faith and doctrine. The history of Protestantism has been one of division, strife, contention, and unrest.
3. There is not a single truth that is taught by any Protestant body that is not taught by the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church teaches many vital truths that are not taught by any Protestant body.
4. The great doctrines of the Catholic Church have ever been the same, while Protestantism is always changing.
5. There is a spirit of reverence and devotion in the Catholic Church that is largely wanting in the Protestant world. Every Catholic has been taught to feel that the church is the house of God, and should be entered with holy reverence. While, be it said with shame, too often the Protestant churches are turned into play houses and club rooms.

Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, U.S.A., fully appreciating that the work achieved by the nurses during the war has been on such an extensive scale and has been so advantageous to the world, has announced that he will soon call a meeting of the Catholic nurses of the archdiocese for the purpose of organising a League of Catholic Nurses, the plans for which are now in the making.

A *Daily News* writer, discussing operatic stars, says that many of these who are Catholics received their first musical "impressions" in Catholic church choirs, as Tom Burke, the new tenor, did. McCormack and Santley are instanced as cases in point. But Santley made his debut as a vocalist in 1857, and won his fame as an operatic star two years later. It was not till 1880 that he joined the Catholic Church.

THE MOST OBSTINATE

Corn must quickly yield to BAXTER'S RUBY CORN CURE. Once this remedy is applied there is no escape for the corn—it must give in. Price, 1/-, post free, from Baxter's Pharmacy, Theatre Buildings, Timaru.

HOAR & PERMAIN

MASTERTON and CARTERTON

Business 'Phone No. 11. Private House 'Phone 918
(Established 1889).

CABINETMAKERS, COMPLETE HOUSE
FURNISHERS & UNDERTAKERS.

A large amount of Bedding and Furniture of every description always on Stock.
PICTURE FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

SOCIAL FUNCTION AT GREYMOOUTH

A CHARACTERISTIC WEST COAST TRIBUTE.

The Hibernian Hall was crowded on last Monday night with a gathering held to extend to the Rev. Dr. Kelly (editor of the *N.Z. Tablet*) a welcome to Greymouth, and to the Rev. Father O'Boyle a farewell on the eve of his departure for Ireland (says the *Grey River Argus* of August 26). The proceedings opened with a concert, every contributor to which was heard to great advantage, the items being as follows:—Choruses, (a) "Hail, Glorious St. Patrick" (audience joining in) and (b) "Ireland a Nation," Marist Brothers' School boys; instrumental selection, "Erin's Wreath," Misses Inga Hannan, D. Lalor, M. Phelan, M. Fletcher; song, "Ireland is Ireland to Me," Mr. J. Malloy; song, "Aileen Alannah," Mrs. O'Hallahan (encored); song, "Mother Machree," Mr. P. Fitzgerald (encore), "Come Back to Erin"; song, Mr. A. Giffney (encored); part songs, (a) "Meeting of the Waters" and (b) "Oft in the Stilly Night," Misses Hopkins, O'Reilly, Fowler, Williams, Griffen; song, "Where the River Shannon Flows," Rev. Father O'Boyle (encored); song, "The Dear Little Shamrock," Mr. Tom Clarke (encored); song, "Believe Me, if all those Endearing Young Charms," Miss Connie Hopkins (encored); recitation, "Shamus O'Brien," Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald; song, "Ireland, Beautiful Ireland," Mr. Gus Breen; national anthem, "God Save Ireland," Mr. Tom Clarke, Miss Eileen O'Brien, and the audience.

Very Rev. Father Aubry, who presided, addressing the audience, said the guests of the evening were well worthy of the impressive tribute paid them by the big gathering. They regretted having to lose one, but were glad to retain the other. Father O'Boyle, who came here first on his arrival in New Zealand, was most favorably known among them, having been stationed both here and at Ahaura. The more his colleagues and the people knew of him the better they liked him, and all would miss him. The banks of the Shannon might have a greater appeal for him than those of the Grey, but the hearts he left behind were as loyal to him as any he was going to. The speaker recalled the fact of his having—through the laws of his own country being then hostile to the taking of religious vows—had to go to Ireland for ordination as a priest, and said he had cherished memories of the kindly way he had been treated in Ireland. He hoped Father O'Boyle would remember him to any friends remaining in Dundalk and Armagh. They hoped Dr. Kelly would long be with them to maintain the good work done by the *Tablet*, which, through his sound doctrinal writings, his deep learning, and wide knowledge of literature, was an organ that fearlessly proclaimed the truth in the face of all opposition. He complimented Dr. Kelly on his right exposition of the Church's doctrine of freedom in regard to the liquor question, when he refused to allow the divine law could be amended or revised by person or persons. In truly stating the Catholic doctrine then, he had helped greatly to stave off a death blow to liberty of conscience in this country, and a big majority of West Coasters were with him. They cordially welcomed Dr. Kelly among them and wished him and his paper long life and continued success.

Rev. Father Eccleton, of Reefton, who was cheered on rising, said it was a proud privilege for him to be able to express the thanks of himself and of all lovers of liberty to Dr. Kelly for his advocacy of the cause of Ireland. Nowhere would he be welcomed more warmly than on the West Coast, where they were sons of pioneers who were men of spirit—believers in freedom. Many of those pioneers had come here from their own country with a sense of injustice that had driven them abroad, but they always had sentiments of justice towards others. The speaker pointed out that the expressions "self-determination" and "free for democracy" originated in Catholic theology, and after having been first given to the world by Pope Benedict XV. were taken up by the British Labor Party, and were only

used by President Wilson afterwards, not being his invention, as some supposed. Cardinals Bellarmine and Suarez had taught them when Tudor tyrants ruled England, showing that the so-called divine right of kings was a pagan doctrine, as rulers derived their powers only from the consent of the people they governed. When Dr. Kelly applied these principles to Ireland some people seemed to be astonished. The Irish question was not a religious but an economic one, and it was only under the guise of religious professions that Ireland's tyrannical rulers had bled her white. Erskine Childers, one of the greatest authorities on international policy, told them Ireland was to-day the only white country remaining under a conqueror's heel, and Korea was likewise situated under the ban of Japanese imperialism. Ireland's people had a right to their own country, just as every country had a right to rule itself, and this lesson was as plain to West Coasters as to Dr. Kelly, whom he as a Greymouth native and they were pleased to be able to acknowledge as one of Ireland's advocates. President Wilson had talked of making the world safe for democracy, but it had been well said by Dr. Kelly that he had only worked to make it safe for hypocrisy. (Applause.)

Rev. Father T. Hanrahan (Ahaura) congratulated Father O'Boyle on being able to return to his native land, which he would find much altered. The people were united as never before, as the speaker saw when there a few years ago. The misgovernment generally and slaughter of the people in Dublin during Easter Week, 1916, had powerfully aided to unite the Irish people. He joined in welcoming Dr. Kelly as a fearless exponent of truth and liberty. (Applause.)

Messrs. D. Shanahan (president of the Hibernian Society) and M. Daly (president of St. Columba Club) also spoke in eulogistic terms of the guests of the evening.

Rev. Father O'Boyle, who got an ovation on rising, first addressed the audience in Gaelic, and said he made no apology for thus using the language destined to be that of the future Irish Republic. He referred to the failure of the English Government's attempts to stamp out the language and national spirit of Ireland, but showed how in the last quarter of a century a wonderful revival had resulted. He regretted leaving the banks of the Grey and the kindly West Coast people, who were in many ways like those of Ireland. He concluded by asking their prayers for a safe journey. (Applause.)

