

**MISSING PAGE**

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# Friends at Court

## GLEANNINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 17, Sunday.—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Leo IV., Pope and Confessor.
- „ 18, Monday.—St. Camillus de Lellis, Confessor.
- „ 19, Tuesday.—St. Symmachus, Pope and Confessor.
- „ 20, Wednesday.—St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor.
- „ 21, Thursday.—St. Alexius, Confessor.
- „ 22, Friday.—St. Mary Magdalen, Penitent.
- „ 23, Saturday.—St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Leo IV., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo, the son of a Roman nobleman, became Pope in 847. During a pontificate which lasted a little over eight years, he vigorously exerted his authority for the reformation of discipline in the Church. To protect Rome against the attacks of Saracen marauders, he encircled the entire city with a fortified wall, which remains even to the present day in a good state of preservation.

St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Apollinaris, first Bishop of Ravenna, and, according to tradition, a disciple of St. Peter, suffered martyrdom during the reign of the Emperor Vespasian.

## GRAINS OF GOLD

### 'THE MASTER CARETH.'

We grieve Him much!  
The deed so small  
We do not think it sin at all,  
But just the selfish, heedless sway  
Of one's own will; the Master's way  
Ignored quite; His love so true  
In all His thought for me and you,  
We pass it by and heed it not,  
Our one excuse, 'We just forgot!'  
We grieve Him much!

We please Him much!  
The deed so small  
We never think it worth at all;  
But He looks on with love so true  
In all His cares for me and you,  
And sees the loving thought of Him.  
The cup of water to the brim  
He sees it filled, for His dear sake  
Given, another's thirst to slake.  
We please Him much!

He loves us much!  
The moments small  
We do not think He heeds at all;  
Yet every thought of grief or praise,  
Each smile, each tear, the glance we raise  
While thanking Him for pardon sweet,  
The trust we feel, the power meet  
He grants for service—all are dear  
To Him; there's naught for us to fear.  
He loves us much!

—Catholic News.

Happy is he who has pity on the poor and destitute, for he will receive a hundredfold from God, and even in this life the Most High will be his greatest Benefactor.

Giving is not the throwing away of that which we never miss, but it is the consecrating to noble uses that which is very dear to us, that which has cost us much.

Beyond all honor, or even wealth, is the attachment we form to noble souls; because to become one with the good, generous, and true is to become in a measure good, generous, and true ourselves.

Life is a succession of lessons, which must be lived to be understood. There are as many billows of illusion in it as there are flakes in a snowstorm. We wake from one dream and pass into another.

Don't worry about the future. What's the use of doing so? When you see trouble, blessings may really be in store for you. Hope for the best. Accept what happens philosophically. Always act with a pure intention and with deliberation.

As sons of God we are all children. So long as we remember this, and seek to bring ourselves into tune with the infinite by obeying the laws of nature and of society—where the latter do not conflict with freedom of the spirit or the mind—we are sure to find life a reasonably happy and helpful experience.

Strictly speaking, the imagination is never governed; it is always the ruling and divine power, and the rest of the man is to it only as an instrument which it sounds or a tablet on which it writes: clearly and sublimely if the wax be smooth and the strings true, grotesquely and wildly if they are stained and broken.—Ruskin.

# The Storyteller

## A DRAPER'S BILL

Jack Barry and his wife were at loggerheads already, although they had not been married a twelvemonth. And they had begun with such idyllic happiness! For Jack and Liliias, all the romance and poetry of all time had been compressed into that May when they were married, when they had gone home bride and groom to a little house hidden away in a garden full of bloom and scent, with the black-birds and thrushes piping from dawn to dark, until the nightingales in the valley began.

They had not very much money, of course. In fact, the lack of money had kept them apart, and had made Liliias's friends frown on the engagement. Then, all of a sudden, Jack had had a rise in his office. Liliias's father had relented, and bought them this pretty cottage. And there they were, belonging absolutely to each other, whom no man should put asunder. It was more happiness than any mortal had a right to, they said to each other.

Perhaps for that reason the want of money irked after a little while. There was no more to come from Liliias's father. He had many children besides her, and he lived up to the last penny of his income. His children had always been able to entertain their friends and be entertained by them. The girls had had their pretty frocks. They had gone to theatres and dances, and such things as girls delight in. No one had ever taught them to think before spending their money.

And, to be sure, at first Liliias made mistakes. It was hard to get into the new ways. Jack was very patient with her, and again and again she promised to be more careful. But it was so difficult to think before asking her friends to see her pretty house and stay for dinner; and when that was done she could not put them down to the shabby little dinner that would have done for her and Jack. It was so difficult to resist buying a pretty thing for the house or for her own personal adornment. It was always done for Jack. Little she cared how she looked in the eyes of any one but him—or so she said to herself after Jack had refused to admire and had turned away with an air of patient endurance.

It was perfectly bewildering how the pounds slipped through her fingers. It had been the natural order of things at Holmedale to keep big fires going in every room, to have a generous table to keep a troop of servants. And now it was so difficult to remember that things must be different. It was a trial to economise all day long. The stupidity and rudeness of the one general servant, to say nothing of her wastefulness and her breakages, were so hard to put up with. When Jack turned away with that look of endurance, Liliias said to herself that he might remember that she also had things to put up with. If she had married So-and-so, and So-and-so, how different her circumstances would have been! And it was too ungracious of Jack not to recognise that the pretty blouse was bought for his delight; that that dish from the pastry cook's was one he had liked of old at Holmedale; that that easy-chair was bought specially for his comfort, and so on, and so on.

After a few months of marriage those who were interested in Jack Barry began to notice that he was looking ill. No one drew his wife's attention to it, and she was too much engrossed in finding out how many crumpled rose leaves there were in her lot to find out for herself. She had really tried, she really was trying, she said to herself, to be more careful. She was keeping an account-book, over which she got headaches and flushed cheeks and hot hands; and she was learning—she was really learning; only Jack was too discouraging. Of late his gloom was more than he could conceal from her. Perhaps, thought Liliias, he was finding out that he ought not to have married her at all, but his cousin, Amelia Smedley, a plain girl, who had all the virtues, and attractiveness added, despite the plainness. Jack had praised his cousin's efficiency and wisdom in the old days, and now Liliias made up a foolish grievance of jealousy against her.

She was not really jealous. Somewhere at the back of her mind she knew perfectly well that she was not jealous and had no cause to be. But Jack had said to her, after those discoveries of a new extravagance: 'Why not ask Amelia Smedley's advice?' Why not, indeed? Liliias was sure that, no matter whose advice she asked, it would not be Amelia Smedley's.

She asked instead the advice of a maiden aunt of her own who had run through every penny she possessed, and was content now to sit down in a corner of Holmedale for the rest of her days. In her heart of hearts—for she was no fool—Liliias despised herself for telling her grievances to Aunt Marion. She despised herself for listening to the foolish advice. But the sympathy was sweet, for Jack had been colder and colder of late. And she had had so many scares over her accounts. She had almost washed the color from her eyes weeping over that wretched book. And Jack had never seemed to notice the traces of her tears.

Aunt Marion had found her weeping, and had folded her to a warm if foolish bosom.

'If he's not kind to you, my darling child, come home to us. How we have missed you! All I have shall be

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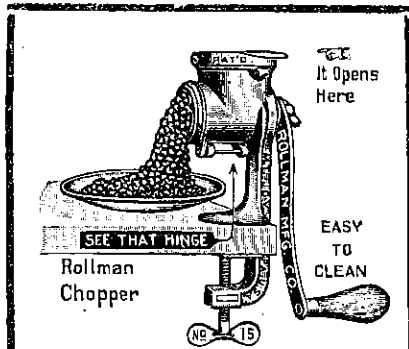
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yours when I am gone,' Aunt Marion sobbed over her niece's golden head.

As Aunt Marion possessed only a poodle and a few trinkets, the bequest was not likely to prove of use to any one. But Liliias was touched by her aunt's kindness. She was drawn on to tell the whole tale of her grievances.

At first she was simply shocked at Aunt Marion's suggestion that she should leave Jack even temporarily. But the idea recurred to her as things became more difficult. The last straw was when Jack dismissed Phyllis, the soft-spoken, middle-aged woman who had been recommended to Liliias as a perfect treasure, and had made things much more easy for her in the matter of efficient service.

Jack had dismissed her at a moment's notice, had spoken sharply to Liliias about the way in which Phyllis had plundered them; finally had departed, leaving Liliias in tears, to return a little while later with the news that his mother's old cook Howell, who had served her some thirty years, was coming to take charge of their disordered affairs.

'Wasn't the mater no end of a brick to give us Howell?' he said, looking more cheerful than he had looked for a long time back. 'She'll straighten us out. Leave everything to her, Liliias, for the present, till you know better. There'll be no more thieving, I promise you. And the mater won't miss her. Amelia will take care of that. I wish you'd take lessons in housekeeping from Amelia, Liliias.'

It was too bad, for Liliias had really been improving of late. How could she have suspected that Phyllis was running them in debt all over the place? Jack never seemed to understand how she was trying to do what he wanted—how she was really learning to be prudent and to deny herself.

And Howell! Howell was perfectly respectful, but she treated Liliias as though she were a person of no account. She took the entire direction of the house. Worse, Liliias had fancied once or twice that there was an accusation in Howell's cold glance as it rested on her. The woman was devoted to Jack. She knew all his fancies, all his preferences. The weekly bills shrank magically with her coming. But it was lonely in the little home, with Jack away all day, and nothing to do in the house, since the unfriendly Howell took all the doings out of her hands.

It came to her running away to Holmedale to the friendly, warm, plentiful house, to the comfort Aunt Marion shed upon her so lavishly. They would be all only too glad if she came back on a long visit. Jack was so unsociable these days! What was the good of Liliias's being at home in the evenings when Jack would retire into his own little den and scribble, scribble, till the small hours? It came to her spending many of her days and evenings and nights at Holmedale. While she did it she was bitterly hurt. Jack never seemed to miss her, to want her back. He had returned to the writing for the magazines which had augmented his income before his marriage; and he was late now at the office; there were some important changes being made, and he worked overtime. He had barely time to snatch his dinner, when he came home, before retiring into the little room, where he did not ask her to follow him.

