

**MISSING PAGE**

**MISSING PAGE**

# Friends at Court

## GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- April 17, Sunday.—Third Sunday after Easter. Patronage of St. Joseph.  
 „ 18, Monday.—Espousals of the Blessed Virgin Mary.  
 „ 19, Tuesday.—St. Leo IX., Pope and Confessor.  
 „ 20, Wednesday.—Apparitions of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Lourdes.  
 „ 21, Thursday.—St. Anselm, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.  
 „ 22, Friday.—SS. Soter and Caius, Popes and Martyrs.  
 „ 23, Saturday.—St. George, Martyr.

SS. Soter and Caius, Popes and Martyrs.

We know very little of these two Pontiffs except the manner of their deaths. St. Soter won the crown of martyrdom in 177; St. Caius, after many sufferings for the faith, died in 296, in the reign of Diocletian, whose kinsman he was.

St. George, Martyr.

St. George has been recognised as patron of England since the time of the Crusades. Unfortunately, no authentic details of his life have come down to us. He is believed to have been a soldier, and to have suffered martyrdom about 303. In emblem of the victory he thus gained over the Evil One, he is often represented in pictures as a knight tilting against a dragon.

## GRAINS OF GOLD

### SORROW.

When Sorrow pale, a queen doth reign  
 Within the heart's strong citadel.  
 The bitter word, that calls forth Pain,  
 Falls from her lips we know full well.

And yet we love her through bleak days  
 Of wand'ring o'er this sin-stained sod;  
 'Tis she who lights Love's burning rays—  
 'Tis she who turns our eyes to God.

—Sacred Heart Review.

It is of faith that God always answers right prayers, and in a way and in a degree beyond our most enthusiastic expectations; but He does not yet let us see how. We must take it on faith. We are quite sure that in the long run we shall not be disappointed.—Father Faber.

Willing hands can always find something to do. There is no dearth of objects claiming attention, no lack of duties demanding performance, no day which is not full of important obligations, and no hour which is not pregnant with possibilities of immense good to be garnered and of work to be done.

There are myriads of little men who do know and see all they long after, but that is because their longings are so shut in by valleys and their horizons so narrow and materialistic; but the larger dreams, the greater aspirations, the more desirable ideals, are only seen as Moses saw them from Pisgah afar off over in Canaan.

To forgive our enemies and to refrain from unkind judgments are obligations incumbent upon every Christian. It may not be natural to do so, but it is unquestionably Christian. He who obstinately refuses to practise charity, to this extent, at least, forfeits his birthright in the Kingdom of Christ. What more frequent than the judgments of the motives of others, and yet we all know from bitter experience how unjust such shortsighted searchings generally are.

The habits of reverence, gentleness, courtesy, honesty, courage and patience, like their opposites, are absorbed by the child from those with whom he is most closely associated. It is in these attributes that an ounce of example outweighs a ton of precept. It is a charming custom to lose no opportunity, either in reading fiction or in the circumstances attendant on every-day living, to express an enthusiastic appreciation of the good, the noble, beautiful, and true, but valuable beyond and above all discussion of these virtues is 'To be as nearly as we can what we wish our children to be.'

Deal very gently with those who are on the downhill of life. Your own time is coming to be where they now are. You, too, are 'stepping westward.' Soothe the restlessness of age by amusement, by consideration, by non-interference, and by allowing plenty of occupation to fall into the hands that long for it. But let it be of their own choosing and cease to order their ways for them as though they were children.

# The Storyteller

## A GOOD MARRIAGE

When the prosperous grocer, Charles Lorbier, married Mariette Malin, the pretty daughter of the small farmer from whom he was accustomed to purchase his butter and cheese, people said he could have done better; also that she had done most wonderfully well for herself. Perhaps both opinions were correct. At any rate, the couple were well satisfied with each other, and when, three years after their marriage, a beautiful little girl came to bless their union there was no happier pair in town than the Lorbiers, at the Sign of the Golden Goat, in the Rue Viagere.

Mariette wished to call the child after the Virgin Mother, to whom she was so devoted, but her husband thought the name of Mary too ordinary for so beautiful an infant. He therefore selected Ernestine, from that of a heroine in one of the feuilletons he was in the habit of reading after the day's work was done. M. Lorbier was of a more romantic temperament than his simple spouse. His ambitions, too, were soaring, and they were centred now in the tiny babe, of whom the mother only realised that she was hers to feed and clothe, to love and caress, without a single thought of the future, which, from the moment of the child's birth, had, in the mind of the father, begun to unfold illimitable possibilities for the coming years.

It was not long before he revealed these hopes and plans to his wife, who, like the dutiful spouse and fond mother that she was, could not help but share in them when she heard them drummed into her ears day after day. Ernestine's first tooth had not appeared when her father had already arranged the amount of the dot it would thenceforward be his ambition to bestow upon her, and as money, even in the hands of a successful grocer, does not double itself any too quickly, by the time she was walking, her parents had begun to practise in her behalf many small economies which had not been considered necessary before she came. At the end of the child's second year, Mariette had begun to think of Ernestine's trousseau, and, being quite skilful with her needle, employed all her spare moments in hemstitching and embroidering linen articles, domestic and personal, which, as soon as they were finished, she deposited in the large brass-bound armoire that stood in her own bedchamber.

The watchword of the Lorbier household, oft repeated and never lost sight of for a single day, was comprised in the following sentence: 'We must make a good marriage for Ernestine.' With this constantly repeated thought in their minds, it is not strange that with regard to themselves, at least—for the child was greatly indulged—the economies of the father and mother constantly increased. When Charles felt tempted to treat himself to a cigar or a glass of beer, he would think, 'So much from Ernestine's dot'—and if now and then Mariette felt inclined to buy a new gown or hat, or to purchase a ribbon or flower to freshen up the old, she would be reminded by her husband, if the thought had temporarily escaped her mind, that 'we must remember Ernestine's dot.' And these sacrifices were made not only ungrudgingly, but with joy and content, those two simple souls believing that the future held for them a magnificent reward for their deprivations.

When Ernestine was between twelve and thirteen, having made her First Communion, M. Lorbier decided that she must be sent to a boarding-school. At first her mother demurred, saying:

'Ah, Charles, why is it necessary to do this? Why tear from me my child, from whom I have never been parted for a single day? Soon she will be able to assist us in the shop, she is so quick at figures, and I shall work all the harder helping you behind the counter. We can thus dispense with all but a boy to carry parcels and run errands, and her dot will be increasing all the time.'

But her husband met her objections with loud reproaches.

'Stupid woman!' he cried: 'not to know that our Ernestine is not for the shop at all! We have other designs for her. What kind of a marriage will she make if we put her up behind the desk like an ordinary girl? We mean to make a fine match for Ernestine—a fine match, I tell you.'

'I don't know, Charles,' faltered Mariette. 'To give the child a good dot, that is all right. I am her mother and I am willing to work my fingers to the bone for it, but to lift her above her station—to put false notions into her head—M. le Cure says—'

'How dare M. le Cure meddle with my affairs till he is asked?' cried Lorbier, striking his fist on the counter with an angry vehemence Mariette had never before seen, and which caused her to shrink away from his final objurgations.

'M. le Cure, indeed! Let him mind his business. I will show him—I will show him! And it is not to a convent school, either, that we will send our daughter, but to a place where she will be taught something besides Avo Marias and Pater Nosters.'

So Ernestine was sent to a private school in the suburbs, kept by two maiden ladies of somewhat liberal

**"WHAT PIANO SHALL I BUY?"**

If you are a Lover of Music you will be guided in your selection of an Instrument by the example and advice of those who know. The following, foremost amongst the World's Great Masters of Music, are emphatic and unanimous in recommending to you the.....

**BECHSTEIN**

**"I Use"**

Said Liszt, Tausig, Rubenstein, Carreno, and De Pachman—a

**BECHSTEIN**

**"I Recommend"**

Says Von Bulow, Wagner, Grieg, Lschetzky, Moszkeowski, Hoffman, and Stavenhagen—a

**BECHSTEIN**

A "Bechstein," the "Ideal of Perfection," as Madame Carreno calls it, is the Piano that will undoubtedly satisfy the cultured taste.

**Prices from 85 Guineas**

Interesting Booklet Free on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

**CHAS. BEGG & CO.,**

Limited.

DUNEDIN.



To a meal unless it includes a cup of that delicious beverage

**"KUKOS" TEA**

This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

**Imperial Hotel**

Corner Barbadoes and St. Asaph Streets, CHRISTCHURCH.  
H. POTTON.....Proprietor.

Good Accommodation for Tourists, Travelers, and Boarders.

Went of Liquors. Terms Moderate.

**WELLINGTON HOTEL,**

CHRISTCHURCH

(Opposite Opera House, and only three minutes from Railway Station or Post Office).

Good Table; Good Management; Nothing but the Best of Everything.  
TARIFF: 4s 6d per day.

CAVIN LOUDON,

Proprietor

**BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!**

BE WISE and VISIT

**SIMON BROS'**

UP-TO-DATE BOOT STORE.

One of the Largest and Best Assorted Stocks in the Dominion.

COUNTRY FRIENDS:

Send for our Up-to-Date Price List.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS:

**GEORGE ST.,**

NEAR OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

**THE MOST POPULAR COFFEE IN THE DOMINION.**

From the North Cape to the Bluff 'Club' Coffee has proved its superiority over all others to such an extent that probably more of it is sold than all other brands put together. That is why the get-up of it has been so closely copied by other manufacturers.

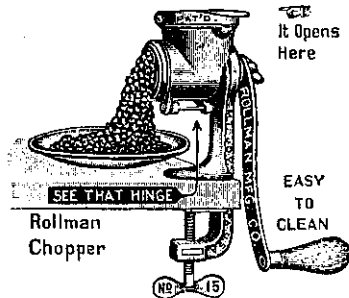
**"CLUB" COFFEE**

Is such a surprisingly good Coffee that those who once try it will never afterwards have any other brand. A perfect system of manufacture, combined with our superior facilities for importing the best quality beans, is largely responsible for the exquisite flavour of "Club" Coffee. But try it! You'll be astonished that you could have put up with other kinds. It's so different!

**W. Gregg and Co. Ltd.**

- DUNEDIN -

Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Starch Manufacturers



**A MINCER**

for 7/6

POST FREE.

Thoroughly Reliable and Satisfactory in Use.....

Write Now to

**Edward Reece & Sons**

Colombo St., Christchurch.

**Club Hotel - Kaikoura**

MARLBOROUGH

C. Mullane - - Proprietor.

**A Mother's Tribute!**



11 Sphor Street, Christchurch, 16/2/10

It is with pleasure I write telling you how grateful I am for the benefit my child has derived from "Highlander" Brand Condensed Milk. I started to feed him on it when he was quite a wee baby, and since then I have almost seen him growing. He is now a big fat healthy boy 9 1/2 months old, and he weighs 24-lbs. I am sure that if mothers with young babies which have to be fed artificially were only to use your "Highlander" Brand Condensed Milk they would have every reason to be as thankful as I am. (MRS.) H. SPILLER.

**Highlander Condensed Milk**

Combine Economy, Perfect Fit and Satisfaction by ordering your next suit .....From.....

**- J. A. O'BRIEN -**

The Leading Tailor  
**45 Dowling Street**

One Trial will mean Permanent Orders  
Clerical Trade a Specialty

**SPRING AND SUMMER SHOW**

- 36 George Street -

**H. E. BEVERIDGE.**

Is now showing some choice goods for the bright weather. Millinery unsurpassed for style and price. Latest designs in dress materials, summer silks, delaines, bordered robes, blouses, costumes, and coats. Dressmaking under capable management.

**J. McCORMACK**

Melville Hill Shoeing Forge,

Wishes to thank his patrons for past support, and to notify them that he will in future use his utmost endeavors to give every satisfaction.

J. McCORMACK Melville Shoeing Forge

**GOVERNMENT INSURANCE DEPARTMENT**

**FACT No. 10.**

The Department is a NATIONAL INSTITUTION whose liberal conditions and benefits have SAVED THOUSANDS FROM WANT, and it deserves the support of all those who have an interest in the Colony.

principles and would-be 'aristocratic patrons,' as their prospectus had it, where, in company with the daughters of petty officials and small proprietors, she 'finished' her education.

She had always been a selfish child, though her parents in their blind idolatry had never realised the fact. Mariette was the first to see it when she returned to the paternal roof. Nothing pleased her—neither the house, nor the meals, nor the old-fashioned furniture, which her dotting father began to replace in order to humor her. Her days were passed in idleness and solitude; for, insignificant, comparatively, as had been the social status of her companions at school, they were still several steps removed from the rank of tradesmen's daughters, and their intimacy, even their acquaintanceship, lapsed with the close of their schooldays.

On the other hand, Ernestine held herself entirely aloof from her former playmates of the Fauborg, to whom she became an object of ridicule. She was still her father's idol and used him for her own purposes by cajoling, flattering, reproaching him as the mood seized her, while for her mother she appeared to have nothing but contempt. Poor Mariette had learned to efface herself completely; she was nothing more than a servant in the household.

Meanwhile Ernestine lived in comparative isolation. The marriage on which her father had so counted seemed as far distant of accomplishment as a voyage to the moon. The young messieurs upon whom the girl would have smiled had they come to her vicinity would have nothing to say to the daughter of a common grocer, and toward the young men in her own rank of life she had no inclination. She had been educated above her station and was now reaping the harvest of her parents' mistake.

Thus three years passed and Ernestine was nearly twenty, when a young apothecary, sent by a firm that had a chain of shops in various cities and towns, established himself on a corner not far from Lorbier's shop. He fitted up the place very prettily, introducing among other things the novelty of 'American soda water,' which soon brought him many patrons.

M. Lorbier, attired in his Sunday clothes, was rather a good-looking man, and Ernestine was not above going for a walk with her father on Sunday afternoons. They found it pleasant and convenient to stop for refreshment at the apothecary's, and thus an intimacy was established. One autumn afternoon the grocer burst into the kitchen, where his wife was preparing supper, with a letter in his hand.

'M. Baptiste Huet asks for the hand of our Ernestine!' he cried. 'What do you think of that, mother?'

The cloth with which she had been drying the lettuce fluttered from the good woman's hand to the floor.

'An excellent match, is it not, Charles?' she murmured, trembling all over at the news.

'I should say—an excellent match. The finest shop in the town and a splendid fellow. He must be very well fixed.'

'Probably. But is he not working for others? The shop is not his own.'

'But what a salary he must have! There are four clerks. They only pick out first-class men for managers, and M. Huet has done a fine business since he has been here. I should not wonder if he would soon be promoted to Paris! That would take Ernestine away from us.' The poor mother, who, though she now enjoyed very little of her daughter's society, began to be alarmed at the idea of being entirely separated from her.

'Pooh, pooh!' rejoined her husband. 'That is only my idea. It may never happen. And if it should—parents must be prepared to be separated from their children when they marry.'

'I don't know—' began Mariette, reflectively, wiping her eyes with the napkin she had recovered from the kitchen floor. 'Until I married we had all remained for generations in the same neighborhood, but I remember—'

'Yes, yes, but those were different times and different circumstances. These young people belong to another day and generation. And now it is to see the girl herself, and tell her, and then to settle her dot.'

With Ernestine there was no difficulty. She hailed the arrival of a suitor as a parched tree welcomes water in a desert land. But regarding the dot, it was not so easy as M. Lorbier had expected.

'How much do you ask with my daughter?' he inquired of the prospective son-in-law at the first interview on the subject.

'How much did you think of giving her?' was the reply. 'I am no money-hunter, M. Lorbier—my ideas are very moderate.'

'Twenty-five thousand francs,' answered the grocer complacently, inwardly chuckling at the effect the announcement would be likely to produce upon the apothecary.

It was not what he had anticipated. The young man leaned back in his chair—they were seated in the laboratory behind the drug store—he lifted his eyebrows, passing his right forefinger lightly across his forehead, while with the left he flicked a scrap of lint from his coat sleeve, and replied in a suave but decided tone:

'Forty thousand was what I had calculated upon, Monsieur. With your business and accumulated competence it should be easy, very easy, and socially it is for you a—'

you understand. Of course, Monsieur, if you do not wish to, or find it impossible—but I have been led to believe, etc.'

'Wait a moment, Monsieur,' interposed the grocer, knitting his brows and leaning heavily upon the little table, from the other side of which the apothecary was calmly regarding him.

He began to run over rapidly in his own mind a list of securities which he might sell—securities on which he had depended for his old age when he and Mariette would not have to work any longer. Indeed, he had always contemplated retirement on the marriage of his daughter, who would naturally not enjoy introducing her parents as the keepers of a corner grocery.

After a moment or two he continued:

'I can do it—I will do it, M. Huet; you shall have the forty thousand.'

After that all went smoothly.

'To be sure,' said Lorbier to his wife, as they conversed in the solitude of their chamber, 'it will mean a little more hard work for you and me, Mariette, a little longer to hold our noses to the grindstone, but we shall be compensated in the good fortune we shall have brought to our daughter. Yes, yes, my dear—I always believed that Ernestine would make a good match, and, you see, it is coming to pass.'

And, as had always been her custom since their marriage, Mariette acquiesced in what her husband said.

During the period that elapsed between the betrothal and the marriage, Ernestine was amiability itself. Knowing that she would soon be free of the undesirable environment at which she had long chafed and which she despised, and wishing to obtain from her parents all they could possibly bestow upon her, she wheedled and flattered them into spending a great deal more upon her trousseau than they could afford.

'This means altogether at least five more years for us in harness, Mariette,' said the grocer one evening to his wife, as he examined some bills. 'But it is all for the child. When we are gone she will be provided for. We shall have the consolation of knowing, when we are dying, that Ernestine has made a good marriage.'

Mariette did not say much on these occasions; the penetration of the mother had begun to understand of what small account her parents were to the daughter in whom the pride of the father had centred every hope and ambition of his heart. She had long since become unexpectant and resigned. But she did not try to undeceive her husband.

M. Lorbier would have liked a large wedding, to which he could have invited his friends and neighbors; but, as Mariette had foreseen, both Ernestine and her fiancé opposed it. His father, mother, sister, and brother were coming and all must be done quietly, as they were of a different order from the friends and patrons of the grocer. M. Lorbier was not a little disappointed, but, being a sensible man, he saw the wisdom of this course. The wedding, therefore, was very simple and unostentatious; the relatives of M. Huet, though somewhat distant, were not at all patronising. The young couple went for a few days to the seashore, and M. Lorbier and his wife returned to their counter. And then began anew the refrain from the lips of the grocer:

'Now we shall have to work a little harder, Mariette, and to economise in order to make up for Ernestine's dot. But it is a fine thing for us to know that she has made a good marriage.'

Sometimes Mariette would murmur a mechanical 'Yes, Charles,' but more often she said nothing. She spent the first hours of Ernestine's absence in alternate hope and fear, mingled with bitter self-reproach that she could so soon pass judgment on the daughter whose future was yet untried. But it happened as she had anticipated.

The morning after the young people returned Ernestine made her appearance in the house of her parents. She looked very pretty and seemed very happy; M. Lorbier beamed all over with pride and affection.

Almost as soon as she had saluted them the bride said:

'Papa, you must begin to think about giving up the shop as soon as ever you can sell out to some one who will give you what it is worth. It will be very embarrassing, otherwise, for me. You see, my circle of friends will be—well, different. M. Huet's family associate only with the best people.'

'My dear Ernestine,' replied her father, 'it will be impossible for me to sell out immediately. In order to meet M. Huet's demands as to your dowry, I have been obliged to dispose of some securities on which I had counted as a provision for our old age. It is necessary to make up that amount. For a time we shall have to work harder than ever.'

Ernestine shrugged her shoulders and, rising, shook out her ruffled and embroidered skirts.

'I shall be mortified all the time, then,' she said. 'I think it is too bad, after all these years, father—surely you must have saved enough to retire to some little place—farm, garden, or whatever you have been planning for—I know nothing about such things. You could raise all your own vegetables, fowl, and so on. Mother is such an admirable manager that you could live on almost nothing. Think about it, I beseech you.'

ESTABLISHED 1880. 'PHONE No., 69.

**BAKER BROTHERS,**

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,  
Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass  
ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest  
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.  
Funerals Conducted with the Great-  
est Care and Satisfaction, at the  
Most Reasonable Charges.  
Streets, and Baker and Brown's  
Coach Factory.

**WHAT A FINE BABY!**

Yes, isn't he? As strong as a young  
lion. He was delicate at first, but we gave  
him ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS in  
turn with ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY.  
He commenced to improve right away. It  
makes such a fine building-up food.

VISITORS TO DUNEDIN

... will find ...

**COUGHLAN'S NEW**

**SHAMROCK HOTEL**

MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN,  
the Best Place to Stay at.  
The Tariff is 4s 6d per day. The bed-  
rooms are newly done up and sunny.  
The house though central is away from  
the noise of the principal thoroughfare.  
Address: SHAMROCK HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

E  R.

**CASSIDY AND CO.,**  
TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL MAIL  
COACHES.

**LEAVE BROKEN RIVER** on arrival  
of West Coast Express every  
**TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SAT-  
URDAY,** carrying mails and passen-  
gers for Oira, Kumara, Hokitika,  
Greymouth, Reefton, and Westport,  
**ARRIVING GREYMOUTH SAME DAY.**  
Passengers can obtain through Tickets at  
Railway Station.

**WARNER'S HOTEL, LTD.,**  
Christchurch Agents.  
**CASSIDY AND CO.,** Proprietors.

**MASONIC HOTEL**

CHRISTCHURCH

Visitors to the above Hotel will receive  
Lead Mile Fajite from the Proprietor,

**E. POWER**

Late of Dunedin.

**FOR SALE**—Campbell Gas and Oil  
Engines, Screw Jacks, Pulley Blocks,  
Wood Split Pulleys, Lancashire, Balata  
and Leather Beltings.

**FOR SALE**—Centrifugal Pumps,  
Worthington Duplex Steam Pumps;  
on water and in stock 500 gals. to  
15,000 gal. pumps.

Quotations given, and Indents execu-  
ted for all classes of Mining and other  
Machinery.

Designs and Estimates on application.  
Country orders promptly attended to.

**ROBT. B. DENNISTON & CO**  
Stuart St.

**Queen's Hotel**

CHRISTCHURCH.

J. J. KAVANAGH.....Proprietor,  
(Late of Temuka).

Good Accommodation for Travellers and  
Boarders.

Only Speight's XXXX Ale on Tap.  
**BEST WINES and SPIRITS ONLY.**

**R. MILLIS & SON,**

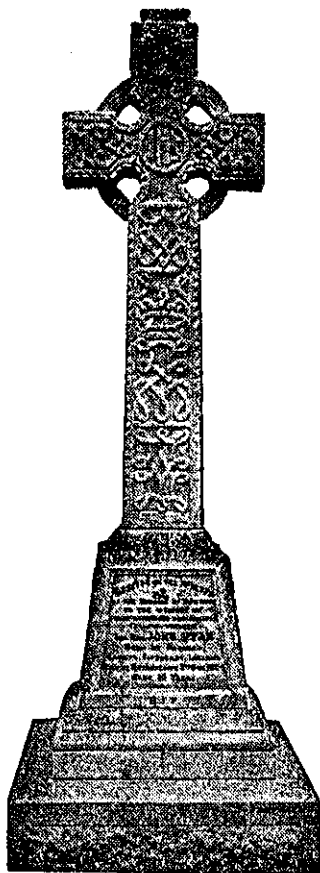
General Engineers & Machinists

19 BATH STREET,

DUNEDIN

Have pleasure in intimating to their  
customers that they have **SHIFTED  
INTO THEIR NEW AND UP-TO-  
DATE WORKSHOP,** which is being  
equipped with Machinery and Tools of  
the Very Best Class, which will enable  
them to turn out work to their **Cus-  
tomers'** and their own satisfaction.

Please ..... } 19 Bath Street  
Note Address } Telephone No. 506.



ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE  
LATE REV. JOHN RYAN.

EXECUTED BY H. FRAPWELL.

**Frapwell and Holgate**

.. Monumental Sculptors ..

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
DUNEDIN.

Direct Importer of Marble and  
Granite Monuments.

Designs and Estimates on application.  
Country Orders promptly attended to.

**PATENTS and TRADE MARKS**

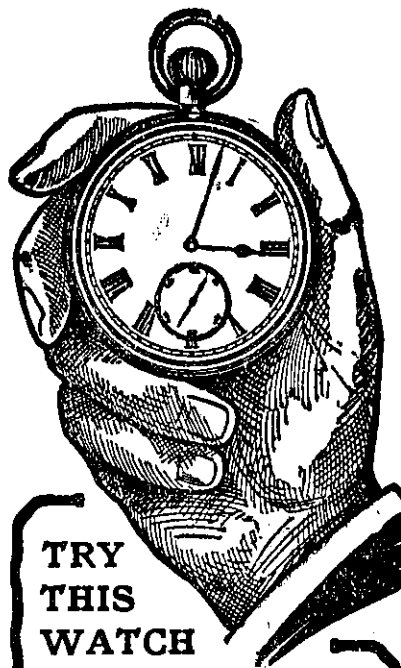
Obtained in all Countries by

**HENRY HUGHES,** International  
Patent Agent.

Dunedin Office:

A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST.  
T. H. THOMPSON, Local Agent.  
Telephone, 1706. Handbook on Application  
Correspondence promptly attended to.

**"A Useful Present"**



**TRY  
THIS  
WATCH**

**SEVEN DAYS FREE.**

It is a handsome nickel-plated key-  
less watch, so can be wound or set  
right without being opened. It is ab-  
solutely dust and damp proof. Every  
part is interchangeable, and can be  
replaced in any country at a low cost  
in case of accident. Fitted with  
jewelled compensation balance, so will  
keep good time anywhere.

**OUR OFFER.**—Send P.O.O. for 25/- and  
we will send you this watch post free on  
Seven Days' Free Trial. If after using it  
that time you are not satisfied it is excep-  
tional value, send it back in good order and  
we refund your money in full. You are the  
sole judge. We look upon your 25/- merely  
as a deposit meantime.

**B. PETERSEN & CO.'**

Watchmakers - - Christchurch

**CLARENDON HOTEL**

CHRISTCHURCH

(Corner of Worcester Street and Oxford  
Terrace).

D. COLLINS.....Proprietor.  
The CLARENDON HOTEL affords excellent  
accommodation for Tourists, Travellers,  
and the General Public.

**FIRE-PROOF BUILDING and EVERY  
MODERN CONVENIENCE.**

TERMS MODERATE.

**THE GUINEA POEM!**

A CHEQUE FOR £1 1s. has been  
sent to the writer of this verse—

**MRS. H. E. W.,**

Naseby, CENTRAL OTAGO.

Please "Mr. Grocer" Mother told me to say  
You sent the wrong pickles last order day;  
I've brought them back, and please under-  
stand,  
Mother won't have any but "Hayward's  
Flag Brand."

**WIN A GUINEA!** Prize Poem pub-  
lished every week. Best original  
four short-line advt. verse about "Flag  
Brand Pickles" wins each week.

Forward verse, embossed metal cap  
from bottle, and full address to Hay-  
ward Bros., P.O. Box 613, Wellington.

'It is out of the question,' replied the grocer impatiently. 'What you say is rank nonsense. Neither your mother nor myself will ever trouble your fine friends, Ernestine. We are fully aware of the gap that lies between us. Since you were born our ambition has been that you should make a good marriage. You have done so and we are satisfied. All our lives we have sacrificed ourselves for your happiness. Is it not so, mother?'

'It is so,' replied Mariette, as she looked steadfastly at her daughter in a manner that made the apothecary's wife uneasy. For the first time in her selfish life she felt that her mother read her through and through.

She flushed a deep red and turned again to her father. She was about to speak, when Mariette said, still in the same calm voice:

'There is a shop offered for sale down at Barrere-sur-Mer, Charles. I have seen it advertised in the *Grocer's Journal*. It is a pretty place; we should not have to work so hard there, and you love the sea; so do I. If we could but sell out here we might go to Barrere.'

'Thunder, woman! What is the matter with you?' cried Lorbier. 'Of course we could sell here, and to advantage, but don't you understand, either of you, that I must make a great deal of money? What you say is impossible. And once more I tell you, Ernestine, that we shall not trouble you—but here I stay, as long as I please.' Ernestine dashed a couple of tears from a pair of angry blue eyes.

'You need not be so ungracious, papa,' she said. 'I assure you it is not becoming. And one thing I hope you will do to please me. It is that you put on a hat in future when you go out in the street, instead of that ridiculous skull-cap which makes you look like a barber. And also that you will take off your apron when you go out of the shop. In that much, at least, you can oblige me.' She glanced at the clock. 'Baptiste will be waiting dejeuner for me,' she said. And without further salutation she took her departure.

It was significant of the effect her conduct had upon them, that Monsieur and Madame Lorbier did not discuss their daughter. Mariette had learned the wisdom of silence; her husband seemed to be brooding deeply. A week passed without another visit from Ernestine—a long and unhappy week for both.

One evening Mariette found her husband reading the *Grocer's Journal*. It was open at the advertising page.

'Are you thinking anything of making a change?' she asked, taking up her knitting.

'What change?' he inquired harshly.

'Of Barrere.'

'No—why should we do that?'