Dr. Kelly, who was also received with applause, said that speech-making did not come easy to him, and that he found himself much in the same position as a bridegroom was once, when being compelled to make a speech he stood up with his hand on the bride's shoulder and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, this thing has been forced on me." It seemed to him that some of the speakers there that night had kissed the Blarney Stone, which was an advantage he had never had. The only stone of note in the county from which he came was the rock of Vinegar Hill, which was a perpetual reminder of the fight made by his countymen when the sexual filth of the Orangemen drove them to rebellion in Ninety-Eight. Wexfordmen grew up under the shadow of that hill, and every summer that reddened the heather of it reminded them of the blood shed in the past for Ireland and of the price they might have to pay again for liberty. Kettle, in an article on John Redmond, once said that Wexford was a land of tillage and taciturnity. There was a good deal of truth in that. He thought, however, that when Wexfordmen did speak they learned from Vinegar Hill that the truth was bitter but they must have courage to utter it. For three years he had been trying to speak the truth, about Ireland and about the war generally, and he had discovered that the man who tells the truth and contradicts lies in this country is a seditious person, while to be a patriot it is necessary to ignore several of the Ten Commandments. By simply telling the truth he had made many enemies recently. Of course a round or two with the powers that be was a matter of course. He had lost a couple

of old subscribers of the Duke of Norfolk type, that is, people who deem it part of their patriotism to get beside Carson on a platform and denounce Irish Catholics whenever they get a chance. He had exasperated certain *seanini* too, but as such persons never did any good yet for any cause or for anybody but themselves he did not regret that. Loyalty to Ireland and to Irish ideals such as he found in many places and, above all, on the West Coast, consoled him and rewarded him amply for such minor contradictions. Among the press lies, he thought the most idiotic was the lie that Ireland had no grievances. They told this to him, with the memory of Batchelor's Walk in 1914 fresh in his mind, the memory of the murders of Colthurst, of the English soldiers firing into the home of Mrs. Skeffington, of the shooting of his fellow-townsmen, Michael O'Hanrahan, and of Tommy Wafer, who often served his Mass in Wexford. And beyond these were Lloyd George's pledge-breaking and his packed Convention to deceive the Americans, and lastly the terrible report of the Irish-American Envoys, which is now rousing the people of the States to a blaze of anger against the Huns in Ireland. Apart from such things, however, the question was not one of good or bad government at all. It was a question of self-government and the Irish people would have nothing else. He was of opinion that the delay in winning freedom all these years was providential. Ireland could not before to-day have arisen to her full stature as a nation. It needed the work of the Gaelic League and of Sinn Fein for the last twenty-five years to root out the last relics of West British influence and contamination and to revive the old spirit which had been poisoned consistently since Sarsfield marched away from Limerick, leaving the faithless English to break the treaty ere the ink was dry on it. To-day Sinn Fein had saved the country, and Ireland would have no compromise and would accept nothing short of self-determination and full liberty. The baptism of blood in which Pearse, MacDonagh, and Connolly were sacrificed was the final regeneration. It opened the people's eyes, and now behind de Valera, Arthur Griffiths, and Eoin MacNeill a united people was determined to be free. Through all the years of waiting and watching in the lonely western ocean Ireland had never lost hope. She knew that Liberty was right, Liberty was just, Liberty was from God, and Liberty must come at last. She still waited for the dawn which was surely coming. He hoped it would come in their time and that they would see her arise and take her rightful place as a queen among the nations of the earth. Till that day he knew the people of the West Coast would be true as they always were, true to their faith and true to the country of their fathers. For Ireland's sake he thanked them and expressed his pleasure in knowing they would keep the Sinn Fein flag flying there.

Rev. Father Aubry then thanked all the performers, and specially mentioned the promoters, Messrs. M. and P. Fitzgerald, who deserved credit for the fine programme, and Mrs. Donovan and the lady helpers were to be complimented on the welcome supper they had provided.

The singing of "God Save Ireland" brought to a close a memorable gathering.

The occasions of self-immolation to the Divine love multiply each day, and form, for the generous and faithful soul, a life of habitual self-sacrifice, of which the Divine Love itself is the nourishment.—*Mother M. of the Sacred Heart.*

Thoughts in absence ever wander
Where fond recollections cling;
Making loyal hearts grow fonder
Of a person, place, or thing.
Tender thoughts of dear ones vanished
In our hearts for age endure—
Gratitude for bad colds banished,
And for Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

- C.McA.—Thanks for your interesting note on Dickens. As for the *Nation*—well, one does not like handling pitch.
- CONSUMPTION IN IRELAND.—Received unsigned, but not suitable.
- W.S.A.—Sorry you did not like our remarks, but to talk of drapers' profits in a literary column would not be quite apposite. We received from a London firm for 4s 9d a book sold here for 8s. Shares have been booming too in certain companies.
- R.A.L.—Many thanks for your communication, and assurance of the remembrance you desire.
- M.S.—Poem not suitable.
- K.McG.—Some of us enjoy—for reasons—the notice that hurts your sight. The present cover pays, and the directors are practical rather than aesthetic in their views. Only the editor is permitted to dream.
- INQUIRER.—We cannot reply very plainly. If you remember the order in which you asked our opinion the following will satisfy you: (1) No. (2) Yes, but not practical. (3) Ditto.
- EITHNE.—"God Save Ireland" is a fine old song, but the right song with which to wind up an Irish concert is "A Nation Once Again." Sinn Fein Abu!
- GREEN ISLAND.—Thanks for article, which we hope to publish later on. Your old friends on the Coast were inquiring for you last week.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

We are indebted to an esteemed correspondent for the following list of changes among the diocesan clergy of Auckland:—Father Duffy has been appointed rector of Taumarunui; Father Bleakly, assistant at St. Patrick's Cathedral; Father Brady, assistant to Father Lane at Gisborne; Father O'Byrne, assistant to the Right Rev. Mgr. Mahoney, Onehunga; Father J. Murphy (lately arrived in the diocese), assistant at the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby; Fathers Doherty and Dore, assistants at St. Benedict's; and Father Taylor has been appointed to the charge of the parochial district of Coromandel.

Rev. P. O'Flynn, who has been on active service with the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, was expected to arrive back in Auckland on or about Friday, August 26.

There are hopes for a speedy recovery of the Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G., who, we regret to learn, has been in delicate health lately.

Rev. J. J. Bradley, diocesan inspector of religious instruction, will shortly commence the catechism examination of all the schools of the diocese.

"It seems to us that nothing is more desirable than that Catholic papers and Catholic literature should have a large circulation so that everyone may have good reading which instructs and warns and strengthens and promotes the Christian virtues."—Benedict XV.

THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF PEACE

(ROXBURGH, OTAGO)

Will be Solemnly Blessed and Opened on
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, at 11 a.m.
by VERY REV. FATHER COFFEY, Adm. D.

High Mass: Celebrant REV. FATHER COLLINS (Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.)
Occasional Sermon: REV. FATHER MORKANE (Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.)
Evening Devotions, 7 p.m. Preacher: VERY REV. FATHER O'DONNELL (Gore.)



E. MORRIS, JUNR., The Undertaker .: WELLINGTON.

Catholics will do well to bear in mind that we cater for their esteemed patronage, and by keeping ourselves equipped with the very latest machinery plant and stock we are enabled to give the best possible article at the lowest possible prices. 'PHONE 937.

Head Office—60 Taranaki Street, WELLINGTON. Livery Stables—Tinakori Road

Napier Readers

Visit Blythes for

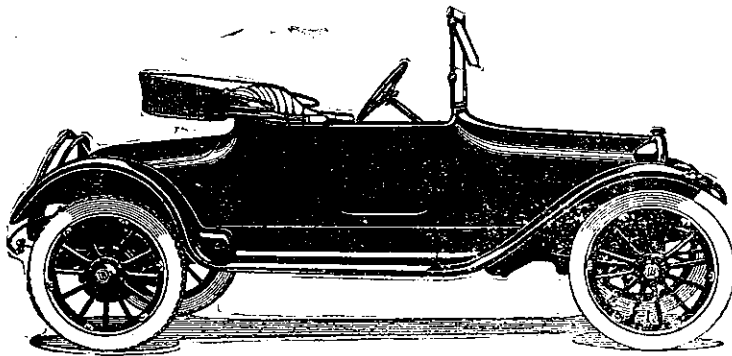
Superior Goods

For Drapery and Millinery of the Highest
Quality
TRY

BLYTHES LIMITED

THE LEADING DRAPERS,

Napier - - Napier



DODGE BROS' MOTOR CAR

ON ALMOST EVERY ROAD IN THE
COUNTRY.

THE STURDINESS, STEADINESS, AND
UNUSUAL COMFORT OF THE CAR
HAVE BEEN FULLY DEMONSTRATED.

Steep Hills, Sand, Rough Roads, or Mud have held no terror for it. It has done everything it has been asked to do and many things that have been called remarkable.

NEWTON KING, Dodge Bros' Dealer for Taranaki

35 Years — MAKING HIGH-GRADE — **35** Years
FURNITURE

You can't do better than Buy from
W. PEGDEN - Palmerston North

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 Limited

Grocers and Italian Warehousemen . LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON

Try Dom McCarthy

249 KHYBER PASS ROAD, NEWMARKET, AUCKLAND.
FOR HIGH CLASS TAILORING. 'Phone No. 786.

DROPPING THE MOTLEY.

[The object of camouflage, to make ships invisible, succeeded marvellously at sea, but when these "dazzle-painted" craft are in harbor it is impossible to see anything else. Now that the menace of mine and submarine is a thing of the past, many camouflaged ships are being repainted in their sedate coats of former years. From the Sydney (Australia) *Bulletin* (says the *Literary Digest*) we take the following farewell address of the ships to their vivid war attire, by E. J. Hill.]

Farewell, the fancy costumes that we've frolicked in so long;

The wardrobe-mistress clads us as befits our sober ways

On the well-tramped paths of ocean, where the cyclone's chorus-song

Goes roaring in the stays.

