

**MISSING PAGE**

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## Friends at Court

### CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- May 15, Sunday.—Pentecost Sunday.
- 16, Monday.—Pentecost Monday.
- 17, Tuesday.—Pentecost Tuesday.
- 18, Wednesday.—Of the Octave. Ember Day.
- 19, Thursday.—Of the Octave.
- 20, Friday.—Of the Octave. Ember Day.
- 21, Saturday.—Of the Octave. Ember Day.

#### Pentecost Sunday.

On this day, in accordance with the promise of Christ, the Holy Ghost, the Third Person of the Adorable Trinity, descended on the Apostles. 'This day,' Butler remarks, 'is the birthday of the Church. Christ had indeed begun to form His Church during His ministry on earth, when He assembled His disciples, selected His Apostles, and placed St. Peter at their head. But by the descent of the Holy Ghost He completed His revelation, and gave to His Apostles a special and extraordinary assistance, by which they were directed and preserved from all error in teaching. He thus, as it were, infused a soul into His mystical body—the Church—and endowed it with a vigorous principle of life and action. From this time its rulers, ministers, and officers, being completely commissioned and qualified by the miraculous effusion of the Holy Ghost, set themselves to exercise their respective functions in governing and propagating the spiritual kingdom of Christ, which was then perfectly settled and established.

### GRAINS OF GOLD

#### ALTAR GIFTS.

'Hearts of silver and hearts of gold  
Men had brought in days of old  
To Thy shrine for offering,  
Lord my King!

Gold and jewels, incense rare,  
Roses with their heart's blood fair,  
Saints and martyrs had Thee given,  
Christ my Heaven.

Rose nor incense, blood nor gem,  
Have I for Thy diadem;  
Worthy of Thy smallest thought  
Have I naught.

Poor and common are my flowers,  
Worthless all my days and hours,  
Yet beneath Thine altar's shade  
Be they laid.

—*Ave Maria.*

He who wishes to be happier than others must first consider others.

Good companionship does not depend upon accident, but upon selection.

Success is utter failure if achieved by the sacrifice of moral principles.

Let your means overrun your wants, not your wants overrun your means.

The right key to a happy life is patience with little annoyance, whether they pertain to self or others. It has been well said that happiness depends much upon 'cultivating our growth of small pleasures.' The face that laughs in a mirror sees another that laughs back. Cultivate a happy disposition and let others see it. The bright, cheery face will be reflected in many another face. Down with the black flag of ill-temper that selfishly gives no quarter, and up with a banner of good cheer, that, being helpful to the world at large, is itself helped.

Don't whine! Take what comes to you and do your best with it. Make the bravest fight you can; strain yourself to see the cheerful side of things, even the funny side of the mishaps you cannot help. Strangle complaints with a laugh—a cheery laugh is good for heart and brain, and clears the mists from the eyes of faith. Endure what must needs be endured, go forward bravely. A day is not a day well spent unless you have tried to send a ray of sunshine into some clouded life. What will you do to-day? You may be busy here and there with your household cares or the vexatious details of your business, but you should take time to make some one happy. 'Taking up one's cross' means simply that you are to go the road you see to be the straight one; carrying whatever you find is given you to carry, as well and stoutly as you can; without complaining or calling people to come and look at you. Who watching our lives and following us as we go about our daily avocations would dream that we are laying the foundation for an eternal mansion? Who, viewing our conduct, would ever imagine that we are conscious our actions and thoughts are all stamping with an indelible mark our life beyond the grave?

## The Storyteller

### PITIED OF ANGELS

The Church of the Holy Angels is vast and beautiful. Standing in a prominent position in one of the largest cities of the United States, it is known to Catholic travellers as the princely gift of a wealthy Irishman, who, not forgetting his religion in the days of his prosperity, determined to offer to Almighty God a temple not altogether unworthy of His worship and praise.

It may very well have been that the founder had a special devotion to the blessed spirits in whose honor the Church is dedicated; at any rate, few European churches contain so many painted and sculptured figures of those ambassadors of God. Very sweet to look upon are the angels of the Eucharist, carved in stone on the capitals of the pillars; devout and moving, the sight of the angels of Gethsemane and Calvary bearing the instruments of the Passion; fair and beautiful the angels of the Resurrection and the consoling spirits who, on the day of the Ascension, stood by the Apostles on Mount Olivet; perpetual reminder, indeed, of the Divine Presence that hallows the building of which they are a part, for the head of every angel is turned towards the high altar, and its eyes are ever resting upon the tabernacle of God with men.

To some, however, the painted groups high up above the arches, below and around the clerestory windows, are more beautiful and more moving. From the organ gallery the nine choirs of celestial singers are, of course, more plainly seen than from the floor of the nave, and very fitting it is that the choristers of the Church militant should be confronted with the chorus of the Church triumphant. At intervals, here and there above the spring of an arch, are representations of the Seven Spirits who stand before the throne, and upon these figures a skilled painter has bestowed his most careful art. Close to the organ-gallery, and looking immediately down upon the singers, are St. Gabriel, the Angel of Baptism, and St. Jehudiel, the Angel of Penance. Full of strength and spiritual beauty are these figures of 'young men in shining garments,' and if the eye rests long and lovingly upon the great Gabriel standing by a flowing fountain, and with the lilies of the Annunciation blooming at his feet—certainly one will not turn away in terror from the guardian Spirit of Penance. Grave, but very winning, is the aspect of St. Jehudiel, and though his left hand holds the scourge of three black cords, his right offers to the spectator a shining crown of gold—the eternal reward of those who cleanse their souls in the fountain of the Precious Blood.

Years ago a little child, who sat on a low stool close to his father's organ-bench, studied these pictures long and earnestly. For him, at least, the front of the gallery blotted out the interior of the great church below, and only the groined roof and the pictured walls about the clerestory were visible. He was never tired of looking at the angels of the organ-loft. Sometimes, indeed, he would fall asleep, but this was only to dream of the angel faces that smiled upon him in his slumber. From such visions the music of the organ would rouse him sweetly enough, and once the noble diapason sounded, the child was wide awake. Rarely did Professor Fryth employ the full power of that mighty instrument; when he did so his little Ambrose was never afraid. Sometimes it seemed as though the child's pleasure increased in proportion to the loudness of the music, and it is certain that, at such times, he raised his voice and sang—canticles without words, and the music of no fixed melody—jubilantly and continuously. His father never checked him. Even if the little creature's singing produced a discord, the volume of sound was always sufficient to drown it; but the organist knew it was seldom his son sang a note that did not harmonise with the music that was being performed. As for the absence of words—well, the father thought the angels understood and would rightly interpret his child's intention.

As time went on it became evident that little Ambrose Fryth was both talented and pious. On his fifth birthday the Professor had given him a tiny violin; long before he was six years old the child could play any simple melody that was put before him. This was the more astonishing from the fact that the boy's father was occupied during the greater part of the day with the duties attached to his post at the city academy, as also with a large circle of private pupils. The child's mother had died when he was two years old, and his infancy would have been a lonely one, perhaps, but for the companionship of his little fiddle. With this he could be happy for long hours together, giving no trouble to his father's elderly housekeeper and her one assistant. Every morning, however, a governess came to the pretty villa on the outskirts of the city where the Professor lived, and the quickness with which Ambrose learned to read and write was on a par with his rapid progress in the art of music.

Whenever the professor could do so, he spent his evening at home in the society of his little son; though it not unfrequently happened that a concert engagement kept him in the city until a late hour, for Mr. Fryth was an accomplished pianist as well as organist. However, Sunday

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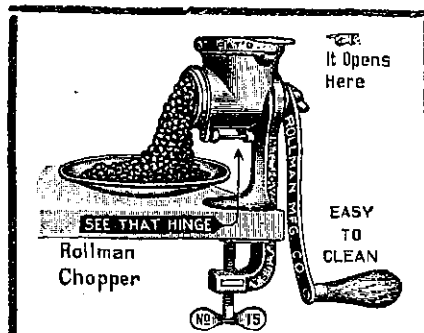
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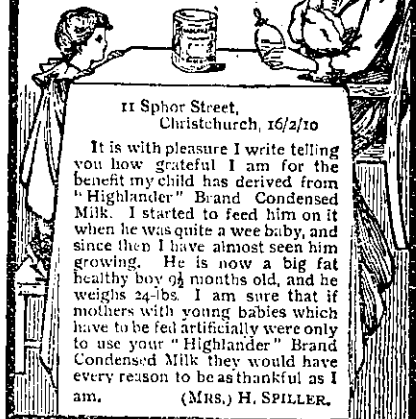
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was a royal day both for father and son. The professor had only to attend to his church duties, High Mass and Vespers, and in these Ambrose could be with him. Returning from church, the child would ask questions, many of which the father found it difficult to answer.

'When Ambrose gets a little older,' said the professor one day to the rector of the Holy Angels, 'I must send him to one of the Fathers for religious instruction. Only a trained theologian could answer the questions he sometimes puts to me. Spiritual things are very real to him.'

'Careful and clear instruction on the lines of the Catechism is the thing,' said the priest, 'and habits of very regular prayer. He is a dear little man, I am sure, and will take in the truths of religion as readily as he absorbs every other kind of learning. Only don't put it off too long, professor. A child's piety is a very beautiful thing, but it is apt to be fanciful and sometimes unreal. Poetry, like music, is the gift of God, and a thing to be treasured for the sake of the giver; but it is not religion. And the piety of young children is largely made up of poetry.'

'But he is so young at present, Father—only just turned six. You see he has not yet reached the age of reason.'

'Don't be too sure of that,' the rector answered. 'From what you tell me, I think it highly probable that he has reached the age of reason. Remember, he is not an ordinary child, and precocious, as some of our children are. I have never yet met a child so forward—in the very best sense of the word, mind you—as Ambrose.'

It was soon after this conversation that the little boy startled his father by a rather vigorous expression of dislike for the Angel of Penance whose picture he had been studying during the sermon with more than ordinary interest.

'You mustn't say that you hate an angel, Ambrose; that is downright naughty.'

'But I shall always hate him till—till he throws away his whips,' the child explained with some vehemence.

'But, my dear, the angel is much too kind to hurt you. And then the golden crown—think of having that to keep as your very own!'

'The other man' (he meant St. Gabriel) 'hasn't got a whip. I like him best, and his flowers are so pretty.'

'Well, my darling,' answered the father, sorely puzzled how best to answer his child's objection, 'at present you have nothing to do with the Angel of Penance. Some day, perhaps, you will love him as much as you love the Angel of Baptism.'

## II.

As Ambrose grew up, a very noticeable quality in him was a great shrinking from everything painful or unpleasant. Yet there was so much apparent piety mingled with this softness of disposition, and so much that was winning even in his wilfulness, that the father had little anxiety in regard to his darling's future, and was accustomed to think and speak of the boy as a dutiful and affectionate son.

Of a loving nature Ambrose certainly was; but there were times when the father had to acknowledge that his child was both obstinate and disobedient. Yet the professor shrank from the bare idea of ever inflicting the smallest punishment, and when discreet friends suggested a distant school he was horrified exceedingly.

'You forget that he is my only child, and that he is not like other boys,' said the father one day to an old friend of his who had been speaking rather plainly on the subject of Ambrose: 'He is the most sensitive soul I have ever met with.'

'I grant you he is a lad of delicate sensibilities,' answered the plain-spoken person, 'but really, my dear professor, the world is full of such people nowadays. No doubt it is flattering enough to human pride to fancy oneself a case apart, and easy enough to act in accordance with such a notion, but it is certain that boys of this sort unless very carefully brought up and subjected to a wise discipline—invariably become effeminate, ridiculously conceited, and heartlessly selfish.'

The professor was deeply offended; the more so, perhaps, as his own wide experience of a particularly sensitive class of human beings forced him to acknowledge the truth of his friend's remarks. However, in order to gain if possible a little flattering consolation, he took an early opportunity of discussing Ambrose with his own spiritual Father, the rector of the Holy Angels. The priest listened very patiently and attentively to the professor's long panegyric of his son, and then—to the musician's astonishment—proceeded to speak, just as plainly as, if a little more kindly, than the person whose words we have recorded, of that miserable form of unmanliness and selfishness which is very apt to be called by the softer name of sensitiveness.

'But, my dear Father,' cried the professor, 'my boy's soul is responsive to the very faintest touch—of beauty, or of affection.'

'If that be so,' said the priest, looking very grave, 'your son's journey through life will be a perilous one, and it is your first duty as father to put him in the way of receiving all the extra graces he will certainly need—and which, mind you, the good God is perfectly ready and willing to give him.'

The professor understood the priest's meaning only too well. That religious instruction suggested by the former, years ago, and warmly seconded by the latter, had come to little or nothing. Under some pretext or other—health or weather, or a prior engagement—the father had nearly always excused his son from attendance upon what so closely affected the boy's spiritual good. Even the first confession had been put off until the boy was nearly ten, and subsequent confessions had been exceedingly rare. At the age of eleven, Ambrose had made his first appearance on the concert platform; his First Communion was deferred until he was thirteen!

'This good priest does not understand my Ambrose, that is clear,' the professor said to himself, as on his way home he passed into a confectioner's shop to get the half-pound of sweets and other dainties his son had asked him to buy. 'Yes, it is evident the good Father does not understand. What is it the poor mother says in Shakespeare's play, "He talks to me who never had a son." Yes, yes, that is my position exactly.'

Poor man! Was it possible that he could be forgetful of the obvious fact that his parish priest was the father of a huge family of spiritual children, and that he knew immeasurably more of their needs and necessities, their dangers and difficulties and temptations, than their own parents could possibly know!

Entering the drawing-room of his pretty suburban villa on this particular morning, the professor found Ambrose lying at full length on the sofa, reading a story-book, a great pile of illustrated papers heaped on the floor beside him.

'What! no lessons to-day, Ambrose!' exclaimed the father.

'Lessons!' the boy ejaculated, without looking up from his story-book, 'I should think not, indeed. Say, father, have you got that chocolate and candy?'

'But hasn't Mr. Kerson been here this morning?' the father asked as he handed the boy two or three bulky packages.

'Oh, yes, he came,' the boy answered laughingly, 'but I guess he went off again pretty quick. Why, I am just tired to death after last night's concert.'

'Dear me, yes; I was forgetting.'

The professor sighed a little as he left the room. These public appearances were getting too frequent; he began to fear the boy would grow up an ignoramus. However, the father had so many pupils to see that he could not stop to argue with his son.

'My dear, I shall not be home till late,' he called out from the little entrance-hall; 'but be sure you prepare your lessons for to-morrow.'

'All right!' shouted the boy, settling himself more comfortably among the sofa cushions, 'I'll just finish this and then—and then he would have the violin practice. If any time was left after that—why, then, perhaps, he would look at his French or Latin author. Had not his father frequently urged upon him the necessity of giving at least three hours a day to violin? And was not this quite in accordance with Ambrose's own inclinations? Besides, what had a musician to do with lessons!'

Such were the boy's unspoken thoughts.

Long before Ambrose reached the age of sixteen he had attained a considerable local reputation as a violinist; in his seventeenth year the merest accident brought him suddenly into contact with a branch of the musical art of which hitherto he had no experience.

A famous opera company had arrived in the city, and, on the very day of their first performance, the leader of the first violins fell seriously ill. The conductor of the orchestra lost no time in trying to find a substitute, and, at the outset of his inquiry, he was assured that Ambrose Fryth was the very person he wanted. It never occurred to the professor to make the smallest objection to his son's appearance in the orchestra of the opera house. He knew that Ambrose was fully capable of what was required of him; no other consideration entered the professor's mind. But very late, of the night of the first performance, the father sat in his lonely room awaiting his son's return—wondering a little if he had acted wisely, and somewhat regretting his readily accorded permission.

At 3 o'clock in the morning the youth burst into the house heated and flushed with drink, and almost incoherent in his rhapsodical account of the evening's music and what had succeeded it.

'It was heavenly, heavenly!' he shouted again and again, but the only echo in the father's heart as he helped the lad to bed was—'Hellish!'

On the previous night the professor had said little or nothing to the excited youth; in the morning he spoke to him gravely, seriously, and a little severely; but to the father's complete dismay Ambrose interrupted him with a torrent of violent language, largely mingled with downright personal abuse. The scene was a painful one. It ended by the youth leaving the house in a raging passion. On the same day he was offered, and accepted, a permanent post in the opera company's orchestra.

For an entire week the company remained in town; yet the mentally paralysed and heart-broken father made no effort to see his son, and it was only on the last day of the week that the professor wrote a letter to Ambrose, addressing it to the opera house. A reply reached him

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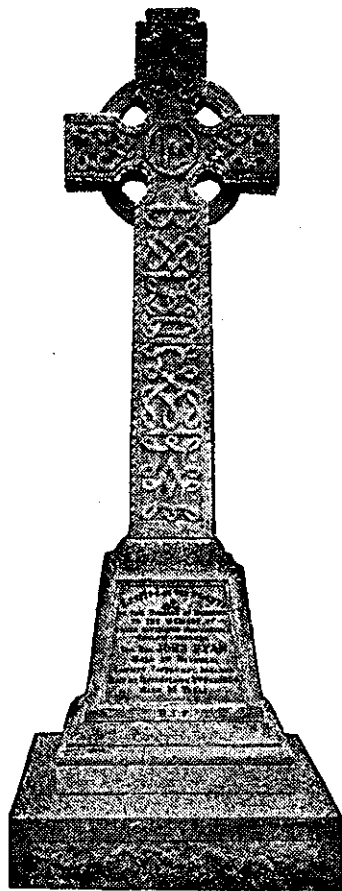
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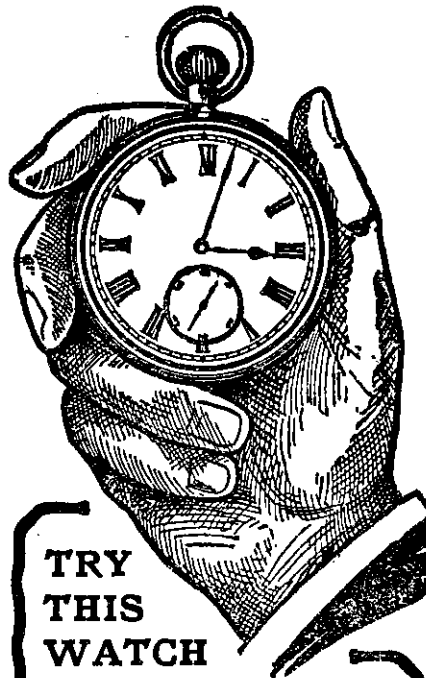
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The note was brief, heartless, and callous. The youth accused his father of trying to keep him out of the profession—of wishing to hinder his best prospects. It even hinted at the professor's jealousy of his son's many successes. It ended with 'Farewell forever!'

On that Sunday morning there was no organ music at the Church of the Angels; yet the poor suffering organist crept to the church, and, kneeling in a remote corner, prayed as he had not prayed for years—pitied of angels' surely!

Pitied of angels, indeed! But not in the sense of the poet's words. Pitied of angels, surely, when they see their charges oblivious of everything save—

'Music which makes giddy the dim brain  
Faint with intoxication of keen joy';

pitied for the peril they are in, and the awful risks they run who abuse one of God's best gifts, and who permit that which was intended to draw down fire from heaven to carry them to the very brink of hell! Pitied of angels, in very truth, when health, life, and the immortal soul are sacrificed to the requirements of this too-fascinating art!

III.

'Music's eternal power was given  
Not to dissolve our clay  
But draw Promethean fire from heaven.'

—Newman.

Slowly, so slowly, passed the weary years for one; for the other time was but a perpetual whirlwind of passion and of so-called pleasure.

From the daily papers and the musical journals the professor gathered that his son had by degrees won for himself an assured place among the leading players of the time. Almost at the outset of his career Ambrose changed his name. He was now known to the great world as Signor Saulini.

After a lapse of twelve years the suffering father, though only a little past fifty, was bowed and bent like a man of fourscore years; yet he still attended to his academical duties, and had a fair number of pupils. Several times he had tried to resign his post as organist, but on each occasion the rector of the Holy Angels succeeded in persuading him to retain it.

'You are the only friend I have left on the earth,' the professor had said to the priest; 'I cannot run counter to your wishes. Would that I had listened to you years ago!'

Yet it cost him much to produce that jubilant music he had once rejoiced in, and, often enough, at the close of some function, instead of flooding the huge building with a torrent of massive harmony, he would produce exquisite music, indeed, but notes the exceeding mystery of whose loveliness saddened delight.

Nor did the player linger at the organ as he had been wont to do. He had become a man of prayer. Before the church was half empty of its worshippers the organist would be kneeling in a dark corner of the gallery, seeking consolation from a never-failing source; praying for pardon of the foolish fondness that had wrought such ruin to his child; praying for the salvation of his son's soul at whatever cost.

Late one night he sat in his solitary dining-room, rapidly scanning the papers of the day. He had begun to find a melancholy interest in running through the columns of the daily and weekly journals, on the chance of seeing some notice of his son's performances; experiencing a certain sad excitement in following Ambrose in his travels from one city to another, and sometimes from the United States to Europe and back again. To-night, however, the papers contained nothing that specially interested or concerned him, and he was about to put them aside and retire to his bedroom, when, in the very act of folding a sheet of a New York paper, his eye was caught by a paragraph that he had overlooked. It was only a late telegram announcing a serious railway accident in the West. Reading it half mechanically he came to a line which almost stopped the beating of his heart. 'Signor Saulini is among the seriously injured.'

An hour later the professor was in the mail cars going West.

\*

A full month passed away before the professor returned to his home. When he did so he was accompanied by a tall, but tottering young man, who had to be assisted in getting out of the cab and almost carried into his father's house. The left sleeve of Ambrose's coat hung limp and empty; his left arm had been amputated shortly after the accident. It is hard to say if joy or sorrow preponderated in the father's breast at this strange home-coming of his son; it is certain, however, that before many months were over, in the soul of both father and son a subdued gladness was lord of all.

Yet the day came when the penitent prodigal caused his father a passing pang at what the latter mistook for a sign of restlessness.

'You cannot possibly keep me here, father!' Ambrose had said.

'But, my dear child, where would you go, and what can you possibly do?'

'I ought to shift for myself, I think. Of course I can never hold a violin again; still I might, perhaps, give lessons or—or something.' He stopped as he saw his father's eyes filling with tears.

'Surely, surely, my boy, you will never leave me again!'

'But—I am ashamed to say it, father—I have saved absolutely nothing.'

'And what of that, my dear lad? You know that I am not a poor man. There is enough for both of us—enough also for you when I am gone. No, no, Ambrose! Promise me you will never think of leaving me while I live.'

The father had risen from his chair, and was leaning over his son with an intensity of expression that made the young man grasp the elder's hand and kiss it again and again.

'My dear father,' he cried, through his tears, 'I am a worthless and despicable wretch, but I am still yours—if you will have me—and God's.'