She was bitterly hurt. No one wanted her here in her own little house, and they all wanted her at Holmedale. She was sulky with Jack for several days, but he barely seemed to notice it. Her comings and goings could matter little to him. Perhaps if she went away for a while he would come to miss her. There had been a time when he could hardly bear her out of his sight; then it would be 'Liliias! Liliias!' all over the little house the minute he came home. Alas that it had been so fleeting! Liliias was bitterly grieved over the change in Jack; but her grief took the outward form of ill-temper, as often happens.

Then one morning at the breakfast table Jack suddenly asked her to accompany him to town.

'Could you drop me at the office,' he asked, 'and pick me up again about half-past 5? You could lunch in town and go to see some of your friends. Perhaps you might induce Amelia to go with you to look at the shops, and fetch her back to dinner.'

It was the unfortunate mention of Amelia! Liliias had softened at Jack's invitation; at the hated name, she froze again.

'I am going to Holmedale,' she said icily. 'Perhaps, if you don't mind, I'll stay over Sunday, as they wish me to.'

He covered his face with his hands for a second and sighed wearily. Then he answered her.

'Of course, you will do exactly as you please.' He went out into the hall then, walking as though he were tired. While he put on his hat and found his gloves and stick, she asked him somewhat ostentatiously if he would order a cab from the station to fetch herself and her luggage at 12 o'clock. He answered that he would, and went out, closing the door behind him.

Liliias turned to go into her little drawing-room. As she did she encountered the gaze, more than ever unfriendly, of the old servant. Howell seemed about to speak, but the latch-key sounded in the door. Jack had come back; he had forgotten something.

He came in without speaking, and handed something to his wife—an open envelope and the contents. The expression of his eyes as he did it, the pallor of his face, gave Liliias a shock. She felt like a guilty woman whose guilt had been discovered.

'Why, Jack—' she began, in a scared way; but he was gone.

She went into the little drawing-room and shut the door behind her, with a sense of calamity. She looked at the paper in her hand. It was a bill from Tregunter's, the drapers. She turned to the total and read it with a feeling as though she were going mad. 'Fifty-four pounds, sixteen shillings, and eight pence,' stared at her from the yellow slip, following a long list of feminine fripperies, household linen, and the like.

She dropped the paper and took her head between her hands, feeling as though it would burst with the whirl of her thoughts. True, she had an account at Tregunter's—a little account; at least she thought it was a little account. Perhaps she had gone on piling up purchases without realising it. Fifty-four pounds, sixteen shillings, and eight pence! Had she been buying things in her sleep? Had Phyllis bought things in her name? No wonder Jack looked at her like that. Why, they had as much chance of paying fifty-four pounds, sixteen shillings, and eight pence as they had of paying the national debt!

She took up the yellow paper and stared at it as though it were her doom. One or two items stood out. 'Silk blouse, £1 19s 6d.' Why, she had bought a blouse at Christmas for Aunt Marion, after she had exhausted the money Jack had given her for her Christmas presents. But it had been only eight and six. She was quite sure of it. 'Mink collar and muff, £11 11s.' She was sure she had never had a mink collar and muff.

She turned the bill over with the odd, numbed feeling of stupefaction and fear. 'Mrs. Barry, the Lindens, in account with Tregunter and Co.' Yes, that was herself, sure enough. She disengaged the first page, and looked at the next.

With an incredible relief she read the name at the top: 'Mrs. Crawford, Ludlow Towers, in account with Tregunter and Co.' Then back at the other page. Yes, that was her own total—£1 18s 4d. The stupid people had put two bills into the same envelope—hers and that of the wealthy woman who lived up on the hill. In the first relief she could have cried with joy. And to think that Jack, poor fellow, had gone off believing that of her!

There was an accusing face in the doorway.

'Begging your pardon, ma'am!' said Howell, stiffly. 'I won't be a party to keeping it from you. If you don't know, you ought to know; and he ought to see a doctor at once. He's a-killing of himself with the anxiety and the worry and the overwork, Master Jack is. Took with dizzinesses in the streets he has been many times; and him having to cross them wildernesses of streets, with as like as not one of them there nasty 'busses a-bearing down on him. He looked mortal bad this morning. I heard him ask you to go along with him, and you refused. I hope he comes home alive.'

Liliias stared at the woman with wide eyes of horror. Her Jack in danger! And he had appealed to her and she had not answered him. How foolish, how contemptible, all those divergences, those grievances, seemed now! And he had had a shock over that abominable bill. Her thoughts ran before to all possible calamities. He had been injured, he was in hospital, he was dead! And to think that through her own wicked fault he had not told her!

She stood up unsteadily and made for the door. She was going to him. She had never done anything so tremendous as going to Jack's office, which was guarded by soldiers, and had policemen in its corridors, as well as magnificent gentlemen in livery, looking more important than the chief of the office himself. But she was going to run the gauntlet of them all, to make sure that Jack was safe, to tell him that it was a mistake about that wretched bill, to let him know that she loved him—only him in all the world. What hope was there for her if she were too late to tell him!

She went off, in spite of Howell's efforts to detain her. At the station she discovered that she had barely enough money to pay her fare to London; and it was a long way to Jack's office after she had arrived at the London terminus. No matter; she must walk.

She did walk, in a glaring sun, in a dazed state, which made it a special providence that she was not run over. When she got to the office Jack was out, 'with Sir Michael,' one of the magnificent functionaries added; and his voice had a note of awe. It was uncertain at what time Mr. Barry would be back.

In front of the office, with the wide roadway intervening, was a space of grass and trees, with a seat or two. Liliias was glad to sit down on one of these. She felt tired; and after a time, with the strain and the want of food—she remembered now that she had eaten nothing at breakfast—she felt faint. But she was sure she could not have eaten, if she had the food before her. She felt so cast-away, so forlorn. If she were to miss Jack—her eyes were tired watching for him across the wide roadway, where so often things intercepted her view—she had no money to get home. There was no friend anywhere near. She would have to walk. Supposing she fainted and were taken to a hospital!

The hours passed like a painful dream, beset with all the terrors possible. At last, about 5 o'clock, a carriage drove up to the office and Jack got out, with a grey-haired gentleman, whom the policeman saluted. They went into the building. Dreading to lose Jack again, Liliias crossed over, and once more applied to the magnificent hall porter.

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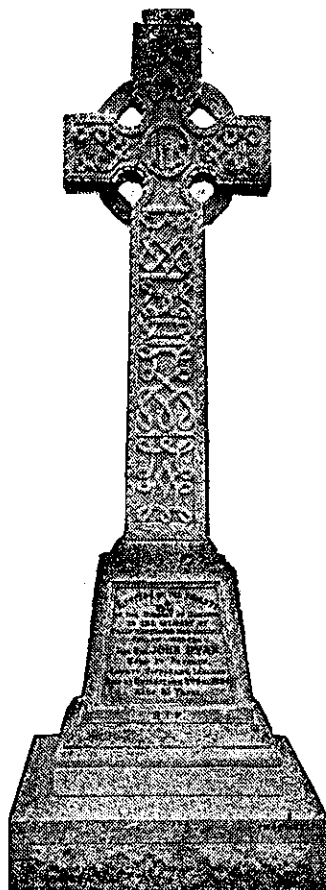
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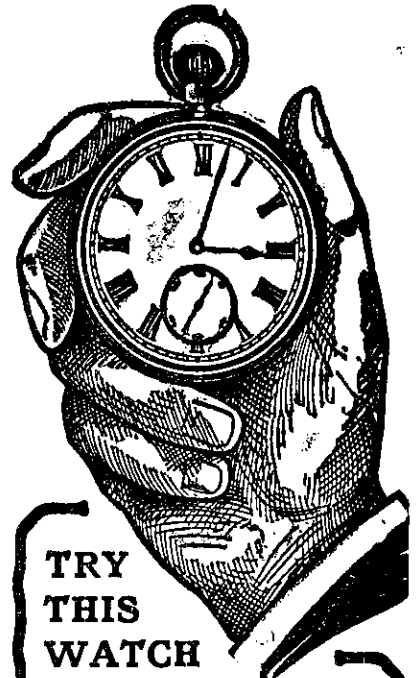
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ward Bros., P.O. Box 618, Wellington.

He looked kindly at her as he took her to the waiting-room.

'I'll let Mr. Barry know at once, ma'am,' he said.

It seemed an eternity till Jack came. Liliias had time for a dread that the hall porter had forgotten her. But suddenly the door opened and Jack came in.

'Why, little woman!' he said, coming to her with a buoyant step. 'So you came after all!'

Luckily, they had the waiting-room to themselves.

'I came—I came—' began Liliias, unsteadily. 'It was all a mistake, Jack, about the bill. It wasn't mine. And, oh, I never knew you were ill! To think I refused you! And—here's the bill. You see, it was all a mistake.'

Something yellow and damp and crumpled fell to the floor. It had been in her hand all day. She leaned her head on Jack's shoulder. The room seemed going round and round.

'Never mind,' said Jack, with his arm about her. 'Our ship has come in. I'm the chief's new private secretary, at a thousand a year. I had a dizziness when I was with him, and he carried me out to Sir Arthur Greatorex. There aren't many men like the chief. I don't know what I wouldn't do for him. There's nothing the matter with me but indigestion and overwork. The chief has given me a two-months' rest. We can go for a honeymoon now. Why—little girl!'

'Tis only that I'm hungry,' said Liliias, in a far-away voice. 'I haven't had anything to eat since morning. I've been waiting for you all day, sitting—over there—on a seat.'

'You poor little darling! You shall dine on the best London can afford. Bother that bill! You shall have as many pretty things as you want.'

'But I want only you—only you!' said Liliias.—Katharine Tynan, in the *Aré Maria*.

## CHILDREN AT OKEOVERS

Just round the corner of the house where the neglected garden sloped down to the orchard there were a group of children crouched on the grass, playing with white stones, that afternoon of May.

There was something oddly stealthy and quiet about their play, such as it was, for indeed they did not seem accustomed to play even with the white stones so aimless were their movements.