'We could do it, Charles. Very little will suffice to keep you and me, and this morning, while you were away, my brother Francois came in to say that the mills are going to be built at La Harpe, and they will pay us a good yearly sum for the water rights. It would give us at least four hundred francs annually.'

'Your money, Mariette.'

'Our money, Charles. In all your life you have never before said to me so unkind a thing.'

'It is good news, Mariette,' said the grocer, kindly, reaching across the table and pressing her hand. 'You are the best of wives—you have been the best of mothers.'

She returned the pressure and smiled bravely.

'Do think of Barrere,' she said.

He shook his head. 'It is no good, that place,' he replied. 'That advertisement has been in the paper for months.'

'Perhaps they want too much money. Shall we go down and look at it?'

Again he shook his head. But in the vehemence of the gesture the wife thought she read capitulation.

Two days more and still no Ernestine, or word from her.

One morning Lorbier announced that he would be absent for the day on business. In the evening he returned after the shop had been closed. Mariette arranged his supper on the table.

'I have been to Barrere,' he said. 'It is a pretty place, and they tell me in the summer very flourishing. In the winter only the fishermen and their families.'

'And the grocery?'

'It is well enough. The people, a man and his wife, are old; they wish to retire. It is small enough—a shop in front, the dwelling behind, a pretty garden, well-kept vegetables and flowers, and an orchard. And always the view and the sound of the sea. You would like it, Mariette.'

'And you?'

'It calls to me. It is ideal for old age, and with the additional four hundred francs we could manage.'

'Shall we go, Charles?'

'I cannot decide—yet.'

And neither of them mentioned Ernestine.

Three days more, and a rainy Sunday. Since his daughter's marriage, Lorbier had accompanied his wife to Mass. She began to hope he might soon go to the Sacraments, for several times lately she had heard him defending Church and Cure against scoffing customers in the shop. It was a sweet drop in the bitterness of her cup.

At dinner he said:

'Mariette, should we not go to see Ernestine?'

The wife paused for a moment before she answered. 'She has not invited us, Charles.'

'But, Mariette, should that be necessary? Do you not think, perhaps, that the child is offended because we do not go? Otherwise, would she not have been here? And Huet, also; he may resent it.'

'I cannot say. She was displeased that day. If she wished to see us she would come, I think.'

'She is pouting, that is all. You know she is a spoiled child. And in some respects she has right on her side. It is natural; I can understand it. She has married above us and we must make it as easy as possible for her. Shall we go—this afternoon?'

'If you wish it, Charles,' said Mariette.

'It is raining—they may be alone. Let us go and have a cup of tea with them.'

'Very well,' said Mariette, 'after we have had our nap.'

At four o'clock the couple set forth under a huge umbrella, which completely shielded them from the rain that had been pouring steadily since noon, making rivulets of the gutters and little puddles of the badly-kept roadway. Lorbier wore his best suit of dark blue, with brass buttons, a yellow waistcoat and neckcloth, and his large Sunday hat.

Mariette was attired in black cashmere, a long waterproof cloak covering this—her holiday dress—black congress gaiters with white stockings, and goloshes that came above her ankles. On her head she had tied a small black scarf of Chantilly lace, which Lorbier had brought her from the Paris Exposition, but which—so highly did she prize it—she had never before worn. She knew it to be far more becoming than the shabby bonnet with attenuated jet flowers she had worn for so many years to Mass—as well as to market. And, if some stranger should happen to be visiting the apothecary and his wife, she would present a better appearance with that pretty scarf tied over her soft, wavy gray hair.

Ernestine and her husband lived over the shop, in a very nice apartment, reached by a separate entrance. The door opened into a little hall, or reception-room, from which the stairs ascended. A neat maid, in cap and apron, answered Lorbier's ring.

'Madame is engaged!' she said, politely enough.

'Whom shall I say?'

'Her father and mother,' answered the grocer. 'But we will announce ourselves.'

The maid looked doubtfully at the couple. The grocer went up three or four steps, his wife following, while the maid, still uncertain, stood at the foot of the stairs.

A door opened and closed above; Ernestine, dressed in red silk, leaned over the railing at the top.

'Papa, mamma!' she exclaimed in a loud whisper. 'Why did you come out on such a rainy day? And I should have told you—I always intend to have friends on Sunday afternoon. It makes it awkward.'

They paused on the stairs; the grocer looked at his wife—his eyes were moist, but hers were dry and blazing. The maid had disappeared—probably behind the door.

Without again glancing upward, without uttering a word, the couple turned, descended the stairs, and passed into the street. The grocer opened the dripping umbrella, which he had left on the outside step, and drawing his wife close to him with the other hand, muttered something of which she understood only the last word—'Barrere.'

She made no reply; she could not have spoken. But she clung to him under the flapping umbrella, forgetting to lift her best cashmere skirt, which dragged behind her on the wet pavement. At the corner they stepped into a deep, dirty puddle, the muddy water splashing above their shoes and upon their lower garments. As, in their efforts to restore their footing, the pair first swayed toward each other and then back again, a group of street urchins out for a lark, began to ridicule them.

'Look at the old woman in white stockings!' cried one. 'I bet you they'll be black when she gets home.'

'See them stagger!' cried another. 'They're both drunk!' At which humorous sally the whole party burst into a chorus of wild, jeering laughter.

But the man and woman, looking neither to the right nor to the left, plodded slowly on with bowed heads, under the now streaming umbrella—through the pitiless rain.—Translated from the French for *Extension*.

## MUSCLES IN KNOTS.

### JOINTS ALL STIFFENED AND SWOLLEN.

Lance-like pains torture and torment the victim of Rheumatism, and you don't think you will ever get rid of the disease. Perhaps you have tried all kinds of so-called cures and much-advertised quack remedies all to no purpose. Well, don't despair. There is a medicine that can and will cure you. Take RHEUMO. It is a positive antidote for uric acid poisoning. It relieves pain, removes the swelling, and clears the system of excess uric acid—the cause of all the trouble. RHEUMO is neither a liniment nor a pill, but a liquid medicine of marvellous therapeutic value. RHEUMO conquers Rheumatism. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 2s 6d and 4s 6d per bottle.

**HOTELS FOR SALE.**

**DWAN BROS.,**  
WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON, N.Z.  
COUNTRY FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Freehold of the Taueru Hotel; nine miles from Masterton, in the Wairarapa electorate; nearest hotel to Masterton; 5 acres of land, with considerable buildings; lately added to, and put in thorough order; on the main stock road; all traffic must pass from the East Coast; free for everything; lease expires in a few months. Property will be sold remarkably cheap in order to square up partnership account.

**COUNTRY HOTEL FOR SALE.**

Splendid paying Hotel, Taranaki district; lease nearly 5 years; net rental, £5 15s per week; trade guaranteed £100 weekly, nearly all bar; beer consumption, 17 hhd. monthly; cash required, about £1500; present tenant has made about £2000 profit last year; free house for everything; hotel easily worked, only about five servants required; owner retiring independent..

**COUNTRY HOTEL FOR SALE.**

We require a tenant for a good paying country Hotel, doing £50 to £60 weekly.

**DWAN BROS.,**  
Willis Street, Wellington, N.Z.

**PRITCHARD BROS.**

Place your next order for a Tailor-made Suit with us, Fit, Style & Workmanship Guaranteed.....

**PRITCHARD BROS.,**  
East St., Ashburton.

**DRAPERS. TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.**

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

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

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

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

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

**Railway Hotel**

Thorndon Quay - Wellington.

Speight's and Wellington Beer always on tap. Wines and Spirit of the Choice Brands always in Stock.

**James Dealy, Proprietor**

**Grain | Grain | Grain | Chaff | Potatoes | etc.**  
**SEASON 1910.**

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL ST., DUNEDIN.  
To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

**ACCOUNT SALES ARE RENDERED WITHIN SIX DAYS OF SALE.**  
**CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, ETC.**—Having made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous Clients, we can supply best Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, and at the lowest prices. Also, Chaff, Seaming Twine, and all Farmers' Requisites at the shortest notice, and on the best terms.

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

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

**DONALD REID & CO. LTD.**

**C.M.C. EXTRACT C.M.C.**

SOLD IN 2oz. JARS

Beef Broth is the Soul of Domestic Economy, but how to get that "Soul" with Old Time Recipe "Take a Shin of Beef" has often proved a Real Difficulty. The **C.M.C. Extract** is absolutely the Best for making Soups, Sauces, Beef Tea, etc. with the utmost convenience.

.....MANUFACTURED BY.....

**THE CHRISTCHURCH MEAT COMPANY, LTD**

**MIST ODOR PURIFIER**

The greatest disinfectant, deodorant and cleanser, known to science.

LEAVE IT EXPOSED IN GLASS AND ALL SMELLS DISAPPEAR

**All Grocers and Storekeepers.**

WHERE TO STAY IN CHRISTCHURCH.

**STOREY'S FAMILY HOTEL**  
(Late Terminus).

.....Right Opposite Railway Station.....  
Convenient to all parts of City and Suburbs.

Electric Cars start from the door.  
Good Table Kept. Tariff on application.  
**WM. JAMES.**.....Proprietor.

**THE DMOINION HOTEL.**

(Opposite New Theatre, Christchurch)  
Is now under Entirely New Management.

Lunch, One Shilling, with a Menu Unapproached in the City.

**E. E. DANIELS**  
(Late of Warner's, Ltd.), Proprietor.



## Current Topics

### A Gentle Hoax

Not long ago the *Independent*, of Rheims, got home neatly on the French anti-clerical and bishop-baiting organs. 'It has come to our knowledge,' it wrote, 'that the butchers and sausage-makers of Rheims have sued the Bishop for damages because the Catholic laws of abstinence, repeatedly promulgated by him, occasion them heavy material losses. The said butchers and sausage-makers intend to push this matter to the bitter end.' The 'brave action' of the 'staunch Republican butchers,' says an exchange, 'was immediately extolled to the skies by the *bloc* organs, to the great surprise of the butchers and the merriment of the rest of France.'

### An Anti-Kissing League

Yet another 'anti' league, and one that in a few weeks has enrolled a large number of members. It calls itself the Anti-Kissing League; but for the comfort of our younger readers, of both sexes, we hasten to add that the campaign is to be directed wholly and solely against kissing as between ladies. The old-fashioned cross-matched kissing, which dates from the time when Adam kissed the only woman on earth in the garden of Eden, is still to be allowed to run its riotous way. The new league hails from South America—from the ladies of the Argentine, to be precise—and so sane and level-headed a journal as the Buenos Aires *Southern Cross* has given the organisation its blessing. The following are the 'Rules of the League' as printed in our contemporary:—I. Object of the Anti-Kissing League: Abolish the ungraceful, antiquated, and anti-hygienic custom of ladies kissing when saluting each other. II. Obligations of members: 1. Never kiss a lady when saluting her. 2. Never allow a lady when saluting to kiss you without your protesting. 3. Tell all who wish to kiss you under the circumstances that you would feel thankful if they would not do so in the future, and that you hope they will excuse you, as you are a member of the Anti-Kissing League. 4. Invite your friends to join the league. III. Members: All who take the firm resolution of fulfilling the obligations of the league. It is stated that in Germany and the United States similar movements are on foot, though as yet no actual organisation has been formed.

From the standpoint of the mere man it is impossible not to sympathise with the object of the new league, though one cannot help thinking also that the Argentine must be a very happy and fortunate community if the women have no greater evil than this to wage war upon. Certainly the spectacle of two women—mere acquaintances—repeatedly kissing one another strikes the male onlooker as an awful waste—a waste that is utterly unpardonable except where the operation is gone through merely to keep the performers in practice. Against real, honest, emotional kissing—the kissing that is born in the heart and flies to the lips—the kissing that must do it or spoil—the ladies of the league, we may be assured, have not a word to say. It is against unmeaning, conventional kissing, such as is described in the following passage, that the Argentine women have taken up arms. 'Mother's kiss and little baby's kiss,' says the immortal Billings, 'are as pure as the utterance of angels; so is the artless kiss of sister Mary and cousin Fanny; but there is one cold, blue, lean kiss, that always makes me shiver to see. Two persons (of the female persuasion) who have witnessed a great merry younger and more pulpy days, meet in some public place, and not having saw each other for 24 hours they kiss immediately; then they talk about the weather, and the young man who preached yesterday, and then they kiss immediately, and then they blush and laugh at what they say to each other, and kiss again immediately. I would not object to see this if it weren't such a waste of sweetness in the desert air. I am willing to be sworn that this kind of kissing always puts me in mind of two old flints trying to strike fire.' If the Anti-Kissing League will help to put down exhibitions of this sort, all men will wish it well.

### Broad-minded Protestants

It is so refreshing to come across Protestants who speak as fair and behave kindly and generously to the Catholic body, that it is a pleasure as well as a duty to give the fullest publicity to such a creditable proceeding when it does occur. The great annual Eucharistic Congress—which, it will be remembered, took place last year in London—is to be held this year at Montreal; and two representative Protestants of the city have placed Canadian Catholics under a lasting obligation by particularly generous and

graceful acts in connection with the function. The prospective candidate for the Mayoralty this year, who is a Protestant, has withdrawn his candidature in order that a Catholic Chief Magistrate may be elected so that he may be able to take part in the ceremonies; and Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, has, though a Protestant, not only placed his house at the disposal of the Bishops for their accommodation—an offer which has been gratefully accepted—but has sent a personal subscription of £1000 towards the expenses. A Montreal paper, *La Patrie*, printed recently a letter signed 'Occident,' dated Toronto, February 3, announcing that Lord Strathcona's residence would be blown up next summer by dynamite because of his generous attitude toward the coming Congress, but little heed need be taken of this wild statement. People who really mean serious violence do not send elaborate warnings to the papers many months in advance.

A similar edifying exhibition of a spirit of fairness and broad-mindedness was given the other day by the Premier of Victoria (Mr. John Murray) in opening a garden fête in aid of the Convent of the Good Shepherd Training Home at Oakleigh. Speaking on the question of sectarianism, and on the work of the Catholic Church, the Victorian Premier said he 'had been privileged to visit the girls' training home at Oakleigh, and only one who had seen it could properly appreciate the work that was being carried on there, or could understand the self-sacrificing efforts of the ladies who had charge. They got no material reward in this world, but they looked for a higher reward elsewhere. If anyone ever did get that reward, he was sure they would. These ladies were also helping the State. While the home was a religious institution, it was doing work that otherwise the State itself would have to do. He did not know of any management that was better than the management of this and kindred Catholic institutions. He could speak quite without partiality, because he did not belong to the ancient and, as most of them believed, the true faith. He had no sectarianism about him. A sensible man soon had sectarianism knocked out of him. It was a thing that should have no place in the lives of public men in Australia.' There is the right ring about this utterance, and we cordially commend it to the notice of some of our New Zealand politicians.

### A Valuable Secret

As is generally known, in accordance with the iniquitous Associations Law of 1901 the last of the Carthusian monks at 'La Grande Chartreuse' were expelled from their French monastery by two squadrons of dragoons on the 19th of April, 1903. The French houses are now empty; but a number of the monks settled in England, and four new or restored houses have been opened in Spain and Italy. Some time ago an action was brought by representatives of the Order in defence of their celebrated liqueur to restrain M. Henri Leconturier (an officer of the French Government) and others (including George Idle, Chapman and Co., Ltd., of England) from using the word 'Chartreuse' in connection with the sale of liqueurs in England. The case was dismissed, but recent cables have informed us that the House of Lords Appeal Committee has decided that the goodwill of the Chartreuse liqueur factory did not pass to the French judicial liquidator. The highest judicial tribunal in the Empire ruled, therefore, that the monks now settled in England are entitled to the old trade marks, and liqueur manufactured by the French Government must bear a different mark.

The famous liqueur is a secret manufacture, invented by the monks in the nineteenth century, as a means of subsistence to take the place of the broad acres of which they had been deprived in the Revolution. It is little wonder that the monks were anxious to vindicate their legal rights in the matter, for the trade name and trade secret connected with 'Chartreuse' are of enormous value. Some time ago a non-Catholic writer in one of the current magazines gave an interesting account of this the most popular of all liqueurs. It derives its name from the great Carthusian monastery of La Grande Chartreuse, where it was first manufactured. It is known that the basis of Chartreuse is a wine-spirit made from grapes grown in the South of France. It is suspected that another chief ingredient is some saccharine matter, and an elixir made of herbs grown on the Alps of the Dauphiny and Savoy. The great secret of the finest liqueur the world produces lies in the proper combination of these ingredients. The secret of its composition is eagerly sought. It is guarded by something better than bars of brass and triple steel. One monk alone possesses the secret during his lifetime. It is then handed on to his successor. And the silent monks have learned, by the long discipline of years, the useful habit of holding their tongues.

'The secret of the composition of the liqueur,' says the writer referred to above, 'has become the most valuable trade secret of the world.' He tells the following story, for the truth of which we cannot vouch:—'A few years ago it was said—and there is no reason for doubting the substantial accuracy of the statement—that an offer was made through the Pope to the General of the Order, by the Rothschilds, of the enormous sum of eighty million francs (£3,200,000) for the transference of the rights involved in the manufacture from the Carthusians to the great bankers. It was surmised that their intention was to form a gigantic limited liability company, which would go on with the preparation and sale of the liqueur. At the time it was more than hinted that the Pope strongly urged the acceptance of the offer, but it was declined. So runs the story.

\*

The monks derive no personal benefit from the sale of the liqueur. The large proceeds, after assisting to pay for the maintenance of their existing houses and the building of new ones, have been entirely devoted to charity. The green and yellow liqueur has built and maintained hospitals and other charitable institutions, and in France it had made the path of commerce easier by the number of bridges, aqueducts, and roads it had constructed and kept in repair throughout the Dauphiny.

### The Truth About Bartoli

Some weeks ago, in answer to an Auckland correspondent, we made reference to some of the writings of a Father Bartoli, who, once a Jesuit, had just recently become a Protestant, and who was being somewhat 'boomed' by certain Australian and New Zealand Anglican papers. We showed that in his attempted justification of his new faith the ex-Jesuit was glaringly illogical and inconsistent, and we expressed ourselves as puzzled to understand how a man who must be presumed to have had at least a reasonable measure of education could have left the Church with age, territory, and unity on its side, to join—of all sects in the world—the Waldensians. The puzzle has now been explained. Bartoli, posing as a distinguished convert from errors which had been adroitly concealed from him all through his career as a student—and we may remark, incidentally, that he had passed twenty-nine years of his life among the Jesuits—is now conducting a Waldensian propaganda in the United States, and the accurate and reliable journal, *America*, has given the entire history of the unfortunate man's vagaries. The statement is clear and self-explanatory, and we give it as it stands in the pages of our contemporary.

\*

'According to the newspaper statements which have appeared from time to time in the last few months,' says *America*, 'it first occurred to him (Bartoli) to doubt about the correctness of his theological views when he was attempting to refute some publication (the name of which is not given) of the Anglican Bishop of Bombay, and discovered for the first time that St. Cyprian, whom he had been taught to regard as a staunch defender of the unity of the Church, was not so at all; but that, on the contrary, his writings had been misquoted, interpolated, and falsified in order to make him appear as its defender. His press agents do not know that the disputed texts of St. Cyprian are commonly treated in text books of Catholic theology. The priest who claims that they have been concealed from him is either romancing or confessing ignorance. It was in India Bartoli discovered his doubts, and so warped and distorted had his views become during his usual four years' Jesuit Seminary course that it took him twelve years, living all this time as a Jesuit, to review these same theological studies, and to arrive at the truth which he now believes he has found in the doctrine of the Waldenses. It is in the interests of the Waldensian Church that he has come to this country to lecture and evangelise.'

\*

'Father Bartoli passed twenty-nine years of his life among the Jesuits; of this time about twelve years were spent in the Novitiate and in scholastic preparation for the priesthood. Most of the remaining seventeen years he lived partly at Scutari, Albania, and partly at Mangalore, British East Indies, teaching the elementary studies which are usually taught in mission colleges or schools. About 1904, after suffering from sun-stroke and an attack of typhoid fever, he returned to Rome, and, although not a member of the editorial staff of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, he remained for a while in their residence, spending his time in writing stories for that periodical, one of which, the "Biography of a Superman," attracted some attention, although it did not run beyond the first edition. It would appear that his sun-stroke had made him restless and intractable, and he could no longer adjust himself to the observances of a Jesuit community. In 1905 he left Rome

for Dublin, where he attempted to act as correspondent of the *Civiltà Cattolica*, but his contributions were not accepted, as he did not seem capable of regarding the country or its people seriously. Returning to Rome, and unwilling to comply with the rules of the Order, he was, for some time, in a dubious position, regarded by some as a Modernist, although protesting strenuously that he had nothing to do with Modernism, and that he was determined to re-enter his religious Order.'

\*

'When refused re-admission by the Jesuits, he made a tour of Italy, preaching against the Romanism of the Vatican and the Jesuits, though still claiming to be a Catholic. The newspapers, even *La Tribuna*, *Il Giornale d'Italia*, and *L'Avanti*, ignored him, and he failed to find either pulpit or audience for his teaching. Next he attempted to found a new Order called the "Guards of Christ" in order to unite all the weeds from the Pope's garden, clerics, friars, and laymen. He announced the foundation of a Theological and Biblical Institute in Rome, appealed to the Americans there for funds, but received no response, and nothing more has been heard of the foundation. Lately he has been advocating Waldensian views, not because they are Protestant, but because they are, according to him, of Italian origin, and peculiarly suitable for Italians, although their founder was a Frenchman, and the first members of the sect were known as "The Poor Men of Lyons." The Liberal or Anti-Clerical papers, which, as a rule, are glad to chronicle any clerical scandal, have paid no heed to his pretensions.'

\*

It only remains to add that in his lecturing tour in the United States Bartoli has fallen flat. 'The newspapers,' says *America*, 'do not take him seriously. The Italian press treated him as a charlatan. It was too much to expect our American reporters to warm up to the Waldensian exploit. Had he come as a Christian Scientist, an Emmanuelite, a Doukhor, or a Holy Roller, he might have expected some attention; but the Waldenses are a trifle to long sepulchred for resurrection, and would not stand an equal chance with the cold storage foods now under legal scrutiny.'

## THE FLOODS IN PARIS

### SUCCORING THE AFFLICTED

To the American readers who have followed the accounts of the recent floods in and about Paris, it may be said that, for once, the newspapers have exaggerated nothing (writes a Paris correspondent of *America*). The flood, the like of which had not been witnessed for 300 years, reached its maximum on January 28, a dismal and dreary day, when a leaden sky and downpours of rain added to the general gloom. Never since the tragic days of the siege and the Commune, in 1870-71, the 'city of light,' as lovers of Paris call it, passed through so severe an ordeal. Almost from the first the trains, telephones, and telegraphs ceased to work, electric light failed in many quarters, and the capital of France found itself in an incredibly short space of time cut off from the provinces. Then, as the Seine rose higher and higher, flooding streets, avenues, public and private buildings, all intercourse between the opposite banks of the river became almost impossible; on one particular day only two bridges were available, and the access to these became every hour more difficult.

It was curious to mark the varying moods of the people during a period of acute tension. At first, the light-hearted Parisians were amused rather than alarmed at the unusual aspect of the river. The quays were thronged with men, women, and children of all ranks of society, who spent hours watching with an interest, unmingled so far with fear, the rush of yellow water. Even at night, when the theatres closed, women of the world, closely muffled in furs, drove in their motor cars to one or other of the bridges to watch the Seine under its new aspect. Then, by degrees, when, one after another, the streets and squares filled with water, when in the low-lying suburbs of Grenelle and Javel people had to fly for their lives, when in the wealthy quarters old-fashioned 'hotels' that had been threatened by fire and revolution, but never by water, were slowly taken possession of by the stealthy, creeping flood, then curiosity changed into terror. It became evident, even to the most careless and optimistic Parisians, that the flood was assuming the proportion of a national catastrophe, and that an appalling misfortune had fallen upon thousands of families. The papers have enlarged upon the aspects of Paris during the remarkable week; they described how the avenues that extend on the banks of the Seine seemed to form a part of the river, how boats moved to and fro in the streets and carried provisions to the imprisoned inhabitants; but more striking and impressive than the outward features of the calamity was the outburst of charity and devotion that it called forth. As usual in similar cases,

Christmas Fare! Choice Hondai-Lanka Tea is a Royal beverage for Christmas meals. Its flavor is supremely delicious.

Now's the time to turn over a new leaf! Abandon unsatisfactory coupon blends, and use rich, luscious HONDAI-LANKA Tea.

### The Church was Active in Relieving Distress.

The Archbishop was indefatigable in his visits to the stricken suburbs; his kindness of manner and the substantial help he brought with him, will long be remembered. The district of Grenelle was one of those that suffered most severely. Mgr. Amette came there on January 29 at an early hour, and visited the different houses where the refugees, chiefly workmen and their families, had been housed. One rough man, after watching the prelate's gentle and attentive manner as he inquired into the different cases, turned to his comrades. 'Where,' he exclaimed, 'are our deputies? There is no fear that they will come to see us now that we are in trouble, as you do, Monsieur l'Archevêque,' he added, taking off his cap. Then this worthy citizen, whose opinion of his political chiefs was evidently not a flattering one, launched into a loud denunciation of their selfishness and indifference, couched in language more forcible than polite. The association known as 'La Croix Rouge,' which is both wealthy and efficient, did wonders. Soup kitchens provided food for the refugees, and in the suburb of Grenelle alone 2000 people were fed daily by the white robed 'infirmières,' with the red cross badge, many of whom bear the greatest names in France. The meals given to the refugees were plentiful and excellent, and the gentle, cordial, encouraging words that accompanied the service added flavor to the gift. Close by one of these kitchens is a large room, used in ordinary times as a 'Patronage.' Here a lady, Mlle. de R., whose life is devoted to charity, receives on Sundays and Thursdays young girls and children, on whom she exercises an extraordinarily happy influence. Last week the 'Patronage' became a refuge for the homeless inhabitants of the submerged suburb; mattresses were laid on the ground, and to whole families was extended a primitive, but warmly cordial, welcome. Most of the sufferers came from Javel, a suburb adjoining Grenelle, that lies close to the Seine and is inhabited chiefly by rag-pickers—*chiffonniers*—whose miserable homes were among the first to be invaded by the river. They flocked to the 'Patronage' in groups, wet, draggled, downcast, toddling children clinging to their mothers' skirts, men carrying bundles containing the poor possessions saved from the wreckage.

### It was an Intensely Pathetic Sight.

The silent suffering of these men, suddenly sent adrift, chilled one's heart; the natural buoyancy of the Parisian was quenched for the time being, no words either of complaint or explanation passed their lips, and at first they seemed hardly aware of the tender sympathy of their hostesses. On the following day the ice was broken, and the cordial influences that surrounded them brought out the better feelings of the outcasts. 'I shall never allow anything to be said against clericals again,' said one, 'and shall become one myself.' Although no words of religion were audibly pressed upon them, the atmosphere of the place, the holy pictures and statues that lined the walls told their own tale, and when evening came one of the gentlewomen who assisted Mlle. de R. in her hospitable duties proposed to say an Our Father and Hail Mary aloud. A willing assent was given, and all present joined in the prayer. Next day, their kind hostess proposed to distribute medals blessed by the Pope to all who desired them. Every rough, grimy hand was stretched out eagerly. 'I, too, should like to have a medal for my little girl,' said the policeman, who kept guard at the door of the 'Patronage.'

During the two worst days of the flood—the 28th and 29th—when the rain fell in torrents and the water came nearer to the 'Patronage,' the time hung heavy on the hands of the refugees. Their kind hostess provided for their amusement. Cards and dominoes were given to the men, games to the children, and to the women needlework that kept them occupied. Occasionally Mlle. de R. related to them some anecdote, trait of history, or reminiscence of travel; they sat round her on the floor, chairs being scarce, and these rough men, rag-pickers or coal-heavers, and women scarcely less uncivilised hung on her every word. With a quickness of perception that is their birth-right, they grasped the drift of all she said, they understood, with curious rapidity, the point of each story, and their questions, answers, or observations proved once more that the Parisian workman has a natural facility for entering into subjects far removed from the sphere in which he moves. Sceptical and careless as they seem, they have a child-like simplicity that is often pathetic. One of the refugees, although lame and old, insisted on going back to visit his submerged home as soon as the flood seemed to decrease. The object of his journey, neither an easy nor a safe one, was to find out whether his pet canary was alive. In the hurry of his departure he hung up the cage as high as possible, and had the delight of finding his pet alive. Others touched us by their courtesy towards the women and children, to whom they willingly gave the best places; others again brought Mlle. de R. loaves of bread. 'Will you give these,' they said, 'to those who are worse off than we are?' An old woman, bringing a well-worn cloak, said: 'It has been of use to me, but now I want it to be of use to others.' And she left it in Mlle. de R.'s hands.

'Catholic Marriages.' The book of the hour. Single copies, 1s posted. Apply Manager, *Tablet*, Dunedin.

## LOURDES AND ITS SHRINE

Lourdes is a little earthly paradise regained through the sweet graciousness of our Blessed Lady (says Elizabeth A. Henry in the *Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo*). The world has not touched Lourdes. Neither have extravagant modern improvements changed its pastoral aspects; though by no means is it a sleepy, out-of-date town. French people, especially of the south, are too industrious, too solicitous for their families' welfare not to keep pace with the times.