In the evening of the old organist's life there was much light and peace. The scourge of the Angel of Penance had fallen heavily indeed upon father and son alike, but with the healing of their wounds came joy and happiness to both. Two more loving and devoted men never tried to make each other's life bright and beautiful. In this they could scarcely have failed, for the wellspring of all their happiness was the mercy and love of a forgetting and forgiving God.

The organ gallery at the Angels' church became to the professor and Ambrose a second home; the devout rendering of the church's services their chief employment. As time went on, Ambrose found to his delight that the loss of the left arm did not render organ-playing impossible, especially now that the mechanical limb, with which he had been provided, was at least available for pushing in a stop, or holding an occasional note. When, therefore, increasing age and feebleness made the duty a burden to the professor, Ambrose was held to be fully capable of retaining the appointment.

Many of the father's pupils, too, were gradually transferred to the son, and thus all anxiety for the latter's future was completely removed.

One Sunday afternoon, after returning home from a great function—the Church of the Holy Angels was keeping its dedication festival that day—the professor was sitting at the piano in his drawing-room, recalling fragments of the morning's music, while Ambrose was hending over a scrap of paper alternately thinking and writing. Suddenly the father struck a great final chord and left the piano, saying in an undertone: 'How paltry is the music of earth the more one thinks of the ravishing harmony of the angels!'

'What are you saying about the angels, father?' Ambrose asked, putting down his pen.

'Why, my dear, I was just thinking the angels in the church must find our music intolerable after—well, after the harmony they themselves produce.'

'Nowadays, father, we seem to think in couples, so to say. Just listen to a little thought that came to me after High Mass, and which I have tried to put into verse—'

'Twas on a day of such magnificence

As earth affords is ever freely given,

In token and in loving evidence

Of man's dependence on the God of heaven.

'While Music's splendor stunned and overpower'd,

Shaking the heart unto its very core;

'Mid all the rain of scalding tears down showered,

I cried "O God of pity, spare me more!"

'My angel presence then I quick perceived;

Looking on me with love he gently smiled;

Gazed upward while far heaven his look received,

Saw God; then, softly turning, said—"Poor child!"'

'Ah!' said the father, smiling through his tears, 'that, I fancy, is the sense in which we are "pitied of angels!"'  
—*Messenger of the Sacred Heart.*

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## Current Topics

### Death of King Edward

On Saturday afternoon the cables flashed the painful intelligence that the King—who had been suffering from a severe bronchial attack—had passed away at midnight of the previous day. Throughout the Dominion—we may safely say throughout the Empire—the news was received with the most genuine and heartfelt sorrow. An appreciation of our late beloved monarch appears in our leading columns.

### Carlyle on France and England

The accompanying letter, which has never before been published, was addressed by Carlyle to Kitty Kirkpatrick, who is generally regarded as the original of 'Blumine' in *Sartor Resartus*. It is of interest, not only as showing Carlyle's attitude towards France at a critical moment of her history, but also by reason of its remarkable appositeness to the present condition of that unhappy country. It appeared in the *London Spectator* of March 19:—

'Our poor little French tour, so pleasant and full of interest in those old days—alas, what it has grown to! Surely no country I have read or heard of ever by its own delirium and ill luck fell into such an ignominious welter of anarchy and misery as poor France is now in. With you I altogether heartily and sorrowfully pity it, with the ardent wish which struggles to be the sure hope that it may recover its pristine beauty and brilliancy and be once more the ornament of Europe. But too evidently it has infinite delirium, vainglorious unveracity, and open disregard of the laws of God and man to cast out of it, with sore travail enough, before any real prosperity or well-doing can return to it.

'Few persons, I believe, perhaps *au fond* not you yourself, have a deeper sense of the beautiful graceful and shining qualities Nature has lodged in the French, but except in *conforming*, in perpetually striving to conform to the Laws which Nature has eternally appointed, no Nation can prosper, or at length can exist at all in this world.

'Alas, my common idea, withal, is that England's turn must come next, and that in exact proportion to England's folly, wickedness, and worldly baseness must England's disasters and disgraces likewise be. And often it strikes me, moreover, that the hour cannot now be distant, and is fast hastening on. But let us quit these sad considerations, too dismal to be dwelt on here—or elsewhere if one could help it.'

### A 'Medium' Exposed

Some eight or nine months ago a series of alleged 'manifestations,' by an alleged 'medium' named Charles Bailey, created a great sensation in Wellington; and later, the same individual aroused considerable stir also in Christchurch. Bailey was described as a Melbourne bootmaker. He was very 'baky' in his grammar, fell frequently into slang, dropped his g's in participial endings, and behaved anything but fairly to the initial letter h. In spite of these drawbacks the 'manifestations' were of quite a sensational kind. Bailey would allow himself to be tied up in a black bag; bag and medium were then surrounded—according to the daily press reports—by 'a huge sack of mosquito netting'; a guarding circle was formed; the lights were turned down or out by trusty hands; a hymn was sung; and after the usual 'spook' business, the 'medium' produced 'a small bird and a brand-new Samoan waistbelt'—and the audience were serenely requested to believe that the bird was brought by spirit-hands from the depths of the Indian jungle, and the waistbelt from the Pacific Islands, and that both were precipitated through the solid walls of the séance-chamber. And many grown people did believe it, and murmured, 'Wonderful!' when the bird, or the egg, or the foreign mat-apron appeared on the scene. The 'manifestations' began at twenty-five shillings per head for the curious and credulous crowd, though later the fee dropped to five shillings. Bailey's followers stuck to him to the last; but before he left New Zealand many pressing questioners were moved to scorn by the evasiveness, the childish folly, and the rapid 'flummery' of the alleged 'spirits' that were alleged to 'control' the ungrammatical 'medium.'

The sequel has shown that both the scepticism and the scorn were well grounded. The bootmaker 'medium,' it seems, has been visiting France; and the English Spiritualistic journal *Light* has made a clean breast of the fraudulent nature of Bailey's later performances. 'We regret to learn,' writes the editor of *Light*, referring to the French 'manifestations,' 'that Bailey resorted to artifices at the

sittings, which is all the more deplorable because, judging from the published reports of his test sésances in Australia, genuine phenomena have occurred in his presence. In a letter which we have received from Colonel de Rochas, that gentleman informs us that the two birds that were produced at the recent sitting as being brought from India were purchased in Grenoble (where the sésances took place) by Bailey, that they were identified by the bird-seller, who also identified Bailey as the purchaser, and that at a subsequent meeting Bailey refused to submit to a test search and to give further sittings. . . . This bitter experience is another illustration of the fact that even otherwise reliable mediums sometimes "help out" the phenomena when their power becomes weak.' Mr. W. C. Nation, president of the National Association of Spiritualists in New Zealand, has expressed himself much more emphatically on the matter. Writing to a Wellington paper, that gentleman says: 'I am not going to defend his (Bailey's) conduct. Judging by the account of his actions in *Light*, he has added to the sin of ingratitude that of imposition of the basest kind.' It is at least to the credit of the English Spiritualist paper and the New Zealand president that they have themselves let in the light on Bailey's crookedness, and have not attempted to conceal or cover up the misdeeds of their idol. As to Bailey, the sooner he remembers that after all 'there's nothing like leather,' and gets back to his last, the better for his health. On his present shaping, he is heading straight towards gaol.

### Who was 'Jack the Ripper'?

The memory of the gruesome career of the degenerate on whom popular fancy fastened the nickname of 'Jack the Ripper' has been revived by some belated disclosures just made by Sir Robert Anderson, for many years chief of the Scotland Yard detective staff, in a series of articles which he is contributing to *Blackwood's Magazine* under the title of 'The Lighter Side of My Official Life.' About three weeks ago a cable appeared in our daily papers to the effect that 'Mr. Kebbell, a lawyer who defended "Jack the Ripper," the Whitechapel murderer, had written to the *Pall Mall Gazette* stating that he believed that the Ripper died from poison while undergoing ten years' penal servitude. He added that he was an Irishman, originally educated for the medical profession.' In view of the fact that 'the Ripper' was never brought to justice at all, the statement of this legal romancer is on the face of it absurd, and may be dismissed as unworthy of the slightest notice. Sir Robert Anderson—whose garrulous indiscretions will assuredly get him into serious trouble before his articles are concluded—goes somewhat fully into the matter, and declares the murderer to have been a low-class Jew, who labored under sexual mania and was locked up in an asylum for insane criminals. The *Jewish Chronicle* is very naturally indignant at the disclosure, but the ex-chief refuses to withdraw his statement.

Here is his account of the matter as given in the *Blackwood's* article: 'One did not need to be a Sherlock Holmes to discover that the criminal was a sexual maniac of a virulent type; that he was living in the immediate vicinity of the scenes of the murders; and that, if he was not living absolutely alone, his people knew of his guilt, and refused to give him up to justice. During my absence abroad the police had made a house-to-house search for him, investigating the case of every man in the district whose circumstances were such that he could go and come and get rid of his blood-stains in secret. And the conclusion we came to was that he and his people were low-class Jews, for it is a remarkable fact that people of that class in the East End will not give up one of their number to Gentile justice.'

'And the result proved,' he continues, 'that our diagnosis was right on every point. For I may say at once that "undiscovered murders" are rare in London, and the "Jack the Ripper" crimes are not within that category. And if the police here had powers such as the French police possess, the murderer would have been brought to justice. Scotland Yard can boast that not even the subordinate officers of the department will tell tales out of school, and it would ill become me to violate the unwritten rule of the service. The subject will come up again, and I will only add here that the "Jack the Ripper" letter which is preserved in the Police Museum at Scotland Yard is the creation of an enterprising London journalist.' And in a foot-note the writer adds: 'Having regard to the interest attaching to this case, I should almost be tempted to disclose the identity of the murderer and of the pressman who wrote the letter above referred to, provided that the publishers would accept all responsibility in view of a possible libel action. But no public benefit would result from such a course, and the traditions of my old department would suffer. I will only add that when the individual whom we suspected was caged in an asylum, the only person who

had ever had a good view of the murderer at once identified him, but when he learned that the suspect was a fellow-Jew he declined to swear to him.

If there is anything in this Jew story, one can only say that it is strangely out of keeping with the general character and traditions of the race. As a rule—as one of our Catholic contemporaries points out—the Jewish population furnishes only a very small quota to the criminal ranks; and their love of kindred and nation and their close-knit family ties all make for the higher ideals of living and for the safe paths of peaceful industry. If Sir Robert Anderson is able to clear up finally, absolutely, and beyond all question the mystery surrounding the identity of this notorious criminal, he might, perhaps, be justified in referring to the matter; but if, as seems more likely, he is unable to do this, he ought to have altogether held his peace.

### The 'Nelson System' and the Teachers

The views of the teachers regarding the attempt to smuggle Bible lessons into the State schools by means of the 'Nelson System' must necessarily be an important factor in any agitation on the subject; and the fact that the introduction of such lessons would, in effect, mean the imposition of a religious test on the teaching body, will, one would imagine, prove an insuperable obstacle to any general adoption of the system. As a body, the teachers are opposed on principle to any proposal which involves the giving of Bible lessons on their part; and the general attitude of the profession was well exemplified by the action of Mr. W. T. Grundy, headmaster of the Clyde-Quay School, Wellington, who plainly intimated to the meeting held for the election of a school committee that he was not prepared to allow any member of his staff to give any religious instruction in the school. Occasionally teachers' institutes have put on record their official attitude towards the Bible-in-schools question, of which the following series of resolutions—passed some time ago by the Tapanui branch of the Otago Educational Institute—is a sample. It was resolved: 'That this branch of the Otago Educational Institute is of opinion that the introduction of the Bible into the State schools would be opposed to the best interests of education, of the State, and of religion itself, and for the following reasons: (1) That the syllabus is already overloaded. (2) It would lead committees to reject teachers who, for conscientious reasons, were not prepared to take charge of the Bible lessons. The institute holds that religious beliefs should be no bar to State employment. (3) It would lead to a distinction being made in our schools between Protestant and Catholic children. In our schools all children should meet merely as children of the State, and the Institute believes that their ability so to meet for over 25 years has been of very great advantage to the State. (4) It would tend to establish the authority of the State to interfere in religious affairs, an interference which, in the opinion of the institute, history plainly shows to have had evil results on both State and religion. (5) It would be a serious injustice to our Catholic fellow-citizens, inasmuch as they would be compelled to pay for that which they cannot conscientiously approve of. (6) That the institute is of opinion that religious education should be given by religious persons, otherwise there is a danger of the Bible itself being brought into contempt, and of a dislike for it being created in the minds of the children.' These objections are well taken, and they all apply to the 'Nelson system.'

The effect which the adoption of the system would have on the position of the teachers was clearly brought out and strongly emphasised by the Rev. Father Holbrook on the eve of the recent school committee elections. Preaching at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland, Father Holbrook spoke of the agitation for the Nelson system as 'a deliberate attempt on the part of the ministers to turn the State schools into Protestant Sunday schools.' If the system were adopted, it would, he said, be 'only a question of time when there would be no Catholic teachers in the public schools of the Dominion, for they would not be able to conform to the interpretation of the Bible as laid down in the Protestant version.' Commenting—after the elections—on Father Holbrook's statements, the Wellington *Evening Post* remarks: 'The wisdom of Mr. W. T. Grundy's protest at the Clyde-Quay householders' meeting on Monday is abundantly demonstrated by the danger which the Rev. Father Holbrook scents from afar. As headmaster of the Clyde-Quay School, Mr. Grundy said that he would be glad to welcome to the school any worker in the cause of religion so far as the law allowed, but he was not prepared to allow any member of his staff to give any religious instruction in the school. Though such a rule may work harshly in many cases, and may often exclude a teacher who is thoroughly competent to give a religious lesson and would be glad to volunteer, the objection taken in Auckland

shows that it is absolutely necessary. If any of the State school teachers were allowed to undertake this work, those who refused to do so would be marked men and women; and pressure from and trouble with parents, school committees, and Education Boards would inevitably follow. The ultimate result might well be the elimination of the teachers whose consciences forbade them to give the religious lesson. No ground must be left for the just fears of the Roman Catholics in this respect. The religious instruction must be strictly voluntary for both teachers and pupils, and on no account must the State school teachers be allowed to take a hand in it.'

### Devotion to Mary: More Protestant Tributes

Last week we gave a fairly varied selection of Protestant poetic tributes to the Blessed Virgin. The collection, though not exhaustive, was sufficient to show how numbers of the great Protestant poets, breaking through the fetters of official religion, have acknowledged, in terms the tenderest and highest that the human mind can command, the unique character of our Blessed Lady. We conclude our reference to the subject by giving a few testimonies from prose writers to the unquestionably elevating and ennobling influence of Catholic love for and devotion to the Virgin Mother. Our citations shall in all cases be from distinctly non-Catholic writers.

We have before quoted in these columns Ruskin's well-known tribute. 'To the common non-Catholic mind,' he says, 'the dignities ascribed to the Madonna have always been a violent offence; they are one of the parts of the Catholic faith which are open to reasonable dispute and least comprehensible by the average realistic and materialist temper of the Reformation. But, after the most careful examination, neither as adversary nor as friend, of the influences of Catholicity for good and evil, I am persuaded that the worship of the Madonna has been one of its noblest and most vital graces, and has never been otherwise than productive of true holiness of life and purity of character. . . . There has probably not been an innocent cottage house throughout the length and breadth of Europe in which the imagined presence of the Madonna has not given sanctity to the humblest duties, and comfort to the sorest trials of the lives of women; and every brightest and loftiest achievement of the arts and strength of manhood has been the fulfilment of the assured prophecy of the Israelite maiden, "He that is mighty hath magnified me, and holy is His Name."'

Lecky, the historian of Rationalism, who certainly cannot be accused of any bias towards the Catholic faith, writes: 'The world is governed by ideals, and seldom or never has there been one which has exercised a more salutary influence than the medieval conception of the Virgin. . . . All that was best in Europe clustered round it, and it is the origin of many of the purest elements of civilisation' (*Rationalism in Europe*, c. iii., p. 234).

Again, in his *History of European Morals*, v. ii., p. 389, he very strikingly corroborates Ruskin's testimony. 'Whatever may be thought of its theological propriety [he is speaking, of course, from the Rationalist point of view], there is, I think, little doubt that the Catholic reverence of the Virgin has done much to elevate and purify the ideal woman, and to soften the manners of men. It has had an influence which the worship of the pagan goddesses could never possess; for these had been almost destitute of moral beauty, and especially of that kind of moral beauty which is peculiarly feminine. It supplied in a great measure the redeeming and ennobling influence in a strange amalgamation of licentious and military feeling, which was formed around women in the age of chivalry, and which no succeeding change of habit or belief has wholly destroyed.'

Schlegel, one of the German translators of Shakespeare, a great poet and critic, and a staunch Lutheran, witnesses to the same truth. In his *Lectures on Dramatic Literature*, p. 8, he claims that 'with the virtue of chivalry was associated a new and purer spirit of love; an inspired homage for genuine female worth, which was now reared as the pinnacle of humanity, and enjoined by religion itself under the image of the Virgin Mother, infused into all hearts a sentiment of unalloyed goodness.'

We conclude with a brief but beautiful passage from Nathaniel Hawthorne, the great American novelist: 'I have always envied the Catholics their faith in that sweet, sacred Virgin Mother, who stands between them and the Deity, intercepting somewhat of His awful splendor, but permitting His love to stream upon the worshipper more intelligibly to human comprehension through the medium of a woman's tenderness.' Commenting on which passage, a well-known Catholic writer supplies the following interesting and significant fact: 'One wonders whether Hawthorne,

when penning these lines, was permitted, momentarily indeed, to peer beyond the impenetrable veil which hides the future from mortal eyes. Then might he have seen what has since come to pass, his own beloved daughter embracing the Catholic faith, consecrating her life to Christ through Mary, as a Dominican Tertiary, and lavishing "a woman's tenderness," made heroic under the influence of that faith in the sweet Virgin Mother, upon incurable cancer patients in a quiet lonely retreat not fifty miles from New York.

## THE 'AFFAIRE' DUEZ

### THE LIQUIDATION SCANDALS IN FRANCE

The London *Saturday Review* thus refers to the case of M. Duez and the liquidation scandals in France:—

And at last comes the new, the real *affaire*. M. Duez, who has been helping to realise the famous milliard promised to the people by the sale of the property taken from the Church, is arrested. 'How many millions have you "diverted"?' asks the juge d'instruction after the first shock of surprise is over. 'Oh, let us say five,' replies M. Duez, complacently stroking his long beard, although other people are saying it is ten. 'You can put down a million of that,' continues the gallant liquidateur, 'to divers pleasures.' The hint is taken, and perquisitions are made at the various domiciles of the fallen liquidator, where jewellery is seized in spite of shrill feminine protest. M. Duez, who commenced his interesting career at the Bon Marche, and of recent years has spent much of his time at his charming Riviera villa, consents to explain further. He 'runs the show' in the judge's chamber, we are told, and marches up and down with his hands behind his back making speeches. 'I found that I had a temperament which needed money,' he says. 'So that, being placed in the position of liquidator with absolute discretion, I gambled on the Bourse. Bad luck pursued me, but always going on in the hope of winning I had to divert more and more money happily realised on the convents and church plate. Voilà! Here M. Duez becomes indignant. 'They ought to have placed a check on me,' he tells the judge. 'I suggested it and it was not done, so what can they expect?' Meanwhile Paris says: 'No wonder, then, that we have never seen, and never will see, our famous milliard. Our old-age pensions have gone in buying bedsheets at £160 a pair—this having been one of the little luxuries of M. Duez. The promised £40,000,000 seems to be as visionary as those of Mme. Humbert. And meanwhile, all the intimate friends of the lavish M. Duez are very uncomfortable. There are perquisitions and rummaging amongst papers all over Paris. The mystery surrounding certain gentlemen who a few years ago were of the seediest, and who have now blossomed out into motor-cars, châteaux, and shooting parties, is explained. The chief associate of M. Duez lived in such luxury that his guests had to complain of the broad lace border on his table-napkins which gave them no room to wipe their moustaches. He had five separate houses in Paris—one an ancient convent, where, enthroned as Sultan, he so scandalised the neighborhood that he had to go.

Up to then it had been quite simple: a swindle on a big scale had at last been discovered, and those chiefly concerned in it arrested. But now Paris learns that M. Duez has been suspected for years past, and that various agitations to make him give an account of his stewardship have been mysteriously quashed. At once *une affaire!* There is said to be great uneasiness in high judicial quarters; for two years past it has been understood that M. Duez would do better not to go near the Palais de Justice, although his official duties should take him there often. And, asks Paris, if this has been known for years, why has he only been arrested just on the eve of the elections? Why let loose just at this moment a scandal which has been deliberately bottled up for years? 'This is Combes' doing!' shout the angry Ministerialists. 'This is a trick of Briand, but everybody sees through it!' cry the angry Combistes. Paris joins the chorus: 'Let us know who are the protectors of this man, and we'll show you at the elections.' The Combistes determine to have the truth or perish. They insist on knowing all about the disappearance of the milliard they promised. M. Jaurès, amid great excitement, gets up in the Chamber and bays his deep bass for an hour through his agitated beard. In the name of a swindled people he wants to know the truth, and the whole truth. He supplies a few details himself. A famous liqueur made by the monks has passed into the hands of unscrupulous *industriels*, who, after paying huge commissions on the transactions, have been filling their bottles with the cheapest spirit. M. Briand in reply also searches only for the truth. Can he be blamed if it commences to leak out only on the eve of the elections? But in spite of this, everybody is convinced that the hare has been started because of the elections; but by whom, or why, or to benefit which party nobody is certain. The Clerical party, with reason, find it impossible to restrain their indignation. The milliard, then, which was to come from their despoiled congregations has gone to buy châteaux and motor-cars and table napkins for M. Duez and Co. And the Pope himself says, 'Poor

France, robbed twice over!' which seems an excellent summing up.