We have done some giddy pirouettes while clad in dazzling guise;

We cut the straight and narrow way and danced in maddening maze,

Whose courses showed like fever charts to our long-tired eyes

Through sleepless nights and days.

We are glad to drop the tinsel and once more appear to view

In house-colors made for working—the rough work which is our share.

We are sick of turkey-trotting, doing tangoes on the blue,

Dodging U-boats here and there.

We're respectable old ladies, and can leave our calling-cards

In raiment none can jeer at or refer to with a grin.

We can feel at home full-speed ahead, or grouching in the yards

While taking cargo in.

The dance of death is ended. We have gladly flung aside

The motley of the past few years that clad us, shore to shore;

It's nightmare colors giddied us, but now on every tide
We're sane once more.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

An important point has been raised by the French Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul which has presented itself in various departments of France, as legal guardian under the scheme for the pupils of the nation, which is to benefit the orphans of the war. Several Prefects have welcomed this proposal and acceded to it, while others have refused to recognise the great Catholic Society. In the latter case an appeal was made to the Council of State, and an important judgment has now been given which recognises the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul as appropriate legal guardians for the children under the national scheme.

CLINCHER CYCLE TYRES are guaranteed six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months.—HAYWARD BROS. & CO., LTD., CHRISTCHURCH, Wholesale Distributors for New Zealand.

CHINESE NATIVE CUSTOMS.

To the gravity and dignity of his office the missionary in China must add not only a mastery of the Chinese language and literature, but also a thorough knowledge of the manners and customs of that people, one of the most peculiar on earth (writes Father Jose V. Blanco, O.P.). Let him not delude himself with the idea that as a foreigner he need not practise these customs, which he may find ridiculous and quite contrary to ours. If he does not adapt himself to them and follow the traditions of the most ceremonious nation on this planet, he will be irretrievably condemned as a barbarian, and even his spiritual labors will be all in vain. In the presence of a civilisation so different from ours, he must at all costs avoid giving any sign of impatience or dislike, and still more beware of anything like contempt or ridicule. The Chinese music will shock his ears; the etiquette of visits, with the inevitable tea, will bore him and irritate him; the Chinese wine and tobacco will be like strange chemicals to his unaccustomed taste; the obsequious attitude of the people will seem unworthy; but that makes no difference—none of that should disturb him. He must overcome the early impressions of the first few years. Let him meet everything with a smiling face, never doubting that the uphill work will come to an end; and on the summit he will discover, to his joy, new and wide horizons with golden harvests for the granary of our Heavenly Father. Whatever ideas or prejudices one may have about Chinese men and things, one's rule of conduct at the outset must be—to see, to hear, and to be silent. Living among the people in the interior will change our Western notions sooner than we expect. The day will come when things that startled the missionary on his arrival will seem altogether natural and commonplace. What is more, it is positively true that if foreigners do not love the Chinese and their ways, it is because they do not know them—or have a half knowledge, that is worse than none at all.

HOME TREATMENT OF THE HAIR.
ITS MARVELLOUS SUCCESS.

Unprecedented Success in Restoring the Growth of the Hair has recently been manifested by the marvellous results obtained from the use of MRS. ROLLESTON'S THREE MONTHS' COURSE OF HOME TREATMENT. This method is in vogue in the Old Country and America, and appeals to the average woman who is unable to visit the Hair Specialist.

Being thoroughly qualified in her profession, and having had considerable experience both in New Zealand and abroad, the secret of Mrs. Rolleston's success is readily understood. At her rooms all ladies undertaking a course of Hair Treatment may, if they desire, have an examination of their scalp, also a microscopical examination of their recent combings. Others unable to call may forward a few recent combings and state the condition or general appearance of the scalp. Cost of three months' preparations, 16s 6d. Posted in plain wrapper, 1s extra.

MRS. ROLLESTON
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON; DOMINION BUILDINGS,
CATHEDRAL SQUARE, CHRISTCHURCH.

CLINCHER CYCLE TYRES are guaranteed six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months. If your dealer is out of stock, try the next Cycle Shop.



"ROSCO" OUTFITS

A LITTLE SMARTER THAN THE REST, A LITTLE
—BETTER VALUE—

For every member of the Family

The G. M. Ross Co. Ltd.,
Palmerston's Fashion Centre

DRAPERY

FOOTWEAR

FURNISHINGS

A RECORD



9½ million
cups of
Club Coffee
consumed
by New
Zealanders
last year.

YOUR GROCER SELLS IT:

W. Gregg & Co., Ltd.

(Established 1861)

MAKERS - DUNEDIN

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN : LAKE WAKATIPU.

J. S. COLLINS, Proprietor.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

Best brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beer. A Porter will attend passengers on the arrival and departure of steamers. Motor Cars for hire, and good Garage.

Box 23. Phone 7.

TO DAIRY FARMERS ! !

THE

WAITAKI DAIRY CO. Ltd.

Are paying the Highest Price
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

"Begg's"

BAGPIPES

'Macdougall's' "Macdougall's"

At long last we are able to announce the arrival of a few sets of MACDOUGALL'S FAMOUS BAGPIPES. For some time past it has been impossible to get them for love or money. Bagpipe players should inspect the following without delay:—

No. 41—EBONY, full. Best Tartan Bag and Fittings.
No. 42—EBONY, full; metal slides. Best Tartan Bag and Fittings.

MACDOUGALL'S PRACTICE CHANTERS:
No. 87—EBONY, 16/-. No. 89—EBONY, 18/6.

CHAS. BEGG & Company, Limited,

Headquarters for Musical Instruments, Princes Street, Dunedin.

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 NEW ZEALAND

FARMERS' CO-OP.

HEAD OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES: CASHEL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
Capital Authorised £1,250,000. Capital Subscribed £816,675. Reserve Fund £160,000.
Turnover (all operations for year ending July 31, 1918) £4,028,609

WOOL BROKERS. - STOCK AND LAND SALESMEN. - AUCTIONEERS.
GRAIN AND SEED MERCHANTS.

All Classes of Farmers' Requirements available at Shortest Notice—Machinery and General Farm Implements, "Co-op." Binder Twine, Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Seaming Twine, Sheep Dip, Hardware, Saddlery, Groceries, Drapery, Furnishings, etc.

INSURANCE.—As Chief Agents for Canterbury for the Farmers' Co-operative Insurance Association we can arrange cover on all classes of risks. Fire (including crops), Employers' Indemnity, Motor Cars (fire and comprehensive), Marine, Accident, and Live Stock.

The N.Z. Farmers' Co-Op. Association of Canterbury LIMITED.

Branches

at
Ashburton
Rangiora
Oxford
Hawarden
Leeston
Darfield
Akaroa
Rakaia
Methven
Kaikoura
Blenheim
etc.

Kirk & Co. Ltd. - Gore

ARE STILL BUYING SHEEPSKINS, RABBIT-SKINS, HIDES, HAIR, ETC. NO COMMISSION. PROMPT RETURNS.—JNO. CASEY, MANAGER.

OBITUARY

MISS CECILIA O'CONNOR, NELSON.

The death occurred on Monday, August 11, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ellen O'Beirne, Nelson, of Miss Cecilia Margaret, O'Connor, in her 92nd year (writes our own correspondent). The deceased lady was a daughter of Mr. Roderick O'Connor, of Dublin, in which city she was born on July 12, 1828, a year before Catholic emancipation was won by Daniel O'Connell. She was a descendant of Roderic O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland, "as brave a man, perhaps, as ever drew a sword for God and for fatherland; as unfortunate a man as ever was doomed to preserve his dignity and to go down to his grave in the midst of misfortunes, but without a taint of dishonor." Love of faith and fatherland were with this descendant of a sainted king a real passion, and her life of unaffected piety was an edification to all. Miss O'Connor was one of the first members of the Sodality of the Children of Mary, this sodality being approved by Pope Pius IX. when she was in her 19th year. To the end she remained affectionately devoted to it, and wearing her ribbon and medal she breathed her last. Throughout her long illness she was attended by Father McGrath, S.M. The deceased was a sister of the late Mr. Eugene O'Connor, well remembered throughout New Zealand as "the Buller Lion." He was a prominent figure in the old provincial days, and for many years represented the Buller electorate in Parliament. The late Mr. O'Connor was the founder of the O'Connor Home, Westport. Like her brother, Miss O'Connor was devoted to the cause of charity, and will be remembered by many beneficiaries.—R.I.P.

MRS. ELLEN HAYWARD, CHRISTCHURCH.