Fifty years ago Lourdes was unknown beyond its province; to-day Christians of all nations love, revere, and visit it. To meet this procession of pious visitors, numerous hotels have been built and stores opened. But commerce is so interwoven with the religious atmosphere of the charming town, there is no discordant note in the combination. Hotels and shops are named after favorite saints, and the latter's chief stock is objects of piety, with a heavy balance in favor of candles.

French people claim Lourdes is the loveliest spot in la belle France. Others go still farther, and say it is the fairest in Europe. It would seem as if both were right. It nestles down here in the south-west corner of France, close to the highest point attained by the Pyrenees; from the mountain above the grotto a splendid view is to be had of these white-crested guardians of the frontier.

Even before Lourdes is reached the country becomes remarkably pleasant, but here it is indescribably sweet and restful. It is a valley town that, not having room on the level section, has straggled here and there up the surrounding hills. Though the Pyrenees are majestic, the mountains half encircling Lourdes are not bleak and bare and ragged of outline, but gently rounded, covered with vegetation, and beautified with trees. There is nothing harsh at Lourdes.

On a high rocky hill overlooking the town is a romantic old fortress-chateau, once the property of the feudal Counts of Bigorre.

Two other mountains lie on a line with Chateau hill. On the lower of the two is a Calvary, on the other a single cross. When night shuts from view the spire of the basilica, the people turn their eyes to this mountain-top, where, as if suspended in the air, is a flaming sign of salvation, the electric cross of Lourdes.

Through the town flows the river Gave, fed by the perpetual snows of the distant mountains. It is a beautiful river, with several charming cascades. It hurries down past Chateau hill, then winds by the basilica grounds and down past the grotto.

The site of the basilica of Notre Dame de Lourdes is a veritable sanctuary of nature. The church stands halfway up the mountain-side above the revered grotto. In front of it lies a broad expanse of green protected by the Gave. These grounds are adorned with trees, walks, and statues. Facing the church is a large statue of the Blessed Virgin with an expression so amiable it would seem the sculptor had caught a glimpse of the 'Beautiful Lady of the Rock,' as little Bernadette first named her.

Across the river stretch velvety meadows, Church property, where gaze groups of white cattle, a lazy donkey, and some sleek, brown horses. Excepting for two buildings for the accommodation of invalid pilgrims, the holy shrine has this beautiful spot to itself.

The shine is three churches in one. The splendid Gothic basilica crowns the height; below is the crypt from whose entrance extend arms like a peristyle. They taper downward, embracing at the foot of the rock, which had to be hewn out, the domed, Romanesque-Byzantine Church of Our Lady of the Rosary. So admirable and harmonious is the plan of architecture, it is difficult even at a short distance to perceive they are not one building.

The basilica is decorated as is no other church in the world—with the votive offerings of pilgrims. And those expressions of faith and gratitude are no tawdry gifts—exquisitely wrought banners, gold hearts, tastefully wrought medallions and pictures that are rare copies of old masterpieces. These thousands of votive offerings are so arranged artistically they are an ornament as well as a mute testimony of the living faith. Wainscoting of basilica and lower church is of colored marble, and upon every inch of space is inscribed in gold lettering the gratitude of favored pilgrims—Our Lady's Hall of Fame written by Catholics of all nations.

The fifteen mysteries of the Rosary are reproduced superbly in mosaics in the Church of the Rosary. This church especially affects Our Lady's colors. When the sanctuary boys are grouped behind the handsome white marble railing with its two ambones, it is a sight worth seeing. The boys' gowns and skull caps are of pale blue cloth, and over their white lace surplices hangs a broad blue ribbon. This pretty costume is completed with white gloves, low black shoes with enormous buckles, and white stockings. The beadle, who looks his importance, wears a dark blue costume with silver braid and cocked hat of the same. Outside the railing may be seen a group of orphan girls whose white cashmere veils are edged with blue.

Lourdes women wear the Pyrene black veil, which serves as wrap and head-dress, and as their gowns are black,

A most acceptable Christmas Box is a Box of Hondai-Lanka Tea. It gives genuine pleasure and delight.

'A Guid New Year! An' may ye hae plenty o' Handai-Lanka Tea tae slocken yer thirst.'

they have the appearance of nuns. This was little Bernadette Soubirous' costume until she received the habit of a religious at the convent of Nevers.

This year, in answer to an oft-repeated petition to Rome to take steps towards the canonisation of Bernadette, a committee was appointed. They visited Nevers, opened the coffin of Sister Marie Bernard, and found her body in a perfect state of preservation. The eyes were wide open, and still held an air of intelligence.

At the entrance of the crypt hangs a sign, 'Silence.' Beyond the arched passages of the peristyle nearest the river, again the admonition is repeated. Around a bend is the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, the spot beloved of Mary's children. It is the same sweet picture reproduced everywhere in church, chapels, and convent gardens; a picture upon which the sun of the Universal Church never sets.

The grotto is deep and broad and high, and before the apparition afforded shelter to shepherds when storms blew on the mountain tops. It is black with the smoke of the countless candles burning day and night for over fifty years.

On a high niche stands a white marble statue clothed as was the beautiful lady who said with ineffable sweetness, grace, and humility to her little peasant confidante, 'I am the Immaculate Conception.' Dark green vines cling lovingly around the sacred niche.

Rows of crutches hang within the grotto, and outside are hundreds more of these pathetic evidences of Mary's love and power; below them is the miraculous fountain. In the middle of the grotto is a tiny white altar where Mass is celebrated on special feasts.

Candles burn everywhere, some tall and thick as the trunk of a sturdy young tree. In front of the statue is a great pyramid-like stand, a gleaming bouquet. Against the hillside, in sight of the statue, is a rack for cut flowers, and always it blooms as a garden.

Along the river bank runs a walk shaded by beech and maples. If you follow some of the paths leading from it you will reach the road to Calvary. These Stations of the Cross are placed with marvellous realism. They are of bronze. In some groups there are six and seven figures. Christ before Pilate is a magnificent piece of sculpture.

But it is the devotion of the people of Lourdes and of pilgrims which is the shrine's greatest glory. It is surely a picture of what all Catholic France once was. Never are the churches empty, never is the grotto without its group of watchers. At every daily Mass the Communion rail is filled—men and women; at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which takes place each afternoon in the crypt, there is a large congregation, and few persons in Lourdes, and no visitors, but go to the grotto to say their beads and good-night to Our Lady; even the trainmen on their way to Tarbes make their engines whistle a salutation.

Here there is no unsympathetic unbeliever to restrain the shy from showing the childlike faith of Bernadette; only those who honor Mary find their way to her pretty little town in the Pyrenees.

## THE IRISH PARTY AND THE VETO

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons in the debate on the Address-in-Reply, Mr. John Redmond said it was well that at the earliest moment in a new Parliament the fact should be emphasised that the Irish Nationalist members, although they had been freely included in the calculation of the Government's majority by the British press, in reality stood, as they had always stood, apart and independent, allied to no British party, and prepared to accept what they considered good measures for Ireland from any British party returned. Their only reason in coming to the House at all was to advance the cause which the Prime Minister had rightly called the cause of full self-government for Ireland in all purely Irish affairs. The Nationalist Party supported the Government heart and soul at the last election because the Home Rule pledge given by the Prime Minister was supplemented by a pledge which they regarded from their point of view as more important still—namely, the pledge which was given with reference to the Veto of the House of Lords. They regarded the abolition or limitation of the Veto of the House of Lords as tantamount to

### The Granting of Home Rule

to Ireland. The Prime Minister definitely pledged himself not to hold or assume office until he had passed a Bill dealing with the question of the Veto. Speaking at the Albert Hall, he said the Government 'would not assume office until they could secure the safeguards which experience showed them to be necessary for the legislative utility and honor of the Party of Progress.' That pledge was repeated in substance by every other Minister on different platforms, and Mr. Asquith now explained that by safeguards he meant the passage of an Act of Parliament. The words used by the right hon. gentleman in the speech to which he referred are clear, and no attempt had been made to contradict the interpretation which had been freely placed upon his words during the recent election. Down to that moment it was the universal belief amongst all par-

ties in this country, and in Ireland, that the Government had given a pledge that they would ask for guarantees as to the use of the Royal prerogative, and that if they did not get these guarantees they would decline to hold office. It was on the value of that pledge, taken in conjunction with the Home Rule pledge that the Nationalist Party supported the Government at the last election. As to the value of that support there was not one man on the Ministerial side of the House who would have any question or doubt. The policy outlined by the Prime Minister was to reintroduce and pass into law the Budget before they were satisfied or had received any reasonable assurance whatever that a Bill dealing with the Veto could be passed into law this year or during the present Parliament. In his (Mr. Redmond's) judgment, that was

### A Disastrous Policy.

It was throwing away and wasting the mandate of the country. The issue at the last election was the unconstitutional action of the Lords in rejecting the Budget. Now it was proposed to send the Budget back to the Lords and to ask them not as a right under a new scheme whereby they would be forced to pass it, but to pass it as a favor. In that way the Government would postpone any chance of forcing the Veto policy to success. In his judgment, if the Government passed the Budget and postponed their Veto Bill they would justify, in the minds of many people, the action of the House of Lords, because the Peers claimed merely to have referred the Budget to the electorate. Let the Prime Minister give them a reasonable assurance that he would be able to carry his Veto Bill into law this year, and the Nationalists would vote for the Budget. They were willing to pay that price, but they were not willing to pay that price for nothing or for an absolute uncertainty, which they believed would end in disaster and defeat. They were sincerely anxious to support the Government in their efforts to deal with the veto of the House of Lords. They were not seeking a quarrel or desiring any break, but they could not in this matter work blindfold. They could not be a party to a policy of ploughing the sands once more or to deliberately throwing away the great mandate which the Government had received from the electors by acquiescing in the passing of the Budget and the ending of the financial crisis without first obtaining guarantees as to the passage of the Veto Bill. Let the Prime Minister be prepared to go boldly to his countrymen on that issue of the House of Lords, and not want to be kicked out by the action of the Peers.

## ANCIENT IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The foundation of the National University in 1909, and the stir that its opening has made in educational circles, naturally sets one thinking about the record of learning and about university life in the past in Ireland (says Mr. B. Norman in the *Irish Independent*). A proud and glorious record it is, and its forced decline has no more shameful parallel in the history of the world. All readers of Irish history know the passion for learning that has existed in Ireland from the earliest times, and the royal honors that were paid to the scholar by the Irish chiefs—in the old chronicles the latter were called 'The Sheltering Tree of the Learned.' But it is with early Christian Ireland, university life is associated.

The golden age of Irish learning was from the sixth to the ninth century, but even in the fifth century there were great schools of Irish learning, notably those at Emly, Armagh, Ardagh, and Sletty. The sixth century can boast of seven vast and remarkable universities as those of Clonmacnoise, Lismore, Clonard, and Bangor. The greatest of Ireland's scholars and saints went forth from these places.

Students, attracted by the reputation of the 'Island of Saints and Scholars,' flocked from all parts of Europe to these seats of learning, King Alfred of Northumbria among the rest. Indeed, the Saxon chroniclers, usually so churlish about giving praise to Ireland, write in the most exalted terms of praise about the learning of our country in these early times. Aldeim describes Ireland as 'Rich in the wealth of science, and as thickly set with learned men as the poles are with stars.' The Saxons should be particularly grateful to Ireland, as her universities taught the sons of England without fee or reward. The Emperor Charlemagne later showed his appreciation of Irish learning by appointing Claud Clemens and John Albin over the two universities which he founded at Paris and Pavia.

Clonard and Clonmacnoise were, perhaps, the most interesting of the old Irish universities, as their names are associated with men of such extraordinary holiness and learning as Colmcille, Ciernan, and Finnian. Finnian was called 'the teacher of the Saints of Ireland,' because so many boys who afterwards became saints were taught by him. The great Colmcille was his pupil, whose name is ever beloved in Ireland, and whose reputation is spread all over Europe.

Life in those early Irish schools was very different from our modern ideas about university life. Hard mental study, much prayer, and manual labor was expected from

all the pupils. At Clonard a rule existed that the scholars should by turns grind the corn with a gueran.

There were, of course, no large buildings or class rooms in those ancient institutions. A tiny stone church was the centre of many groups of other little stone buildings or cells. Often the students built these themselves, and where wood was plentiful they used it instead of stone.

Comfort was not valued by the students, and many went through great hardships journeying from afar to come to these seats of learning. Extraordinary generosity and hospitality were characteristics of these early schools. No student was asked for money for his schooling, and if he were needy even food and clothes were given him. He could stay as long as he liked, the only return asked of him was that he took his share of the daily work.

At the present day no trace of the great University of Clonard remains, but Clonmacnoise ruins can still be seen. It had a group of seven churches like Glendalough, and in later times beautiful crosses and a round tower were added. It is a melancholy fact that only one book is in existence belonging to famous Clonmacnoise, 'The Book of the Dun Cow.' The English did their work well when banishing all signs of Irish learning.

Armagh was another great centre of learning, and as late as 1153 had 3000 scholars. It was celebrated for its teachers, who were under a high professor, and could truly be called a national university. Greek, Irish, and Latin were the languages of all those Irish universities. Latin was the second language of the educated classes, and traders, women, chiefs, and students spoke it fluently.

After those golden ages came centuries of the most ruthless persecution of learning by the English. Native culture was feared and hated by them, and they even grudged the Irish the learning they got abroad when deprived of it at home. The Irish endeavored to keep learning alive by the 'town schools,' and there were many famous colleges in towns in Ireland in the bad times.

In 1566 Dominick Lynch founded a college in Galway, St. Nicholas'. There Lynch gathered 1200 students, and by the beginning of the seventeenth century it really occupied a position of a national university. Irish and Latin were the languages of this college, and so great was its fame that men begged their way to learn in Galway.

The learning that the town schools were trying to keep alive in Ireland was much distrusted by the English, and they bethought themselves that it would be useful to their cause to have an 'orthodox university' founded in Dublin, and so negotiations were begun which ended in the founding of Trinity College in 1593. A great many difficulties attended the launching of the scheme, but it was not allowed to fail, so in 1593 Dublin University was founded on the site of the Monastery of All Hallows,' given by the Dublin Corporation.

Everyone knows the history of Trinity College—how it has stood apart from the national life of Ireland, and how its patriotic students have been the exception and not the rule.

## COMETS AND THEIR TAILS

Halley's Comet was seen for the first time in Gore on Saturday morning a few minutes before break of day. In view of the presence of this long-expected visitor, the following particulars regarding comets, taken from a Home publication, will be of interest:—

Although scientists have not yet discovered exactly what a comet consists of, their observations have led to some remarkable revelations. A comet may be described as a definite point of nucleus, surrounded by light, with a luminous train preceding or following. The general opinion of astronomers seems to be that the point is possibly solid, or at any rate condensed, the tail consisting of minute particles floating in a gaseous envelope, and the whole being whirled round the sun at a rate which in some cases reaches as much as 370 miles a second. Halley's comet is a small one as compared with others which have been observed in previous years. The tail is said to be close on 26,000 miles in length, but in 1882—the last occasion on which a bright, naked-eye comet was seen in England—it was estimated that that comet had a tail which extended in space to the vast distance of 200,000,000 miles from the head, though, owing to foreshortening, it did not appear to be that extraordinary length. The tail was strongly forked, and a singular and puzzling feature of the comet was that a small cone, or envelope, computed to be 4,000,000 miles in length, also extended towards the sun.

Sir W. H. M. Christie, the Astronomer-Royal, has collected some striking facts with regard to comets' tails. He says that the tail of the comet of 1861 was 40,000,000 miles long; that of 1680 had a tail of 60,000,000; that of 1811, which was visible for 17 months, over 100,000,000; while the visitor of 1843 showed a tail in the evening twilight of 65deg, or about 200,000,000 miles in length, which exceeds the diameter of the earth's orbit. Not the least amazing feature of these bodies is their wonderful velocity when near the sun. The comet which Newton saw in 1680 was travelling at the rate of 250 miles a second, and that of 1843 at 370 miles a second. The earth in its orbit moves at 18½ miles per second.

Apropos of the asertion frequently made that should one of these comets touch the earth it would mean the end of the world, it appears that already we have passed through a comet's tail. Sir W. Christie thinks that in 1861 we passed through the outer part of a comet, particles of which appeared as a shower of falling stars; while other scientists also affirm that we have come into contact with comets, and that there is not the slightest need to worry or insure against them in view of damage.

## The Church in Sweden

Sweden, which Protestant authors cannot name without evoking the memory of Gustavus Adolphus and of the Thirty Years' War (says a writer in *America*), has long remained hostile and closed to Catholicism. Although Queen Josephine, wife of King Oscar I. and grandmother of the King now reigning, was an ardent Catholic, and had at her court an official chaplain, the intolerance of the laws then in force was such, that in 1838 several ladies, known as having been guilty of becoming converts to Catholicism, were condemned to the confiscation of their goods and to exile. This sentence aroused, we must admit, strong protests from all sides, and during the years that followed, Swedish legislation was remodelled in the direction of a greater freedom of conscience.

To-day the Catholic mission has churches at Stockholm, Gothenburg, Manö, Gefle, and Norrköping. All these churches are of recent construction, for the splendid, the magnificent cathedrals, which bore such striking testimony to the Catholic Faith of our ancestors, fell, at the time of the Reformation, into the hands of Protestants.

The largest Catholic parish is that of Stockholm. It is Catholic, that is to say, universal in more than one respect, for not only is our Holy Apostolic and Roman Faith professed there, but also it constitutes the most variegated assemblage of all nationalities. Thus, besides the Swedes, it comprises Germans, Italians, French, English, Poles, Spaniards, etc. Even not long ago there were to be found in the Catholic Church of Stockholm Catholic Japanese and Catholic Negroes.

In Stockholm resides the Vicar-Apostolic, head of the Swedish mission, Monsignor Dr. Albertus Bitter, titular Bishop of Dobiche, a prelate who has succeeded in winning general esteem and sympathy, not only among Catholics, but also among Protestants. He is seen often enough at the royal court of Sweden. As the sphere of Monsignor Bitter's activity is very wide, the Bishop and the zealous priests who help him are obliged to undertake many and long apostolic journeys.

Southern Sweden presents a peculiar character: thousands of Polish workmen labor there during a great part of the year in cultivating beets, and here as elsewhere these Polish workmen, by their fervent piety and their spirit of sacrifice, deserve to be held up as examples to all Catholics. In order to reach the nearest church they do not hesitate to spend in railway tickets a notable part of their wages. They have a warm and devout friend in the person of a noble and pious old man, the Rev. Count Bernard Stolberg, a descendant of the celebrated convert, Count Frederic Leopold Stolberg, distinguished author, poet, and diplomatist.

As religious liberty is of relatively recent date in Sweden, and as the Catholics are few, it is easy to understand that we cannot yet have a very rich Swedish Catholic literature. However, we may say of that which exists: it is limited, but good. Besides some excellent catechetical works, we possess, in Swedish, an edition of the 'Manual' of L. Goffine; one of 'Philothea, or the Devout Life of St. Francis de Sales'; a prayer book called 'Missale Romanum'; several small pious books; the excellent work of Cardinal Gibbons, 'The Faith of Our Fathers'; 'Edgar,' by Father L. von Hammerstein, S.J.; a controversial catechism, 'Catholicism and Protestantism'; and, finally, several small books of Mgr. de Ségur.

We hope that the Swedish mission will find the funds to provide the Swedish people with other works, as for instance, the 'Imitation of Christ.' At any rate, we cannot help paying tribute to the enlightened and indefatigable zeal of those who, in the midst of the greatest difficulties, have succeeded in endowing the Catholic Church of Sweden with inestimable spiritual riches.

Messrs. A. and T. Burt, of Dunedin, also at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Invercargill, and Timaru, are makers of the celebrated 'Edina' Windmills, which are thoroughly modern, up to the highest standard of excellence, and built on the most approved lines of mechanical construction. They are of steel and thoroughly galvanised, thereby increasing their durability. They are makers of all kinds of pumps, and are sole agents in New Zealand for the Worthington Pump Co., Ltd., London....

By rail or sea we check travellers' baggage. We collect from your house, deliver at your destination. It arrives as soon as you, and costs you less than by ordinary and more troublesome methods.—THE NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS CO., LTD....

## LANGFORD and RHIND

... (late W. and H. Langford),  
16 LONDON ST. Phone 388

.. FUNERAL BOX 523  
and Embalmers

Address—HERBERT LANGFORD, 16 London St., Richmond.  
JOHN RHIND, 49 Montreal St., Sydenham. Phone, 1609.

Phone, 689.

Town Office—227 CASHEL ST.  
Phone, 913.

## Christchurch

# Diocesan News

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

April 9.

The many friends of Mr. A. H. Casey are pleased that he has been re-elected president of the Catholic Clubs' Federation.

Misses Lily Parker (of Lyttelton) and Josephine Maud Lloyd (of Wanganui) were received as postulants at St. Joseph's Convent, Wanganui, on last Monday evening. Very Rev. Dean Grogan, S.M., performed the ceremony.

On Friday, Mrs. Rolleston, of Willis street, left for a six months' trip to Europe. She intends to visit among other places Rome and Ireland. Mrs. Rolleston, who is an honorary member of the ladies' branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, has always taken a keen interest in charitable works.

The Wellington Catholic Club cricket team had a very successful season, the records being:—Matches played, 16; won 12, lost 3, drawn 1. J. Warne batted in 21 innings, scoring 409 runs; highest score in an innings, 83 runs; average per innings, 21.6. L. Carroll in bowling obtained 64 wickets for 307 runs; average, 4.8 per wicket.

The typhoid fever patients and other Maoris who were ill at the up-river settlement at Jerusalem are now convalescent, thanks to the careful attention of two experienced Maori nurses who were sent by the Department, and to the kindly assistance of the Sisters of Compassion of Jerusalem. There was a considerable amount of sickness in addition to fever among the Maoris.

In the St. Anne's club rooms, Newtown, on Friday evening, the members of the St. Aloysius' Boys' Club held a very interesting debate on 'Town versus country life.' On a vote being taken the majority was gained by the advocates for country life. It has been decided to hold special devotions for the boys at St. Anne's Church on the third Friday evening of every month.

At the meeting of the boys belonging to the St. Vincent's Guild, held at St. Patrick's Hall on Friday evening, there was a fair muster of members present. Two new members gave in their names for enrolment, which will take place at St. Mary's Church, Boulcott street, during the monthly meeting of the men's branch of the Sacred Heart Association.

A wedding in which much interest was taken was celebrated on Tuesday at the Hutt, at the Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Very Rev. Father Lane officiating, when Miss Adele Winifred Jackson, third daughter of the late Captain Henry Jackson (Indian Navy), was married to Mr. Louis Dillon-Kelly, second son of Dr. Dillon-Kelly, Roscommon, Ireland.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mrs. Gallagher, Greytown, on Wednesday morning, when Mr. A. G. Rhodes, eldest son of the late Mr. J. B. Rhodes, of Hawke's Bay, was married to Miss Hilda Gallagher, daughter of Mrs. Gallagher, of Greytown, the Rev. Father Bowe officiating. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes left on their motor cycles for Napier, where the honeymoon will be spent.

At St. Mary of the Angels' Church, Boulcott street, on Wednesday, Mr. G. L. Burnet was married to Miss Lactitia Mary Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Johnson, Broadway Terrace. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by three bridesmaids—Misses Millie and Vera Johnson, and Miss Doris Hancock. Mr. C. S. Johnson acted as best man, and Mr. W. Wright as groomsmen. Rev. Father C. J. Venning, S.M., performed the ceremony.

The final matches in connection with the Wellington Boys' Cricket League (senior and junior grade competition) were concluded on Saturday, April 2. The Y.M.C.A. team were the winners in the senior competition, with the Marist Brothers' team as runners-up. The St. Aloysius Boys' Club, Newtown, were the winners of the junior grade competition, beating the Northland team by 9 wickets, thus holding the junior cup.

The first annual general meeting of the Celtic Ladies' Hockey Club was held on Thursday. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Rev. Father Hickson; vice-presidents, Messdames O'Connor, Macarthy, Dwan, and Mackin, Messrs. M. O'Connor, M. Kennedy, K.S.G., Skerrett, and A. H. Casey; secretary, Miss Mellisop; committee, Misses Fama, Murphy, Breen, Doherty, Lawlor, Perry, and Strickland; selection committee, Misses Fama, Murphy, and Mr. Wrigley. Mr. Wrigley has kindly consented to act as coach again, and the addition of several new members should lead to a most successful season.

Last Sunday afternoon the Rev. Father Bowe, on behalf of the Catholic children attending Sunday school at Featherston, presented Miss H. Card with a handsome manicure set. The Rev. Father eulogised her good qualities and devoted service to the Church, and said that all wished her a safe and pleasant trip to England. Miss

Card thanked the Rev. Father Bowe and children for their kind presentation, which she greatly appreciated. Miss Card leaves Auckland for England on Wednesday by the Morea. She is accompanied by her mother and sister.

There was a large attendance at the inaugural social gathering promoted by the Catholic residents at Northland and held on Wednesday evening, 6th inst., in the St. Vincent de Paul schoolroom. About 200 people were present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The following contributed items during the evening:—Mrs. Costello, Miss P. Monaghan, Messrs. D. Kenny, C. Hickmott, and R. Sievers (songs), and Miss Guildford danced an Irish jig. Special thanks are due to members of the ladies' committee for their energetic efforts in making the gathering a success; also to Messrs. Shapcott, Walshe, Sievers, and J. W. Callaghan (secretary).

Sergeant Maguire, who has been transferred from the district office of the Lambton Quay Police Station to Palmerston North, for which place he left on Friday, was presented by the police staff at the Mount Cook Police Station with a handsome liqueur stand. In making the presentation Sergeant Rutledge referred in appreciative terms to the courteous and kindly and other good qualities which characterised Sergeant Maguire. The latter suitably responded. Sergeant Maguire was an esteemed member of the St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, being vice-president of the local conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society; and Mrs. Maguire was president of the St. Mary's Ladies' Guild of Mercy. Their many friends wish them every success in their new home.

The Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M., Rector of St. Patrick's College, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, in recognition of his work at the Meeanee Observatory. Some astronomical photographs and lantern slides, taken by him with the Meeanee telescope, were recently exhibited at a conversazione of the Royal Astronomical Society in London, and were much admired. The photographs of the solar surface, especially, were regarded as remarkably good, and comparable with those taken by the late M. Janssen at the Mendon Observatory, near Paris. Sir David Gill, president of the society, was so pleased with the photographic work done at the Meeanee Observatory, that he proposed Dr. Kennedy as a fellow of the R.A.S. Dr. Kennedy is also a member of the British Astronomical Association, and a Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.

The Sailors' Rest was crowded with seafaring men and their friends on Monday night, when a most enjoyable concert was given under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The following contributed items to a much appreciated programme:—Mrs. Allen (song), Misses Barnes (song), Bowden (song), Frith (2) (songs), Lorraine-Tansley (song), Messrs. Barnes (song), Cooze (comic sketches), Hartridge (recitation), Knowles (song), Lansdowne (comic sketches), Scrimgeour (piano solo), Tinney (song). The accompaniments were played by Misses Bowden, Q. Doherty, Frith, and Lorraine-Tansley. After the concert the art union promoted by the St. Vincent de Paul Society was drawn under the supervision of Messrs. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G. (president of the Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society), A. V. Monro (president of the Sailors' Rest committee), and J. R. Hunt. At the conclusion of the drawing Mr. Kennedy presented Miss A. McGwynn with a valuable painting for disposing of the largest number of art union tickets (259). The result of the art union will argument the funds of the conference towards providing rooms for Catholic seafaring men by about £65.

### Featherston

The social held in the Town Hall on Thursday night to farewell Mrs. Card, sen., and the Misses Card on their departure to the old country, was an immense success from every point of view (says the *Wairarapa Standard*). There was a very large number of friends from all over the district, proving the high esteem in which the guests of the evening were held. The following contributed items to an excellent musical programme:—Messdames Wickens, Fieldhouse, Palmer, Card, Misses C. and T. Tait, E. Card, and Messrs. Pillar, Fenwick, Fieldhouse, Dr. Palmer, and the Glee Club.

Before the final item Mr. J. G. Cox spoke a few words in appreciation of Mrs. Card, sen., and the Misses Card, and alluded in high praise to the way they had always been ready to help on all occasions. On behalf of all present he wished them *bon voyage*, and hoped that they would return in health and strength to their home.

Mr. J. W. Card thanked Mr. Cox for all the kind sentiments expressed, and all present for the manner in which they had shown how they esteemed his mother and sisters, and he knew they would be very grateful for the esteem shown by such a large gathering of friends. For over 45 years his mother had looked forward to revisiting the old land. At times her dream had been nearly realised, then dashed away, but now she hoped to realise her wish. His mother and sisters would have a very pleasant recollection in all their travels of the esteem in which the community had shown that they were regarded. In conclusion

**GEO. T. WHITE**  
NOVELTIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Importer, Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweller, Medallist,  
COLOMBO STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.  
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON. Established 1870.

once again he thanked all those present for their kind sentiments to his mother and sisters.

The next part of the programme was a progressive euchre tournament, the principal prizes being won by Mrs. Stempa and Mr. A. Clark. After the euchre tournament supper was partaken of. The tables were very tastefully decorated by Miss Viles. At the conclusion of the proceedings, as Mrs. Card and her daughters were leaving the hall, they were accorded three hearty cheers.