But while Paris is hunting the hare M. Duez takes it very easy in the examining judge's room. One would say that his troubles are all over. He hints mysteriously at powerful influences behind him. 'I hold the keys to the *affaire*. You will never find them.' He has never slept so well for years, he says, and his appetite is excellent. Evidently he has a tranquil mind. Into the hand of a waitress who brings him dinner from a neighboring restaurant he slips a handsome tip. 'I know nothing about politics,' says she in the subsequent interview, 'mais c'est un homme charmant.' M. Duez always had a taking way with him, and was very popular and liberal at Montmartre. He is a humorist, too. Before he was mysteriously given the high office of helping to liquidate the milliard for the State, he says to the judge, he stole 500,000 francs from his former 'patron.' The 'patron,' confronted by his former employee, denies it indignantly. 'Am I, then, so rich and such an idiot as not to have missed £20,000?' he exclaims. M. Duez assures him quite calmly that £20,000 was really taken from him, and that he will be happy to give proofs in due course, adding, 'It was quite simple.' Whereupon a brisk passage of arms in the judge's room, M. Duez swearing he stole the £20,000, the patron vowing that it is ridiculous and impossible, and the judge asking both to be reasonable and tell the truth without fear of *amour-propre*. More complications! M. Duez, well-informed people explain, by accusing himself of such a small vulgar theft from a private employer—and not insisting on the millions missing to the State—hopes to be sent to the Assizes, where all must come out or all must be suppressed—by those in high places who are implicated! So does one's poor intelligence, lost already in the mazes of the latest *affaire*, refuse to try to find the way to the light. One must leave it to others to explain. An old boulevardier does it in his own way to an attentive circle in a café: 'C'est le gâchis, but what would you? The elections are coming, and strange events are bound to happen. A head is found in the rue Betzaris, and an ear in the Boulevard Haussmann, and then a pair of hands in the sewers. And now we have the *Affaire Duez*—the mystery of the lost Milliard, greater than the mystery of the *Affaire Steinheil*. We have had a period of quiet for some time, and must now expect these things, just as the *Affaire Humbert* and the *Affaire Dreyfus* arrived in their proper seasons before the elections. During the floods I chatted amicably with my next-door neighbor every morning as we stepped into the boat together. Such a state of things could not last. We had been enemies for years, and now we speak no longer—the question of Church and State once more divides us. And now we have the *Affaire Duez*—the Mystery of the Chiefs of State must do. *C'est la même chose, et c'est la vie!*

## SICK CLERGY RELIEF FUND, WELLINGTON

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On the occasion of the annual retreat and synod of the clergy of the archdiocese of Wellington, held about the beginning of the year, a special meeting of the priests was convened to consider the advisability of establishing in the archdiocese a sustentation fund for the relief of sick and infirm members of the clergy. Previous attempts to set up such a fund were discussed, together with the obstacles that hindered any action from being taken. It was now pointed out that the number of clergy in the archdiocese was rapidly increasing, the diocesan roll of priests being the third highest in Australasia, while the need of having a sick clergy relief fund was growing more and more apparent. The priests of the Society of Mary being members of a religious Order were not exactly on the same footing in this respect as the secular clergy, but their religious superiors had consented to their making common cause with the other priests of the archdiocese in this project.

As a result of the discussion it was decided at once to establish a sustentation fund. This would, it was stated, be supported in the first place by annual subscriptions from the members of the clergy. In the next place, the project would no doubt be aided by donations or bequests from charitable persons; for many of the faithful would be only too glad to give generous support to a fund which would preserve their devoted clergy from want in infirmity or old age after they had spent their health in their apostolic labors. Rules were formulated for the good government of the association, and submitted to the sanction of his Grace the Archbishop. A management committee of six priests was next elected, with the Very Rev. Dean John McKenna, of Masterton, as chairman, the Very Rev. Thomas O'Shea, S.M., V.G., as treasurer, and the Rev. J. Hickson, S.M., as secretary, the other members of the committee being the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., the Very Rev. Dean James McKeena, and the Very Rev. Aug. Keogh, S.M.

The rules and list of first year's subscribers have now been printed and put in circulation. Most of the rules concern only the priests in the association, but Rule X. refers expressly to the laity, and states that 'all the laity who contribute to the sustentation fund shall be reckoned among the diocesan benefactors, and shall be entitled to a share in the diocesan suffrages for such benefactors.' This should be an extra inducement, if any were wanted, to mem-

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bers of the faithful to become benefactors by donations or bequests. They will thus help to make provision for 'those who have borne the burden of the day and the heats' in their service, and they will at the same time avail themselves of the benefits of the special prayers and suffrages of the Church.

## CANADA AND HOME RULE

In a speech at the St. Patrick's Day banquet at Montreal, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, responding to the toast of 'Canada,' gave a glowing description of the country's progress, and emphasised the harmony prevailing between the people and the loyalty of everybody to the Crown and Empire.

Continuing, he said:—With reference to Home Rule, I would like to devote a few words to another subject that appeals to every man of Irish birth or extraction, wherever he may live, and that is the prompt and effective amelioration of what are manifestly Ireland's wrongs, with an improvement in the position of her people that would surely result from such a policy. For generations there has been something in the nature of a feud between the people of Great Britain—or, I should say, of the governing class of Great Britain—and the Irish. At times the feeling on one side or the other has grown so intense as to lead to lawlessness, and consequent reprisals. Neither party has been free from blame. On the one hand, there was the overbearing audacity of a class, actuated by selfishness and assumed superiority. On the other, the wrath and vindictiveness of a people who felt that they were being subjected to humiliation and cruel treatment. In both cases there were doubtless other motives and other incentives, to which I need not now refer; but I must declare my conviction that in the relations between Ireland and other portions of the British Empire there is a situation

### That Should Not and Cannot Longer Continue.

The direction of world-thought and world-actions has in recent years been towards conciliation and compromise. Great employers of men have learned the lesson that they can no longer say, 'My will, and mine alone, will prevail.' They now see that intelligence and the capacity for analysis and discussion have extended down the line, and that they must discuss, and that they must analyse, and that they must compromise, and the world is the better for it. The new order of things occasionally leads to exaction and disorder, but time will tame the aggressive spirit of the organised forces, and better things will result. The great employer has lost none of his prestige or power of accomplishment, but has learned to regard the rights of others as well as his own rights. After a reference to the establishment of Constitutions in Russia and Turkey and of The Hague tribunal, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy went on:—While nations and individuals in all other portions of the world have been undergoing this change of heart and reaching a better understanding, is it to be believed that England and Ireland can remain in their present illogical and unnatural attitude towards each other? The Land Purchase Act has accomplished a great deal; but why stop there? Ireland is entitled to and should have local self-government, as should England, Scotland, and Wales, if they want it. In the case of Ireland separation is as undesirable as it is impossible, and there may be other features of the Home Rule programme that require modification or elimination; but why should the opponents of the Irish Party dwell upon and emphasise only the features of the Irish proposals to which they have the most decided objection? Why not take up and discuss the other sections about which agreement might be possible? In the eyes of the opponents of Home Rule there are

### Two Dominating and All-absorbing Bogies

to the exclusion of everything else, namely, the control of affairs in Ireland by a predominating Catholic majority to the detriment and discomfort of the minority, and the idea that the whole scheme of Home Rule aims at separation. Those of us who know our fellow-countrymen best would give but little weight to the first of these apprehensions, because the maintenance of a cohesive majority for any long period would be contrary to the nature and tradition of Irishmen. But even if this were not the case, it would be quite practicable to provide constitutional safeguards against injustice or oppression; and about the other I have already expressed the conviction that separation would not be in the interests of the Irish people, and for many reasons it would be impracticable; indeed, impossible, and should not stand as a bar to a rational Home Rule measure. I cannot help feeling that the position of affairs in Canada, where the people are enjoying the fruits of good government, and more particularly in Quebec, where a comparatively small minority is living in peace, happiness, and contentment with a majority belonging to another race and religion, might suggest to the law-makers of the motherland on both sides of the Irish question a line of procedure and a form of legislative compact that would have the effect of removing an ugly sore from the body politic of the Empire by according to Ireland the control of her own internal affairs, obliterating the conditions that have discouraged her population, stimulated strife and violence, and prevented the introduction of capital and enterprise

to the country. How gratifying it would be to us if Canada's British North America Act should illustrate the way and the means.

## IRISH SOIL IN AMERICA

The turf from Ireland, for President Taft to stand upon while giving his St. Patrick's Day address in Chicago, reached that city on March 13 over the Lake Shore railroad, in care of the United States Express Company (says the *Catholic Citizen* of March 19). Three large crates, the combined weight of which was nearly two tons, bore the small fraction of the Emerald Isle which has been the subject most dear to the heart of every Chicago Irishman for several weeks.

A delegation from the Irish Fellowship Club was present when the porters carried the crates out of the express car in which they had travelled from New York. T. P. McGough, representing the Customs brokers who arranged for the transfer of the precious crates from the St. Louis to the train, and L. A. Hammond, general agent in Chicago for the express company, superintended the unloading.

The reception committee was composed of Attorney P. H. O'Donnell, Charles J. Mulligan, the sculptor; James O'Shaughnessy, John Gavin, James P. Collins, and L. P. Rietz. Reverently they gathered around as John R. Ford, assistant collector of Customs, and M. H. Sullivan, inspector of Customs, carefully looked the crates over to see that all was all right. Then the enthusiasm broke loose.

The crate containing the sod which carried the most shamrocks quickly was prized open, and every loyal son of Ireland wrenched loose a bit of the sod for himself. One of the porters, Anthony A. Louden, only six months over from Ireland, followed their example and muttered a few terms of endearment in Gaelic as he quickly tucked a bit of the sod under his shirt and next his heart.

The same crates that brought the sod also carried three canes, two for President Taft and one for M. J. Faherty, president of the Irish Fellowship Club. The President and Mr. Faherty each will get a real blackthorn, and the President also will receive a cane of the Irish hog oak.

The Blarney stone will not be present for the President to salute when he reaches Chicago, but the surroundings will have an authentic Irish touch, nevertheless. Blarney Castle will be represented among the surroundings, and the 'ould sod' will have a rival attraction.

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

May 7.

The Rev. Father A. T. Herring, S.M., has been appointed honorary chaplain of the St. Anne's Rifle Cadets.

The Rev. Fathers O'Connell and Kimbell, S.M., will hold a mission next month at Otaki.

The work among boys in the parishes of Wellington is gradually increasing. Another Boys' Club will be started in the Thorndon parish next Friday.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Mary of the Angels' Church on Sunday from the last Mass until Vespers.

On May 3 Miss Alice Dougherty was married to Mr. John Fouhy (both of Hukanui) in the Catholic church, Hamua. The Very Rev. Dean McKenna performed the ceremony.

A very pleasant social evening was held at the Victoria Hall, Newtown, on Wednesday, under the auspices of the ladies' branch of the Sacred Heart Society. An excellent supper was provided.

On Monday evening the members of the literary and debating branch of the Wellington Catholic Club held their usual weekly meeting at St. Patrick's Hall, when the programme consisted of impromptu readings. There was a large gathering of members.

The monthly Communion of the members of the Sacred Heart Confraternity and the St. Aloysius Boys' Club of the St. Anne's parish, Wellington South, was well attended, especially by the boys of the club, on Sunday, May 1. In the evening there was a large attendance at the monthly meeting. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., preached an impressive sermon on the Sacrament of Baptism.

The St. Mary's (women's) branch of the Hibernian Society met in St. Patrick's Hall on May 4, when the following officers were duly installed:—President, Sister K. Robinson; vice-president, Sister L. Butcher; secretary, Sister G. O'Flaherty; treasurer, Sister A. Grant; warden, Sister F. O'Flaherty; guardian, Sister M. O'Callaghan; sick visitors, Sisters Gosling and O'Callaghan.

In the fifth class Rugby football competition St. Patrick's College scored 42 points to Ponake's nil. The scorers were Barry (3), Coughlan (2), Buckley (2), Sullivan (3), and

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' Hondai-Lanka Tea tae slooken yer thirst.'

Connor (2), Brennan, Coughlan, and Malone converted tries. In this game the College team gave a really splendid exhibition of passing.

It has been decided by the Cabinet to make a grant of £500 compensation to the widow of Sergeant McGuire. This grant is in addition to the ordinary payment, £18 a year, which Mrs. McGuire will receive from the Superannuation Fund, of which the deceased was a member.

Miss Ethel Devine, daughter of Cr. J. J. Devine, of Wellington terrace, and an esteemed member of St. Mary's Church, Boulcott street, has joined the nursing staff of the Timaru Hospital. Miss Devine went to school at the Timaru Convent, and has many friends in the district.

The St. Vincent's Guild for Boys has been making good progress, and quite a number of new members have been admitted since its inauguration last January. The ordinary weekly gathering of boys was held on last Friday evening at St. Patrick's Hall. A ping-pong tournament (handicap) took place, and was won by Master Lawrence Butler. Four new members gave in their names for enrolment at the meeting of the Sacred Heart Society on Sunday at St. Mary of the Angels' Church.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Wanganui, was held on Sunday to consider the building scheme, which was explained by the Very Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M., V.G., who said that a new church, presbytery, and convent would be required. An influential building committee of ten parishioners was elected, with power to act, of whom Mr. Thomas Lloyd was appointed secretary. It was decided to start the new convent, as it was most urgently needed. The plans of the buildings are being prepared by Mr. J. S. Swan, of Wellington.

A very large audience of seamen and waterside workers greeted the usual fortnightly concert given under the auspices of St. Patrick's Seamen's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the Sailors' Rest on Monday evening. The applause with which the various items were received must have been very gratifying to the ladies and gentlemen who contributed to the following excellent programme:—Miss Allen (song), Miss Bell (song), Misses Frith (songs), Miss Matheson (song), Miss Daisy McLellan (Highland fling), Miss Rowell (waltz clog dance), Miss Scanlon (recitation), Messrs. Lambert (comic speciality), Lansdowne (comic items), Roach (song), Sharpe (song), Sweeney (song), Miss and Master Rowell (pianoforte duet). The accompaniments were played by the Misses Davison, Doherty, Frith, and Rowell.

The results of the theory examinations held last November by the representative of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music, and Royal College of Music, London, came to hand by last week's mail, being unduly delayed by the illness of one of the examiners in Australia. Passes are as follow as far as convent pupils are concerned:—Local centre examinations: Advanced grade, harmony (full marks 150, honors 130, pass 100)—Nita Green (St. Mary's Convent), 102. Rudiments of music (full marks 99, pass 66)—Eileen Gibbs (St. Mary's Convent), 81; Elsie May Boot (St. Mary's Convent), 78; Myrtle M. Stephens (St. Mary's Convent), 77. Rose Segrief (St. Mary's Convent) was awarded the 1909 gold medal for advanced grade singing, obtaining 140 marks. In the advanced grade pianoforte playing Margaret McKenna (St. Bride's Convent, Master-ton) was next to the winner in order of merit. The Victor Harris gold medal was awarded to Alice D. Rainbow (the Convent, Palmerston North) for pianoforte playing.

It is with sincere regret that I record the death of Mr. Edward Drennan, who passed away at the residence of his nephew, Mr. M. Bowe, Wallace street, Wellington, on Monday night, April 25. Deceased was an old settler in the Westport district. He was born in Kilkenny in 1835, and came out to Australia in 1856. Between 25 and 30 years ago he took up his residence in Westport, and was in business there for a considerable time, but of late years he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits at Charleston. He left Westport on the 11th ult., accompanied by his niece, with the object of going to Ireland in the Ionic, but shortly after he arrived in Wellington he was laid up with pneumonia and an affection of the heart, and four days later he succumbed. The deceased took a prominent part in local affairs at Westport, and was much respected by the townspeople. The remains were taken from Mr. Bowe's residence to St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Hurley, S.M. The interment took place at Karori Cemetery. The Rev. Father Quinn, S.M., officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

The annual meeting of the Wellington Philosophical Society was held on Wednesday night, when there was an unusually large audience owing to the attractive programme presented. The president (Mr. A. Hamilton) occupied the chair, and gave his annual address. The Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy dealt with the physical constitution and changes of comets, remarking that though some things pertaining to them were now known with great certainty, they at the same time presented problems of the most difficult nature. Comets were attracted to and also repelled by the sun, they shone with a reflected light and with their own light as well, but the reasons for these things were not fully known. With this by way of preface, the speaker presented and explained an excellent series of photographic slides of the comet which had been taken by himself at the Meaneae Observatory quite recently. In dealing with some previous

appearances he mentioned that the mass of comets was so small that astronomers had not been able to measure it. This fact was expressed in the somewhat exaggerated statement that if a comet was properly packed it could be put in a waistcoat pocket. It was certainly true that comets, enormous though they were, were no greater in mass than some of the smaller asteroids, which were not more, perhaps, than ten miles across. The tail of a comet was particularly attenuated, the rarefaction of the gas at the extremities being greater than anything which could be produced with the vacuum pump. There was, therefore, nothing at all to fear when the earth passed through the tail of Halley's comet later on this month.

## Greymouth

(From our own correspondent.)

April 30.

At the last meeting of the St. Columba Club, Mr. A. O'Donoghue (president) extended a hearty welcome to his Lordship Bishop Grimes and Rev. Father Hyland, who were present at the meeting. His Lordship, in reply, thanked the president and members for their kindly welcome and assured them that their good work had his heartiest support and approbation. He trusted that the club would be as prosperous in the future as in the past, and that instead of one cup gracing their rooms, he hoped to see other trophies adorning before his next visit. He thanked the members very heartily for their efforts on behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which he hoped to see in a flourishing condition by the time he paid his next visit. The ordinary business was then gone into, after which the syllabus of the evening was dealt with. The programme was 'Orations,' and seven members took part, the speakers being as follow:—Messrs. M. Moriarty, M. McGilligan, A. F. Donoghue, J. Minehan, T. Heffernan, P. Smyth, and M. Keating. His Lordship the Bishop complimented the speakers on their splendid orations, which had been a great pleasure to listen to.

May 6.

The month of May devotions are being held in St. Patrick's Church every evening and are very largely attended.

The executive of St. Columba Catholic Club has decided to add another room, 30ft by 25ft, to the building. The plans are now being prepared by the architect, and tenders will shortly be called for the work.

At St. Patrick's Church last Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from after the 10 o'clock Mass until evening devotions. In the evening a procession of the Blessed Sacrament was held in which the various parish societies took part.

The president of the club, Mr. A. F. O'Donoghue, met with a rather serious accident whilst attending to his duties at the Government Railway Workshops a fortnight ago, and was confined to his bed for ten days. He is now getting about, and hopes to resume work in a week's time.

The Greymouth Hibernian Society's art union was drawn in the County Chambers last Saturday evening, in the presence of the Mayor (Mr. T. E. Coates) and a number of leading citizens. The result of the drawing will be found advertised in this issue.

At a meeting of the St. Columba Club held last Monday evening it was decided to form a dramatic club. Mr. T. Keenan, V.P., in the unavoidable absence of the president, occupied the chair. It was decided to put on a drama early in October. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. T. Keenan; secretary and treasurer, Mr. M. Keating; committee, Rev. Father McCarthy, Messrs. H. M. Moriarty, O. Egden, and T. M. Heffernan. The selection of a suitable play was left in the hands of the committee to bring up a report at the next general meeting.

At a largely attended meeting of parishioners, held in the St. Columba Club rooms on last Sunday afternoon, it was unanimously decided to form a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Rev. Father McCarthy occupied the chair, and explained the aims and objects of the Society. Letters were read from Rev. Father Venning (Wellington) and Bro. Jackson (president Seamen's Conference, Wellington) wishing the Greymouth Conference every success. The election of officers was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—Spiritual director, Rev. Father McCarthy, S.M.; president, Bro. R. C. Heffernan; vice-presidents, Bros. T. P. Fogarty, T. Keenan, and M. J. McGilligan; secretary, Bro. C. A. Carmine; treasurer, Bro. D. O'Brien. It was decided to meet in the club rooms every Sunday after evening devotions. Heartly votes of thanks to Rev. Father Venning and Bro. Jackson for kind wishes and valuable information concluded a most successful meeting.

In a paragraph which appeared in our last issue with regard to the successes of the teaching staff of the Sisters of Mercy at the teachers' examination, the number of passes should be credited to the Order throughout the Dominion.

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

# DEATH OF THE KING

## THE NATION IN MOURNING

During the past week disquieting cable messages regarding the King's health were received, and, although the public felt that his Majesty's condition was probably more serious than was admitted, still the people were wholly unprepared for the sad news that came to hand about one o'clock on Saturday to the effect that his Majesty had passed away at a quarter to twelve on Friday night.

The King refused to stay in bed on Friday morning, when he rose and transacted business. He faced his illness with courage and determination, and except during attacks of coughing and choking he conversed as usual. He suffered a bad paroxysm of coughing in the forenoon, and the paroxysm recurred in the afternoon, till in the evening it took the form rather of failure of breath, and King Edward became comatose. Despite this fact the King remained up. The Royal Family was summoned, and nearly all had arrived by 7.30 p.m. As the King's condition was not improving it was arranged that all should stay the night, and rooms were prepared for them. King Edward recognised those about him during a flicker of consciousness about 10 p.m., but he then relapsed into a state of coma, and peacefully expired.

Among the callers at Buckingham Palace on Friday morning was his Grace Archbishop Bourne.

### Messages of Condolence.

There was an indescribable outburst of grief when the news was made public, and unanimous tributes of affection were paid to the late King. The Lord Mayor of London (Sir John Knill), in acknowledging the Prince of Wales' intimation of the death of King Edward, tendered the citizens' true sympathy and condolence. He also telegraphed to Queen Alexandra:—'The city expresses profound emotion at the fact that God has called to Himself your august husband and our most gracious and beloved King. It expresses loyal devotion and deep sympathy, and may God bless and comfort you and those dear to you in your hour of need and sorrow.'

The Irish Nationalist newspapers are shocked at the abrupt termination of the King's active life. They state that during the nine years of his reign there never was an occasion for more critical attention than the present, when the world was looking with anxiety for the King's decision in the constitutional crisis.

On Friday his Holiness the Pope remarked that he had offered heartfelt prayers for the King's speedy recovery.

President Taft cabled to Queen Alexandra in the following terms:—'I offer your Majesty and your son the profoundest sympathy of the people and Government of the United States, whose hearts go out to their British kinsmen in their national bereavement. To this I add my personal appreciation of those high qualities which made the life of the late King so potent an influence towards peace and justice among the nations.'

On Saturday afternoon Sir Joseph Ward in the course of a message to all officers in charge of telegraph stations, said:—'The loss to the world at large is one that cannot be estimated, as King Edward throughout his reign has been recognised as one of the greatest factors in helping to preserve the peace of nations. Our great monarch stood out as one of the greatest in the world's history, and it is something to remember that his reign was characterised by the unique and gratifying distinction that, throughout that period, Great Britain has been at peace with all other nations.'

His Lordship Bishop Grimes forwarded the following message on Saturday to the Prime Minister for transmission to his Excellency the Governor:—'Kindly accept and convey assurance of grief of priests, people, and Bishop of our diocese in the world-wide loss of our great and good King.'

King George signed a proclamation confirming in their offices all holding appointments. Then, in a short and earnest speech he recalled with deep emotion his father's words on ascending the throne: 'As long as I breathe it will be my duty to strive to promote the best interests of the people.' That promise had been fulfilled to the best of King Edward's ability, and it would be his constant endeavor to follow that example. He had sustained something more than the loss of a father. He had lost a King, father, and friend.