One of the most devoted and highly-respected Catholic residents of Christchurch, in the person of Mrs. Ellen Hayward, relict of William Hayward, passed away recently at her residence, "Mount Loreto," Cashmere Hills. Solemn Requiem Mass was offered at the Cathedral for the repose of her soul, Father Cooney (Lyttelton) being celebrant, Very Rev. Dean Hyland (Rangiora) deacon, and Father Silk (Holy Cross College, Mosgiel) subdeacon. The Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Adm., was master of ceremonies, the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., and Father Seymour, S.M., being also present in the sanctuary. A full choir, composed of members of the Cathedral and of St. Mary's Church Choirs, conducted by Mr. W. T. Ward, sang the incidental music. The surviving members of the family, who mourn their loss, are Messrs. J. R. and G. C. Hayward, the well-known Christchurch merchants and manufacturers; Mr. W. Hayward, Rink Motor Taxi and Garage proprietor; Madame Nance Mead, the talented soprano vocalist; and Miss E. Hayward, teacher of singing and music.—R.I.P.

An Appreciation.
(Contributed.)

This last few years has seen the passing away of many of the Catholic pioneers of New Zealand. I feel justified in mentioning the late Mrs. Ellen Hayward amongst these good souls, who fought so hard against such odds for their faith, and who succeeded, by the help of their devoted, holy, unselfish priests, to make the Catholic Church in New Zealand the stronghold of faith that it is to-day. Ellen Hayward was born in Fermoy, Co. Cork, Ireland, in 1843, of good Irish parents, who had suffered many trials for their faith. At the age of 18 years, having lost her parents, she came to New Zealand to join a married sister who had been here some years. She had little of this world's goods, but was rich in the jewels of simplicity, purity, and honesty. Her good name was her treasure, and she guarded it jealously. In 1864 she married a staunch Protestant, William Hayward, and both were so certain of their own faith being right, and not wishing to incur God's anger, were married in both Churches,

but to the wife her Church came first, and so she felt the second ceremony was only a form. For 17 years she fought the fight that mothers of mixed marriages know so well, always having her children baptised the instant she was able. At the end of those weary years of prayer and fighting she was rewarded by God for her perseverance by her husband becoming as staunch in her faith as herself. The rest of her married life was spent in thanking her Maker for His great graces. In her death she showed the reward given to a very chosen soul, as Our Lord poured graces upon her which enabled her to thank Him for her sufferings. Her last three days were spent in her agony, during which time she was unable to swallow, but each day begged for Holy Communion, which, by some special grace from God, she was enabled to swallow, her last being seven hours before she passed away. For three months she had suffered untold pain, but the more she suffered the more she kissed her crucifix, and thanked God for His goodness to her. Her picture of the Sacred Heart she conversed with, as if His Divine Presence was truly at the foot of her bed. Thus she taught us, her children, how to die, and while she still had breath exhorted us to live good lives that we might die holy deaths. We miss her dear face, and sweet reprimands, which still came even when we were grown up, and which, I am grateful to say, we still heeded. Our loss is her gain. May the Sacred Heart, that she loved so fervently and so often told that she put all her trust in, crown her as one of His chosen servants.

CONVENT OF MERCY, WESTPORT.

Included in the results of the midwinter commercial examinations in connection with the National Business College, Sydney, N.S.W., are the following successes gained by pupils of the Convent of Mercy, Westport:—

Advanced Bookkeeping.—Eileen O'Malley, 90 per cent. (diploma); Kathleen Gray, 89; M. Lambert, 88; Alice Friend, 88; Ada Pain, 86.

Intermediate Bookkeeping.—Mary Organ, 91; J. O'Sullivan, 90.

Elementary Bookkeeping.—Annie Lee, 94; Margaret Griffin, 93; Frances Gospodnetich, 89; Dolce Bryan, 90; Valmai Quinn, 94; C. Hay-McKenzie, 95; Vera Tee, 92; Carrie Martin, 91; Maggie Martin, 88; Kathleen Organ, 91; Kathleen McMahon, 93; Mary Hepburn, 92; Alice Costelloe, 91; Molly Gray, 94; Maureen Costelloe, 90; Veronica Wall, 89.

Speed Typewriting.—Eileen Maloney, pass; Alice Marshall do.

Junior Typewriting.—Frances Gospodnetich, 96; Valmai Quinn, 94; Dolce Bryan, 97; Annie Lee, 96; Maggie Martin, 94.

Elementary Shorthand.—Eileen Maloney, 89; Myrtle Darby, 88.

ASHBURTON CONVENT.

At the "breaking up" of the local Technical School prior to the recent vacation, a very interesting feature of the afternoon's performance, which marked the close of the second term's work, was a game of basket ball, in which the Convent School A team defeated the Technical A team by 7 points.

In the Teachers' Diploma examination held in the Borough School last April in connection with Trinity College, London, the three candidates presented by the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions were successful in the Art of Teaching and Rudiments, thus qualifying one pupil for Licentiate and one for Associate.

A very fine three-year-old chestnut filly, Demosthenes—Te Houhou, about to be broken in, has been donated by Mr. H. McManaway to Thorndon parish, Wellington, for the forthcoming bazaar. This gift is to be disposed of by surprise packets, particulars of which are advertised in this issue.

Napier's
Ironmonger and
Cutler.

A. H. Wilson
Napier

Special Value
in
Table Cutlery

BEDROOM FURNITURE

Adapted to the refined tastes of the modern home. Let us help you have a really charming bedroom at no greater cost!

Scoullar Bedroom Furniture is made with the definite idea of usefulness apart from decorative value.

Every piece is constructed to give years of solid service, and designed to give a new and rare beauty to whatever room it is put into!

Our spacious Showrooms are full of practical suggestions for Artistic Bedroom Furnishing.

The Scoullar Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON. Also at MASTERTON and HASTINGS.



WE UNDERSTAND YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

HICKMOTT & SON

The Leading Sculptors

THORNDON QUAY - WELLINGTON

Unrivalled for Beautiful Workmanship at Reasonable Prices. Gold-Medal Engravers and Letter Cutters.

The Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M.,
Late Provincial of the Marist Fathers in New Zealand, writes:—

"As Monumental Sculptors, Messrs. Hickmott and Son are unsurpassed in New Zealand. I have always been pleased with the work they have done for the Marist Fathers."

ECOLESIASTICAL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—ALTARS, FONTS, TABLETS, ETC.—

'PHONE 1076.



Barrett's Hotel

(Opp. BANK 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—9/- per Day.

Letters and Telegrams receive prompt attention.
D. DALTON : : PROPRIETOR.

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

COME AND SEE YOUR BREAD MADE.

RING TELEPHONE NUMBER 986.

Symes & Roberts

144 VICTORIA AVENUE
(Near McGruer's)
WANGANUI

Undertakers

FLORAL AND ARTIFICIAL WREATHS. MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, AND GRAVE KERBS.

Telephones—Office, 1179; F. Symes's House, 693; B. Roberts's House, 438D.

DOMESTIC

(By MAUREEN.)

Rice Cakes.

Take 3oz of self-raising flour, 3oz of ground rice, 3oz of sugar, 4oz of fat, one egg, a little milk, and a pinch of salt. Mix dry ingredients well together, rub in fat, then add well-beaten egg and milk. Make into small cakes and bake in hot oven.

Lemon Dumplings.

Chop very fine 1/2 lb of suet and mix it with 1/2 lb of grated bread, 4oz of sugar, and the peel of one lemon, grated. Mix these ingredients well together with two well-beaten eggs, and make up the mixture into small balls to be boiled, or boil the whole in a basin.

Raisin Pudding.

Chop 1/2 lb of suet fine, and mix it with 1 lb of flour: stone 10oz of raisins and stir them into the flour and suet with 2oz of brown sugar. Mix all well together, and pour in sufficient milk to make the mixture into a stiff paste, tie it in a floured cloth, and put it into a saucepan of boiling water, and boil it. When done, serve it with white sugar sifted over the top.

Macaroons.

Beat one egg with a fork until light and fluffy, add half a cupful of sugar, one small tablespoonful of butter (melted), one cupful of cocoanut, one cupful of oatmeal, and a little salt: flavor with vanilla. Mix thoroughly, drop a teaspoonful at a time on to a buttered slide, and place a blanched almond on each one. Bake in a very slow oven for 20 minutes.

Rhubarb Pie.

Pour boiling water over two large cupfuls of chopped rhubarb, and let boil four or five minutes, then drain off the water. Mix with the rhubarb one cup of sugar, the yolk of an egg, and a piece of butter

and a tablespoonful of flour, moistening the whole with three tablespoonfuls of water. Bake with the lower crust only, beat the white of an egg with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and spread over top of the pie, and return it to oven to brown.

Cauliflower Soup.