Miss Card was presented a few days previously with a souvenir from the children of the Catholic Sunday school.

### DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

April 11.

His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Father Hyland (Rangiora), commenced an episcopal visitation of the Westland portion of the diocese at Greymouth on Sunday last. During his Lordship's visitation a final appeal will be made in aid of the Cathedral debt liquidation fund.

The Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., concluded a very successful eight days' mission at St. Anne's Church, Woolston, on Sunday evening last. On next Tuesday evening Father Lynch opens a mission at Waiiau, and later on conducts missions at Hawarden, Brackenbridge, and Cheviot, all within the parochial district of Hawarden.

The Very Rev. Father Hunt, C.S.S.R., concludes a ten days' mission, which has been wonderfully successful, in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Addington, on next Wednesday morning. On the evening of the same day he commences a mission in St. Agnes' Church, Halswell, which is to terminate on next Sunday evening.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club was held on last Tuesday evening. The president, Mr. J. R. Hayward, presided over a fair average attendance. Three new members were elected, and three candidates nominated for membership. The programme was a musical one, the following contributing items:—Messrs. R. Beveridge, D. F. Dennehy, P. McNamara, F. Evans, F. G. Healy, C. Fottrell, P. McBrearty, J. McNamara, M. Finlay, Hemus, J. M. Hickson, L. Cusworth, and H. Rossiter. Messrs. H. Rossiter and L. Cusworth played the accompaniments.

The Month's Mind of the late Ven. Archbishop Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., took place in the Cathedral on last Thursday morning. His Lordship the Bishop pontificated at Solemn Requiem Mass, in the presence of his Grace Archbishop Redwood, S.M. The Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, S.M., V.G., was assistant priest, the Rev. Fathers Daull, S.M.A., and McDonnell were deacon and subdeacon respectively of the Mass, the Rev. Fathers Drohan, M.S.H., and Dignan, S.M., deacons of honor at the throne, the Rev. Fathers Cooney and Fanning, M.S.H., deacons in attendance on the Archbishop, and Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop delivered an eloquent panegyric of the late Ven. Archbishop, referring with deep feeling to the departed priest's work in the pulpit, the confessional, among the children, and in the interests of charity, and fervently recommending his soul to the prayers of the very large numbers who had spiritually benefited by his long, arduous, and devoted ministrations.

On last Monday and Tuesday, in connection with the Solemn Triduum at Mount Magdala in honor of the beatification of the venerable founder of the Order of the Good Shepherd, Solemn High Mass was celebrated. On the evening of Monday the occasional sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., and on Tuesday evening by Rev. Dr. Kennedy. On Wednesday morning the Triduum was terminated, when Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop Grimes. The Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, S.M., V.G., was assistant priest, the Rev. Father Daull, S.M.A., deacon, Rev. Father Dignan, S.M., subdeacon of the Mass, the Rev. Fathers Hoare, S.M., and Drohan, M.S.H., deacons of honor at the throne, and Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., master of ceremonies. His Grace Archbishop Redwood, S.M., preached an appropriate discourse, and among others of the clergy present were the Rev. Fathers Hills, S.M., Fanning, M.S.H., McDonnell, Bell, S.M. (chaplain), and Rev. Dr. Kennedy. During the afternoon the orphans and penitents gave pleasant entertainments before the clergy, and Archbishop Redwood inspected the buildings and grounds, and privately confirmed twelve of the inmates. Pontifical Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by his Grace the Archbishop.

### Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

April 11.

Good progress is being made with the preparations for the bazaar.

To-morrow a start will be made with a new hall just behind the Brothers' house to serve as a boys' school until the new church is ready. The old boys' school will in the meantime serve as a church, as it was found to be too inconvenient, owing to the great amount of seating accommodation necessary, to use it as a church school.

On Sunday the first services of the Timaru Catholic congregation, after the recent destruction of their church by fire, were held in the boys' school, Browne street. Here accommodation for 300 persons had been provided, many members of the congregation having gone to no little trouble to furnish the room appropriately. At the west end a temporary altar had been erected. The seating was arranged on each side of a central aisle, and the choir were accommodated in a space at the rear of the building. It may be mentioned that the members of the congregation lent 300 chairs until the opening of the new church. The nuns of the Sacred Heart generously provided the greater portion of the altar fittings and requisites, and a sanctuary lamp suspended in the usual position gave the finishing touch to the interior of the temporary building. At the three services every seat was occupied, and at the 9 o'clock Mass even standing room could not be had within by the late arrivals. Rev. Father Tubman, who celebrated the 11 o'clock Mass, spoke very briefly of the serious loss the congregation had sustained during the week, and mentioned that he had received on their behalf sympathetic telegrams and letters from all parts of New Zealand. His Lordship Bishop Grimes had sent a particularly nice letter. Had the fire not occurred until the new church was completed, the loss would not have resulted in inconvenience, but even then the severing of old associations would have been severely felt; as it was they were suffering the wrench of old associations, the temporary loss of their usual facilities for worship, and the loss of the building which they had looked forward to finding extremely useful as a parish hall. As the choir lost all their music in the fire, they had perforce to sing only some of the simpler congregational hymns.

### DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

April 11.

Rev. Father Williams has been transferred from St. Benedict's to Pukekohe parish.

Rev. Father Kennedy, O.F.M., and Rev. Father Dunne, of Wilcannia, arrived here yesterday from Sydney. The latter is on a holiday visit to the thermal district.

The Rev. Mother Salmon, Superior of the Sacred Heart nuns in Australasia and Japan, arrived here yesterday, being accompanied by Mother Knight.

The two Australian priests who arrived yesterday expressed pleasure at the improvement effected at the Cathedral since their previous visit.

At a meeting of the diocesan clergy last week, which was presided over by the Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, it was decided to defer until arrival of the new Bishop the proposed memorial to the late Bishop Lenihan.

The bazaar in aid of the Marist Brothers' schools concludes next Thursday night. It has been well patronised, but was handicapped by the wet weather during Easter week.

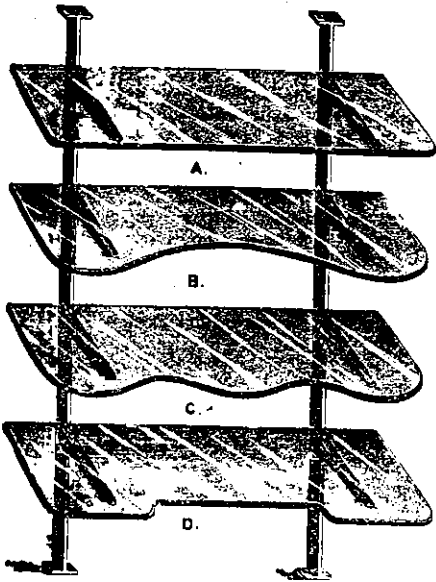
Rev. Father Lynch has purchased two allotments on the eminence overlooking Raglan township, and purposes erecting a church there. It is one of the best sites, and commands a splendid view.

The plans for the new brick convent for the Sacred Heart Sisters are being prepared by Mr. Mahoney, architect. The convent will be a splendid massive building, and will face the harbor. When erected upon the magnificent grounds of the Sisters it will rival any similar institution in Australasia.

Several delegates from the south who attended the Hibernian Conference have arrived in Auckland, many of them having visited Rotorua. Yesterday they were driven around the city by the district officers, Rev. Father Holbrook, and friends. Bro. Callaghan, president of the Wellington branch, is at present here examining and inquiring into the working of the Auckland tramway clerical system, by order of the Wellington Tramway Committee. He leaves by express to-night, accompanied by Bro. Casey, of Greymouth.

The following is a list of the successes gained by teaching staff and pupils attending the schools of the Sisters of Mercy in the Auckland diocese:—Matriculation, 2; Class D (partial), 2; Civil Service, 2; Sixth Standard Proficiency, 70; Sixth Standard Competency, 8. Music successes.—Auckland University—Teacher's certificate, 1; senior grade, 1; intermediate, 1; junior, 2; preparatory, 6. Royal Academy (practical)—Higher division, 1; elementary, 2; preparatory, 5; advanced harmony (theoretical), 1; rudiments, 1. Trinity College (practical)—Associated grade, 1; senior, 4; junior, 14; preparatory, 19; senior honors (theoretical), 1; senior pass, 1; intermediate honors, 1; intermediate pass, 6; junior honors, 4; junior pass, 7; preparatory, 9. Total—Teachers and school successes, 84; music exams. successes, 88. Miss Gladys Nicholson, St. Patrick's School, obtained the gold medal for highest number of marks, Sixth Standard proficiency, presented by Rev. Mother Aquinas.

'Catholic Marriages.' The book of the hour. Single copies, 1s posted. Apply Manager, *Tablet*, Dunedin.



—If you are interested in—  
**BEVELLED AND SHAPED MIRRORS**

Or Grinding, Polishing and Drilling of Plate Glass  
 for Shelves, and all other purposes.....

You will also be interested to know that

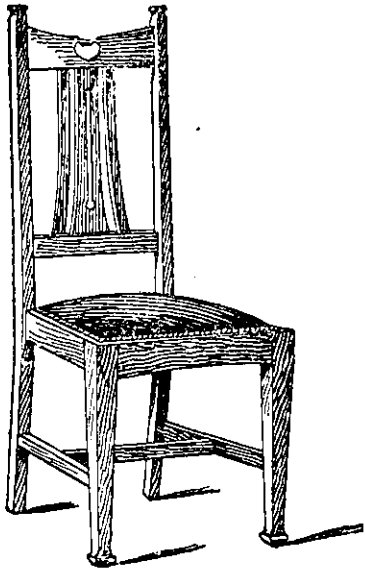
**BRADLEY BROS.**

252 Colombo Street, Christchurch,  
**GLASS WORKERS AND SILVERERS**

Have now up-to-date machinery installed for the manufacture of the above  
 lines, and can supply Bevelled Mirrors and Plate Glass Shelves. Standards  
 and Brackets to any special size or shape required. Resilvering of  
 damaged Mirrors, and Silvering of Plate Glass Signs.....

—Designers of and Craftsmen in—

Stained Glass Windows and Leadlights.



**The Choice in Furniture**

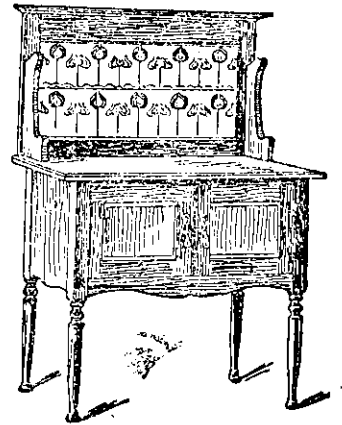
That is the prevailing note one  
 gets by a visit to.....

**HERBERT, HAYNES & CO.**  
 Limited

FURNITURE SHOWROOMS

Here heavy ugliness and vulgar  
 obsolescence have no place. Here  
 all Furniture—suite for dining  
 room or bedroom, or single chair  
 for the drawing room—has distinc-  
 tion and elegance in its design,  
 added to the older ideas of  
 thoroughness in construction.

**The Furniture Centre**



**“LINOARNISH”**

- THE GREAT MODERN METHOD -

Linoleum Polish won't wash off. Lasts  
 Twelve Months. Dries Overnight. Is  
 Not Slippery. Applied with a Brush.  
 It is a Real Pleasure to Use it.

SOLD BY ALL STORES AND GROCERS, 1/6 AND 2/6.

**Good Goods**

**For Good Catholics**

We have a nice assortment of  
 ROSARY BEADS  
 CRUCIFIXES  
 R.C. PRAYER BOOKS  
 (Key of Heaven, Garden of the Soul, etc.)  
 —And some nice—  
 RELIGIOUS PICTURES.  
 We invite inspection, and will be pleased to  
 send lists of these by post on enquiry.

**ALEX. SLIGO,**  
 42 George St., Dunedin.  
 And at South Dunedin.

**Hotel Cecil**

Wellington  
 \* \*  
 F. McPARLAND, Proprietor  
 Tariff on application.

**M. T. KENNELLY**

217 CRAWFORD STREET, DUNEDIN,

CASH BUYER OF ALL CLASSES OF  
**Wool, Skins, Hides, &c.**

PROMPT RETURNS. NO COMMISSION.

**SLIGO BROS.,**

MEMBERS DUNEDIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET,  
 STOCK SHAREBROKERS, MINING EXPERTS  
 Investment Stocks a Specialty.

TELEGRAMS.....'SLIGO, DUNEDIN.'

**RAVEN TEA**



# 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 was a lengthy one, and met with strong competition from a large gathering of the local trade. A brisk sale was the result. Values ruled as under:—

**Oats.**—There is fair inquiry from shippers for good lines of Gartons, A and B grades. Sparrowbills of A grade are also in fair demand, but for other sorts the demand is not keen. Growers are not readily disposed to accept current values, believing that better prices will be obtainable later on in the season. For discolored or light and shelly oats there is little demand. Choice seed lots are wanted, primo long Tartarian particularly being in request. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; good to best feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Wheat.**—The quantity on offer during the past week has not been excessive, and all lines of prime milling quality have been readily taken at late values. Prime velvet is in most favor, and we have also good demand for purple Tuscan, suitable for seed. Medium quality and fowl wheat is, if anything, somewhat quieter. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; choice velvet and seed lots, to 4s; medium to good, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 3d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Potatoes.**—The market is poorly supplied, and prices, particularly for prime lots, have firmed considerably. At our sale to-day we sold a few choice lots at prices somewhat beyond quotations. Medium and unripe lines have not participated in the rise in price, and are still difficult to quit. We quote: Prime up-to-dates, £4 to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 15s; inferior, £2 to £3 per ton (bags included).

**Chaff.**—During the week consignments have come to hand slowly. At our sale we submitted several samples of prime quality, all of which were taken by merchants at prices considerably in advance of last week's quotations. Medium quality is also scarce, but the demand for this class is not keen and prices remain firm. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 15s to £3 17s 6d; choice, to £4; good, £3 5s to £3 10s; inferior to medium, £2 15s to £3 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

**Straw.**—We quote: Wheat, 27s 6d; oats, 30s to 32s 6d 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 medium-sized catalogue to a full attendance of buyers. Competition was keen, and we cleared every lot at the following range of prices:—

**Oats.**—Lots offering at market rates are being taken for North Island shipment and local demand, but though they are offering more freely, farmers are not inclined to accept ruling prices, and considerable quantities are going into store. Prime milling, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; good to best feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; inferior to medium, 1s 6½d to 1s 7½d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Wheat.**—The market shows a slightly firmer tendency, choice samples bringing a shade more than last week's quotations. Fowl wheat is plentiful, and prices show a decline. Prime milling, 3s 9½d to 3s 10½d; extra choice velvet, to 4s; best whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 6d; broken and damaged, 2s to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Potatoes.**—Prime up-to-dates, well picked and sound, are in request, and meet with ready sale. Medium quality are rather more plentiful, and bring considerably less money than the best. Many otherwise good lines are spoilt through too many small potatoes being left in, and for these shippers and many other buyers will not compete. Prime up-to-dates, £4 to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 to £3 5s; inferior, £2 to £2 5s per ton (sacks included).

**Chaff.**—The market is bare of prime chaff, and all consignments arriving at present meet with ready sale. Medium chaff is now more inquired for, and is readily placed. Prime oaten sheaf, £3 15s to £3 17s 6d; choice old, to £4; medium to good, £3 7s 6d to £3 12s 6d; inferior, £2 to £3 per ton (bags extra).

**Straw.**—Oats, 25s to 27s 6d; wheat, 25s, pressed (ex truck).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ending April 12 as follows:—

**Oats.**—There is a good inquiry for all sorts. A Gartons and Sparrowbills are in most demand. There is a fair margin between growers' ideas of value and buyers' limits, and there is very little business passing. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 10d to 1s 10½d; good to best feed, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Wheat.**—There has not been much offering during the week, and prices are very firm at late rates. There is a good demand for best Velvet. Fowl wheat and medium quality milling wheat is quieter. Prime milling, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; choice Velvet and seed lots, to 4s; medium to good, 3s 7d to 3s 9d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; medium, to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 3d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Chaff.**—Consignments during the week have been small, and prices have hardened considerably. There is not much demand for medium quality. Quotations: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 15s to £3 17s 6d; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 10s; inferior, £2 15s to £3 per ton (bags extra).

**Potatoes.**—There are very few coming forward, and prices have firmed considerably. Medium and unripe lines are difficult to place. Up-to-dates, £4 to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 15s; inferior, £2 to £3 per ton (bags in).

**Straw.**—Wheat, 27s 6d; oats, 30s to 32s 6d per ton (pressed).

## WOOL

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

**Rabbitskins.**—Our next sale will be held on Monday, 18th inst., when we hope to obtain very satisfactory prices.

**Sheepskins.**—On Tuesday we offered a medium catalogue to an exceptionally small attendance of buyers. Bidding was very slack except for lambskins and best pelts. All dead skins and poor quality pelts were hard to quit. There were very few halfbred skins forward, but these we sold up to as high as 9½d per lb. Quotations: Best halfbred, 9d to 9½d; medium, 8d to 8½d; best fine crossbred, 8d to 9d; coarse crossbred, 7d to 7½d; best pelts, 5d to 6½d; medium, 4d to 5d; inferior, 1d to 2d; best Merinos, to 8d; medium to good, 5½d to 6½d; lambskins, 6½d to 7½d per lb.

**Hides.**—Our next fortnightly sale will be held on the 14th inst.

**Tallow and Fat.**—There is good competition for all coming forward. Best rendered tallow in casks, 20s to 23s; medium to good, 18s to 20s; best tallow in tins, 18s to 20s; medium to good, 14s to 16s 6d; 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 Saturday's sale we had again a very good entry, composed principally of heavy draught geldings, including several reliable first-class geldings. The attendance of the public was not so large as it was the previous week, but most of the town carters and contractors were present, as well as a number of farmers, both from the Taieri and from a distance, in quest of good, young, reliable mares and geldings, consequently we have to report a really good sale. A nice, well-turned five-year-old heavy gelding from the south was greatly admired, and after keen competition changed hands at £45, and quite a number found new owners at prices ranging up to £40 for geldings. There is a very keen demand for all classes of horses, but more especially for young, heavy reliable mares and geldings, from four to six years old. For a nice four-year-old filly we were offered £50, but as this figure was below the vendor's idea of her value we had to pass her in. Heavy spring-carters, if young and reliable, also command very full market rates. As is usual about this time of year, light harness sorts are not so keenly inquired after; nevertheless, whatever first-class trustworthy animals are put on the market they realise their full value. We quote:—

Superior young draught geldings, at from £40 to £45; extra good ditto (prize-winners), at from £45 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.

## VISITORS TO CHRISTCHURCH.

### THE PROVINCIAL HOTEL,

CASHEL STREET

(A Few Buildings East N.Z. Farmers' Co-op.),  
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Provincial is a Modern Building, newly furnished throughout, and only three minutes' walk from Cathedral Square.

TARIFF.....6/6 PER DAY.

G. ILES, Proprietor.



DUNEDIN.

## WOOLALONE

THE IDEAL FABRIC FOR DAY AND NIGHT WEAR.

Made Only from Pure Merino Wool.

THIS BEAUTIFUL MATERIAL, SO PRE-EMINENTLY SUITED FOR LADIES' SHIRTS AND BLOUSES, MEN'S SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS, CHILDREN'S FROCKS—INDOOR, OUTDOOR, UNDERWEAR, ETC.—IS STOCKED IN WHITE, CREAM, NAVY, BLACK, AND A VARIETY OF STYLISH STRIPES.

GUARANTEED NOT TO SHRINK.

29in wide. 2s 3d yard.



### UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.

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

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

NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND—  
Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—  
Every Wednesday.

SYDNEY, via EAST COAST PORTS and AUCKLAND—  
Every Tuesday.

MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART—  
Every Sunday.

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington—  
Corinna, Fortnightly.

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington (cargo only), calling at Picton Fortnightly—  
Every Thursday.

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

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE  
(Under the British Flag),  
Via Pacific Islands and Vancouver;  
Cheapest Quick Route to Canada,  
United States, and Europe—  
Every Four Weeks from Sydney and Suva.



The Milburn Lime and Cement Co., Ltd  
57 Cumberland St., Dunedin.

### Kingsland and Ferguson

UNDERTAKERS  
AND MONUMENTAL MASONS,  
Spey and Dee Streets,  
INVERCARGILL.

Have Opened a Monumental Yard in Dee street, with a Choice Selection of New Stocks of Granite and Marble Monuments, Headstones, and Crosses.

UNDERTAKING BRANCH: SPEY STREET.  
All Kinds of Cemetery Work done at Reasonable Prices.

Lettering a Speciality. Estimates Given.  
Telephone, 126.

### KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

HUGH GOURLEY  
desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clark and Maclaggan streets, Dunedin.  
Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

GEORGE DYER & CO.  
14 GREAT KING STREET.  
(Opposite Taleri and Peninsula Butter Factory),  
DUNEDIN.

Licensed Plumbers & Drainers

### WRONG!!

WHEN A MAN SAYS  
'GEORGE DAVIES MAKES CHEAP SUITS'  
HE IS WRONG.

'Cheap,' says the Dictionary, means 'common—of little worth.'

My Suits are decidedly different to that.

I started my Cash Tailoring System to afford relief to men who were victimised by credit tailors to the extent of pounds on their tailoring bills.

I knew if I received cash for every suit I made I could work on a profit that would 'put the shutters up' at more than half the tailoring establishments.

That is why the opposition is mad; that is why they announce vaguely in their advertisements that 'there are a lot of cheap suits about.'

But that cap doesn't fit me.

I have let daylight into the credit tailoring system, and it is DOOMED

And with its death, the George Davies System of Cash Tailoring has risen, Phoenix-like, as a boon and a blessing to every man who will avail himself of the benefits of paying cash.

Bring me the last suit that your tailor made for you at five and six guineas, and I guarantee to not only give you a better fit, a smarter cut for £2 less for cash, but in addition to give you materials and patterns that will fairly surprise you with their quality and newness.

I don't beat about the bush—I guarantee it.

If you are not satisfied, every penny you have paid is refunded.

That's clear enough; and to clinch it I give you that guarantee over my own signature.

NOW, WHAT ABOUT THAT 'CHEAP SUIT' ARGUMENT?

Ask me for patterns personally or by telephone, wire or letter. I'll deliver them quickly.

### GEORGE DAVIES,

The Modern Tailor,  
196 Colombo St.,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

### HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

A Word for Presbyteries and Convents.

#### WHY PAY

For photos of churches, convents, schools, and groups, when the clergy and religious could do the work themselves, and find interest and pleasure in the doing of it. Books giving full instruction in the art. Price, 1/3 and 1/6. Cameras, latest and best make, from 8/- to £10. Call or write for catalogues and full particulars.....

WALLACE & CO.,—206 High St. Christchurch.

### COLMAN'S STARCH

Will do what no other starch will do

It gives linen a snow-white appearance, a perfect gloss, and keeps it stiff longer than any other.

Order it from your grocer, and accept no substitute.

## WEDDING BELLS

### ROUGHAN—HONNER.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Wednesday week in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, the contracting parties being Mr. Michael Roughan, fourth son of Mr. John Roughan, late of the Camp Hotel, Lawrence, and Miss Johanna Honner, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Honner, Miller's Flat. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. W. Honner, looked charming in a white silk robe, beautifully trimmed with rich lace, and wore the usual veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by four bridesmaids—Miss L. Honner (sister of the bride), Mrs. W. Duffy (sister of the bridegroom), and two little nieces of the bridegroom, Misses Annie and Rita Roughan. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, of Lawrence (who has known both bride and bridegroom from childhood), the party drove to Mrs. Duffy's residence in Leith street, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, and the usual toasts were duly honored. Mr. and Mrs. Roughan left by train later on for Oamaru, en route to Christchurch, where the honeymoon is to be spent. Both the bride and bridegroom were the recipients of a number of useful and valuable presents, including several cheques.

## OBITUARY

### MR. AND MRS. SULLIVAN, TIMARU.

It is with extreme regret we have to record the death of two very old residents of Timaru, Mr. and Mrs. James Sullivan, of Guirteen Farm, Levels. The late Mr. Sullivan had been identified with the progress of Timaru for the last fifty years, more especially in Church matters, having, in conjunction with the late Father Chataignier, selected over forty years ago the ground where the present Sacred Heart Convent and Church stand. He also superintended the erection of the Sacred Heart Church, lately destroyed by fire, and acted as clerk of works and superintended the building of St. Joseph's Church, Temuka. He also secured the land where the present Catholic Church at Pleasant Point stands, and made a gift of the bell. The late Mr. Sullivan took an active part in public affairs in South Canterbury for a number of years, having been a member of the Levels Road Board before it was merged into a county, and also a member of the Timaru Harbor Board. He carried on farming extensively until about ten years ago, when he sold his property to the Government for close settlement. In later years he lived quietly on his farm at the Levels. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan died within a few hours of each other. The funeral took place on the 8th inst., the remains being taken to the church at Pleasant Point, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Fay. A large concourse of people from all parts of South Canterbury took part in the funeral cortege from the church to the Timaru Cemetery, where the interment took place. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan left a family of one son and four daughters to mourn their loss. One daughter is a member of the Dominican Order, Dunedin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan had the consolation of being fortified by all the rites of the Church before their death. Rev. Father Fay (Temuka) and Rev. Father Tubman officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

## A LAND OF MYSTERY

The veil of mystery which hung over the Forbidden Land (Tibet) has been lifted by the Younghusband mission (writes 'Catholicus' in the *Herald of India*), but still there appears to be a popular belief that it is a sealed book to Europe. This is erroneous. No doubt, on account of the difficulty of access, Tibet was long a *terra incognita* to Europeans, but, as a matter of fact, many Europeans—mostly Catholic missionaries—have lived in Tibet from as early a time as the 14th century. The first European visitors to the country were Catholic priests. Friar Odoric of Paredomone reached Lhasa in 1328, travelling from Cathay. Three centuries afterwards, Father Antonio Andrada, of the Society of Jesus, travelling from India, entered Tibet, on the west. Then went Fathers Grueber and D'Orville, who, after visiting Lhasa, came to India, through Nepal. In the 18th century many Capuchin friars passed freely between Delhi and Lhasa, by way either of Nepal or Kashmir. Some of them settled in the Tibetan capital and carried on quiet missionary work. The materials furnished by them prepared the ground-work of the celebrated 'Alphabetum Tibetanum.' The English traveller, George Bogle, who went to Tibet on an embassy from Warren Hastings in 1774, received valuable assistance from Catholic missionaries. The barbarous habits of Tibetans prevented organised missionary labors, but conversions were undoubtedly made by Catholic Fathers. In 1623-24 a Jesuit related the story of a Tibetan King disposed to embrace Christianity. This has lately been verified by Mr. A. H. Francke, of the Moravian Mission, who was deputed by the

Government of India to make an archaeological tour in British Western Tibet. Mr. Francke has not only found the name of this particular king inscribed on votive tablets, but has also seen a short prayer inscribed on a tablet expressing his dissatisfaction with Buddhism. All this goes to show that there is nothing ever so difficult that a Jesuit Father will not attempt and succeed in accomplishing for the glory of the Holy Catholic Church. The history of the Society of Jesus is, indeed, the history of an endless series of triumphs wrought by faith and self-renunciation. Has not Macaulay said that 'in spite of oceans and deserts, of hunger and pestilence, of spies and penal laws, of dungeons and racks, of gibbets and quartering blocks,' Jesuits are to be found in every part of the globe, making converts, and preaching and disputing in tongues of which no other nation of the West would understand a word? Who knows that we may not yet hear of a Catholic Cathedral and a St. Xavier's College overlooking the palace of the Dalai Lama at Potala?

## Spiders and Their Webs

There are 500 different kinds of spiders carefully described as occurring in the British Islands, and about 2000 others from remoter regions (remarks Sir Ray Lankester in the *Daily Telegraph*). Precisely which of them forms the 'gossamer' of our meadows it is difficult to say, as all have the habit of secreting a viscid fluid from one or two pairs of projecting spinning knobs or stalks, which are seen at the hinder end of the body. The viscid fluid is poured out by a great number of minute tubes, and hardens at once into a thread, which is wonderfully fine, yet strong. Different kinds of spiders make use of these threads for different purposes, hence their name 'spinnners.' Some make burrows in the ground and line them with a felt of these threads; others enclose their eggs in a case formed by winding them round the eggs; others form 'snares' of the most marvellous mechanical ingenuity with these threads, by which insects are entangled and are then paralysed by the poisonous stab of the spider's claws, and have their juices sucked out of them at the spider's leisure. The snares of spiders are in some species merely irregular webs fastened and suspended by threads, in other cases they are gracefully modelled funnels or cups, whilst a third kind, the disc-like webs made up of radiating and circularly-disposed threads fixed in a geometrical pattern, excel—in the mechanical precision of their workmanship, and the masterly treatment of engineering difficulties—the constructions of any other kind of animal. It is amongst this kind of spiders that the formation by the spinning knobs of threads or lines and their use in various ways is most general and frequent. The smaller spiders allow the viscid thread to exude, drawing it out from their bodies by their own movement away from the object to which it at first adhered. When it breaks loose from that support it is carried upwards by air-currents and drawn out from the spinner's body to many yards' length. It then becomes a 'flying-line,' and the spider may sail away on it or run up it and disappear. The celebrated story of the Indian juggler's performance—traditional and even solemnly attested by witnesses, but failing to pass the test of photography—must have been suggested by this common, yet wonderful, proceeding of small spiders. The juggler, standing in an open place, surrounded by a ring of spectators, uncoils a rope fifty feet long from his waist, and holding one end, throws the other up into the air. The rope, without any support, remains stretched and upright. A small boy now enters the ring and climbs up the rope, draws it up after him, and disappears with it in the upper air! That is an illusion, but it is precisely what thousands of small spiders are continually doing.