### Sketch of the Life of the Late King.

King Edward VII. was born on November 9, 1841, at Buckingham Palace. An heir to the Throne had been anxiously awaited, and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert received thousands of congratulatory messages, not only through official sources at home and abroad, but from many of her Majesty's humblest subjects all over the world. The heir to the Throne was christened Albert, after his father, and Edward, after his grandfather, the Duke of Kent. The education of the future King was entrusted to private tutors until his eighteenth year. On November 9, 1859, the prince attained his eighteenth year, and became legally heir to the Crown, when Queen Victoria wrote him a letter announcing his emancipation from parental control. Exactly

a month after his birthday the Prince started on a Continental tour with Mr. Tarver, travelling incognito as Lord Renfrew. He stayed some time in Rome, and was received by Pope Pius IX. He went to Oxford University in 1859, and to Cambridge in 1860, and in 1861 he joined the army at the Curragh. In 1860 he visited Canada and the United States. During a visit to Germany in 1861 the Prince met the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, his future consort. The formal betrothal took place in September, 1862, and the marriage on March 10, 1863. The year 1865 was memorable for the Prince's visit to Ireland and for the birth of the present King. Some years later the Prince was brought almost to death's door by an attack of typhoid fever, contracted whilst visiting at Scarborough. In 1875 the Prince visited India, where he was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

Queen Victoria died at Osborne, full of years and honor, on January 22, 1901, and he who had been so long known and beloved as Prince of Wales ascended the throne as Edward VII. The coronation was fixed for June 26, 1902, but owing to the serious illness of the King it had to be postponed until August 9.

### The New King.

The new King was born on June 3, 1865, being the younger son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, then known as the Prince and Princess of Wales. On the death of his brother Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, on January 14, 1892, he became heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. He was then in his twenty-seventh year. On July 6, 1893, he was married to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, who had been the intended bride of his brother. Since then as Duke of York he paid visits to various parts of the Empire, that which he in company with the Duchess of York, paid the Commonwealth and New Zealand in 1901 is still fresh in the memory of our readers. It was only on his return to England in 1902 that the Duke received the style and dignity of Prince of Wales.

## EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY

### DUNEDIN.

At all the Masses at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday feeling reference was made to the death of his Majesty King Edward VII. The Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., speaking at the 9 and 11 o'clock Masses, said that in union with all the subjects of the British Empire they desired to express their sorrow and sincere regret at the death of the King. During his brief reign his Majesty had at all times and on all possible occasions shown the greatest respect and reverence for the Church and its ceremonies. For this his Catholic subjects owed him a deep debt of gratitude. During the whole of his life the late King never did anything in his relation to the Church to which the most exacting Catholic could take exception. There was one act to which exception could be taken, and that was when at his coronation he had to make use of expressions which cast a slur upon our holy religion and our belief in the Real Presence, but they had it on the best authority that the use of these words was most distasteful to his Majesty, and altogether opposed to his opinions and feelings. He had always manifested the greatest interest in Catholic institutions both at home and abroad, and on the last occasion he was in Ireland he paid a special visit to Maynooth College and showed his very deep interest in that great institution and all that concerned it. On various occasions when he visited Continental countries he showed his sympathy with, and appreciation of, the Catholic Church in various ways, and whenever he was present at any religious functions he followed the ceremonies with the greatest respect and reverence. It was not long ago since he visited Lourdes, where, with head uncovered, he watched a religious procession at that famous shrine. The Catholics of the British Empire owed a deep debt of gratitude to the late King and his Ministers for, notwithstanding the protests of bigoted persons, the welcome extended to the French religious, who were driven out of their own country—a professedly Catholic land—for no reason save that they were engaged in practising their religion by teaching the young, and nursing the sick, the infirm, and the old. They, therefore, as Catholics, desired to unite with other subjects in expressing their sorrow for the loss sustained by the British Empire. They desired also to extend their heartfelt sympathy to Queen Alexandra in her sad bereavement. As Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, they had reason to mourn the death of the King, for there were grounds for believing that his Majesty was favorable to the granting of self-government to Ireland. His tact, liberality, kindness of heart, and diplomacy had won for him an imperishable place in the hearts of his subjects. In concluding, Father Coffey said they should pray earnestly that the new King would follow in his father's footsteps; that he would be animated with the same high ideals, display the same liberality towards the Catholic religion, act as a peacemaker among nations, and do all in his power to prevent unnecessary wars.

After the 11 o'clock Mass at the Cathedral the organist (Mr. Vallis) played the Dead March from 'Saul.'

South Dunedin.

At St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday, at the 9 and 11 o'clock Masses, Rev. D. O'Neill expressed

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the condolences of his congregation with the Royal Family, and also with the Empire in the loss of a King whom all the world looked upon as a king of peace.

At the weekly meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary and Debating Society, South Dunedin, on Monday evening, it was decided to adjourn till next Monday night as a mark of respect to the memory of the late King.

Port Chalmers.

The Rev. Father Hearn, at Mass in St. Mary's Church, Port Chalmers, on Sunday, referred in eloquent terms to the worth and work of the late Monarch on behalf of peace, and said the loss in this respect was not only a loss to the British nation, but also to the nations of the world. By King Edward's tact and diplomacy war and strife had been averted, and their late Monarch would live in the memory of his own people and the peoples of other nations as 'The Peacemaker.'

Invercargill.

At the 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday (writes our Invercargill correspondent) feeling reference was made by Rev. Father Kavanagh to the death of his Majesty the King. At Vespers the Very Rev. Dean Burke, V.F., also referred to the loss the world had sustained by the death of the illustrious Monarch.

CHRISTCHURCH.

An Eloquent Tribute.

At St. Mary's Catholic Church on Sunday night (writes the Greymouth correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*), his Lordship Bishop Grimes delivered the following panegyric: 'A mournful cloud hangs over the world to-day. A heavy blow has befallen the British Empire and its vast dependencies. Yea, that appalling blow has fallen on the whole civilised world. The suddenness and unexpectedness where-with it has fallen makes that blow the more keenly felt. Only a few hours ago we learnt with dismay that the hand of death had fallen on his Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. The Catholics of this our diocese of Christchurch unite with all our fellow-subjects scattered throughout the globe in expressions of heartfelt grief. Our lamented King was a great, a noble, a good King. No monarch in modern times did more to promote the peace and welfare of his people, to whom he ever strove to prove himself a father and a friend. No monarch, ancient or modern, ever showed himself a more peaceful ambassador. During the whole of his too short reign he alone of all the European Sovereigns was successful by his wisdom and prudence and personal influence in maintaining the peace and tranquility of nations. Hence the grief caused by the news of his death is indeed world-wide. For us, as loyal subjects, and full of Christian patriotism as the inspired writings would have us be, there is a personal reason for deep regret. No British Sovereign for the last 300 years has been more tolerant and broad-minded than Edward VII. None was ever more fearless and tactful than he. He was not afraid to enter our Catholic churches, nor to assist at the most holy sacrifices when invited to do honor to his Catholic friends, whether living or dead. Only a short time before his lamented death he visited the far-famed shrine of our Lady of Lourdes, and there he remained with head uncovered as the procession of the Blessed Sacrament wended its way along the sacred precincts. None more than he knew how to reverence the religious faith of his Catholic subjects and their co-religionists. Faithful Ireland has lost a true friend in the death of our King. He knew the country and its generous, warm-hearted people, and this knowledge made him appreciate them and their long-cherished and legitimate aspirations, and the realisations whereof, had it depended on him, would long since have been an accomplished fact. We are all the poorer by his death. While we join in the universal chorus of grief, while our hearts go out in sorrow and sympathy to his widowed Queen and the Royal Family, we must be mindful of another duty incumbent upon us with regard to the Sovereign on whose shoulders the mantle of royalty has now fallen. Let us send up fervent prayers to the Throne of the Almighty on his behalf. Let us beseech the King of Kings to endow him with gifts similar to those which made his departed father a model among kings. May he, like him, ever prove himself the father and friend of his people. May he, whilst promoting their peace and prosperity, long live to contribute by his wisdom and prudence a kingly influence to the peace and tranquility of the whole world. May the Most High God, "through whom kings reign and rulers discern justice," bless, guide, and preserve him. Such should be our earnest wish and fervent prayer. Amen.'

(From our own correspondent.)

Immediately on the death of King Edward being known in Christchurch the great bell of the Catholic Cathedral was tolled at minute intervals for over an hour. At the Cathedral on Sunday, in the presence of large congregations, the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., made feeling reference to the sad event, which had plunged the Empire in mourning. The Very Rev. Father Price spoke as follows: 'With a right-minded Catholic, loyalty to the Throne is not, as you well know, a mere sentiment, the product of education and environment. Nor is it only a catchword, the rallying cry of a political party. With a Catholic, no

matter what his education, no matter what his environment, or his political views, his loyalty must live with his life, grow with his growth, and be stronger than death itself. For loyalty—what is it? Ask him, and he will tell you that it is that fair flower of religion, sown into the virgin soil of his soul by the Hand of God, nurtured by the Sun of Justice through all the stages of growth, ripening at length into blossom and producing the fruits of respect, reverence, and obedience to the Sovereign, in whom he sees invested authority which comes from God. Our loyalty, then, is based on the sure and safe foundation of our holy religion, which teaches us that "all power is from God," and that "he who resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God, and that they who resist purchase to themselves damnation," that is the eternal enmity and punishment of God. Hence the exhortation of St. Paul to Titus to instruct the flock committed to his care "to be subject to princes and to obey at a word." Loyalty, then, to his legitimate Sovereign being, according to the inspired Word, one of the tests of a Catholic's loyalty to God and His Church. I venture to express the belief that our late departed King had no more loyal subjects in his world-wide dominions than we who are met here this morning, and none feel more keenly the great and irrevocable loss which has thrown the whole world into mourning. Swiftly on the announcement of his Majesty's illness followed the sad news of his death, which has caused amongst his people deep and profound sorrow. Indeed, the Pope excepted, there is no contemporary Sovereign whose disappearance from this mortal scene would call forth the world-wide interest and sympathy excited by the passing away of King Edward VII. His uniform good health had accustomed men to regard his death as a contingency out of all question; but nature is inexorable in the case of rulers as well as in that of peasants. At the age of 69, in the tenth year of his reign, he passed peacefully away, surrounded by the members of his family. On the day of his accession to the throne he swore to work for the good and amelioration of his people, and faithfully did he fulfil that promise. Although his reign was not a very eventful one, the charm of his own personality, his large-minded and liberal spirit, combined with his wonderful tact, had done much to secure for the whole world that peace and quietness which it had been our happiness to behold during the past nine years. Of all the remarkable features of the Victorian era, perhaps the most noteworthy was the growth of religious toleration. From being dominions in which anti-Catholic bigotry was rampant, the British Empire was changed into a home of religious freedom, wherein scope for progress was offered to every denomination. Our late departed Sovereign followed the example of his venerated mother, and we cannot but feel a special sense of gratitude towards his Majesty for having adopted it as his own standard of duty. But now his career is ended; his life is over; he lies in the tranquil sleep of death. That light which has been a guiding star to the nations of the earth has gone to diffuse its rays in another sphere. Nature, God's minister, has with gentle and mournful touch begun to blot his features out. His spirit's outward tabernacle, itself no longer the same, is all that is left to the senses. That, too, in a few days, will be buried in the bosom of the earth.

At the conclusion of the 11 o'clock Mass, and again after Vespers in the evening, the Cathedral organist (Mr. Alfred Bunz) played the Dead March from 'Saul.'

Christchurch North.

At all the Masses at St. Mary's, Christchurch North, touching references to the late King were made by the various priests. The Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, S.M., V.G., referred in eloquent terms to the tact, wisdom, and thorough appreciation of the welfare of all his subjects displayed by the late King. He had been renowned as the peace-keeper of Empire, and the wish was expressed that the new Sovereign would emulate the many virtues of the late Edward VII.

Sympathetic references were also made at the Catholic churches at Addington and Halswell, and at the suburban churches of St. Mary's parish.

Lyttelton.

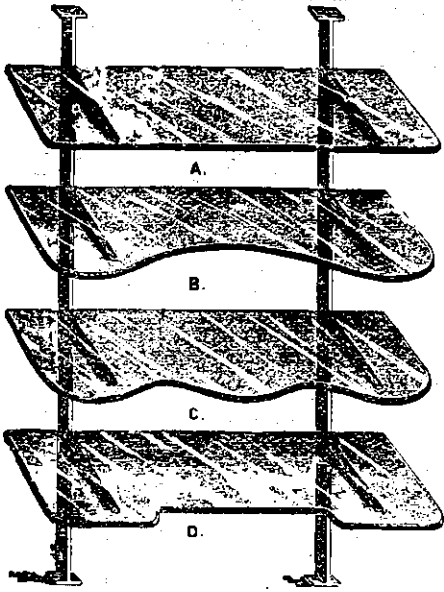
At Mass at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Lyttelton, the Rev. Father P. J. Cooney preached an impressive sermon to a large congregation. He referred to the suddenness of the great blow to the people, in the death of their wise and gracious Sovereign. He dwelt on the office of King, on its wonderful dignity and power and its tremendous responsibilities to Almighty God and to the people. The late King, he added, had upheld the best traditions. He was a worthy successor to a long line of worthy Sovereigns, and by his great-heartedness and kindness, his interest in the sick and afflicted, and in all charities had endeared himself to the nation. He was pre-eminently a peacemaker amongst the nations of the earth, and by his far-seeing wisdom and tact he had been instrumental in warding off trouble and misunderstanding. He had possessed a strong sense of justice and fairplay to every denomination, and on several occasions had given special proofs of his interest in his 12,000,000 Catholic subjects, who did not yield one iota in their loyalty to his Majesty.

AUCKLAND.

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

In all the Catholic churches of the city and suburbs on Sunday sympathetic references were made to the King's

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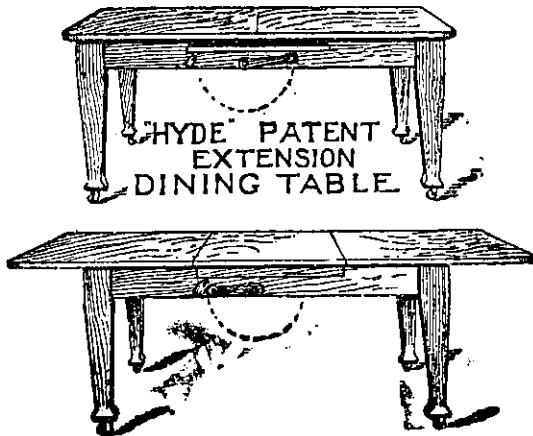
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TELEGRAMS.....‘SLIGO, DUNEDIN.’

# RAVEN TEA



death. Rev. Father Holbrook, at the Cathedral, in a sermon on 'Death,' referred to the death of the King as an occasion when human words and the faculty of speech were inadequate to give a faithful expression to their thoughts and feelings. The Church forbids a public memorial or prayer for one who died out of visible communion with her. This does not prohibit us expressing our feelings of sympathy, which find an echo in every corner of the civilised world. King Edward is dead; the sceptre has fallen from his hands, the throne has lost its august occupant; the Royal Family mourns the loss of a father, and the virtuous Queen Alexandra is now a widowed mother. We honor him for not since Edward, the Sainted Confessor, no greater King than Edward VII. graced the throne of England. As peacemaker and philanthropist we honor him. He was the patron of manly sports, and showed deepest respect for religion. He would not tolerate in public amusements anything bordering on the immoral. His sympathies were with the smaller nations, and in him the Irish people have lost a true friend, as was shown while he was Prince of Wales and King. Fourteen days before death he was at Lourdes, and visited the Holy Grotto and Rosary Chapel, and during the procession stood reverently with uncovered head. May be this visit was productive of grace and the blessing of our Lady of Lourdes. After Benediction the Dead March in 'Saul' was played on the organ by Mr. Harry Hiscocks, the whole congregation standing meanwhile.

Oamaru.

At the 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday at St. Patrick's Basilica, Oamaru, the Rev. Father Woods made sympathetic reference to the death of King Edward VII. He spoke of the peaceful spirit which animated the late King in his diplomatic actions and the liberal and impartial manner of his Majesty in his personal relations with his subjects of every creed and nation, and concluded by expressing a hope that the future King would follow in the footsteps of his late father and uphold in a worthy manner the dignity of the high office to which he had been called. At the evening service the Dead March in 'Saul' was played by the organist (Miss May O'Grady).

Palmerston North.

(From our own correspondent.)

The Rev. Father Costello feelingly alluded to the death of the King at the Masses and evening devotions on Sunday. The Dead March in 'Saul' was played at the close of each service by Miss Ward.

THE HOLY FATHER'S SYMPATHY.

ROME, May 8.

His Holiness the Pope and Cardinal Merry del Val have condoled with King George.

SYDNEY, May 8.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran expressed keen sorrow. The King's death, he said, would be regretted for at least three reasons—First, because Edward was the best King since the Reformation; secondly, he was undoubtedly the best Saxon King Ireland had ever seen; and, thirdly, his death was of serious import, because of the gravely disturbed state of public opinion in England, and because of the imminence of Home Rule for Ireland.

LONDON, May 8.

Rev. Father Vaughan said that the King was the personal friend of the 'man in the street,' and the best known, the best loved, and the best trusted man in the country. He had been a genuine friend to the Catholics, and he could settle international troubles over the breakfast table.

IRELAND IN MOURNING.

The *Times'* Dublin correspondent says that Ireland is in mourning. The unexpected news has established an almost unprecedented bond of sympathy. All parties and creeds among the Nationalists of Ireland respected Queen Victoria, and the Unionists of Ireland loved her. But Unionist and Nationalist alike loved King Edward for his qualities as a King and a man. There was no thought of politics in Ireland in the people's regard for King Edward, and there is none in the chorus of sympathy and sorrow wherein today, from Lord Aberdeen and the Nationalist Lord Mayor of Dublin to the humblest peasant of Connemara, the whole people are united.

THE NEW KING PROCLAIMED.

The proclamation of King George as King was made in London and other cities on Monday morning. The proclamation was made throughout New Zealand at noon on Tuesday.

The funeral of the late King will take place on May 20.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

May 8.

The May devotions have been largely attended during the week, and numbers approached the Holy Table.

The Men's Sodality of the Sacred Heart Society made an unusually large muster at the half-past 7 o'clock Mass this morning. After Mass several new members were received into the society.

There was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament this evening after Vespers.

It is a matter of congratulation that the H.A.C.B. Society won the first round of the Friendly Societies' card tournament on Thursday last.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

May 10.

The carnival in aid of the building fund of the new Catholic church was continued during the week, and was most successful. By Saturday night the total proceeds amounted to close on £1300. There were large attendances throughout, and sometimes the new Olympia Hall, capacious though it is, failed to comfortably accommodate the large crowds of visitors that gathered from both town and country. Those responsible for the completeness of the arrangements worked with admirable energy, and to them no little credit is due for carrying the bazaar to such a prosperous issue. Every evening an attractive programme of dances, singing, and bright music was presented, and the participants acquitted themselves wonderfully well, showing the advantages of being prepared by such a capable instructor as Mr. Wauchop. The tug-of-war contests were a great attraction to the young men. On Monday evening the bazaar was again crowded, and good business was done. The tug-of-war, Maoris and Whites, caused a good deal of interest, and resulted in a victory for the Maoris after a long tussle. At the close of the programme on Saturday evening the leaders of the different groups of performers made a presentation of a valuable pocket-book to Mr. Wauchop as a mark of their appreciation of the interest he had taken in them. Indeed, Mr. Wauchop acquitted himself excellently, and visitors to the carnival could hardly realise that the well-thought-out, varied, and captivating programme had been got up in the short space of six weeks. The bazaar will be brought to a close to-night, and though the weather is unfavorable a good house is expected, as all the art unions have to be drawn.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

The following are the results of the theory examination held under the auspices of the Associated Board in November last:—Local centre examinations (full marks 150, honors 130, pass 100).—Counterpoint—Margaret Ardagh (Dominican Convent), 117. Harmony, intermediate grade—Dorothy Delahunt (St. Joseph's, Waimate), 115. School examinations (full marks 150, distinction 130, pass 100).—Higher division, harmony—Mary Dore (Dominican Convent), 114. Lower division, harmony—Jane Pringle (Dominican Convent), 128; Annie J. Lynch (Dominican Convent), 116. Five candidates entered, and all passed.

The annual general meeting of St. Patrick's Club will be held at the rooms on the 15th inst., at 8 p.m. A full attendance is expected at the close of a highly successful year.

Gisborne

I am pleased to report that the Rev. Father Lane is making a speedy recovery from his accident.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Catholic Club in St. Mary's Social Hall, Mr. R. F. Houlihan occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. In moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, Mr. Houlihan congratulated members on the success achieved during the past year. He said: 'Starting as the club had done with a small membership, it quickly impressed the young men of Gisborne with its many benefits, and its ultimate necessity, and as a result they had at the present time a flourishing club.' He exhorted members to induce all, without exception, to join the club. He hoped to see the club develop into a large and influential institution, which must come to pass if members would only put their shoulders to the wheel and work. If they did so he had no fear of the club's prosperity. The election of office-bearers for the year resulted: Patron, Rev. Father Lane; president, Mr. R. F. Houlihan; vice-presidents, Messrs. C. J. Parker, D. J. Barry, John Maynard, J. H. Martin, J. C. Parker, E. Williams, D. J. Parker, J. W. J. Preston, and W. D. Lysnar; committee, Messrs. H. Alley, J. Quinn, F. Haughe, R. H. Clark, O. Alley; hon. secretary, Mr. P. R. McConville; hon. assistant secretary, Mr. R. S. Wheeler; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. J. Smith. On the motion of Mr. H. Alley, seconded by Mr. A. J. Smith, the secretary was instructed to write to the Rev. Father Lane, expressing the extreme regret of the members at his recent accident, and their wishes for his speedy recovery to health. Votes of thanks were passed to the ladies of the parish who assisted at the club's social functions, to the Messrs. Vita Bros. for supplying music on the same occasions, also to the outgoing office-bearers. Arrangements were made for taking over rooms and for the furnishing of them. The com-



DUNEDIN.

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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.'

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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.

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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.

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mittee meet at an early date to draw up a programme for the year.

**Matata**

(From an occasional correspondent.)

I believe Matata is a place very little heard of by many of your readers. It is a small settlement between Tauranga and Gisborne, and had been at a standstill for several years until recently, when about a dozen sections of land were thrown open and selected. A contract is now let for erecting a butter factory, and with the pushing forward of the East Coast Railway the prospects of the district are fairly bright. The chief drawback in the past was that the Crown land had been locked up and the Native land was lying idle, also bad roads and in some cases no roads. All these difficulties are being gradually got over. The Maoris make up the bulk of the population. The Sisters of St. Joseph have an old-established convent and school here, and are doing good work educating the Maoris and a few European children. They hold an annual school concert and a sale of needlework, wood-carving, etc., which give evidence of the excellence of the teaching of the Sisters. There is a neat little church in the place, well attended by the Maoris, in charge of the Rev. Father Holierhoek, whose district extends to Whakatane and Taneatua. Mass is celebrated at each of these places on alternate Sundays. Father Holierhoek leads a very active life, and when not engaged in missionary duties, he may be found busy at some mechanical work, at which he is an adept.