Wash a small cauliflower well and remove the green leaves. Put it in a basin and cover it with boiling water, adding a small piece of washing soda if the water is hard. After it has stood for five minutes take it out and put it in a pan to boil, with a quart of milk and water, or milk without water, until quite tender. Pass all through a sieve and season with one teaspoonful of salt and a little white pepper. Melt 1oz of butter in the saucepan, and add to it a dessert-spoonful of cornflour, mixing till perfectly smooth. Add the soup gradually and stir till it boils. Let it boil for three minutes, then draw it aside and stir in two or three tablespoonfuls of cream. Do not allow it to boil again after adding the cream.

Household Hints.

If you want to bake potatoes and your time is short, try boiling them until nearly done and finish them in the oven.

For mashed potatoes, slice them thin, as for French fried, instead of leaving them whole or cut in half, and you will be surprised at the saving in time and fuel.

To remove grease spots from floors, saturate a clean white cloth with kerosene and rub hard on the spots. Then wash your floor, using plenty of soap on the spots. The oil will evaporate in 24 hours and the spots will be gone.

Never put a particle of soap on silverware if you would have it retain its lustre. Wet a flannel cloth in kerosene and dip in dry whiting and rub the plated ware. Let it dry on, then polish with a chamois skin.

A mixture of oil and ink is good to clean kid boots with. The first softens the kid, and the latter blackens them.

**BROOCHES OF
DISTINCTIVE
BEAUTY at
Stewart Dawson's**

If a Brooch is favoured for a Gift the Styles illustrated should appeal for their Distinctive and Artistic effect. They are all worthy examples of the expert Jeweller, and set with choice selected Gems.

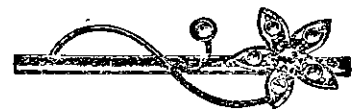
Call to Inspect or Order by Mail.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.



C 1212—9ct. Gold Knife-edge Bar Brooch, set with 3 sparkling white Sapphires, 20/-.



C7154—Solid Gold Bird Brooch, beautifully made and set with 50 fine Pearls, 70/-.



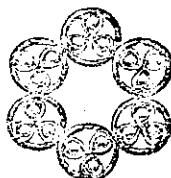
C 1303 - 9ct. Gold Brooch, set with 6 Pearls and 1 Garnet, 25/-.



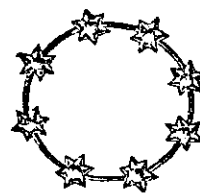
No. 1033 - 15ct Gold Brooch, new design, set with 3 Aquamarines, 42/-.



No. 1020—The latest in Circle Brooches, 9ct. Gold, set with 24 Pearls, 35/-.



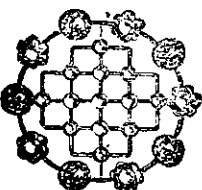
No. 1014 - Dainty 9ct. Gold Brooch, set with 18 Pearls, 30/-.



No. 1004 - 9ct. Gold Circle Brooch, set with 8 Pearls, 22.6.



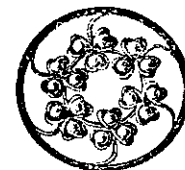
No. 1018 - Dainty Circle Brooch, 9ct. Gold, set with 20 Pearls, 30/-.



No. 1059—Choice 15ct. Gold Brooch, set with fine Pearls and Peridots or Garnets, 90/-.



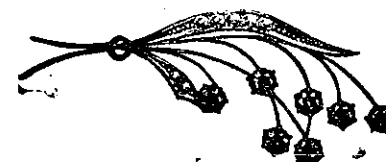
No. 1018 - Fashionable Circle Brooch, 9ct. Gold, set with 13 Pearls, 40/-.



No. 1011 - 9ct. Gold Circle Brooch, set with 18 Pearls, 35/-.



No. 1008 - Dainty New Design 9ct. Gold Brooch, set with Aquamarine, 21/-.



No. 1017—Choice 9ct. Gold "Lily of the Valley" Brooch, set with Pearls and Garnets, 35/-.



No. 1021—The Favourite "Lily of the Valley" Brooch, 9ct. Gold, set with Pearls, 40/-.

STEWART DAWSON & Co. Ltd.
AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH, DUNEDIN

FIAT CARS

(NEW MODEL)
Delivered in November



Fiat Cars used by Italians in the offensive against Austria.
12-16 h.p. 4-cylinder Model. Price, £500 (approximate).
16-25 h.p. Price, £750 (approximate).
Water Circulation: By Pump. Lubrication: Force Feed.
3 Bearing Crankshaft. Magneto Ignition.
Electric Self-starting and Lighting System. Torpedo Body.
W. J. P. McCulloch, Stuart Street, Dunedin,
Sole Agent for Otago.

FOR
Father McMenamin's
.. .. Memorial Church

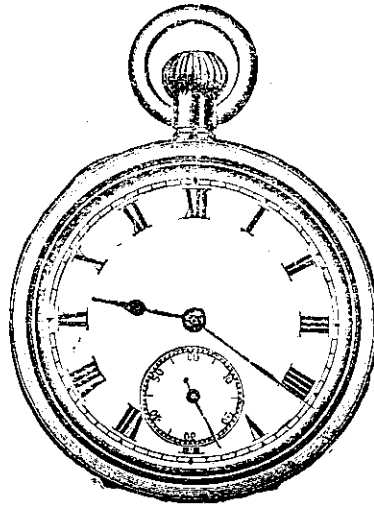
PETONE

SEND A BRICK

2/6

To REV. PATRICK QUEALY,
Sacred Heart Presbytery,
Petone.

WATCHES



An absolutely honest and reliable time-keeper specially non-magnetic, being adjusted to stand any heat or cold and suitable for any class of wear. Price, 32s 6d; with extra jewels 35s.

Post free on receipt of cash. Also the same line in a specially dust proof case, at 40s.

I strongly recommend this for farmers or miners and working men generally. I can also supply the same line with first-class radium dial, a special boon to those working at night. Price, 45s.


T. BRADY & Co.
JEWELLERS,
Hallenstein Buildings,
Queen St., Auckland

HOPE & KINASTON

Undertakers and Embalmers.

FUNERALS CONDUCTED TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
PERSONAL SUPERVISION GUARANTEED.
ALL CATHOLIC REQUISITES SUPPLIED, INCLUDING SHROUDS.

PHONE 2602.

RING or WIRE  Mortuary Rooms and Offices:
St. Andrew Street, Dunedin.

Graham & Clear, Ltd.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MILLINERS, MERCERS,
AND FURNISHERS.

WE SPECIALISE IN LADIES' COSTUMES,
COATS, BLOUSES, AND MILLINERY.
MEN'S BOX SUITS A SPECIALTY.
THE HOUSE OF STERLING VALUE.

Waimate

Waimate

E. STEWART MILLS

The Reliable Jeweller

Waimate

We are the leading South Canterbury house for all lines connected with an Up-to-date Jewellery Establishment. Our stocks of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Silverware, China, and Leather Goods comprise the latest ideas from the Home markets. We do not need to advertise our Store locally, but solicit outside inquiries. Quotations promptly forwarded for any article in our line of business.

W. E. Evans

Ladies' and Gent's Tailors and Mercers,
Queen Street - - - Waimate

Let us fill your Prescriptions. We carry out your physician's wishes faithfully and accurately, using the best drugs obtainable. FULL STOCKS of TOILET GOODS, SURGICAL SUPPLIES and PHOTOGRAPHIC ACCESSORIES to meet your requirements.

D. A. Fulton, M.P.S. Prescription Chemist and Kodak Dealer, Waimate

ON THE LAND

MARKET REPORTS.

At Burnside last week there was a medium yarding of 160 head of fat cattle, included in which were several lots of prime cattle, but the bulk of the entry was composed of medium sorts. Competition was keen throughout, and towards the end of the sale prices were 20s per head in advance of the previous week's rates. Prime bullocks £24 to £29, medium £19 to £23, lighter sorts £16 to £18, prime heifers £17 to £19 7s 6d, medium £15 to £16, light and aged £12 upwards. Fat sheep: 1331 yarded. The yarding consisted of more wethers than has been the case of late, and the bulk of these were very good quality. Prices opened on a par with last sale's high rates, and firmed considerably as the sale went on, prime sheep advancing fully 5s per head, while lighter sorts advanced about 3s per head. Extra prime heavy wethers to 84s, prime heavy wethers 58s to 67s 6d, medium 48s to 56s, light and unfinished from 38s, extra prime heavy ewes 66s 3d, prime heavy ewes 45s to 49s 6d, medium ewes 39s to 44s, light and unfinished 24s to 35s.

