

**MISSING PAGE**

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## Friends at Court

### GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- March 13, Sunday.—Passion Sunday.  
 „ 14, Monday.—St. Purysey, Abbot.  
 „ 15, Tuesday.—St. Zachary, Pope and Confessor.  
 „ 16, Wednesday.—St. Fridolinus, Abbot.  
 „ 17, Thursday.—St. Patrick, Bishop and Confessor,  
 and Patron of Ireland.  
 „ 18, Friday.—St. Gabriel, Archangel.  
 „ 19, Saturday.—St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed  
 Virgin Mary, and Patron of the  
 Universal Church.

#### Passion Sunday.

As the annual commemoration of the death of Our Blessed Saviour approaches, the Church seems to enter into deeper mourning. On the eve of Passion Sunday the images and statues of the saints, and even the representation of the crucified Redeemer, are covered with purple veils, which will not be removed till the close of Holy Week. From the Office and Mass are omitted the few expressions of joy which remained after Septuagesima Sunday.

#### St. Joseph, Patron of the Universal Church.

St. Joseph was chosen by God to watch over the infancy of Christ, to be a protector of Mary's chastity, and to secure her from calumnies in the birth of her Divine Son. So great a dignity, such familiar intercourse with the Deity, required a sanctity far above the common. That St. Joseph possessed this we know from the inspired Word of God. He is styled in the New Testament 'a just man,' one, namely, endowed with all the virtues. From the fact that no mention is made of him after the finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple, we conclude that he must have died before the beginning of Our Lord's public ministry. We cannot doubt that he was comforted and assisted in his last moments by Jesus and Mary. Hence his intercession is sought particularly to obtain the grace of a happy death.

### GRAINS OF GOLD

#### A COMMON NEED.

Friend of all in sorrow—  
 Thus I prayed—  
 Those who of to-morrow  
 Are afraid  
 Lift their eyes to meet Thee  
 In the night;  
 Oh, to them be gracious  
 And give light.

When my hope is darkened  
 Like the days  
 And my heart too heavy  
 For Thy praise,  
 Do not Thou forsake me,  
 But at length  
 Teach me hope and courage  
 Thro' thy strength.

Lord, I crave Thy pity;  
 I am weak,  
 Yet art Thou so gracious  
 To the meek  
 That I will not clamor  
 To be strong,  
 Only pray to serve Thee  
 My life long.

In the time of trouble  
 Be my stay;  
 Let Thy presence brighten  
 Each dark day;  
 Grant me what Thy wisdom  
 Knows is best,  
 And within Thy kingdom  
 Give me rest.

—Catholic News.

Most of the things we struggle for, after we have got them, we find are not the things which bring us happiness.

They who die rich in character leave a great deal that was not here when they came; they have something to take with them as well.

There is no teacher like necessity; it has been the making of man; it wakes up his dormant faculties and stimulates to action his latent talents.

Delay and procrastination, indolence and indecision, are effectual robbers of time and defrauders of men's purposes. The delays of good and dutiful intentions, which ultimately lead to the defeat of them, cause more regret and repentance in most men's lives probably than any other class of causes.

## The Storyteller

### YOUNG MRS. RICHARD

There are few people who can look unmoved at a bride on her wedding day. But Richard Hazelton stood grimly by while his favorite grandson, Richard, was married to the girl of his choice, and nobody detected the least softening of his keen black eyes or the slightest relaxation of the stern lines around his close-set mouth.

When congratulations became necessary he marched slowly up to the young pair, standing flushed and smiling among flowers, bowed stiffly to the new Mrs. Richard Hazelton, and looked coldly over her head, shook his grandson's hand without a word, and turned away, a proud, unrelenting figure. Then he vanished from the house, and nobody saw him again that day.

Richard Hazelton, his smooth cheek glowing an indignant red, looked down at his bride with a tender light in his eyes.

'Never mind, dear,' he whispered; 'you'll win him yet.'

She smiled back, with the least suspicion of wet lashes to intensify the beauty of her violet eyes. The look said: 'I will,' and Richard believed it and stood straight again, with a lift of the head singularly like that of Mr. Hazelton.

For it mattered much what Grandfather Hazelton thought of Richard's marriage. The boy had lost both father and mother at an early age, and he and his brother, Archer, had been brought up by their paternal grandfather. Archer had finished his college course and gone away to the other side of the world several years before Richard had come to maturity. The younger brother had been Mr. Hazelton's dearest treasure, whom he loved with a love as deep as it was reticent.

When at twenty-six, Richard, on a successful footing of his own in the world, had announced to his grandfather his intention to marry the fair-haired girl with the eyes like blue violets, who had grown up in the house next door, and whose father was Mr. Hazelton's special aversion, the old gentleman had been excessively displeased.

But he had not been able to advance a reason for his displeasure, beyond the insufficient one of his dislike to his neighbor and political rival, so the marriage had proceeded. For Richard, while loyal to his grandfather, was also loyal to the violet eyes, and knew no just cause why anyone should forbid the banns.

Mr. Hazelton himself did not forbid them, but he did all that he felt called upon to do in the matter when he went to the house of General Andrews during the brief period following the marriage ceremony.

'Grandfather,' said Richard, coming in one evening, when he and Evelyn had returned from their wedding trip and had taken up a temporary abode next door, 'we've decided on a house—if we can get it. Will you sell us one of yours?'

His tone was precisely as if nothing unusual had happened. The Judge eyed him severely over his gold-rimmed spectacles.

'Which one? The Singleton place, I suppose?'

'No, sir; Aunt Martha's old house.'

The Judge took off his glasses and wiped them.

'May I inquire why you have selected that?'

'It is within my means—I hope,' explained Richard promptly. 'The Singleton place is not. We don't care to start off with a pretence of style beyond our income. Besides, Evelyn prefers the old house.'

Judge Hazelton grunted—it could be called nothing else. Then he replaced his spectacles, took up his pen, and went on with the writing Richard had interrupted. The young man waited silently, but with a peculiar curve at the corners of his mouth. He had not lived for twenty years with the head of the State Supreme Court without learning that there is a time for withholding speech.

The old gentleman finished his page, blotted it, and said without looking up:

'I will rent the house to you. I do not wish to sell it. It would not be worth your while to buy it. Your bird will demand a cage with more gilding before very long. She's too young to know her own mind yet.'

His grandson's eyes sparkled with the quick retort which he did not allow to reach his lips. He rose with a quiet 'Very well, sir; thank you,' and left the room.

Outside on the street he rejoined his young wife with a smothered whoop of delight. 'We can rent it,' he told her gleefully. 'I did not dare expect as much as that.'

'I hoped he would be pleased that we wanted it,' she said, with a shadow of disappointment in her eyes.

'Don't you flatter yourself he'd show it; not he. That'll come later, when we've carried out your little schemes. That is, I hope it will. It will take a long storming of the citadel and a tremendous battering of the fortifications to carry off the enemy into our country. But we'll do it. He shall own some day that my wife—'

He finished the sentence with a look more eloquent than the words he could not find. Then the two walked over to Albemarle street to go by the quaint little house

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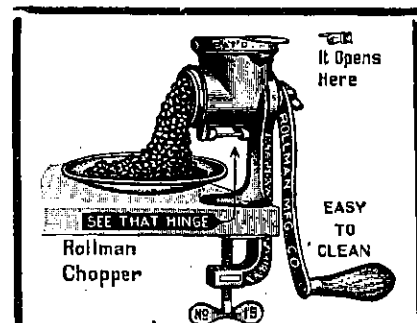
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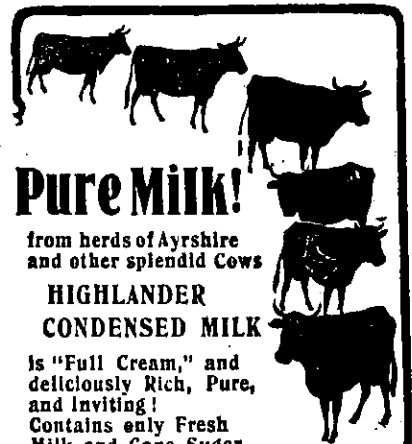
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with the green blinds where Evelyn had chosen to live chiefly that she might win Grandfather Hazelton's heart into her keeping.

Putting the place in order took two months. All Richard's spare time was given to the ransacking of the stores, and of certain other places, with Evelyn, for suitable furnishing for the new home. This differed greatly from the ordinary shopping of the newly-wedded, the fashion whereof shall be told later.

On a bleak day in December the two, having begun shopkeeping, separated at the door of the house on Albemarle street with a somewhat singular conversation. Evelyn was anxiously scanning the heavens, especially in the north-east.

'Don't you think it is sure to storm, Richard?' she asked. 'The papers certainly say so.'

'It surely will, dear. Look at that blackness in the east now.'

'Oh, I hope so! If it will only be a real "nor" easter," one that will last a day or two—with his rheumatism! But, Richard, it may begin before you get him here. Do hurry!'

Richard ran down the steps laughing, and waved his hat back at her from the bottom.

'Here's to our desperate schemes, little plotter,' he cried softly. 'May a great storm blow into Grandfather Hazelton a fervent appreciation of the cheer of our bright fireside. I'll bring him back with me, Evelyn, if it can be done. Meanwhile, don't let the duck burn.'

He hurried away, and presently Mr. Hazelton, sitting gloomily in his library nursing a left leg, which already felt the oncoming storm, heard himself addressed by the familiar cheery voice. He had missed that voice, and he felt an ache which he would not own, but which hurt none the less for that.

'Many happy returns, grandfather!' cried Richard, and Richard's handsome face beamed at him from the doorway.

'Come in,' said the Judge. He said it without much relaxation of countenance, to be sure, but with a milder reflection than he had employed toward his grandson of late.

The young man came in gaily, bringing an atmosphere of fresh air and youth and health with him, as he had ever done. He sat down on the arm of a big chair opposite his grandfather. He had not removed his overcoat; his hat was in his hand.

'It's a cold day,' he said, 'but the air is fine, and a breath of it would do you good. Let me order the horses, will you, sir, and come over to Albemarle street with me? There's a little birthday dinner waiting for you there, and our fireside needs your christening. There's a magnificent old fireplace in Aunt Martha's house—remember it, sir?—and the jolliest fire is roaring up the chimney this minute. Please, grandfather.'

The old man hesitated. Rejection was in his eye, refusal on his lips, but it was a little difficult to grunt his customary curt 'no' to an invitation like this, bubbling over with goodwill and heartiness. Meanwhile Richard came lightly across the floor and dropped upon one knee before Mr. Richard Hazelton. He laid one warm hand on the Judge's cold one, looking up laughingly, and sued for the favor.

'Please, sir,' he said, 'it's your birthday. You never denied me a favor on your birthday, grandfather.'

The Judge stirred uneasily, moistened his lips, got slowly and stiffly to his feet, and reached for his cane.

'Well, well, boy,' he said gruffly, 'this once. But not again, mind you.'

Now, Grandfather Hazelton had not addressed one word to Richard's wife since the wedding day—and you will remember that he did not address her then. So it might easily have been an embarrassing moment all around when the Hazelton coachman drew up before Aunt Martha's old house and Evelyn appeared at the top of the steps to greet the two coming up them by painful stages.

The black clouds in the north-east were gathering thickly, and the Judge's rheumatism was growing very bad indeed. But Richard looked up confidently with a cheerful 'Here we are!' and the blithest voice in the world responded: 'I'm so glad! Come in out of this wretched cold to our splendid fire.' And somehow there was no greeting necessary.

Judge Hazelton did not offer to shake hands with young Mrs. Richard, but nobody appeared to notice that, and the two had him out of his overcoat and into a big easy chair in front of the fire before he had time to object or to know what he was about.

They did not try to make him talk. Richard was all about the room saying gay things, first from this corner, then from that. Evelyn fitted in and out, half-covered with a big white apron with a most fetching ruffled bib.

Savory odors floated in each time she opened the dining-room door, and the Judge's nostrils detected the delicious fragrance of—was it roast duck? There was a suspicion of spiciness in the air, too, which might or might not mean mince pies. Mr. Hazelton especially liked mince pies.

There were a few moments when Evelyn called Richard out to assist her with something. Then the Judge sat up straight in his chair, turned and glanced sharply about the room.

His first impression, then, had been correct. Instead

of being furnished in the latest modern style, the long, low-ceiled apartment was a veritable reproduction of the best of old-time living rooms.

A quaint flowered paper covered the walls; fine pieces of old mahogany stood here and there; a slender-legged table that he could have sworn belonged to his mother was at his elbow. Bits of old china caught his eye upon the chimney-piece; over it hung—yes, actually, a long discarded but undeniably fine portrait of himself in his youthful days.

He heard them coming laughing back, and sank into his chair again, his lips setting tightly. His eyes fixed themselves on the fire, and Richard had to say twice, 'Grandfather, our little dinner is served. Will you come out, sir?' before the guest pulled himself together and, with the necessary aid of his grandson's arm, limped slowly out.

Such a dinner! And such a table—for that was what first demanded the grudging attention of the guest.

Surely he recognised those thin white plates and cups and saucers with the delicate green sprigs. Absently his finger touched one of the sprigs on his plate. As a boy at his mother's table he had always been impelled to feel them to see if they would push off. They would not push off any more readily now than they would then. He drew away his finger, and his eyes travelled to the walls of the room, and he started slightly in his chair.

'Do you recognize grandmother's old sideboard?' asked Richard, slicing off thin morsels of rich and tender duck with quite a skilful hand for one so new at carving—and everybody knows that ducks are hard carving, too. 'And this is her dinner set. Aunt Patience let us have all those things when she found that we really cared—that Evelyn cared. We do care, sir, and Evelyn more than I. It's her idea. I suppose I should naturally have started in with a new house and new furniture. Varnish not dry, you know; patent oak tables and green marble centre tables; and cheap etchings on the walls—'

'Richard!' How pretty her face was, flushed and laughing in protest in the soft light from the candles! Richard gave her an answering glance, full of fun and mischief, but with his heart in it, none the less.

'He loves the dear old things just as well as I do,' Evelyn declared, pouring coffee and putting in a generous supply of rich cream.

Then she held the old-fashioned sugar-tongs poised above the green and white sugar-bowl. She looked up full into Judge Hazelton's face with a daring pair of violet eyes.

'How many lumps, grandfather?' she asked, and flushed a rosier red than ever. But her glance did not flinch.

In the short pause that followed Richard dared not look up; he kept his eyes fixed on the centrepiece. But he listened with his heart in his mouth. Question and answer had not yet passed between these two.

'Two,' said Mr. Hazelton, and his black eyes went for an instant deep into the violet ones with a searching power which made his grandson feel as if he would like to jump between.

But Evelyn met him with a frank smile, dropped in the two lumps, and gave him the cup. Richard drew a long breath.

The dinner was superb. Where it came from or who cooked it Judge Hazelton did not know, but it suited his critical taste. It ended with an old-fashioned plum pudding. The guest swallowed the pudding to the last crumb. Richard smiled as he noted the fact.

'Jove, but the wind blows!' said the young host, as they came back to the fire in the front room. 'Hear the windows rattle?'

He raised the curtain and looked out. 'It's snowing furiously,' he cried. 'And by all that's great, grandfather, I believe I didn't tell Michael to come for you.'

'Telephone,' said the Judge.

'Why, we haven't had one put in yet. Too bad! Of course, I can go out and send word from somewhere. But suppose you don't go out, grandfather? You know such a storm is pretty hard on your rheumatism.'

'I must go home to-night,' said the old man, as sternly as if much depended on his return.

He got up and made his way to the front door and opened it. A tremendous blast threw the heavy oak door back upon him, knocked the spectacles from his nose, and cut through him with its penetrating chill.

He drew back, his heavy white hair erect and dancing in a most undignified way, and Richard, throwing his weight against the door, closed it. Evelyn picked up the spectacles. The guest limped back without a word. The two behind him glanced at one another triumphantly.

'Sing for us, dear,' proposed Richard. 'Perhaps the worst of the storm will be over presently.'

The girl went over to the piano. It was the only modern thing in the room. She played softly, and sang in a clear, young contralto voice which had in it a quality of the sort that touches the heart strings. She sang modern songs at first, Greig and Nevin and Chaminade. But presently she gave them 'Annie Laurie.'

Then Mr. Hazelton got suddenly up. 'If I must stay,' he said abruptly, 'I think I will go to bed.'

Evelyn lit a candle, and Richard offered his arm again

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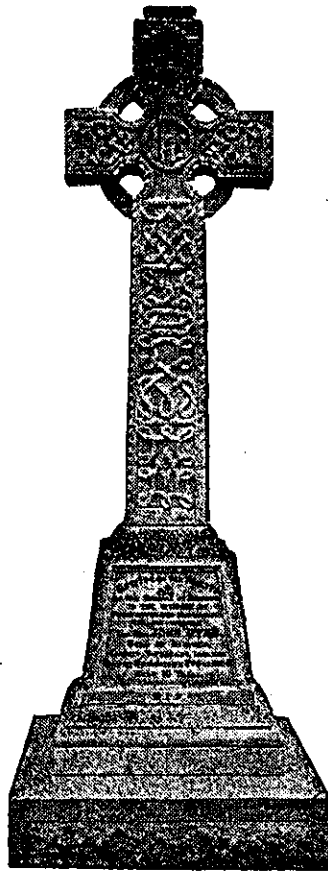
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up the short staircase. His grandfather climbed slowly, breathing somewhat heavily. Richard led him to the front room and stopped with his hand on the latch.

'We furnished this room, sir,' he said in a clear voice, which nevertheless shook a little, 'just for you. We hoped you might like to stay here with us sometimes and feel that it was home.'

He opened the door and the Judge walked in—much as if he would have preferred to stay outside. A small fire crackling cheerily in the old little fireplace threw its wavering light on the quaint blue and white 'landscape' paper which covered the walls.

Grandfather Hazelton looked about with dazzled eyes. They all stood silent for a moment, then a gentle hand fell on his arm, and he stared down for the second time that evening into the well-nigh irresistible pair of eyes.

'It's been such a happiness to get it ready for you,' said the voice to which Richard had long sworn allegiance. 'Won't you forgive us for loving each other and for not being content without your approval and your—love?'

It was a long moment, and again his grandson held his breath, feeling that if the elder man spurned the girl now, he, Richard, must henceforth refuse to be to him that which he had been all his life.

But there is a temperature at which the hardest substance melts, and perhaps it was not Mr. Hazelton's heart which was at fault, after all, only his pride; and pride cannot endure before love. Suddenly he turned and laid both hands upon Evelyn's shoulders, bent and kissed her gently on the forehead. Then he went over to the fire and sat down.

Richard, with a radiant face, let Evelyn draw him quietly away out into the hall and noiselessly closed the door. Then he triumphed openly.

'You've done it, little girl; you've done it, bless you!' he whispered.

Then he went silently and joyfully downstairs. But they did not know that in the little bedroom which looked like the home of his youth an old man sat and wiped away the tears—tears which meant things the younger people, with all their love and goodwill, could never understand.

## GILBERT'S CHOICE

'I cannot see why you do not make up your mind, Gilbert,' observed Mrs. Withers. 'Think of it, you will be thirty years to-morrow.'

'That's nothing, mother; I've got use to growing old,' answered Gilbert, without raising his eyes from the paper.

'You won't meet a girl like Belle Mayfield every day, my son. She is handsome and accomplished.'

'And shallow and heartless,' added Gilbert, his eyes still fixed on the paper.

'Gilbert, I wish you wouldn't speak sneeringly of Belle; you know what you owe to her family.'

'There, mother, you needn't repeat it; you have told it to me so often, I know it by heart. Because Harry Mayfield, Belle's uncle, saved my father from ruin, nearly thirty years ago, that is no reason why I should close my eyes to Miss Belle's imperfections, and take her for better or worse. I do not believe my father, had he lived, would wish me to marry Belle Mayfield. I wonder if they have heard anything of Harry Mayfield? I see they advertised for him again the other day; but precious little trouble Belle's father will take to find his missing brother. He was turned adrift because he married to please himself, was he not?'

'Yes; poor Harry! It is twenty-five years since he went away with his young wife. Poor Luella! She was so delicate; she couldn't have lived long. I think Harry must be dead, too. I wonder if they left any children?'

'I'm sure I don't know; but I suppose Belle is trembling for fear some of them will turn up and take their share of the old gentleman's property. She is utterly selfish; you know she wants to grasp all.'

'What nonsense, Gilbert! Belle is no more selfish or heartless than any girl you meet in our set.'

'Then, mother, I'll have to fill the role of crusty, cynical old bachelor to the end of the chapter, or go outside of "our set" to choose a wife.'

'Outside of our set!' and Mrs. Withers' face blanched at the bare idea. 'Gilbert, if you did, I would never forgive you.'

'Now, mother mine,' said Gilbert, rising from the table with a laugh, 'don't alarm yourself unnecessarily. Time enough, you know, to bid his Satanic majesty good morning, when you meet him.'

Toward the evening of the same day, the tall, handsome form of Gilbert Withers might be seen hurrying down the steps of his palatial business house and striding rapidly away.

'Confound these books!' he muttered as, turning the corner into Broadway, he looked at his watch. 'He'll be gone, surely. I'm fifteen minutes behind time now. Ah! I beg pardon!'

In his hurry he stood on a lady's dress.

The lady turned and bowed, in token of forgiveness, and for an instant Gilbert Withers beheld a pair of clear, brown eyes, that lit up a pale, pure face of more than ordinary beauty.

For the life of him, he could not help turning to catch another glimpse of that face as he passed its owner, and until he came to a standstill on the corner of a street, some half dozen blocks up, turn which way he would, that face was before him.

It was on this corner that Gilbert was to meet his friend, but the friend was nowhere to be seen.

Half-an-hour ago he was very anxious to meet his friend, but now—well, a man cannot be interested in two things at the same moment, and for the first time in the thirty years of his life, Gilbert Withers was interested in one of the fair sex; and his face lighted with pleasure as his eyes, wandering down Broadway, fell once more on the object of interest.

She was about half way down the block, and Gilbert, without attracting her attention, observed her closely. He saw now that her dress indicated poverty, while her graceful figure and lady-like bearing would do credit to a society belle.

She was nearing the corner where he stood, and Gilbert looked in another direction.

The working girls were now pouring out from side streets and houses along Broadway, and Gilbert fell to wondering if she was one of them.

Another moment, and he was startled by a scream, and, turning quickly, he beheld the object of his thoughts vainly struggling to extricate herself from between a number of vehicles.

Like a flash, Gilbert was beside her, holding back the team that in another instant would have trampled her to death.

He conveyed her to the opposite sidewalk in safety. How he had done it was a mystery ever after to Gilbert Withers.

'Oh, sir, you have saved my life!'

'Think of it! She is only a working girl—a mere nobody, and he wishes his mother to recognise her! Oh, dear! it will kill Mrs. Withers, I know it will! She is sick abed now!' And Miss Belle Mayfield fanned herself vigorously, as she related Gilbert Withers' horrible conduct to her friend, Marion Lewis.