A little way from them her back turned to them, her face looking in the direction of the little-frequented road that climbed from the valley and ran straight past what had once been the lawn of Okeovers, was a girl of about sixteen, older than the others, with a wild mane of black hair about her shoulders and face.

She was Molly Okeover, John Okeover's eldest daughter, and the mother in a sort of her little sisters and brothers, doubly orphaned since John Okeover had been killed by the fall of a tree he was taking down in the preceding autumn.

Through the veil of Molly's hair Molly's eyes flashed fierce in torture, burnt up with tears that had no refreshment in them. Molly had been keeping those tears in her eyes—none had seen them fall—for some three weeks now, ever since her baby step-brother had been laid away in Stansted churchyard.

'A good thing, too,' said the neighbors, nor thought themselves hard to say it. 'It would never have grown up like other children. Any one could see that it hadn't been right from the birth, with its eyes that never could keep still, and its mouth always hanging open.'

Others had said that the child was a judgment on Sarah Jane Okeover for the way she treated her step-children.

Anyhow, it was gone, and Molly, who had been its only nurse, was in savage pain for the loss of it; her thin arms empty night and day for the feel of it, her childish breast hungering for the warmth of it.

One would have thought that Molly would have had enough to do to be fond of her own brothers and sisters without attaching herself to a child of Sarah Jane Okeover's. But then Molly had nursed the uncanny child, had walked the wide draughty bedroom night after night with it, had washed it and fed it and tried to win recognition from it for many a month.

How often she had refused to let people look at her baby—it was always hers. What could they want to see him for but to say cruel things of him? He was not what they said, Molly was sure of it. He began to know her. She was sure she felt his relaxed little fingers cling to hers. Then he had a teething fit, and the frail life was over, almost before Molly had realised the danger.

It was a sad life that John Okeover's children led under the second wife's rule.

He had remained a widower so long that no one ever thought of his marrying again.

Then one day he had surprised them all by bringing home a new wife. Heaven knows why he had chosen Sarah Jane. She was a thin woman, with a complaining mouth and thin, faded wisps of dull light hair falling about a colorless face. All the same, she was as strong as a horse, but in her quiet way she was a born shrew and tyrant. She was one of the busy slatterns we have all known who keep their houses in a ferment, yet never attain to either cleanliness or comfort. What possessed John Okeover? asked the neighbors. Perhaps Sarah Jane had pre-

sented herself to him in a different light during the courtship. Anyhow, she made him in time quite as miserable as she made the children, so that perhaps he was not very sorry when that tree fell and his life with it.

There were five children in all—two boys and three girls. They were loving, passionate children, who had inherited the gipsy looks of the Okeovers, with a certain gentleness and refinement which perhaps came to them from their mother, who had been a poor governess when John Okeover married her, but a lady born, and a parson's daughter.

On her first introduction to her step-children Sarah Jane's eyes had rested on them appraising the strength of their handsome young bodies in so far as she could use it.

The coming of the unhappy baby made all the difference to Molly. It was not drudgery to her, once she came to love the elfish thing, to walk the room with it at night, to carry it about all day where a gleam of sun might help it to live. Molly had loved the baby with maternal passion, intensified because of its need. After the first she had not remembered that it was the child of the cruel step-mother. She pushed Sarah Jane out. Maternal love had been indeed only a starveling growth in Sarah Jane's arid heart. The baby was Molly's. When the little half-awake spirit had flown it was Molly's hands that made the little body ready for its coffin and placed it there. It was Molly who grieved with a primal passion for the little face laid away under the clay.

She was possessed with her passion of grief this afternoon to the exclusion of other things. The children—Molly always called the younger ones the children, as though she herself were not a child—were playing their timorous games in Sarah Jane's absence. Robin had stolen away, to some of his friends among the laboring men, most likely. Sarah Jane was gone to see her lawyer at Brumleigh.

Molly knew what Sarah Jane's business was with the lawyers, and had hardly the heart to care. John Okeover had left everything in Sarah Jane's hands, and Sarah Jane was tired of Okeovers. Even such as she may sometimes desire popularity, and the air about Okeovers was distinctly inimical. The countryside resented her treatment of the children. She was minded to be done with Okeovers and the unfriendly neighbors. The midland town that had cradled her was more to her liking. She proposed to sell Okeovers for what it would fetch, and buy with it a public-house in her native town.

Suddenly as Molly stood there she heard the rattle of wheels. She turned a little pale from force of habit—since the baby had died she had not seemed to care for Sarah Jane's frown—and turning she gave the word to the children. Then she whistled sharply.

'It is a station-fly,' said Robin.

'Someone about the lodgings,' suggested Molly.

'Perhaps not for us at all,' said Robin.

The other children came creeping back, having reconnoitered from the upper windows and seen that it was not the thing they dreaded.

The fly came on, between the gates that crossed the almost private road just before it wound by Okeovers house-front, stopped nearly opposite the children, and the lady, who was its one occupant, alighted.

Molly gasped something under her breath; was it—? But, no, of course, mother was dead. Then who was this lady that was so like her? Who, who but Aunt Lucy, mother's only sister, who had married long ago and gone to Australia?

'My poor children,' said the lady, bursting into tears, and sobbing and holding out her kind arms. 'I came as quickly as I could, after receiving your father's letter, but it took time. And now I hear he is dead; but he told me to come before he died. I never had any children of my own. Oh, Robin, is this Robin or is it our dear Rupert come to life again? And you are Molly, my darling. And which is Lucy, my namesake? And little Hilda, my god-child. Oh, my poor, poor children!'

Then Sarah Jane arrived, her mean face puckering and frowning as she saw that the children had a visitor with whom they seemed so much at home and happy that they forgot to scatter at her approach. She had returned in a gracious humor because she had learned that Okeovers was sold, but she forgot about it in her indignation at the sight of the idle children.

'Be off about your work, children. How dare you be idling like this!' she cried.

'Excuse me,' said Aunt Lucy, keeping the children from scattering by a sudden protecting gesture, as though she extended around them a pair of wide invisible wings. 'I'm Mrs. Rodney, these children's aunt, and I've bought Okeovers. I've come to stay. My luggage will be sent on from the hotel. Their father gave me the guardianship of the children in a duly signed and sealed document a few days before he died. I'd have been here before only I had to wind up my affairs in Australia. The will that was found after his death, Mrs. Okeover, I don't know that it would stand in a court of law if any one had been sufficiently interested in the children to question it. However, I'm a rich woman. I don't care to drag the name in the dirt. You can have the price of Okeovers; but I want my house to myself and the children as soon as possible.'

The children did not follow it all. They only saw that the tyrant was vanquished. Looking suddenly ill, Sarah Jane crept within the house and put her belongings together.—Katharine Tynan (Abridged).

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## Current Topics

### Some Pertinent Queries

One of the most interesting chapters in that fascinating work, *A Modern Pilgrim's Progress*—which we have often commended as one of the most acute and at the same time most profound books of its kind, well worthy to rank with the *Apologia* of Newman—is that in which the author describes the results of her investigation of Materialism and Evolution and her experience of the insoluble difficulties which these theories present when put forward as a complete explanation of the origin of the universe. 'Darwin told me,' she says, 'that each creature possessed sufficient instinct to accomplish its destiny and produce the highest results of which, under given environments, its organism was capable, but he did not tell me who implanted the law by which such evolution took place. I was too ignorant of science to weigh the details by which he proved his principles. . . . Yet I saw that evolution implies the existence of intelligence, and that some one must have started matter on its journey through time and have determined what its course was to be. I realised that even if the whole cosmic drama were evolved from primitive atoms, those atoms needed a Creator whose intelligence had endowed them with potentiality of development and guided the course of their evolution. . . . I wanted to know who gave to the atoms the power to concert in order to attain an end not yet realised, and the laws that governed the attainment of that end; who gave them their purpose and caused that combined activity of physical causes of which order was the product. More easily could I imagine the type in a printer's room concerting to produce the poems of Dante, than "primordial atoms initiating the work of the world's creation," and when I read of atoms and of force which caused their evolution, I wanted to know who made the atoms and who originated the force which caused them to evolve.'

These are pertinent questions, but materialistic science has no answer to them. It may furnish us with a certain amount of information as to the How, but the Why is left unexplained; and the truer scientists with the clearer vision frankly acknowledge the limitations of the realm over which Science holds sway, and see behind Nature Nature's God. Thus, even Huxley tells us that 'science is as clear as the Bible about an Eternal of Whose infinite process of evolution the visible universe is a fragment'; Lord Kelvin, that 'overpowering proofs of intelligence and benevolent design lie around us, showing us through Nature the influence of a free will and teaching us that all living beings depend upon one everlasting Creator and Ruler'; and Sir William Siemens, that 'all knowledge must lead up to one great result, an intelligent recognition of the Creator through His works.'

### The Church in America

In the course of the historical hodge-podge which constituted the earlier portion of his 'Addresses to Business Men,' the Rev. Dr. Henry made some disparaging remarks regarding the numbers and influence of the Catholic Church in America. He stated—so we are informed—that the Catholics in the United States numbered less than twelve millions; and, according to the reports in the daily press, the whole burden of his song was that Protestant influence, and Protestant influence only, was the essential factor in bringing about America's 'greatness.' Such glaring misstatements could only spring either from ignorance or from a deeply-rooted bigotry and prejudice, particularly unbecoming in one who comes as a spiritual leader and teacher of the people. The Rev. Dr. Henry, we understand, himself hails from America, so that—with the facts staring him in the face—ignorance on the matter would be impossible, and we are compelled to fall back on the other explanation.