At Addington last week the yardings were smaller all round in the beef and mutton sections, and there is little change to report in values. Butchers took most of the fat sheep offering, prices being a little easier. Beef was a trifle firmer. The fat cattle yarded totalled 325, the quality being mixed, and ranging from prime to indifferent. Competition for good stuff was keen, and prices showed some advance. Extra prime steers to £38 10s, prime £20 to £25, ordinary £28 17s 6d to £29 15s, extra prime heifers to £23, prime £15 to £19 10s, ordinary £8 to £13, extra prime cows to £25, prime £12 10s to £18 10s, ordinary £9 10s to £12. Of fat sheep there was a smaller yarding than in the previous week, and the quality ranged from prime, well-finished ewes and wethers to indifferent. The sale opened well, and remained steady, but prices showed a slightly easier tendency. Extra prime wethers to 62s 6d, prime 45s to 56s 3d, medium 39s to 42s, lighter and unfinished 35s to 38s, extra prime ewes 60s, prime 43s to 52s 6d, medium 36s to 40s 6d, lighter 31s 1d to 34s 6d, hoggets 28s 6d to 34s 6d. A fair entry of fat pigs met with reasonably good competition. Extra heavy baconers to £9, heavy £7 to £8 5s, medium £5 10s to £6 10s (equal to 10d to 10½d per lb), heavy porkers £4 10s to £5, medium from £3 5s to £4 5s (equal to 1s per lb), choppers £6 to £14. There was a big entry of store pigs, and these met with a very fair demand.

Donald Reid and Co., Ltd., report having held their fortnightly rabbitskin sale on Monday, August 25. The following were prices realised:—Super winter does 193d, first winter does 176d to 184d, second winter does 150d to 170d, outgoing does 97d to 110d, prime winter bucks 110d to 129d, second winter bucks 96d to 110d, outgoing bucks 86d to 107d, springs 58d to 68½d, incoming winters 98d to 103d, autumns 70d to 80d, racks 28d to 32d, first winter black 180d to 190d, second winter black 140d to 150d, autumn black 80d to 100d, first winter fawn 90d to 99½d, small 12d to 16½d, hareskins 35d to 42½d, horsehair 15d to 17½d, catskins 6d to 1s 3½d.

Trees of the peach, nectarine, apricot, fig, etc., should be firmly planted in good, loamy soil (if possible), without any manure, at the foot of a sunny wall.

THE USE OF SALT ON THE FARM.

Very rarely is anything written concerning salt and its use on the farm, although it is used as a stimulant to plant life, for checking disease and insect pests, and is also partaken of by cattle in much the same way as we ourselves relish a little salt with our food (says *Farm, Field, and Fireside*). There is a lower quality of salt, often described in very similar terms, that may be had at a somewhat lower price than the clean "broad" salt, which at best is of second quality and the dearer article as regards profit to the farmer and gardener. Lump rock salt is a specially selected article for the use of cattle, the importance of a constant supply of salt for cattle being often overlooked. To have it in some form is regarded as necessary to health, and it is generally better to allow stock free access to it rather than to mix it with their food, and so force them to take it whether they wish or not. Freedom from "rot" in large flocks of sheep has in some cases been traced to a regular supply of salt. Salt is also believed by many to supply an effective remedy for the disease. Rock salt is used for application to the ground in ground form, and is sometimes slightly lower in price than the white. The ground rock salt does not contain, as a rule, more than ½ per cent. moisture and the 3 to 6 per cent. impurities that give it the reddish color are the reverse of objectionable for agricultural and horticultural purposes, as shown by the following analysis:—Chloride of sodium 96.86 per cent., chloride of calcium .49 per cent., sulphate of lime .74 per cent., insoluble matter 1.58 per cent., water .33 per cent. The ground rock salt is, all points considered, the best for application to land, though some may prefer the clean white or "broad" salt. The use of salt is generally to prevent an excessive growth of stem and leafage. In the case of grain crops, especially on wheat, to brighten and toughen the straw, and to prevent "rust." The action of salt upon soils, especially those very rich in nitrogen, has not until very recently been clearly understood. Now, it is known that in many soils potash, lime, and magnesia can be made available for plants by an application of common salt. Its action is to decompose the double hydrous silicates of calcium, potassium, and magnesium, and thus serve indirectly a very useful purpose. Salt displaces first lime, then magnesia and potash, and some phosphoric acid. It is thought by some that the physiological action of salt in checking the growth of straw and stalks on land highly charged with nitrogenous manures may be due to the chlorine in the salt, which acts in restraining the growth, rather than the sodium. Others contend that the salt may kill or hinder the development of the nitric ferment, or some other organism that makes the soil nitrogen active, or that perhaps the effect of the salt may be due to a general weakening of the plant. Up to the time of blossoming plants may grow well without chlorides, but then in their absence starch is formed in the leaves, and the transference of the starch from the foliage to the flower and fruit is rendered impossible; in other words, chlorine (in combination with potassium or calcium) is necessary to—in fact, it is the agent of—this transfer. We may therefore conclude that when salt is used upon cereals to stiffen the straw, usually at the rate of 2½ to 5cwt per acre, it acts in the transference of the starch from the blades or leaves to the fructifying organs, and in consequence furthers the boldness and maturity of the grain, while from the bleaching property takes away or transfers the nitrogenous matter to the fruit or grain.

Auckland Taxi Cab Co. Motors for Hire day or night

Phone 1479

Weddings a Speciality.

Phone 1479

Head Office: Union Garage, 44 Lorne Street, Auckland

HERB. MAY, Manager

"Mosgiel"

Unequalled
for Style
and Comfort!

In these days of prolonged railway journeys and the shortage of usual travelling conveniences, a Mosgiel Rug is more than ever indispensable to comfort. Its soft, luxurious fleeciness will be highly appreciated by all who have to travel.

Sold at all the best shops.



UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Steamers will be despatched as under (circumstances permitting) —

LYTTELTON & WELLINGTON
Alternate Tuesdays.

NAPIER, GISBORNE, & AUCKLAND—
Alternate Tuesdays.

**SYDNEY AND HOBART, FROM
LYTTELTON, VIA WELLINGTON**—
Particulars on Application.

**NEW PLYMOUTH, VIA OAMARU,
TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON,
AND NELSON**—Corinna, Fortnightly

WESTPORT & GREYMOUTH—
A Steamer at Regular Intervals.
(Cargo Only).

**RARATONGA, SUVA, SAMOA,
AND FRIENDLY ISLANDS**—
Full Particulars on Application.

**TO ALL AMERICAN PORTS
AND BRITISH ISLES**—
Steamers at Regular Intervals.

Full Particulars on Application.

Australian General Catholic Depot.

Louis Gille & Co.

PARIS : LYONS : ROME.
Suppliers to His Holiness the Pope.
SYDNEY : 73-75 Liverpool St.
MELBOURNE : 300-302 Lonsdale St.

Life of Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, by Sister M. Philip. 7/3.

The principles of Christian Apologetics, by Rev. T. J. Walshe. 8/9.

A Wife's Story: The Journal of Elizabeth Leseur. 7/3.

Pastor Halloft: A Story of Clerical Life. 8/9.

Our Own St. Rita: A Life of the Saint of the Impossible, by Rev. M. J. Corcoran, O.S.A. 6/3.

Backgrounds for Social Workers, by Edward J. Menge, M.A., Ph.D., M.Sc. 8/9.

The Beginnings of Science, by Edward J. Menge. 11/9.

Spiritism and Religion: "Can You Talk to the Dead?" by Baron Liljencrants. 12/10.

Your Pay Envelope, by John R. Meader. 6/3.

Catholic Pocket Dictionary and Cyclopaedia, compiled by Rev. J. McGovern. 6/3.

Are your Glasses right — ? —

It's one thing to have a pair of glasses—and it's another to have them exactly right for YOUR requirements.

Glasses are useless—in fact, harmful—unless the lenses are ground to the specific needs of your eyes.

Even if you think your present pair are all right—don't take the risk of their being faulty and injurious.

The next time you're in the city, call upon us, and we will test your sight and give you genuine advice free. Should you require correct glasses, you will find our charges most moderate.

MORRISON & GILBERD

THE EYESIGHT SPECIALISTS,

103 Customhouse Quay,
WELLINGTON.

"when the boys come home"

The Y.M.C.A. will continue to work for each with the fullest strength of its organization, as it has done in the Camps, at the Base Depots and in the Trenches.

Free Membership for Twelve Months

Will be given to all returned soldiers. If you have served with the N.Z. Forces, it is only necessary to apply to the Secretary of the nearest Y.M.C.A., when a free membership card will be issued entitling you to all the privileges of the institution.

Let us still keep together in New Zealand under the sign of the



"Red Triangle."
Further information from National Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, Baker's Bridge, Wellington.

CLEAN CLOTHES, a QUICK WASHING, and No Trouble!
Why not Investigate?