Since the news leaked out that Gilbert Withers was engaged to a working girl, Belle Mayfield went the rounds of her dear five hundred friends, telling them all she knew, and a great deal she didn't know about the latest sensation.

In her secret heart Belle hated the girl whom Gilbert had chosen in preference to herself, and she held her up to ridicule everywhere she went.

Mrs. Withers, her face white and rigid, lay back in her easy chair, the fierce battle between pride and love raging within her bosom.

She had at last consented to see that girl. Gilbert had gone to fetch her, and now she was waiting for them.

Mrs. Withers closed her eyes, how long she couldn't tell. When she opened them again, Gilbert was in the room, and standing before her was a young girl with a pale, beautiful face and pleading brown eyes.

Had she been sleeping, or was she dreaming? Mrs. Withers looked once more at the girl, and, rising, involuntarily from her lips came the name.

'Luella!'

'Ah, Mrs. Withers, you loved my mother, I thought you would know her daughter!' exclaimed the girl advancing with outstretched arms.

Mrs. Withers drew back in bewilderment, her face no longer white and rigid.

'Gilbert, who is this young lady?'

Gilbert Withers advanced, and, taking the girl's hand in his, he said:

'Mother, this is my intended wife, and the daughter of your old friends, Harry and Luella Mayfield.'

'Harry Mayfield's daughter!' exclaimed Mrs. Withers, in delight, as she wound her arms around the girl. 'Oh, Gilbert, why did you keep this secret from me?'

'Because I never knew it myself until to-day,' answered Gilbert.

'And your father and mother?' asked Mrs. Withers, breathlessly.

'They are both dead,' answered the girl in a low voice. 'My mother died when I was an infant, my father ten years ago. Dying he told me never to go to his relatives, they treated him so badly. After his death I changed my name and lived with a poor relative of my mother's ever since.'

'My poor child! what you have suffered, and you look so much like your mother—so much like her that when I opened my eyes I thought it was she that stood before me.'

Belle Mayfield called to spend the evening with poor broken-hearted Mrs. Withers.

Judge her surprise when she found Mrs. Withers, Gilbert, and a young girl, whom she knew at a glance was her hated rival, sitting together, and looking as supremely happy as three mortals could look.

And what wouldn't she have given to be thousands of miles away when her cousin was introduced, and her cousin's story told.

'How shall I get over this?' thought Belle over and over again as she drove him. 'I wouldn't mind it so much if I hadn't gone around and told all my friends that my cousin was only a working girl.'

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## Current Topics

### The Snub Polite

At one of last week's morning sittings of the New Zealand Methodist Conference the secretary read a letter from an Orange Lodge, in which was contained a charge that a minister of the Methodist Church was having his family educated at a convent. 'Of course we know nothing of this,' said the secretary. He curtly moved that the letter be 'received.' This was done without further comment, and the lodge's 'charge' was promptly hustled out.

\*

Cold douches seem rather to be the order of the day just now so far as the saffron sash fraternity are concerned. For example: Mr. Robinson Snowball, Victoria's chief sectarian—or as the *Bulletin* calls him, 'chief insectarian'—and the high priest of Orangeism in Australia, made a speech at a recent Orange picnic in which he alleged: (1) That the Catholic Church wielded a sectarian influence in the Australian Natives' Association. (2) That he was an opponent of the three-party system in Parliament. (3) That he was, above all things, a Liberal; and (4) That he (Snowball) advised the electors to make the Bible-in-schools question the governing issue at the Council elections in May. Then, one by one, says the *Bulletin*, four little avalanches fell on Brother Robinson Snowball's swelled head and protruded chest:—(1) The A.N.A. Lodge in his own district passed a curt resolution to the effect that Snowball was an *alias* for Ananias; (2) Treasurer Watt observed that he (Robinson Snowball) had joined a Conservative third party constructed in the last days of the recent session; (3) The same Minister said that Snowball had persistently voted against the Government's Land Tax Bill, though elected as a Government supporter; and (4) Various people told Robinson Snowball that, as the Liberal party had decided to fight the Council elections on the land-tax issue, his advice to make something else the test was the advice of a traitor.

All of which seems to show that the public are just about sick of the incessant 'anti-Rome' racket of the 'brethren.'

### The Latest 'Text'

Non-Catholic preachers, who have not a clearly-defined body of doctrine and an arrangement of Gospels and Epistles for the day to fall back upon, sometimes find a difficulty in the selection of a topic, and occasionally in their desire to be appropriate and up-to-date they happen upon texts which we would regard as distinctly odd. We have read, for example, of a minister who when asked to preach the funeral sermon for a murdered clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Plow) took as his text 'So He giveth His beloved sleep.' We have heard of the American preacher who, on the death of Abraham Lincoln, preached from the sentence, 'Abraham is dead.' We have read of an eminent London minister—the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Westminster Chapel—who once preached from the passage in Job, 'Am I a sea or a whale?'—and if we might be allowed, *en passant*, to express an opinion we should certainly say he was a whale! And we have heard of the clergyman who celebrated the decease of a deacon who had always been rather cantankerous in Church affairs, by a tirade from the verse, 'And it came to pass that the beggar died.' But all these 'pale their ineffectual fires' in the splendor of the achievement of an American Methodist minister, the Rev. John Timbreil, who, as reported in the *New York Freeman's Journal*, selected recently as his text, 'Can Jeffries Come Back and Beat the Big Black Gorilla?'

\*

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the recent history of the prize ring it may be necessary to explain that Jeffries is an ex-champion pugilist who, with an unbeaten record, retired from the championship in favor of one Tommy Burns; that Burns, after a brief but very lucrative career as champion, was lately beaten by one Jack Johnson, a negro—the 'Big Black Gorilla' of the 'text'—and that now Jeffries has agreed to stand up in a ring in three or four months' time—at San Francisco,

on July 4, to be precise—and fight the negro pugilist to determine which of them is the better bruiser. Here is how the Rev. Timbreil puts it in his sermon: 'The pugilistic crowd is looking the world over to find some champion who can stand up to the gorilla and down him, and take the belt, which means about the same thing to these modern heathens as the wreath of laurel meant in the Corinthian games. And with desperation in their glance they turn to Jeffries with this question, which means far more than a laurel wreath to them—can Jeffries come back?' The 'text' was used doubtless for the purpose of 'drawing' a congregation, but though it may have 'tickled the ears of the groundlings' it must surely have 'made the judicious grieve.' A Protestant congregation of fifty years ago, we are persuaded, would never have listened to such a sermon on such a text without manifesting the most intense indignation.

### What the Germans Say

We have little time for the 'yellow journalism' of the *Daily Mail* and still less for Mr. Robert Blatchford in his new rôle of militarist and alarmist, but it cannot be denied that the series of articles on the 'German peril' which he has contributed to the London daily have been taken very seriously indeed by the more thoughtful section of the British public. A number of representative and non-partisan New Zealanders, who happen to be in London just now after 'doing' the Continent, have expressed themselves to a press interviewer as greatly impressed with the gravity of the situation and with the extent and completeness of the German preparations for a struggle; while Mr. Balfour himself—one of the most unemotional and least hysterical of men—in a recent speech at Hanley gave his hearers the following piece of plain-speaking on the matter: 'Let me say to my own friends here, between these four seas, that unless they bestir themselves Great Britain will be in a position of peril which it has not been in in the memory of their fathers, their grandfathers, or their great-grandfathers, and if that position of peril should issue in some great catastrophe—which may Heaven forbid!—it is a catastrophe from which, if it does once occur, this country will not easily arise.'

\*

Under the circumstances it would be interesting to know what the average educated German feels and thinks on the question, but this is not so easy to ascertain. Assuming that the Germans are preparing for a contest it is obviously to the interest of official Germany to officially and even vehemently deny the fact. Hence it is not surprising, and not very convincing, to find the President of the German Group of the Union officially contradicting 'the wholly unfounded allegations of the militarist English press with regard to the German programme' and the chairman of 'Krupps' explaining that the 28,000 hands—referred to by Mr. Blatchford—employed at the Essen works are not new employees, but have been on the staff since 1906. Other writers and speakers, however, untrammelled by official ties, have been less diplomatic in their utterances. Herr Harden, for example, an outspoken and independent writer, has, in an article in the *Zukunft*, frankly confirmed Mr. Balfour's statement. 'Mr. Balfour,' writes Herr Harden, 'whom only an ass would describe as a mere instigator to strife—knows where the land lies; otherwise he would not venture so far. The statement that he has offended international decorum and approached the assiduous Blatchford—who, as *démagogue et demi*, was indispensable as a counterpart to Mr. Lloyd-George—is pure nonsense. I believe that if I were an Englishman I should think and speak just as Mr. Balfour does. He has made his reverence to Germany; he wishes to avoid war; but he does not want his country to be dependent on the goodwill or the illwill of any other Power, and therefore wishes to open the eyes of the indolent masses as soon as possible to the danger that is approaching if they will not pay a higher premium for the security of their possessions. That an Anglo-German war is considered in the Chancelleries of nearly all countries as probable is true. It is also perfectly true that there are people in this country who are of opinion that the German sword must riddle a Custom Tariff which would exclude our

wares from the whole British Empire. Why do we deny these facts?'

Equally candid, and equally interesting as an exposition of the opinion, not of the Jingo and Chauvinists of the Fatherland, but of serious and high-minded Germans, is the following letter, which, under the heading of 'The German Danger,' was printed in the *London Spectator*. It was written by a typical educated German, and runs thus: 'Sir,—Will you allow a German to say a few words on this subject? There is one law which governs us all, nations and individuals, worlds and molecules—the law of the survival of the fittest. This law is the basis of all development: it is merciless and brutal, but at the same time divinely just and grand. Not the Emperor of Germany nor the English Prime Minister creates the future of our two nations. If the present British generation proves so unworthy of their fathers as to forget their duty towards their past and their future, then the law of the survival of the fittest will deal out a merciless revenge, using the German nation or any other nation for its purpose. As soon as England is weak enough, somebody (Germans or other nations) will, and must, step into the gap to serve the aims of development. I have known England for twenty years, and have made your country's special study. During the time I have heard a great deal of talk; I have witnessed an enormous amount of pretension; but cannot see any improvement. The average Englishman of our time expects everything from his country without recognising any duty at all. Remember, you cannot rule the seas by pretending to be the ruler, but only by doing the work of a ruler, and proving the strength of the same.—Yours, etc., A GERMAN.' The *Spectator* considers that 'this striking letter' contains a much-needed lesson, and it entirely endorses the warning which the German writer conveys. The *London weekly* adds: 'That the Germans are a kindly and noble people we do not doubt, and we are sure that the writer of the above letter is a good example of the best part of the German people. Yet, with the characteristic metaphysic of his race, he holds that we are devoted to destruction because of our alleged degeneration, and that "as soon as England is weak enough Germans or other nations" will become the instruments of Almighty Providence, and will sweep us away. Here, writ plain, is the reason why we cannot rely upon the goodwill of the Germans not to attack us if we become "weak enough."'

### Some Criticisms

An esteemed correspondent writes to us to express the view that 'The average Catholic, in mixing with Protestants of various denominations, does far more harm to the Catholic Church than he or she would believe.' 'It was only the other day,' our correspondent remarks, 'I heard the question put to a Catholic girl who had been as a day scholar to one of our convents, and who, one would think, ought to know what the plain teaching of the Church is on such an important subject as to "whether Catholics were allowed to read the Bible?" and her answer was to all intents and purposes in the negative. During the discussion that followed on the subject I was assured by a Protestant friend, that out of half a dozen Catholic girls, he would easily be able to get three or four of them to make the same reply. Believing that this was a statement made on the impulse of the moment, I arranged for the same question to be asked in front of another girl, also with a fair knowledge of the teachings and doctrines of her Church, and, to my astonishment, her manner in replying to so simple a question left a most uncomfortable impression on the Protestants present—the diffidence and hesitation shown, the apparent lack of knowledge on the subject, led me to the conclusion that there is something evidently lacking in the instruction our girls are receiving in the convent schools in New Zealand. One would think it would be easy enough for a girl of average intelligence when asked "are Catholics allowed to read the Bible?" to reply, "not only allowed but enjoined to do so; it is considered inadvisable to allow the Old Testament to be read till the age of discretion is reached, but in all our schools Old Testament history is thoroughly taught."'

We can quite believe our correspondent's account of her experiences in questioning the Catholic children, while at the same time we wholly dissent from the inference which she has drawn. It is a notorious fact that under the fire of oral—and especially of unexpected—interrogation children almost never do themselves justice. One of the most heart-breaking, and at the same time one of the commonest, experiences which school teachers have to undergo is to see their best pupils, under oral questioning on examination day, giving the strangest and silliest answers to queries which under normal circumstances they would have answered letter-perfect. Sometimes it is nervousness which is the cause of the trouble, as in the case of the boy who, when the Inspector asked 'Who discovered America?' tremblingly replied, 'Please, sir, 'twasn't me'! Sometimes it is sheer misunderstanding of the terms of the question, as in the case of the girl interrogated by the late Lord Shaftesbury. Visiting a school one day the great philanthropist put his hand gently on a little girl's shoulder and asked, in Scriptural phrase, 'Well, my little woman, who made this vile body?' To which the little woman promptly replied 'Please, sir, mother made the body and 'Liza Simpson made the skirt.' Sometimes it is over-eagerness—the fault of the boy who will speak before he thinks. An instance of this is narrated by Dean Hole, who records that when on one occasion he inquired from a Sunday School class what proof we had of St. Peter's repentance, a boy, without a moment's delay, replied: 'Please, sir, he crowed three times.' Still more commonly the cause of the surprising answers often given by children is to be found in the opposite quality—a diffidence and hesitancy, making the child unwilling to answer at all and leading her eventually to give the negative or affirmative answer, which, from the form of the question, she thinks the questioner expects. This we take to be the explanation of the indecisive and hesitating responses in the cases referred to by our correspondent. As we have said, we have no difficulty in accepting our correspondent's account of the unsatisfactory nature of the answers received, but in view of the ease with which children are flustered and of their general unreliability under oral cross-examination we cannot allow that the facts by any means warrant the somewhat sweeping inference which our correspondent has drawn. If she is still unconvinced, we would suggest that she should try the experiment of plying some of the children attending non-Catholic Sunday schools with similar questions. Let her ask Anglican school children, for example, to say off-hand whether their Church teaches Apostolical Succession, and if so, what does she mean by it; whether their Church teaches the Real Presence, and if so, what does she mean by it; how many Sacraments are there; are infants regenerated in Baptism or are they not; are members of the Anglican Church allowed to go to confession; and so on. Or let Presbyterian children be called upon at a moment's notice to explain what their Church means by 'effectual calling' (Question 31 in the 'Shorter Catechism'); or to state whether they believe in 'predestination,' and if so, what do they mean by it (Question 20 in 'Shorter Catechism'); or to explain what their Church teaches regarding 'justification' (Question 33 in 'Shorter Catechism'). We believe that the children in the Anglican and Presbyterian Sunday Schools are taught with all possible earnestness and diligence, but we are quite satisfied that if our correspondent will try the experiment we suggest, she will find—possibly in an even higher degree—the same stammering, diffidence, and hesitancy which she has already encountered.

Our correspondent also complains that Catholics are sometimes to be found 'sitting composedly on the benches of non-Catholic churches'; and she asks: 'Why is this? Why should we blazon to the world the lie, that to us, each Church is as good as another?' Doubtless instances of this sort of thing do happen here and there, but their occurrence is on the whole so infrequent and rare that we are justified in describing such cases as isolated and exceptional—due, as our correspondent says, to lack of instruction on the part of the particular individual concerned. As a matter of fact it is much more frequently our very loyalty in this regard that is thrown up against us as a reproach—we are usually censured because, while non-

Catholics are quite willing to come to our churches whenever they feel so disposed, Catholics are not willing to return the compliment by going to any other churches. We consider that our correspondent is nearer the mark when she says that 'the average Catholic is not equipped to speak "of the truth that is in him."' That is, in the main, a true bill. It arises partly from a very reprehensible mental laziness, and partly from the very certitude which Catholics have that their faith is true. That distinguished convert, Father Benson—in his admirable controversial work, *The Religion of the Plain Man*—makes the priest say to the intending convert: 'It may be that you will think we are lacking in zeal; but you must remember that the occasional appearance of that rises not from our want of faith but from our supreme possession of it. We are so absolutely secure and confident that at times perhaps we do become a little unwary.' At the same time, in a mixed community such as ours it is undoubtedly in the highest degree desirable that our Catholic young men and women should be thoroughly instructed in the why and wherefore of Catholic belief, so as to be able, in any emergency, to give a clear and intelligent reason for the faith that is in them. In this connection we are glad to note that as the result of a meeting of Catholic graduates from the various New Zealand University Colleges held early last year at Wellington, it was decided to form an association to be known as the Newman Society of New Zealand, the objects of which are, in part, to promote the interests of higher education amongst Catholics, to hold lectures on Catholic doctrine, and to form reading circles for the reading and discussion of current Catholic literature. We hope the work of the Newman Society will be pushed on with vigor, and that it will find an ever-increasing sphere of activity and usefulness.

## BELGIUM AND ITS PEOPLE

### RELIGION AND EDUCATION

At his accession, the new King Albert of Belgium finds a unified, prosperous country over which to rule. The population of Belgium is 7,160,547. The great majority of the inhabitants, according to the comprehensive article in the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, are Catholic; but the lack of religious statistics makes it difficult to give the exact number of non-Catholics. There are about 30,000 Protestants, 3000 to 4000 Jews, and several thousand persons who, not having been baptised, do not belong to any faith. The kingdom is divided into six dioceses, namely: The archdiocese of Mechlin and the suffragan dioceses of Bruges, Ghent, Liege, Namur, and Tournai. Each diocese has a seminary and one or several preparatory schools for the training of the clergy; there are, in addition, the Belgian College at Rome, a seminary to which all the Belgian bishops send the best of their pupils, and the College of the Saint-Esprit at Louvain, where a superior theological course is pursued. The secular clergy number 5419; the regular clergy, 6237; these latter are distributed in 293 houses. The religious Orders in Belgium have 29,303 members living in 2207 houses; the members of the Orders, both male and female, devote their time chiefly to teaching and nursing the sick; the male Orders also aid the secular clergy in parochial work.

Under the guidance of this large body of laborers for the Church the religious life in Belgium is intense, and the works of piety and charity are very numerous. Statistics of these charities are given in Madame Charles Vloebergh's *Le Belgique Charitable*, in the preface to which M. Beernaert states that no country has their equal. Belgium also takes a share out of all proportion to the size of its territory in international works of piety and in foreign missions. It is at the head of the work of the Eucharistic Congress, two of its Bishops, Monsignor Doutreloux, of Liege, and Monsignor Heylen, of Namur, having been the first two presidents of the association. Five sessions of this congress have been held in Belgium: at Liege (1883), Antwerp, Brussels, Namur, and Tournai. Equally distinguished are the services of Belgium in the sphere of Catholic missions. The congregation of secular priests of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, founded at Schautveld, near Brussels, in 1862, labor for the evangelization of Mongolia and the Congo; several of their numbers have suffered martyrdom in these countries. The Belgian Jesuits have for their mission-field Calcutta and Western Bengal. Their missionaries are trained in the Apostolic school established at Turnhout. The American seminary at Louvain (1857) aids in recruiting the secular clergy of the United States. Other religious Orders also labor for the evangelization of foreign regions. The toils

and heroism of a number of the Belgian missionaries have given them a world-wide renown; such are Father Charles de Smedt, the apostle to the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, and Father Damien de Veuster, who devoted himself to the lepers of Molokai.

The great success of Catholicism in Belgium is largely explained by the freedom it enjoys under the Constitution. The freedom of religions and their public exercise, as well as the right to the expression of opinions on all subjects are guaranteed, with the exception of misdemeanors committed in exercising this liberty' (Art. 14). The sole restriction to this liberty is contained in article 16 of the Constitution, which says that a civil marriage must always precede the religious ceremony, with such exceptions as may be established by law. The priest who, in fulfilling his duty, blesses a marriage in *extremis* under this article is in danger of prosecution and condemnation; the law which the Constitution provided for, and which would have protected such cases, has never been passed. With the exception of this and the law authorising divorce, to which, however, recourse is seldom had, it may be said that the legislation of Belgium conforms to the Catholic standard of morality. Although the Church is independent in Belgium, and the country has no State religion, it does not follow that the governmental and the religious authorities have no connection with each other. Tradition and custom have produced numerous points of contact and relations of courtesy between Church and State. The latter pays the stipends of the Catholic clergy as well as of the clergy of the Protestant and Jewish religions, very moderate salaries which have been slightly increased by a law passed in 1900. The State also assists in the expense of erecting buildings for religious purposes and of keeping them in repair. The parishes have been granted a civil existence and can hold property; each parish has a board of administration, of which the mayor of the town is a member by law, for the aid of the clergy in the management of the finances of the Church. The Liberal Party, it is true, has tried a number of times to get control of the Church property, but the law of 1870 (a compromise law), concerning the temporalities of the different religions, only requires the supervision of the public authorities over expenses concerning which the intervention of these authorities is requested. Students at the theological seminaries, who are to be parish priests, are exempted from military duty. Finally, the civil authorities are officially present at the 'Te Deum' which is sung on the national anniversaries; and except during the period of 1880-84 the Government has maintained diplomatic relations with the Holy See.

The most successful work of the Belgian Church has been done in the field of education, in spite of most violent opposition on the part of the Liberal Party. Article 17 of the Constitution says, concerning instruction: 'Teaching is free; all preventive measures are forbidden; the repression of offences is reserved to the law. Public instruction given by the State is equally regulated by law.' The Constitution, therefore, supposes at the same time a free instruction and an instruction by the State; it guarantees complete liberty to the first and subordinates the latter to the enactments of the law. The Catholics alone have made use of this article of the Constitution to establish a flourishing series of schools and colleges leading up to a university. The Liberals have contented themselves with founding a university (subsidised by the city of Brussels and the provinces of Brabant) and an insignificant number of schools, and are generally satisfied with State instruction for their children; this instruction they endeavor to make as neutral—that is, as irreligious as possible. They also favor in every way State instruction to the detriment of the free teaching. There are two State universities, Ghent and Liege, which have, respectively, 1000 and 2000 students. There are also twenty State atheneums with 6000 students, besides 7 communal colleges having about 1000 pupils; these institutions are for secondary education in its upper classes. The lower classes are taught in 112 intermediate schools, 78 of which are for boys and 34 for girls, with a total of 20,000 pupils. There are also 11 intermediate schools opened by the communes, 5 for boys and 6 for girls, with a total of 4000 pupils.

## THE POPES

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE FOR THE WORLD

The Very Rev. Dean Kavanagh, of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Market Harborough, England, in a lecture to the members of the Market Harborough Working Men's Club, said it was an historical fact that no nation had ever been converted from paganism to Christianity except by missionaries sent expressly by the Popes, Peter's successors, or by missionaries in open communion with the See of Peter.