The facts and figures regarding the position of the Church in the United States have been given many times in these columns; and the mighty growth of Catholicism which they disclose is such as ought to set even Dr. Henry thinking. We give the statistics once again, in the convenient summary form in which they appeared some short time ago in the religious page of our contemporary, the *Otago Daily Times*. We quote from our contemporary:—'The Catholic Church continues to advance under the Stars and Stripes. According to statistics given in advance sheets of the Official Catholic Directory, there are now 14,347,027 Catholics in the United States, showing a gain of 111,576 over the figures presented to the public a year ago. Adding to the number of Catholics in the United States proper those of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands, the total number of Catholics under the

United States flag is 22,587,079. The power of the Catholics throughout the Union may be gauged from the following figures. The Catholic population of the State of New York is no less than 2,722,647. Pennsylvania comes second with 1,491,766. Illinois follows closely with 1,443,752. Massachusetts is next with 1,373,772. Most of the other States contain a large proportion of Catholics. The State of Minnesota has a Catholic population of 427,627, California 391,500, and even Texas has more than a quarter of a million. In the city of Chicago the Catholic churches number 187, and in the city of New York 138. Flourishing as Catholic institutions in the United States are, the most promising aspect of the Catholic position is the progressiveness of the Catholics in all that affects the nation's welfare. They take the lead in great movements, and easily prove by their united action that they are the most powerful religious body in the country.' In view of the narrowness of spirit and utter recklessness of statement which have marked so many of these midday addresses, it is little wonder that, in spite of all the booming, the attendance is steadily dwindling.

### The Henry-Potts Mission

Judging by the number of criticisms which have appeared during the week, the Henry-Potts mission is gradually finding its level, and it is evident that the 'boom' reports which have everywhere accompanied it are far from being a reliable index either of the quality or of the dimensions of the work that is being done. Even the evangelist's own religionists are now turning on him. Thus 'A Believer in the Bible,' writing in Thursday's *Otago Daily Times*, declares that 'if evangelists like Dr. Henry would give less rein to their imaginations, and declare what the Holy Scriptures reveal as to the future of our race (i.e., the whole human race), they would be more consistent than in pandering to the conceit of the British-speaking portion, flattering them that they are to be the most prominent nations.' And he adds the pointed query: 'What answer to this—Who among the nations are considered by God to be foreigners?'

The lack of even a modicum of the virtue of Christian patience and considerateness on the part of the missionary has also been somewhat marked during these latter days; and the unpleasant remarks, called out by Dr. Henry—such as, 'Let the chaff blow away'—to people who had occasion to leave the hall before the conclusion of the preacher's address, have, to our personal knowledge, been keenly felt by some who were, as a matter of fact, sincerely interested in the mission. On this aspect of the missionary's 'personality,' 'Civis,' in Saturday's *Otago Daily Times*, has the following entertaining comments:—'The Henry-Potts Mission, though booming like "Madame Butterfly" and the Fuller Pictures, shows a regrettable "touchiness." Attending Henry-Potts you have to be careful of your exits and your entrances. . . . When Henry-Potts is in process of saving a soul, not so much as a foot must move. Imagine yourself looking on at a surgical operation of extreme delicacy—you are to hang over it in breathless silence. Read this: "Just as the missionary was delivering his peroration a number of persons went out rather noisily. Dr. Henry broke off to protest against such callousness as to the effort being made to bring sinners to conversion, declaring it to be heartless in the extreme." Heartless, because to the conversion of the sinners then in hand Dr. Henry's peroration was indispensable. A curious fact. But that being so, why didn't he go on with it? It is a poor peroration that so easily comes to grief. "What," he thundered, "do these people who have just left care about the salvation of the people in this building?" Which appalling question the people who had just left were obviously not there to answer. Answering on their behalf, I suggest that some of them were people who felt that they had heard enough and didn't care for perorations; and that some were people who had to catch a train. Our railway time-tables have not been adjusted to the exigencies of Garrison Hall soul-saving. That being so, we may desire for the Henry-Potts Mission an even temper, and perorations that can survive a partially seceding audience.'

### Prize Fighters and their Money

The historic contest is over, and the aftermath—in the shape of brutal murders and racial riots—is eternally disgraceful to all concerned in it. The solitary redeeming feature of the contest was the manly spirit apparently shown by the combatants at the close. The alleged personal bad blood—about which we had heard so much—was evidently manufactured by the press agents who were paid by interested parties to invent fairy tales to keep up interest and excitement in connection with the affair. Johnson's willingness to shake hands and let by-gones be by-gones, and Jeffries's ungrudging tribute to the black man's superiority,

form the one aspect of the exhibition that can be contemplated with satisfaction. For the rest, the evidence now coming to hand shows that Jeffries must have gone into the ring knowing for certain that he had not a possible chance of success. Right up to the last moment the world was told that 'Jeff.' could 'come back'—had in fact 'come back.' Then on the very eve of the contest it leaked out that there was fat on the lungs, and fat over the heart, and fat around the kidneys that could not be removed. This is the explanation of Jeffries's statement that as soon as the first round began he knew he was a beaten man. As a matter of fact he must have known it long before.

For submitting himself to be a chopping-block for the negro, Jeffries—who, by the way, is the son of a clergyman—receives at least £20,000, and unless the pictures prove a frost, he is to receive a further £25,000 as his share of the proceeds of the cinematograph shows. Unless he is different from most of his class the money is not likely to do him much good. The vast sums that have been made by some of the champion prize-fighters have usually been quickly squandered; and the fast living which is such a common accompaniment of the prize-fighter's career has killed off more than one of the front-rankers. It is little more than a year ago, if we remember rightly, that a young man, said to have been far and away the cleverest boxer Australia ever produced, died in Melbourne as the result of excess—a physical and moral wreck. According to an American authority the recent untimely death of Willus Britt, Stanley Ketchell's young manager—who fought Corbett and 'Battling' Nelson—was partly due to sudden wealth easily acquired. Britt, always a soldier of fortune, took Ketchell to the Eastern States early last year, and arranged two contests with Philadelphia Jack O'Brien, which netted about £6250. Of this amount the reckless young manager received nearly a third, and with it he proceeded to go the pace. Nothing was too good for him. Wine suppers, automobiles, fine clothes, and other luxuries soon reduced his bank roll, and when Ketchell failed to knock Papke out inside of twenty rounds Britt lost £625 in wagers—all that was left. He borrowed more money and bet every dollar of it on Ketchell to beat Jack Johnson at Colmar. When the big negro won by a knockout Britt was penniless, his vision of a great fortune was gone, and his heart was broken. It was the old story. Squandered wealth earned in pugilism had sown the seeds of early death.

There is probably no class of persons supported by the public who live in such reckless luxury as star pugilists and their close associates. A great fighter may reign only for a few years at the head of his class, but during that period he is generally what the Americans call 'a high roller,' and goes the pace. John L. Sullivan, for example,—who figured in the recent contest as the first man to congratulate the negro—is said to have been one of the most luxurious champions that ever appeared inside the ropes. He lived literally like a prince. He ate and drank like a modern Falstaff, and has been known in his palmy days to dispose of a quart of whiskey at a sitting. The result was that from a rawboned, muscular young giant he became a ponderous elephant, prematurely old, weighing more than 235 pounds. His kidneys and liver became diseased and his physician ordered him to cut out liquor entirely or die. For very good reasons Sullivan didn't want to die, so he swore off and hasn't touched a drop since. It is estimated that he ran through a quarter of a million of money before he settled down and began to save. With a few honorable exceptions, such as Tommy Burns and one or two others—exceptions which, in this case, really prove the rule—present-day fighters all show a disposition to 'gang the same gait.' Jeffries, Johnson, Ketchell, and Nelson, who like to have the best, own automobiles and use them incessantly. They all know how to live well, and when out of training none of them keep down expenses. Johnson in particular scatters his coin like a nabob, and spends it absolutely as fast as he gets it. According to report, Ketchell, who acted as timekeeper in the Johnson-Jeffries contest, has gone through practically all his ring earnings, and will either have to pawn his motor or borrow, in order to raise the wind. For decent, clean-living young fellows the obvious moral is that, even from the point of view of mere money-getting, the prize-ring—in spite of the big stakes and the dazzling prospects—is a very good place to keep away from.

### Archbishop Carr Scores

His Grace Archbishop Carr has just exposed and repulsed a particularly mean and underhand attack on a Melbourne Catholic Orphanage School—an attack which if left unanswered and unresisted would have done im-

mense injury to Catholic educational institutions not only in the city, but throughout the State. The history of the calumny, and of its refutation, were detailed by the Archbishop at the 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday, June 19, and we summarise the facts from the full reports appearing in our Melbourne contemporaries, the *Advocate* and the *Tribune*. The attack began by the appearance in the Melbourne *Age* of a statement to the effect that in one of the Catholic convent schools two children who had been educated for eighteen months, on subsequently going to a State school, were found to be so backward that one had to be placed in the infant class and the other, aged eleven years, was so ignorant that she could not distinguish one letter of the alphabet from another. The school was described simply as a convent school. This was followed the next day by a long paragraph in the same paper, headed 'The Education Bill,' with a sub-heading 'State Examination of Private Schools.' In the course of the paragraph the statement of the previous day, regarding the two girls, was repeated, and it was added that the case raised the question as to what the State was doing in order to see that all children received a proper education, and then it was further added that the Minister of Education had stated that the question of examining all schools, private as well as public, was under consideration in connection with the drafting of the new Education Bill. The object of these insidious paragraphs was apparently not only to calumniate the Catholic school, but to jockey the Minister of Education into establishing State inspection of all private educational institutions.

At once—on the very day on which the charge was repeated against the school—the Archbishop asked for an immediate examination, and on the following day an inspection was made. It was made by a State school inspector—the assistant head State school inspector—and the report which he sent in to the department was a triumphant refutation of every charge brought against the school. For the staffing, organisation, and the work of the school generally, the inspector had nothing but words of approval and praise. 'The organisation generally is that obtaining in a successful State school. During inspection the business of the school proceeded with quiet industry. The teaching was purposeful. It conformed to approved methods. From the quality of the pupils' responses during the current lessons, and the lessons given at my request, and from an inspection of the recorded work in the children's books, I am of opinion that the progress being made by the school is substantial.' And much more to the same effect, without one word of fault-finding or criticism.