Unique

SOLID BASE BOILERS

No dirt and smuts! No long waiting for the copper to boil! Almost any fuel will burn, little coal being needed. It makes the washing easy and gets it over quickly. A real blessing to housewives!

NEWBERRY, WALKER, Ltd.
Ward Street :: DUNEDIN.

It is as good as it looks.
The "Zealandia" takes a brilliant polish, because it is well made and finished. It is easy to clean, and has a wide ash tray that pulls clear over the fender.

For cooking and baking and economy of fuel it has no rival, and is the only Range with a cosy open fire. See it at your Ironmonger's, or write the Manufacturers—

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

ZEALANDIA

OPEN FIRE RANGES

A Range to be Proud of

The Family Circle

OPPORTUNITY: A MESSAGE OF GOOD CHEER.

They do me wrong who say I come no more,
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away;
Weep not for golden ages on the wane;
Each night I burn the records of the day,
At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped;
To banished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,
But never bind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;
I lend my arm to all who say "I can."
No shame-faced outcast ever sank so deep,
But yet might rise and be again a man.

Dost thou behold thy lost youth, all aghast?
Dost reel from righteous retribution's blow?
Then turn from blotted archives of the past
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell;
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven;
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,
Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

"GOD BLESS YOU!"

People who are polite will at least say "Thank you" when a service is done them or a favor granted or obtained for them; there are different forms of expressing thanks or gratitude, but most of them have not so sweet a sound as the "God bless you" falling from the lips of Irish people from Ireland, usually old people, who learned to say those three words in the Old Country. We do not often hear them in this country—now.

To say "God bless you, my child," was a habit with, for example, the late Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia. If you remember reading about his last hours (says a writer to an American exchange) you know they were his parting words to the persons who were present when he died. But he was simply practising his customary way of saying good-bye. In the *Missionary* recently there appeared an article entitled "A Convert of Many Years," written by Countess Spottiswood Mackin, president of the Alumnae of Nazareth Academy, Kentucky. The first paragraph is this:—

"When a child I lived in St. Louis, in the neighborhood of the Catholic church of which the late Mgr. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia, then a simple priest, was the pastor. Every afternoon Father Ryan was in the habit of taking a constitutional. When he passed my home, impelled by a certain sympathy, which I now ascribe to the grace of God, I ran out of the grounds in disobedience to my nurse, and caught his hand, and would run along by his side for a little way. Upon leaving him, he would say, 'God bless you, my child,' and perhaps he said a little prayer for my conversion."

It is a prayer to say "God bless you, my child." Anyhow, the child in the case was converted, and says she is happier every year since she became a Catholic. There must be many people who could tell a similar story about that "God bless you, my child," of Archbishop Ryan, and of so many other priests who learned the little prayer from the old people they knew when children themselves in Catholic Ireland. The name of God is not so frequently heard, reverently spoken in the everyday lives of people generally, not even in the homes of Catholics. If one should often say, "God bless you, my child," he or she would probably be considered "queer" in this smart land and day.

A SONG OF SPRING.

Come, let us sing
Of bonnie Spring,
Of bees and butterflies;
Of laughing rills,
And daffodils;
Of tender, brooding skies.

The violet,
All dewy wet,
Hides shyly by the wall;
And in the trees,
Rocked by the breeze,
The wee brown mothers call.

From hill and plain,
From wood and lane,
Come tender whisperings;
Oh, we will sing
Of bonnie Spring,
And of the Hope she brings!
—MARY M. REDMOND.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.

A Catholic schoolboy is now Governor of New York, and he is one of the best beloved citizens of the State. His example and career are worthy of imitation on the part of every boy. Being a Catholic showed that he has overcome more obstacles in the way of his success than if he had not been one. He didn't have to hide his religion, either, but gloried in it. "Thank God," said Judge Dodd recently, "we have a Governor who is not afraid to bless himself in public."

BEAUTIFUL SPRING.

Oh, dear to our hearts are the sad days of spring-time, when the annual house-cleaning recurs to our view; when we sleep on the sofa and eat off the mantel, in an atmosphere strongly suggestive of glue; we think of the stove-pipe, the soot that came with it, and the sweet expression so fluent and fine. But the saddest and most bitter of all recollections is the dusty old carpet that hung on the line.

SAFETY FIRST.

Our little boy was sent to the store by his mother for half a dozen eggs and some sugar. When he returned his mother discovered he had brought the sugar, but instead of the eggs he had brought lemons. She asked, "Didn't I tell you to bring eggs and sugar?" "Yes, you did, mother," answered the little fellow, "but I was afraid the eggs would break, so I got lemons."

MORE THAN ONE BARGAINED FOR.

Here is an amusing example of the ambiguities that lie hidden in our English tongue. A lady wrote to an army officer as follows: "Mrs. Smythe requests the pleasure of Captain Bunker's company at dinner."

The next day she received this note: "With the exception of three men who have the measles and one who is confined to barracks, Captain Bunker's company accepts Mrs. Smythe's kind invitation with pleasure!"

THEY MIGHT MOVE.

Being economical is an excellent virtue, but old Skinflint had practised this quality to such an extent that with him it had become almost a vice. His wife was sometimes driven to the verge of distraction by his meanness. The climax came when they moved into a new house. When old Skinflint was out, his wife thought she would re-paper the walls of the drawing room so as to make it look attractive and pretty. But when Skinflint saw it he nearly had a fit.

"I don't dislike the pattern or the color," he gasped, purple in the face with rage, "but I do object to the way you have put it on. You extravagant woman!" he cried. "How dare you paste it on?"

"Why, how else could I have done it?" meekly answered his wife.

"How else!" he retorted. "You should have tacked it on. You don't suppose we shall always live in this house, do you?"

IN THEIR MOTHERS' FOOTSTEPS.

There are numerous instances in history in which parents possessing uncommon gifts are supposed to have passed them on to their children. This is especially the case in regard to musical talents.

The mother of Schumann, for instance, had great musical ability. Chopin received his wonderful gift—and also his delicate constitution—from the maternal side; Gounod's mother was exceedingly fond of music, while the mother of Spohr, the German composer, was an excellent judge of music and a fine critic, without being herself a musician.

Sir Walter Raleigh declared that he inherited from his mother the politeness of deportment which ever distinguished him. Goethe pays frequent tribute in his writings to the character and culture of his mother, as does also the poet Wordsworth.

Sidney Smith believed that he inherited from his mother his rare conversational powers and quickness of repartee. It is well known that the mother of Edward Gibbon, the historian, was a great reader, and cultivated the same taste and habit as her son.

The mother of Charles Darwin made herself acquainted with all the branches of natural history, and entertained a great fondness for animals. This record seems to show that maternal talents and tastes are frequently transmitted to sons; it is also claimed that the gifts of the fathers usually descend to the daughters.

SMILE RAISERS.

"Please, mum, there ain't no coal left in the cellar."

"Why on earth didn't you tell me before?"

"Because there was some then."

Teacher: "Now, Johnny, can you tell me what became of Noah and the ark?"

Johnny: "The baby sucked all the paint off'n Noah, and Pa stepped on the ark and smashed it."

Jester (in street car): "Has anyone here dropped a roll of bills, with a rubber elastic around them?"

"Yes, I have!" cried a dozen at once.

Jester (calmly): "Well, I've just picked up the elastic."

Schoolmaster: "I have an impression in my head. Now, can any boy tell me the meaning of impression?"

Small Boy: "Yes, please, sir. An impression is a dent in a soft place."

Little Jane had been sewing for her dolly for about an hour. Finally she looked up and said:—

"Mamma, don't you know, I started to make dolly a pair of slippers, and they turned out to be a hat!"

After a strenuous day's shooting Giles returned to the house alone.

Now, Giles was only an amateur at the game, and this fact was well known to the anxious host.

"Have you shot anything?" he demanded of Giles, expecting to hear the worst.

"Don't know," replied Giles. "We'll have to wait until the rest of the party come in, and then we can call the roll!"

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.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS

(By "VOLT.")

Ship Raising by Gasbags.

An ingenious device, which it is claimed will prove effective and profitable in raising 99 out of 100 sunken ships, is to be adopted in place of existing methods. It is a combination of a gasbag and an air pump. The "gasbag," or flexible "camel," can be used at any depth of water where divers can work, and can be passed through ports and hatches into the hold of a vessel. It is then inflated, and will fit itself into every corner. The air in the "gasbag" displaces the water, and produces the necessary buoyancy to raise the ship, and the largest at present constructed is built to displace 100 tons.

Novel Submarine Indicator.