For a thousand years England, like the other nations, knew but one religion. Her Archbishops of Canterbury swore obedience to Peter's voice, and even Henry VIII. himself styled Rome 'the mother and mistress of all

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Churches.' The early British Church also derived its faith from the Eternal City, as Gildas, the British historian, testified: 'The British held St. Peter to be the first of the Apostles and key-bearer, through whom other Bishops received their power.'

Great was the devotion of the Anglo-Saxon kings to Rome and many the pilgrimages they made to the tomb of St. Peter, Coedwalla, Ina, Ethelburga, Conrad, Offa, Canute, and Ethelwulf; Coedwalla went to be baptised there. Ina founded in Rome a hospice for Anglo-Saxon pilgrims. St. Edward, King of England, built Westminster Abbey, and dedicated it to St. Peter in exchange for his vow to visit his shrine. Alfred the Great of England was anointed and crowned there, like many another monarch, Charlemagne, Lothaire, Louis of France, Otho of Germany, etc.

Referring to the Popes and their deeds, Dean Kavanagh said that to speak of Rome and leave out the Popes was to play 'Hamlet' with the part of Hamlet left out. 'It was the Popes,' he said, 'who destroyed the colossal monster of Greek and Roman paganism, with all its abominations. They changed the whole face of Europe, rescuing the degraded slave from bondage, protecting the rights of the poor and the defenceless, putting down infanticide, exalting the position of woman, teaching the nations to be pure and chaste, shedding everywhere the blessing of holy charity and peace.'

'They founded Christian Rome and made it the centre of light and education to the rest of the world; they rescued Italy over and over again in successive ages from Goths, Vandals, Saracens, etc. Even the infidel Gibbon says: "Were it not for the Popes, the name of Rome might have been erased from the earth." They converted and civilised the wild, barbarian hordes that rushed in from the North on the decaying Roman Empire; they covered Europe with churches, cathedrals, colleges, universities, and beneficent institutions for every case of misery; they saved Europe from the Turks, organising the crusades and planning the victories of Lepanto, Vienna, etc.; they humbled tyrants like Henry IV. and the three Fredericks of Germany; they preserved the ancient monuments of Rome—but for them the Coliseum, Pantheon, Hadrian's Mausoleum, etc., might have long since disappeared; they fostered the arts of music, painting, sculpture, architecture, etc., and attracted to Rome the mightiest geniuses in these arts the world has ever seen. Above all, they upheld the light of faith with undimmed splendor in every age.'

After describing the Vatican Library, the finest in the world, with its 25,000 manuscripts of priceless value, its Codex Vaticanus, the earliest known Greek version of the New Testament, etc., Dean Kavanagh said the greatest universities owed their origin to the Catholic Church. Catholic kings and priests founded Oxford and Cambridge, Eton and Winchester. The Universities of Paris, Aberdeen, Copenhagen, Heidelberg, Prague, Vienna, Bologna, Naples, Pisa, Turin, Rome, Salamanca, Seville, Valladolid, Coimbra, Louvain, etc., were universities founded by Catholic kings and princes, and often under immediate Papal inspiration. The most magnificent cathedrals of the world were built by the genius of the Catholic religion—Westminster, Lincoln, Ely, York, Durham, Salisbury, St. Peter's, Rome, Cologne, Milan, etc. Artists of world-wide fame such as Raphael, Michael Angelo, Corregio, Canova, etc., owed much of their success to the support of the Popes. It was the cloister which produced some of the finest artists and their works. It was to priests and monks that they owed some of the greatest discoveries. It was the glory of Catholicity to have given to the world many of its greatest and most important scientific truths—the pendulum, laws of motion both in solids and fluids, the barometer, the mariner's compass, the telescope and microscope, spectacles, lenses, the thermometer, the perfect catalogue of the stars, the discovery of continuous current of electric energy (the foundation of telegraphy and telephones), the printing press, wireless telegraphy, gunpowder, photography, the magic lantern, the music gamut scale, the first electro motor, the hydraulic press, clocks, the method of teaching deaf mutes, the way of teaching the blind to read, etc.

The first museum was that of the Vatican in Rome, the first botanical garden Pisa, the first newspaper published in Venice, the first scientific society Naples, the first bank founded in Venice, not forgetting the X-rays, that brilliant discovery so useful in surgery, and the theme of universal praise. The Catholic Church, moreover, was the first to establish free schools for the poor—episcopal, parochial, and grammar schools. In the teeth of such evidence what remarkable stupidity for any man to call the Catholic Church the enemy of the intellectual life and of progress. In conclusion, on this point Dean Kavanagh quoted the great statesman and profound scholar, W. E. Gladstone. 'Gladstone,' he said, 'expresses in one sentence all that might be said on the subject when he declares that "since the first three hundred years of persecution the Roman Catholic Church has marched for 1500 years at the head of human civilisation, and has driven, harnessed to its chariot as the horses of a triumphal car, the chief intellectual and material forces of the world: its art, the art of the world; its genius, the genius of the world; its greatness, glory, grandeur, and majesty have been almost, though not absolutely, all that in these respects the world has had to boast of."'

## THE HISTORY OF BOG SLIDES

A cable message under date March 4 states that the incessant rains have caused a bog slide at Castlereagh, Roscommon, which is closing in upon the houses and destroying the crops. The terrified occupants have released their stock and fled to dry land with as much personal property as possible.

In the year 1697 the first known phenomenon of a moving bog took place. Happily, the instances of serious loss of life and property accompanying such disasters have been few.

On June 7, 1697, Capanahane Bog, near Charleville, on the borders of Limerick and Cork, was the scene of a land slip. It was preceded by a subterranean noise. To the terror of the inhabitants, a huge stretch of bog land, partly meadows and pasture, began at about seven o'clock in the evening to rise with a wave-like motion to a great height, and, moving along with great violence, completely covered a meadow to a depth of sixteen feet.

There was a disastrous landslip at Castlegarde, County Limerick, on December 14, 1708, when Poulenard Bog, about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad, and 20 feet deep, moved in a body along a valley and buried three houses containing twenty-one persons. It traversed several miles, crossed the high road at Doon, threw down two bridges, and poured into Coolnapish Lough.

The next recorded instance of a moving bog is that of the disaster in 1743 at Addergoole, County Galway. In March, 1788, 45 years later, the bog of Monabaugh, near Dunderum, County Tipperary, became agitated, and, after a rumbling sound, moved towards Golden, overspreading and laying waste over two miles and a half of a fine tract of country, burying in ruins everything that opposed its progress. It eventually entered the Suir.

Probably the most disastrous landslip that occurred in Ireland was that of Owenmore, County Mayo. In January, 1819, the village was suddenly overwhelmed by a large mass of bog, which, like an avalanche from the neighboring heights, came down and completely enveloped the inhabitants in the district. A writer of the period says: 'In consequence of the continued rain, a mountain tarn burst its banks, and, bearing the bog that confined it, came down like a liquid wall, sweeping everything along till it broke upon the houses, carrying all before it, stones, timber, and bodies, and it was some days after at the estuary of the river in Tullohan Bay, the bodies of the poor people were found.'

In 1821 King's County and Galway were visited. About seven o'clock in the evening of the 26th June the south front of the bog of Ballykillion, near Clara, gave way to the depth of 25 feet, and after creating a tremendous noise, moved at the rate of about two yards an hour down the valley. The bog, two hundred yards wide, flowed over three miles, and completely destroyed a hundred acres of valuable land. The cause in this instance was pent-up water in the interior of the bog. In its motion it created a mighty convulsion, accompanied by a noise like thunder, and the earth burst, and a torrent of bog-stuff issued forth. The bog moved for more than a month, and it was estimated that 2500 acres were in motion. The Ferret bog in the same neighborhood was about the same month, we are told, 'strongly agitated, boiling up to a great height.' In September of the same year a big landslip occurred in the Joyce country, County Galway. A tract of a hundred acres, which was covered with crops, and with many houses inhabited, rising to a height, moved along leaving the whole route a complete waste. On December 2, 1824, a large portion of the bog of Ballywindland, near Coleraine, gave way and passed into an adjoining valley, where it destroyed over eighty acres of land. In March, 1848, during a gale the bog, which for years had been accumulating in the centre of a lake near the city of Cork, moved steadily, until it came to the old Kinsale road.

In 1853, Inaghmonmore, County Clare, was the scene of a bog disaster. The bog was undermined by heavy rains, which formed a regular lake. The mass of peat was lifted bodily over an adjacent hill-top, and sent tumbling and rolling sluggishly along for twenty-four hours before level ground checked its course. A like disaster happened at Dunmore bog, where much cultivated land adjoining was destroyed. Some few years ago at Castleconnell, County Limerick, a bog partly got out on the public road; some years later that part of the borders of Cork and Kerry known as Knockageeba Bog, near Killarney, gave way. A vast flood of peat rushed along with startling rapidity, swept away the stone-built house of Donnelly, Lord Kenmare's quarry steward, and Donnelly and his wife and six children perished. On that occasion the bog moved for five days and covered twelve miles of country with peaty slime. A serious bog-slide occurred near the scene of the present trouble in 1904. There was a very serious bog-slide near Kilmore, Galway, about two years ago, when a large area of arable land was destroyed and several houses were demolished.

A bog may be set in motion by different causes. A peat bog thirty or forty feet deep, resting on a slope, is not of equal solidity all through. It has a solid crust, but the interior is often fluid or half fluid. After great rains

such a bog may swell and burst its crust and discharge its contents of liquid black mud. These things nearly always happen when drought is followed by heavy rain.

## The New South Wales' State Schools

At the enthusiastic farewell demonstration tendered to the Right Rev. Dr. Carroll (Bishop-Elect of Lismore) by his parishioners and friends at Moss Vale, Mr. Justice R. E. O'Connor, in referring to the weighty responsibilities of a Catholic Bishop in a See such as Lismore, said:—

'Perhaps the most onerous and responsible of those duties is the care of education throughout his diocese. For many years now Catholics of this State have taken on themselves the whole burden of educating Catholic children. Legislation has forced them into that position. Looked at from one point of view, the position has not been one of unmixed evil. I have always thought that it has stimulated Catholic faith, and has brought about a higher standard of education in our schools than we would otherwise have attained. But, on the other hand, it has imposed a special and grievous pecuniary burden on the Catholic community and grave and constant responsibility on their Bishops. And here may I make a digression which I hope will be pardoned on this occasion? I notice it has become the fashion amongst some public men to speak of the system of public education in New South Wales as if it were something sacred—a kind of Ark of the Covenant which it is death to touch. I entirely differ from that view. The system was established by an Act of Parliament which embodied the views of the majority of the representatives of the people at the time it was passed. It may be, as every other Act of Parliament may be, repealed or modified whenever it may please a majority in Parliament to so determine. In the meantime, why should its provisions be sheltered from adverse comment or its administration from hostile criticism any more than any other statute, or the administration of any other statute, is sheltered? As to the administration of the Act, the Catholic community is at least entitled to this: that in the teaching under the system there should be no wanton attacks on things they hold sacred, no coarse vilification of their dearest beliefs; and when the great head of our Church in this State lays a complaint against that administration—a specific, definite charge that things are taught to the children in public schools which wantonly wound Catholics in their most sacred beliefs, he is entitled to demand a clear and definite answer, and in making that demand he has behind him, I undertake to say, the whole Catholic opinion of this State. Not only so, but he has, I venture to say, also the approval of every fair-minded man in the community, whatever may be his religious views. I make these observations at the present time because some few of the correspondents of the daily papers on this subject have suggested doubts as to the unanimity of Catholics in this matter. I have not many opportunities of giving public expression to my thoughts on such topics, and I hope that I may be pardoned for taking advantage of this occasion to state my own view of the question clearly and definitely.'

## A Marvellous Change

During the past thirty-seven years the Hon. John D. Crimmins, of New York, has made several trips to Ireland. On his last trip, which extended over several months, he had ample time and opportunity to observe and compare conditions. He thus described his impressions to the representative of a New York paper:—

No one who has not visited Ireland in the past year or so can form any idea of the marvellous transformation the country has undergone. My first visit to Ireland was in 1872. You can form no idea of the deplorable conditions to be seen on every side. At that time evictions of tenants, unroofing of the dwellings to be seen on all sides, left an impression of dire poverty and desolation. My second visit was in 1901, when there was a marked change. I gave my views in a letter, commenting on the improved conditions, and though much of its contents was questioned at the time the progress that has been made since confirms my views that the Irish were advancing economically and politically.

On the trip from which I have just returned I travelled through Ireland in a motor car, going from Rosslare, in Wexford, through parts of Waterford, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, King's and Queen's Counties, Dublin, Wicklow, Louth, Armagh, Meath, Westmeath, Roscommon, and Galway—some days travelling 135 miles. And, questioning all who would talk, I found prosperous people with practically a new life from that appearing 37 years ago. I attribute the change to many things: First, the Land Act, whereby the Government lends the farmer money to buy his land. By this Act the tenant farmer is rapidly coming into possession of the land, and to-day he possesses more than 50 per cent. of the land, and all will be his or his children's eventually under this payment plan. The legislation that placed this Act on the Statute Books of England originated

with the Irish statesmen. As was to be expected, it was not perfect, but amendments are before the House of Commons.

The Old Age Pensions Act was not made for Ireland, but statistics prove that Ireland will have greater relief from this Act than England or Wales. The tenant farmer's story of the past is too long and too sad to tell—the landlords' enactments, the middlemen, and others, and the uncertainty of tenure, the penalty for improvements, by increased rental, all have been written about. The situation is absolutely changed. Hereafter there will be no landlord or 'Lord of the Land,' except the Government, with whom the tenants will have to deal under the Land Purchase Act—absolutely no middlemen. The tenant that was will be the 'Lord of the Manor,' and I assure you he is fitting himself for the position. He cultivates his lands, selects his cattle from good stock, lives decently, and educates his children.

Of course, Ireland is known as an agricultural country, and will always be so. The Irish by heritage are farmers, not mechanics. They cannot compete with the Germans, French, or English. The country has no mines or minerals of value. The trade industries of Ireland are few and of no consequence for that and other reasons. The development of the land to the highest standard will be the first concern. But as regards the land and its cultivation, the improvements in the farmers' methods are so visible that in my travels through the country it was really a joy to observe the change that has taken place in the past 37 years.

The Irish farmer has not made as much progress as the Danish farmer, their principal competitors for the English market. We see machinery creameries, co-operative stores, etc., but not enough for the broad field of agriculture. It is, however, on a fair start. In making reference to the bright and hopeful conditions for the Irish people, there is one feature that has impressed me beyond all others. That is the laborers' cottages. More than 50,000 have been erected, and the good work going on, placing the laborer in a neat two-storey stone, brick, or concrete cottage, with a half-acre or an acre of ground surrounding, which he may cultivate and rented by the Town Council at 8s a month. These cottages are located on the highways, on elevated ground, selected for sanitary reasons, drainage, and air, not on the hollow sides of hills, where one saw the mud house with a pond at the door 30 years ago.

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

March 5.

At all the Catholic churches in the City of Wellington last Sunday feeling references were made to the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland.

The residents of Northlands have named the new school-chapel after St. Vincent de Paul, as an appreciation of the work of the members of the society in establishing the school.

Mr. Swan has prepared plans for a new convent to be erected at Wanganui for the Sisters of St. Joseph. It will be a large three-storey brick building, as large as the Island Bay Convent. It will contain accommodation for 60 boarders and 15 of the Community.

Prior to leaving Wellington, the Nelson and Marlborough Cadets presented Captain O'Sullivan, director of military stores, with a valuable case of pipes, in appreciation of the manner he and his staff looked after the lads during their stay in Wellington last week.

In the annual report of the Wellington Football Association a special paragraph is inserted relating to the play of the boys. 'A noticeable feature (it says) of the play in the Junior Second Division competition was the fine form shown by the Marist Brothers' School and the Y.M.C.A. teams.'

A crowded meeting was addressed at the Upper Hutt on Wednesday evening by Mr. P. J. O'Regan on the subject of rating on unimproved values. Mr. O'Regan, who met with a good reception, was attentively listened to, answered a number of questions, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

The monthly meeting of the women's branch of the Sacred Heart Association (Te Aro parish) was held in St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, on Friday evening, when there were about 400 present. Eleven new members were elected. The Rev. Father C. J. Venning, S.M. (spiritual director) gave an instructive discourse on 'Prayer.'

The bazaar held last month at Carterton in aid of the Catholic Church fund was a great success. £298 was taken during the four days, the expenses being only £18, which is considered a record result. The success of the bazaar was mainly due to the work of the energetic committee, with Mr. M. Lavery as secretary, also to the stall-holders and their assistants.

The members of the St. Vincent's Guild held their usual meeting at St. Patrick's Hall, Boulcott street, on Friday evening, when there was a good attendance of boys. Two new members gave in their names for enrolment. Master Hector Carruthers is acting as secretary of the Guild during the absence of Mr. W. Thomas, who has been temporarily transferred to Westport.

There passed away on March 1, at his home in Wanganui, one of the oldest of the military settlers in the district, Mr. Joseph Donovan. He formerly belonged to the 57th Regiment, and served in the Crimean, Indian, and New Zealand wars. Deceased was an esteemed member of St. Mary's Church. Sincere sympathy is expressed for his widow and children in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

Sergeant J. McGuire, of the Wellington Police District Office, has been transferred to Palmerston North. Sergeant McNeely, of the headquarters staff, will take Sergeant McGuire's place. Mr. McGuire was a prominent member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, being a vice-president of St. Joseph's Conference; while Mrs. McGuire was the president of the St. Mary's Guild of Mercy. It is with great regret that the parishioners of Te Aro are parting with two such good workers for the Church.

Very extensive and complete arrangements are being made in connection with the Wadestown bazaar to be held during Easter week. The stall-holders and their assistants are unflinching in their zeal, and everything points to success. In connection with the bazaar there will be several side-shows, shooting gallery, art gallery, telegraph office, gipsy tents, and fairy wells, all in full swing; and in addition thereto an exhibition of fancy dancing by 60 children and adults, who are being specially trained under the able direction of Miss Putnam.

A new branch of the Hibernian Society was opened on Sunday, 3rd inst., at Thorndon, to be known as the Sacred Heart branch. Bro. J. W. Callaghan, District Deputy, and the Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., were deputed on behalf of the District Executive to perform the opening ceremony. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Bro. G. J. Sellars, P.P.; vice-president, Bro. M. J. McGahey; secretary, Bro. P. Verschaffelt; treasurer, Rev. Father Hickson, S.M.; warden, Bro. J. L. Swan; guardian, Bro. L. McCarthy. His Grace Archbishop Redwood has appointed Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., as chaplain to the branch.

The many friends of Mrs. Emily McParland, of Crosby terrace, widow of the late Mr. Encas McParland (son of Mr. F. McParland, of this city), who was killed in the railway accident at Swallow, near Denver City, U.S.A., will learn with regret of her death, which occurred on Tuesday, March 1. The deceased, who was 28 years of age, was a native of Ocala, Florida, U.S.A., and came over to New Zealand after the loss of her husband, but never recovered from the shock. She leaves two little boys. The Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., officiated at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, and at the graveside at Karori Cemetery.—R.I.P.

At the last meeting of the St. Patrick's branch of the Hibernian Society a vote of condolence with the clergy and people of Auckland and the District Executive of the Society at the loss of the late Bishop Lenihan was passed; as was also a vote of condolence with Bro. T. P. Redmond on the loss of his son, Mr. T. Redmond, of the Customs Department. The branch will consider the following notice of motion at the next quarterly meeting:—'That in the event of the motion of Hawera, changing the headquarters of the society from Auckland to Wellington, being defeated, that the Wellington branch secede, and take immediate steps for the formation of a new district, to be styled the Central New Zealand District of the H.A.C.B. Society.' About 60 delegates from all over the Dominion will attend the triennial movable meeting of the society, which commences at St. Patrick's Hall, Boulcott street, on the 30th inst.

The members of the H.A.C.B. Society are now busy preparing for St. Patrick's Day celebrations, and for the triennial movable meeting. The following programme has been arranged for St. Patrick's Day:—Mass at St. Mary of the Angels' at 8.30 a.m., procession of the members of the Sacred Heart, St. Aloysius', and St. Patrick's branches of the Hibernian Society, and the Wellington Catholic Club, headed by the Garrison Band, to the Te Aro railway station: On arrival at the Hutt the procession will again be re-formed, and, strengthened by Hutt branch, will proceed to Very Rev. Father Lane's grounds, where the picnic will be held. A good sports programme for both adults and children has been arranged, and, given fine weather, an enjoyable outing is anticipated. In the evening a first-class concert will be held in the Concert Chamber of the Town Hall. A feature of the entertainment will be the appearance of Mr. P. Barry as an Irish piper and stepdancer in Gaelic costume. The committee has secured the best talent procurable, and a successful function is anticipated. Judging by the entries for the sports gathering on the Basin Reserve on Saturday, March 19, the committee are sanguine of the success of their efforts for that day.

Plans have been prepared by Mr. J. S. Swan, architect, for two Catholic schools—one in Tasman street and the other in Hawkestone street, Thorndon. These schools are to take the place of the Marist Brothers' School in

Boulcott street, which property the authorities have been empowered by Act of Parliament to dispose of for that particular purpose. The land in Boulcott street has not yet been sold, but pending that being done a number of Catholic laymen have generously provided the necessary funds, and the erection of the two schools will be commenced very shortly. The school in Tasman street is to be erected on a block of land at the rear of the site of the old tramway sheds in Adelaide road, which runs through to Tasman street. It will be a one-storey brick building, with a frontage on the northern side of 103ft by a depth of 60ft. It will contain six class rooms calculated to accommodate about 300 scholars. The sloping ground will permit of the provision of a large and airy basement (60ft by 24ft), which will be used as a shelter shed in bad weather. The exterior brick walls of the school will be relieved with cement facings, and a tiny belfry will relieve the sky-line. The Thorndon school is to be erected on a large section of ground situated between the property of Mrs. Grace and Hawkestone terrace (on the northern side of Hawkestone street). The building will have a frontage to Hawkestone street of 80ft, and will have a depth of 92ft. It will contain four large class rooms on the ground floor and apartments for the Brothers upstairs. As in the case of the Tasman street school, there will be a large basement for shelter purposes. Owing to the population of Wellington gradually moving out from the centre of the city, and as there is a great demand for business sites at present, the authorities considered it advisable to open up schools in the residential parts of Wellington.

### Nelson

(From our own correspondent.)

I noticed that on the occasion of the visit of his Excellency the Governor the flags of England, Scotland, and the United States occupied an honored place on the Municipal building. The absence of the Irish flag was much commented on.

The Catholic Tennis Club is in a flourishing condition. Its success speaks highly for the promoters and should act as an incentive to the establishment of a Catholic men's club here during the winter.