**Waipawa**

Widespread regret (says the Napier *Daily Telegraph*) is expressed by many at the departure of the Rev. Father Johnston, of Waipawa. He received a letter on Wednesday last from his Grace Archbishop Redwood informing him of his transfer to Kaikoura, in the Marlborough district, and in the archdiocese of Wellington. Father Johnston was born in County Down, Ireland. He was educated at Maynooth College, and was ordained priest in March,

1897. His first appointment was assistant at the Cathedral parish, Wellington, and then he became administrator of the Stratford parish. Eighteen months later he was appointed to Waipawa. During the Rev. Father's administration in Hawke's Bay he has done some good work, having built two churches, and he was instrumental in having a splendid pipe organ installed at Waipawa Church. Father Johnston stands out as an orator, and he has always taken a keen interest in music, of which he is a great devotee. He also is a very firm believer in the old saying, 'Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame.' He has always given freely in the cause of charity, and he will be missed not only by his own flock, but by all. His genial manner and kindly disposition won for him the admiration of other denomination, but Waipawa's loss will be Kaikoura's gain, and the Rev. Father will carry away with him the best wishes of the people of Waipawa and surrounding districts, where he has labored for the past eight years.

**OBITUARY**

**MR. JAMES GRIFFEN, DUNEDIN.**

The many friends of Mr. James Griffen, general secretary to the National Insurance Company, were shocked to learn of his sudden death, which occurred at his residence, Hill street, Mornington, some time during Monday night. The deceased, who was in his 51st year, was last seen alive by his housekeeper just before retiring on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning she knocked at his door repeatedly, and, obtaining no answer, sought assistance. When the room was entered, deceased had the appearance of having been dead some time. He had had a fainting fit recently, and suffered from insomnia. Drs. Marshall Macdonald and O'Neill, who were called in, thought that death was probably due to heart failure.—R.I.P.

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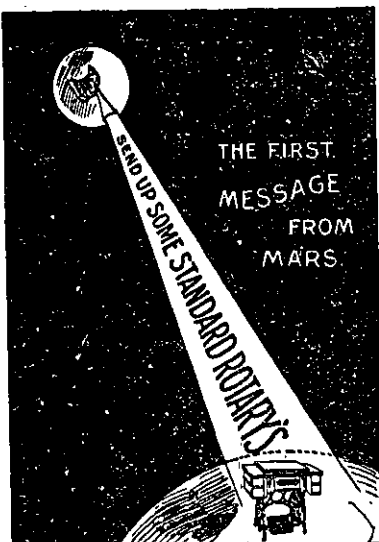
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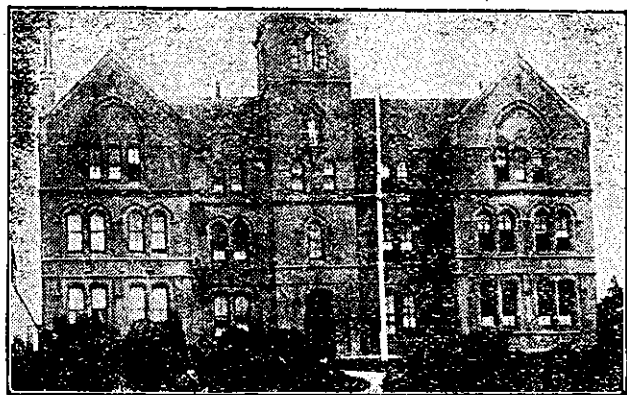
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Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

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

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

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.

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**DEATH**

GRIFFEN.—On May 9, at his residence, Hill street, Mornington, James Griffen. R.I.P. Private interment.

**IN MEMORIAM**

POWER.—In loving memory of Catherine, beloved wife of Martin Power, Palmerston South, who died May 11, 1909. R.I.P.

**MARRIAGE**

MELDON—CASEY.—On April 27, at St. Joseph's Church, Hawera, by Rev. Father Power, assisted by Rev. Father Bergin, Manaia, John Joseph, second son of the late John Meldon, Harvestfield, Castlereagh, County Roscommon, Ireland, to Mary, third daughter of Martin Casey, Blenheim.

**ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT**

A.J.W.—The apathy you complain of is not peculiar to your municipality. As you say that your candidate was late in offering his services, it is obvious that want of organisation had as much to do with his defeat as the other reason you advance. No good purpose would be served by the publication of your letter.

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We hereby certify that we superintended the Drawing of the above Art Union, and the following are the winning numbers:—

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**EDITOR'S NOTICES.**

Send news **WHILE IT IS FRESH.** Stale reports will not be inserted.

Communications should reach this Office **BY TUESDAY MORNING.** Only the briefest paragraphs have a chance of insertion if received by Tuesday night's mails.

**ADDRESS** matter intended for publication 'Editor, TABLET Dunedin,' and not by name to any member of the Staff.

**ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS** are thrown into the waste paper basket.

Write legibly, **ESPECIALLY NAMES** of persons and places. Reports of **MARRIAGES** and **DEATHS** are not selected or compiled at this Office. To secure insertion they must be verified by our local agent or correspondent, or by the clergyman of the district, or by some subscriber whose handwriting is well known at this Office. Such reports must in every case be accompanied by the customary death or marriage announcement, for which a charge of 2s. 6d is made.

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

*Pergant 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, MAY 12, 1910.

**A NATION'S GRIEF**



HERE is nothing to soften or mitigate the blow that has fallen upon the nation in the wholly unanticipated death of our beloved King. It is true that for some weeks past his health had been unsatisfactory, but no one—not even the physicians nor the Royal Family circle—for a moment suspected that there was any serious or immediate danger. We can only fall back on the old commonplaces—trite, but eternally true—about the certainty and inexorableness of death.

The glories of our birth and state  
Are shadows, not substantial things;  
There is no armor against fate:  
Death lays his icy hand on kings;  
Sceptre and crown  
Must tumble down,  
And in the dust be equal made  
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

'The old, old fashion!—The fashion that came in with our first garments, and will last unchanged till our race has run its course, and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll. The old, old fashion—Death! Oh, thank God, all who see it, for that older fashion yet—of Immortality!'

The feeling of regret and sorrow which spread over the Dominion when the news of the King's death was received was deep, genuine, and universal. Rarely has a monarch so won his way into the hearts of his people. Not only had a great figure—a figure which filled the imagination—been removed from the world's stage, but his subjects everywhere felt that they had lost a personal friend. In these days of 'triumphant Democracy' it is only to be expected that there should be numbers of people who have no love for Royalties as such, and who believe that as a nation progresses representative institutions should do ever more and more and monarchy ever less and less in the work of government; but there was something so kindly, genial, and human in the personality of Edward VII. that the most uncompromising Radical could appreciate it. We can say little of the King's personal relations to his friends, for at this distance practically all we get to know of him is in relation to the discharge of his official duties, but even in these he not only displayed tact and dignity, but he showed also that touch of personal sympathy which wins the hearts of men, and which, like mercy, 'becomes the throned monarch better than his crown.' This quality of kindly human feeling on the part of the King cropped out even in the discharge of duties that were irksome and disagreeable to him. Thus on the occasion of his accession, when making the infamous Declaration which brands as idolators so many millions of his Catholic subjects, it was noted that when he came to the hateful words he hurried over them with the greatest possible haste, and said them in so low a tone that they were practically inaudible—thus showing his personal sympathy with Catholic feeling in the

matter and his personal distaste for the duty which Parliament had stupidly and perversely thrust upon him.

Nor was this by any means the only occasion on which he manifested sympathy and consideration for his Catholic subjects. Throughout his whole career, both as Prince of Wales and as King, he always showed the utmost regard and respect for Catholic faith, Catholic practices, and Catholic ecclesiastics. In his earlier life Manning was his intimate friend, as was Father Bernard Vaughan in his later days. Away back in the sixties, in the most uncompromising manner, he publicly declined—despite urgent pressure—to allow himself to be either trapped or cajoled or bullied at Kingston (Canada) into association with or countenance of the dark-lantern fanatics of the Orange lodge. When the occasion seemed to call for it, he did not hesitate to assist at Mass—to the undisguised chagrin of ultra-Protestant zealots. Only the other day he visited Lourdes, and the cables specially mentioned his conspicuously reverent attitude towards the manifestations of Catholic faith and devotion of which he was an interested witness. His warm admiration for Gladstone, and his personal approval of the great statesman's Home Rule policy are well known. He was the first English Sovereign since the Reformation who personally visited and greeted our Holy Father the Pope; and he was the first head of the British Empire who ever visited that centre of Irish Catholic life—Maynooth College. The occasion was made memorable by a striking display of that quick sympathy and delicacy of feeling for which the late monarch was so remarkable. The visit to Maynooth took place at the very time that the late Pope Leo XIII. lay dead in St. Peter's—a day, therefore, of gloom and sorrow for the Irish people. With that courtesy and tact which so distinguished him, his Majesty sought to manifest unmistakably his respect for the creed which has supported Ireland through many a struggle by ordaining that his suite should invest themselves in mourning apparel for the occasion, and that part of the Royal State in which he usually travelled should be dispensed with. Her Majesty the Queen also, in kindly consideration for the grief of the Irish people at the loss of their beloved Pope, was attired in black. In reply to the welcome accorded to him by the hierarchy, after paying tribute to the renown of Maynooth as the Alma Mater of 'so many devoted men,' his Majesty testified his gratification at the true appreciation which not alone the hierarchy, but the Irish race in general, entertained of his feeling towards them. He uttered words of thanks for the services which had been rendered to his Empire by many sons of the Irish soil, and declared the high esteem in which he held the 'admirable gifts of mind and heart' of which he considered his Irish subjects were possessed. To such multiplied instances and expressions of kindness and affection for the Irish people the great heart of the Celt could not fail to respond with feelings of ardent gratitude and devotion.

The great achievements and splendid promise of Edward VII.'s career as a King—all too short as it has been—deserve all the eulogies which they have received at the hands of our secular contemporaries. It is true that under the present régime of constitutional monarchy the King no longer possesses such powers of producing rapidly tremendous results for good or evil as attached to the Sovereign in the old days, when the monarch was absolute and supreme. Still, there are a great variety of matters, none of which in themselves are perhaps of very great significance, on which it is very important that the King should steadily and consistently arrive at sound judgments; and in the multitude of these small but not unimportant routine duties of kingship, throughout his nine years' reign, Edward VII. made no false step. In the larger sphere of kingly activity he exhibited qualities of statesmanship which easily place him in the forefront as beyond all question the greatest ruler of his day. By the magnetism of his personality he has restored the charm of Monarchy in a way which the statesmen of seventy years ago—who thought the British Crown was slipping to the ground—would have deemed impossible. His visits to foreign potentates were invariably followed by a kindlier feeling and better understanding between the nations; and his unique gift of conciliation was not only a great national

asset, but was recognised also as one of the dominant factors in promoting and maintaining universal peace. At the termination of the South African war Home newspapers were agreed that the result was due to the fact that the King had used his personal influence to secure peace, and they predicted that he would be known in history as 'The Peacemaker.' It is an honorable and glorious title, and the King that earns it—as Edward VII. has earned it—has deserved well of the world.

Our new King and Queen, who are called on to take up the burden of government at such a critical period of the Empire's history, are as yet little past the portals of their public life. They have to make their own mark in their own way. In one respect they have an advantage over our late beloved monarch, in that their visit to the overseas dominions has given them a personal insight into the circumstances and conditions of life of the most distant parts of the Empire, and has furnished them also with what ought to be a convincing object-lesson in the benefits which self-government has conferred upon these young and flourishing southern lands. All the traditions surrounding them are in their favor. We can only pray, 'God save the King,' and grant that he may be large-hearted, broad-minded, tolerant, and just, following faithfully in the footsteps of the honored dead.

## Notes

### The Popularity of Edward VII.

In a character sketch of Edward VII., entitled 'Our Sovereign Lord the King,' in the May number of the *Review of Reviews*, Mr. Stead recalls a curious incident which affords striking evidence of the very widespread popularity of the late monarch. 'The supreme authority of the King at a crisis like the present is inherent in his office, but it has been greatly enhanced by his personal popularity. There was a curious paragraph in the papers some time ago reporting the proceedings of a small revolutionary meeting in London. One of the speakers promised his cronies that the Social Republic would soon be proclaimed in England, and when that day comes, he added, we shall elect Albert Edward as our first President. A monarch who commands such universal respect as to have the nomination at the hands of the Reds for the presidency of the British Social Revolutionary Republic is more than "His Most gracious." He is a man who has the confidence of his fellow-men.'

### The King as Ministerial Adviser

Apropos of one of Mr. Asquith's official visits to the King, the *Spectator* in a recent issue drew attention to an important extension of the Sovereign's political influence which has taken place in these latter days. 'For the last hundred years and more the advice tendered to the Sovereign, if Ministers have persisted in it, has been obligatory in its nature, subject to the fact that a Ministry might resign, or even be dismissed and another substituted for it. As long as Ministers are Ministers, their advice, formally tendered and persisted in, is final.'

'But with this change has come another change of great importance. The King, entirely free from responsibility for his Ministers' Acts, has taken to advising his advisers. The late Queen did this throughout the latter part of her reign, and the King has followed her example. Lord Salisbury stated this fact very plainly in his speech on the Queen's death. Ministers, of course, are not obliged to follow the King's advice, but they know if they reject it that they are rejecting advice which is certain to be sympathetic. The King is never a partisan, and is always exceedingly loyal to his Ministers, be their opinions what they may. They know also that his advice is never given light-heartedly or with any *arrière pensée*, and that it is the advice of a very shrewd man of the world, who hears all sides and judges with remarkable mental detachment.'

### The Late King and Home Rule

The late King's kindly feeling for Ireland and the Irish people was shown in many and divers ways, and the liberality of his views on questions affecting the welfare of the

Irish nation was very well known. His personal admiration for the late Mr. Gladstone was unquestionable. As Prince of Wales he was present in his usual seat over the clock in the Peers' Gallery in the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's introduction of his second Home Rule Bill in 1893. 'The Prince,' wrote a newspaper correspondent of that day, 'followed the Prime Minister with an absorbed attention, and frequently craned his neck over the ledge of the gallery to catch every word. If the expression of the countenance can give any indication of the feelings, the Prince was not only a delighted but an approving auditor of the Prime Minister's plea for an Irish Parliament. The close of one of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule speeches was marked several years ago by an extraordinary incident. The cheers in the House were emphasised by a loud clapping of hands in the Peers' Gallery. The "offender"—of whom the gallery attendants, with an admirable discretion, took no notice—was the late Duke of Clarence, who sat beside the Prince of Wales, and whose enthusiastic outburst was not restrained by his father.'

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

His Lordship Bishop Verdon returned to Dunedin from the north on Saturday afternoon.

On next Sunday—Pentecost Sunday—there will be Pontifical High Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral at 11 o'clock.

An invitation euche tournament was held on Wednesday evening, May 4, in St. Joseph's Hall by the Ladies' Club. There was a very large attendance. During the evening musical items were contributed by Misses Bryant and Brady, Messrs Carolin and Graham, and an exhibition of club-swinging was given by Miss Laffey. The lady's prize was won by Mrs. Mahoney, and the gentleman's by Mr. Carolin. Mr. W. Carr, representing the South Dunedin Catholic Young Men's Club, thanked the ladies on behalf of the various clubs for the excellent evening's entertainment.

### Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

May 9.

The Hibernian Band intended giving a concert in the Gardens on Sunday afternoon, but it was postponed until next Sunday on account of the death of the King.

The opening meeting of the Catholic Club has been fixed for Tuesday. The proceedings will take the form of a euche tournament with the members of the Hibernian Society.

A meeting of the directors of the Irish Athletic Society was held on Thursday evening of last week. A rough balance sheet presented by the secretary showed that the sports meeting resulted in a slight loss. This was brought about, of course, by the unfavorable weather that prevailed on the day of the meeting.

During the course of a lecture delivered before the members of the Non-commissioned Officers Club by Corporal Eadie, late of the Chinese Imperial Service, on April 28, the lecturer referred to the work of the missionaries in China. He said: 'Eighty-four representatives of different religions are at present trying to propagate their respective beliefs in the country. Of them some were doing good and a great many working evil.' The Jesuit Fathers were, he said, the most potent factors for good. A discussion in the *Southland Times* is at present engaging the attention of the public in connection with Corporal Eadie's statements.

The bazaar in aid of the Bluff Convent was opened on Wednesday evening last by the Mayor (Mr. E. A. Nichol). The Invercargill Hibernian Band enlivened the proceedings by playing several selections during the evening. A chrysanthemum march, under the direction of Mrs. Bell, was a feature of the programme, and was excellently carried out by a party of young girls. An orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Grant, also gave pleasure to patrons. Good business was done during the evening, the total proceeds amounting to £110. Up to Saturday night the bazaar had proved a great success, the takings totalling nearly £300. Great credit is due to Messrs. Tulloch, Lister, and Dixon, who have not spared themselves in making the function a success. The result of their efforts is gratifying to all. The following are in charge of the respective stalls:—Star of Gold Stall—Mesdames Tulloch and Rose assistants, Mrs. Kane, Misses Hishon, M. Stanton, L. Rose, Ashton, K. Gilooly, McNaughton, M. Shea, Mrs. Sherlock, and Mrs. McNaughton. Toy and Doll Stall—Mrs. Gilooly and Misses V. and J. Gilooly. Lustrous Pearl Stall—Mesdames Holloway and Dixon assistants, Mesdames Bradshaw, Lynch, Mingham, McGrath, Misses McIntyre, Holloway, Bradshaw, Ford, A. Gilooly, Daniels, and Mr. Hickey. Awarua Tea Room—Mesdames Moss, Burke, and Finnerty; assistants, Misses Shepherd and Newman. Lolly Stall—Mrs. Denton and Miss Crawley. Bran Tub, Mr. Guy Boothby. Skittle alley, Mr. G. Simon.

## Queenstown

(From an occasional correspondent.)

At the second annual meeting of the St. Joseph's Young Men's Literary and Debating Club, Queenstown, there was a large attendance, the president (Mr. Gavin) being in the chair. The Rev. Father O'Donnell (patron) complimented the club on its success during the previous year, and after pointing out all the benefits to be derived from such an institution, he exhorted all the young men to attend regularly and to do their utmost to forward its interests. Mr. Gavin also referred to the progress made by the club. The following are the officers for the current year:—Patron, Rev. Father O'Donnell (re-elected); president, Mr. J. Gavin (re-elected); vice-presidents, Messrs. O. McBride and J. McMullan, jun.; secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Shepherd (re-elected); committee, President, vice-president, secretary, and Messrs. F. Fitzpatrick, W. Quin, and P. McMullan. It was decided to hold the meetings weekly, and to open the season by inviting the congregation to a progressive euche tournament and musical evening.

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 9.

Rev. Father Wientjes will take up duties at Gisborne during Father Lane's illness.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, V.G., left on Thursday night for Gisborne. He is expected back at the end of this week.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the meeting of the Newman Society, called for yesterday afternoon, was postponed.

Rev. Father Dunne, of Wilcannia, who had been on a visit to Rotorua, arrived in town on Saturday. He leaves to-night for Sydney.

Very Rev. Father Murray, C.S.S.R., is giving a retreat to the students of the Sacred Heart College, which will conclude on Saturday, when he leaves for Cambridge.

A social under the auspices of the St. Benedict's branch of the Children of Mary Society was held in the St. Benedict's Hall last Friday night, when there was a crowded attendance.

Rev. Father Kreymborg, lecturing before the Holy Family confraternity last week, gave an interesting account of his travels in Europe. His description of Rome and its wonders was very fine, but the most interesting part was his account of the Eucharistic Congress in Cologne. It made one feel proud of being a Catholic to witness the gathering, which included ecclesiastics from every part of the world. He never saw such enthusiasm and earnestness in any Catholic gathering in his lifetime. Sermons were delivered in many languages, and were attended by large numbers. The citizens did everything possible to make the celebration and social functions successful.

## Rotorua

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 9.

The Rev. Father Kreymborg, who recently arrived from Europe, is spending a few days in Rotorua.

The Rev. Father Wientjes has gone to Gisborne to take charge of that parish, relieving Rev. Father Lane, who recently met with a serious buggy accident.

Speaking at St. Michael's on Sunday evening, Father Kreymborg gave an interesting account of some of the most prominent incidents connected with his visit to Europe. After describing his visit to Rome, where he visited the Catacombs and celebrated Mass at one of the primitive altars which had been preserved for hundreds of years, Father Kreymborg said he had the great happiness and privilege to be present at St. Peter's in Rome during the beatification of Blessed Joan of Arc, when there were upwards of 80,000 persons present, mostly French, and it was only by special ticket that entrance could be gained. The square outside the Cathedral was densely packed by people unable to gain admittance. A great picture of the French heroine had been erected in the Cathedral, and this was surrounded by thousands of lights, presenting a magnificent spectacle. When his Holiness put in an appearance the enthusiasm and loving loyalty of the huge concourse inside the sacred building was on the point of being expressed by an outburst of cheering when his Holiness put up his hands and thus prevented the people from giving expression to their feelings. Arrived before the picture, the Holy Father rose from his seat, and, going forth, bowed down in veneration before it. After a visit to Lourdes, at which place the preacher said it was impossible to visit the grotto without feeling the strong desire to pray, the incident which left the greatest impression on him was the visit to Cologne during the recent Eucharistic Congress. The reception to the Papal Legate exceeded in grandeur and enthusiasm any such favor bestowed on King or Emperor. A special steamer had been chartered to convey the Legate to the

city, and the reception took place in the great Cologne Cathedral in the presence of representatives of every nationality. The greatest and most beautiful spectacle of the Congress took place on the day of the procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which upwards of 50,000 people took part. The route was through the principal streets of the city. The procession commenced at 3.30 p.m., and terminated at 7 p.m., at which hour Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given in the open air. It was something never to be forgotten to hear those half million people lifting up their voices in praise in that great national hymn, 'Great God, we praise Thee,' which was borne on the ear of the listeners like a mighty storm. Such a spectacle made one feel proud of his faith, and would be a source of great consolation to him during his labors among the Maoris. In addition to inspiring great and holy love for the Sacrament of Altar, the beauty and solemnity of the Congress were enhanced by environment. The city of Cologne itself was admirably adapted for such ceremonies: in fact, there was not another city in any other part of the world more adapted for such gatherings, and then again it possessed the most beautiful Cathedral in the world. The preacher concluded by stating that the impression received would be indelibly impressed on his mind during his life.

## DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 9.

The newly-formed dramatic branch of the Hibernian Society is actively rehearsing the three-act military comedy, 'My Soldier Boy,' which it intends staging in the Choral Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 23 and 24. For the production of this bright and interesting play the best local talent has been secured by the society, and the various parts have been carefully allotted. The stage effects and details of the performance have been studied to advantage, all of which augurs well for a successful performance.