One of the many inventions used in the war against submarines was of a grimly humorous nature. This was the indicator net. In its early form it was a fabric of fine wire, which, when run into by a submarine travelling below the surface, was dragged from its moorings and remained attached to the enemy, accompanying him wherever he went, not impeding his progress, and possibly unnoticed by him, but dooming him to destruction. For attached to this net by a long line was a buoy containing a torch which was ignited automatically when the strain of the tow came on the buoy. So the unconscious enemy travelled on underneath announcing his presence by the flaming torch which accompanied him overhead. In practice the operation was by no means always so simple or so successful. But that early type of indicator net has been superseded by a much more deadly invention.

The Garden a Medicine Chest.

Every man who has a kitchen garden has a medicine chest in his back yard, although he probably has not seriously looked upon it as such. In the onion, for example, he has a sulphur oil which gives the onion its reputation as a remedy for insomnia and which some physicians hold is a valuable anodyne for "rheumatic" pains. There are certain oils in turnips and parsnips that have aperient and diuretic properties. There is solanum in the potato, and spinach contains iron. Cabbage is highly regarded as a preventive and corrective of scurvy and scrofula. The composition of the tomato is chemically so subtle that it is not yet fully understood, although several active principles have been isolated and names have been given to them. Thus the man who eats freely of vegetables is taking medicine without paying for a prescription and without being bothered by the high cost of drugs. In the normal individual the instinctive appetite automatically regulates the size of the "dose."

Misleading Names.

There are many mistaken notions that can be accounted for by the misleading names given to various things. Nothing is more natural than to assume that India ink comes from India, but it does not, any more than did indiarubber. The first originated in, and comes from, China, and should be called Chinese ink, as it is in France; and the latter comes from Central and South America. Camel-hair brushes are not made from the hair of camels, but from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels; and "genuine" French briar-root pipes are not made from the roots of briar, but from the root of a white heath, which reaches a considerable size, and is cultivated in the South of France for pipe-making purposes. Silkworms are not worms, but caterpillars; sealing-wax contains no wax; heart-burn has nothing to do with the heart; and sweet spirits of nitre do not contain any nitre. Finally, if you think a centipede has a hundred feet, count them and see. You will not find more than 30 feet on the largest size.

For Chronic Chest Complaints,
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

End-of-Season BARGAINS

— IN —
Trimmed Millinery

A VISIT TO OUR SHOWROOM WILL REPAY YOU.

DUTHIE'S

Drapers. George St., Dunedin

RABBITERS! RABBITERS!

Now that the Railway are accepting Rabbitskins, forward your consignments to us and receive the following sound prices:—Selected Winter Does 92d per lb, Prime Winter Does 86d, First Winter Does 80d, Second Winter Does 76d, Prime Bucks 72d, First Bucks 68d, Spotted Winter Bucks and Does 69d, Springs 40d, Autumn and Badly Spotted 60d, Prime Winter Blacks 1s 9d each, Prime Winter Silver Greys 1/6 each, Slightly Spotted and Incomings 1/- each. Being Cash Buyers, you incur no charges whatever when forwarding to us.

J. K. Mooney & Company.

(Geo. Stewart, Manager).

STUART STREET : : DUNEDIN.

ADDRESS BOX 134.

TELEPHONE 285.

MUIR & CO.

Wanganui Monumental Works

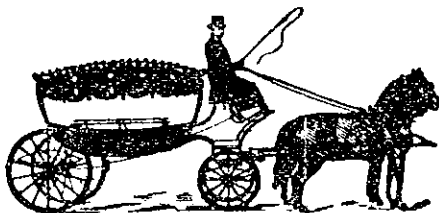
(Op. Railway Station)

TAUPO QY, WANGANUI.

Established over 30 years.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

Large Stock to select from. Designs and estimates forwarded.



HUGH GOURLEY, Ltd.

Established 1870.

Economical Undertakers and Embalmers,
7 Clarke Street, DUNEDIN.

TELEGRAMS, "Gourley, Dunedin."
Phone 407—Day or Night.

Go to RATTRAY'S

For Up-to-date SHOEING

Light Horses specially catered for. All Shoeing guaranteed.

111 s Street, ASHBURTON

New Zealand INSURANCE COY. LIMITED

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital & Reserve £1,320,000
Net Annual Revenue, (1917) £1,207,119

DEPARTMENTS.

FIRE.—Every description of Property insured against Loss or Damage by Fire or Lightning. Rents insured.

MARINE.—Merchandise, Freight, and Hulls insured to and from all parts of the world. Wool insured from sheep's back to London warehouse. Open Policies issued.

ACCIDENT.—All kinds, including Sickness, Workers' Compensation, Employers' Liability, Common Law, Accident and Disease, Mortgage Indemnity, Plate Glass, Burglary and Housebreaking, Administration Bonds, Public Risk, Fidelity Guarantee.

MOTOR CAR.—Including Damage to Car, Third Party Risks, Fire (including self ignition), Burglary and Larceny, Inland and Sea Transit.

Losses Settled with Promptitude and Liberality.

Also acts as Trustee, Executor, Attorney, and Agent.

Rates of Premium Quoted, Information Supplied, and Assistance Rendered on Application to Local Agent or to—

OTAGO BRANCH:

Corner of RATTRAY and CRAWFORD STS., DUNEDIN.

H. M. DIDSBURY Manager

OAMARU BRANCH: THAMES ST. D. H. THOMSON, Manager.

Money to Lend

On Approved Securities.

REID AND LEMON

SOLICITORS,

9 DOWLING STREET : : DUNEDIN

(Opposite Post Office).

FRED BAKER

FORD AGENT,

BARNARD STREET, TIMARU.

Repairs to all makes of Cars.

All Accessories Stocked.

Colombo Teas

All Teas, Coffees, and Cocos procurable from this firm are now obtainable from the TRIANGLE STORES.

Try us for Crockeryware and Brushware. We are the cheapest shop in town.

BUXTON and THOMAS

Triangle Stores

Ashburton

ASK FOR

Speight's Ale

Three Star Ale. Clearest and Brightest Obtainable.

SOLE BOTTLERS:

R. POWLEY & CO

Wine and Spirit Merchants, Dunedin

WALLACE & CO.

CHEMISTS

PHOTO DEALERS

HIGH STREET - CHRISTCHURCH

Sligo Bros.

(Members Dunedin Stock Exchange),
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS
(Main Entrance),
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.
TELEGRAMS: "SLIGO," DUNEDIN."

CATECHISMS! CATECHISMS! CATECHISMS!

No. 1 Catechism (No. 1)—Green Cover—9/- Gross.
No. 2 Catechism (No. 2)—Pink Cover—18/- Gross.
No. 3 Catechism (No. 3)—Blue Cover—60/- Gross.
(Postage Free.)

As we are selling these lines at practically cost price, cash must accompany all orders.

Marseilles Terracotta Tiles

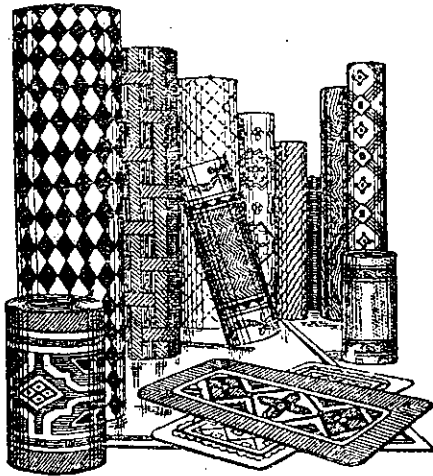
The Rich Red Roof
that neither
Fades, Rusts, nor
Decays

In building with Marseilles Tiles you are building for permanency, and saving yourself future trouble and expense, while adding to the comfort and appearance of your home.

Marseilles Tiles form the one roof that is proof against the ravages of time. Fifty years after they will be as good, as artistic, as serviceable as they were on the day they were erected.

Let us submit a free estimate. Marseilles Tiles would be a good investment at double their price.

Briscoe & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, Dunedin, Invercargill, Auckland, Wellington ... Christchurch



A
Magnificent
Collection
of New
Artistic
LINOS

THE NEWEST IN LINOS

PERSIAN CARPET EFFECTS.
BLACK AND WHITE
PARQUETS, MATTING, ETC.

CALL AND INSPECT THEM.

Scoullar & Chisholm Ltd.

Rattray Street, Dunedin, and Tay Street, Invercargill.

TRUST MONEY TO LEND, in Large or Small Sums, for long or short periods, at lowest current rates of interest.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY

SOLICITORS : 219 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN
(Near Public Trust).
Correspondence address: Box 238, P.O., Dunedin.

James Speight & Co.

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS.
CITY BREWERY DUNEDIN.

J. BOUSKILL,

THE LEADING MONUMENTAL MASON,
SYMONDS STREET : : AUCKLAND.

Catalogues on Application.

Ales and Stout

SUPERIOR TO ENGLISH, AND AT LESS COST.

Ward & Co.'s Unrivalled