The St. Patrick's Night concert promises to be a great success, as the Rev. Father S. Mahony, with an energetic committee, has the arrangements in a forward state.

With much regret I have to record the death of Mr. Joseph Hoult, of Wai-iti, an old settler, at the age of seventy-seven. The late Mr. Hoult came out with his parents in the ship Prince of Wales in 1842, and settled in the district of Wai-iti. He leaves two sons living—Mr. E. S. Hoult (Wai-iti) and Mr. Charles Hoult (Nelson).—R.I.P.

### DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

March 7.

It is gratifying to learn that a number of those in connection with the teaching staff of the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions were successful in the recent teachers' examination for Class C and D certificates. The following were the results:—Full pass for Class C, 2; partial pass for Class C, 4; full pass for Class D, 4; partial pass for Class D, 4.

Speaking on last Thursday evening to a crowded congregation, the Rev. Father Hunt, C.S.S.R., referred eloquently to the stately temple in which they were gathered, and trusted that their efforts to extinguish existing liabilities would in a brief space of time prove successful, and that the Cathedral would be consecrated to its high and holy purpose.

An excellent programme, consisting of vocal, instrumental, and other items of a distinctly national character, has been arranged for the annual entertainment in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, which is to be given in aid of the funds of Nazareth House. The sale of tickets is already large, and there seems little doubt that His Majesty's Theatre accommodation will be taxed to its utmost on the occasion. The leading talent of the city have very generously given their services for the occasion.

'This Cathedral parish (said the Rev. Father Hunt, C.S.S.R., during his discourse on last Thursday evening) is the only one in which I have given a mission where there is a Sodality of the Blessed Sacrament. I congratulate you, and rejoice with you in its possession, and what is more intend, with the blessing of God, to endeavor before this mission is closed to have every man and woman enrolled therein. A basket is placed upon the platform, and I plead with each one of you to deposit in it your name and address. You have, it is true, other confraternities as well, all of which fill a useful and devotional purpose, still the one in honor of the Adorable Sacrament of the Altar, to which the Cathedral itself is dedicated, appeals to a greater extent to their reverence and love.'

In the Cathedral on last Thursday morning, and in the presence of a large congregation, a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop

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of Auckland, the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan. The Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., was celebrant, Rev. Father Hoare, S.M. (St. Mary's), deacon, and Rev. Father Drohn, M.S.H. (Lincoln), subdeacon. The Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, S.M., V.G., gave the absolution at the catafalque. The following clergy were present in the sanctuary:—Rev. Father Cooney (Lyttelton), Rev. Dr. Kennedy and Rev. Father McDonnell (Cathedral), Rev. Fathers Lynch, C.S.S.R., Whelan, C.S.S.R., Tyler, M.S.H. (Darfield), and Dignan, S.M. (St. Mary's). The solemn dirges were impressively sung by the clergy, assisted by the choir, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the Dead March from 'Saul' was played by Mr. Alfred Binz. An eloquent panegyric of the departed prelate was preached by the Rev. Father Hunt, C.S.S.R., who paid a warm tribute to the late Bishop Lenihan's life and labors, his singularly able administration, and expressing sincere condolence with the clergy and laity of Auckland in the loss they had sustained.

The mission now being conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers in the Cathedral is proving a notable success. The attendance at the six o'clock Mass, which is followed by an instruction, is invariably large. The seven and nine o'clock Masses are also well attended. The evening services are crowded in a manner that is indeed gratifying. The mission sermons delivered on these occasions are marked with intense earnestness, and listened to with deepest interest and attention. The first great solemnity of the mission was on last Thursday evening in honor of the Blessed Sacrament, when the Rev. Father Hunt, C.S.S.R., delivered an eminently impressive discourse, full of love and devotion to our Divine Lord. The high altar was magnificently adorned and illuminated. At the conclusion of the sermon solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., the Rev. Dr. Kennedy and Rev. Father McDonnell being deacon and subdeacon respectively. On Sunday afternoon the children's mission was solemnly closed by the Rev. Father Hunt, a large number being in attendance. There was an enormous congregation on Sunday evening, seats being placed in every available space, many persons even being accommodated in the sanctuary. The Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., preached the mission sermon on the subject of conversion.

### Ashburton

(From our own correspondent.)

March 7.

I am pleased to report that the various farms of the late Mr. John Small, placed at auction to wind up the estate of the deceased, have all been repurchased by the members of the family.

Preparations are already well in hand for the holding of the annual St. Patrick's Night concert here, and appearances augur well for a very successful entertainment.

Last Tuesday evening the Catholic Young Men's Club, Mr. Frank Hanrahan presiding, held a spelling bee for a prize presented by Mr. T. M. Brophy. A keen competition proved Mr. J. J. O'Grady the winner.

At an ordinary meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Club, presided over by Mr. M. J. Moriarty, the evening's programme took the form of a progressive euchre competition, the prize for the winner being presented by Mr. M. J. Burgess. The tournament resulted in Mr. Burgess winning most games, and thereby securing his own prize. Mr. Burgess thereon donated the prize to the runner-up, Mr. J. J. O'Grady.

### Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

March 9.

Rev. Father Smyth is expected back from Nelson towards the end of this week.

It is understood that the amount collected to date in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the new church is close on £1300.

Rev. Father Finnerty, who has been spending the last couple of weeks in Timaru, is leaving this week to resume duties in Nelson. Many of the friends he made during his stay here took advantage of the opportunity to renew his acquaintance.

The members of the Celtic Football Club have just held their annual meeting, and, judging by the large attendance and the interest displayed, the club should have a most successful season. The Rev. Father Tubman, S.M., presided, and congratulated the members on the success gained last season, and also dwelt on the loss they would sustain in the absence of Rev. Father Kerley, whose successor, Rev. Father Murphy, he then introduced. The financial statement showed a credit balance of £9 10s 10d. On the motion of the Rev. Chairman, votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers, special reference being made to Mr. P. Mahoney (club captain), Mr. Brosnahan (trainer), and Mr. Jordan (secretary). Votes of condolence to the clergy and laity of the Auckland diocese on the decease of their

esteemed Bishop, and also to the clergy and parishioners of the Temuka district on the death of Ven. Archpriest Le Menant des Chesnais were passed. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, Rev. Father Tubman; president, Rev. Father Murphy; vice-presidents, Rev. Father Smyth, Rev. Brother Egbert, Messrs. D. Mahoney, E. Ward, J. Collins, W. Quirk, G. Gawne, and J. Skinner; club captain, Mr. J. O'Brien; secretary, Mr. T. Lynch; treasurer, Mr. W. Gillespie; coach, Mr. T. Brosnahan; selection committee, club captain, G. Fitzgerald, field captains, and coach; management committee, club captain, secretary, treasurer, G. Niall, G. Fitzgerald, M. Darcy, M. Donovan, and D. O'Malley; delegates to the S.C.R. Union, Messrs. J. O'Brien and P. Mahoney.

### DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

March 7.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of Armidale, sent a very sympathetic letter in reference to the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan.

Rev. Father Murphy, Cambridge, has gone on a short holiday to Gisborne. Rev. Father McKenna is filling his place during his absence.

Rev. Father Ormond gave a most interesting account of the election and the coronation of Pope Pius X. at the last meeting of the Holy Family confraternity.

It is expected that the Auckland and Onehunga branches of the Hibernian Society will approach the Holy Table at the Cathedral on Sunday, and offer their Communion for the repose of the soul of our late Bishop.

Monsignor Gillan, Diocesan Administrator, left by last night's express for Wellington. He is expected to return during the week. Rev. Father Edge is at present at the Kamo Springs for the benefit of his health. Rev. Father Buckley, of Otahutu, leaves for a holiday trip to Europe by the next outgoing Vancouver steamer. Rev. Father Patterson is at present acting for Father Edge in the Sacred Heart parish.

Rev. Father Holbrook continued his discourse on 'Education' last evening at the Cathedral. He dealt with the attempts made to introduce pseudo-religious instruction into the public schools, and warned Catholic parents of the results. He showed what was termed the Irish Scriptural Lessons by exposing the real aims of Bishop Whately—namely, to undermine the faith of Irish Catholics. This, he said, was what was in store for Catholics who forgot the obligations due by them to their Church and children.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran, writing from Sydney on February 25 to Rev. Father Holbrook, said: 'I most sincerely condole with you in the unexpected demise of your excellent Bishop. We felt some anxiety during the last year on account of the repeated attacks of illness, but were quite hopeful that the worst was passed, and that he would for many years be spared to carry on the work of the Divine Master in New Zealand. God's will be done. I am confident a worthy successor to the late Bishop will carry on triumphantly the many works of religion so auspiciously begun in the diocese of Auckland.'

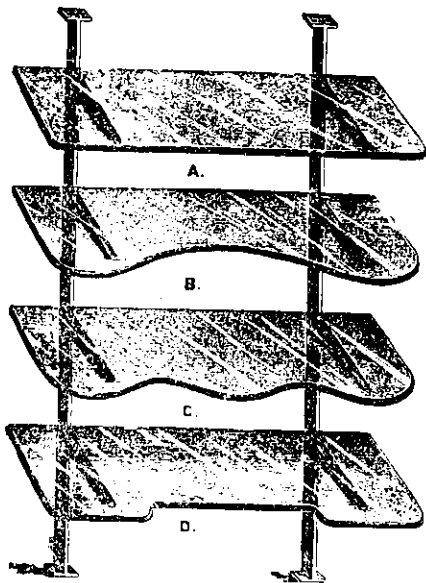
### Rotorua

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

March 7.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes preached at St. Michael's Church on Sunday night to a congregation that filled the sacred edifice, and which included many non-Catholics. His Lordship's discourse, which was based on the Gospel of the day, was listened to with rapt attention. Before commencing his sermon his Lordship eulogised the good work being accomplished by the missionary Fathers in this diocese. He had visited Rotorua 22 years ago in company with the late Bishop Luck for the first time. There was then no church. His next visit to Rotorua was in company with the late Dr. Lenihan, and, although there was a church here, it was very small. He was delighted to behold on this, his third visit, a very much larger and more beautiful church, which would stand as a monument to the zeal and self-sacrifice of the good missionary Fathers of Rotorua. The district was to be congratulated in possessing priests who not only administered to the spiritual needs of the people, but also undertook the manual work of the district. Another grand addition to the parish was the convent school. His Lordship paid a high tribute to the good work accomplished by the Sisters of St. Joseph. His Lordship remains in Rotorua until Friday next, when he leaves for Christchurch via Taupo and Wanganui River.

The Wairoa Geyser was soaped on Sunday for Lord Kitchener and party, and responded with a magnificent show of about 150ft. The huge crowd of people who assembled to witness the display were delighted with the eruption.



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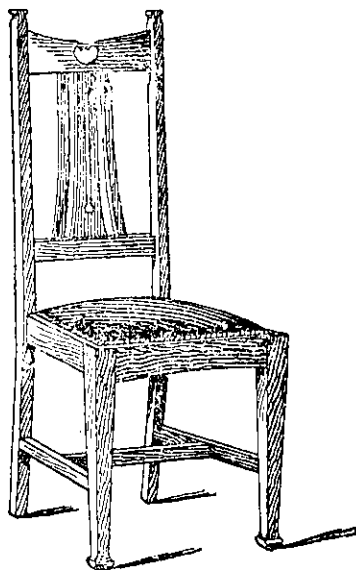
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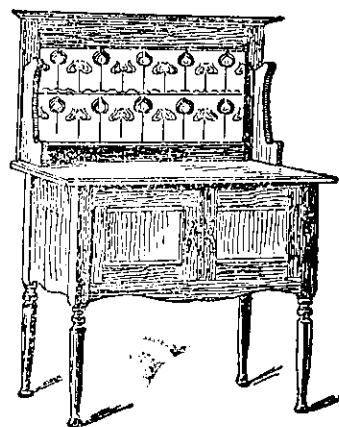
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## Commercial

### PRODUCE

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co., Ltd., report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Our catalogue comprised most of the lines of produce in demand locally, but competition was not keen, and only a portion of the offering could be quitted at satisfactory prices. Values ruled as under:

Oats.—The market is only moderately supplied. Prime Gartons and Sparrowbills have good inquiry at late values, but the quantity on offer is small. Shippers are not active, as most of the consignments coming forward can be placed beyond their limits for local use. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—During the past week considerable business has been done for direct consignment to mills. Values are practically unchanged, but several millers being well supplied, are not so anxious to purchase, and sales are therefore not effected quite so readily. Velvet is scarce, and is in request. Fowl wheat is offering more plentifully. Good clean whole wheat is in fair demand, but smutty and inferior lots are without inquiry. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; medium milling and best whole fowl wheat, 3s 8d to 3s 9½d; medium fowl wheat, 3s 4d to 3s 7d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 3s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is more fully supplied, and only freshly-dug lots have ready sale. Medium and stale lots are out of favor and difficult to place at a reduction in value. We quote: Best lines, £4 to £4 5s; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; inferior and stale, £2 15s to £3 5s per ton (bags included).

Chaff.—Heavier consignments have come forward, and although prime quality is still in good demand sales are difficult to effect at last week's rates. Best oaten sheaf is the only class in request, medium and inferior lots being almost neglected. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 2s 6d to £3 7s 6d; medium to good, £2 15s to £3; inferior and light, £2 5s to £2 15s per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—Market moderately supplied with both oaten and wheaten, which sells at 30s per ton (pressed).

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., report as follows:—

We held our usual weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a good catalogue to a fair attendance of buyers. We cleared our catalogue under good competition as under:—

Oats.—The new season's oats are not yet offering freely, and the local demand keeps prices still above shippers' limits. Consignments of good feed oats are readily taken at quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; good to best feed, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; inferior to medium, 1s 6½d to 1s 7½d.

Wheat.—The market shows, if anything, an easier tendency, and millers are inclined to only take the pick of offerings at quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; medium to good, 3s 8d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 3s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Offerings being sufficient for local demand, prices are inclined to ease. We quote: Prime Up-to-Dates, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 15s to £4; inferior, £2 10s to £2 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—Consignments were considerably heavier towards the end of last week, and prices eased considerably. Medium and inferior are not in request. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 5s; extra prime old, to £3 7s 6d; medium to good, £2 15s to £2 17s 6d; inferior, £1 15s to £2 per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—Oaten, 30s; wheaten, 27s 6d (pressed, ex truck).

### WOOL

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ending March 8 as follows:—

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue yesterday to a good attendance of buyers. Bidding was extremely

brisk, and prices were equal to, if not better than, the last fortnightly sales. Best winter does brought from 36d to 42½d; bucks, 20d to 24d; best spring does, 14d to 15d; good, 12d to 13½d; best spring bucks, 17d to 20d; good, 13d to 15d; light racks, 12d to 14d; early autumns, 14d to 17½d; milky does, 10d to 11½d; small, 7d to 9d; horse hair, 17d to 18½d.

Sheepskins.—Our next sale will be held on the 15th inst.

Hides.—We held our fortnightly sale on Friday, 4th inst., when we submitted a good catalogue. Competition was very keen, the last sale's rates being fully maintained, and in some cases a slight improvement was noticeable. Medium weight hides were in very keen demand. Quotations: Prime stout heavy ox hides, 7½d to 8d; good heavy, 7½d to 7¾d; medium, 7½d to 7¾d; light weights, 7d to 7½d; inferior and staggy, 4½d to 5½d; prime heavy cow hides, 7d to 7½d; medium, 7½d to 7¾d; light weight, 7d to 7½d; inferior, 4½d to 6d; yearlings, 4d to 6½d; calfskins, 1d to 9½d.

Tallow and Fat.—Quotations: Best rendered tallow in casks, 20s to 22s 6d; medium to good, 18s to 20s; best in tins, 18s to 20s; medium to good, 16s to 18s; best rough fat, 16s to 18s; good, 14s to 15s 6d; inferior, 12s 6d to 13s 6d.

### LIVE STOCK

#### DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

For last week's sale there was a very good entry of horses forward, the chief attraction being a splendid consignment of heavy draughts from Mr. William Baird, Invercargill, all being young and fit for immediate hard work. Owing to the completion of Mr. Baird's contracts all the horses forward were for bona fide sale, and as a consequence a very good sale resulted. There was a very full attendance of the public, but, owing to the coalmen's picnic, a few of the contractors were absent, though farmers were well represented, and competed keenly for the various animals as they came under the auctioneer's hammer. As indicated above, the consignment from Invercargill was composed of heavy draughts from four to six years old, and the major portion of this lot changed hands at prices ranging up to £41. One or two nice spring-carters were included in our entry, and for the best of these competition was good, and our highest price in this section was £29 10s. The buggy class was rather poorly represented, and the best of them changed hands at up to £17 15s. We note a strong demand for draughts, both heavy and medium, if young, sound, and staunch, also for first-class spring-vanners and spring-carters. Consignments of fresh horses of all classes are badly wanted in this market, and it is with confidence we recommend clients to avail themselves of the present keen demand for the disposal of their surplus stock. We quote:

Superior young draught geldings, at from £40 to £45; extra good ditto (prize-winners), at from £15 to £50; superior young draught mares, at from £50 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, at from £30 to £40; aged, at from £10 to £15; strong spring-van horses, at from £25 to £30; strong spring-carters, at from £18 to £25; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, at from £15 to £25; light hacks, at from £8 to £13; extra good hacks and harness horses, at from £13 to £25; weedy and aged, at from £5 to £7.

### Hawera

(From our own correspondent.)

At the ladies' swimming sports this week Miss C. Rielly put up a splendid performance.

At a special meeting of the Children of Mary on Sunday evening Miss G. O'Connor was elected president and Miss Cudly secretary.

Very Rev. Father Power intimated last Sunday that he wanted a committee consisting of six members to manage the school finances. The election takes place next Sunday.

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The cutting and tailoring will be done in the finest possible style—the fit will be perfect (I arrange with you for a try-on when the cloth is cut), and the linings and finish are such as are only met with in other tailors' best suits.

And on top of this I guarantee in writing that if the suit is not satisfactory in every respect, that the whole of your money will be returned at once. That guarantee is given over my signature with every suit I make.

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## PRESENTATIONS

## REV. FATHER TREACY, STRATFORD

(From our own correspondent.)

On Sunday morning the Rev. Father Treacy presented his final balance sheet, which showed a credit of £15 15s 6d, after all expenses had been paid. He thanked the people for their generosity and the splendid support they had given him during the time he had been amongst them, particularly during the past eighteen months, in which they had subscribed over £800. He congratulated them on having now one of the finest churches in New Zealand. He was leaving them in the hands of a worthy priest, the Rev. Father O'Dwyer.

After the 11 o'clock Mass Mr. Malone, on behalf of the congregation, presented Father Treacy with a purse of sovereigns. Reference was made to the splendid work that Father Treacy had done during the past nine years; how he had wiped off the heavy debt that was then encumbering the parish; how he had enlarged and improved the school, made a garden of the wild waste that surrounded the school and presbytery, and had devoted a large portion of time and labors to the education of the children, who would sadly miss him. Every day Father Treacy could be found in the school instructing the children. The continued strain had affected Father Treacy's health, and he was now about to enjoy a well-earned and much-deserved holiday in the hope that he would return improved in health to continue the good work he had so ably performed in the past. On his return he would meet with the same loyal support of his people as he had received in the past. To the Rev. Father O'Dwyer the congregation extended a hearty welcome and a pledge of fidelity and support.

The Rev. Father Treacy, in replying, said that the generosity of his people overcame him. He had ministered in the parish during the past nine years, but he never posed as a public speaker, and they would therefore excuse him on that occasion if he could not express himself in the terms he would like. He could not find words to give expression to his feelings, but they could rest assured that deep down in his heart he felt the generous and loving spirit that had prompted them to make this gift. Three years and a half ago, when he had completed his jubilee as a priest, and when at their invitation priests had attended from all parts of the Dominion to do honor to him, they presented him with a beautiful testimonial and a substantial purse of sovereigns. On that occasion he thought they had done all that a loving people could do, but to-day he was laid under another obligation, and when, during the next few months, he would be resting under the roof-tree where he was born his thoughts would wander back to Stratford, and his prayers would ascend to heaven in their behalf. In all humility he would like to have gone away quietly, and he had tried to keep his departure secret from his people, but it could not be done. He accepted their generous gift, and he would during his travels be with them in spirit and in prayer. He had a great consolation in knowing that he was leaving them with a good priest, the Rev. Father O'Dwyer. He again thanked them, and asked for their prayers so that he would be enabled to return to them and continue his labors amongst them.

The Rev. Father O'Dwyer thanked one and all for the kind and hearty welcome they had given him. He was afraid the Rev. Father Treacy had given him too much praise. He was proud to be appointed even for a time to such a magnificent parish. With them he wished Father Treacy a pleasant voyage and a safe return, and again thanked them for their kind welcome.

## REV. FATHER LYNCH, INVERCARGILL

There was a large attendance in St. Joseph's school-room, Invercargill, on Wednesday evening, March 2 (says the *Southland Times*), the occasion being a farewell conversation in connection with the departure of the Rev. Father Lynch, who has spent nearly five years in the parish, and who is about to take up his residence in Gore.

The Rev. Father Kavanagh, who occupied the chair, referred to the sterling qualities of the guest in his work as a priest, and wished his name to be included with those of the Rev. Father Lynch's well-wishers. The speaker then called upon Mr. J. Shepherd to make the presentation, which took the form of an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns. The address was as follows:—

'Dear and Rev. Father,—On this the occasion of your departure from our midst, we, the members of the Catholic community, in common with the rest of your parishioners, take the opportunity of expressing our deep sorrow at parting with you, and at the same time of placing on record our appreciation of the great amount of spiritual work done by you during your brief stay amongst us, and your wise counsel which was always cheerfully given; and also to the ready and practical sympathy which you invariably extended to every movement for the spiritual welfare of those committed to your care. You have by your zeal and energy in the cause of holy religion endeared yourself to the hearts of the people of this parish; in fact, your

care and attention have been so lavished upon us in the interests of our spiritual welfare, that we are filled with sorrow and regret at your leaving, but at the same time our sorrow and regret are somewhat tempered from the fact that we know that you are not going far away, and we will look forward with delight to an occasional visit from you. In conclusion we would ask your acceptance of the accompanying gift as a slight token of our esteem and love, and we all unite in wishing that you will long be spared in health and strength to carry on the good work to which you have devoted your life, and that that work may receive the Divine blessing. Asking of you a kindly remembrance of us in your prayers, we remain, etc.—Signed on behalf of the parishioners: H. Searle, J. Shepherd, Jas. Collins, F. G. O'Beirne (of Invercargill), C. Tulloch (Bluff), P. Joyce (West Plains), M. Maloney (Makarewa).'

Mr. Shepherd referred to the efforts of the lady collectors, who were met with spontaneous generosity. The amount of £50 was contained in the purse contributed by Greater Invercargill, Bluff, West Plains, and Makarewa residents.