## NAZARETH HOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH

### HOME FOR AGED POOR AND ORPHAN AND INCURABLE CHILDREN.

This Institution is a Branch of the well-known Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London, which has 29 Branch Houses in the United Kingdom, Africa, and Australia; affords a permanent home to aged and infirm poor of both sexes, also to Orphan and Incurable Girls (those entirely idiotic or suffering from fits excepted). The Home has no funds, and depends entirely for the support of the poor on the alms collected daily by the Sisters in money, food, and clothes. The aged poor are received without distinction as to creed or country, and left perfectly free to attend their own place of worship. A number of applications had to be refused for want of space, and the Sisters were obliged to build, and thus incur a very heavy debt; but they rely entirely upon Divine providence and the generosity of their many kind benefactors (which has never yet failed them) to enable them to pay off this debt. The House may be visited daily between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. Cheques and p.o. orders may be made payable to the Superior, Mother M. Felix.

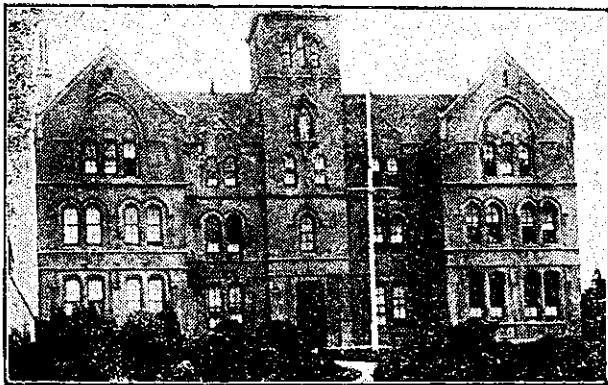
AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO.

73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL  
STREET, SYDNEY.300 AND 302 LONSDALE  
STREET, MELBOURNE.By Special  
AppointmentSuppliers to  
His Holiness Pius X.

## APPROVED CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

We beg to remind our Patrons that, as per arrangement with St. Mary's Cathedral Book Depot, we are prepared to supply SCHOOL ORDERS for the approved Catholic School Books at a Discount of 10% off Published Prices. Complete list on application.

S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE  
WELLINGTON.

Conducted by the Marist Fathers, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop.

The aim of the College is to give Catholic boys of the Dominion a sound Catholic training together with all the advantages of higher secular education.

The teaching staff is composed of specially-trained professors, equipped with all the advantages of a University course in Arts and Science.

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

Students not preparing for the learned professions have the advantage of a Special COMMERCIAL COURSE, comprising Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping; and those who intend to take up Farming Pursuits may follow a Special Course of AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

A Special PREPARATORY CLASS is open for younger boys who have passed the Fourth Standard.

For further particulars, terms, etc., apply to the Rector.

The College Reopens on FEBRUARY 10.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

—(OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL)—

35 BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

New opening up Fresh Supplies of Catholic Literature and School Prizes. All descriptions of Objects of Devotion, especially suitable for Missions. The Largest Collection of Religious Goods in the Dominion. Inspection invited.

Also, Wax Candles, Tapers, Floats, Incense, and Charcoal. Orders punctually attended to. Telephone 2724.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

E. O'CONNOR,  
Proprietor.

J.M.J.

## SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

RICHMOND ROAD, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the MARIST BROTHERS

Under the Patronage of

Right Rev. Dr. LENIHAN, Bishop of Auckland

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

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

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

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

Prospectuses on application to the  
BROTHER DIRECTOR.

**AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.**—For the dissemination of Catholic Truth and the defence of Holy Church, 70 penny pamphlets on most interesting and instructive subjects have already been issued. An Australian Catholic Prayer Book has been compiled, and can now be procurable in boards, 3d; leather, 1s 3d; leather with Epistles and Gospels of Sundays and Feasts, 1s 6d; one beautifully bound in morocco 3s 6d. "Lectures and Replies" by Most Rev. Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D. Archbishop of Melbourne; price 8s; postage, 1s 2d extra. Subscription, 5s per annum; entitling all to the penny publications issued during the year. Life members, £3 3s.

REV. J. NORRIS, Secretary, 312 Lonsdale St. Melbourne.

MYERS &amp; CO

.....DENTISTS

OCTAGON...

Corner of George St, Dunedin

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY  
OF NEW ZEALAND,  
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

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

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The College reopens on Tuesday, February 15.

For further particulars apply to

THE RECTOR,  
Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.

## The New Zealand Catholic Prayer Book

By the Australian Catholic Truth Society.

This Book is identical with the Australian Catholic Prayer Book, published at the request of the Third Australian Plenary Council, which is so highly recommended.

Price 6d, post free, from the N.Z. Tablet Co.

**WANTED**

Advertiser (23; can milk well; used to horses) would like Place on Farm, where he can learn ploughing and general farm work.

JOHN EDWARDS,  
Waimate Post Office.

**WELLINGTON CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE**

The following are the NUMBERS of the WINNING TICKETS in the ART UNION lately promoted by the above Society:—

Prize No. 1, 5223; 2, 6019; 3, 7060; 4, 353a; 5, 2220; 6, 4810; 7, 2219; 8, 423; 9, 2094; 10, 5977; 11, 1566; 12, 3878; 13, 982; 14, 1565; 15, 1561; 16, 1545; 17, 1564; 18, 4601; 19, 1362; 20, 983; 21, 2464; 22, 2592; 23, 782; 24, 1543; 25, 4268.

The Prize awarded to the person selling the largest number of tickets was won by Miss A. McGwynn, who succeeded in disposing of 259 tickets.

Holders of winning tickets may obtain delivery of their prizes upon presentation of their tickets at St. Patrick's Hall, Boulcott street, any evening this week between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30.

**DEATHS**

O'KANE.—On April 8, at Mosgiel Hotel, Mosgiel, Elizabeth O'Kane. Deeply regretted. R.I.P.

SULLIVAN.—On April 5, at her residence, Guirteon, Levels, Jane, dearly beloved wife of James Sullivan; aged 68. Fortified by the rites of Holy Church. R.I.P. Deeply regretted.

SULLIVAN.—On April 6, at his residence, Guirteon, Levels, James Sullivan; aged 74. Fortified by the rites of Holy Church. R.I.P. Deeply regretted.

**IN MEMORIAM**

BLANEY.—In loving memory of John Blaney, who died at his residence, Caledonian Hotel, Anderson's Bay road, Dunedin, April 14, 1907.

—Inserted by his wife and child.

[A CARD.]

**BERNARD S. STORY, M.D., F.R.C.S.**

Has commenced the Practice of his Profession in the Residence at the Corner of Karamu road and St. Aubyn street, Hastings, Hawke's Bay.

Hours: 9 to 10 a.m., 2 to 3 p.m., 6.30 to 8 p.m.  
Telephone 464.

**CUT THIS OUT.]**

**FRED WAUCHOP**

DANCING INSTRUCTOR

(Now instructing for Timaru Catholic Bazaar),

Will be OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENTS for 1911 after August This Year.

The best Press notices in Australasia.

Permanent Address: 67 Lichfield Street, Christchurch.

**W. P. LINEHAN,**

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER & PUBLISHER,

309-11 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

Short Defence of Religion, by the Rev. J. Ballerini. Post free, 4s 1d.

Prayer Book for Religious. Post free, 7s 4d.

My Prayer Book. Post free, 4s 9d.

"Ave Maria," Full of Interesting Stories Every Month. Post free, 12s per year.

Priests' New Census Book, by Archbishop Carr. New Arrangement. Most Convenient. Everlasting. Morocco bound. Post free, 3s 3d.

Canon Sheehan's Latest and Most Remarkable Book—"The Blindness of Dr. Gray, or The Final Law." Paper cover, post free, 2s 11d; cloth do., 4s.

**ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT**

HISTORY.—Yes; many of the lodges protested against the Union. Rev. Dr. Cleary's *Impeached Nation* and *Orange Society*, which can be procured from this office, will give you all the information you require.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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, APRIL 14, 1910.

**METHODIST MISSIONS IN ROME**



ACCORDING to the cables, the disagreement last week between the Pope and Mr. Roosevelt which deprived the latter of the honor of an interview with the Holy Father was inseparably connected with the recent action of Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President of the United States, in making arrangements for an audience with the Pope and at the same time accepting an invitation to deliver a lecture before the Methodist Mission in Rome; and the Holy Father's objection to this proceeding was an objection, not to the fact of the Methodist Mission, but to the grossly offensive and objectionable methods which it employs. The Methodist organisation entered Rome through the breach made on September 20, 1870, with Garibaldi's Red Shirts. It has a handsome conventicle and hall in the Via Venti Settembre, and both conventicle and hall are, as a tribute to Garibaldi, consecrated to and named after Venti Settembre. The lapse of forty years has made no change in the spirit of the Methodist organisation, which remains to this day a hot-bed of anti-Papal bitterness. Not only does it maintain an unceasing campaign of calumnious detraction against the Holy See, but those acquainted with the facts know also that under its auspices an extensive system of 'souperism'—i.e., making converts by bribery—is carried on. The Methodist Mission in Rome does not exist for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual wants of the Methodists resident there. The real victims of its propaganda are the poor and destitute of the great city, who are offered material benefits of the most substantial kind in return for their denial and abandonment of the Catholic faith.

A general idea of the nature of the methods employed may be gathered from the testimony of Archbishop Ireland, who speaks from personal first-hand knowledge of the subject. Interviewed by the secular papers at Chicago regarding the Fairbanks incident, the Archbishop said: 'I am sincerely sorry for Mr. Fairbanks. I know the conditions in Rome and know of the work of the Methodist Association there, and for that reason the action by the Church authorities in the case of the former Vice-President is no surprise to me. The pernicious methods employed by the Methodist Association in proselytising are at the bottom of the affair. I was in Rome last winter, and I made, while there, a particular study of the Methodist propaganda. I spent several weeks in the investigation, and I understand its methods. The purpose of the work is confessed openly. The means employed are by no means honorable. It takes every advantage of the poverty of the poor. The books circulated and displayed in the windows of its book stores are slanders against the Catholic faith and the Pontiff of Rome and misrepresentations of the whole Catholic system. . . . The success the Methodist Association has met with is far from adequate to the energy and the money it has expended. It does not make permanent Methodists of the Italians, but only poor Catholics or infidels. It may detach Catholic pupils from the Church, and this means, for Italians, from all religion.' 'This American Methodist Association,' adds the Archbishop, 'differs radically from the other Protestant churches in Rome. It should not be identified either with the other

churches in that city, nor with the Methodist Church in this country. One need only glance at the title of the books displayed in the window of its book store to realise that its propaganda is such as honorable Methodists in America would never stoop to. It should be understood that the refusal of the Pope to receive Mr. Fairbanks was not connected in any way with the fact that he is a Methodist. It was because his address before the Methodist Association could be construed by the Roman populace only as an endorsement of that organisation and its methods, and as a confirmation of its claims and charges by a former Vice-President of the United States.

Archbishop Ireland's statements as to the more than questionable nature of the methods employed by the Methodist organisation in Rome find confirmation in the published statements of some of the missionaries themselves. The Rev. Everett S. Stackpole, for example, a New England Methodist minister, who was at one time a missionary in Italy, gives us, in his *Four and One-Half Years in the Italian Missions*, a fairly clear insight into the working of this curious propaganda. For the quotations which follow we are indebted to the critique of Mr. Stackpole's book, which appears in our contemporary, the *Sacred Heart Review* for February 12. The general spirit animating the mission is illustrated by the reflections of the missionary on his first glimpse of St. Peter's and the Vatican. 'Here at last,' he says, 'is the citadel of the hostile forces. Here is the centre of that huge system of error and superstition that we have come so far to spend our life in opposing,' etc. After several years on the Italian mission Mr. Stackpole gives, with scarcely concealed shame, his missionary experience. Here is his account of the way a Methodist Sunday school is formed:—'To attract the children a prize was offered every Sunday; it might be a pair of shoes, or stockings, a cap, a handkerchief, some fruit or confectionery. As a prize for every scholar would be rather too expensive, a species of lottery was instituted, and the fortunate, or unfortunate, one got the prize. A year later the practice was discontinued, and immediately the children began to inquire, "Are we not to have our prizes?" "Perhaps at Christmas time, but not every Sunday," was the reply. "Then we won't come to Sunday school," they said, and the following Sunday not one of the forty children appeared. There has been no Sunday school in this Methodist church from that day to this.'

The annual salaries and grants paid by the authorities in America are in proportion to church membership, and Mr. Stackpole bluntly declares that the reports of converts and church members are doctored accordingly. He says:—'We once asked one of the preachers why he did not cut down the statistical report for the minutes to actual facts, and he replied, "That would not please the presiding elder." Every preacher in the Italian mission knows that all the authorities on both sides of the ocean want to see every year in the reports an increase of membership, probationers, conversions, etc., and they are accommodating enough to make the desired increase.' To such lengths has this dishonesty gone in Italy that the preachers are known, according to Mr. Stackpole, to have borrowed members from neighboring missions so as to be able to make a good showing when the superintendent should visit their mission. As a final warning Mr. Stackpole says:—'Our churches are growing, our missionary operations extending, our benefactions swelling, and we congratulate ourselves upon our progress; but we have only to continue making the same kind of progress long enough, and our destruction is sure.' As an explanation, apparently, of this somewhat cryptic utterance, Mr. Stackpole adds the following significant sentences:—'It is, of course, quite improper to state in public print all the facts that the authorities need to know. They would be disgraceful to all concerned.'

Such—on the showing of its friends—is the Methodist mission in Italy. In view of the facts, it is easy to understand the Holy Father's unwillingness to take any step that would have even the appearance of seeming to sanction the utterly dishonorable methods employed. A public address by a former President or Vice-President of the United States before the Methodist Association could have no other meaning in the eyes of the Roman public than American approval of the methods and propaganda of the association; and the subsequent reception of the lecturer by the Holy Father would assuredly be taken, in many quarters, as indicating that the Pope himself did not disapprove of the proselytisers' practices. As Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic Church and guardian of the spiritual interests of the flock under his charge, the Holy Father could not allow his position to be thus misunderstood. Judging by Mr. Roosevelt's cable to America, that gentleman is taking the Pope's action in a thoroughly generous and manly spirit;

and it is evident that the harmonious relations that have hitherto subsisted between the Church and the great Republic—in the building up of which Catholics have played so large and honorable a part—are not likely to be in the least disturbed by the incident.

## Notes

### Too Young to Die

The Pup (1910 Parliament held up by Mr. Redmond): 'Please do not cut me off with my life's work still undone.'

Mr. Redmond: 'Well, how long do you want for it?'  
The Pup: 'About three months.'—*Punch*.

### The Theology of Christmas Presents

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has a brief but characteristic article in the current *Fortnightly* entitled 'The Theology of Christmas Presents.' He says:—'The idea of embodying goodwill—that is, of putting it into a body—is the huge and primal idea of the Incarnation. A gift of God that can be seen and touched is the whole point of the epigram of the creed. Christ Himself was a Christmas present. The Three Kings came to Bethlehem bringing gold and frankincense and myrrh. If they had only brought Truth and Purity and Love there would have been no Christian art and no Christian civilisation.'

There is also a further meaning in Christmas gifts which Mr. Chesterton discovers: 'Christmas presents are a standing protest on behalf of giving as distinct from that mere sharing that modern moralities offer as equivalent or superior. Christmas stands for this superb and sacred paradox: that it is a higher spiritual transaction for Tommy and Molly each to give each other sixpence than both equally to share a shilling. Christmas is something better than a thing for all; it is a thing for everybody.'

### The Religions of Victoria

In his *More Tramps Abroad*, Mark Twain printed—as a 'cosmopolitan curiosity'—a census list of the various brands of religion professed in South Australia, with the added comment: 'You see how healthy the religious atmosphere is. Anything can live in it—Agnostics, Atheists, Freethinkers, Infidels, Mormons, Pagans, Indefinites: they are all there.' Apparently Victoria is as bad as, or even worse than, South Australia. A writer with a turn for statistics has been making a detailed investigation of the census returns in respect to the number of religious denominations in Victoria, with the following result. There are, he says, over 170 religious denominations or alleged Churches in Victoria. Among them are such sects as these: Relatives of Jesus, Conditional Immortality, Grace-Walking Brethren, Children in God Through Faith in Jesus Christ, Church of the First-Born, Sabbath Keepers, The Faith Once Delivered to the Saints, Restitutionists, Restorationists, Peace and Holy Love, Pure and Undeified Religion, Followers of Ruskin, Golden Rulers, Universal Catholics, Providencers, Mennonites, Catholics but not Roman Catholics, Knowledge of All, etc. Then there are Monists, Worshipers of Nature, Voltairians, Pantheists, New Lights, and Peripatotics. All of these have licenses to marry, and there are continually new 'denominations' trying for similar powers. In Victoria, in 1905, 20 per cent. of the total marriages, or 1792, were performed at matrimonial agencies. In the same year there were 180 petitions for divorce, and 128 of them were granted.

The Amended Marriage Act of '98 restricted marriage licenses to clergymen of 'recognised denominations,' and, to judge by the list of these, there are twice as many denominations recognised as the average citizen has any knowledge of. The complete list of 'denominations' includes 'Particular and Strict Baptists, Particular Baptists, English Baptists, Unattached Baptists, Baptists, Victorian Free Church, United Welsh Protestants, United Christian, Free Christian, Unattached Christian, Ballarat Town Mission, Australian Church, Reorganised Church of Jesus

**J. TAIT, Monumental Sculptor**  
872 Cashel Street, Christchurch

{ Just over Bridge } Manufacturers and Importers of Every Description  
and opposite Headstones, Cross Monuments, etc., in Granite, Marble,  
Drill Shed, and other stones.

Christ of Latter Day Saints, Greek Orthodox, Catholic Apostolic, New Church, Unitarian, Salvation Army, United Brethren (Moravians), Seventh Day Adventists, Church of Christ, Evangelical Lutherans, Concordia Synod of Australia, Victorian Synod, Emanuel Synod, Scandinavian, Congregational, Methodist, Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, Unattached Methodists, Presbyterian, Free Presbyterian, Independent Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland, Roman Catholic, and Church of England.

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The annual meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club will be held in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening.

There will be Solemn High Mass at 11 o'clock on Sunday, the feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, in St. Joseph's Cathedral.

The Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., addressing the congregation in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday, earnestly exhorted his hearers to take more interest in the affairs of the parish, and especially to give better support to the various parochial societies. He also strongly urged youths to take advantage of the opportunities offered at the Technical School.

The progressive euchre tournament, organised by the Hibernian Society in aid of a brother who has been seriously ill for some time, was a great success. There was an attendance of nearly four hundred persons on Friday night in St. Joseph's Hall. Prior to the commencement of the proceedings, the Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., thanked the audience for attending in such large numbers, thus showing in a practical manner their sympathy with the object for which the tournament was held. Items were given during the evening by Miss Carter and Mr. T. J. Hussey, and Messrs. Rexton, assisted by Mr. Volene, gave an exhibition of conjuring. The accompaniments were supplied by Miss Drumm and Mr. Frost.

Writing on 'Catholic Church Music' in the *Advocate*, Mr. Frederic Beard, musical director of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, who paid a visit some months ago to New Zealand, says:—Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, has instituted most effective reform in his diocese. Being quite an authority on the Chant; the official music, through his Lordship's patient, yet earnest, recommendation and perseverance, has become fairly understood and appreciated by the singers and the people. I heard two Plain Song Masses sung in one day in St. Joseph's Cathedral, and on each occasion the edifice was crowded. The Christian Brothers' choir supplied the music at the children's service, and the regular choir did likewise at the last Mass. Many difficulties here, as elsewhere, present themselves, the principal one being, as usual, to get musicians sufficiently conversant with the traditional music of the Church. Yet, even under adverse circumstances, what has already been accomplished is proof of the earnestness of purpose and zeal thrown into the work.

## The Late Bishop of Auckland

(From our own correspondent.)

The Month's Mind of the late Bishop of Auckland began on Tuesday night in St. Patrick's Cathedral. His Lordship Bishop Verdon, of Dunedin, presided, and priests from all parts of the diocese were present, while there was a very large congregation. After the Rosary, which was said by the Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, the Very Rev. Dean Hackett preached an eloquent and touching panegyric on the late Bishop from the text: 'Blessed is the man who hath not walked in the counsel of the ungodly, nor stood in the way of sinners. He shall be like a tree, which is planted near the running waters; which shall bring forth its fruit in due season, and his leaf shall not fall off, and all whatsoever he shall do shall prosper' (Psalm I. 1-3). The Very Rev. preacher directed attention to the three great characteristics in the life of Bishop Lenihan—his piety, charity, and humility. His life was one of constant prayer. Early every morning, when the city was peacefully asleep, it was the Bishop's custom to pray fervently that God would crown his labors and bestow blessings upon his people. His charity knew no bounds, his love for all mankind was favorable, as he knew neither creed, race, nor color. To all who knew him his humility stood out predominantly. The highest functionary in the land was no more to him than the humblest citizen, and beyond all was his love for the orphans, upon whom he bestowed fatherly love and affection, and no more touching spectacle was to be seen than those little waifs crowding around him and calling him by the endearing name of 'Father.' He had gone from them for ever, but his memory, his cheery voice, and charming simplicity would ever remain in all their hearts and minds. They should always pray for him in order that his sins might be expiated, or by way of thankfulness for his entry into the heavenly kingdom. Let them always continue to offer up for him that fine Catholic prayer: 'Eternal rest grant unto him, oh Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon him!'

The choir sang appropriate music, which was excellently rendered, particularly the 'Miserere.' At the conclusion the organist (Mr. H. Hiscocks) played the Dead March in 'Saul,' the congregation standing with bowed heads.

Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning in the presence of a large congregation. His Lordship Vishop Verdon was celebrant, the Very Rev. Father Brodie being deacon, Rev. Father Darby subdeacon, and Rev. Father Holbrook master of ceremonies. The priests and Marist Brothers sang the chants, and the music incidental to the Mass was rendered by the choir, under the direction of Mr. P. F. Hiscocks. A feature of the service was the singing of the 'Dies Irae' by the orphans, all from memory.

## Reefton

The Catholic school entertainment (says the local *Times*) was the best given for years, and went with a swing and life that spoke well for the teachers and pupils. There was not a single dull moment, and the little actors and musicians did exceedingly well. The performance commenced with a well-played overture by Misses Scarlett and Osborne, which was excellently received. The floral calisthenic drill by the junior pupils, led by Miss Lily O'Brien, was as pretty as it was well done. Then came the first scene of the operetta, 'Red Riding Hood,' in which the character of Mother was sustained by Miss M. Clark, that of Red Riding Hood by Miss N. Crabb, Buttercup by Miss M. Osborne, and Rose by Miss F. Scarlett. The performers acted their parts remarkably well, especially the principals. The following also took part in the operetta:—Miss N. Hansby, and Masters W. Downes and P. Minihan. Among the other items were a pianoforte solo (Master J. Milligan), recitation (Miss Lily Loubere), violin duet (Misses Clarke and Osborne), violin quartet (Misses Clark, Osborne, Sunderland, and Bonetti), violin solo (Miss Clark), action song (junior pupils), and 'Upper ten and lower five' (Masters J. and B. Kirwan). The final item was the play by the senior pupils, 'In 1999,' in which the principal characters were sustained by Misses M. Clarke, D. Card, and M. Malloy. The minor parts were filled by Misses E. Scartlett, A. Rodden, L. Carminie, S. Kirwan, N. Flannigan, B. Duffy, and M. Simpson. All did their parts well, and the play was much enjoyed.

The Rev. Father Galerne briefly thanked the audience for their support and the hearty appreciation that they had shown.

On the following evening the large attendance gave evidence of the high appreciation in which the convent school concerts are held by the public. The operetta, 'Red Riding Hood,' was again given, and met with repeated applause. Miss Clarke played a violin solo, which was much appreciated and encored. Misses Clarke, Sunderland, and Osborne gave a violin item with good effect, and Master Milligan a pianoforte solo. The scarf dances and fancy dances were really good. The play, 'He would be a soldier,' was also presented, the principal parts being taken by Masters Costelloe, Kirwan, and Elliston. Misses Carminie and Parsons gave an excellent overture. The concert was very good indeed, and was thoroughly appreciated.

## Rotorua

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

April 10.

The Rev. Father Cahill, of Dannevirke, is at present in Rotorua for the benefit of his health.

The Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, who had been on a visit to Auckland in connection with the Month's Mind of the late Bishop Lenihan, arrived in Rotorua a few days ago.

The Wairoa Geyser was soaped on Sunday afternoon in honor of the visit of several Australian cricketers, but failed to respond, much to the disappointment of a large crowd of people who had gathered to witness an eruption.

At the 10 o'clock Mass on Sunday morning Rev. Father Wientjes took advantage of the presence of the *Tablet's* representative (Mr. Moriarty) to impress on the members of the congregation, who did not take that paper, the necessity of doing so at once. He stated that his Holiness the Pope specially desired that good Catholic papers should be found in every Catholic household, and he could assure them that they could not read a better paper than the *Tablet*. Mr. Moriarty reports to-day having done good business.

The D.I.C., Dunedin, direct attention to their 'Wool-olone,' an ideal fabric for day and night wear, and made only from pure Merino wool. This beautiful material is stocked in white, cream, navy, black, and a variety of stylish stripes, and guaranteed not to shrink....

The tailor was ill with a dangerous chill,  
And his breath came in fluttering 'pants.'  
His life, so they said, just hung by a 'thread,'  
For the doctor had murmured 'no chance.'  
No words can ex-'press' his awful distress,  
But it 'seams' that he put up a fight;  
He took the thing sure, Woods' Peppermint Cure,  
'Sew,' 'needless' to say, he got right.

## Interprovincial

The unsurveyed land in Taranaki available for future settlement is 92,000 acres, and the Maori land awaiting settlement 480,000 acres.

A commission is at present sitting in Timaru to take evidence for and against the proposal to enlarge the borough to nearly twice its present size, and Mr. V. G. Day, S.M., is the commissioner.

The buildings for the new freezing works at Waingawa (Wairarapa) are to cost £18,070; the machinery contracts are not yet let. The total liabilities of the company are estimated to run into £37,000, and the capital available is £38,000.

The value of New Zealand's principal products, exported in the year ended March last, was £20,048,449, against £15,699,046 for the year ended March, 1909, being an increase of £4,349,403.

Up till about seven years ago totara timber was being exported from Wairarapa (states the *Wairarapa Daily Times*). Now, however, this timber is being imported from long distances to supply the growing needs of the district. The full extent to which this is being done may be gathered from a statement made by a leading timber merchant that on one truck of timber alone, received in Masterton during last week, the railage amounted to £22 15s.

It is understood that the three designs for a Dominion coat-of-arms selected from among those sent in in connection with the competition held some time ago have been reported upon by the Home authorities, to whom they were submitted, and that the report has been referred to a special committee set up for the purpose, whose decision will be made known in about a month or six weeks.

Information is being obtained by the Hon. Dr. Findlay from the Federal Attorney-General regarding the Australian Commonwealth's arrangement with the English mint for production of silver coinage. When this is to hand (says the *New Zealand Times*) the whole question of coinage arrangements for New Zealand will be considered by the Government.

About two years ago some 10,000 ladybirds were imported to New Zealand and distributed over the two Islands for the purpose of checking the woolly aphis blight on fruit trees. It naturally takes time for the little insects to become established, but already they have been seen in some districts doing really good work in the way of checking the blight. The problem of eradicating the woolly aphis is a most difficult one, and really no certain cure has yet been discovered. Spraying the trees with oil gets rid of the trouble to some extent, but it has not the same finality as the application of arsenate of lead has in dealing with the codlin moth.

During his reply to the welcome extended to him at the Bluff, Lord Plunket remarked that there was one product which the people might congratulate themselves upon. They produced Prime Ministers. It was not for the Governor, who was absolutely free from political feeling, to say anything of a political nature, but he might say that he had to pay an acknowledgment to the Prime Minister for the constant courtesy and consideration shown in every possible way for any omissions he might have made, and he could only wish every other Governor had as pleasant and easy and as common-sense a Prime Minister to meet with.

A humorous incident noticed by a few of those who sat down at the luncheon in Invercargill in honor of his Excellency the Governor, attended the chairman's efforts with a carving knife (says the *Southland News*). On his right was the Governor and on his left the Prime Minister, while in front of him was a prime fat turkey that was being skilfully dissected. As he turned to ask the Governor on his right if he would care for 'a wing,' his carving knife swept around with a flourish to his left, and as he asked Sir Joseph on his left what particular portion of the turkey he preferred, that carving knife swept gracefully round to the right. Both the Governor and the Prime Minister appeared in fear of the consequences, and 'ducked' gracefully time and again as that dangerous weapon swept round in their direction. The chairman never noticed the alarming effect of his actions, and neither gentleman cared to protest. Relief came with the second course.