Regarding the special case of the two children referred to in the press paragraph, the inspector's inquiry elicited the following facts:—(1) That instead of two children attending the convent school, only one of the children attended, so that at once 50 per cent. of the charge failed. (2) The convent school referred to was not an ordinary convent school, but was the orphanage school of South Melbourne; and an orphanage school—with poor orphans coming at various ages and in various stages of education—is obviously on a different footing from an ordinary school. (3) The child referred to was nine years and five months old when she entered, and she never attended school before. She was, moreover, what the teacher delicately called a girl of low mentality. (4) Nevertheless, with all those obstacles, it was found that she not only knew the letters of the alphabet, but was able to read and write short sentences when she left the orphanage school. This was proved not merely by the teachers at the school, but also by the headmaster of the State school at St. Kilda, to which she went after being away from the orphanage for six months. He testified that the girl was of low intelligence, but that she showed an acquaintance with the elements of reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic. (5) The girl's name was not Brophy, as stated, but Churchill; and she was not a Catholic child, neither was her parent a Catholic. She was registered as a Protestant, and it was a remarkable thing, as his Grace pointed out, 'that the only institutions that had done anything for her was a Catholic school and the Catholic Church, and the only reward received for that consideration was abuse and an insinuation regarding the inefficiency of their schools.'

Thus on every point these malicious charges, when investigated by competent and impartial authority, broke completely down. Thanks to the wise and prompt action taken by Archbishop Carr, not only has the particular calumny been refuted, but the all-round efficiency of the institution attacked has been so thoroughly and conspicuously established that the public cannot fail to be more than ever impressed with the splendid work that is being done. And just as all other Catholic schools would have been implicated in the discredit and injury which would have re-

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sulted had the charges been established, so Victorian Catholic institutions generally will share in the enhanced reputation which accrues on the triumphant vindication of the South Melbourne Orphanage. The only point which has not yet been finally cleared up is the question as to how such venomous statements could find their way into an influential and reputable daily like the *Melbourne Age*. That aspect of the matter is still under investigation, and doubtless before very long the responsibility for this cowardly and unmanly attack will be duly and definitely sheeted home.

## SPAIN AND ITS PEOPLE

### CARDINAL MORAN'S VIGOROUS DEFENCE

Speaking a few Sundays ago at the opening of a new church at Watson's Bay, his Eminence Cardinal Moran delivered an effective reply to recent attacks on the clergy and people of Spain. "During the past few weeks (said his Eminence) virulent attacks have been made on the Catholic Church in Spain—attacks that would appear to be inspired by demoniac hatred of the Catholic Church, and not by any desire to make known the true state of things. We were told that 75 per cent. of the Spanish population were illiterate, the whole people being benighted and ignorant, the clergy as bad as the people, wholly intent on shutting out from their flocks the light of evangelical truth, and depriving them of the blessings of modernism. Now, in all this there is hardly a particle of truth. I take an interest in the Spanish people, for they are a noble race. From the coasts of Spain the Celtic race came to Ireland, and during the terrible era of the Penal Laws it was in the sunny lands of the Peninsula that very many of the suffering exiles of Erin found a secure refuge and a home. The fame of Spain for chivalry and patriotism is unsurpassed. When overwhelmed by the Moorish invasion, the people kept the national flag unfurled in the mountains and in the Basque provinces. For 800 years they never relaxed the struggle, till at length every trace of Moorish dominion was banished from the Peninsula. The literature of Spain surpasses that of most other countries of Europe. Her Cathedrals and other mediaeval monuments are unrivalled in the splendor of their architecture. Her school of painting rivals that of Raphael. Her whole people are distinguished for perfect manners, for nobility of character, for a cultivated taste for the fine arts. They are hospitable, brave, generous, chaste, sober, and honest.

"If, for a time, her people were illiterate, the reason is not far to seek. During a great part of the past century the country was overwhelmed with all the ruin and miseries of civil war, and became a prey to revolutionary factions. The Church property was confiscated, the religious bodies exiled or scattered, the clergy were reduced to absolute penury, and oppressed in every possible way. Yet, amid all the phases of persecution the Church kept alive the lamp of knowledge, and preserved to the people the blessings of religion. A report presented to the United States in 1900 gives the illiterates as 30 per cent. But in that very year the illiterates of North Carolina are set down as 28 per cent. And yet North Carolina is not an ignorant and benighted State. In the latest educational returns that I have seen, the average attendance in the primary schools of Spain was 106 per thousand of the population. In Canada the average attendance was only 100 per 1000 of population, and in Mexico it was still less. Mulhall states that the number of University students in Spain surpasses that of almost every other country in Europe. The United States Commissioner reports the number of students in the Spanish Universities as 16,000. In England, with double the population, the University students were only 9802. Assuredly the Spaniards are not an ignorant people.

"Honesty and morality hold their own in Spain. Divorce in some countries at the present day is undermining the very foundations of family happiness and social order. Divorce is unknown in Spain. Suicide has its votaries and its victims in England, in Germany, and elsewhere. It is almost unheard of in Spain. Deaths from drunkenness are a terrible blot on our civilisation. In England of every 10,000 deaths 21 were from drunkenness, as we read in Mr. Mulhall's Statistical Return. In Copenhagen alone they were 70; in Stockholm 90; but in Spain they were zero.

"In the Statistical Society's Journal, I find in England and Wales one criminal set down for every 190 in the population. In Scotland it is "something worse than England." Whilst in Spain there is only one criminal for every 10,000 of the population. In other countries visitors often complain of the contagion of vice. A correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes that in Spain you can with difficulty escape "the contagion of virtue."

"Of all the people in the world the Spaniards are most remarkable for honesty. Sir Hiram Maxim, of Maxim gun fame, made public the results of his observations during a tour in Spain. He has an English factory near London, and a Spanish one in the Basque country, the most thoroughly Catholic province of Spain. In the heart of that entirely Catholic country such a thing as a lock was unnecessary. By night and by day the doors of the factory and of every compartment in it stood open. And Sir

Hiram adds: "Had this laxity been practised in England, the factory would have been gutted the first night it was unlocked." It is not surprising that when an agent of one of the proselytising societies called on Sir Hiram to request a donation for the "Spanish missions" he not only refused, but added that he would willingly subscribe instead to any movement which would make the morals of England like those of Spain.

"It is particularly, however, the clergy of Spain who are criticised and held up to ridicule as men without learning or piety, like their flocks ignorant and benighted, solely intent on keeping the eyes of the people bandaged lest they would see the evangelical truth. Far different is the true character of the Spanish priest. He is a man of piety and enlightenment, devoted to the sacred ministry, and intent on preserving to his people the blessings of Catholic faith. At the Vatican Council 40 Spanish Bishops assisted, and held a foremost place for their eloquence and profound knowledge of Divine Truth.

"One fact will serve better than many words to illustrate the genuine character of the Spanish priesthood. I take it from Mr. Borrow's book, entitled *The Bible in Spain*. This gentleman was the head of the colporteurs whose mission it was to spread the Protestant Bible in Spain. He was no friend of the Catholic priesthood of Spain. On the contrary, he goes out of his way to attack them and malign them in every possible manner. Nevertheless, on one occasion he felt constrained to confess the true state of things. In an intensely Catholic district he was obliged to throw himself on the hospitality of the local padre. This priest had nothing to distinguish him from the thousand other priests he had seen throughout the country districts of Spain; he appeared to be as unintelligent and benighted as the rest. In Mr. Borrow's words, he was "a plain, uninformed old man, almost simple, and as incapable of emotion as a tortoise within its shell." However, he received the English clergyman most kindly in Spanish style, "embraced him very affectionately," and, without hesitation extended a whole-hearted hospitality to him. To Mr. Borrow's surprise the good country priest proved himself a man of wide information and solid learning; and Mr. Borrow writes: "I soon saw that I was in the presence of one of those remarkable men who so frequently spring up in the bosom of the Romish Church, and who, to a childlike simplicity, unite immense energy and power of mind—equally adapted to guide a scanty flock in some obscure village of Spain, or to convert millions of heathens on the shores of Japan or Paraguay." Mr. Borrow further informs us that this Spanish priest lived in a small cottage, singularly neat and clean. His whole income was 800 dollars (about £200) a year. Of this amount he spent only £25 annually on his own maintenance; the remaining £175 he dispensed in charity among his flock. Such, even as painted by an avowed enemy, is the much-maligned but most zealous and devoted Spanish priest.

"The secret of the unceasing torrent of abuse and obloquy poured out in the English press upon the Catholic Church in Spain is the utter failure of the English and American agencies to make any impression on the faith and piety of the Spanish people. During the past 80 years millions of Bibles and Testaments and Protestant tracts have flooded the cities and country districts of Spain. Hundreds of agents have been employed in carrying on the work of evangelical proselytism. Nevertheless, the latest census gives to Spain a Catholic population of almost 19 millions, whilst the whole number of Protestants is less than 7000, many of whom are the families of the agents or otherwise employed by them.

"Spain has suffered intensely from the dissension that prevailed, and from the various factions that assumed the Government from time to time," said his Eminence, in conclusion; "but I trust under the present illustrious King and Queen—the Queen belongs to our own Empire—progress will be made every day, that the resources of the country will be developed, and that Spain will enter once more into competition with the greatest powers of Europe in spreading around it the blessings of religion."

## CHIEF JUSTICE AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS

In the course of a letter to the *New Zealand Times* of July 5, the Rev. C. J. Venning, S.M., takes the Chief Justice to task for his remarks regarding education made at a meeting over which he presided the previous Saturday evening. Father Venning writes:—

"When Sir Robert Stout donned the mantle of Chief Justice he ought to have doffed that of the partisan and done what lay in his power to maintain alike the dignity and the impartiality that are properly due to his exalted and responsible position.