Musical and other items were rendered—songs by Misses Kempton (2), Shea, and Mr. P. Stokes (2), and a recitation by Master Joseph Shepherd, and all were much appreciated.

After others had spoken cordially, the Rev. Father replied. He said: 'No words of mine can adequately convey to you my gratitude and thanks for asking me here this evening. Invitations of this nature always convey to my mind the idea of a parting between friends and friend, and hence the human heart, being the centre of man's affection, must naturally feel it. Therefore, I think I am correct in saying that no sentiments of mine expressed in words would fully convey my gratitude to you in this respect. You express your gratitude in two manners of ways, first, in the very flattering words in which you speak of me in the address, and secondly, in a still more tangible way by your very substantial gift of a purse of sovereigns, which is the strongest and most sincere way of showing your good nature, your great generosity, your unselfishness, and your goodwill. Fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind. It is said of three very distinguished Roman pagans that they sought honor and glory from the people in various ways. Mark Antony sought it in love, Brutus in glory, and Caesar in dominion of power. Each of them found the reward that he looked for in different ways. Antony found it in disgrace, Brutus in disgust, and Caesar in ingratitude. In none of these ways should man seek his reward in this life and much less in the life to come. For the five years that we have been working together in a common cause, you in one sphere and I in another, I have found you personally exceedingly kind, good natured, hospitable, and generous. Hence I return most sincere thanks to you all for your kind feeling, great generosity, and unselfish spirit.' The Rev. Father concluded by stating that in future, wherever his lot was cast, he would be pleased to meet the friends he was leaving behind, and would endeavor to do his best for them, and their friends also, if necessity arose. He wished his hearers every happiness and bid them farewell, and a last good-night.

## Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

March 6.

The committees are hard at work with programmes of the national concert and social for St. Patrick's Night, and everything points to a successful gathering.

The novena begun in St. Patrick's parish on Friday, the 25th ult., for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop of Auckland terminated to-day, when an unusually large number of the faithful approached the Holy Table at the 7.30 and 9 o'clock Masses. Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament began at the close of the 11 o'clock Mass and was continued until Vespers. In the evening there was the usual procession.

A meeting of the boys of the parish between the ages of twelve and twenty, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, took place in the library on Sunday evening, and proved a great success. An apology was received from Rev. Father Costello, who was unavoidably absent, giving his sanction and hearty approval to the undertaking. The Rev. Fathers Connolly and Queally and Sub-Inspector J. O'Donovan addressed the meeting at length. Some fifty names were handed in together with twenty-five boys present. It was decided to inaugurate a boys' guild of the Sacred Heart Society, to include all who had left school between the ages mentioned, those present being enrolled as members, and every ten boys to have a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society to look after them, from which great work may be expected if backed up by the parents.

The Hawke's Bay Fruitgrowers' Association use about 150,000 cases in a season. This represents half a million feet of timber.

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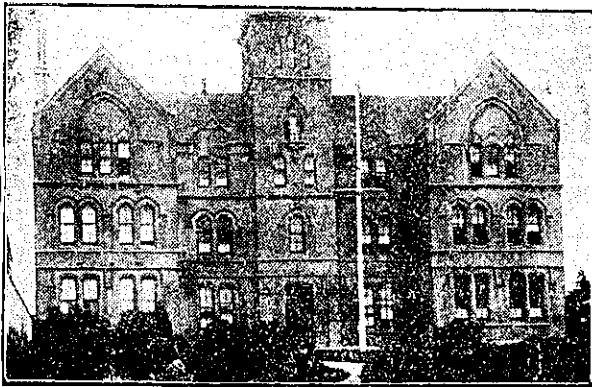
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Students are prepared for N.Z. University Junior Scholarship, Matriculation, Medical and Engineering Preliminary, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Senior and Junior Civil Service Examinations.

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Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the superiors of schools or colleges where they may have studied.

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

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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.

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Garrison Hall - Thursday, March 17th.

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GRAND

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Holders of Tickets in connection with the forthcoming Meeanee Bazaar (Greenmeadows Stall), which commences on March 26, are requested to Forward Butts, Remittances, and Unsold Tickets not later than March 31 to

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WANTED, a MAN to do all Farm Work and Milk.—Apply Mrs. Wm. Crosbie, Menzies Ferry, Edendale.

DEATHS

DEVINE.—Of your charity pray for the soul of Christopher Devine, who died at Oamaru, February 18, 1910. R.I.P.

RAHILL.—On March 2, 1910, at Bald Hill Flat, Thomas, the beloved son of Bridget Rahill; native of County Cavan, Ireland; aged 45 years. R.I.P.

W. P. LINEHAN,

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

*Pergant Directores et Scriptorum New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ 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, MARCH 10, 1910.

A CHURCH IN CHAINS



RESSURE of more urgent topics has compelled us to delay till now our reference to the critical and momentous situation which has arisen in the Anglican Church in England by reason of the decision recently pronounced by the Court of Appeal in the now historical case of Banister v. Thompson. The effect of the decision is to lay down absolutely the principle that the Church of England is the mere creature of Parliament and that the State is the sole and supreme authority, not only as to what that Church shall be allowed to teach, but also for determining and altering at will the conditions under which members are to be admitted to its Sacraments.

The history of the case covers a somewhat lengthy period, but we will compress the facts into the briefest possible space. Ever since her foundation, in the reign of Henry VIII., the Church of England has held that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was 'contrary to the law of God,' and has forbidden such unions as 'abominable and incestuous.' From the time of the English Reformation up till the year 1906 English statute law also condemned and forbade such marriages. On August 28, 1907, however, the King gave his assent to the Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act, which not only made these marriages legal for the future, but which also validated all existing unions of that nature. Relying on the provisions of this Act, a certain Mr. Banister, who had married his deceased wife's sister, presented himself, in company with his wife, at the parish church at Eaton, in the diocese of Norwich, for the reception of Holy Communion, but the vicar, Canon H. Thompson, refused to allow the couple to receive the Sacrament. The canon held that as Mr. Banister had married his deceased wife's sister, his marriage was 'contrary to the law of God,' and the couple being therefore in the eyes of the Church 'open and notorious evil livers' he was justified in denying them the Sacraments. Mr. Banister took his grievance to the Court of the Arches, the ecclesiastical court of the province of Canterbury, and won his case; and Canon Thompson was 'admonished.' He then applied to the Court of the King's Bench for an order restraining the Dean of the Arches from proceeding farther in the matter, and again the Canon lost his case. Not to be daunted, he turned to the Court of Appeal. Three judges heard the case; and in the decision recently given they rejected the appeal unanimously, condemning Canon Thompson to pay the costs.

Each of the three judges gave a carefully prepared judgment, and each was emphatic in his view that under the conditions existing in the case in question ministers of the Church of England were absolutely bound to administer the Communion. The Master of the Rolls, the presiding

judge, was unblushingly candid in his statement of the change in the moral aspect of such unions—and, by consequence, in the teaching and practice of the Church of England—effected by the new Act. By statutes passed in the reign of Henry VIII., his Lordship pointed out, 'marriages of a certain class, including expressly a marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister, were made illegal and void. It was not merely illicit cohabitation; it was incest; it was absolutely void *ab initio*. . . In 1907 Parliament amended the law relating to marriage with a deceased wife's sister. What was the result? Surely to make that lawful matrimony which before was illicit cohabitation and incest, with all its consequences.' To please Henry VIII., Parliament declared all marriages with a deceased wife's sister to be 'contrary to the law of God,' 'abominable and incestuous,' and for nearly three hundred and seventy years the Church of England has dutifully denounced them as such. But Parliament has changed its mind; and now at a moment's notice the Church of England is called upon to take back all her denunciations and to bless what she has so long condemned. Yesterday marriage with a deceased wife's sister was 'null and void *ab initio*' and 'against God's law'; to-day an ordained representative of the Church which so condemned it is not only permitted to solemnise such a marriage, but he is to be compelled, at the bidding of the secular authority, to seal such unions with the Communion. It is a bitter pill, but it will be swallowed—nay, it has been swallowed, almost without a gulp. Bishop Gore, it is true, has described the decision as 'plainly intolerable,' and the *Church Times* has said valiantly that it 'must be resisted'; but the Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England, with what his admirers call 'statesmanlike moderation,' has already counselled obedience. 'Another question,' he says, 'will speedily arise; indeed, it has already shown itself above the horizon. How ought the clergy, in the exercise of their ministerial responsibility, to regard those who have legally contracted these marriages since the passing of the Act? Many who so marry will claim the ordinary privileges and ministrations of the Church. Are these to be withheld? I have no hesitation in saying that from men and women who are otherwise entitled to receive these privileges they ought not, in my judgment, to be withheld on the mere ground of such a marriage. . . 'The mere ground of such a marriage'—and yesterday, according to the Master of the Rolls, it was 'not only illicit cohabitation, but incest'!

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The significance of the thrice-repeated decision in this important case lies in the circumstance that it brings out with an emphasis, from which there is no escape, the fact that in the Church of England, so long as it continues to be the Established State Church, it is the Crown and not the Church that rules in things spiritual, and that, so long as these legal fetters remain, the English Church, instead of being a messenger of God, is, as Newman expressed it, 'nothing more nor less than an Establishment, a department of Government, a function or operation of the State,—without a substance,—a mere collection of officials, depending on and living in the supreme civil power.' One of the first effects of the decision will be to give a marked fillip to the movement in the direction of disestablishment and disendowment of the English Church. Already that movement has acquired very considerable momentum. Last year Mr. Asquith brought in the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, which contained proposals by the operation of which the Church of England in Wales would be both disestablished and disendowed on January 1, 1911. The measure was withdrawn on August 20, but the Premier gave a distinct promise that the Bill should be passed in 1910. The wider movement for the complete disestablishment of the Episcopal Church throughout England is also making headway, and the principle has, by a large majority, been formally approved by the House of Commons. On February 27, 1907, by 200 votes to 92 (majority, 108), the House of Commons passed the following emphatic resolution: 'That in the interests alike of religion and the nation it is desirable to Disestablish and Disendow the Church of England both in England and Wales.' As a result of the decision in *Banister v. Thompson*, the High Church section of the Anglican body, who keenly feel and strongly resent their present position of bondage to the

secular power, are likely either to openly advocate disestablishment, or at least to cease to offer opposition to it. The *Church Times*, the recognised organ of the High Church party, says frankly that 'if they [*i.e.*, the Bishops] do not repudiate the legal view that the State is the supreme, the sole, authority to determine what the Church is to teach, and to alter at will the conditions under which the latter admits to its altars, we can only say that they will have brought within very reasonable distance the catastrophe which they so greatly dread. For our part, we would not preserve for five minutes the life of a Church that was no Church in any Christian sense, but a mere department of the Civil Service.' If the other advocates of Disestablishment are reinforced by a party working for 'Disestablishment from within,' the whole question will be very quickly brought within the range of practical politics, and the separation of Church and State in England as well as in Wales will be a matter of the proximately near future.

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Another probable effect of this remarkable decision will be the transfer, sooner or later, of a number—it may be great or it may be small—of the more earnest members of the Anglo-Catholic party in the Church of England to the fold of the one true Catholic Church. 'We have arrived at a point,' says the annual letter of the Secretary of the English Church Union, 'when it has been decided, in the case of Canon Thompson, that the Church has no law of her own, and that it is practically the function of the State, acting through Parliament, to legislate for the Church in the domain of Christian morality.' Such a state of things cannot possibly be tolerated by men who have any sort of notion of the Church as a divinely-established teaching body or who have any real hold on the 'Catholic' principles which they profess. The Gorham decision of 1850—in which the courts laid down that ministers of the Church of England were under no obligation to teach the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration—led to the conversion of Allies, and ultimately of Manning—not to mention a host of lesser lights who sooner or later came over. A similar effect is almost certain to follow from the present exercise of State authority. Poor Canon Thompson writes as follows to the *Church Times*: 'Again I ask leave to acknowledge in your widely-circulated pages the many letters of sympathy I am receiving. We now understand the Act of 1907. The State gives law to the Church.' 'It is,' remarks *America*, 'something to understand. God grant that he and others like him may act according to their understanding.'

## Notes

### Amongst the Lawyers

The colleagues of a prominent English jurist gave him a dinner in recognition of his transfer from the Chancery Court to the Admiralty Court. With graceless disrespect to the late Laureate he closed his speech of thanks with the lines of Tennyson:

'May there be no moaning of the Bar  
When I put out to sea.'

### Impartial Politics

Portraits of eminent men are sometimes appreciated for reasons which the original would probably regard as far from flattering. While canvassing during the recent election a lady visitor to a country cottage noticed a picture of Mr. Asquith pinned against the wall, and ventured to congratulate the inhabitants on their sound Liberal views. 'Oer bless you,' answered the wife, 'I don't know who 'e be. I just put him up because 'e is the livin' image of my dear dead father.'

### England's Compliment to Ireland

Perhaps the English have no great opinion of Ireland; perhaps the Irish have no great opinion of England; but there is one little matter in which the English pay us a great compliment and show us a respect which we are apt, curiously, to insist on sending back, writes the *Dublin Freeman*. If a man wants to find Irish manufactures supported with a whole heart he must look away from Ireland;

**J. TAIT, Monumental Sculptor**  
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{ Just over Bridge } Manufacturers and Importers of Every Description  
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Drill Shed. } and other stones.

he must look to England; and he will save time by looking in at the English police courts, at the Old Bailey, for instance. He will learn of the shaming of English traders, men of solid substance and sound repute, for trying to palm off upon their English clients English goods as made in Ireland. He will find that what, only a little while ago, was almost a bar-sinister in Ireland is an honorable pedigree in England. The English need not to be awakened and exhorted and bullied into buying Irish goods; the English public is more anxious to buy them than the English traders are to sell them; the public will have the Irish goods, and traders are driven to pretending a virtue when they have it not. 'Irish goods' are made in Birmingham or in Bermondsey, Irish poplin, Irish linen with a good weft of Virginia-cum-Manchester cotton; Irish eggs are laid in Southwark backyards; there has been much Cork butter that never had the chance of getting the true blas; Donegal homespuns are spun in very unhomelike dens by 'peasants' from Poland. And so on through a long list of goods; for (said counsel in the latest case of fraudulent labelling) 'the name of Ireland excites a certain amount of interest in the minds of the people of England, and it is an advantage to the defendants to deal with Irish goods.'

### Mr. Redmond: Master of the Situation

Now that the Irish Party hold the fate of the Liberal Government in the hollow of their hand, great interest centres in the person of the Nationalist leader, Mr. John Redmond, M.P. Here is a character sketch of him by the *Mail* Parliamentary Representative:—'Mr. John Redmond has made himself a power by steady, persistent work, an iron will, an unflinching devotion to the cause which he considers right. The son of an Irish member of Parliament, he was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was afterwards called to the English and the Irish Bar. He became a clerk in the Vote Office of the House of Commons, but he gave this up in 1881 to represent a constituency in his native country. Elected for New Ross, he left the Vote Office to take his place on the floor of the House. He began with a record, for on his first day at Westminster he made his maiden speech, created a scene, and was suspended before the clock struck twelve. He was in the twenties then. Now his feelings are just as passionate, but his methods are more effective.

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'From the day he entered Parliament Mr. Redmond has always been a prominent figure in the Nationalist Party. His chance came at the Parnell split. He stood by Parnell, led the little party which remained faithful to him, and finally was selected to guide the destinies of the Nationalists as a whole. This is no easy task at the best of times, and the way Mr. Redmond has held his followers together, in spite of sectional strife, is a tribute to his power not only as a politician, but as a leader of men. It is his impenetrable self-restraint which has helped Mr. Redmond to attain his present power. He organises, he directs, he controls. He is a master of Parliamentary strategy. He knows how to play the waiting game, but he has not wasted the time he has spent in waiting. Many years he has utilised in moulding his impulsive and high-spirited party into a united whole, looking forward to the opportunity which time was sure to bring. True, he has struck incidental blows, and struck them shrewdly. He has demonstrated that, perhaps beyond any other leader in the House, he knows how to make the best of opportunity—when to remain silent, when to move.

\*  
'He has been described as an orator. That, perhaps, is hardly correct. He has a clear, forceful, but rather hard voice, his words are well chosen, and he always makes his meaning luminously clear. But there is no quality of appeal in his words, and it is difficult to imagine him stirring the emotions of an audience. His personality tells because it is evident he knows what he wants, and means to get it. But he has no power of persuasion over a gathering. He is inferior in this to some of the younger members of his party, notably to Mr. Kettle. The House of Commons likes Mr. Redmond. He comes of good stock, and even in his fiercest moods one does not forget that he is an Irish gentleman. He hits hard in debate, but he is always courteous, always tactful, and dignified. Organisation and opportunity have been the two things in his

mind for a generation past. Now his hand is on his sword, and he is looking to the decisive conflict before him.'

## DIocese OF DUNEDIN

On Sunday next the members of the H.A.C.B. Society will approach the Holy Table in a body at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin.

On Sunday last there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from the last Mass until Vespers. In the evening there was the usual procession.

Last week the altar boys to the number of thirty of St. Joseph's Cathedral, the Sacred Heart Church (North-East Valley), and St. Patrick's Basilica (South Dunedin) were taken for a trip to the Taieri Mouth. They were accompanied by the Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., Rev. Father O'Malley, Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, and Rev. Fathers Corcoran and D. O'Neill.

His Lordship the Bishop returned from a visitation of the southern part of the diocese on Monday. On Sunday his Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 59 candidates at Riversdale. During the previous week, accompanied by the Rev. Father O'Neill, of Winton, he visited Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri, and was greatly delighted with the beautiful scenery.

After a stay of ten days in Buenos Aires (says the *Southern Cross* of January 7), Rev. Dr. Cleary said farewell to his new friends and left for Rosario. While in Buenos Aires he was the guest of Mgr. Ussher. He had a long interview with the Minister for the Interior, for whom he had a letter of introduction. He will visit Cordoba and Mendoza, and will proceed to Chile, Peru, Bolivia, etc.

The report of the Christian Brothers' Association Football Club, presented at the annual meeting held on Monday evening, contained these clauses:—The committee thanks members for the enthusiasm which they evinced during what may be considered a most successful season. This enthusiasm was shown by the regularity with which members of the various teams attended the practices held during the week, as well as by the large number who went in for a thorough course of training in the gymnasium. Under the able instruction of the coach (Mr. Jack), members derived considerable profit, and have learned to appreciate the finer points of Association football. The Second Grade team took a prominent place in the Cup fixtures, and had the honor of winning, after a splendid contest, the Five-aside Championship Tournament. The Third Grade team, composed mostly of players new to Association football, tied with Northern as premiers for the season 1909. The Fourth Grade team, though not so successful as the others, held a respectable position in the Cup fixtures. The club's financial position is sound, a small credit balance remaining over from last year. The smoke concert, held at the end of the season, was a pronounced success, the club members and visitors enjoying themselves to the full. It pleased the committee to present to Mr. Jack, in recognition of his services to the club, a watch and handsome framed photo of club members. The committee takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the Referees' Association for the consistency with which it provided referees for matches, and to the press for the generous treatment it gave to club reports.

Judging by the demand for tickets there will be a record attendance at the St. Patrick's Night concert, which, in view of the undoubted talent of the artists engaged, will be the most successful entertainment of its kind held here for many years. The engagements include Miss Violet McIntosh, who, since her arrival in Dunedin a short time ago, has won high eulogium in all quarters for the natural beauty of her voice and the artistic sense of interpretation which characterise her singing, and there is little doubt that her first appearance at a St. Patrick's Night concert, when she will contribute 'Kathleen Mavourneen' and 'The Irish Emigrant,' will establish her a firm favorite with the audience. Mrs. R. Hudson, jun., will make her re-appearance after an absence of some years, and those who remember the felicity of her treatment of the Irish national songs will notice with pleasure that her name is once again on a St. Patrick's Night concert programme. Mr. James Jago is perhaps the most popular vocalist who has taken part in these concerts during past years, and the reputation he enjoys is a guarantee of his success. Mr. McGrath is also favorably known to patrons of the concert. In response to numerous requests he has consented to sing 'The wearing of the green,' a spirited rendition of which won the very warm appreciation of his audience on a former occasion. Mr. Brennan has such a deservedly high reputation as an elocutionist that he is certain to suit the taste of his audience with his humorous and serious contributions. The Kaikorai Band will contribute two items of popular Irish airs, and St. Joseph's Choir, as in former years, will add to the enjoyment of the concert by their appearance. The committee has made every endeavor to make the concert as truly national as possible, a course which will have the hearty approval of those who love the songs that awake memories of the Old Land.

## Interprovincial

The Government offices throughout the Dominion will be closed on St. Patrick's Day, 17th inst. They will also be closed for the Easter holidays on the 25th, 26th, and 28th inst.

The first of the season's oats is being forwarded to the Bluff for shipment to the Old Country, there being no less than eight truck loads shipped from Waimea on Thursday of last week for the Bluff. The oats were a bright, clean sample, not having experienced a shower of rain for some weeks prior to harvesting.

The successes obtained by pupils of St. Columbkille's Convent of Mercy, Hokitika, in recent examinations are as follows:—Teachers' Examination, Class D, Miss May O'Sullivan; Partial D, Misses Una O'Sullivan and Violet Wright; Matriculation examination, Miss May O'Sullivan; Civil Service, Misses Margaret Monaghan, Ella Dorrington, and Nellie Faire.

During his five years' residence in Lumsden Dr. A. J. McIlroy, who recently removed to Balclutha, acted as surgeon for the Lumsden Oddfellows' Lodge. In carrying out his duties the doctor won unusual popularity by his unflinching geniality, and he was held in the highest esteem by the lodge members. In recognition of this respect the members have ordered a walnut hallstand, suitably inscribed, to be forwarded to the doctor at Balclutha.

It is understood that the New Zealand Shipping Company and the underwriters will serve notice on the Auckland Harbor Board on Saturday of their intention to institute legal proceedings in connection with the grounding of the s.s. Kaipara in Rangitoto Channel on January 16 last, and a writ claiming heavy damages may be issued a month later. As indicating the extent of the damages likely to be claimed, it may be mentioned that Mr. C. V. Houghton, local agent for the shipping company, stated during the nautical inquiry that the total loss attributable to the casualty was not less than £125,000.

'You can get opposition to anything,' declared a member of a deputation which waited on the Hon. D. Buddo at Papanui on Saturday, when he wanted to impress on the Minister how blind to their own interests were those who opposed the formation of a borough. 'Why,' he continued, 'if I were to go round this district with a petition to remove you from your seat hundreds of people would sign it!' There was a burst of laughter, in which the Minister joined, remarking that he had no doubt as to the accuracy of the statement.

Crickets are exceedingly annoying just now (writes the Dargaville correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald*), and never in the history of the place have they been so plentiful. Passengers on the steamer Awaroa had rather a unique experience with them when passing down the river. It seemed as if millions of these little black pests were waiting for the steamer. Suddenly, as if by signal, they all hopped on board; down into the saloon they swarmed, and it was found there were so many that the quickest way of extermination was by use of scalding water. A number of the insects, however, managed to escape, and while an Austrian passenger was asleep in his bunk, they destroyed his coat by eating their way through it.