A distressing drowning accident occurred at Castlecliff, Wanganui, about noon on Sunday, whereby eight lives were lost, the victims being members of two families named Ludlam and Anderson. A number of residents had arranged a picnic on South Spit, and a flat-bottomed boat was used to ferry the picnickers across. The first trip was safely accomplished, and the boat left again with ten occupants. All went well until the middle of the river was reached, when a strong tide and swell from the sea made a nasty joggle. An attempt was made to turn back, but when the boat was broadside on it capsized, all the occupants being precipitated into the water. A fisherman on the South Spit noticed the catastrophe, and put off to the rescue. He managed to save two boys, and then saw the body of a woman floating. This proved to be Mrs. Ludlam, who was tightly clasping one of her little children. Both were dead.

Taranaki, where the 'trail of the cow' is said to be over everything, had a surprise in store for a motorist who was touring the province. In one of the back districts near Stratford he noticed, to his great wonder, nestling near an unpretentious cottage, a building which, to all appearances, seemed an up-to-date observatory. On enquiring at the town he ascertained that his surmise was correct, and thereupon made arrangements to pay a visit to the anomaly. He was fortunate enough to find the ardent farmer-astronomer in his observatory, which, he informed the visitor, he had constructed himself, and equipped it with many of the latest appliances. The telescope was a five-inch one by Crooks, imported direct from the makers in London. The driving clock, constructed out of various old wheels, etc., the visitor found to perform its functions quite correctly. In a corner stood a sidereal clock, showing the hours from one to twenty-four, and keeping the correct star time. The sidereal clock was also the work of this mechanical and astronomical genius. The visitor—an enthusiastic amateur astronomer himself—was amazed that a settler should have laid down the meridian line, determined the polar axis, constructed hour and declination circles, and generally, with only the telescope purchased, set up an observatory, alike creditable both to himself and the community. He also found that he had observed Halley's comet, and was exceedingly well posted in all matters of current interest in the star line. All this he had acquired by the expenditure of no considerable sum of money and a vast amount of time and ingenuity; and, moreover, in the centre of a country busily devoted to the most exacting calling, the dairy industry.

A Press Association message states that on Sunday night there was intense excitement at Palmerston North. The police, after many false alarms, got into grips with Powelka, Sergeant Maguire being badly wounded by the escaped desperado. Powelka again escaped. The police had received information from Mr. Hampton, manager of a butchery, of suspicious circumstances at his residence at Ferguson street. A wire had been stretched across the pathway close to the ground, obviously to trip someone up. During the evening he saw a man jumping the fence into his garden. He immediately supplied information to the police. As a result, Sergeant Maguire, Detectives Quartermain and Siddells, and a constable all arrived and surrounded the house. The night was pitch dark. Sergeant Maguire went around one side of the house and confronted a man whom he recognised as Powelka. The sergeant gripped his man, and a desperate struggle ensued. Powelka, evidently determined to evade capture at all costs, wrestled violently to break away. As they fought he fell to the ground. Powelka then shot his captor in the stomach. Sergeant Maguire was taken to the hospital. It is feared that he is badly hurt. On Monday night Mr. Michael Quirke, a brother of Detective Quirke, was shot by a fellow-searcher in Ruahine street, under the impression that Mr. Quirke was Powelka. Mr. Quirke was a hair-dresser and tobacconist at Pahiatua. He joined the searchers at Pahiatua, near which his parents and brothers and sisters reside. He has assisted in the search since. Mr. Quirke was unmarried, and was about 37 years of age. He was a very popular citizen of Pahiatua, and was respected by everybody.

The *Labor Journal* (writes the Wellington correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*) gives a list of prices of commodities and of rents as charged in the four centres. There are considerable differences in the prices. Flour by the 25lb bag costs 3s 1½d in Christchurch, 3s 3d in Dunedin, and 3s 6d in Wellington and Auckland. Currants are 3d per lb in Dunedin and 4d in Wellington. The 7lb bag of oatmeal in Auckland sells at 10d. It costs 1s at Wellington and 1s 1d at Dunedin. A tin of kerosene costs 4s 2d at Auckland, 4s 3d at Wellington and Christchurch, and 4s 6d at Dunedin. Bacon costs 8d a lb at Christchurch and 11d at Wellington, 10d at Dunedin, and 10½d at Auckland. Gas consumers pay 4s 3d per 1000ft (net) at Auckland, 5s at Wellington, 7s 6d at Christchurch, and 5s at Dunedin. Tripe costs 3d a lb at Wellington, 5d at Auckland, and 6d at the southern centres. Auckland gets the cheapest boots. At Auckland a dozen bananas cost 2d, at Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin they are quoted at 6d. Peaches are priced at 1s per dozen at Auckland, and from 2d to 6d per lb at Wellington, 6d at Christchurch, and 4d at Dunedin. Wellington rents are still the highest. For a house of four rooms at Auckland the rent is 8s 6d to 12s 6d per week, Wellington 12s to 21s, Christchurch 10s to 15s, Dunedin 8s to 14s; five rooms—Auckland 12s to 15s, Wellington 14s to 22s 6d, Christchurch 14s to 16s, Dunedin 11s to 18s; six rooms—Auckland 15s to 18s, Wellington 16s to 25s, Christchurch 16s to 20s, Dunedin 13s 6d to 21s; seven rooms—Auckland 18s to 22s 6d, Wellington 20s to 27s 6d, Christchurch 20s and upwards, Dunedin 15s to 30s.

The carpenter 'saw' that his wife was ill;  
'Tis 'plane,' said he, you've caught a chill;  
Now, as a 'rule,' you look so strong,  
It worries me when something's wrong.  
To cure those 'cramps,' and that sore 'chest,'  
I'll 'straight'-way do my 'level' best.  
The best of 'Woods' I will secure.  
A bottle of his Great Peppermint Cure.



# A. & T. INGLIS

Beg respectfully to announce that they are now showing large Shipments of  
**NEW GOODS FOR AUTUMN & WINTER WEAR**  
 IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Our Large Stocks, Good Quality, Low Prices, and Well Equipped Warehouse are so Well and Favorably known that we need do no more than request a Visit of Inspection from Intending Purchasers.....

— If you do your—

## SHOPPING BY POST

Our facilities for taking good care of Country Customers were never better, and we guarantee Prompt and Satisfactory Service through our Up-to-date Mail Order Department.

**A. & T. INGLIS,**  
 THE CASH EMPORIUM, GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN

### DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?

The reason why all up-to-date houses have

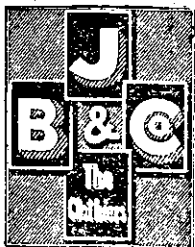
# Marseilles Roofing Tiles

AND

# Wunderlich Metal Ceilings

Because Marseilles Tiles and Wunderlich Metal Ceilings are absolutely the best for appearance, durability and value. If you intend building, write for our catalogue of "BEAUTIFUL HOMES" All work executed by our own experts.....

## BRISCOE & COMPANY Ltd.



"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine" . . . and  
 the Time Saved by using one of

**BALLANTYNE'S Famous**  
**SEWING MACHINES** is considerable

**A BOOK ABOUT MACHINES**

ILLUSTRATED AND PRICED WILL BE POSTED  
 TO ANY ADDRESS. APPLICATIONS INVITED.

**J. Ballantyne & Co - Christchurch**

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

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

"**SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT**" cures Eczema, Scaly Blotches on the Skin, and Skin Affections generally.

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

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

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

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

"**SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT**," the GREAT HEALER, cures all it touches. Sold everywhere. Price, 6d and 1s box.

"**BLOOMINE**," the Great Corn, Wart, and Bunion Cure. Price, 6d, everywhere.

"**SPRING BLOSSOM PILLS**" cure Indigestion, Liver, Kidney, and Stomach Troubles; 6d and 1s everywhere, or post free from Mrs. L. HAWKINS, 106 George St., Dunedin.

"RESPECT YOUR WASHING."

**D**ON'T subject it to inferior, common blue-s. Get a blue which has stood the test of time, such as

**KFEN'S OXFORD BLUE.**

**ALWAYS GOOD. ALWAYS RELIABLE**

**8/- Per lb.**

**CHOICEST**

## FLOWERY PEKOE TEA

As used by the Russian nobility. Ask your grocer for it, or apply to

**W. Scoullar & Co**

Proprietors of the Celebrated Kozie Teas, who will give name of nearest retail agent.

## ANOTHER GOLD MEDAL for WAI-RONGOA Natural Mineral Water.

Cable advice has been received from the High Commissioner in London that Thomson and Co., of Dunedin, were awarded a Gold Medal at the Imperial International Exhibition, London. This makes 20 Gold Medals and 32 First-class Certificates.

All Leading Hotels can supply **WAI-RONGOA.**  
**HANCOCK & CO.,** Wholesale Agents

"25 YEARS IN USE. BAKES AS WELL AS EVER."

This is the experience of a client with one of our Ranges, who writes enthusiastically praising it for the satisfaction it has given in baking, heating, and economy. The

## ZEALANDIA RANGE

Will give YOU equal satisfaction. It's a warrior for work, a wonder to cook with, a pocket-saver in respect of the manner in which it economises in fuel. Write for Catalogue No. 32 to

**BARNINGHAM & CO, LTD.,**

George St. Dunedin (Opposite Knox Church).

**WHAT DO YOU TAKE FOR BREAKFAST?**

**T**HE wisest and most healthy persons will say "Porridge made from **ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS**" It makes a finer flavoured, easier-digested and richer porridge than the ordinary at meal.

## N.Z. TABLET CO

OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

A well-selected stock of Memoriam Cards kept in stock. Country Orders promptly attended to. Prices Moderate.

## NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL

Corner of St. Asaph, Madras, and High Streets, Christchurch.

**JAMES POWER, ... .. Proprietor.**  
(Formerly of Dunedin)

Good Accommodation and a hearty welcome for all old friends.

**MACALISTER & CO.**

(J. J. HISKENS),

**CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.**

A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy.

**SPECIALITY:**

Dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions and Supply of Nurses' Requisites.

P.O. Box 120. Telephone 901.

**INVERCARGILL.**

## RELIGIOUS GOODS, STATUARY, BOOKS, Etc.

We have a **SPLENDID ASSORTMENT** of **STATUARY** just to hand from one of the Leading Studios of Europe. They are beautifully decorated in colors and fine gold, and are of life-like appearance. We are now taking Reserve Orders.

**STATUARY**—8/-, 9/-, 23/-, 37/6, £5 10s, and £8 10s, according to size. All subjects.

**BOOKS**—A Large Assortment of Church Literature and Prayer Books just opened.

**PRAYER BOOKS**—8d, 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/-, 15/-, 20/-, according to binding. Many of them are beautifully bound in ivory, morocco, and silver.

'Treasure of the Sacred Heart,' 1/6, 2/-, 3/-, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6, 15/-

Child's Picture Prayer Books, beautifully illustrated, 2/-, 3/-, and 8/- dozen.

Catholic Hymn Books, 1/- and 2/3 dozen.

Parochial Hymn Books, no music, 1/6; with music, 4/6 each.

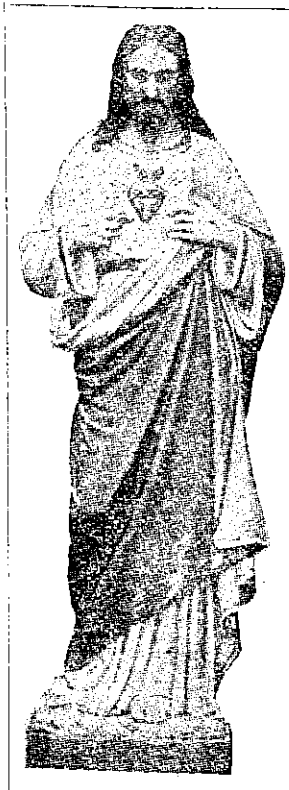
'Imitation of Christ,' 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 5/-, according to binding.

'Manual of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour,' 1/6 each.

'Mary Immaculate,' 1/9 each.

Bible Pictures, 9d and 1/3 each. Splendid for children's prizes.

Simple Prayers, 1/3 dozen, cloth backed; gilt, 4/6 dozen.



'Children's Pictorial Mass,' 2/- and 3/- dozen.

Explanatory Catechism, 2/- dozen.

A Fine Assortment of **GENERAL LITERATURE**, including Gospel Story, 1/3; 'Faith of Our Fathers,' 1/3 in paper and 2/3 in cloth; 'Cobbet's History of Reformation,' 9d and 1/6; 'History of Ireland,' 2/-; Leaflets, 1/3 each; Catholic Belief, 9d each; 'Threshold of Catholic Church,' 1/3.

**BRASSWARE**.—A Fine Range of Solid Brassware, including Candelabra and Lamps. Prices and particulars on application.

**ROSARIES**, 2d each, to 20/-

Holy Pictures suitable for Prayer Books, 1d to 1/- each.

Medals of Every Description, from 1d, to 20/- for gold.

Crosses in Aluminium, Silver, and Gold. Prices on application.

**ALL THESE GOODS ARE QUOTED POSTAGE PAID TO ANY PART OF THE DOMINION.**

**WALTER F. DARBY**  
IMPORTER - AUCKLAND

## Irish News

### ANTRIM—A Distinguished Soldier

News has been received in Belfast of the death at Philadelphia of General St. Clair Mulholland, brother of Mr. J. T. R. Mulholland, J.P., of Belfast. The late General Mulholland (says the *Irish Weekly*) had a very brilliant career in the American army. He fought throughout the whole of the great Civil War of four years' duration—perhaps the mightiest single struggle between indomitable contending forces in the whole course of human history. After the surrender of Richmond the young Ulster soldier retired from military life with the high rank of General. General Mulholland was not only a brave and skilful soldier, but a man of remarkable literary gifts and great energy and perseverance. He devoted much of his time since he retired from the army to the compilation of an elaborate *History of the Civil War*; and he also wrote several works on kindred military topics. Indeed he was recognised as one of the best authorities on military subjects in the United States. He was also a very clever painter, and particularly excelled in water colors; in fact he might fairly have been considered a man of genius in every walk of life. Ulster and Ireland should be proud of the right to claim such a son; and general sympathy will be felt with the sorrowing relatives at home.

### The Bishop's Advice

Speaking in St. Patrick's Church, Belfast, on Sunday, February 13, the Most Rev. Dr. Tohill said:—To every grown-up person my advice is: Buy a weekly Catholic newspaper for your Sunday reading. Urge others to do the same. Remember the words of the Holy Father: 'Neither the faithful nor the clergy,' says Pius X., 'make use of the press as they should sometimes. People say that the press is an innovation, and that souls used to be saved without newspapers in former times. They do not bear in mind that in former times the poison of the bad press was not spread everywhere, and that, therefore, the antidote was not so necessary. In vain will you build churches, give missions, found schools—all your works will be destroyed, all your efforts fruitless, if you are not able to wield the defensive and offensive weapon of a loyal and sincere Catholic press.'

### CORK—Wreck on the Cork Coast

In Ulster (says the *Irish Weekly* of February 26) the weather has been wet, uncomfortable, and boisterous; but reports from the south show that we have not felt the full force of the recent storm; and, happily, nothing occurred along the northern or eastern coasts that can be compared with the pitiable disaster at Dunworley Bay, near Clonakilty, on Friday night. An Italian ship of considerable tonnage was driven on the rocks at Bird Island, not far from the picturesque town. The mast broke away, the hull was pierced, and all the crew perished in the storm-lashed waves. Their bodies have been drifting ashore since Saturday morning, some being recovered many miles away from the scene of the disaster. These sturdy Italian seamen had brought their good ship all the long journey from the Western Mexican coast, around South America, and right across the Atlantic at almost its greatest length—from Cape Horn to Clonakilty. They had sailed from the tropics to the eternal Antarctic snows and back through the Torrid Zone; and the end came for all of them within a few miles of their destination. Many years have passed since a shipping catastrophe involving the loss of so many lives occurred on the Irish coast.

### DUBLIN—The Temperance Movement

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Father Mathew Hall, Dublin, was held on Sunday, February 20. The various speakers bore testimony to the wonderful progress of the temperance movement in Ireland during the past year. Father Aloysius said that evidence of its great advance was to be seen at every step one took in the domestic, social, and national life of the country. Thirty years ago, when the first report of the Association was laid before the public, the seed had just been sown. Now it had grown into a mighty tree. The Lord Mayor said it was satisfactory to know that the work went on widening its scope year after year, and all hoped that complete success would crown the efforts of the Capuchin Fathers. Mr. Joseph Mooney, J.P., said the Association had to acknowledge with thankfulness the extraordinary progress made by the total abstinence movement throughout the country during the past twelve months. Very Rev. Archdeacon Fricker, P.P., said the temperance movement had made great progress during the year, particularly in the West of Ireland, where the Capuchin Fathers had conducted successful missions. Mr. P. J. O'Neill, J.P., said the Pastors of the Bishops bore remarkable testimony to the wave of temperance spreading all over the country. Such convincing evidence of the progress of temperance is truly gratifying.

### GALWAY—Proposed New Cathedral

Over 100 of the leading citizens and business men of Galway have set on foot a project for holding a grand bazaar this year in aid of funds for the proposed new Galway Diocesan College and Cathedral. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea said the Pro-cathedral had served its purpose for 100 years, but was now altogether inadequate for present needs.

### KILKENNY—A Contradiction

During the Election campaign (says the Waterford correspondent of the *Herald of India*) publicity was given to the statement that General Sir K. Pole-Carew had in one of his speeches referred to the people of the South of Ireland as 'a lazy, idle, dirty, ignorant, seditious lot of people.' General Pole-Carew emphatically denies that he ever made such a charge against the people of the South. The publication of the words must have caused great pain to the General and to Lady Pole-Carew, who is a daughter of the Marquis of Ormonde, of Kilkenny Castle. Lady Pole-Carew naturally regards the publication of the slander as painful to her, and she trusts all the Irish newspapers will by promptly publishing her husband's indignant contradiction repair the injustice done in his good name. General Pole-Carew has written to the editor of the *Kilkenny People*, thanking him for publishing his contradiction and declaring that he has 'far too great a respect, and, I hope they will permit me to add, love for the inhabitants of the South of Ireland as well as admiration for them as soldiers, to say anything of the kind.'

### LIMERICK—Gives Four Sons to the Church

Announcement is made of the death, at Kilmallock, of Mrs. Bridget Turner, wife of Mr. Patrick Turner and mother of the Rev. William Turner, D.D., of the Catholic University of America; the Rev. Denis Turner, C.S.S.R., Limerick; the Rev. John Turner, D.D., New York; and the Rev. Patrick Turner, of Pensacola, Florida.

### MEATH—Death of a Nationalist.

A staunch and practical Irish Nationalist has passed away in the person of Mr. Michael Denning, Navan, at the age of 75. He was a conspicuous figure in the land war, and took a strong Parnellite stand at the time of the split. He was president and founder of the Catholic Young Men's Society, and took a keen and useful interest in everything tending towards the welfare of his native town.

### GENERAL

#### Cardinal Ferrari and Home Rule

Writing in the London *Daily News* of February 21 regarding an interview she had with Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, Miss Rothay Reynolds says his Eminence showed that he is an ardent Home Ruler. 'I have followed the elections with the keenest interest,' said the Cardinal. 'You are to be congratulated on the result, because it is a triumph for liberty. There is one cause I have at heart, and that is, Home Rule for Ireland. It seems to me that the Nationalists have now the chance of getting this great reform. For their leader, Mr. Redmond, I have the greatest admiration and respect. He has been true to the Irish cause, and at the same time has defended the cause of the Catholic schools in England.' 'Some people are of opinion,' observed Miss Reynolds, 'that Home Rule will not be an advantage to the Church. It is possible to imagine in the whirligig of time a Parliament with a Socialist majority at Dublin.' 'As a foreigner,' replied the Cardinal, 'I cannot tell whether Home Rule will be good or bad for the Church. Above all I value liberty, and it is because I consider that Home Rule will give a wider liberty to the Irish people, liberty which is their due, that I hope to live to see the ideal of your great and good statesman, Gladstone, realised.' It was only (added the writer) as I passed out through the marble-paved ante-rooms, where a number of shabby people were waiting to see the Archbishop, who receives all coming to him for help or counsel, that suddenly a sense of shame came upon me. It is true that the Cardinal had said agreeable things about England, but I asked myself how much longer a foreigner would be justified, as he had been, in telling me that England had not yet done justice to Ireland.

#### The Parliamentary Fund

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., and Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Trustees of the United Irish and Parliamentary Fund, have issued their annual appeal to the people of Ireland. They point out that the extraordinary prolongation of the last session of Parliament, followed as it was by a general election, entailed a heavy expenditure on the National funds, which, however, the trustees were enabled to meet by the generous contributions of the Irish people at home and abroad. The splendid achievements of the Irish Party during the last five years are briefly set forth, and on that record they base the appeal, which is vitally urgent, they point out, by reason of the probability that another dia-

solution may take place in the near future. That the appeal will meet with a prompt and generous response goes without saying.

### Another 'Big Wind'

About the middle of February Ireland experienced a storm resembling the historic 'big wind.' Great havoc resulted in different parts of the country. Amongst the more notable incidents of the storm were the complete wreckage of the Londonderry Hall, Belfast, and the shocking death of a woman in Portrush, as a result of a new building collapsing. A portion of a train was blown off the line on the West Clare Railway, but none of the passengers were injured.

### Old Age Pensions

The standing committee of the National Directory in its annual report says with regard to old-age pensions:— The number of old-age pensioners in Ireland on September 30 last, according to the statement of Mr. Hobhouse, was: Men, 80,221; women, 105,881; total, 186,202; and the amount paid for the nine months of the year 1909 to that date, £1,723,904. So that a safe estimate for the year would be £2,150,000. It would be impossible to exaggerate what this means in comfort and well-being to the poor and their friends and in saving to the ratepayers. The Old-Age Pension Bureau established at the head office of the organisation has proved of enormous advantage in assisting claimants; not only in Ireland, but in Great Britain. Immediately after the passing of the Act the Bureau was established and equipped with a special staff for dealing with applications from claimants and others seeking advice and assistance. The branches were advised as to procedure, and the assistance of legal experts was called in to provide popular handbooks on the working of the Act, and these were distributed free of cost to the branches. The work of the bureau has been enormous; nearly twenty thousand claims have been dealt with, each one of them involving a great amount of trouble, including verification from official records and searches in various quarters. All inquiries are dealt with sympathetically and promptly, and valuable experience has been gained in connection with the working of the Act. This experience has been of great value in enabling information to be supplied to the Irish Party, so that the defects in the Act and in its administration might be exposed by questions and discussion in the House of Commons, and valuable service has been rendered in this respect. The working of the Act shows the necessity for the lowering of the age limit, the removal of the Poor Law relief disqualification, the readjustment of the standard of estimate as to means, and of the method of proof as to age. The census returns have been proved, in numerous instances, by our staff to be wholly unreliable as to the age of applicants, and the system of disqualification pursued by the Treasury constitutes a great hardship on the deserving poor.

### The Tourist Traffic

Calculations as to the magnitude of the tourist traffic from the United States and Canada during the holiday season are already being indulged in (says the *Weekly Freeman*). A big 'invasion' of Ireland in 1910 was promised last year; but, apart from the organised plan, it is anticipated in the English ports in direct communication with the States and Canada that the number of visitors bent on touring Ireland will be largely increased this year in consequence of the improvement in trade, both in the United States and the Dominion. On the other hand, it is said that emigration from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe to America and Canada will be very large. Irish emigration returns for this year encourage the hope that Ireland's contribution to the tide will be less than usual.

### LOST,

Between here and the Post Office, a lady's pocket-book, containing £3 15s in money, a diamond ring, and a box of Ensor's Tamer Fruit Pills.

### REWARD.

The finder can keep the money and diamond ring if he will return the box of Tamer Fruit Pills. I can easily get along without money and diamonds, but as I suffer from indigestion and headaches I must have the Pills.

I cheerfully recommend them as a safe and sure cure for headaches and indigestion.

DOROTHY HUNTER.

### 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.'

Apply MANAGER, TABLET, Dunedin.

## People We Hear About

Six daughters of one family, members of the Order of Sisters of St. Francis, of Dubuque, is the unique distinction of the family of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Goedken, among the pioneer residents of Petersburg, Iowa.

The 'Celebrity at Home' in a recent issue of the *World*, was Alderman Sir William H. Dunn, M.P., who won for the Unionists West Southwark, a constituency which had always been Radical, defeating Mr. R. K. Causton, the Paymaster-General. Sir William is, of course, of Irish origin. A son of the late Mr. John Quinn Dunn, for many years private secretary to the Duke of Norfolk, Sir William Dunn was born in 1856, and is the head of a prosperous firm of land agents, auctioneers, and surveyors. In 1906, when one of the sheriffs of London, he was knighted.

There are nine Catholic members representing constituencies in Great Britain in the new Parliament, the same number as in the last Parliament. Mr. E. Lamb, a Liberal, lost his seat, and Mr. C. J. O'Donnell did not seek re-election. Two Catholic Unionists, Major Arthur-Shee and Sir Wm. H. Dunn, won seats in Finsbury and Southwark respectively. Catholics have slightly increased their strength in the Unionist Party. The Catholics representing British constituencies are distributed as follows:— Unionists, five; Liberals, two; Labor, 1; and Nationalist, 1. In the last Parliament, two-fifths of the number of its members from English or Welsh constituencies were Nonconformists, and at a banquet given to them after the opening of Parliament over 200 attended. In the present Parliament only 127 Nonconformists are included. The Jews will number one less than in the last Parliament, their total being 15, of whom eight are Liberals and seven Unionists.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. for Cork City, whose speeches in Parliament are received with such favor by the opponents of Home Rule, is in his 58th year, having been born in Mallow in 1852. He was educated at the Cloyne Diocesan College and Queen's College, Cork, and served his apprenticeship to journalism as a reporter on the *Cork Herald*, and later on the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin. He founded and edited the *Irish People*, and also assisted in founding the United Irish League. He entered Parliament as representative for his native town of Mallow twenty-seven years ago, and subsequently represented South Tyrone, North-east Cork, and Cork City. He spent over two years in prison as a political offender during the stormy days of the Land League. Early last year he resigned his seat for Cork City, and betook himself to the Continent with the intention, it was said, of withdrawing altogether from public life. Great surprise was expressed when a few weeks before the General Election he announced his intention of again contesting Cork City, for which he was returned, it is generally believed, by the help of the Unionists, who recognised in him a valuable assistant. He was also elected for North-east Cork, but decided to represent the city constituency. He is the author of several works, dealing principally with political affairs. Mr. O'Brien married in 1890 Sophie, daughter of M. Herman Raffalovich (banker of Paris), who has written some very readable books.

One of the most distinguished citizens of Canada is the Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Dominion, and about half of the time its Acting Governor-General. He was born in the early fifties, in the historic city of Quebec, where a valiant band of Irish Catholics, worshipping in the old St. Patrick's, preserved all the distinctive traits of their race. He was educated at St. Anne's College, Quebec Seminary, and Laval University, where he graduated B.A. in 1873. In his law course which followed at the same institution, he secured in due course his LL.D. In 1876 he carried off the Governor-General's Gold Medal, and, entering upon the practice of his profession, quickly became one of the brightest ornaments at the Quebec Bar. It occasioned no surprise when he was chosen as a member of the Laurier Government, and entrusted with the portfolio of Minister of Justice. When the Chief Justiceship of Canada became vacant, all eyes turned towards Sir Charles as its natural occupant, and he was accordingly appointed to that post, which he has filled with extraordinary fitness and brilliancy. Shortly after becoming Chief Justice, he was knighted by his Sovereign 'for signal service to the State.' Sir Charles has always been prominent in Irish-Canadian and Catholic affairs. It is his highest pleasure to serve Mother Church, which he loves and reveres, and he always practices devoutly the religion which he holds. He is ever faithful to the old land of his fathers, and his greatest pride and satisfaction is in seeing the descendants of the Gael rise to the highest places in all the walks of American life. Sir Charles is certainly one of the most conspicuous Catholic figures in the British Empire, and his name and influence are to his Church a tower of strength.

For Influenza take Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. Never fails. 1/6, 2/6.

**DEAR ME!** Forgotten that SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE! Whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest Store and ask. They all keep it.

# THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

AN INTERNATIONAL WORK OF REFERENCE, IN 15 VOLUMES.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The following are typical appreciations:

Pius X. to the Editors and Contributors of *The Catholic Encyclopedia*.

Most Reverend John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York.  
Most Illustrious and Reverend Sir,—

Through your good offices, the Holy Father has lately received the first volume of the (illustrated) *Catholic Encyclopedia*, which is to be followed by fourteen other volumes. Quite apart from the rich binding especially prepared for his Holiness, and from the numerous remarkable illustrations which enhance the value of the work, and which charm the reader by their perfect artistic finish, the Holy Father notes with a special satisfaction the importance and practical utility of this new encyclopedic work. To collect and publish in a form so attractive for the English-speaking world where there are still so many non-Catholics, the magnificent and immortal achievements of the Catholic Church and her children in the domains of science, literature, and art cannot but be an enterprise eminently helpful and beneficent. Moreover, as the preface of the first volume explicitly states, the purpose of the work is to set forth the immense benefits conferred through the Catholic Church on mankind, not only by furthering moral and social development, but also by promoting civil, scientific, and artistic growth and progress. In conclusion, the Holy Father heartily congratulates the efficient editors and their collaborators on the first happy fruit of their labors; he encourages them to continue with zeal the great task to which they have set their hands, and as an earnest of his special good will he bestows on each of them his Apostolic benediction.