In the primary schools football competition on last Saturday the Marist Brothers' team defeated Elmwood by sixteen points to nil. For the winners E. Meachen, S. Elliott, and B. Khouri scored tries. B. Khouri converted two tries and kicked a goal from a mark. In the fourth grade contest the Marist Brothers' boys defeated Linwood at Linwood Park by five points to three. McGreal scored and converted a try for Marist Brothers. For the junior flag Albion and Marist Brothers' Old Boys played a draw. Woodham kicked a penalty goal for Marist Brothers, and Cook scored similarly for Albion. In the senior grade Christchurch (8) defeated the Marist Brothers' Old Boys (3).

In the annual report of the District Nurses, given at the meeting last week, Nurse Wall (who ably filled the position of head nurse during the absence of Nurse Maude in England) and her assistants were very warmly commended for the capable manner in which they had carried out the work among the sick poor of Christchurch. In connection with her duties Nurse Wall generously placed her services at the disposal of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, so that the Catholic sick poor, whose cases might not otherwise come under the notice of the district nurses, should have the advantages of careful nursing and medical treatment. To Nurse Wall and her kind-hearted co-workers we are indebted for services thus rendered, and sincerely trust their care of, and interest in, the poorest portion of the community will long continue.

A social gathering, consisting of a progressive euchre tournament and musical entertainment, under the auspices of the Christchurch Catholic Club, was held in the rooms on last Tuesday evening, at which there was a large attendance. The prizes were won by Misses Mannion and Canavan, and Messrs. J. Hamilton and F. O'Connell. The musical portion of the programme was contributed to by the following:—Piano duet, Misses O'Connor; vocal duet, Messrs. R. Beveridge and C. Fottrell; dialogue, Mr. F. Rowe; recitation, Mr. A. Harbison; songs, Misses Brick and M. O'Connor, Messrs. F. G. Healy, Bullock, and R. Beveridge. Miss O'Connor was accompanist. At the conclusion the president (Mr. J. R. Hayward) thanked those who had participated in the programme, and all who had aided in the success of the evening's entertainment.

The ordinary meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall on last Monday evening. Bro. M. Grimes, B.P., presided, and there was a good attendance. Four members were reported on the sick fund, and one declared off. Sick pay amounting to £4 11s 8d was passed for payment. Ten new members were admitted by initiation, and three candidates were nominated for membership. A clearance was granted to one member. Reports from the hall and social committees and United Friendly Societies' Benevolent Association were adopted. The balance sheet and auditor's report were read and adopted, showing the funds of the branch to be in excellent condition. Accounts to the amount of £39 18s 4d were passed for payment. Receipts for the meeting amounted to £14 11s 1d.

A special message to the *Press*, under date May 4, gives the following interesting account of his Lordship Bishop Grimes's episcopal tour in the far south-western portion

of the diocese:—His Lordship Bishop Grimes returned to Ross yesterday from his South Westland pastoral visitation. His trip on the whole was most enjoyable, and despite the arduous nature of the journey, which included a long horse-back ride, Bishop Grimes has returned well and hearty, and full of pleasurable recollections of a very interesting trip. His stay at Okura was most enjoyable. Large congregations attended the services. The usual building for worship being too small, the large hall had to be used. A landing was safely effected by a small boat on the open beach at Bruce Bay, and a couple of days were spent in that locality. The next move was to Wehaka, near the Fox Glacier, where the settlers again assembled in force to meet and honor the visitors. Three days were spent in the district, and then a move was made for Totara, near the Franz Josef Glacier. Two days later Wataroa was reached, the settlers again turning out in force for devotional services. On Sunday his Lordship dedicated the new church for the district. An address of welcome was presented by the settlers to Bishop Grimes, expressing the people's great pleasure at being once more able to welcome the Bishop to the district, and hoped that at an early date his cathedral would be free of debt and ready for consecration. Monday and Tuesday were occupied in reaching Ross. The weather was beautifully fine as far as Wehaka. Rain was met with approaching Totara, where vehicles awaited the travellers. Some difficulty was experienced in crossing some of the streams, for the rain still continued, but good horses and Father O'Connor's careful handling brought the party safely through, and though somewhat wearied by the long journey, his Lordship was well and happy, and has no regrets about having taken the trip.

Bishop Grimes speaks enthusiastically about the progress made since his last visit. Since then the telephone has gone south, and it is a great boon to the settlers, who are all sturdy and hard-working, and deserving of every encouragement from the Government. Settlement has steadily advanced, and many comfortable houses in the far south were seen. The settlers were all most hospitable. Bishop Grimes thought the scenery of South Westland incomparable. The Fox Glacier enticed the visitors off the beaten path, and they spent a glorious afternoon. His Lordship was particularly pleased to find members of his flock so well and happy. A large number of candidates were presented for Confirmation, great interest being shown in all the services. The people were very devotional, and the work of preparation reflected all credit on the teachers and the priest in charge, who controls the most extensive district of the diocese. The Bishop expressed his great thanks for hospitality extended him by all classes of the community, his reception everywhere having been most cordial. He spoke highly of Father Hyland's assistance throughout the trip. The Bishop remains in Ross till Sunday, when he comes to Hokitika, remaining in this district for a week. On May 16 he proceeds to the Grey district, visiting also Dunellic, Brunner, and Ahaura, and afterwards returns to Kumara. He hopes to return to Christchurch in time to be present at the opening of the Nazareth House by his Grace Archbishop Redwood.

## Temuka

(From our own correspondent.)

May 9.

On Sunday last between 60 and 70 members of the Temuka Catholic Club and Athletic Football Club approached the Holy Table in a body at the 8 o'clock Mass.

The first general monthly meeting of the Catholic Club was held in the club rooms on Tuesday evening last. There were about 50 members present, and Mr. Gillespie presided. Seven new members were elected. Five nominations were received for two vacancies on the executive, and on a ballot being held Messrs. J. Farrell and J. Fitzgerald were elected. The same number of nominations were received for two vacancies on the selection committee of the football branch, and Messrs. J. Spillane and R. Gillespie were elected. The programme for the month was then announced. This includes a euchre tournament with the young ladies, lecture by Rev. Father Fay, rifle match for trophy presented by the president, and a billiard tournament. At the conclusion of the business the members of the football branch decided to hold a social at an early date, and the following were appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements:—Messrs. J. Breen, F. O'Connell, S. Coughlan, J. Beri, M. Fitzgerald, J. Mulvaney, and the secretary (Mr. J. Tangney).

It is proposed to establish five wireless telegraph stations in New Zealand. Two of them—one at Doubtless Bay and the other near Bluff—will operate for 1250 nautical miles. Three coastal stations will be established, with a radius of 500 miles—one at Gisborne, one at Cape Farewell, and one at Sumner.

Mr. F. Wauchop, dancing instructor, who made a great success of the spectacular display in connection with the Timaru carnival, just concluded, is now open for engagement....

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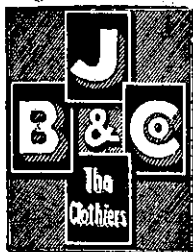
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## Irish News

### ANTRIM—A Windfall

A Belfast pawnbroker's assistant named Bogues has learned that under the will of his uncle, Mr. James McKeown, a leading local pawnbroker and curio collector, who died recently, he had been left £15,000, his employer's business, and some valuable freehold property in Bangor, County Down. Deceased, a childless widower, also left £100 to each of Mr. Bogues' nine children, the amount named to be presented on their respective birthdays.

### University Education

The Most Rev. Dr. Tohill, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, speaking in St. Paul's Church, Belfast, on his annual visit to administer Confirmation advised parents to take advantage of all the educational opportunities now at the disposal of children, from the primary schools up to the Queen's University. The parish contained over 10,000 of a Catholic population, and many families would be sending their children into a profession. He was only doing his duty in calling attention to the safe facilities for university education that were now within their reach, and where boys and girls would be under the supervision of their Church.

### CLARE—Another Double Subscription

The Right Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe, in a letter to Mr. John Redmond, M.P., enclosing a subscription of £10 to the Parliamentary Fund, says:—'We are threatened at this moment with an unbearable disgrace. Because Nationalist Ireland happens to be poor, an advantage, it seems, is to be taken of this poverty to break up her National Parliamentary Party, and place her again under the power of the class of men who sold away her freedom at the time of the Union. I am confident that the masses of the Irish people, whatever be the sacrifice, will not permit such an outrage on our National interests and honor.'

### DOWN—Charitable and other Bequests

Mr. Patrick Murphy, of Marcus square, Newry, who died on December 20, 1909, left real and personal estate of the value of £103,450. The testator gave £5000 each to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, and the Royal Hospital, Belfast, and a similar sum, with his collection of coins and tokens, to the Science and Art Museum, Dublin; £1000 to the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Newry, and the same to the Poor Clares, Newry. The residue of his estate he bequeathed to the Urban Council of Newry for the purpose of paying off the debt of the town and relieving the rates.

### DUBLIN—The Harrington Fund

Unfair taunts (remarks a Dublin correspondent) are frequently levelled at the Nationalists who devote their lives to the service of their native land. They are charged with living by the agitation and piling up money by it. For such accusations there is no foundation whatever. Witness the case of the late Mr. Harrington. Hundreds of thousands of pounds passed through his hands during the last 30 years, yet he died a poorer man than when he entered public life. The Lord Mayor and some leading citizens have formed a committee to raise funds for his widow and young family, and substantial sums have already been subscribed. His Eminence Cardinal Logue, in sending £10, writes:—'By the death of Mr. Harrington, at a comparatively early age, the country has suffered a serious loss. Though at one period I could not agree with his views, I feel convinced that he has always honestly followed the course which he thought best for the National welfare. He has given long, earnest, brilliant, and efficient service to the country—a service which brought him little return beyond the satisfaction of having done his duty. It would, therefore, be a reproach if those who depended upon him should suffer by his devotion. I am sure the gratitude of his countrymen will prevent such a misfortune.'

### A Popular Priest

The archdiocese of Dublin has suffered a great bereavement by the death of Rev. Edmund Cullen, which took place in Kingstown on March 18. Father Cullen, who was a grand-nephew of the late Cardinal Cullen, entered Castleknock College when very young, and having received his preliminary training in that well-known institution, went to Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, from which in due course he proceeded to the Irish College, Paris, where he was ordained in 1884.

### GALWAY—Had Not Lost the Faith

On St. Patrick's Day the Right Rev. Dr. Gilmartin, Bishop of Clonfert, paid a visit to Portumna, where he was enthusiastically welcomed and presented with addresses from public bodies. His Lordship having expressed thanks for his reception, said it was with a sense of pleasure and hope that he joined hand and heart with the people, who were as conspicuous for their devotion to the Faith as for their loyalty to their country. There was no other saint's feast in the calendar more suited to the first meeting of an Irish Bishop with his people than the Feast of the National Apostle. The Irish had been robbed of churches and lands, but there was one thing left which was worth

ten thousand times more than all they had lost—the Faith which St. Patrick had planted. In that Faith the children of Ireland, scattered throughout the whole world, were one nation before God. The happy circumstance of meeting for the first time on an occasion that unites the hearts and hopes of all Irishmen was, he trusted, an omen that St. Patrick would bless their union, and that they would work together as Irish pastors and Irish people for the glory of God and the welfare of Ireland.

### A1 Example of Toleration

The Bishop of Galway, writing to the Very Rev. Father Dooley, chaplain of the A.O.H., presiding at a meeting held in Galway City to sustain the National organisation there, said he hoped that at the next General Election Mr. Stephen Gwynn would again be unanimously returned as representative of the city. This generous tribute from a Catholic Bishop in favor of a Protestant Nationalist, should assist in dispelling the calumnies regarding bigoted exclusion on the part of Catholics in Ireland.

### KILDARE—The Judge's Congratulations

Mr. Justice Gibson, addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the Kildare Assizes, said there were six cases to be considered by them. With regard to the general condition of the county, he was very glad to be informed by the officer of police that the state of their county was quite satisfactory, on which fact he offered them his sincere congratulations.

### LIMERICK—Death of a Scientist

Father Selley, O.S.A., who had for many years devoted himself to the study of astronomy, died on March 21 at the Priory, George street, Limerick.

### SLIGO—Bishop Clancy's Return from Rome

An enthusiastic welcome was accorded the Right Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, on Thursday, March 17, on his arrival in Sligo from Rome. Replying to addresses from the priests and laity of the diocese, his Lordship dwelt on the intimate relations that have existed through all the centuries between Ireland and the Eternal City, and spoke of the obligation imposed upon the Bishops of making periodical visits to the tomb of the Apostles and kneeling at the feet of the Pope. His Lordship said he explained the condition of his diocese to the Holy Father and told him of the progress of religion, the march of temperance, and the cultivation of domestic virtue therein. There was no other part of the world, he said, that occupied a larger place in the heart of the Holy Father than their own dear country, nor any other people to whom he gave more generous proof of his love than the children of the Gael. With reference to the part of the address dealing with his Lordship's zeal for the realisation of the political aspirations of the Irish people, Dr. Clancy said he had done his little best towards the achievement of the national enfranchisement of his country, and he hoped that whether his life was long or short, it would be devoted, after the higher spiritual interests entrusted to him, to promoting the industrial and political well-being of the people. To further these important ends, unity among the people, and the maintenance between the clergy and laity of those ties of confidence and sympathy that had ever been prominent characteristics of their country were indispensable.

### WICKLOW—Terrible Explosion

An explosion occurred at Kynocks' Arklow cordite factory on March 16, which resulted in the death of two employees. The explosives' works are situated about half a mile outside the town, and there are upwards of 400 hands employed in the different departments. When the loud report of the explosion was heard in the town, all commenced to rush in the direction of the works, from which a huge volume of flame could be seen rising fully 300 feet in the air. It was found that one of the gun cotton drying houses had been blown completely away, and two young men—Patrick Ivory and John Byrne—were literally blown to pieces.

### GENERAL

#### St. Patrick's Day in London

The St. Patrick's Day banquet in the Hotel Cecil was one of the most successful Irish gatherings ever held in London. The large and magnificent banquet hall, which seats 600 guests, was crowded by a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and, in addition, the committee were obliged to arrange for an overflow gathering in another hall of the hotel. The menu, which was beautifully designed, was printed in Irish and French, and during the dinner an orchestra played a selection of Irish airs. Mr. John Redmond, M.P., presided for the eleventh year in succession, and proposed the toast of 'Ireland a Nation,' in a speech which aroused tremendous enthusiasm, which was renewed when, at a later stage, the company rose to honor the toast of his health. Cable messages conveying greetings were received from Messrs. O'Callaghan and Fitzpatrick, secretary and treasurer respectively of the United Irish League of America, and notifying the forwarding of another £1000 as a contribution to the Parliamentary Fund.

#### A Successful Function

The sum of £600 was subscribed at the reception and 'At Home' given to Mr. and Mrs. Redmond and Mr. T. P.

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

O'Connor on Sunday evening, March 20, at the Exchange Hotel, Liverpool. The individual subscriptions ranged from £50 to 2s 6d. When the list of subscriptions is completed it is expected that the total from Liverpool will be little short of £1000.

### Cardinal Moran Sends Greetings

The following cable from his Eminence Cardinal Moran has been received by Mr. John Redmond at the House of Commons:—The assembled Gaels of Sydney on the Empire Day of the Irish race send greetings to the United Irish Parliamentary Party, with congratulations on the grand victories in the recent election contests, and best wishes for future triumphs.

### The National Festival

St. Patrick's Day was observed in the Old Land this year in a manner that reflected infinite credit on every class of the people. The religious observance of the festival was carried out on a grand scale, the solemn ceremonies concluding in many churches with High Mass. From an early hour crowds of pious worshippers, a large number of whom partook of Holy Communion, occupied the sacred edifices in the cities and large centres of population. Sermons in the Irish language formed a feature of the religious celebrations in many places, and the interest with which they were followed by the congregations showed the progress of the language movement. Owing to the fact that the day has been made a Bank Holiday, by Act of Parliament, the toiling masses were set free from work. They availed of the occasion to enjoy themselves in a rational and patriotic way, which was in strong contrast to that of years gone by. Although the public-houses were mostly open, the workers, imbued with the spirit of self-reliance and self-respect, instilled into their minds by the various temperance organisations and by the Gaelic League, shunned them. There was absolutely no drunkenness, in Dublin at any rate, and reports from the provinces tell the same satisfactory tale.

### Then and Now

The National Festival (says the *Freeman's Journal*) has come and gone, and never has it found the Irish race in finer fettle for the fray. Hope and enthusiasm marked the celebrations at home and abroad wherever the exiles of our unconquerable race assembled. The speeches of our leaders delivered in England on the 17th one and all struck a high note, a note of triumph, for the day found the Irish cause in a position of prominence and importance and strength such as it has not filled for years and years. 'Only a few years ago,' said Mr. John Redmond in London, 'Mr. Chamberlain declared that the question of Home Rule was as dead as Queen Anne. Will any one to-day in this country declare that the question of Home Rule is dead at this moment? The question of Ireland to-day at the moment dominates the whole Imperial policy of this country, and if we of the Irish race only do our manifest duty by putting down with a strong hand dissension in our ranks, and by standing to our guns here in England, never again will the Irish cause recede from the position of power in which it stands at this moment.' Mr. John Dillon, in Birmingham, spoke in a similar strain. 'We were told,' said Mr. Dillon in an inspiring passage, 'by the press of England that Home Rule for Ireland was dead; and would trouble England no more. Had not Lord Salisbury said: "Give me only twenty years of resolute government in Ireland and you will hear no more of Home Rule." Well, he and his Government have passed away, and many things have happened in England since, but Home Rule is not dead. And now, after twelve years, when I come back to the Town Hall of Birmingham, I come to speak for a real united Irish Party. No man will deny that that party is more powerful in England than ever before.'

### Finding Funds

A sum of over two thousand pounds has already been subscribed in response to the National Trustees' appeal for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The fact should give pause to those Unionists who have entertained the idea of making the Irish Party bankrupt in funds by contesting every National constituency at the forthcoming General Election. Nationalists at home and abroad are fully alive to the exigencies of the situation and will checkmate the manoeuvres of their country's enemies. Dealing with this plan to disrupt the national movement, Right Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe, in the course of a letter enclosing his annual subscription to the Party Fund, says because Nationalist Ireland happens to be poor, advantage, it seems, is to be taken of its poverty to break up her National Parliamentary Party and place her again under the power of the class of men who sold away her freedom at the time of the Union. His Lordship is confident that the masses of the Irish people, whatever be the sacrifice, will not permit such an outrage on Ireland's interests and honor. Dr. Fogarty's confidence in his countrymen is not misplaced, judging by the way in which they have already replied to the threats of their enemies.

Mr. F. J. W. Fear, engineer and importer, Willis street, Wellington, calls attention to the excellence of the Standard Rotary Sewing Machine, which will be guaranteed for a period of ten years. Full particulars will be forwarded on application....

## People We Hear About

Presiding at a Home Rule debate held in the Institution of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, London, on March 17, Sir John Gorst said Home Rule was rapidly coming into the region of practical politics again. Without any disparagement of Mr. Asquith, he held that Mr. Redmond was undoubtedly the ablest leader in the House to-day, and had he been associated with one of the great English political parties, he would most probably have been Premier.

Dublin will in future be the repository of Holbein's famous painting of Blessed Thomas More and his family. Sir Hugh Percy Lane, who recently purchased it at Christie's for 950 guineas, has been prominent in promoting the revival in Irish art, and besides being a regular exhibitor of Irish pictures in London, has presented a modern collection to the city of Dublin. He is a director of the Dublin Municipal Art Gallery and a member of the Irish National University Council.

Twenty of the Presidents of the United States, including Roosevelt, have been lawyers. Two, Washington and Harrison, were farmers, but their elevation was mainly due to their achievements in war. Only two professional soldiers, however, have ever filled the presidential chair—Taylor and Grant. Johnson was a tailor before he became a statesman. Sixteen of the Presidents were college graduates. Washington, Jackson, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Lincoln, Johnson, Cleveland, and McKinley did not have the advantages of college training, but some of these graduated at the law.

Hitherto the Record Office in London, says the *Morning Post*, has possessed no autograph of any English Sovereign earlier than Richard II. Now, however, a member of its staff, working in the Vatican archives, has found a letter of Edward III. to Pope John XXII., dated about 1330, in which the King has written, as he says, with his own hand the two words 'Pater Sancte.' His object in doing so, as he informs the Holy Father, is that the latter may know in future that the King is really anxious to have granted any requests and recommendations made in a letter in which these two words in his own handwriting may occur. The discovery is, therefore, an interesting example alike of the King's penmanship and of his diplomatic skill.

Somebody has said of Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M.P., that he is 'one of the three cleverest young men in London.' It is probably true. He is certainly one of the most interesting, and his writings are a delight. At the general election in 1906 he was returned for South Salford, being again returned in the Liberal interest at the general election just over. He carried his originality into Parliament with him, as has been shown in his speeches. He is a master of humor and irony, and is a fearless Catholic. He is 39 years of age, and the only son of Louis Swanitor Belloc, a French barrister. From the Oratory, Edgbaston, he passed to Balliol College, Oxford. As a French citizen—he only naturalised as an Englishman about eight years ago—he was called away from a scholastic career of exceptional brilliance to serve in his country's army; he served in the 8th Regiment of French Artillery at Toul, Meurthe-et-Moselle. He subsequently began journalism in London, and was quickly known as one of the most brilliant accessions to London Letters, contributing particularly to the *Speaker* and the *Daily News*.

Notre Dame University in selecting Dr. Maurice Francis Egan as the Laetare medallist for this year has recognised a Catholic writer, educator, and diplomat whose whole career has been an honor to the Church (says the *Catholic News*). The Laetare medal is given in mid-Lent every year to some Catholic American for distinguished service in art, literature, science, and philanthropy. Dr. Egan from his very earliest days has been a valiant defender of his faith and exponent of Catholic truth. His pen has been ever ready to aid in providing a Catholic literature so sadly needed here, and that, too, despite the fact that his financial rewards would be immeasurably greater were he to cater to the general reading public instead of to a Catholic clientele. As a diplomatist he has also won renown. With the royal family and the people of Protestant Denmark the Catholic American Minister is immensely popular. Dr. Egan as a man in public life is a credit to the Church, and we are glad to note that the Church has honored him. Dr. Egan (says another American paper) is a native of Philadelphia, and was born on May 24, 1852. His father, Maurice Florent Egan, was the grandson of Niall Gerald Maurice Egan, Chevalier de Florent, who was a descendant of the Chevalier McEghan—bravest of the brave Irishmen who fought with Lally in India during the reign of Louis XV. He inherits from his father the Celtic humor and French suavity which made him the most attractive guest in the national capital. To his mother, Margaret MacMullen, is due that deep sense of propriety and fidelity to duty which has characterized his whole life.

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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.