It is unworthy of the Chief Justice, and to the last degree unbecoming the office he bears, to descend into the arena of party strife, to engage as a partisan, to so far forget himself as to make unjustifiable attacks upon any section of the community. But it seems that he must air his old traditions lest they become blue-mouldy. Sir Robert Stout is a prejudiced witness on matters affecting religion or religious schools. It is the red flag to the bull to even mention the subject in his presence. His utterances on Saturday night were marked by a discreditable lack of that judicial mind which we have a right to find even in

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'Naething new?' Ma certes, 'Cock o' the North's a new pleasure tae folks wha hinna tasted it!

the rank and file of our judicial bench, much more in its chief occupant. It is difficult for people to listen with patience to such an exhibition from an official placed in a position which, of all others, demands at least the decent external show of an impartial mind towards sectarian rivalries. The judicial ermine, like Caesar's wife, should be above suspicion. Sir Robert Stout may be the pink of amenity and mildness when seated in the place of justice, but he loses much of his charm when in extra-judicial functions he falls foul of men or things that cross his path at the wrong angle. On Saturday night he gave out his old decrepit statistical fairy tale about the relative merits of the secular and religious systems of education.

Of course, most people have learned not to take Sir Robert Stout seriously in any matter of this kind. Still for the sake of the few who might be misled, I challenge Sir Robert Stout, or his seconder or any defender of the secular system, to draw any sane logical conclusion from the badly-cooked gaol returns or criminal records in New Zealand. The charges insinuated by the Chief Justice are absolutely groundless, worthless, unproven, and unprovable. The *Official Year Book* returns are useless for statistical comparison if we attempt to prove anything for or against religious education. The foundation of the criminal returns, as contained in any pile of statistics, is the voluntary, unchallenged statement of prisoners whose uncorroborated word would never be accepted in any court of justice—who never hesitate to lie about their religious belief if they once get it into their degenerate heads that there is the faintest shadow of a prospect of advantage to be gained by doing so. It is a curious and persistent freak of which the Chief Justice cannot plead ignorance.

Sir Robert Stout would probably take a psychological fit the moment he would begin to unravel the network of deceit that is to be found in a prisoner's brain. Of course, only a person in imminent risk of a padded cell would contend that the moral character of a country is determined by the mere number or ratio (of arrests, or trials, or convictions) to population. We can no more form an opinion on these data than can the fisherman judge of the fish in the sea by those which he has in his net.

Some people no more dream of considering the value of the arguments they use against religion than they would think of stopping to consider the geological formation of a stone which they pick up to throw at a dog.

The whole argument about criminal records and religious or secular education can resolve itself into this one important question: What schools produce the criminals? Neither Sir Robert Stout nor any other champion of the secular system has any statistics to prove the point. I emphatically state that absolutely no information on this subject is contained in the charge sheet, gaol book, criminal returns, *Official Year Book*, or anywhere else. How does Sir Robert Stout know, then? Is he inspired? He simply does not know and cannot speak on the subject. His argument is like reasoning from the unknown to the known. No prisoner is ever asked what school he attended. Does it follow because a prisoner chooses to state that he is a member of such and such a Church that therefore he must have attended a religious school? Innocence abroad! Sir Robert Stout seems to reason in that fashion if his words have any meaning at all. The whole thing is a fallacy. The argument is valueless.

## THE PANAMA CANAL

The American authorities are confident that in less than five years vessels will pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the Panama Canal. The completion of this great undertaking will no doubt have an appreciable effect on the trade between New Zealand and Great Britain, and shorten the sea route to such an extent that the Home mails should be delivered here at least within four weeks from the time of their leaving England. The *Canal Record* announces that the entire excavation as contemplated in the original project has been completed. Under that plan, which was approved by Congress at the beginning of the American occupation, 103,795,000 cubic yards of earth were to be removed. But later, in order to let through warships of the Dreadnought type and the giant liners under construction, the War Department ordered the widening and deepening of the cut. These changes involve the removal of about 70,000,000 additional yards of material, and that is all of the work of excavation that remains. The record of achievement is without precedent in engineering undertakings. As excavation did not begin in earnest until 1907, the bulk of the work for which nine years were given has been accomplished in three and a quarter years. During March 3,067,479 cubic yards of material were taken out, and this in face of the heaviest rains ever known on the isthmus in March. In 1908 37,116,735 cubic yards were removed, in 1909 35,096,166, making the total for the two years 72,212,901, a monthly average for the entire period of over 3,000,000 cubic yards.

In view of the possibilities arising from the completion of this great waterway, a few particulars regarding previous attempts to unite the Atlantic and Pacific may be of interest to our readers. The Rev. H. J. Swift, S.J., writing in *America*, says that Columbus sought in vain a strait or channel through which he might push in his heroic en-

deavor to bring India nearer to the shores of Europe; but hardly was it established that nature had formed no such passage when men began to suggest ways and means for remedying the oversight. Though not first in the order of time, the scheme of Antonio de la Gama, in 1534, was the first that reached the practical stage of actually moving any rock or earth in the furtherance of the project. As the local representative of the Spanish crown he undertook to dredge the Chagres River, but he did not remain long enough on the isthmus to accomplish even that work. It is well that he did not devote more time and greater energy to the enterprise, for, with the primitive means at his disposal it could have ended only in disaster with frightful loss of life among the natives, who would have been forced to attempt the impossible task.

In 1698 William Paterson, a Scotchman, collected an enormous sum of money, and sailed at the head of a hopeful band of adventurers to establish a colony on the isthmus. The climate destroyed the colonists, who might be passed over in a word if it were not for the efforts of their leader to impress upon King William III. the importance of securing the isthmus for a future canal. As the American colonies were then young and feeble, Paterson showed great insight when he averred that if the British Government did not act, the Americans would one day annex the isthmus and later the Pacific Islands, and thus establish a mighty empire. 'They will then scour the Indian Ocean and the South Sea,' he said, 'and they will heap up vast wealth. If God favors them with a knowledge of the arts and sciences, they will spread throughout the world the blessings of civilisation, while England, in spite of her glory and her liberties, will be known to the world only in the memory of her past, as is now the fate of Egypt.'

Henry Clay was the first great American to speak with authority on the important question of the Canal. As Secretary of State in the Cabinet of John Quincy Adams, he gave the opinion of the Government when he said, in 1825, that as the Canal should be for the benefit of all nations, and not of one exclusively, it should be under the protection of all nations. This long remained the settled policy of the United States, for in the Treaty of 1846 with New Granada, of which the isthmus then formed a part, it was stipulated that the American Government should have the right of passage across the isthmus in any feasible way, and that it should be neutral territory, but the ownership and sovereignty of the soil should be guaranteed to New Granada.

The outcome of the Mexican War must have stirred the British to action, for the year 1848, which saw the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico, witnessed an aggressive action on the isthmus. The island of Tigre on the Pacific side, and the mouth of the San Juan on the Atlantic coast, were occupied by British marines. James K. Polk, who had been elected on the campaign cry of 'Fifty-four Forty or Fight,' was then President. The action of the British on the isthmus seemed to be their answer to the unwarranted American claim of 54deg 40min as our northern boundary. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 surrendered our Canadian pretensions and reiterated the neutrality of the projected highway.

Clay's position in 1825 was good enough at that stage of American development, but it cost later administrations many a diplomatic somersault to secure the advantage by which he had set so small store. President Grant voiced the general feeling in 1869 in his first annual message when he stated that it was of the greatest political importance to the United States that no European Government should own the canal, and eleven years later President Hayes made the declaration still stronger. On June 24, 1881, a circular note to all the Powers informed them that the American Government must necessarily reserve to itself 'a political control of the canal distinct from administrative or commercial regulation.' The next step forward was taken by James G. Blaine, who, as Secretary of State, emphatically declared that the interests of the country could not permit a Panama Canal without American fortifications.

The end of the war with Spain, and the tremendous changes that it had involved, called forth from President McKinley in his message of December, 1898, the statement that in the light of recent events the canal had become more necessary, and that the interests of the country demanded its construction by the Federal Government. But the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was still in the way. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, ratified by the Senate on December 18, 1900, smoothed away the difficulty, or, rather, effectually buried it under a mountain of carefully chosen phrases, and left the United States with a free hand.

Although the Nicaragua route had many supporters, a majority of eight votes in the Senate on June 18, 1902, selected the Panama route, subject to a suitable treaty with Colombia. The Hay-Herran Treaty drafted to meet the requirements of the occasion gave Colombia a lump sum of ten million dollars, with an annual payment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Colombian Senate unanimously rejected the proposed treaty, and demanded twenty million dollars down and an annual payment of four hundred thousand dollars.

This action precipitated the revolution by which Panama separated from Colombia, and established itself as an independent nation. The United States, immediately recog-

nising the new republic, made a more favorable treaty, which, as the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, was ratified in February, 1904. Under the provisions of this treaty the prodigious undertaking has been pushed forward with an army of 40,000 employees.

The effect that the canal will have upon the commerce of the Pacific will increase from year to year. Commodities exist on both sides of the ocean, and a more convenient interchange of them will naturally build up a trade. If wise means be used to restore to the American merchant marine its former prestige, economic results of the most satisfactory nature will result. The importance of the canal in time of war is one of the surest pledges of a continued peace. The prediction of Scotland's adventurous son in 1698 has waited long, but it now seems near realisation.

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

July 9.

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

Lieutenant-Colonel Bauchop inspected the St. Anne's Senior Cadet (Catholic) Corps last Wednesday at Newtown. He was very pleased with the condition of the corps.

The Rev. Fathers O'Connell, S.M., and Kimbell, S.M., who gave missions at Otaki and Levin during the past fortnight, will commence a mission at Northland on Sunday, July 10, and at Petone on Sunday, July 17.

The quarterly general meeting of the various conferences under the jurisdiction of the Particular Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be held on Sunday afternoon, July 24, in the Guilford Street Schoolroom, Thorndon.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain E. M. Crichton-Maitland and Lady Beatrice Clark, paid an informal visit to the Home of Compassion, Island Bay. His Excellency was received by the Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Aubert. He expressed very great pleasure at the general excellence of the institution, and hoped on Lady Islington's arrival to pay another visit to the home.

Last Friday evening, in St. Patrick's Hall, there was a large attendance of boys of the St. Vincent Guild. Six boys signed their declarations as members of the St. Vincent Rifle Cadets. The election of non-commissioned officers of the Rifle Cadets took place. The Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., visited the hall, and was pleased to see such a large number of boys present.