I avail myself of this welcome occasion to assure your Grace of my very profound esteem, etc., etc.

(Signed)

R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.

Rome, December 1, 1907.

From his Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney: . . . The *Encyclopedia* is a marvellous undertaking. . . .

From his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore: . . . It ought to be, of course, in the library of every Catholic priest, also in the library of every Catholic institution, educational and charitable, and in the library or assembly-room of every Catholic society. Above all, it ought to be in the library or living-room of every Catholic family in every English-speaking country. . . .

For terms, prospectus, and other particulars, apply to  
H. RIDHALGH, Sole Australasian Agent for *The Catholic Encyclopedia*, 8 Spring st., Sydney; or c/o P.O. Box 351, Wellington, N.Z.

## BIRTH, DEATH, AND MARRIAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS - 2s 6d.

IN MEMORIAM NOTICES - 4s per inch

—A LARGE STOCK OF—

## MEMORIAM CARDS

On hand. Samples and Quotations sent on application.

SEND YOUR NEXT PRINTING ORDER

TO

THE N.Z. TABLET PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO  
OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

## Fletcher, Humphreys & Co

Wine, Spirit and Tea Merchants.

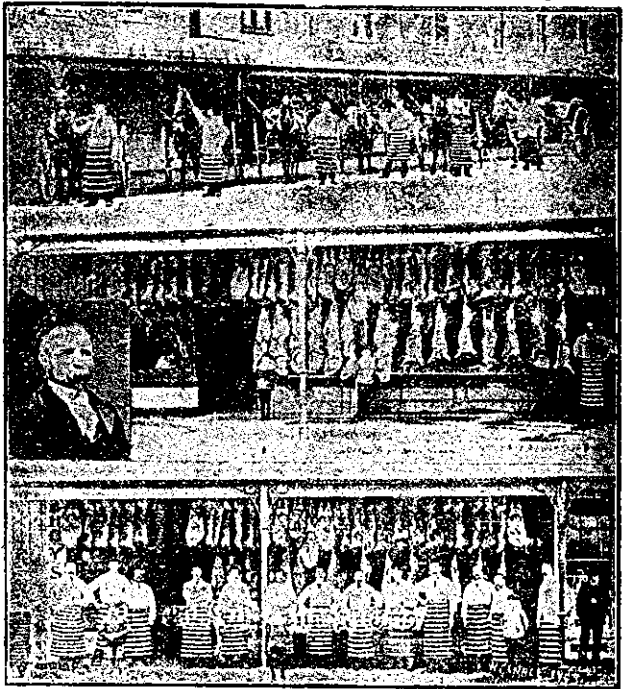
Sole Agents for all leading brands Wine, Whisky, Brandy, Champagne, etc.

Offices and Bonded Warehouse:

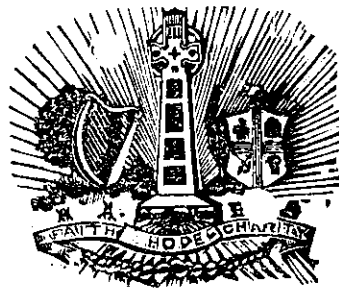
CATHEDRAL SQUARE - CHRISTCHURCH.

## F. H. STEEL

BUTCHER.



The Leading Establishment of its kind in Christchurch. Nothing but absolutely the Best Meat the country produces kept. Small Goods a Speciality. The Annual Output reaches nearly Half a Million Pounds. The quantity sold speaks for itself. Customers in City and Suburbs Waited on Daily for Orders. Country Customers can always rely on letters and telegrams being promptly attended to.  
178 & 180 COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH.



## HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

Sick Benefits: 20s per week for 26 weeks, 17s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness, a member of seven years' standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 5s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a member, and £10 at the death of a member's wife.

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

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

W. KANE,  
District Secretary,  
Auckland.

**There is no doubt about it**

—The—

**"OSBORNE"**

**SUITS FIT WELL, WEAR WELL,  
AND ARE AT THE RIGHT PRICES**

The Supreme Point about the

**"OSBORNE" SUITS**

Are their RELIABLE QUALITY  
You are invited to call and inspect  
our Latest Stock of Suitings

CLERICAL WORK Our Specialty.  
LADIES' COSTUMES.

**H. OSBORNE & CO.**

HIGH CLASS TAILORS  
170 CUBA St. - WELLINGTON.

For GOOD PRINTING at CHEAP  
RATES, try  
NEW ZEALAND TABLET CO.,  
Octagon, Dunedin.

**LENNIES**

70 VIVIAN STREET.  
(Also Corner Hawker & Roxburgh Sts)  
WELLINGTON.

Best Value in Groceries at Low Prices  
—Try our Best—  
- FACTORY BULK BUTTER -  
At 1/- per lb.

OUR BUTTER RECENTLY SE-  
CURED FIRST PRIZE!  
We can Serve You Well. We Want  
Your Custom. Patronise Our Stores.

**PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL  
WATER**

For RHEUMATISM, INDIGES-  
TION, Etc.  
At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,  
and on board U.S.S. Co.'s Steamers.

**PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL  
WATER.**

**Robert H. Wilson & Son**

UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS  
164 ADELAIDE ROAD  
WELLINGTON.

Largest and Best Mortuary Chapel in  
City for Clients' Use—Free.

All Work turned out by us receives  
Personal Attention.  
Ring up 1999—Day or Night

**N.Z. TABLET CO., Ltd.**

A WELL-SELECTED STOCK of  
MEMORIAM CARDS  
BUSINESS CARDS  
WEDDING CARDS  
Etc., Etc.  
Kept in Stock.  
Country Orders Promptly Attended To



**Mosgiel Rugs**  
"a ae 'oo'"  
Indispensable for  
**OUT-DOOR COMFORT.**

**R. M. GREEN, CHEMIST**

Has just landed his usual shipment  
of Superior New Season's NOR-  
WEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, which is  
now ready in bottles 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d,  
and one gallon tins The Weather  
Man says 'Colder.' Keep Green's  
White Pine Expectorant for Coughs  
and Colds on hand; it is promptly  
effective—1s 6d and 2s 6d. DON'T  
FORGET that it is my business to  
put up all sorts of prescriptions  
CAREFULLY, QUICKLY, CHEAP-  
LY, and ACCURATELY.

QUALIFIED CHEMIST,  
CORNER TARANAKI & VIVIAN  
STs., WELLINGTON.

**PRITCHARD & MITCHELL**

GROCERS AND PROVISION  
MERCHANTS,  
COURTENAY PL., WELLINGTON,  
Beg to call attention to their large  
stock of Groceries and Provisions.

TEAS.

'Everyone is loved by someone, but  
OUR 1/- TEA is loved by all!'  
Orders delivered free in City and  
Suburbs.

Ring up 245, and get it better  
than anywhere else.

**E. MORRIS JR.**

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER,  
60 TARANAKI STREET,  
WELLINGTON.

Telephone (Day or Night), 937 & 2195.

Coffins and Caskets Upholstered and  
Polished in Any Design.

First-class Workmanship and Mate-  
rials Guaranteed.

A Large and Varied Assortment of  
Artificial Wreaths and Memoriam  
Cards always on hand.

**MORTUARY CHAPEL FREE.**

All Orders carried out under personal  
supervision of the Proprietor.

**ORIENTAL DAIRY**

MAJORIBANKS STREET,  
WELLINGTON.  
Fresh Milk, Butter, Eggs, and Cream  
delivered to all parts of Wellington  
daily.  
SULLIVAN BROS., Proprietors.

**MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,**  
QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU.

P. MCCARTHY.....PROPRIETOR.

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

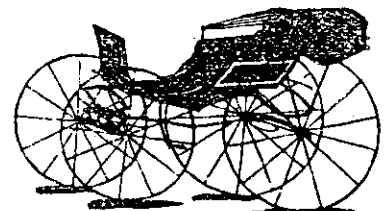
TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beer  
First-class Sample Room.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the  
Arrival and Departure of Steamers.  
First-class Stabling.  
Horses and Buggies for Hire.

**MARK SINCLAIR**

COACHBUILDER AND IMPORTER,  
GREAT KING AND ST. ANDREW...  
STREETS, DUNEDIN. ... ..  
AND AT BURNSIDE, GREEN ISLAND.



Country Orders receive Special Attention.  
Correspondence Invited.

Every Description of Carriage and Buggy  
Built to Order.  
Iso, Farm Drays, Waggon, and Spring  
Carts.

All Kinds of Repairs at Lowest Prices.  
Largest Prize-taker in Carriages until  
Prizes were discontinued.

# The Catholic World

## CANADA—The Catholic Population

The Catholic population of Canada, according to Wiltzius' *Catholic Directory*, is 2,538,374.

## FRANCE—Contemptible Persecution

Details given by the *Eclair* of the persecution of two Capuchin Fathers in Paris recall the worst features of the old Penal Laws in England (remarks the *Catholic Times*). How Frenchmen stoop to such vile arts and how other Frenchmen tolerate the practices is beyond our comprehension. The charges against the two Capuchins are that though the Congregations to which they belonged were dissolved by law they still meet in community. One of them, Father Boussard, was accused of having received some other priests at his dwelling. Detectives were put on his track. He went to buy some groceries and articles of furniture, and they followed him from shop to shop. They made and kept a record of everything he purchased. The other Capuchin, Father Césaire, was closely watched in Paris, at Nantes, and in other places. It was put forward against him as a crime that the Rev. Father Venance, who was named Paris Provincial of the Order in 1908, lived with him, and his correspondence with Capuchin missionaries was set down as part of the charge which he was called upon to answer. The police told the Court how many letters he received, what it cost him to live, and other facts, which showed the perfection of the French spy system. The decision of the Court was deferred, but it is pretty certain the Capuchins will be treated as criminals. What a glorious land of liberty is the France of our day!

## Want of Organisation

Some fifteen thousand persons cheered Mgr. Amette, Archbishop of Paris, on February 18, when, at the close of the Paris Diocesan Conference, he proposed a resolution condemning the tyrannical interference with the rights of Catholics in France, and proclaiming their determination to do all in their power in defence of the faith of their children and liberty of instruction. When French Catholics assemble in such large numbers to defend the interests of the Church, it seems singular that they cannot set on foot a national organisation for the overthrow of the infidel and persecuting Government. The elections are close at hand (says the *Catholic Times*), but no one predicts that the position of the persecutors will be seriously weakened. Yet until the Catholics of France make their power felt in the urns complete religious liberty will never be restored to them. If they cannot defeat a considerable number of the Government's candidates in the coming contests, why not begin now to prepare for a struggle which will be successful at some future time? In all Great Britain there are only a couple of million Catholics, yet by appealing to the people's spirit of fair play, they can safeguard themselves and their Church from injustice. Surely the millions of French Catholics should be able to exercise at least an equal power, and so protect the Church from oppression.

## Spoils to the Victors

The cablegrams announcing the defalcations of Duez, the official liquidator of several religious societies in Paris, and the revelations of wholesale bribery and corruption on the part of Government officials, politicians, and journalists, evoked the following letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Hobart (says the *Tasmanian Monitor*). It appeared in the *Examiner*. Writing under date March 14, the Archbishop said:—The brief cablegram in to-day's *Examiner* regarding Duez's defalcations has its pathetic side. The French Government expelled many thousands of men and women from their homes, simply because they were members of certain religious Congregations. Their convents and effects were seized for the moment by official sequestrators, and at the end of a certain interval were handed over to official liquidators to wind the business up. The Act of Parliament had provided that indigent members of the expelled religious should receive some pittance out of the proceeds of the sale to help them keep body and soul together. Great numbers of really indigent, and, in many instances aged, religious have pleaded, but in vain, for the dole intended. I have read in the French press reports of the debates in the Chamber of Deputies the questions and appeals in behalf of those starving men and women. Very little heed has been paid to those pathetic appeals. The usual answer is that the property sold has not realised enough after payment of the expenses of liquidation. A Parliamentary commission was appointed to report on the work of the liquidators, and some condemnations have been expressed. The work of liquidation was tainted with jobbery. Legal members of Parliament and relations of members got into the pick of the business. It has been an indecent scramble for the spoil of the monks and nuns. The late M. Waldeck-Rousseau promised the working men of France no less than £40,000,000 from the sale of the monks' and nuns' property, and he held it out as the sheet anchor of his policy for the establishment of old-age pensions. The monks and nuns have been effectively robbed and cast adrift but no one

knows what became of the fabled £40,000,000. However, it is clear that there were some good pickings all the same. While the religious were starving, their one-time homes enable Government pets of the Ducz stamp to have high times, until they are too embarrassing even for their patrons.

## Reward for Charity and Courage

Among those to whom has been awarded the Montyon prizes for virtue this year in France are several priests and nuns. It is curious to note how, in these days of religious persecution (says the *Sacred Heart Review*), the most worthy of the prize winners are priests and nuns whom the French Government persecutes in so cowardly and crafty a fashion, a proof that love of God is the strongest mainspring of noble deeds of charity. In 1872 a wealthy citizen of Paris, the Baron de Montyon, presented the French Academy with a sum of 12,000 francs, the revenue of which was to be given every year to any man or woman who had performed a remarkable *acte de vertu*, or good action. Since then other donations have increased the fund, and every year the French Academy distributes a considerable sum of money to a large number of persons who have distinguished themselves by deeds of devotedness, charity, or courage.

## ITALY—The Campanile of Venice

The Campanile of Venice, after seven years' work, is approaching completion; the shaft is finished, and only lacks the belfry, the separate pieces of which are ready to be set in place. The more delicate work of the reconstruction of the Loggia di Sansovino is proceeding with celerity. The débris left of it when it was shattered by the fall of the Campanile was all carefully transported to the Doge's Palace, where it was thoroughly gone over and sifted, and the large pieces photographed.

## ROME—The Revision of the Vulgate

In response to an invitation of the Oliver Plunket Society, Rome, the Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet, President of the Vulgate Commission, delivered recently at the Irish College a most instructive and interesting lecture on the work of the revision of the Biblical text confided to his Order by Pius X. (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*). The object of the Bible Commission, said the learned Benedictine, is to return to the version translated by St. Jerome in 382 by the request of the Pope. Shortly after the time of St. Jerome it was found that owing to incorrect transcription no really reliable version existed, for which reason a council held under Charlemagne in 789 decreed an improved edition. Of this version several copies exist still, one being preserved in St. Paul's, Rome. Years went by and copies were made anew, but transcribers again caused such confusion in good faith by adding notes and interpretations to the text that Roger Bacon wrote to the Pope in the thirteenth century suggesting a revision of the Bible. After no little delay a Commission came to be appointed and forty years were passed at the work, Sixtus V. publishing the manuscripts, which are to be seen at the Vatican even to this day. According to the knowledge of that day, this revision, notwithstanding the censures that some now seek to cast upon it, was done in a scientific manner. However, as many errors were found in the edition, it was recalled and re-written by Clement VIII. in 1592. Even in this edition again errors were not absent. Hence the decree of Pope Pius X. to obtain a work drawn from the purest sources. Passing over a large number of slides shown by the lecturer, I now come to treat of the Irish sources whence he hopes to derive much help in his work. Illustrations were given from the Book of Kells, belonging to the ninth century; the Book of Armagh, and other ancient remains, in which the beautiful penmanship and marvellous coloring of the old Irish scribes is so wonderfully evidenced. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was proposed by Father David Fleming, O.F.M., and seconded by Chev. P. L. Connellan. On putting the vote from the chair the Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, drew attention to several points of the lecture in which he felt special interest, one of which was the fatuity displayed by the so-called Reformers of the sixteenth century in pinning their faith to the Bible, seeing there were so many different versions in vogue. The other point noted by Dr. Clancy related to the large number of Irish documents mentioned by Abbot Gasquet as being of help in the revision of the Vulgate. Only a few days previously he (Dr. Clancy) had occasion to peruse certain papers showing that only a few centuries after St. Patrick had brought the Faith to Ireland, Irish monks were to be found toiling in Belgium, Germany, France, England, Scotland, and North Italy, and spreading the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

## UNITED STATES—Clergy and Churches

There are 16,550 Catholic priests in the United States, 12,274 being secular clergy and 4276 members of religious Orders. The total (16,550) does not include those United States priests who are working in the Philippines or other foreign missions. Neither does it include those in Rome or studying abroad. There are 8849 Catholic churches with resident priests in the United States, and 4355 mission churches which are supplied by the neighboring pastors.

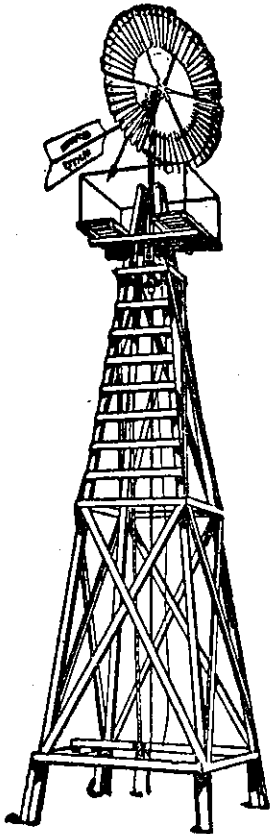
# DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD

STOCK & STATION AGENTS, WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS, MERCHANTS

Stock Sales conducted as follows: Weekly at Cattle-yards, Dunedin  
 Country Sales as per arrangement Rabbit-skins, Sheep-skins, Wool, Hides and Tallow: Weekly

**USE CRITERION MANURES - - THEY ARE THE BEST**

Agents: QUIBELL'S SHEEP DIPS; LLOYD'S LIVE STOCK INSURANCE; OCEAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE; VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE; SHAW, SAVILL and ALBION SHIPPING COMPANY



T  
I  
T  
A  
N  
W  
I  
N  
D  
M  
I  
L  
L  
S

If interested in a Cheap, Effective Farm or Domestic Water Supply,  
 .....Write to.....

**THOMAS DANKS**

198 and 200 Lichfield St  
 CHRISTCHURCH.

**EUROPEAN HOTEL**  
 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

J. MORRISON - Proprietor.  
 (Late Ranfruly, Central Otago).

**F. Meenan & Co.**

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
 Wholesale and Retail  
 PRODUCE & PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
 GREAT KING ST., DUNEDIN  
 (Opposite Hospital).  
 Buyers of Oats, Butter, and Potatoes.

## Some Illustrations of our Manufactures.

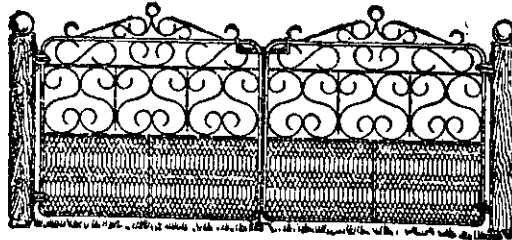


FIG. 19.

### DOUBLE DRIVEWAY GATE.

Opening—

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

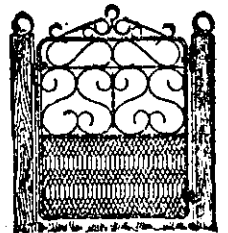


FIG. 18.

### SINGLE WALK GATE.

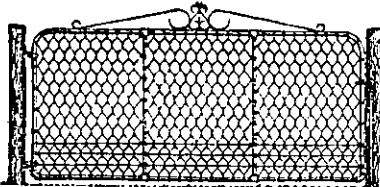
Opening—

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. 6, sent free on application.

### METAL GATES, 4ft. High.

Woven Gates.



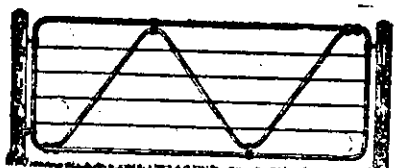
9ft., 30/- 10 ft., 33/6 11ft., 37/- 12ft., 40/-  
 SCROLL EXTRA—8ft. to 10ft., 5/-; 11ft. to 12ft., 7/6

Bar Gates.



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

"N" Gates, with 5 Wires.



10ft., 25/- 11ft., 27/6 12ft., 30/-  
 Extra Wires, 1/- each. We recommend 6 Wires for Sheep.

BAR and "N" Gates can be made Rabbit-proof by adding wire netting. Illustrations and Prices in No. 6 Catalogue, which will be sent free on application.

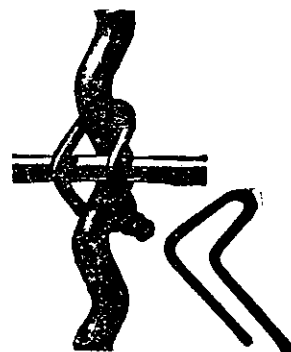
### CYCLONE DROPPERS.

The most Effective and Cheapest form of Dropper on the Market. Quickly and effectively secured.

#### A PERFECT STAY AND POST SAVER.

They will add years of life to an old fence, and save posts or standards in erecting new fences.

Samples Free on application.



No 6 Gauge per 1000.

28 in.	56/-
30 "	60/-
36 "	72/-
40 "	80/-
44 "	88/-
48 "	96/-
54 "	108/-

No. 4 Gauge per 1000.

28 in.	84/-
30 "	90/-
36 "	108/-
40 "	120/-
44 "	132/-
48 "	144/-
54 "	182/-

FENCE DROPPER WITH LOOP.  
 (Any Length Made)

Loops, 6d. per lb; 42/- cwt.

1,000 Loops weigh 5 lb.

PINCERS—FOR TWISTING ON—1/8 PAIR

**Cyclone Fence and Gate Co.,**  
 24 MONTREAL STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

WHEN WRITING, ADDRESS DEPARTMENT T.



The total number of churches, therefore, is 13,204, a gain of 366 over last year.

**The Hierarchy**

The Hierarchy of the United States consists of 1 Apostolic Delegate, 1 Cardinal, 13 Archbishops, and 88 Bishops. The oldest prelate in point of service is Cardinal Gibbons, who was consecrated Bishop August 16, 1868. Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, Mo., is next in rank, having been consecrated a month later than Cardinal Gibbons. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who was appointed Bishop in 1872, ranks third, while Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, is fourth, his consecration date being December 21, 1875.

**GENERAL**

**The Propagation of the Faith**

It appears from the annual report, just issued, of the Association for the Propagation of the Faith that the association's receipts for the year 1908 were as follow:—Dioceses of Europe, £199,188 13s; diocese of Asia, £318 13s 4d; dioceses of Africa, £973 12s 5d; dioceses of America, £55,370 8s 2d; dioceses of Oceania, £252 2s 8d; total receipts for the year 1908, £256,103 9s 7d; sum remaining at the disposal of the Holy Father for his works in the East at the close of the year 1907, £2776; carried forward from 1907, £18 0s 4d; total, £258,897 9s 11d.

**BRISK AND BRIGHT AFTER A DOSE OF ENSOR'S TAMER FRUIT PILLS.**

When you feel you want a holiday—a thorough rest—the truth is your bodily organs want burnishing up. They never rest. If your heart and liver stopped working you would die. When you are 'going slow,' they are running down. You cannot enjoy a holiday unless your liver and heart, kidneys and digestive organs are in thorough working order. A dose of ENSOR'S TAMER FRUIT PILLS overnight is as good as a new life poured into your system. TAMER FRUIT PILLS quickly put the liver and digestive organs in first-class condition, and in the morning you get up clear in the head, active in the body, and in the best condition possible to enjoy a holiday.

Tamer Fruit Pills are sold in boxes 1s 6d and 3s 6d, and procurable from all chemists and storekeepers throughout the Dominion.

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

**START  
YOUR  
NEW YEAR  
WELL**

RESOLVE to Double your Salary by acquiring a Practical Knowledge of

**GREGG SHORTHAND**

WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

We can help you to fulfil this Resolution, no matter where you live—in the town or in the country.

HOW? We have successfully taught

**GREGG SHORTHAND BY MAIL**

To hundreds of N.Z. students, including editors, reporters, ministers, teachers, civil servants, and large numbers of former Pitman writers. What we have done for others we can do for you.

Only 18 Lessons. Few Rules. No Exceptions. INVESTIGATE GREGG SHORTHAND for yourself!

Drop us a post-card, and we will forward a Ten-minute Lesson and Full Particulars of this System, and our Mail Course.

**Gregg Shorthand College,**

BOX 199, CHRISTCHURCH.

Principal: J. WYN IRWIN, N.Z. Representative, Holder Gregg Teacher's Diploma.

Secretary: C. HAMMOND, Holder Speed Certificate (200 words a minute), and Gregg Teacher's Diploma.

**Domestic**

By MAUREEN

**Ringworm.**

Ringworm is highly infectious. It is caught from child to child; the using of towels, or hairbrush, or cap, or clothes of an infected child; from the cat, from the horse, from the dog. The only way to decide when the danger of infection is over, is by an extremely careful examination, with the help of a good strong magnifying glass, of the patches on the scalp which have been undergoing treatment. When the diseased stumps fall out, these patches after a sufficient number of applications of whatever fungus-destroying ointment or lotion is used, become covered with a fine downy growth of new hair. These new hairs appear earlier in some cases than others. The patches after treatment should be examined with the glass about every three days until it is certain that no single diseased stump of infected hair remains on any one of them. When the patches are covered with a fine downy growth of new healthy hairs, among which not a solitary stump of short brittle hair can be detected with the magnifying glass, then the child can be pronounced cured. Children suffering or recovering from ringworm need cod liver oil, nourishing food, and change of air.

**Clear Windows.**

During the winter months the windows are apt to get frosted over and look very ugly. To remedy this they should first of all be thoroughly cleaned and rubbed with pure glycerine. Polish lightly with a clean, dry cloth, and the windows will keep clear for a long time.

**Outstanding Ears.**

Many children's looks are spoiled by their ears having been allowed to be forced forward by ill-fitting caps. Sometimes, too, the child gets into a habit of sleeping with the ear doubled forward on the pillow. Mothers should be very careful that a child's hat is not too big, or it will come close down upon the ears, forcing them forward. In bad cases ear caps should be worn—at least at night and when the child is playing about the nursery.

**A Nursery Lotion.**

A good lotion for bathing the eyes, cleansing the mouth of small babies, or bathing cuts, bruises, etc., in the nursery is made by adding a teaspoonful of boric acid crystals to a tumblerful of water. Boric or boracic acid powder is also excellent for dusting burns which are not very severe—more a scorch than a burn. A pot of clean vaseline or a bottle of carron oil should always be kept at hand for burns. The first essential in the treatment of these is cleanliness and exclusion of air. They should be well wrapped up in clean linen after applying a piece of lint soaked in oil or vaseline.

**Recreation.**

Healthy recreation is necessary for children who have a large amount of physical energy requiring outlet. In winter especially, when the afternoons are long and dark, an effort should be made to let the children have interesting games and a good healthy romp. 'Dressing up' is a favorable pastime with young people, and a box of suitable cast-off garments in an empty attic will provide a temporary paradise for the children.

**Care of the First Teeth.**

The reason why care of the first teeth is so important is that under them the permanent teeth are forming. If the first teeth decay, and have to be removed too early, the permanent teeth are encouraged to come up before the jaw is sufficiently large to accommodate them properly. They are thus liable to be crowded too closely together, which spoils not only the look of the teeth, but the shape of the mouth.

**Things to Remember.**

Laudanum in any form, or even in the most minute quantity, should never be given to a baby or young child except by a doctor's orders, and in accordance with his prescription. It has a far more powerful effect in early youth than in later life.

Heavy clothing is injurious to children, because they cannot take plenty of exercise in it without becoming overheated and perspiring profusely, in which condition they are very likely to contract chills.

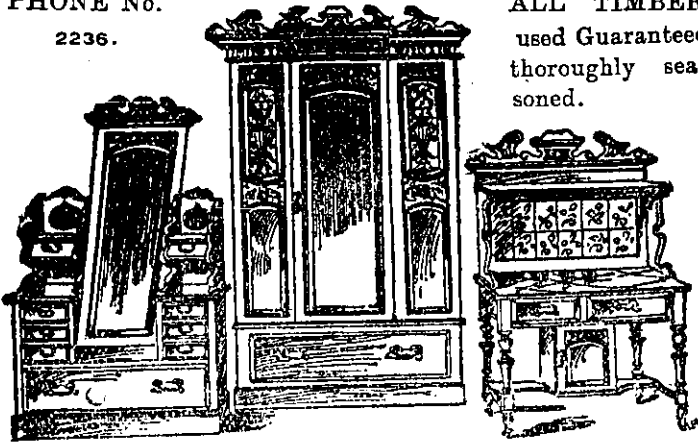
Remember the value of accuracy in the nursery. Don't leave things to chance. Regulate the temperature of its atmosphere and of the bath by the thermometer—not by your feelings. You can buy a thermometer for a shilling that will tell you the heat of the air of the room or of the water in the bath.

*Maureen*

For Children's Hacking Cough at night,  
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1/6, 2/6.