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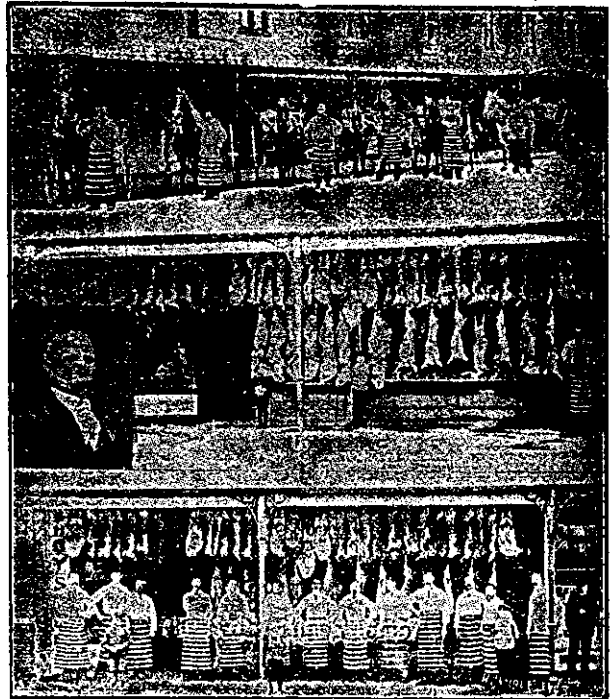
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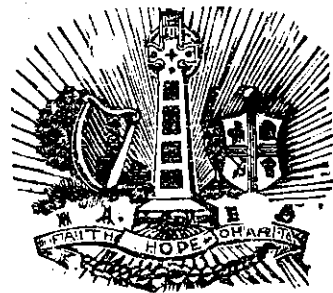
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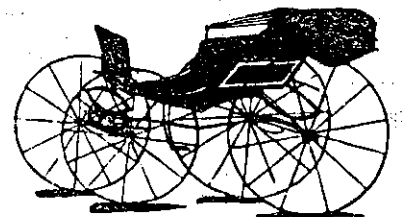
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# The Catholic World

## ENGLAND—In Favor of the Monks

The monks of Chartreuse (says the *Edinburgh Catholic Herald*) have triumphed in their claim to have the name Chartreuse applied only to the wines manufactured by them and sold in the British market. The monks were expelled by the French Government, which also robbed them of their property by 'liquidation.' The factories of the monks were sold to a trader who attempted to use for his manufacture the name 'Chartreuse,' which had a world-wide fame as describing the cordial produced by the monks. But expelled from France the monks retired to Spain, and still kept on making the cordial themselves. They brought an action in the English Courts to restrain their despoiler from using their trade name. At first they were beaten. But on appeal they won. Then their 'successor' appealed the case to the House of Lords. The decision given on March 18 was in favor of the monks. So 'Chartreuse' is to mean 'Chartreuse' still in these Kingdoms anyhow.

## The Education of Students

Mr. Denis Broderick, of Sunnyside, Denmark Villas, Hove, Brighton, who died on December 12 last, leaving estate valued at £39,770 net, bequeathed the whole of his property in trust for his wife for life, and on her decease he left one-half of his residuary estate to the Bishop of Southwark upon trust, to apply the same in the education and maintenance of a student or students for Holy Orders of the Catholic Church, and the second half to the Bishop of Achonry, in the Province of Tuam, for like purposes in that diocese.

## FRANCE—A Bishop Vindicated

The Civil Tribunal of Nancy (says the *Catholic Herald*) gave its decision on March 18 in the libel case brought against the Right Rev. Mgr. Turinaz, Bishop of Nancy, by the Teachers' Association. The finding of the Court was in the Bishop's favor, with expenses against the teachers. This decision is a contradiction to that of Reims, where Cardinal Luçon was condemned. The teachers will have to wait a long time for their millions, at this rate; the first in their favor, the second against them, and there are eighty-eight Bishops still to be tried. People are asking how many Freemasons were on the bench of judges at Reims and how many at Nancy.

## Cruelty to Aged Nuns

Here is an example (says the *Universe*), and, as the French press shows, not an isolated one, of the cruelty with which hatred of Christianity pursues its religious victims. Under the Associations' Law the aged and infirm in religious houses are allowed to remain there, and are entitled to a small pension out of their own property, which is stolen from them. In many cases of dissolution, as we know, aged and infirm nuns have been ejected at short notice, and thrown on to the streets with the rest of their Sisters. Others have applied for the pensions due to them according to the letter of a persecuting law, but have been unable to obtain them. The following case shows that the liquidator can not only be a thief, but a brute as well. At the Convent of Notre Dame, at Aurillac, there have remained for the last fourteen months fifteen aged Sisters, for the greater part of the time bedridden. Though the liquidator was bound by law to see to their needs, not one penny did he give them. Had it not been for the charity of shop-people, who supplied them with necessaries on credit, they must have starved. As it was, the total value of what they got works out at six 'sous' per head per diem. They applied for their pension, but could only get attention paid to them by instituting a lawsuit against the harpy of a liquidator!

## GERMANY—Catholic Dioceses

There are only twenty-five dioceses in Germany, but these are large dioceses. The largest is Breslau, with not quite 3,000,000 Catholics, in charge of 1468 priests. Cologne has 2,495,438 Catholics and nearly 2100 priests. Eight dioceses have over one million Catholics each.

## ROME—The Pope's Name Day

Saturday, March 19, the Feast of St. Joseph (writes a Rome correspondent), was the Holy Father's name-day, and his Holiness was the recipient of a great number of congratulations which reached him in telegrams from all quarters and from many people of the highest distinction, such as sovereigns, princes, and heads of States. Pius X. is a man of modest tastes, and his desire always is to spend such occasions quietly. On Saturday he said Mass in his private chapel in the presence of a few persons, including his sisters and niece. He afterwards received in audience the members of the Sacred College, who tendered their good wishes. He also admitted to audience the commanders of the Pontifical Guards, all of whom expressed their sentiments of devotion to the Pontiff. His Holiness, considering his endless round of duties and his weighty cares, looks well and is at all times ready to show his interest in every religious question of importance.

## The Scandals in France

The scandals in France (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*) have caused no surprise at the Vatican. The revelations are what have been expected. Since the passing of the Separation Bill it has been well known that one of the main objects of the enemies of the Church in France was plunder. The Holy Father felt that in telling the French Congregations and clergy to face poverty he was taking the most effective way of promoting religion in France and ultimately bringing home to the people the contrast between the morals of the persecutors and the persecuted. That contrast the French people can now see. On the one hand, they behold men and women consecrated to God's service who have given up everything, and are in not a few cases suffering from want; and on the other they perceive a band of swindlers, each vying with the other as to who shall have the largest share of spoil, and all of them without morality or principle.

## SCOTLAND—Charitable Bequests

The will of the late Miss Catherine Jane Brownlee, of Glasgow, who died recently, has just been proved, and contains many bequests to Catholic charities. Among these are the following:—The Franciscan Convent, Glasgow, £300; St. Joseph's Conference, St. Vincent de Paul Society, £300; the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Dalbeth, Smyllum Orphanage, and Little Sisters of the Poor, Glasgow, £600; Prison Aid Society for Catholic Women, Nazareth House, Glasgow, and St. Mary of Egypt's Home, £500 each; Sisters of Charity, Glasgow, £400; to the poor of Carluke ('in memory of my father'), £200. Several other Glasgow institutions benefit to the extent of £200 each.

## UNITED STATES—A Valuable Chalice

A priceless chalice will soon be received by the Cathedral of Pittsburg. It will be made of gold rings, watches, and other pieces of jewellery contributed by the members of the congregation, and will be adorned with diamonds, rubies, pearls, and other precious stones offered by them. The chalice will be used only on special occasions.

## A Generous Gift

Mr. R. C. Kerens, on the eve of his departure as ambassador to Austria, subscribed £4000 towards the purchase of a farm for Father Dunne's newsboys, of St. Louis. This farm will be situated somewhere near the city, so that it will be easy for the boys going back and forth during the summer bringing supplies to the city home. Mr. Kerens has always been a generous friend and patron of the newsboys, and is well known to each of the boys in the home.

## The Philippines

The Rev. Dr. John B. MacGinley, of Philadelphia, who has been appointed Bishop of Nueva Caceres, is the third priest from Philadelphia to preside over a diocese in the Philippines, Bishops Dougherty and Carroll being the others. Dr. MacGinley was born in the County Donegal, Ireland, and after making his collegiate studies in his native land, went to the American College, Rome, for his theology as a subject for the diocese of Philadelphia.

## The Little Sisters of the Poor

The Assistant Mother-General of the Little Sisters of the Poor, whose headquarters are in France, the land of their foundation, is making her visitation of the houses of the Order throughout the world, and is now in New Orleans (says the *New York Catholic News*). The Good Mother visited even the distant countries of the Orient, and while in China and Corea had the pleasure of seeing received into the Order two of the princesses of the royal blood, who gave up the honors and riches of the court to devote themselves for ever to the service of God and His aged poor. The Assistant Mother-General received their obedience. This makes some twenty odd Chinese ladies of rank who have become Little Sisters of the Poor, while there are many of the humbler classes working in the Order for God and His Church.

## The Propagation of the Faith

Catholics of the archdiocese of New York made a record last year in that they gave more to foreign missions than ever before in the 102 years of the history of the archdiocese. The total amount donated last year, according to the sixth annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, which has just been issued, was 77,583.79 or 7969 dollars more than the previous year. New York came out second of all dioceses in the world last year in its generosity to missions. Lyons, France, was first.

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.

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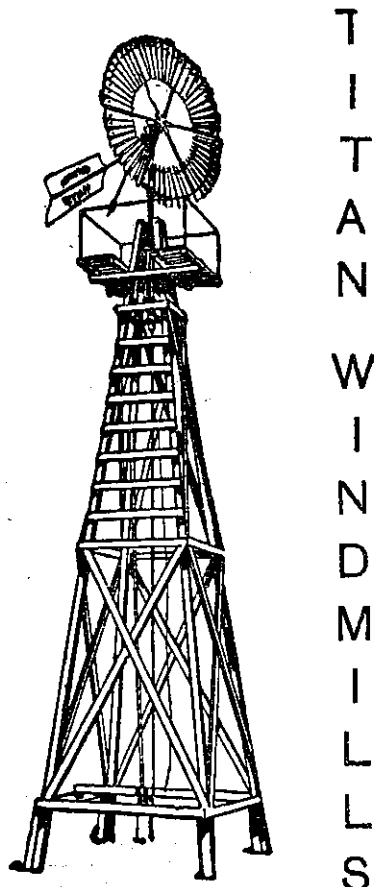
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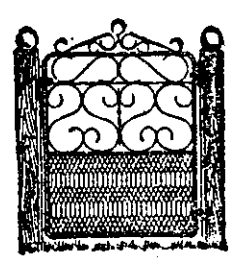
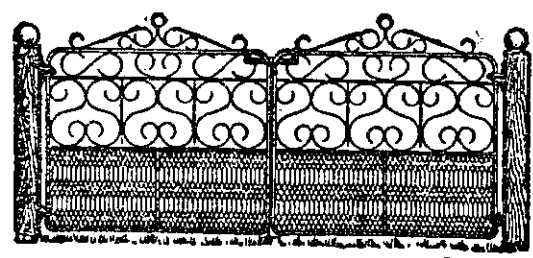
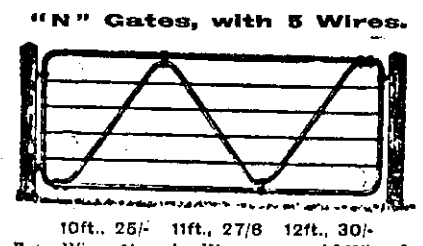
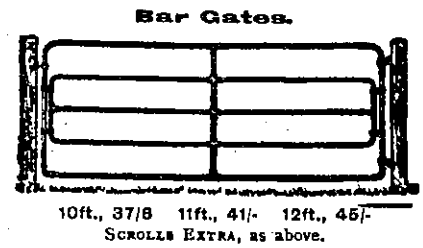
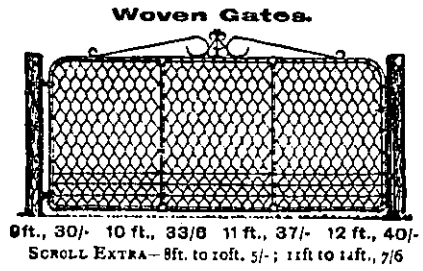


FIG. 19.		FIG. 18.	
<b>DOUBLE DRIVEWAY GATE.</b>		<b>SINGLE WALK GATE.</b>	
Opening—		Opening—	
9 ft., with Scroll	65/-	3 ft., with Scroll	24/8
10 ft. " "	70/-	3 1/2 ft. " "	26/-
11 ft. " "	75/-	4 ft. " "	27/8
12 ft. " "	80/-	5 ft. " "	35/-

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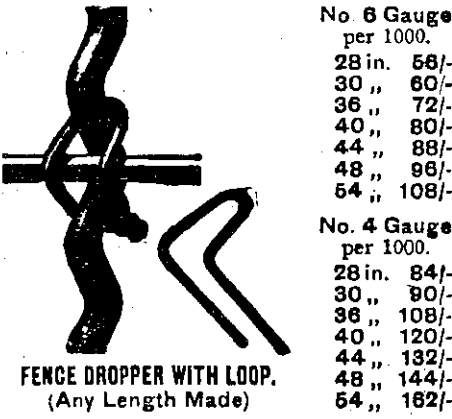
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WHEN WRITING, ADDRESS DEPARTMENT T.



## The Eucharistic Congress at Montreal

In Canada, now, there are nine ecclesiastical provinces, each presided over by an Archbishop, with about thirty Bishops and Vicars Apostolic to assist in the great work. Whatever may have been the fate of the earliest Catholic missionary enterprise in Canada (says the *Universe*) we cannot now tell, but the definite history of the Church begins with the celebration of Mass on the Gaspé peninsula at the instant of the landing of Jacques Cartier on July 7, 1534, and that intrepid navigator proceeded up the mighty river 'even as far as Hochelaga, on the site of which now stands the flourishing city of Montreal.'

When the Treaty of Paris ceded French Canada (i.e., Quebec and Gaspé) to England in 1763 there were about 70,000 Catholics in the Dominion, all of French blood. The famine years in Ireland brought over a cent. per cent. increase in the Catholic population. The census of 1901 showed 2,229,600 Catholics, or about 42 per cent. of the total population. In the last nineteen years the increase has been very great, the Church gaining not alone by immigration, but by the remarkable birthrate which is maintained in the Catholic provinces. It is interesting to note that the increase in the number of Catholics is not confined to the old French Dominion, for in the North-West territories, between the years 1881 and 1901, the Catholic population increased from 4443 to 39,653. In the midst of this great and ever-growing nation, with its whole-souled, 'live' Catholicity, the Eucharistic Congress of 1910 is to be held. That the Congress will be a great success cannot be doubted, for Canada will bring all its wealth of Faith and store of enthusiasm, and will lavish both in honor of our Eucharistic Lord.

The proposal to vote 50,000 dollars towards the expenses of the Congress has undergone some modification. The Municipal Council has been asked to provide the necessary expenses for the fitting reception of distinguished visitors. Such a provision is more in order with municipal government, and there is every indication that Montreal will give the Legate and other guests a most magnificent welcome.

At a recent meeting of the reception committee, Archbishop Bruchesi stated that every day he received increasing evidence of the interest that was being taken in the preparations for the Congress. The Bishops of Canada and of the United States have all testified to the desire they feel that the Congress may be most successful. His Grace also announced that the Holy Father was informed, day by day, of all the arrangements that are being made. The committee will be able to provide accommodation for all the Archbishops and Bishops and for about 2000 priests. Depôts will be opened in various parts of the town, so that people who have apartments may enter their names and the accommodation they can offer. The committee will especially have charge of Congressists from foreign countries, including the group of working-men and women who will journey from England.

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.

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## Domestic

By MAUREEN

### Household Cements.

For a good cement for wall cracks take equal parts of water and silicate of soda and thicken with whiting until of consistency to spread. Apply with a knife, let harden 15 minutes, and smooth off.

A cement that will resist the action of fire and water can be made by stirring litharge into glycerine until of the consistency of putty. Let dry 24 hours before using.

A cement that is not affected by paraffin can be made by boiling together one part of caustic soda, three parts resin, and five parts water. Stir in half the weight of plaster of Paris, and let harden for 40 minutes before using.

A cement that will keep, if bottled and tightly corked, and that is strong and nearly colorless, is made as follows:—Into a bright tin basin put a half-pound of white glue and a pint of soft water; set over the fire in a dish of boiling water. When dissolved and well mixed, stir in two ounces white lead, boil and mix; when cold add two gills of alcohol.

### To Remove Paint, Oil, and Varnish Stains.

White goods, colored cotton, and woollen materials.—The cloth is wetted, and a sponge dipped in oil of turpentine or benzine passed several times over the stain; a piece of blotting paper is then placed over the stain and a hot iron is placed over the stained place. The entire material is then washed out in warm soap and water. For silk, satin, and similar materials, a thin paste is formed of magnesium carbonate and ether, which is spread over the stain. When the ether has been volatilised the magnesia stain is brushed away or removed with a piece of soft bread. Old stains of the nature indicated above are first dampened with chloroform, and then the processes as above described are carried out. In any case, to entirely remove the stain will necessitate several repetitions of the process.

### A Filling for Cracks in Floors.

Make a thick paste by boiling blotting paper or other paper of similar nature in water until it becomes pulpy. Add to it some glue previously dissolved in hot water. Mix these well together, and then stir in enough whiting to stiffen the paste and give it a little body. Work the materials over and over until they are perfectly incorporated with each other. If the wood of the floor is colored, add some coloring matter that will make the paste as nearly the color of the floor as possible. Apply the mixture to the cracks while soft, crowding it in solidly with a putty knife and smoothing it even with the wood. As the whiting will cause the mixture to 'set' quite rapidly, it is advisable to prepare a small quantity at a time. This paste will not shrink, nor cleave away from the wood, as putty will, nor is it affected by heat or cold. If a careful job is done, the old floor can be made very satisfactory. If there are knots or other defective places, fill with the paste the same as if they were cracks. This filling will take paint as well as wood.

### Iron-Mould.

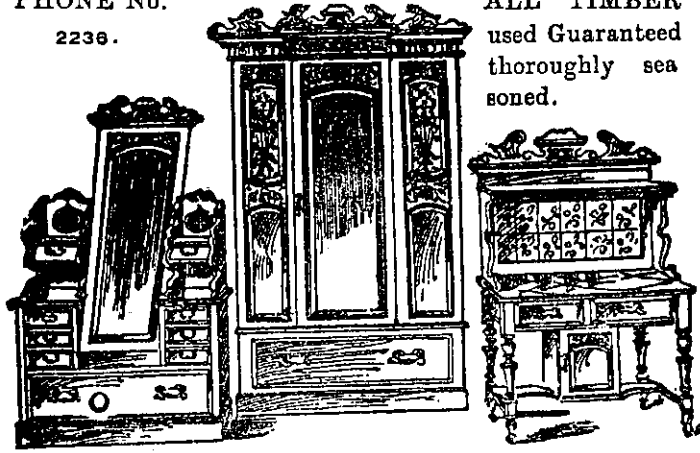
This is a great trouble to many housewives, and the following plan may be tried with advantage. Place the iron-moulded part stretched tight over a small bowl three parts full of boiling water, so that the steam may come through the fabric. Dissolve a teaspoonful of salt in a dessert-spoonful of lemon juice (this answers as well as salts of lemon, and has the advantage of not being poisonous nor injurious to the fabric), dip the feather end of a quill pen or a bit of cotton wool in this, and rub over the iron mould till it disappears, dipping the material in water. Afterwards rinse very thoroughly in plenty of warm water, then cold water. Remember that if iron-moulded things are put into the wash with other things the iron-mould will spread to everything it touches.

*Maureen*

### A DREAD DISEASE AND ITS REMEDY.

Rheumatic pains are caused by the presence in the blood of an excess of uric acid, lactic acid, and other foreign substances. This accumulation of acid poison must be neutralised and driven out before a cure can be effected. It is useless taking a pill or liniment that will merely deaden the pain. The poison needs to be expelled. RHEUMO is the one sovereign remedy which will speedily and effectually cure Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, and other kindred ailments. It is the triumphant result of years of scientific experiment. It has cured thousands, and it will cure you. Put it to the test. Give it a fair trial. All chemists and stores sell it; 2s 6d and 4s 6d a bottle.

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## Science Siftings

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### The Highest Telephone.

When it is completed, the highest telephone in the world will be possessed by Italy. They are constructing a line to the top of Mount Rosa, which is about three and one-eighth English miles in height. Queen Margharita has contributed so much toward the completion of the enterprise that the observatory and lodging on the mountain have been given her name. There are, however, some who maintain that the telephone line will be a failure, in consequence of the difficulty of fixing the poles securely.

### Burglar-proof Glass.

Consul William Bardel, of Rheims, reports that a new French plate-glass has been brought out which is practically burglar-proof. While an ordinary plate-glass, such as is usually put into jewellers' shop-windows, can be smashed by a single stroke of a metal-faced mallet, it is not possible to break this new plate-glass in this manner. In an experiment made, a large piece of cast-iron was thrown violently against the window, but the only effect on the glass was a small hole measuring one or two inches. Several shots of a revolver loaded with jacketed bullets were then fired at the show-window, but the window suffered no damage except that the bullets entered to a depth of a fraction of an inch. The plate-glass which will stand such usage is ordinarily made of a thickness of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. to 1 in. If desired, even a heavier glass can be made without diminishing the transparency.

### Peculiarities of Volcanoes.

The volcanoes of the Mediterranean, and of the Eastern and Western Coasts of Africa, are all situated on a line, and all the volcanoes of the world have this remarkable linear arrangement. It is as though they were situated on lines of weakness in the earth's crust, where great fissures had allowed of the escape of the pent-up forces from within. Another remarkable feature in connection with volcanoes is their proximity to the great ocean basins. All the Continental volcanoes lie along the coast line, and the islandic ones are of course situated in the midst of water. This relation of volcanoes to the sea is very suggestive when we remember that the explosive violence of a volcanic eruption is due to the escape of highly-heated steam; in fact, in a sense a volcanic eruption is like a steam-boiler bursting. The popular conception that a volcano is a burning hill is erroneous, for fire does not occur during an eruptive discharge, neither is there any smoke. What has been mistaken for flame is the glow of the molten lava, and the dust mingled with steam at a distance looks like smoke. A volcano need not be a hill at all; it is essentially a fissure through which super-heated steam, fragments of rock, and lava are discharged with explosive violence.