Master Bennie Hart, one of the Marist Brothers' pupils and a prize-winner in the recent *New Zealand Times* Children's Golden Competition, at the afternoon tea function kindly given by Mr. A. A. Corrigan on Friday afternoon, thanked the *New Zealand Times* and Mr. Corrigan on behalf of the children who were successful in obtaining prizes. Master Hart won two watches.

Mr. Daniel Ryan, who has been connected with the local office of Huddart, Parker, and Co. since its establishment sixteen years ago, and held the position of chief clerk, has been appointed manager of the branch the company intends establishing in Auckland. Mr. Ryan is well known and popular in Wellington. He was educated at the local Marist Brothers' School and St. Patrick's College.

The annual social in connection with the Catholic schools in Te Aro parish took place on Wednesday evening in the Town Hall. The large hall, which was tastefully decorated, accommodated about 1000 people. A large supper room had been erected by the gentlemen of the committee. The ladies' committee worked most energetically, with the result that the supper was all that could be desired. The first part of the evening was devoted to the showing of cinematograph pictures, which were highly appreciated by the audience. The function proved a great success, and it is expected the Catholic schools fund will be augmented by about £150.

Amongst the activities attached to the thriving St. Anne's Club at Newtown is that of physical culture. Endeavors are being made this winter to establish the boxing class in connection therewith on strong lines, and the present prospects are encouraging. On Tuesday evening, in order to give a fillip to the sport, pupils of Mr. Tracey's school gave an exhibition of boxing in the club room in the presence of about fifty spectators, including the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and Father Goggan. Mr. B. Guise intimated that the services of a competent instructor had been engaged for members of the club, and it was hoped they would show their appreciation thereof by taking an active interest in the class.

St. Thomas's Hall, Newtown, was crowded on Thursday evening with boys of the St. Aloysius' Club and their friends, when a very enjoyable concert was given by boys belonging to the club. The following contributed items to

the programme:—Mrs. O. K. Fennell, Misses A. McAteer, U. Simons, M. Murray, F. Hickey, N. Strickland, Messrs. C. McErlan, G. T. Foote, Bernado, Masters F. O'Sullivan and Jas. McCarthy, and several pupils from the Marist Brothers' School. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. O. K. Fennell. During the interval several of the cadets were presented with medals by Captain Martin. The proceeds of the concert will go towards the fund for the expenses of the cadets who are taking part in the military competitions at Palmerston North.

Mother Mary Joseph Aubert left Wellington on Saturday morning on a visit to the Foundling Home, Auckland, and will be absent about ten days. There are now nineteen babies being cared for in that institution, although since its establishment in January last about a hundred and fifty applications for admission have been received. Five Sisters from the Home of Compassion, Island Bay, have been transferred to the northern home during the year. This has reduced the number of Sisters at the Island Bay home to twenty-four, and their time is fully occupied in attendance on the eighty-two children inmates, whose ages range from five weeks to ten years. Mother Aubert desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of £166, from Mrs. Moynihan, of Shannon, proceeds from a bazaar held at Shannon in March last. On August 3 a concert is to be held in the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the institution, on which there is still a liability of £4000. As the Home of Compassion is financed purely by private means, and does such noble work, the concert should appeal to the general community. In St. Joseph's Home for Incurables, Buckle street, there are at the present time forty adult patients, of whom eleven are women.

The half-yearly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the Hibernian Society was held on Monday, July 4, at St. Patrick's Hall, Bro. J. W. Callaghan, B.P., presiding over a large attendance of members, and visitors from Thorndon, Newtown, and the Hutt branches. The Rev. Fathers Hickson, S.M., and Venning, S.M., were present. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Bro. W. J. Feeney; vice-president, Bro. J. J. L. Burke; secretary, Bro. P. D. Hoskins (re-elected); assistant secretary and treasurer, Bro. J. O'Sullivan (re-elected); warden, Bro. J. McKeowen; guardian, Bro. J. McLoughlin; sick visitors, Bros. Condon and O'Callaghan; auditors, Bros. H. McKeowen and F. J. McDonald. The following names were selected for submission to the branches of the Wellington District for their choice for the position of District Deputy:—Bros. P. D. Hoskins, J. W. Callaghan, and J. O'Sullivan. A very able, interesting, and instructive paper on 'The Hibernian Society in New Zealand,' prepared by the Rev. Father Venning, S.M. (chaplain), was read, and the Rev. Father was thanked for his kindness and interest in the society. The president (Bro. J. W. Callaghan) welcomed the visiting brethren for their attendance. Bros. G. J. Sellars and Rev. Father Hickson (Thorndon), Hodgins (Hutt), and Giles (Newtown) briefly replied, and extended invitations to members to visit their respective branches. The balance sheet and secretary's report for the June quarter were read, and disclosed a very satisfactory state of affairs both as regards membership and finance. A net increase of 13 was added to the membership, and £10 to the funds. The benefits paid out were as follow:—Sick pay, £55; funeral claims, £60; doctors and medicine, £60; district funeral fund, £16. The branch lost by death during the quarter three old and respected members in the persons of Bros. John Stratford (past president), John McLoughlin, and John Conroy. The receipts of the evening amounted to £30, whilst claims aggregating £79 were passed for payment. Bro. J. W. Callaghan, who did not seek re-election owing to pressure of business, was awarded a framed past president's certificate for his services. Owing to the amount of business, the installation of officers was postponed until July 18.

### RETREAT FOR LAYMEN.

For the first time in New Zealand the idea of a continuous retreat for laymen has been successfully put into operation. On Friday evening, June 24, by the kindness and courtesy of the Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M. (Rector), a number of Catholic laymen—old and young, rich and poor—mustered at St. Patrick's College, Wellington, for the purpose of attending the retreat. Rev. Father O'Reilly received the participants on their arrival, and so hearty and cordial was the welcome which he extended to them that one and all immediately felt quite at home. Each guest was allotted a comfortable room to himself, in which a writing-table, with pens, ink, and paper, had been placed. In fact, nothing which could have added to the privacy of the rooms or comfort of the men had been forgotten or omitted.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the college bell (which played an important part in the proceedings) was rung for the first time, and everybody assembled in the chapel. After Rosary and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the director of the retreat (Rev. Father E. Kimbell, S.M.) delivered a short address, explaining the objects of the retreat and outlining the exercises (from those of St. Ignatius Loyola) to be undertaken in the following programme: 6 a.m., rising; 6.30, morning prayer and meditation; 7.15, Mass; 8, breakfast; 9, free time; 10, meditation; 11, free time; 12 noon, examination of conscience; 1 p.m., dinner;

3, Rosary; 4, afternoon tea; 5, Stations of the Cross; 6, meditation; 7, supper; 8, Rosary and Benediction; 9, 15, night prayers; 10, lights out. The director exhorted the men to banish all thoughts of the world, its worries, and cares, from their minds—to retire within themselves—and to surrender their whole thoughts to God for the time being. In order to achieve this end it was essential that silence should be observed except during the times allotted to recreation. On the conclusion of this instruction the men gathered in the dining-hall for supper. The liberal supply of good things here displayed wholly dispelled any lingering fears in the minds of those anticipating a period of fasting and rigid penances. At 9.15 all again assembled in the chapel for night prayers, after which bed was sought in the chapel.

Those in the habit of lying in bed till 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning experienced a new and novel sensation on Saturday on being roused at 6 a.m., and called to the chapel for morning prayers in the dark. The subject of the meditation which followed was 'Man's last end.' The director introduced some very instructive ideas, or points, of valuable assistance to the men in keeping their minds concentrated on the subject of the meditation. At 7.15 Mass was celebrated, and at 8 o'clock the bell sounded for breakfast. During the meal a brother of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul read aloud a passage from the 'Life and Works of Frederick Ozanam,' founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. 'Free time' from 9 till 10 o'clock was occupied in paying visits to the Blessed Sacrament, saying the Rosary, preparing for Confession, or the reading of *The Imitation of Christ*, or other pious work, whichever the men felt most suitable to their various moods and inclinations.

At 10 o'clock all were again assembled in the chapel for meditation, the subject on this occasion being 'Sin.' Father Kimbell again directed the thoughts of the men, furnishing numerous interesting points sufficient to keep their minds fully occupied till 12 o'clock, when the bell was rung for examination of conscience. The directions for this most important matter were most instructive, and the information supplied was a complete revelation to most of his hearers.

An excellent dinner was partaken of at 1 o'clock, during which the spiritual reading was continued. After dinner general conversation, smoking, billiards, tennis, handball, and other amusements were indulged in till 3 o'clock, when the bell was sounded for silence and Rosary.

At 4 o'clock afternoon tea was served in the dining-hall, all again assembled in the chapel for Stations of the Cross at 5 p.m. The meditation at 6 o'clock was on 'Hell.' The director ably depicted hell, and its punishments—mental and physical—in a very impressive and interesting manner, the minds of all being still engrossed on this subject when the bell was rung at 7 o'clock for supper. After supper general conversation and games were again indulged in till 8 o'clock, when all were assembled for Rosary and Benediction. Night prayers were held at 9.15, after which the men were at liberty to retire to bed, 'lights out' being sounded at 10 p.m.

The exercises on Sunday were very similar to those performed on the previous day, with the exception of the examination of conscience and the meditations. At noon on Sunday all the men were brought to the Study Hall, where additional and more elaborate instructions on the examination of conscience were given by means of blackboard illustrations. This was one of the most instructive of the many lessons given. The subject of the early meditation on Sunday was 'Death,' and the masterly eloquence of the director produced a marked effect on all who had the privilege of hearing him. The succeeding meditations were of a more consoling nature—God's Mercy, God's Love (the Incarnation), God's Love (the Passion). On both Sunday and Monday mornings the whole of the participants received Holy Communion in a body—a most edifying sight.

The retreat terminated with the administering of the Papal Blessing on Monday, June 27, after Mass, and the regrets expressed at leaving the college were heartfelt and sincere. In fact, it would be difficult to hear such truly sincere and unanimous expressions of appreciation in connection with any function as were heard at the conclusion of the proceedings.

A pleasing incident was the presentation of a souvenir from the Sisters of Compassion at Island Bay to each of the men attending. The recipients were deeply touched by the kindly action of the Sisters, and their souvenirs will ever be treasured by the men as a memento of the happy hours spent at the college. So far as Wellington is concerned, the success of all future retreats is assured, and it will be strange if the movement does not make very rapid progress throughout the Dominion.