'PHONE No.  
2236.

ALL TIMBER  
used Guaranteed  
thoroughly sea  
soned.



For Artistic Reliable Furniture, for All Value in Bedsteads, for Clean, Pure Bedding, for Bed Rock Prices for Carpets, Hearthrugs, Floorcloths and Linoleums,

—Try—

**JAMES J. MARLOW**  
**Excelsior Furniture Warehouse**  
203 Princes Street South.

Duchesse Chests from 42/- ; Brass Rail Bedsteads 35/-  
Brass Rail Fender and Brasses, 20/-  
Country Orders receive Prompt Attention

## MONEY IS WELL SPENT

WHEN INVESTED IN ONE OF OUR

### Celebrated Tailor-cut Ready-to-wear Sac Suits.

EVERY MAN in New Zealand should try one, and learn the satisfaction to be had in Superior Ready-Made Garments. These are made up from Choice Colonia Tweeds and Worsteds, and every Suit built in our own Factory.

ASK TO SEE THEM at any one of our Numerous Branches throughout the Dominion.

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON'S WEAR.....

NEW STRAWS, FANCY VESTS, TUNIC SHIRTS, & UNDERWEAR

NEW ZEALAND  
**HB**  
CLOTHING FACTORY

# New Zealand Clothing Factory

## SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH

SPECIAL QUALITY BLACK CLOTH DRESS  
SKIRTS, 4/6; worth 6/11  
MOREEN UNDERSKIRTS, 1/11½  
FLANNELETTE BLOUSES, 1/6  
CHILDREN'S WHITE PINAFORES, HALF-PRICE  
LADIES' STOCKINETTE BLOOMERS, 1/11½  
SMART TRIMMED HATS, 6/11  
FLANNELETTE DRESSING GOWNS, HALF-  
MARKED PRICE. SEE WINDOWS.

## UNIQUE STORE

STUART ST., DUNEDIN.

## RAILWAY HOTEL,

OREPUKI.

KIERAN D'ARCY.....Proprietor.

Mr. D'Arcy wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the above Hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from floor to ceiling, and now offers unrivalled accommodation to tourists, visitors, and travellers. The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains.  
The Wines and Spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.  
Good Stabling. Horses and Buggies for Hire.  
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

## W. G. ROSSITER.

PAWNBROKER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND  
OPTICIAN.

A Choice Stock of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, Silver and Plated Goods, Field and Opera Glasses, Musical Striking, Alarm, Cuckoo, and Fancy Clocks.—Bargains.

Also, Musical Boxes, Instruments, Billiard Pockets, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Cameras, Sewing Machines, and Gun Fittings for Sale at Great Bargains.

Buyer of Old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, and Precious Stones. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery carefully Repaired by W. G. R. Special Attention Given to Country Orders.

Note Address:

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

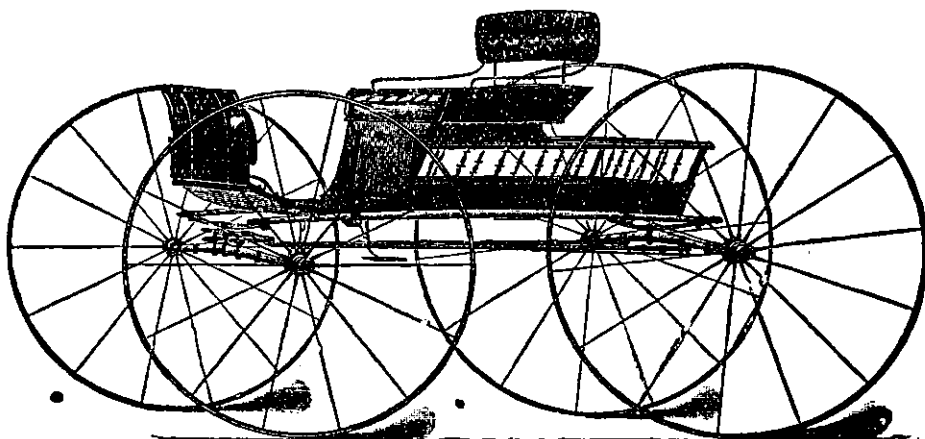
## RINKSTABLES

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

H. C. MOUNTNEY.....Proprietor.

Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog Carts, and Vehicles of every description. Reliable Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle. Ladies' divided skirts kept for hire.

TELEPHONE No. 827.



**HORDERN**  
**and WHITE**  
Coachbuilders

- Dunedin -

\* \* \*

Have on hand a Varied  
Stock of Vehicles to select  
from.

## Science Siftings

BY 'VOLT'

### Speed of Electricity.

Electricity, when unretarded by atmospheric influences, travels at the rate of 288,000 miles a second. Along a wire it is, of course, vastly slower; a perceptible period of time is occupied by the electric current in sending telegrams.

### Chinese Paper.

The Chinese peasant knows nothing of the scientific methods of paper-making pursued in western lands. He manufactures it in the traditional Chinese manner. To him the spring, stream, or well of clear water is indispensable in the practice of his art. If this good water is not found in a locality that he regards as otherwise favorable, it is useless for him to think of establishing a paper mill there. The grinding and kneading of the basic material is hard work, and is performed by mules or oxen, which draw the heavy, massive millstones. Later the pulp is stirred and beaten vigorously with wooden mallets by two men. The beaters accompany their toil with a rhythmic song.

### The Manufacture of Needles.

In factories where needles are made the grindstones throw off great quantities of minute steel particles, with which the air becomes heavily charged, although the dust is too fine to be perceptible to the eye. Breathing the dust shows no immediate effect, but gradually sets up irritation; usually ending in pulmonary consumption, and formerly workmen almost all died before the age of forty. Ineffective attempts were made to screen the air by gauze or linen guards for nose and mouth. At last the use of the magnet was suggested, and now masks of magnetized steel wire are worn by workmen, and effectually remove the metal dust before the air is breathed.

### Music-charmed Water.

Interesting experiments showing the influence of a tuning fork on jets of water have been made at the Royal College of Science, Dublin. A jet of falling water consists ordinarily of two parts, a clear column and a troubled portion. When the troubled part is photographed, with the aid of electricity, it is seen to be composed of a succession of drops following one another too rapidly to be separately perceived by the eye. These drops are irregular in size, shape, and distance. But if a vibrating tuning fork is placed in contact with the stand from which the jet starts, the drops fall into order with beautiful precision, a drop being cast off with each vibration. Many remarkable effects can thus be produced. A continuous jet may be thrown into a form like that of a vibrating string.

### History of the Typewriter.

'The history of the typewriter is interesting,' said an inventor. 'The first patented machine was Henry Mill's. It was as big as a bureau, and made no popular appeal. This was in England in 1714. The first type bar machine was made in America. Its inventor was A. H. Beach. The patent was taken out in 1856. The Beach typewriter was not practical. The first practical typewriter was invented by Latham Sholes in 1867. Sholes had for partners S. W. Soule and Charles Glidden, but these two men became discouraged and dropped out. It wasn't till some years later that Sholes got his machine ready for the market. Then he took it to a big firm of gunmakers, the Remingtons, and it at once began to sell on a large scale. Sholes remained in the employ of the Remingtons up to the time of his death.'

### Health-giving Occupations.

Breweries and tanneries and printing ink factories confer exemption from tuberculosis, and employees in turpentine factories never have rheumatism (says *Harper's Weekly*). Copper mining excludes the possibility of typhoid among the workers.

Shepherds enjoy remarkable health. The odd odor of sheep appears to exercise some influence tending to the prevention of disease. Sheep are especially good for whooping cough, so that in a sheep country when a child is taken down with that malady it is the custom for the mother to put it among the sheep to play. The next day, it is said, the child will be well.

Men and women working in lavender, whether gathering or distilling it, are said never to suffer from neuralgia or nervous headache. Lavender, moreover, is as good as a sea voyage for giving tone to the system. Persons suffering from nervous breakdown frequently give their services gratis to lavender planters in order that they may build up their vitality.

Salt miners can wear summer clothes in blizzard weather without fear of catching cold, for colds are unknown among these workers.

For Chronic Chest Complaints,  
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure, 1/6, 2/6.

## Intercolonial

During the visit of his Lordship Dr. Dunne to Canowindra, he made a special appeal to the people to build a convent for the Sisters. The result of that appeal was the collection of £1000, including £400 from the Rev. P. J. Doran, P.P.

The Sisters of Mercy in the diocese of Maitland met at the Mother House, Singleton, on March 28 for the purpose of electing a Rev. Mother in place of their late lamented head, Mother Mary Stanislaus Kenny. Mother Mary Magdalen Meaney was chosen to fill the important position.

No fewer than 21,000 officials (says the *Catholic Press*) will be engaged on election day on behalf of the Government in attending to the multifarious duties connected with the taking of a Parliamentary poll throughout Australia. If gathered together in one centre in Australia these officials would be entitled to return one member to the House of Representatives. In fact, this small army exceeds the number of electors who constitute a division in some of the smaller States.

Since the St. Patrick's Day sports carnival on Saturday, the 20th inst. (says the *Catholic Press* of March 31), the Cardinal, who was on the Agricultural Grounds from 2 o'clock till a quarter to 6—during the afternoon he delivered an address on Home Rule—has been rather gravely ill at St. Mary's presbytery, where he has been under the care of Dr. MacCarthy. He is now improving to the doctor's satisfaction, but though convalescent it will probably be some time before he resumes work with his customary activity. His Eminence was unable to take part in the Holy Week ceremonies at the Cathedral, and on Easter Sunday he heard Mass in the presbytery oratory.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, addressing a meeting of young men recently, said:—'It was all very well while the peace of Europe was being maintained, when the power of England was unchallenged; but, considering the growth of navies and armies on the Continent of Europe, no one could tell when the navy and the army of England would be engaged to the very utmost, and if that day should come Australia would be seriously menaced, and if the young men of the different generations did not prepare themselves for eventualities of that sort they would be neglecting their duty to their country and their children, and their grandchildren would have reason to rue the day when those who went before them were so infatuated and foolish as to think that the rich spoils of this country would be overlooked for all future time.'

Dr. Duhig, Bishop of Rockhampton, has issued a pastoral letter, which was read at St. Joseph's Cathedral recently, on the subject of the Bible-teaching in State schools referendum. It sums up the position thus: 1. For conscientious reasons, we maintain our own schools wherever that is possible. 2. Secular education in these schools is up to the required standard. 3. Religious instruction in them is properly imparted and adequate. We do not ask the Government to pay for teaching religion in our schools. What we now ask is that having once recognised the principle that religious instruction should be given in the schools, and seeing that in our schools that is being done in the only way acceptable to Catholics, the Government should make us a fair allowance for results in secular education.

Speaking at the St. Patrick's Night concert in Melbourne, his Grace the Archbishop said:—'Other things may change, but one thing remains always constant, and that is the love of an Irishman for his native land, and the desire he has to see her native Parliament re-established in College Green. I am not going to discuss political questions, but I cannot help making a reference to the results of the recent British elections, which have brought Home Rule not only within the range of practical politics, but I believe within the reach of the Irish Parliamentary Party. It is providential that one great obstacle to the introduction of Home Rule is being rapidly removed, and that is the settlement of the land question in Ireland. The outlay connected with that settlement involves a vast expenditure. That expenditure would present a very serious, if not an insurmountable, obstacle for a native Parliament, but now that the money has been advanced, or is being advanced, by the British Treasury, there can be little difficulty in the course of the years in paying it back, and then that one serious difficulty will be removed from the path of Home Rule. The granting of Home Rule will, I believe, cement almost every class in Ireland. Those who have stood apart up to the present, those who have formed sections, those who have separate interests, now that the land question is being settled will all unite in advancing the political interest of their common country. Ireland has to look back with sorrow on a considerable part of her history, but so far as her ancient history is concerned she can look back upon it with unmixed pride—pride in regard to the missionary zeal of her children, the development of the arts and sciences, the advance of architecture, and the cultivation of music. May God bless Ireland and give her that consummation she looks forward to—local government.'

FOR THE BEST IN DENTISTRY GO TO THE

Painless Filling 5s.  
 Absolutely Painless  
 Extractions 2/6  
 Sets £2 2 0



Remember—The entrance to our offices is in Boulcott street opposite Dr Hi-lap's. Ask for the Principal, Mr de Lautour, who has no other offices in N.Z. but gives his undivided attention to Wellington.

Corner of WILLIS  
 and BOULCOTT Sts

AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS WELLINGTON WELLINGTON

The UNITED Insurance Co. Ltd. INCORPORATED 1882

Capital £500,000

New Zealand Branch: Principal Office, Wellington.  
 Directors: Nicholas Reid Chairman, Martin Kennedy, R. O'Connor  
 Resident Secretary—James S. Jameson.

Bankers—NATIONAL BANK OF N.Z., LTD.

Branches and Agencies:

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

FIRE AND MARINE,  
 Head Office, Sydney

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

BRANCHES:

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

Send to the TABLET COMPANY

FOR

"An Impeached Nation, a Story of Irish Outrages" ... Rev H. W. Cleary, D.D.  
 Cloth Gold Titled, 4s 6d.

"Catholic Marriages" ... Rev. H. W. Cleary, D.D.  
 Cloth bound 2/6.....Paper bound 1/-

"The Church and the World" ... Ven. Arch priest Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M.  
 Price 4/-

Secular Versus Religious Education" ... Rev. W. Cleary, D.D.  
 Price 1/3  
 (Post Free).

BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED  
 PRIZE ALES AND STOUTS  
 BOTTLED BY

Messrs POWLEY & KEAST

BOTTLERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
 HOPE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
 Country Orders punctually attended to. Order through Telephone 979.  
 Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay "Liqueur" Whisky.  
 Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.). Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Syphons, and all Bottlers' Requisites in Stock.

Manufacturers  
 of  
 Artistic High  
 Glass Furniture

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

Furniture  
 Floorcoverings  
 Curtains  
 Household  
 Linens.  
 Ecclesiastical Furnishings  
 A Specialty.



Manufacturers  
 of  
 Artistic High  
 Glass Furniture

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

—THE—  
 SCOLLAR CO.  
 LIMITED,  
 Wellington.

# The Family Circle

## HASTY CONCLUSIONS

A plump little robin flew down from a tree,  
To hunt for a worm which he happened to see;  
A frisky young chicken came scampering by,  
And gazed at the robin with wondering eye.

Said the chick: 'What a queer-looking chicken is that,  
Its wings are so long and its body so fat!  
While the robin remarked loud enough to be heard,  
'Dear me! an exceedingly strange looking bird!'

'Can you sing?' robin asked, and the chicken said 'No';  
But asked in its turn if the robin could crow.  
So the bird sought a tree, and the chicken a wall,  
And each thought the other knew nothing at all.

## WHY ALICE CHANGED HER MIND

'Alice, please run and get me a pint of milk; hurry,  
dear, I want to make some biscuits for tea and it is 5  
o'clock now. Take the baby with you; he hasn't been out  
to-day. I have been so busy.'

'Oh, dear,' grumbled Alice, 'it's nothing but run to  
the store or take the baby out every single minute. I  
wish I was some other little girl. I'm just going to finish  
this chapter before I go, anyway,' and Alice continued  
reading.

Now the new story book was all about fairies and too  
interesting to be left, so Alice read on and on, forgetting  
her mother and the errand.

Suddenly, something happened! A fairy hopped right  
out of the printed pages of the book.

Alice was so surprised she forgot to say, 'How do you  
do?' However, the fairy did not seem to notice her want  
of politeness.

'I heard you say,' began the fairy, that you wished you  
were some other little girl—who would you like to be?'

'Edith Vaughan,' answered Alice quickly. Edith was  
the only child of wealthy parents, and had everything that  
heart could wish, or so thought Alice.

'Come with me,' said the fairy.

Alice found she could float through the air just as the  
fairy did—it was great fun to sail over the tops of the  
houses. They stopped at the Vaughan mansion and flew  
in at the open window of Edith's own luxurious room.

'Edith,' the nurse was saying, 'this is the third time  
to-day that you have had on a clean white frock. I shall  
certainly complain to your mamma if you still persist in  
playing in the garden, and you know very well what she  
will say; she will forbid your going out altogether except  
when you go with her in the carriage. I declare, here is  
your nose all sunburnt—I'll get a scolding for that; your  
mamma is so particular about your skin. Now go and sit  
down like a little lady until supper time.'

'I hate to sit down and be still,' whispered Alice to  
the fairy; 'my mamma lets me wear gingham dresses and  
play in the garden all I want to.'

'Do you still wish to be Edith Vaughan?' asked the  
fairy.

'No,' answered Alice.

'Then you are satisfied to be yourself?' said the fairy—  
but Alice, thinking of the errands and the baby, shook her  
head. 'I wish I was Marjorie Reid,' she answered; 'she  
hasn't got any baby at her house.'

'Come with me,' said the fairy.

Marjorie was swinging on the gate all by herself. 'O,  
dear,' they heard her say, 'I'm so lonesome, I wish I had a  
dozen brothers and two dozen sisters.'

'Do you still wish to be Marjorie Reid?' asked the  
fairy.

'No,' answered Alice.

'Then you are satisfied to be yourself?' said the fairy;  
but Alice again shook her head. 'I wish to be Dorothy  
Dean,' she said.

'But Dorothy Dean has no mother,' reminded the fairy.

'She has a pretty grown-up sister, and that's 'most the  
same,' said Alice.

The fairy smiled. 'Come with me,' she said.

When they reached Dorothy's house they found the little  
girl running hither and thither, doing the bidding of a  
carelessly-dressed, cross-tempered young woman.

'Why, that can't be Dorothy's pretty sister,' exclaimed  
Alice.

'Ah!' said the fairy, sadly, 'Dorothy's pretty sister  
keeps her pretty clothes and her pretty manners for the  
people who dwell outside her home. Do you wish to be  
Dorothy Dean?'

'No,' said Alice.

'Then you are satisfied to be yourself?' said the fairy.

Alice looked thoughtful for just about one moment.  
'Yes, I am,' she said so decidedly that the fairy laughed—  
such a silvery, tinkling laugh. 'Now, you are a wise  
little girl,' she said, 'and remember, my dear Alice, that

every man, woman, and child put into this beautiful world  
of ours has duties and responsibilities and cares, but it is  
love that makes all burdens light; and it was the dear  
mother to whom you were cross an hour ago who gave you  
the book of fairy tales that you wanted so much.'

Alice hung her head; she was too ashamed to look at  
the fairy, who seemed to know every single naughty thing  
she had done.

'I know you are sorry, and are going to do better. Is  
it not so?' asked the fairy gently.

Alice looked up and answered, 'Yes, I am going to  
try and be a better girl,' and found she was looking into the  
loving eyes of her own dear mother.

## THE TONGUE

One of the ancients was once asked: 'What is the  
tongue?' 'All that is best and all that is worst,' he re-  
plied. The tongue is the noblest faculty man possesses;  
through it means he holds communion with his fellow-  
creatures, and maintains with them all those relations which  
are both a necessity and the charm of life. It is by means  
of the tongue, that key of the mind and heart, that  
the soul reveals its thoughts and feelings and gives forth  
those tones so full of melody, power, and sweetness, that  
radiate around her and make her a centre of attraction for  
other minds. But, alas! the tongue is also the most active  
instrument in propagating sin and falsehood. It is a chan-  
nel for some through which all the foulness of the heart  
pours forth; the interpreter through whom all earthly pas-  
sions speak—such as pride, hate, jealousy, revenge, and  
impurity; or it is the quivering leaf perpetually agitated  
by the breath of a changeable, inconstant, and vain-  
glorious wind.

## FOR OFFENDED FEELINGS

To think about something else is the best and only sure  
cure for offended feelings. To think about the offence—its  
unkindness, its injustice, its meanness of spirit, and all its  
other ugly aspects—only adds to its sting and deepens our  
own suffering or anger. This hurts us and helps no one.  
Eggs are not the only things that are given added life and  
power by being brooded over. If we want to enlarge and  
multiply everything large and unpleasant in that which has  
offended us, brooding over it will do it. If we want to  
have done with it and get it out of our life as quickly  
as possible, to turn deliberately away from it and concen-  
trate our thought and energy upon something else is our  
sure road to success. 'When any one has offended me, I  
try to raise my soul so high that the offence can not reach  
it,' Descartes is credited with saying. But we cannot lift  
ourselves by mere will-power. We can lose ourselves by de-  
votion to something else—and thus we can lose the offence.

## WORTH LEARNING

'I was only a little child,' said a lady, speaking of the  
lessons we learn and the way in which we learn them, 'and  
some trifling illness or discomfort kept me wakeful for a  
little while one night. I was not suffering much, but keep-  
ing vigil while others slept, or tried to, was not to my  
taste, and I reported upon it every few minutes by calling  
from my little room to the one adjoining:

"Mother, I can't sleep."

'With a mother's tireless patience, she answered and  
soothed, but presently another voice—that of the father,  
worn by a weary day at the office—replied:

"Well, child, if you can't sleep yourself, you might  
keep still and let other people sleep."

'Notwithstanding my childish indignation, augmented  
by my mother's low ripple of laughter, my father's sugges-  
tion had its effect, and has never been forgotten. I have  
always thought since that it was a very sensible one, and I  
have met many children of a larger growth to whom I have  
longed to repeat it—those who will let no one else rest  
when they are themselves restless, and who insist on bring-  
ing all their petty frets and ailments into notice and keep-  
ing them there. The next best thing to being at ease is  
surely to keep one's discomforts from making others uncom-  
fortable.'

## HARD OF HEARING,

A gentleman owned a dog; very good watch-dog, but  
noisy. Owner of dog was very deaf, and did not hear much  
of it; but the constant barking annoyed neighbors. Fre-  
quent complaints came from the neighbors. One day a  
friend stopped the owner of the dog in the street, and said:  
'Good morning, sir. We had a very pleasant visit from  
your wife yesterday.' The owner of the dog, not hearing  
properly, thought it was another complaint about the dog.  
He replied: 'It shall not occur again. I am going to have  
her chained up.'

### SHIFTING THE BLAME

It is a very backward child that does not know how to lay the blame on somebody else's shoulders. Little Katharine does not belong to that class.

Her grandmother had gone downstairs for a few minutes, leaving Katharine sailing some tin ducks with a magnet in a bowl of water. Pretty soon her grandfather looked up from his book. The little girl had succeeded in drenching herself from head to foot.

'Why, why!' he exclaimed in dismay. 'What will grandma say now?'

'Oh,' said the little girl instantly, 'she will scold you for letting me do it!'

### DRAWING THE LINE

Babies who are too sweet-tempered to protect themselves by crying and being cross about it have to endure a good deal in the way of being kissed by a host of relatives and friends with whom they are not acquainted. A story of a little maiden who finally asserted her rights is related in a Western paper.

She was only three years old, and it was her first visit to a number of relatives. Aunts, uncles, and cousins crowded round her and kissed her over and over again. She stood it patiently, and gave every kiss that was asked for without demur. After a while, when she had run the gauntlet of affectionate relatives, Uncle Tom said, 'Now, baby, I'll take you out to see the cow.'

Outside the door she stopped and shook her little head. 'Uncle Tom,' she said, 'I won't kiss the cow!'

And Uncle Tom took pity upon her and did not insist.

### MODESTY IS A VIRTUE

A frog begged two geese to take him to the south with them in the autumn. They were willing, but could imagine no means to carry him. Then the frog took a stalk of stout grass and made the geese take hold of the ends and let him hang by his mouth from the middle.

All went well until in the course of their journey they flew over the heads of some men, who cried out: 'What a clever device!' And the frog, opening his mouth to say, 'It was I,' lost his hold and was dashed to pieces on the earth below him.

### VERY PARTICULAR

Generally speaking, a waiter's life is not a particularly happy one, and Mr. Browne has found it very difficult to please some of his customers. A fussy individual entered the restaurant the other day.

'Waiter,' he said, 'I'll begin on oysters. One dozen—natives, mind; I like them on the deep shell, not too large nor yet too small. Choose them carefully, and remember you must not bring me any that are not fresh and plump.'

'Yes, sir,' said the waiter, sardonically: 'an' would you like 'em with pearls in 'em or without, sir?'

### HE COULD NOT PLAY

One day a very down-at-heels-looking old fellow approached Dr. W. G. Grace, as he stood enjoying the cool of the evening at his front door, and politely touched his hat. In one hand he carried a tin whistle.

'Excuse me, sir,' said the man, 'I have to make a living, but I dare say you would rather give me a penny not to hear me.'

The great cricketer laughingly parted with the coin, and the beggar, thus encouraged, came several times afterwards, and was invariably rewarded for not playing. One day, however, the doctor, feeling inclined to hear a tune, told the visitor he may play, 'just five minutes.'

'I'm awfully sorry, sir,' said the man with the whistle, as he commenced to sheer off, 'but I can't play a note!'

### FAMILY FUN

Here is a pretty experiment. Shape little pieces of chalk into ships, planing the bottoms evenly, and use matches for masts and funnels. Mark some of the ships with black ink and leave the others uncolored. Now put the rival fleets into a pan or plate, close to an imaginary line, and pour some vinegar between the forces. You will hear a sharp, hissing sound, like escaping steam, and the ships will at once move forward, leaving tracks of foam in their wake. Their speed increases as they near the dividing line, and they come together with a crash and hump, striving to push one another out. Sometimes the battle is very exciting, the victorious side being the one with the most ships left in the centre.

**MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER** affords immediate and refreshing relief.

The only certain protection from the effects of a bad cold or harassing cough is **TUSSICURA**.

## All Sorts

The cost of making a £1000 bank-note is 1½d.

There are 200,000 horses kept for the purpose of hunting in the United Kingdom.

Locomotive drivers in Germany, if they have run their engines ten years without accident, receive from the Government a gold medal and £100 in cash.

In Russia photographers are in the habit of paying out any customer who refuses to pay up by hanging his portrait upside down in a conspicuous portion of their shop.

'Tommy,' said the teacher, 'can you tell me what obscurity is?'

'Yes'm,' replied Tommy; 'it's a place where a good many people go to after election.'

A match-cutting machine is an automatic curiosity. It cuts 10,000,000 sticks a day, and then arranges them over a vat, where the heads are put on at a surprising rate of speed.

In Spain no one enters or leaves a railway carriage without bowing politely to the occupants, and the person who enters a shop and asks for what he wants without first greeting the shopkeeper is considered very ill-mannered.

Merchant: 'See here, I'm told you've been slandering my business.'

Customer: 'I guess not. What did I say?'

Merchant: 'That the pepper I sold you was half peas.'

Customer: 'Well, spell it, and see.'

'Humph!' said an Englishman to a Scotchman, as they were walking over the fields of the latter, 'oats are very well in their way, but in England we give them to our horses, while here they are food for men.' 'And just see what fine horses there are in England, and what fine men we have in Scotland,' returned Sandy.

An innovation which has been welcomed by the public in Berlin is an automatic box-machine installed in the post offices for the registering of letters. The person wishing to send a registered letter has only to insert his letter and at the same time the required number of pfennigs in coin, and the machine turns out the letter with the official registration stamp thereon.

That the passion for exclusive news 'stories' is by no means confined to the newspapers of the big cities was amusingly illustrated, not long ago, by an editorial notice in a country paper in Iowa. 'We were the first journal in the State,' ran this notice, 'to announce, on the 11th instant, the news of the destruction in Des Moines, by fire, of the mammoth painting establishment of Jenkins and Brothers. We are now the first to inform our readers that the report was absolutely without foundation.'

In whales the tail is set transversely instead of vertically. The reason for this is concealed in long ages of evolution. Fishes have always been as they are now, aquatic, but the ancestors of whales and dolphins lived on dry land, where they crawled about on four good feet. When for some reason these creatures of old took to the water they probably did not plunge at once into the open ocean, where their descendants now live, but waded and paddled along in the shallows and marshes of the shore. Here a vertical tail would certainly be in the way, while a horizontal one might be used advantageously. We must not forget also that whales breathe air as we do, and that it is more necessary for them to shoot quickly up from the dark ocean depths to the surface than to turn, fishlike, from side to side. The sting ray and certain other fishes have a sharp, poisonous spine in the tail with which they can inflict a severe wound, but in the case of the alligator it is by sheer brute force that the tail is useful for defence. The muscles of this organ are like springs of steel. The great saurian lies asleep in the sun, seeming more dead than alive, but if a half-dozen men should seize its tail with all their strength, with one terrible flick the alligator could scatter them, breaking legs and arms as if they were straws and hurling the men far to each side.

### BRONCHITIS AND BLOOD-SPITTING.

The Result of Influenza Cured by **TUSSICURA**, the GREAT COUGH CURE.

Mrs. J. C. Gillespie, Hunter street, Wellington, writes: 'I was lately the victim of a severe attack of influenza, which left me with a terrible bronchitis and blood-spitting. My doctor told me I was in a bad way, but his medicine did me no good, and my general weakness, shortness of breath, and coughing got worse. At last I tried **TUSSICURA**, and although I only used less than two bottles the result was marvellous. I found immediate relief, the coughing and blood-spitting stopped, and now I am quite well and strong, and quite a new woman. No other medicine could have done what **TUSSICURA** did for me.'

'**TUSSICURA**' is now the great standard remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, and all throat and lung troubles. Obtainable from all chemists and storekeepers, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 4s 6d.

**MISSING PAGE**

**MISSING PAGE**