Among the economies that Sir Joseph Ward intends to effect in the Post and Telegraph Department (states a message in the *Post*) is the cessation of the present system of taking duplicate copies of telegrams, and the abolition of telegraph envelopes by the substitution of a combined sheet and envelope, similar to that used for the Post Office Savings Bank receipts. Savings in this and other directions are expected to reach from £15,000 to £20,000 a year. The proposed rural postal delivery will be accomplished by carriers on horseback or on bicycles. Sir Joseph Ward stated to an interviewer that when all these changes are carried out and the proposed system of wireless telegraphy is installed New Zealand will not be merely abreast, but will be far ahead of any other country in the world in regard to postal and telegraphic facilities.

The season for trapping rabbits in Otago province opens on the 14th inst., and there is every anticipation of it being one of the busiest on record (says the *Otago Daily Times*). Blocks of land for trapping are at a premium, and so great has been the rush for areas that it is anticipated the number of men engaged in catching 'bunny' this season will exceed 4000. Several thousands of traps have already been forwarded to the country. As to prices, it simply rests with the trappers themselves to get the best possible money by falling in with the wishes of exporters and bleeding the rabbits and otherwise handling them carefully. Improved quality, of course, means improved prices on the London market. The market will open at 5d per pair on the ground. The impetus which such wholesale trapping of rabbits gives to the freezing industry and to the timber trade—for truck loads of timber for packing cases go to the depots almost daily during the season—is very considerable, while it is calculated that the industry brings into the country in one season alone nearly £100,000. This refers to Otago only. The bulk of the money goes to the trappers.

Mr. Clement L. Wragge, who has been lecturing and doing some exploring work in the far north, claims to have discovered in the neighborhood of the Bay of Islands 'the remains of an ancient city or temple that probably dates back to the time of sun worship.' Mr. Wragge says: 'The huge blocks of stone, some nearly 15 feet long, were evidently hewn by prehistoric man. Some have cups or holes scooped out, on the face of which are evidently "written" records of immense antiquity, and others are marked with long and short strokes, one being an ansated cross.'

In the course of an interview granted to a newspaper representative in Auckland, Sir Joseph Ward, speaking of the Post and Telegraph Department, said that extensive economies had been rendered possible by improved methods of working, and the introduction of the most modern appliances was being carried out, and these things, he hoped, would enable him to announce further concessions to the patrons of the department. Those just now under consideration, he said, were mainly directed to the improvement of the services in country districts (such as reduction in parcel rates and an increase in the weight of parcels, the inauguration of rural postal deliveries with the ultimate object of getting a delivery at the door of every farmhouse in the country, and a greater extension of telephone facilities in remote country districts). He hoped to be able to provide for most of these out of the savings referred to, and he thought that no one would grudge the additional facilities to country settlers, even if the proposed innovations did not at first pay their way. Another new departure in the country districts would be the introduction of the 'home savings banks.' These took the form of steel boxes, which were lent to depositors as receptacles for their savings, but which could be opened only at post offices, where the amounts contained in the boxes were credited to the depositors. The Waikato would be the first country district to which the home savings bank would be supplied, and it was hoped to have them in working order in that district within a couple of months.

Some interesting comparisons and statements in regard to the business of the Post and Telegraph Department were made by the Prime Minister and Postmaster-General (Sir Joseph Ward) to a *Herald* representative in the course of an interview at Te Aroha on Saturday. In dealing with the revenue of the department for the first ten months of the current financial year ended January 31, Sir Joseph said that the results were exceedingly satisfactory. The revenue for the ten months was £769,657, as compared with £713,585 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The postal revenue proper had increased by 8.8 per cent., and for nearly the whole of this increase the penny postage was responsible. On the telegraph side also the revenue had advanced by 6.5 per cent., the largest share of the increase being produced by the telephone division. He hoped, he said, to end this month with a total post and telegraph revenue for the financial year of £960,000, which would be considerably in excess of his estimate. In speaking of the extensive reduction in the rates of money orders and postal note commission, made a couple of years ago, Sir Joseph said that the wisdom of the step was proved by the fact that the loss in revenue was being rapidly recouped by the large increase of business. As an evidence of the progress of the department he mentioned that the revenue had more than doubled in ten years, it having risen during that period from £445,340 to £920,021, and this despite the very great reductions in rates that had taken place during that period. The business of the Post Office Savings Bank had also shown a great increase, the amount to the credit of depositors at the end of last year being £12,666,892, which showed an increase of over half a million for the year.

### Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

In asking the prayers of the congregation at St. Mary's Church, Wanganui, on Sunday, February 27, for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Lenihan, Rev. Father Moloney paid a eulogistic tribute to the dead prelate. He spoke of him as a great Bishop, who ruled his diocese with great success; as a man who was universally respected and esteemed by all denominations; one who took an active interest in all movements that made for the betterment of the people, the relief of the poor, and the housing of orphans. To all deserving cases he gave not only the patronage of his position and the advocacy of his eloquence, but liberal contributions in money whenever a demand was made by members of his own people or those of other denominations. In Auckland he was deservedly popular with all classes, whose good opinions he had won by his simplicity of manner, his unflinching urbanity, his genial nature, his open hospitality, his soothing sympathy for the sorrowing, and his ever-ready assistance to the friendless and the poor.

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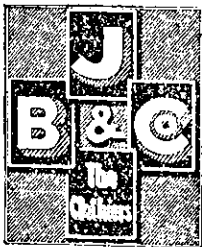
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## Irish News

### ANTRIM—Industrial Life in Belfast

Belfast (says the *Irish Weekly*) is a great industrial centre. Its 'merchant princes' and 'captains of industry' flourish and grow rich. Its vast army of female workers toil as hard as the operatives in the Lancashire cotton factories. Their duties are as arduous; their hours of labor as long and trying; their average wage is not much more than half the reward of the Manchester cotton spinners' work. Why? The main reason is to be found in the political conditions of the city, perhaps. While the great employers amassed their dividends, the workers were divided by unreasoning prejudices; and, therefore, the women and girls and little 'half-timers' who toiled in the factories and made the linen, lived the lives of 'white slaves' generation after generation. We are on the eve of a better and brighter era for the people who do the world's work.

### CARLOW—Help from America

Referring to the fact that the Rev. James Coyle, Leighlinbridge, has received a cablegram from the Rev. James Foley, Ottumwa, Iowa, U.S.A., to the effect that he is forwarding £100 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, the *Carlow Nationalist* says that Father Foley is a native of Tullow, and was a distinguished student of Carlow College. He went on the American mission in 1876, and his devotion to the old land is only surpassed by his zeal in the sacred ministry. Our contemporary adds that Father Coyle, himself an earnest worker in the National movement, must have been highly gratified on receiving the cablegram.

### CLARE—White Gloves for the Judge

The Hilary Quarter Sessions were opened at Ennis on January 18 by County Court Judge Bodkin. When the Court had been opened, Major F. G. Cullinan, Sub-Sheriff, said that, as there was no criminal business to go before his Honor, he had great pleasure in presenting him with white gloves. His Honor—'Thank you very much. There is no gift which I value so highly, as it is testimony as to the condition of Clare, which is so maligned on the other side of the water.'

### DUBLIN—The Irish Viceroyalty

It is freely rumored that Lord Aberdeen will retire from the Irish Viceroyalty very soon. The *Daily Chronicle* suggests that Lord Granard should succeed him, despite the fact that he is a Catholic. If the Liberals are successful they will have the opportunity of remedying at least one Catholic grievance by carrying out the suggestion.

### A Distinguished Teacher

Rev. Brother Noonan, of North Richmond Street Schools, Dublin, who has been appointed Superior of the Christian Brothers' College, Cork, was the recipient of an illuminated address and a costly silver timepiece by his pupils, past and present, before departing for the south. Mr. James McCormick, who presided at the ceremony, spoke highly of the many admirable characteristics of Brother Noonan, under whose guidance the O'Connell Schools had for years occupied the position of premier secondary schools in Ireland. Mr. John J. Webb, M.A., one of Brother Noonan's most successful pupils, read the address, after which the recipient replied in feeling terms. He took it that the presentation was not so much a recognition of his personality as a sense of the pride which they felt in their Alma Mater, with its magnificent record and traditions.

### An Injunction

Judgment was given on January 17 in the Four Courts, Dublin, in the plaintiff's favor in an application for an injunction on behalf of Mr. T. M. Healy, to restrain Mr. O'Shee, ex-M.P. for Waterford, from further repeating or publishing a statement which plaintiff asserted was false, namely, that he, Mr. Healy, in his professional capacity, took fees from a landlord to oppose the restoration of an evicted tenant. The Lord Chief Baron, in giving the Court's decision, in which Mr. Justice Gibson concurred, said the contention of defendant's counsel that Mr. Healy had tried to prevent land being taken for evicted tenants, or for any particular tenant, was unsustainable. His Lordship said that Mr. O'Shee, having failed in everything, must pay the costs. On learning the result of the action taken by Mr. Healy against Mr. O'Shee, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin sent a congratulatory telegram to the former, which ran as follows: 'Accept the warmest congratulations of your Archbishop on your unqualified victory in the Four Courts.'

### KILKENNY—The First Sale

What is believed to be the first sale under the new Land Act was successfully negotiated in County Kilkenny about the middle of January, when the legal representatives of Lady Annaly met the tenants of what was formerly Meredyth's estate in the neighborhood of Castlecomer. Some months ago Lady Annaly made an offer to the ten-

ants, which has been accepted by all of them. According to the *Kilkenny Journal*, there are forty holdings on the estate, and first term and non-judicial tenants have got a reduction of 7s in the pound, and second term tenants a reduction of 5s in the pound. Lady Annaly accepted one and a half years' rent to February 1 next in lieu of the substantial arrears that had accumulated.

### Charitable Bequests

Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Walsh, of Fairview, Kilkenny, who died on October 21, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £13,610, of which £5321 is English estate. The testatrix left £1325 for the celebration of Masses in various churches; £200 each to the Convent of St. John of God, Wexford, the Ladies' Association of Charity and St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin; £100 each to the Men's Branch of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, and the Convent of St. John of God, Kilkenny; her real estate at High street and Walkin street, Kilkenny, upon trust to apply the income therefrom for the poor of Kilkenny, to be known as the 'Walsh Charity'; and, subject to other bequests, the residue of her estate to the Convent of St. John of God, Kilkenny.

### LOUTH—Representation of the County

Prior to the election his Eminence Cardinal Logue addressed the following letter to Mr. B. Hamill, J.P., Dundalk, one of Mr. T. M. Healy's principal supporters in North Louth:—'I do not think it would be strictly in keeping with my position to take so prominent a part in a contested election as to nominate a candidate, otherwise I should willingly nominate Mr. Healy. I shall, however, endeavor to be in Dundalk on Thursday, January 20, to vote for Mr. Healy. You can make any public use of this fact which you may find necessary for the purpose of contradicting rumors or allegations to the contrary. I have never sympathized with the determined and persistent attacks which have been made upon Mr. Healy by a section of the press and some politicians for the purpose of driving him out of public life, thus depriving the country of his undoubted abilities, his unimpeachable honesty, and devotion to the interests of Ireland, which, whatever occasional mistakes he may have made, mistakes from which his opponents are by no means free, has never wavered, and which has been proved by years of disinterested service. I regret very much that Dundalk and North Louth have been thrown into such disorder and confusion by a contest which I at least believe to have been neither necessary nor useful, and which is little calculated to promote the union of which we hear so much.'

### A Fashionable Marriage

The wedding took place recently, at Whitemills Catholic Church, Dromin, Louth (says the *Freeman's Journal*), of Miss Alice Naish, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Naish, Ballycullen, County Limerick, and Mr. Roger Bellingham, son of Sir Henry Bellingham, and brother of the Marchioness of Bute. It was a very fashionable function, and attracted much social interest. The ceremony represents the union of two old and notable Catholic families. The bride's family's connection with the County of Limerick dates back to a very remote period, her ancestors being prominently associated with the county since the early part of the thirteenth century. The family, it is interesting to note, have lived uninterruptedly in Ireland, and, in common with the representatives of other distinguished families, have borne the troubles consequent on the wars of the Elizabethan period, John Naish being killed in 1581 and his brother in 1583, while in subsequent years portion of the lands of the family were confiscated. It is interesting to note in connection with the family history that the bride is great-granddaughter of the late Sir John Gray and granddaughter of the late Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray. The bridegroom's father, Sir Henry Bellingham, is Chamberlain to the Pope and filed a similar office to the two preceding Pontiffs. He was prominently identified with the Home Rule movement when he represented Louth in Parliament in 1880 and 1885. He has been High Sheriff of the County, and is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Chairman of the Board of National Education.

### MEATH—Old-Age Pensions

Reporting on the working of the Old Age Pensions Act in Meath, the Clerk of the Pensions Committee has estimated that the sum paid out in pensions during the past year reached the total of £33,000. It is rightly assumed by the *Drogheda Independent* that the great bulk of this money was spent in the towns and villages of Meath in the purchase of food, clothing, and other necessities. It is added that a year's working of the Act in Meath has absolutely falsified the gloomy forebodings of the wise-aces who predicted that the pensions would be misapplied, that the greater portion of the money would be squandered on drink, and that instead of a blessing the Act would prove a curse. In Meath the aged poor have given ample proof of their fitness to control the small provision that has been made for them.

### MONAGHAN—A Place of Pilgrimage

'I spent a few days,' says Dr. Duhig, Bishop of Rockhampton, 'at Lough Derg—St. Patrick's Purga-

tory. The little island on which the pilgrims assemble is only about three-quarters of an acre in extent. There are two churches, a priest's house, and a hospice for either sex on the island. The place opens every year from June 15 to August 15, and during that time thousands of pilgrims arrive to go through the severe penance prescribed. The practice brings us nearer than anything else known at the present day to the forms of penance in vogue in the early days of the Church. The fervor of the people, young and old, was edifying. Bareheaded and barefooted and fasting, they make their sacred rounds for three days, out of which period one night was spent in vigil in the church. When I was at the place there were pilgrims from all parts of Ireland, from England, Scotland, America, Australia, and even New Zealand. The Purgatory is situated in the diocese of Clogher, and is attended by secular priests of the diocese.

#### TYRONE—Unfounded Fears

The Rev. Father Quinn, of Stewartstown, Tyrone, discussing the fears professed by the Unionist minority in Ulster (remarks the *Catholic Herald*), said at a public meeting in support of Mr. Kettle the other day, that he failed to understand why the Unionists should be afraid. During a recent visit to America, Father Quinn had found that the Catholics in New York had appointed Mr. Maxwell, son of a Presbyterian minister in Tyrone, as School Superintendent, and a son of the late Wm. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, as lecturer on Irish Language. Such toleration on the part of Catholics can be instanced everywhere, but parallel occurrences where Unionists are in the majority in Ireland are hard to be found. Neither Belfast nor Derry Corporation will appoint a Catholic to anything more than a menial job, and even Irish Railways and Irish Banks have had to be compelled by Parliamentary compulsion to give equality of opportunity to Catholic applicants for appointment.

#### WEXFORD—A New Industry

The latest manifestation of the industrial enterprise and activity of Wexford (says the *Freeman's Journal*) is the opening up of a dead meat market in connection with the London markets. The first consignment was shipped from the Macmine Abattoir about the middle of January, and according to expert opinion the meat should command top price. It is noted in connection with this experiment that the farmer is paid for the offal as well as the meat, and in this case the hides went to Limerick, and the intestines to Dublin. Figures are not yet available, but all who have interested themselves in the project are confident that the prices obtained will prove to the farmer that more money is to be made in the trade than if the beasts were sold in the ordinary way.

#### GENERAL

##### The Four Masters

Many people have heard of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, but do not understand what those Annals are, nor know the names of the four Irish scholars whose work is the finest epitaph in the world. The Abbey where the Annals were compiled is now a heap of ruins on the outskirts of the historic town of Donegal. The Abbey of Assaroe, immortalised in song by the 'Bard of Erne'—William Allingham—was where one of the brothers O'Clery received the finishing touches to an already exceptionally sound education. He and his two brothers and a scholar named Fearfeasa O'Mulconry were the Four Masters, who wrote a chronology of events in Ireland from the Deluge to the year 1616.

##### Contested Elections

The *Catholic Times*, writing during the course of the General Election, said:—The number of contested elections taking place in Ireland, as in Great Britain, is unusually large. Some pessimistic prophets have been predicting that the dissensions which have arisen in certain constituencies would breed quarrels in the party, and that they portend trouble for Mr. Redmond. We do not think the Irish leader has any cause for alarm on this score. Apart from Cork and North Louth, where Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Brien openly raised the standard of revolt against Mr. Redmond's leadership, the contending candidates in the Home Rule constituencies have professed their allegiance to the party. The contests have arisen merely out of differences of opinion as to the way in which Conventions were organised, and, in some instances, out of the ambition of candidates whom Conventions fairly rejected. When the elections are at an end the defeated candidates will bow to the decision of the electors, and hasten to show by their activity in supporting the Irish Party that they are as true as ever to the Home Rule cause. The abundance of candidates and their eagerness for success are, indeed, proofs that the interest in that cause does not flag in Ireland as the years glide by, but is, on the contrary, as keen as ever amongst the masses of the people.

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## People We Hear About

For the recent official entry of the Bishop of Volterra (Italy) when taking possession of his diocese a hymn was written in forty-six languages by Canon Angelo Volterrani, the well known philologist. The hymn, or rather psalm, consists of fifteen verses, and has been composed in imitation of the psalms of David.

Mr. J. Cathcart Wason, whose return as parliamentary representative for Orkney and Shetland was cabled last week, is one of two brothers who sat in the last parliament. He represents the most northerly constituency in the British Isles, and is a great favorite with his constituents. When he lands from the steamer, as all must do, in a boat, he does not wait for the little craft to be pulled up high and dry on the beach, but just puts his leg over the gunwale and wades stolidly through the surf. On shore he strides from one group of fishermen to another in his high boots, and you hear a constant succession of 'Hoo's a' wi' ye, Sandy?' 'Aweel, Andra; hoo are ye the day?' 'Thus it is he has secured the devotion of the men.

Miss Louise Imogen Guiney, a convert to the Catholic Faith, and only child of General Guiney, may now be regarded as America's greatest woman poet. She has been a resident of Oxford for the last seven years. Miss Guiney's first book (says the *Westminster Gazette*) was issued a quarter of a century ago, and nearly a dozen volumes were published in the United States. Besides original and editorial work—including monographs on Robert Emmet and Hurrell Froude, and selected poems of J. C. Mangan, Matthew Arnold, and others—Miss Guiney has since 1901 been pursuing her study of English poetry of the seventeenth century, and particularly in connection with the definite edition of the poems of Henry Vaughan, which she has for long had in preparation. Miss Guiney was born in Boston, U.S.A., in 1861.

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, the essayist, is said to be as interesting and original a personality as he is a writer. He laughs loud, listens well, scolds vociferously, and praises enthusiastically; he is abnormally stout and extremely absent-minded, eccentric, and independent. One who has observed him closely writes:—'Walking down Fleet street some day, you may meet a form whose vastness blots out the heavens. Great waves of hair surge from under the soft, wide-brimmed hat. He pauses in the midst of the pavement to read the book in his hand; and a cascade of laughter, descending from the head-notes to the middle voice, gushes out on the listening air. He looks up, adjusts his pince-nez, observes that he is not in a cab, remembers that he ought to be in a cab, turns and hails a cab. The vehicle sinks down under the unusual burden, and rolls heavily away. It carries Gilbert Keith Chesterton. Mr. Chesterton is the most picturesque figure in the landscape of literary London. He is like a visitor out of some fairy tale, a legend in the flesh, a survival of the childhood of the world. Most of us are the creatures of our time, thinking its thoughts, wearing its clothes, rejoicing in its chains. . . . He is a wayfarer from the ages, stopping at the inn of life, warming himself at the fire, and making the rafters ring with his jolly laughter.'

Young King Albert of Belgium will help to reduce still further the average age among the crowned heads of the world. Young kings and new kings now loom large in the public eye. Five years ago the average age among the sovereigns was fifty-one; to-day it is only forty-five. During these five years no less than eight monarchs have made way for younger men at the behest of revolution or of the power that laughs at revolutions and monarchs alike. In that period two kings have sprung up where there were no kings before—in Norway and in Bulgaria. Five years ago the dean among the sovereigns was Christian IX. of Denmark, with his eighty-six years, and the youngest was Alfonso of Spain, with his eighteen years. To-day the head of the line is held by Francis Joseph of Austria, who next August will be eighty, and the rear is brought up by Pu Yi, Emperor of China, who was four last month. Oldest among the new men, those, that is, who have given up their easy rest for a crown during the last five years, is the new Sultan of Turkey, who is sixty-five. After him come Frederick of Denmark, sixty-three; Gustaf of Sweden, fifty-one; Ferdinand of Bulgaria, forty-eight; Haakon of Norway, thirty-seven; Chok Yi of Korea, thirty-five; Albert of Belgium, thirty-four; Manuel of Portugal, twenty; the boy Shah of Persia and the infant Emperor of China. With the youthful galaxy still belong Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, who is twenty-nine, and Alfonso XIII., who is twenty-three.

The cocksfoot yield this season is said to be a record one at Kaikoura. From 800 to 900 sacks will probably be marketed by local growers, outside of what will be used for private use. Ten years ago the local yield did not exceed 70 sacks.