### Lightning and Thunder.

By counting the number of seconds in the interval between lightning and thunder it is possible to figure approximately how far from the observer is the scene of the storm. Sound travels 1100ft a second, so multiply the number of seconds by 1100, which will give the distance in feet from the point where the lightning flashed. For example, if 10 seconds have elapsed the distance away will be 11,000ft, or a little over two miles. It might be added that, as light and lightning travel so much faster than sound, if one survives after hearing the crashing peal he can be sure he is safe. Remembrance of this will dissipate terror. Thunder can be heard a relatively short distance only. Strong cannonading can be heard as far off as 70 or 75 miles, while thunder is usually not farther away than 12 or 15 miles. In only exceptional instances does the interval between thunder and lightning amount to 100 seconds, so that the extreme distance at which thunder can be heard may be put down as about 21 miles.

### A Peculiar Impossibility.

It is impossible to throw a few drops of water on a red-hot stove. The water can never touch the stove at all. What is seen is a few drops rolling rapidly over the surface, gradually getting smaller and smaller until they disappear. If the drops are on a perfect level place one can see under them to the other side of the room, thus proving that they are not in contact with the stove itself. What actually happens is that the bottom of the drop changes at once to steam or vapor on coming close to the hot surface, and this vapor is supplied by the drop as it gradually goes away. So the drop rests on a cushion of vapor until it is entirely dissipated. This state of water is known as the spheroidal state, and is of interest simply on account of its peculiarity and seemingly paradoxical behaviour. The reason why the drop is not immediately evaporated or changed to steam is also very interesting. The water vapor that intervenes between its under surface and red-hot stove is a very bad conductor of heat, and consequently the full intensity of the heat cannot get to the water itself, only the amount transmitted through the vapor being available for this purpose.

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

## Intercolonial

Monsignor Byrne, of Goodwood, Vicar-General of the archdiocese of Adelaide, was on the occasion of the celebration of the golden jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood presented by the clergy with an address, a golden chalice, and a purse of sovereigns. Monsignor Byrne is 76 years old, and a native of Dublin.

The Very Rev. Father James Byrne, acting Administrator of the Cathedral parish, Brisbane, on his return from a three months' holiday, was tendered a very enthusiastic reception by a representative gathering of his people, and presented with a purse of over 140 sovereigns.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne received a cable message on April 23 from the Irish College, Rome, stating that the Right Rev. Dr. Reville (Bishop of Sandhurst) and the Right Rev. Dr. Corbett (Bishop of Sale), who were announced by cable as being seriously ill in Rome, are both improving.

Bishop Gallagher, of Goulburn, opened a new church at Bowning on Sunday, April 24, in the presence of a large gathering. The building, which is handsome, and of local stone, cost £700, and with what was handed in at the blessing of the foundation stone in October last and since—the collection realised £90—only £100 now remains to be paid off.

Rev. T. D'Arcy, of Cowper, in the Lismore diocese, passed peacefully away on April 25 at Longreach, Queensland, the cause of death being an affection of the throat. Some time ago Father D'Arcy visited Ireland with the intention of joining the Vincentian Order, but ill-health compelled him to return to New South Wales. He then took up his duties in the Lismore diocese.

A pioneer priest of the archdiocese of Melbourne, in the person of Rev. Dr. Horan, passed away at the presbytery, Bacchus Marsh, on April 14. He labored for over 35 years in various missions of the archdiocese, 25 of which he spent at Bacchus Marsh. The funeral took place at Maddingley cemetery. Residents from all parts of the Bacchus Marsh district attended, and the cortege included 130 vehicles and 40 horsemen. The children of St. Bernard's school marched in front of the hearse, also members of the Hibernian Society. There were about 40 visiting priests, and at the church a Solemn Office and Requiem Mass were held. The Very Rev. Dean Phelan, V.G., presided.

In connection with his approaching departure for Rome, his Lordship Bishop Kelly was recently entertained at a social in St. Catherine's Hall, Greenough (says the *W.A. Record*). There were over 150 persons present, representing every religious denomination in Greenough. Mr. Hugh Hammersley, J.P., occupied the chair. During the evening an address and a substantial cheque was presented to his Lordship by Mr. J. M. Drew, M.L.C., on behalf of the residents of Greenough. Prior to the presentation the Rev. Mr. Haining (Anglican), who, with Mrs. Hamilton, was present, made a most happy speech, which showed the warm friendship which had for some years existed between himself and Bishop Kelly. The chairman also spoke in felicitous terms of his Lordship, who made a feeling and interesting speech in reply.

The annual conference of the H.A.C.B. Society, Victoria District, No. 1, was opened on April 20 in Echuca, when about 100 delegates were present. The district board reported that the value of the funds of the society in the State of Victoria amounted to £67,122 9s 11d, made up as follows:—District funeral fund, £18,601 5s 2d; district general sick fund, £517 9s 6d; district management fund, £197 2s 9d; branch sick and funeral fund, £37,993 7s 6d; branch management fund, £2512 2s 1d; branch benevolent fund, £923 17s 11d; other branch funds, £323 11s 6d; ladies' funeral fund, £951 14s 1d; ladies' sick and funeral fund, £4438 11s 10d; ladies' management fund, £331 6s 11d; ladies' benevolent fund, £87; other ladies' funds, £23 17s 4d; juvenile funeral fund, £17 10s 3d; juvenile sick fund, £63 5s 10d; juvenile management fund, £39 5s 11d; other juvenile funds, £101 1s 4d. The various funds in the district and branch showed a total increase during the year of £4906 16s 7d.

The news of the death of Alderman E. W. O'Sullivan, M.L.A., was not unexpected, for he had been ailing for some time (says the *Catholic Press*). To say that the public life of Australia has lost one of its most noteworthy personalities is no exaggeration, for the late Mr. O'Sullivan was, above all things, a man of strong character and fearless convictions. Numbers possibly never agreed with his politics, but there were few citizens throughout the State of New South Wales who did not admire his fine candor and rugged honesty of purpose. During his parliamentary career there were numerous scandals, and many people in high places preferred riches to honor, but Mr. O'Sullivan remained to the day of his death above all temptation, and carried to his grave a stainless name. Beginning life as a 'printer's devil,' he rose to be a Minister of the Crown, but success never spoiled him; he remained to the end a sturdy democrat, a friend to the poor, a man who never chose his friends for their social position. He was big-hearted and tender, too, and if he has not left behind him a great deal of this world's goods, it is because his purse was ever open to those in need.

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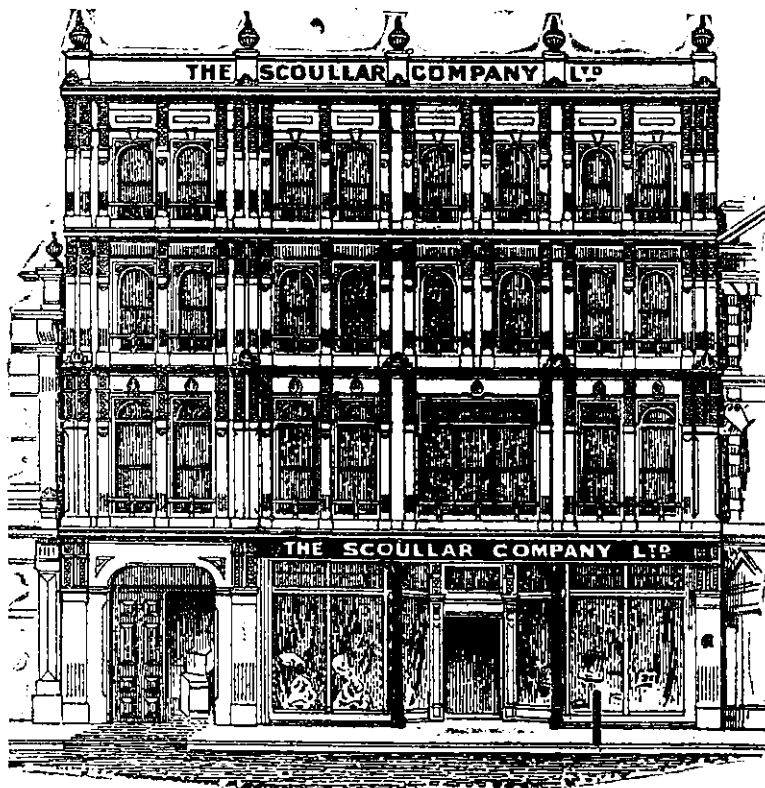
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Open the door of your heart, my lad,  
To the angels of love and truth;  
When the world is full of unnumbered joys,  
In the beautiful dawn of youth;  
Casting aside all things that mar,  
Saying to the wrong, 'Depart!  
To the voices of hope that are calling you  
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,  
To the things that shall abide,  
To the holy thoughts that lift your soul  
Like the stars at eventide.  
All of the fadeless flowers that bloom  
In the realms of song and art  
Are yours, if you'll only give them room,  
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend,  
Heedless of class or creed,  
When you hear the cry of a brother's voice,  
The sob of a child in need.  
To the shining heaven that o'er you bends  
You need no map or chart,  
But only the love the Master gave,  
Open the door of your heart.

## THE DOINGS OF DONALD AND DOROTHY

Donald and Dorothy were twins, and every one said they were the cutest, most mischievous, most loving little couple in town. They were usually very good, too, but one day they did something which was very funny afterwards, but which was very serious at the time. Isn't it queer how many things that are funny afterwards are not funny when they happen.

The twins had been playing all the morning, but at last they grew tired of their block houses. 'Let's not play this any more,' said Dorothy at length. 'Yes, let's not,' agreed Donald; 'it's too sitting stilly.' 'I know what we can do,' continued Dorothy. 'You know that lovely little playhouse we found up in the attic when mamma was findin' papa's fur coat?'

'Uh-huh,' assented Donald. 'Well, I'll take Rosa and you can take Teddy, and we'll go up there and play "Alice in Wonderland." You know, mamma read it to us yesterday. Teddy can be the white rabbit 'cause he looks more like a rabbit than Rosa does.'

Donald agreed to this plan, so they trotted gaily up the stairs, hand in hand.

After much rummaging they found everything they needed for the game but a rabbit hole, and for a little while even their active brains were unable to devise a suitable one. At last Dorothy found a loose brick in the chimney—which ran through the attic—where they could take out enough bricks to make a 'dandy rabbit hole.'

'You can be "Alice" first,' said Donald generously, 'cause you're a girl. Dorothy did not object to this arrangement. So after tossing poor Teddy into the dark hole, fat little Dorothy prepared to follow him. The hole was a tight squeeze for her, but at last she slipped in.

'Oh, dear,' she called a minute later; 'I've stuck, an' it's so dark I can't see to 'magine "marmalade."'

'Wiggle hard,' answered Donald; 'an' hurry, so I can go, too.'

There was no answer, but a slight shuffling noise. Donald sat by the rabbit hole a long time, and listened. 'I wish I dared holler,' he thought, 'but I might 'sturb her 'mag'ning. Guess I'll go downstairs.'

When Donald got down he found mamma looking for them, as papa had come to take them for a drive before lunch.

'Where's Dorothy?' said mamma. 'Dorothy's don't down the rabbit hole, and she isn't got back yet.'

'Well, you go and call her,' said mamma, wondering what they had been playing.

Donald was back in a few minutes. 'She won't answer me,' he said; 'I 'spect she's opening the garden door now; Teddy's the white rabbit.'

'Donald, stop your fooling at once, and tell me where Dorothy is,' said mamma sternly.

'I've telled all I can tell,' said Donald, beginning to cry.

Just then mamma heard a faint little cry of 'Mamma! Mamma!' which seemed to come from the wall near by.

'There's Dorothy, now,' said Donald. 'Where are you?' called mamma.

'Why, I'm wight here,' came a tremulous little voice. 'Won't you come and get me, 'cause I can't get back?'

Just then papa came in to see what kept them so long, and together they ransacked the house. But still that

tearful little voice kept calling them to hurry. 'Don't you know where I am?' it said; 'why, I'm wight here, and I'm so tired.'

Mamma and papa were now thoroughly frightened. 'If we don't find her pretty quick, we'd better call the policeman,' said mamma.

All this time frightened little Donald had been running about, looking in the cream pitcher, sugar bowl, and behind doors, and getting in everybody's way. 'What is it you're looking for?' he said; 'cause if it's Dorothy, I telled you she was in the rabbit hole in the attic.'

'In the attic!' said papa, as he rushed upstairs three steps at a time. Dorothy's voice seemed far below him now. 'Come up, and show me your rabbit hole, Donald,' he called.

Donald came as fast as his little fat legs would carry him. 'Right over here, papa; isn't it nice?'

Papa didn't stop to see whether it was nice or not. 'Dorothy,' he called; 'we're coming; wait a minute longer, dear.'

'You needn't bover now, papa,' called back Dorothy. 'I'm most unstuck.' Then a slight scuffling noise was heard followed by a dull thud.

The Davis house was an old one, and had a big, old-fashioned fireplace in it, which had been boarded up when the stoves came into general use. It did not take Mr. Davis long to remember this, nor to remember that this was the chimney which opened from it. Dorothy, in squirming about, had loosened herself, and fallen on the floor of the fireplace.

Mr. Davis quickly ran downstairs and knocked the fire-board off, and rescued a tear-stained little 'Alice in Wonderland,' and Dorothy rescued the white rabbit.

'Why didn't you come before?' said Dorothy, in an aggrieved tone; 'I was wight here all the time!'

Though the twins were afterward just as mischievous as before, I don't believe they ever again tried to slide down the chimney.

## OUR GOOD RESOLUTIONS

Good resolutions are never a short cut to good works. Carefully-thought-out plans and earnestly-made resolves are valuable only as they bring into plain sight the duties that we ought to be doing. They are worse than useless when we let them take the place of duty-doing, as we so often do. A man will, on his way from his house to his office at the beginning of the day, make such good plans and resolves for that day that by the time he reaches his office he has unconsciously let himself think that the hardest part of the work is already done; and then the real doing of it evaporates in the glow of the plan-making. It is better for most people to spend more of their time on what needs to be done than on planning when and how they will do it. An unplanned duty done is better than a duty that always remains planned for.

## GIRLS AND THEIR HOME MANNERS

Who has not met the seemingly charming girl who is so often described as being 'quite different at home.' She is quite different in the bosom of her family, because she is too cowardly to display her pettishness and bad temper anywhere else. Girls who are pleasant to strangers and irritable and exacting at home are a type to be avoided and distrusted. Home manners should be the test of character; and although it is easy to dissimulate, exposure will inevitably come in the long run to the girl who keeps her sharp tongue for her own people and silken speech for outsiders.

## A GENTLE REBUKE

It was late in the year for strawberries, but Mrs. Beacon was determined to have some for Sunday dinner. Over the telephone came the news that they were 'very fine, ma'am, very fine indeed.' Being, however, a cautious housekeeper, she decided to look over the fruit herself, as the grocer was not always to be trusted.

'They don't appear very good,' she said, somewhat later, examining carefully a basketful. 'They look'—here she extracted one and tasted it—'they look a little green. I don't know. Just let me try one.' She took another. 'I guess I'll take one box, please. You don't put very many in a box, do you?' she inquired.

'There was,' said the grocer, respectfully, 'but there's been so many ladies looking 'em over that there ain't half of 'em left now.'

## THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

A story is told of a king who went into his garden one morning and found everything withering and dying. He asked an oak that stood near the gate what the trouble was. He found that it was sick of life and determined to die, because it was not tall and beautiful like the pine; the pine was out of heart because it could not bear grapes like the vine; the vine was going to throw its life away

because it could not stand erect and have as fine fruit as the pomegranate; and so on throughout the garden.

Coming to the heart's-ease, the king found its bright face uplifted, as full of cheerfulness as ever. Said the king: 'Well, heart's-ease, I am glad to find one brave little flower in this general discouragement and dying. You don't seem one bit disheartened.' 'No, your Majesty. I know I am of small account, but I concluded you wanted a heart's-ease when you planted me. If you had wanted an oak or a pine or a vine or a pomegranate, you would have set one out. So I am bound to be the best heart's-ease that ever I can.'

### THE AMOUNT OF HIS BILL

During a recent meeting of hotel men, when there was discussed certain proposed means of protecting hotels against 'beats,' a Western boniface told of the sad case of one proprietor in St. Louis who had been 'done.'

Many months afterward, learning the whereabouts of the gentleman who had decamped without the formality of paying, the owner sent him the following note:—

'Dear Sir,—I would esteem it a favor if you would at once send me amount of your bill.'

Imagine the disgust of the hotel man when, in a few days, he received an answer in these terms:—

'Dear Sir,—Certainly. The amount of my bill is 17.50 dollars.'

### IN SAFE HANDS

Hope was three years older than her baby brother, and felt herself equal to assuming the responsibilities of big sisterhood. When, therefore, her mother asked her to 'keep an eye' on the baby and see that he didn't fall out of bed, Hope answered:

'Yes, mamma, I'll mind him, an' if he falls I'll call you the minute he hits the floor.'

### PERILS OF PUNCTUATION

Some of the following strange sentences show the value of punctuation marks and of correct sentences:—

Thomas Merrill's property is for sale. It consists of a cottage containing seven rooms and an acre of land.

Edward Jones has opened a shoe shop in Front street. Mr. Jones guarantees that anyone can have a fit in his store.

The firm of Smith and Thorndyke is once more carrying on business at the old stand. The concern now wants a man to sell on commission.

Mrs. Walter Darrell would like to hear of a good nurse for her child about 30 years of age, and with good references.

John Bangs who will sail for South Africa on Saturday would like to find a purchaser for his valuable bulldog. The animal is no trouble as it will eat anything and is very fond of children.

A touching incident was noted at a railway station yesterday when an aged couple bade each other good-bye. The old lady kissed her husband fervently several times on the cheek and he kissed her back.

Dr. Franklin White has returned from a trip to Switzerland. Speaking of the robust health of its peasantry, the doctor says: 'The strength of the Swiss woman is remarkable. It is nothing unusual for her to wash and iron and milk several cows in one day.'

### FAMILY FUN

'Mind-reading' Mathematics.—A puzzling exercise in mental arithmetic is this: Ask a friend to think of a number less than 10; add 7 to it; subtract 3; multiply by 3; take away left-hand figure of the product; multiply right-hand figure by 9; subtract the number first thought of.

To illustrate.—Your friend thinks of the number 5; adds 7, making 12; subtracts 3, leaving 9; multiplies by 3, making 27; takes away the left-hand figure, leaving 7; multiplies by 9, making 63; subtracts 5 (number first thought of), leaving 58, which result he announces. You subtract 58 from the next higher multiple of 9, which is 63, and you are able to tell him what number he thought of, which in this instance is 5.

To work this exercise you do not have to follow the formula here given; you can lead your friends through any number of additions, subtractions, and multiplications. The real test comes when you say: 'Multiply the right-hand figure by 9; then subtract the first number you thought of.'

Here is another problem somewhat similar in principle and equally surprising in result. Say to one person:

'Think of a number less than 10; double it; add 16; divide by 2; subtract your first number; your answer is 8.' Say to another:

'Think of a number less than 10; double it; add 9; divide by 2; subtract your first number; your answer is 4.'

You can go on indefinitely, giving these mental exercises, no two alike, to each one in a large audience, and announce the answer as quickly as they get it themselves.

The secret is this: the final answer is always half the number you tell them to add.

## All Sorts

In the production of olive oil Asiatic Turkey leads, with Spain second, and Italy third.

Teacher: 'Now, children, I suppose you all know that Willie Winkle's papa is going to address the school this afternoon?'

Jimmy Jenkins: 'Yes'm. I told my pa about it, too.'

Teacher: 'Indeed; and what did he say?'

Jimmy Jenkins: 'He said, "Why, he can't address an envelope."'

Old gentleman (proposing health of happy pair at the wedding breakfast): 'And for the bridegroom, I can speak with still more confidence of him, for I was present at his christening, I was present at the banquet given in honor of his coming of age, I am present here to-day, and I trust I may be spared to be present at his funeral.'

A school teacher having instructed a pupil to purchase a grammar, the next day received a note thus worded from the child's mother:

'I do not desire for Lulu shall engage in grammar, as I prefer her engage in yuseful studies and can learn her how to speek and rite proper myself. I have went through two grammars and I can't say as they did me no good. I prefer her engage in german and drawing and vocal music on the piano.'

Mrs. Brown: 'So poor old Jones is gone at last; consumption, the doctor said it were.' Mrs. Green: 'That's strange; there never were any consumption in the family as I heard on.' Mrs. Brown: 'Oh! that don't make no difference. My sister's 'usband was carried off by gastric fever, and they never had no gas in the house at all; they always burned paraffin.'

A short time ago the superintendent of a 'model farm' was explaining the working of an incubator to a class of young ladies. At the end of the lesson she told them to ask any questions they liked if they did not fully understand her. Imagine her astonishment when one of the girls, with an earnest look of inquiry on her countenance, put the question, 'And where does the hen sit?'

'The study of the occult sciences interests me very much,' remarked the professor. 'I love to explore the dark depths of the mysterious, to delve into the regions of the unknown, to fathom the unfathomable, as it were, and to—' 'May I help you to some of the hash, professor?' interrupted the landlady. And the good woman never knew why the other boarders smiled audibly.

A newspaper reports an exchange of civilities between two artists. 'Well, old man,' said one, 'how's business?'

'Splendid!' said number two. 'I've just got a commission from a millionaire who wants his children painted very badly.'

'Good! I congratulate you, my boy. You're the very man for a job like that.'

The first foot coverings were sandals. After these came shoes left open at the toes, then the wooden shoes of the ninth and tenth centuries, followed a little later by shoes with long-pointed and turned-up toes, which sometimes reached as high as the knee. Later a shoe was worn with an exceedingly wide toe, so very wide that it impeded the process of walking. Queen Mary restricted the wearing of this by proclamation. The proclamation ran to the effect that shoes should not be worn wider than six inches.

A hotelkeeper near New York City is a Frenchman, and his family know little more about English than he does. His suburban hotel stands in the centre of a square filled with large trees. When the proprietor wanted to call attention to this advantage he put on his cards, 'The most shady hotel around New York.' The reputation of the place is beyond reproach, and the proprietor does not know yet why so many persons smile when they read the line quoted.

Eighty years ago the etiquette of letters was far more rigid than now. Even the twopenny post was not considered good enough for correspondence addressed to persons of any standing. In her *Reminiscences of an Octogenarian*, Miss Louisa Packe tells us that when her father had occasion to write to Londoners in his own class of life the letter was always conveyed by a servant not for any reasons of urgency, but because the post was considered a vulgar medium of communication for persons residing in the same city and only to be used for the conveyance of letters to the country.

The stoat is the commonest and most widely distributed of all the weasel tribe. Like the rest of the family, it is most bloodthirsty, and often appears to kill for mere sport and pleasure. It is the deadly foe of all small animals, from the hare to the smallest field-mice. Cases are on record, however, where a mother rabbit defending its young has driven an attacking stoat away. The stoat is very fond of its young, and in times of danger will carry them to a place of safety, as a cat carries its kittens, by the scruff of their necks. They do great execution among young pheasants and partridges. They can climb well, and are known to ascend trees and kill birds on their nests. They also suck eggs, causing serious loss to rearers of game.

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