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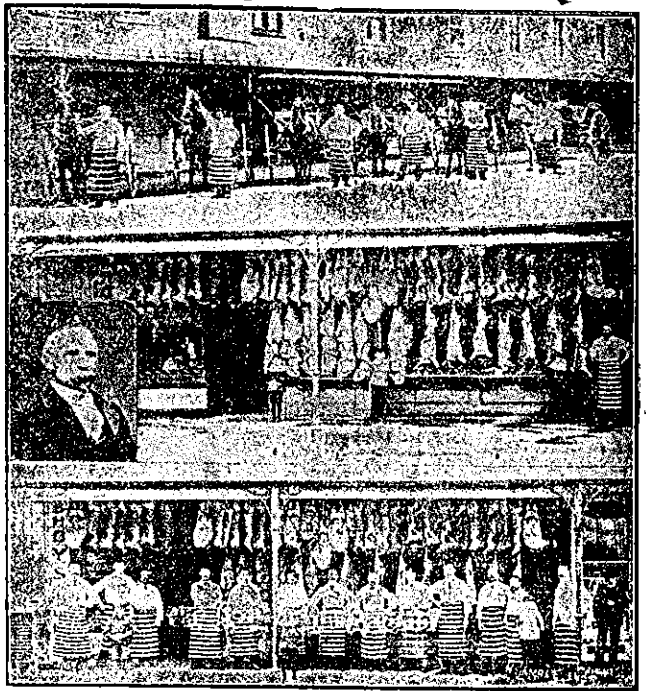
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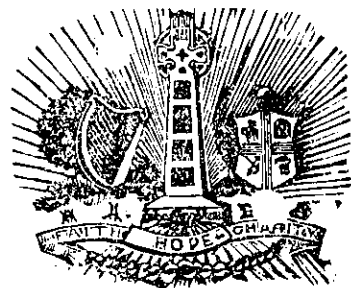
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## The Catholic Press in France

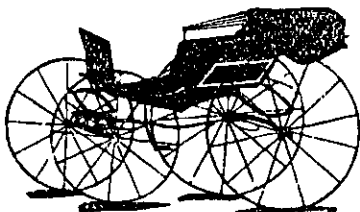
That the atheistic press is a mighty power in France is sad but nevertheless true (says a writer in the *Dubuque Catholic Tribune*). The *Matin* has a daily circulation of 700,000 copies, the *Journal* has 850,000 copies, and the *Petit Parisien* prints 1,350,000. Of course this gigantic output is circulated not only in Paris but also in the Province as well as abroad. For example, every day a whole car-load of copies of the *Matin* is sent to Belgium from the North Depot. The few figures given above show clearly enough that the anti-Catholic press is far superior to that of the Catholics. We are not justified, however, in condemning the Catholics of France indiscriminately on that account, nor can we accuse them of neglecting the Catholic press. It is true that many good but indifferent Catholics daily put down their five centimes for the *Matin*, the *Petit Parisien*, the *Journal*, etc. But there is a large number of Catholics who are well aware of their duty toward the Catholic press, striving so hard to remain in existence, and who help it with their subscriptions and financial support.

In Paris there is a Catholic printing and publishing company, which was founded by a religious Order, and is called 'Maison de la bonne Presse.' It was surely not perchance that this religious Order, the Religieux de l'Assomption, was the first to be sent out of the country by the Freemasons, when the struggle against religious Orders began. When the printing-house of the Order was placed under the hammer, it was bought up by a staunch Catholic, Paul Féron Vrau. To-day over 10,000 local committees, which are spread all over France, as well as about 50,000 agents see to the distribution of its newspapers, pamphlets, and other printed matter. They also provide for correspondence, announcements, etc. Through these newspapers, reviews, etc., over a million Catholic families are instructed in Catholic ideas and views, and the Catholic public is kept in touch with the battle that is carried on against the Faith. About 400,000 copies of the *Croix de Paris* and the *Croix* are sent out every day. Besides this the publishing company annually sells about 500,000 pilgrim calendars, 150,000 copies of the *Sunday Chats*, and 50,000 copies of the *Croix Illustrée*. Besides the above-named papers, Paris sends out the *Univers*, which is well edited and very effective in its struggle against Atheism. Saint Maixent (Deux-Sèvres) publishes the 'Maison de la bonne Presse' for Western France. This company publishes a Sunday paper of 100,000 copies every week, and sells about 200,000 Catholic calendars annually. France also has a paper, *Le Peuple Français*, which takes up the social questions of the day. All these newspapers and reviews have made it their aim to defend the Catholic faith. There are also papers that respect Catholic convictions and defend them from time to time when Atheism attacks the Church. Such are the *Echo de Paris*, the *Eclair*, the *Libre Parole*, the *Autorité*, and the *Gaulois*. They circulate about 200,000 copies. Many papers of the Province also take the side of the Church with courage and determination.

Since 1905 the Catholic Press of France was independent of the Bureaus of Dispatches of Havas, Wolff, Reuter, Stephani, etc., which were far from enthusiastic for the Catholic cause. In that year a Catholic Bureau of Dispatches and Information was erected at Paris under the title of 'Agence de la Presse Nouvelle,' which cost about 250,000 dollars, and supplies over 100 Catholic newspapers with information and news. Paris also has a news bureau for religious and social questions, the *Agence Gite*, the *Agence des Journaux Unis*, and a weekly correspondence. They are all enlisted for the Catholic cause. May they, in union with the Catholic press of France, be successful in saving the former Daughter of the Church from religious death and eternal ruin!

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# The Catholic World

## BELGIUM—Congo Missionaries

A letter from the Belgian Congo missionaries is published in Brussels, says Reuter, stating that 325 missionaries and 130 nuns are devoting themselves to the Congo, where the number of Christians now amounts to 35,270, and that of catechumens to 74,080. The missionaries regret the death of King Leopold, stating that the judgment of history will bear witness to what he did for the colonisation of Central Africa, notwithstanding the envious calumnies now circulated.

## A Protestant Missionary's Testimony

We (*Catholic Times*) reproduce in our present issue the greater part of a letter from the Rev. Dugald Campbell, of 175 Berkeley street, Glasgow, which appeared in the *Times*. The Rev. Mr. Campbell is a Protestant missionary who is familiar with the condition of the Congo, and his letter is on that account a very noteworthy document. In it the writer entirely justifies all we have said of the Belgian administration. We pointed out again and again that when the late King Leopold began the work of colonising the territory it was inhabited by savages of the rudest type, that cannibalism was prevalent, that a task of the greatest magnitude was undertaken in the attempt to suppress the vices of the native tribes, but that, despite all obstacles, steady progress was made. The Congo Reformers overlooked the existence of the obstacles, and ridiculed the assertion that there has been progress. What is the purport of the Rev. Mr. Campbell's letter? In the first place, it confirms the statement that the colonisers were beset by the gravest difficulties. 'Not only had those early pioneers of Congo government,' observes Mr. Campbell, 'to face and fight the question of slavery, which had harassed the land and blighted it as with a withering curse from the Atlantic seaboard to the Indian Ocean, and denuded it of its teeming population; they had also to put down cannibalism, with its concomitant horrors, plus every other form of unspeakable cruelty, including witchcraft, infanticide, trial by poison, and human sacrifice.' And so successful have they been in civilising the Congo that, according to the evidence of this Protestant missionary, any European can travel unarmed through the country with no more formidable weapon in his hand than a walking-stick. It would not be easy to imagine a severer censure on the proceedings of the anti-Congo agitation and the utterances of Anglican Bishops on the subject than the Rev. Mr. Campbell's letter.

## ENGLAND—Memorial to Cardinal Manning

A memorial to Cardinal Manning in the Mortuary Chapel of Westminster Cathedral was recently unveiled by Archbishop Bourne. The monument is the work of Mr. John Adams Acton, and the bronze figure which has been placed on the tomb is a lifelike representation of the late prelate. Both Cardinal Wiseman and Cardinal Manning were buried at Kensal Green, but by permission of the Home Secretary the coffins were removed to the Cathedral three years ago. There was a Gothic monument over the grave of the former, and although it was not in keeping with the architectural style of the Cathedral, it was retained because it had been erected by national subscription. The memorial to Cardinal Manning, however, has been executed under the supervision of the architects of the Cathedral, and its beautiful simplicity is in harmony with its surroundings. On the face of the tomb is the following inscription:—'Cardinal Henry Edward Manning, second Archbishop of Westminster, born July 15th, 1808; consecrated Archbishop June 8th, 1865. Created Cardinal Priest March 15th, 1875. Died June 14th, 1892, and buried at Kensal Green. His body was translated to this tomb January 25th, 1907.' Rich marbles line the recess in which the memorial is placed, and it is possible that the Cardinal's hat, which is now in the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, will be hung over the tomb at a later date.

## Death of a Leading Catholic

The death of Mr. Wilfrid Wilberforce took place at his residence, Wimbledon, on January 14. Mr. Wilberforce (says the *Catholic Weekly*) was a brother of the late saintly Father Wilberforce, O.P. He was the youngest son of Mr. Henry William Wilberforce, at one time vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, who became a Catholic in 1850. By his mother, who was a Miss Sargent, he was nephew by marriage of the late Cardinal Manning. Mr. Wilfrid Wilberforce was born on June 23, 1850, and was educated chiefly at Beaumont College. He was for some years on the staff of the British Museum, from which he retired with a pension. On January 23, 1893, he married Helen, eldest daughter of the late Bryan John Stapleton, of Richmond, Yorkshire, by whom he leaves two children. Mr. Wilberforce was an example of a thorough Catholic, all his thoughts and aspirations being moulded on the teaching of the Church, and his lamented death leaves a perceptible void in Catholic literature.

## FRANCE—Blessed Joan of Arc

The cause of canonisation of the Blessed Joan of Arc is to be formally reopened, when the Congregation of Rites will hold an ante-preparatory meeting to consider two miracles which have been recently wrought through her intercession. It is hoped that in two or three years she will be solemnly proclaimed 'Saint Joan of Arc' in St. Peter's.

## ROME—The Revision of the Vulgate

The Hall of the British School at the Odescalchi Palace was crowded on January 14 (says the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Weekly*) to hear a lecture from Abbot Gasquet on the Revision of the Vulgate. Abbot Gasquet, who was introduced by Sir J. Rennell Rodd, British Ambassador, showed with lantern slides and photographs how his work was proceeding, and presented a black and white photograph, over 75ft long, containing about 180 pages of a Bible preserved at the Bibliotheque National of Paris, which is being compared here with the texts. The whole work is centralised at the Abbey of St. Anselm, the Benedictine headquarters in Rome. For the whole work, so far, £1840 have been collected, of which £1212 had been spent at the end of 1909. All the members of the Vatican Biblical Commission were present.

## Reception of Students

On January 13 the Holy Father received in audience the Right Rev. Mgr. Fraser, Rector of the Scots' College, accompanied by the Vice-Rector and students of that institution. An address expressing the homage and affection which the members of the national institution bear towards his person was read by Mgr. Fraser to the Pope, who returned thanks in terms of paternal benevolence, and finally imparted the Apostolic Benediction after going round to each one of the young ecclesiastics. His Holiness afterwards received the Portuguese College in the person of its Rector, Mgr. Sinibaldi, and the entire body of students.

## The Triumph of Innocence

It seems (writes a Rome correspondent) that Masonic perfidy in Italy knows not where to stop in its war against those who educate the young in the path of virtue. Two months ago the doors of the orphanage conducted by the good Concettini Fathers in Cantu were thrown open suddenly and three of the body were brought forth handcuffed by gendarmes to stand their trial on unmentionable charges. And they were carried backward and forward from Pilate to Herod, for well the conspirators knew how to impress the ignorant. It is far from pleasant to go into the odious inquiry; let the placard that lines the walls of the town tell the rest of the story: 'Citizens, Innocence has triumphed. The famous scandal has fallen to the ground. The three Concettini have come forth with glowing countenances as soldiers victorious on the field of battle. Calumny has been beaten—ay, and thoroughly defeated! The three Concettini have come forth free because of the non-existence of any guilt.'

## Obsequies of Cardinal Satolli

With all the solemnity due to the rank of a Prince of the Church (writes a Rome correspondent), the obsequies of his Eminence Cardinal Satolli were held on January 12 in the presence of a concourse of ecclesiastics and laymen representing every rank in life. By special order of the Pope the regulation forbidding the celebration of obsequies in St. John Lateran's for any other than a dead Pontiff was suspended in the case of the Archpriest of the Basilica, whose long, strenuous career had come to an end. A special tribune was reserved for the Sacred College, there being present their Eminences Cardinals Merry del Val, Rampolla, De Lai, Gasparri, Respighi, Martinelli, Caviechioni, Vives y Tuto, Ferrata, Della Volpe, Cagiano De Azevedo, Sanminiatoelli, Zabarella, Cassetta, Gotti, Segna, and Rinaldini. The Patriarch of Venice requested the nephew of the dead Cardinal to represent him for the occasion. By the Diplomatic Corps Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Bavaria, Monaco, Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Chili, and the Argentine were represented officially; while a large number of the old Roman aristocracy, for whom special seats were also reserved, showed their last token of respect to the great deceased. In the afternoon the coffin was conveyed by rail to Perugia, accompanied by the nephew and private secretary of the deceased, where before interment another funeral service was held by the Bishop and prelates of that diocese. According to the last will of Cardinal Satolli, his estate is left to his nephew, Don Ercole Satolli, with numerous obligations for charitable and educational purposes, chief among the latter being the foundation of houses for the education of clerical students.

## UNITED STATES—Death of a Bishop

The Right Rev. Dr. Brady, Auxiliary-Bishop of Boston, U.S.A., died on January 6. He was recently stricken with paralysis. Dr. Brady was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1842, studied at All Hallows College, Dublin, and was ordained in 1864. He was appointed Auxiliary-Bishop of Boston in 1891.

## A Centenary

New York Catholics celebrated on December 1 the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Order of the

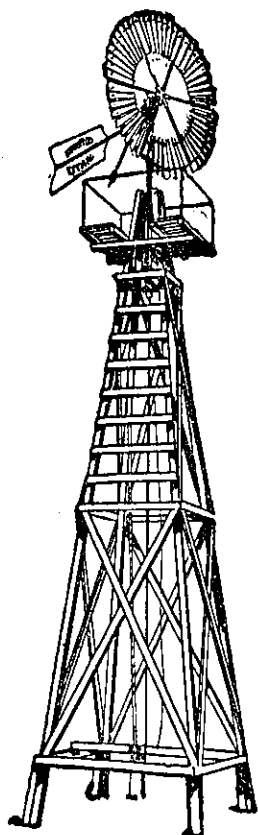
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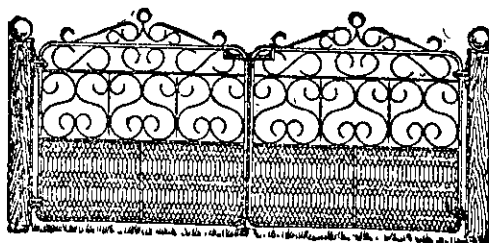


FIG. 19.

**DOUBLE DRIVEWAY GATE.**

Opening—			
9 ft., with Scroll	-	-	65/-
10 ft. "	-	-	70/-
11 ft. "	-	-	75/-
12 ft. "	-	-	80/-

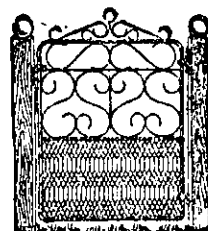


FIG. 18.

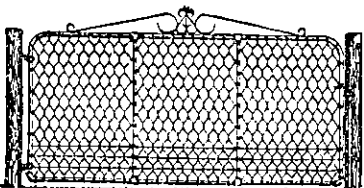
**SINGLE WALK GATE.**

Opening—			
3 ft., with Scroll	-	-	24/6
3 1/2 ft. "	-	-	26/-
4 ft. "	-	-	27/6
5 ft. "	-	-	35/-

Any size made. Always give distance between posts. For more elaborate designs see Catalogue No. 8, sent free on application.

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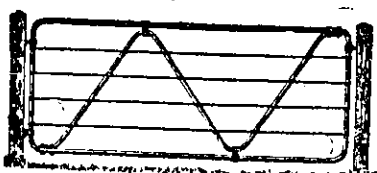
9ft., 30/- 10 ft., 33/8 11ft., 37/- 12 ft., 40/-  
SCROLL EXTRA—8ft. to 10ft. 5/-; 11ft to 12ft., 7/6

Bar Gates.



10ft., 37/8 11ft., 41/- 12ft., 45/-  
SCROLLS EXTRA, as above.

"N" Gates, with 5 Wires.



10ft., 25/- 11ft., 27/8 12ft., 30/-  
Extra Wires, 1/- each. We recommend 5 Wires for Sheep.

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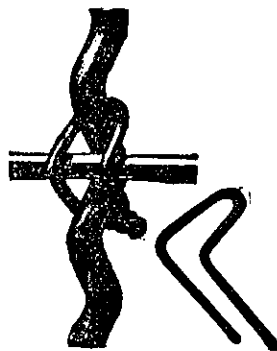
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44 "	88/-
48 "	96/-
54 "	108/-

No. 4 Gauge  
per 1000.

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36 "	108/-
40 "	120/-
44 "	132/-
48 "	144/-
54 "	182/-

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1,000 Loops weigh 5 lb.

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Sisters of Charity by Elizabeth Seton, better known as Mother Mary Seton. The Order which Mother Seton established at Emmitsburg, in the wilds of Maryland, the first religious community for Catholic women in America, has grown until there are 5000 Sisters in the United States, 1400 being in New York City alone. Under the care of the New York Sisters are over 35,000 parochial school children and many institutions.

### The Busiest Court in the World

Professor Rudolph Marshall, the famous painter, who recently did a portrait of the Holy Father in oil, says:—  
 'I have been in many royal palaces in my professional capacity, but never saw such a beehive as the Vatican. The Pope's palace is a house of work. There seems to be nothing but worship and work going on there. The Pope, his secretaries, officials, and prelates are for ever busy with business of State or Church. Even while the Holy Father sat for me he was receiving reports of one kind or another. The majority were delivered by tongue, and I never heard more concise language in my life. And the Pope's answers and decisions were just as brief and to the point as the messages delivered. In the Vatican palace all languages are heard, morning, noon, and night. Aside from the regular ambassadors accredited at the Holy See, delegations from foreign countries are constantly received. The Papal Secretary of State's business hours are from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m., and he told me he has the hardest time in the world to secure sufficient leisure for meals.

A story was printed some time ago picturing Pius as a great newspaper reader. He told me more than once that the longer he sat on the Papal throne the more he felt the necessity of keeping up with the daily press. Very frequently he has a secretary read the papers to him while promenading in the Papal gardens or during dinner.

The Pope has his own ideas about art, and told me exactly how I must paint him before I started the work. When the picture was done he sent for a number of Cardinals and showed them my work. He seemed pleased when they agreed with his own conception of art.'

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## Domestic

By MAUREEN

### To Brighten Paint.

Kitchen paints will soon acquire a shabby, dull look from the frequent cleaning that is necessary. The use of soap only increases the difficulty, especially if the paints are varnished. A good plan is to boil 1lb of bran in a gallon of water for an hour; then wash the paint with this bran water, and it will be kept not only clean, but bright and glossy.

### To Expel Cockroaches.

Pulverised borax—the pure article scattered wherever these creatures seem to find ingress—drives them away. Odorless and harmless, it blends easily with water, making it soft and cleansing when washed away. It must be used frequently to keep a place free if once infested. It is a good plan to scatter pulverised borax in the kitchen sink every night after all the evening work is over, so that it may lie undisturbed until morning.

### Drinks for Invalids.

Barley Water.—Take two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley, wash it very clean, and add to it a pint of boiling water; let it boil for five minutes, pour off this water and add two quarts more boiling water; reduce it to two pints and a half, and strain. This is simple barley water; it may be made very pleasant by adding the following: 1oz of figs, 2oz of raisins (stoned), 1/2oz of liquorice; boil it till reduced to a quart, and strain.

Toast and Water.—This article, simple as it is, is rarely well prepared. Cut an upper crust of bread as thick again as it is usual for toast; brown it carefully, but see that it be not burnt, smoked, or black; pour on as much water as is required, and cover the jug till cold. A slice of thin-cut orange or lemon peel infused with it improves it greatly; it should be made early in the day during summer, and placed in the sun, when it may be drunk with impunity.

Linseed Tea.—Take of linseed two spoonfuls; boiling water two quarts. Let it stand by the fire one hour, and strain for use.

### Cleansing Hints.

One way to eradicate grease is to hold a hot iron above the spot with blotting or ordinary brown paper between the iron and the stain, sponging in ammonia and water afterwards.

Turpentine is good for resin stains. It is about the only thing to use. Grease spots can often be removed by hanging the garment in front of a hot fire, the grease gradually evaporating with the heat, and if it was clean grease leaving no sign.

For stains which accumulate on cloth garments, such as shirts, trousers, and coats, spots whose origin it would be difficult to trace, one often has to try various remedies. A thorough brushing, of course, precedes the use of any one of them.

Here is a good cleaning fluid:—1oz of gum camphor pulverised, 1oz of borax, and 1 quart of boiling water. Stir thoroughly. When cold, bottle tightly. This is fine for black and colored woollens, the finest we have ever used. Apply with a piece of woollen cloth.

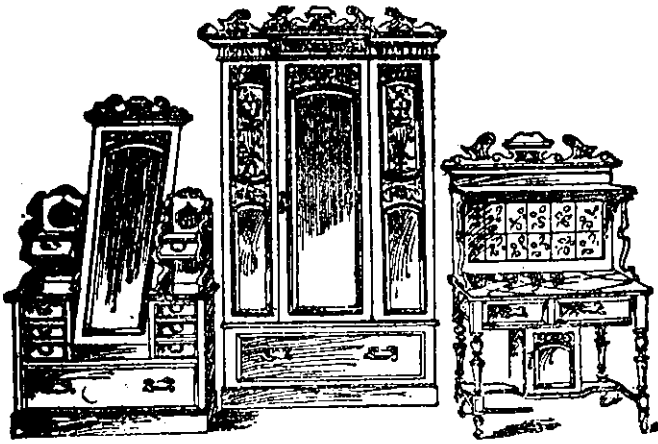
A very good general cleanser is kerosene, but it must be applied plentifully, with a good, big woollen rag, and to the whole garment if it be much gone over, though special attention must be bestowed where spots appear. The odor disappears quickly if the garment be hung in the sun or wind. Kerosene seems to act more satisfactorily on woollen goods than on mixed fabrics.

Paint stains are perhaps the hardest to get out if allowed to dry in. When fresh they can be taken out easily with kerosene oil. Turpentine is also recommended, as is rubbing in lard and letting the grease soak in well before removing the grease in the ordinary way. The paint is supposed to disappear along with the grease. Alcohol, benzoline, and chloroform I have also found to work well on paint stains on delicate muslins.

For washing alpaca, camel's hair, or any other woollen material, take 4oz of ammonia, 4oz of white Castile soap, 2oz of alcohol, 2oz of glycerine, and 2oz of ether. Cut the soap fine, dissolve in a quart of water over the fire, add four quarts of water, and when nearly cold add the other ingredients. This makes eight quarts. Bottle tightly, and it will keep any length of time. Use this in enough water to make it foamy.

*Maureen*

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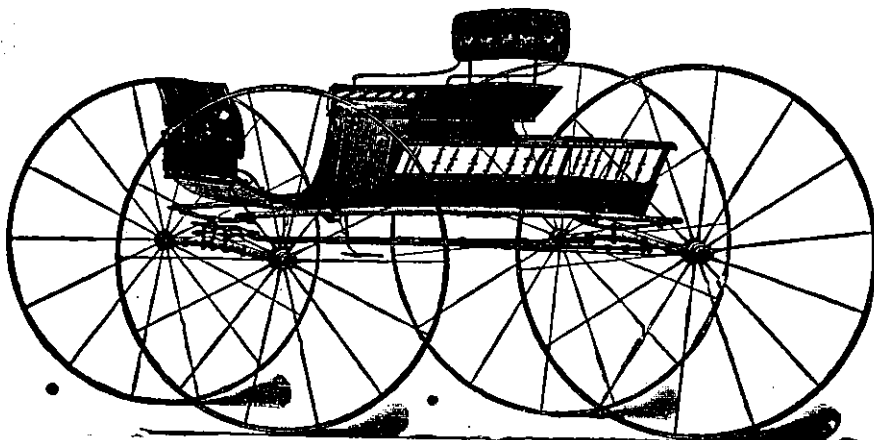
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## Science Siftings

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### Ants at Work.

In Burmah and the Far East they have a curious fashion of setting the ants to work. The sandalwood is worth its weight in silver, but it is only the hard heart of the wood that is fragrant and valuable. This precious portion is overlaid by a soft and worthless layer, which forms two-thirds of the trunk. When a tree is felled and cut into suitable lengths, the loggers just let it alone, and the ants attack it, attracted by its sweetness, and no doubt fancying that they are doing mischief instead of rendering assistance, as they really are. In a few weeks the little insects have finished their work, and the valuable heart of the wood is freed of its worthless covering and ready to be made an article of commerce.

### Wireless Telegraphy.

A Sydney cable message says:—On Friday night, February 27, the first wireless message from New Zealand was received by a young experimentalist living at Arncliffe. Using a 50ft aerial station, and with a detector of his own invention, he picked up H.M.S. Powerful's signals plainly all the way across to Australia, and when the flagship rounded North Cape the signals became fainter, probably due to land coming between. He expects to hold her all through her cruise. On February 15 he picked up the Encounter, with Lord Kitchener aboard, when about 1000 miles distant. The experimenter also thought he could detect the Powerful speaking to the Challenger, and that he could hear the latter replying, although he could not make out the message. He got several long messages from the Powerful.

### The Amber Harvest.

The poor people who earn a precarious livelihood by gathering amber on the shores of the Baltic Sea work only in the roughest weather. When the wind blows in from the sea, as it often does with terrific violence, the boulders are tossed and tumbled at the bottom, and great quantities of sea wrack are washed up on the beach. This is the harvest of the waders, for hidden in the roots and branches of the seaweed lumps of the precious gum may be found. In other parts of the coast divers go crawling on the bottom of the sea for the lumps of amber hidden in seaweed and under rocks. It is believed that once a great pine forest flourished here, where the great billows roll, and that amber is the gum exuded from the trees, of which not a vestige remains. The finds are very variable. The largest piece known, weighing 18lb, is in the Royal Museum in Berlin. The usual finds range from lumps as big as a man's head to particles like grains of sand. The larger pieces are found jammed in rocks or in tangles of marine vegetation. Divers work from four to five hours a day in all seasons, except when the sea is blocked with ice. The work is so arduous that they are bathed in perspiration even in the coldest weather. For all their grinding toil the natives are happy in their way, and increase and multiply as in more favored regions of the earth.

### Brennan's Mono-rail.

A cable message from London under date February 27 says:—Louis Brennan's mono-rail car carried 60 passengers at Gillingham, in Dorset, at a speed of 22 miles an hour round sharp curves with great steadiness. The Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, Agent-General for South Australia, and the Hon. Hall-Jones, High Commissioner for New Zealand, were present. Mr. Brennan expects a service for passengers to be in operation in 18 months. The owners of the German rights hope to establish a 125 miles an hour service between the capital and the big provincial towns. Mr. Brennan (says an exchange) has been engaged working out the details for ten years past. The essential difference between his scheme and other systems is that the single rail is on the ground, instead of being overhead. The balance of the carriages is maintained by an application of the gyroscope, which contains two revolving discs, spinning at the extraordinary speed of 7000 revolutions a minute. This invention is practically an adaptation of the principle of the Japanese top, with spinning rings set at right angles to each other. . . . A gyroscope is placed in each carriage, and when set spinning keeps the carriage upright and perfectly rigid. The value of the gyroscope has already been demonstrated in preventing ships from rolling in a heavy sea. The speed at which a train could travel Mr. Brennan reckons at 200 miles an hour. The train can be stopped going up or down hill, and is under perfect control. When at a station loading, and it is desired to stop the machinery, rests are pushed down on each side at both ends of the carriage or truck. When a train pulls up at a station these supports are not necessary. Mr. Brennan claims that the great advantage of the invention is that it can be used for rough country. Twenty miles of rail can be made in a day, and the cost of construction is about one-third that of the ordinary two-rail track.

## Intercolonial

The building of St. Columba's College at Springwood (Sydney) has been completed.

The Right Rev. Dr. Chanrion, S.M., Vicar-Apostolic of New Caledonia, passed through Sydney recently on his way to Rome, where he will pay his visit *ad limina*.

The Very Rev. Dean Phelan, V.G., who was a class-fellow of the Bishop-Designate of Lismore, Very Rev. John Carroll, P.P. (Moss Vale, New South Wales), was to preach the consecration sermon in St. Carthage's Cathedral, Lismore, on Sunday last. His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney was to perform the consecration ceremony, and was to be assisted by two of the suffragan Bishops of the Province of Sydney.

The Hon. H. E. King, late Crown Prosecutor of the Queensland District Courts, died recently at his residence, 'Hillside,' Raymond Terrace, South Brisbane (says the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*). Deceased was a son of the late Hon. Captain King, of Sligo, Ireland, who was a son of the 'Black-whiskered' Earl of Kingston. The deceased was also a first cousin of the late Captain King Harman, and belonged to the ascendancy class in Ireland; but he was heart and soul an Irishman, and was proud of his country and loved its people.

St. Patrick's Day demonstration this year in Melbourne will be on a very ambitious scale. There will be a grand Irish national concert at the Town Hall on March 17, at which his Grace the Archbishop will deliver a patriotic speech, and his Excellency the State Governor and suite will be present. On March 19 the grand procession through the city will leave St. Patrick's Hall at 12 o'clock. Sports will be held at the Exhibition Building, and the Governor will review 2400 cadets from the Catholic schools. In the evening a programme of amusements will be carried out in the Exhibition Building.

His Grace the Archbishop of Hobart arrived recently at Queenstown, on the West Coast of Tasmania, and was met at the railway station by Fathers O'Regan and Shinnick, the Warden, Mr. Webb (Mayor), Messrs. Cundy, Powell, McKenzie, some forty members of the H.A.C.B. Society, and the children attending the convent school. Mr. Webb officially welcomed his Grace, and assured him that, apart from members of his own flock, there were many others in the town who desired to welcome him, on account of his broadmindedness and that humanitarianism which had won him golden opinions throughout Tasmania. They could not forget, too, how the advancement of the State had occupied a foremost position in his thoughts.

Though sorry to lose the Very Rev. Dr. Carroll, Bishop-elect of Lismore, who has been for over six years their pastor, the people of Moss Vale (says the *Catholic Press*) are naturally delighted at his elevation to the episcopacy. Whilst in Moss Vale he endeared himself to everyone, and his popularity was demonstrated in a marked way on the evening of February 17, when the Moss Vale Hall was crammed to the doors by over 800 parishioners and friends of Dr. Carroll, who assembled from all parts of the district, to farewell him and present him with an address and a purse of 175 sovereigns. Nor was it an entirely Catholic gathering. It included many representatives of other denominations, who were desirous of showing their appreciation of Dr. Carroll's work, and anxious to congratulate him on his promotion to the important diocese of Lismore.

Bishop Duhig returned to Rockhampton on Saturday afternoon, February 19, after an absence of nine months in America and Europe. He was given a most enthusiastic reception, a great crowd of people assembling at the railway station, despite the intermittent showers of rain. A procession of Hibernians and school children accompanied his Lordship to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where the 'Te Deum' was sung, and the Rev. Father J. Gallagher, who has been administering the diocese during the Bishop's absence, read an address of welcome on behalf of the priests, the congregation, the Hibernian and Young Men's Societies. His Lordship delivered an eloquent reply. A number of priests and prominent people from all parts of the diocese were present. On Sunday evening Dr. Duhig gave an interesting account of his audiences with the Pope, who gave two free bursaries in the College of Propaganda, Rome, for priests destined to labor in the diocese of Rockhampton. These represent a money value of about £2000. A benefactor of the diocese in Ireland also placed £800 in All Hallows College, Dublin, for a similar purpose.

### THE LATEST TABLET PUBLICATION.

'Secular versus Religious Education: A Discussion.' Edited (and, as to its greatest part, written) by Rev. H. W. Cleary, D.D. 212 pages, stiff paper wrapper. Price 1/-, posted 1s 3d. Cardinal Moran writes of it: 'I have received the brilliant pamphlet, *Secular versus Religious Education*. It is a most useful and instructive contribution to the educational controversy, and cannot fail to do a deal of good.'

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# The Family Circle

## WHO'S AFRAID IN THE DARK

'Not I!' said the owl,  
And he gave a great scowl,  
And wiped his eye,  
And fluffed his jowl.

Tu-whoo!  
Said the dog, 'I bark  
Out loud in the dark.

Boo-oo!  
Said the cat, 'Miew!  
I'll scratch any who  
Dare say that I do  
Feel afraid.  
Miew!

'Afraid,' said the mouse,  
'Of the dark in a house?'  
Hear me scatter  
Whatever's the matter,  
Squeak!

Then the toad in his hole,  
And the mole in the ground,  
They both shook their heads  
And passed the word round.

And the birds in the tree,  
The fish, and the bee  
They declared, all three,  
That you never did see  
One of them afraid!

In the dark!

But the little girl who had gone to bed  
Just raised the bedclothes and covered her head.

## HOW HE SUCCEEDED

The train whistled out of the station, and was getting under way. Suddenly an elderly woman started up with a hurried, bewildered manner, exclaiming, 'Was that Starkey? Starkey's my station! I must get off.' The 'must' was emphatic.

'This is Starkey,' her seat companion answered. 'You're too late, though.'

The woman was about sixty-five, dressed in respectable black, and wearing a widow's cap. She struggled to get past the one next her. It was all in a breath—much quicker than words can tell it.

A tall newsboy was crying his papers through the car. At sight of the distressed woman he threw them down in a vacant seat, rushed forward and grabbed the conductor. In an instant the bell rang, and the train came quivering to a standstill. Some one hurried the woman off, though in her perplexity she tried the wrong door, and had to be sent back to avoid another train on the side track. Everybody had taken an interest, though some laughed as people will when distress seems comical. Everybody breathed freer when the motherly figure walked away, with a parting wave of her hand. The newsboy gathered up the papers and renewed his monotonous call.

Mrs. Pollard trudged back to Starkey station. Over a quarter of a mile she had gone beyond it.

'What did possess me?' she thought. 'The Lord helped me off—the Lord and that boy. I do hope He'll keep me till I can walk on something safer'n railroad ties!' It took her ten minutes or so to reach the station, and she puffed painfully as she stopped to get her bearings.

'Yes, now I know where I am,' she said. 'That's Melissa's house 'round that corner. I expect she's up and about by this time; Frank wrote she was so much better.'

As she approached her daughter's home, a curious air of stillness struck and chilled her. No, there was no crape on the front door; she couldn't help looking to see. Hesitating to ring, she stole 'round to a side door which opened, as she knew, into the family sitting-room. Softly she turned the knob and entered. Frank Henderson, the son-in-law, started from his chair where he was sitting dejectedly.

'Mother!' he said, in a whisper, while something approaching gladness crept into his eyes.

'Melissa? What does it mean?' Mrs. Pollard anxiously questioned.

'Oh, mother,' the strong man almost sobbed. 'She was doing so well—maybe she overdid. Yesterday she had a relapse—I telegraphed you; of course, you'd started first. Last night we doubted if she'd pull through till morning, much less till you could make the long journey. She couldn't speak much, but every time she did she moaned for mother. Doctor said you'd do her more good than medicine.' The poor fellow groaned anew. It had been hard to see his young wife pining for a mother's tenderness.

'I'm so glad you came,' he added fervently.

Mrs. Pollard was a master hand in sickness, and courage seldom forsook her. Then and there she made her resolve.

First lifting her eyes as if beseeching heaven, she placed her hand firmly in Frank's trembling fingers. Her very touch was strength.

'I've pulled Melissa through a-many disease before you ever set eyes on her,' she announced cheerily, 'and please God, Him and me'll pull her through now. Don't you worry, son Frank, it takes the heart out of you.' She set her lips resolutely to keep back her own fears.

'Just let me put on a white apron; I wouldn't look natural to her without that, and I'll go up.'

'Don't startle her, mother.'

'Startle her!' The tone showed that Mrs. Pollard needed no warning.

Very quietly she walked into the sick room, and as quietly motioned the nurse to give up her chair by the bedside.

Mrs. Pollard seated herself and laid her warm palm on the thin hand which rested on the counterpane, softly stroking it. The invalid stopped her moan, and slowly lifted tired eyelids. There was reason and recognition in the glance.

'Mother,' she breathed, with a sort of restful satisfaction.

'Yes, lovey,' said the tender voice. 'Now, mother's going to give her baby this little bit of milk, and then baby's going to sleep. There, there, deary.'

The nurse looked on amazed. Was it magic? This treatment was not down in the books.

'You're wife is going to live,' the doctor told Frank Henderson that night, 'and it'll be mother love that did it. If Mrs. Pollard hadn't come in the nick of time I wouldn't dare to say she'd be alive this minute.'

Two months later, when Melissa was quite recovered, Mrs. Pollard started for her eastern home. To all entreaties she answered, 'No, my child. I'm getting to be an old woman, and home is home. When you're both well, Almira needs me most. She hasn't any husband, and we've been together so close since father died, we've sort of grown together. You've got Frank and the boy. The Lord be thanked that I could come now. Next year it'll be your turn to come to me.'

To this arrangement no objection could be offered.

She left on an early train, and there were few passengers at first. Pretty soon she caught sight of a familiar figure. It was the newsboy who had helped her off the train.

'Sure, this is his beat,' she thought. He had disposed of all papers possible, until a larger place should bring in more people, and on some western roads the stations are far apart. So he sat down near the front.

Mrs. Pollard was not a woman to hesitate. She went forward and tapped the boy on the arm. He sprang to his feet, lifting his cap. A quick light of recognition flashed over his face.

'Sit down,' Mrs. Pollard said, lacing herself beside him. 'I see you remember me. Yes, I'm the same woman who was carried past Starkey station eight weeks ago. What's your name?'

'John Markham,' he answered, much amused.

'John—that's a good, strong, honest name. I always did like plain names for boys—none of your high falutins for me. Well, John Markham, do you know what you did that day? You saved a life!'

'You weren't in any danger, ma'am, at least I think not,' he ventured.

'Not my life, young man, but one worth more—my daughter's. She was at the last gasp. If I'd gone on to the next station and waited for a return train she wouldn't have held out; the doctor said so. Now, I want to know what made you spring so quick to help me when other folks laughed? Oh, I saw 'em!'

The lad hesitated. 'I think I'd have done it for anybody. I hope I would. But you looked like my grandmother with that white streak inside your bonnet—she always wore one. She brought me up. She was awfully good to me when I was a little chap.'

'And she's—'

'Dead five years ago.' He completed the sentence with a sad gravity.

'And you was an orphan, of course, and haven't anybody now?'

John Markham nodded.

'Well, well,' the old lady reflected, 'how far the Lord makes goodness go. It's like an endless chain. I don't know the beginning, but to go back's far as I do know, your grandmother was good to you, and that made you good to me, and that saved my child's life.'

Suddenly a thought struck Mrs. Pollard. She was nothing if not practical. 'Maybe I can help you forge the next link,' she considered.

'Wouldn't you like some business where you needn't be on the road, and could hope for a rise?' she asked.

'You bet I would—excuse me,' he laughed and blushed.

She smiled charitably in return, but said no word more of his future. It happened, however, that a long letter went promptly from his mother-in-law to Frank Henderson, which letter was almost a command. A command willingly obeyed, though; and later, a letter went from Mr. Henderson to the newsboy.

Now John Markham is clerk in Mr. Henderson's book store, with prospect of becoming junior partner; and this is the story of how he got his 'rise.'

## CHEERFULNESS

In the maintenance of health and the cure of disease, cheerfulness is a most important factor. Its power to do good, like a medicine, is not an artificial stimulation of the tissues, to be followed by reaction and greater waste, as is the case with many drugs; but in the effect of cheerfulness is an actual life-giving influence through a moral channel, the results of which reach every part of the system. It brightens the eye, makes ruddy the countenance, brings elasticity to the step, and promotes all the inner forces by which life is sustained.

## THRIFT

John D. Rockefeller never wearies of impressing on the young the folly of mean and parsimonious habits. In one of his most recent interviews he said:

"These miserly people reap nothing but discomfort from their false economies. Take, for example, the case of Mrs. Silas Long, of Sussex.

"Martha," said Silas one fall day, "I think I'll go and get a few apples from the orchard."

"He looked at her timidly. She said: 'Well, be careful now, Si, only to pick the bad ones.'"

"Suppose there aint' no bad ones, Martha?"  
 "Then ye'll have to wait till some goes bad, of course," the old lady snapped. "We can't afford to eat good, sound fruit wuth three cents a bushel."

## OLD IRISH PROVERBS

The rare jewel is the most prized.  
 A blind man is no judge of colors.  
 When the cat is out the mice dance.  
 Even a fool has luck  
 A mouth of ivy, a heart of holly.  
 The historian's food is truth.  
 There is often anger in a laugh.  
 A good dress often hides a deceiver.  
 Fame is more lasting than life.  
 A foolish word is folly.  
 Lay up in time.  
 Mild to the meek.  
 Cat after kind.  
 Force overcomes justice.  
 Hope consoles the persecuted.  
 The satisfied forget the hungry.  
 Long sleep renders a child inert.  
 Hurry without haste  
 It is difficult to tame the proud.  
 Idleness is the desire of a fool.  
 Look before you leap.  
 He who is out, his supper cools.  
 The memory of an old child is long.  
 Everything is revealed by time.  
 A cat can look at a king.  
 Learning is the desire of the wise.  
 Character is better than wealth.  
 Without treasure, without friends.  
 A hungry man is angry.  
 No man is wise at all times.  
 Every dear article is woman's desire.  
 Wisdom exceeds strength.  
 Wine is sweet; to pay for it bitter.  
 Sleep is the image of death.  
 Enough is a feast.  
 Death is the physician of the poor.  
 Every flatterer is not a friend.

## FAMILY FUN

To Master a Man With Two Fingers.—Ask any person—the stronger the man the more striking will the feat appear—to hold a chair in his arms, in such a way that the back legs rest against his chest, and he grasps the tips of the front legs, one in each hand. You then declare that with two fingers alone you can push him anywhere you please; you say that he will be able to offer you no resistance, that he is absolutely at your mercy, as, indeed, is the case. Stand in front of him, place two fingers, one on a back leg and one on the opposite front leg as close under the seat as possible. In this position, you can find that you can do what you please with your subject; you can sway him backward or forward, you can push him from side to side, you can drive him to any corner of the room, you can pull him suddenly forward or you can throw him backward so that he falls about in the most helpless manner imaginable. The explanation is that you continually pull or push your opponent off his balance, owing to the leverage obtained by the peculiar position in which he is made to hold the chair. By watching his face you can see whether he is prepared to resist a pull forward or a push backward. If the former is the case, you can push him backward, if the latter, you pull forward. You thus always take him unawares.

## All Sorts

Blotting-paper was discovered in 1465. Since then few people have been able to find any when they want it. 'Don't I give you all the money you need?' her husband complained. 'Yes,' she replied; 'but you told me before we were married that you would give me all I wanted.'

Provincial doctor to a peasant: 'Do you sleep with your mouth open?' Peasant: 'I'm sure I don't know. I never looked at myself when I was asleep, but I'll see to-night.'

A bright little girl, who had successfully spelled the word 'that,' was asked what would remain after the 't' had been taken away.

'The dirty cups and saucers,' was the reply.

Butcher: 'I need a boy about your size, and will give you four shillings a week.' Boy: 'Shall I have a chance to rise?' Butcher: 'Yes, for I shall want you to be here at four o'clock in the morning.'

Palmist: 'You will be very poor until you are thirty years of age.'

Silly Client: 'And after that?'

Palmist: 'You will get used to it.'

By falling from a cart, a Chinaman, whose life was insured for a large amount, was seriously hurt. There was some doubt as to his ever getting better, and at length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company: 'Hong Wang Lee half dead; likee half money.'

A man with a donkey for sale, hearing that a friend wanted to buy one, sent him the following, written on a post-card:

'Dear Jack,—If you are looking for a really good donkey, don't forget me.'

'Yes, the cold was so intense at the Pole we had to be very careful not to pet our dogs.'

'Indeed! Why was that?'

'You see, their tails were frozen stiff, and if they wagged them they would break off.'

'Uncle James,' said a city young lady who was spending a few days in the country, 'is that chicken by the gate a Brahmin?' 'No,' replied Uncle James, 'he's a Leg-horn.' 'Why, certainly, to be sure!' said the young lady. 'How stupid of me! I can see the horns on his ankle.'

'Say,' queried the party with the conundrum habit, 'what is the difference between an overcoat and a baby?'

'I pass,' responded the old gentleman. 'What's the answer?'

'The one you wear; the other you were,' replied the conundrum fiend.

Mrs. Granger: 'Silas, I saw a beautiful French clock in the jeweller's window when I was in town to-day. I do wish you would buy it for my Christmas present.'

Granger: 'Now, Mandy, there ain't no use of wasting good money on a French clock. Neither of us understands French, and we'd never be able to tell what time it was by the thing.'

Farmer (watching motor-car): 'What's that thing stuck up on the side?'

Chauffeur: 'That's a spare tyre in case one of the wheels goes wrong.'

Farmer: 'Well, I've driven horses for a quarter of a century, an' I never carried a spare leg for one of them yet.'

The name 'aviation' is misleading. Even the most birdlike of these new aeroplanes do not, in the proper sense of the words, 'fly' or 'aviate.' Their movement and their mode of propulsion are not similar to those of a flying bird nor of a flying insect, nor of a bat, nor of a pterodactyle. They do not strike the air with a wing. The propeller is quite distinct from the expanse of surface by means of which they float or glide. Their movement may be compared with that of a bird not when it is flying, but when it is gliding without stroke of the wing, with a very slight fall, through the air. In important respects the poising and gliding of an aeroplane is more like that of the toy called a 'kite' than like the flight of winged creatures. It is true that many winged creatures avail themselves of this 'gliding poise' from time to time, but many birds do so very little, and many not at all whilst few insects do so, and, I believe, none of the bats. The essential feature in the mechanism of flying animals is the stroke of the wing, and it has a most important relation even to the use of the 'gliding poise,' for it enables the bird with great rapidity and ample power to maintain the attitude necessary for gliding, to resist the overthrowing force of wind-currents, and to turn and adjust itself to new and sudden displacements—so that it is rare (though it does happen) for a bird to be blown 'out of its balance,' and fall to the ground; a thing which, indeed, cannot happen if the bird is at sufficient distance from the ground and injured, because it will recover its poise by a few strokes of the wing as it falls.

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