### Lower Hutt

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The half-yearly meeting of SS. Peter and Paul's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, Lower Hutt, was held on July 1, when there was a large attendance. The balance sheet for the quarter showed a very creditable state of affairs. The secretary (Bro. E. J. O'Brien) presented his half-yearly report. A hearty vote of thanks was recorded to him for his efforts. The following officers were elected:—President,

Bro. J. A. Fitzpatrick; vice-president, Bro. C. Hayes; treasurer, Bro. C. A. Seymour; secretary, Bro. C. O'Brien; guardian, Bro. A. Hayes; warden, Bro. D. L. O'Sullivan. The half-yearly Communion of the members took place on July 3, when a large number approached the Holy Table. A very successful social was held on July 5 in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the society.

### DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

July 11.

The Rev. Father Golden, late of Kaikoura, was a guest for some days at the episcopal residence last week. He subsequently left on a visit to Timaru, and afterwards intends spending some time at Rotorna prior to leaving the Dominion for Ireland.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony on Monday, August 8, of the carnival in His Majesty's Theatre in aid of the Cathedral fund. This will probably be Lord Islington's first public function in Christchurch.

In the Canterbury Rugby Union's junior flag competition on last Saturday the Marist Brothers' Old Boys defeated Richmond on the former's ground by 15 points to 3. For the winners Birmingham, Maloney, O'Connor, and O'Malley scored tries, and O'Malley kicked a penalty goal. Cross kicked a penalty goal for the losers. In the Primary Schools' Competition the Sydenham defaulted to the Marist Brothers' School.

The Glee Club in connection with the Christchurch Catholic Club gave an entertainment in the rooms on last Tuesday evening to an appreciative audience. The programme consisted of glees, part songs, and recitations, the following contributing:—Messrs. R. Beveridge, J. Ainger, J. McNamara, H. Glubb, W. McKay, P. McNamara, M. Finlay, F. G. Healy, T. O'Connell, F. Evans, B. O'Connor, C. Fottrell, and J. Foley. Mr. H. Rossiter conducted and also acted as accompanist. At the termination of the programme, Mr. R. Beveridge (stage manager of the club) on behalf of the members presented Mr. H. Rossiter (the conductor) with an umbrella, and Mr. P. J. Augarde with a pencil case in appreciation of their untiring efforts in the interests of the Glee Club. In thanking the members for their useful gift Mr. Rossiter intimated that the next entertainment the Glee Club intended presenting would excel in merit any previous one.

Preparations for the carnival which opens in His Majesty's Theatre on August 8, in aid of the Cathedral fund, are well advanced, and the lady stallholders are working energetically in the providing of wares for their respective stalls. Afternoons and evenings are devoted to rehearsals, under Signor Borzoni, of the spectacular display, 'The Birth of the Empire,' for which about two hundred children and young people are being specially trained. In essential features the display will be entirely new, so far as this city is concerned, and with Signor Borzoni's artistic ability and conspicuous success in the past, quite a triumphal season is anticipated. The enterprise is under the direct control and management of the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., who is devoting a great deal of time and labor to its interests. A general meeting of all helpers and well-wishers is convened for next Sunday afternoon, when many matters of detail will be arranged.

### Ashburton

(From our own correspondent.)

July 10.

The Catholic boys' schoolroom was crowded on Thursday evening last, when a concert was given by the Catholic Young Men's Club, with the view of liquidating the debt on their piano. As a result of the generous support accorded the club the liability on the piano has been wiped off. The concert proved the most successful yet held under the auspices of the club—a fact chiefly due to the efforts of Mrs. H. J. Chapman, who contributed four items, all of which were warmly applauded. The following contributed to the programme:—Pianoforte duet, Miss M. Soal and Miss R. Nealon; songs, Mrs. H. J. Chapman, Misses A. McDonnell, Berry, and C. Madden, Messrs. Duncan Macdonald, Gardner, R. Frizzelle, R. Ramsay, V. Madden; recitations, Messrs. R. Frizzelle and M. J. Moriarty; cornet solo, Mr. C. Gass; violin solo, Miss E. Cullen, A.T.C.L.; sailor's hornpipe, Mr. H. S. Kidd. During the evening the president of the club (Mr. Frank Pritchard), on behalf of the members, thanked the performers for their valued assistance and the audience for their attendance.

### Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

July 10.

The Rev. Father Gilbert preached on Sunday night on the Sacrament of Penance to a numerous congregation.

A lecture will be given in the Assembly Rooms on Monday evening on 'Astronomy and Halley's Comet' by

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the Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M., B.A., F.R.A.S. A large number of tickets have been sold, and everything points to a crowded house.

The Rev. Father Tubman announced this morning that he had received during the week two handsome donations to the new church building fund. They were from Messrs. Turnbull Bros. (£25) and Mr. C. Byrne, of Pleasant Point (£20). It may be mentioned that the first-named gentlemen are non-Catholics.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was commenced here on Sunday last and terminated on Tuesday. The special preachers for the occasion were the Rev. Father Fay, S.M. (Temuka) and the Rev. Father Aubry, S.M. (Waimate). The services were attended by large congregations, and large numbers approached the Holy Table each morning.

The Hibernians by their win in their contest with the Druids on Thursday night last absolutely secured the cup which has been the prize for the Friendly Societies' card tournament for the last six years. The Hibernians came second for three seasons, and their win now is the third occasion on which they have carried off the laurels. Mr. P. Mahoney captained the team for the greater number of the seasons, and the result is in a great measure due to the tact and energy which he displayed in keeping his team together. The trophy, which is a valuable one, will be presented at a social to be held soon.

### Greymouth

(From our own correspondent.)

July 7.

Rev. Father Gondringer, of St. Patrick's College, preached an impressive sermon to a large congregation at St. Patrick's Church last Sunday.

Rev. Father McCarthy is at present engaged preaching a retreat to the Sisters of Mercy at the local convent. After he finishes here he proceeds to Hokitika on a similar mission.

Devotions were held in St. Patrick's Church every evening during the month of June, and were well attended. There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in St. Patrick's Church last Sunday from the 10 o'clock Mass until after the evening devotions. In the evening a procession was held, in which the parish societies took part.

The usual weekly meeting of the St. Columba Catholic Club took place at the club rooms last Monday evening, the president (Mr. A. F. O'Donoghue) occupying the chair. Twenty-five members were present. Two new members were elected, and one candidate proposed for membership. Rev. Father McCarthy congratulated the club representatives on the success achieved at the elocutionary competition held in the Town Hall last week. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Children of Mary for the social tendered to club members last Wednesday. The item on the syllabus, 'Prepared Papers,' was then proceeded with, some very interesting and instructive papers being read by members.

A very pleasant evening was spent in St. Columba Club rooms last Wednesday evening, when the Children of Mary entertained the club members at a social gathering. There was a large attendance, including the Very Rev. Dean Carew, Rev. Fathers Gondringer and McCarthy. The first part of the programme was devoted to progressive euchre, twenty-two tables being engaged. The ladies' prizes were won by Misses E. Heaphy and R. Boyle, and the gentlemen's by Mr. E. Heaphy and Rev. Father Gondringer. After refreshments were handed around a musical programme was proceeded with, the following ladies and gentlemen contributing items:—Misses Adamson, Burke (2), Higgins, Noonan, and Braidwood, Rev. Father McCarthy, and Messrs. P. J. Smyth, J. McGlone, A. McSherry, E. Casey, and W. Reid. The singing of 'Auld lang syne' brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

### DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

July 11.

The diamond jubilee of the Sisters of Mercy in Auckland will be commemorated here, and a preliminary meeting to consider the matter is to be held at St. Mary's Convent next Sunday.

Mr. Daniel Ryan, who has been appointed the first manager of the Huddart, Parker Steamship Company's new local office, is an ex-student of St. Patrick's College, and an ex-president of its Old Boys' Association. Mr. W. E. Ryan, secretary of St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association, is at present on a visit to Auckland.

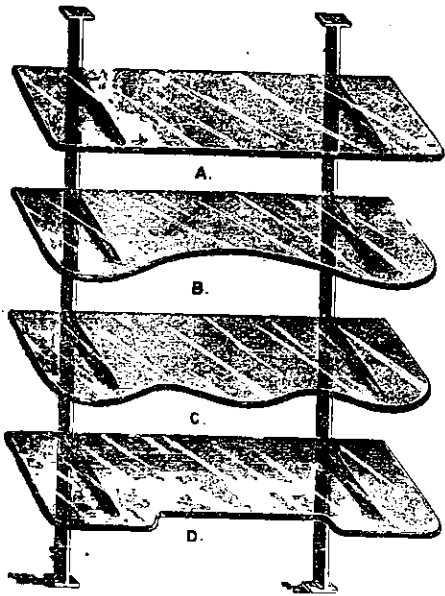
On last Tuesday evening Mr. J. P. Kavanagh, the secretary of the local branch of the Newman Society, was successful in winning the oratorical contest at the Auckland University College. This contest, which was the first of its kind held in Auckland, was opened to graduates and undergraduates, and was conducted on the same lines as the Plunket medal competition of Victoria College, with the exception that three judges made the award. After a very

interesting series of speeches the judges (Messrs. R. McVeagh and W. E. Moore, and the Rev. Canon Nelson, M.A.) announced they had no hesitation in coming to a unanimous verdict in Mr. Kavanagh's favour.

Auckland is at present much stirred by the evils resulting from gambling, and the scathing denunciation from the Bench by Judge Chapman. Rev. Father Holbrook on last Sunday evening at St. Patrick's Cathedral devoted his discourse to the evils of gambling. He showed that in the racing year 1908-1909 the sum of £1,834,333 passed through the totalisators in the Dominion. This sum exceeded that spent on old-age pensions, the Government contribution to hospital and charitable institutions, gaols, mental hospitals, public health, defence, and education. In the ten years, 1899-1909, there passed through the totalisators £14,805,644. These figures should cause them to reflect on the results of this vice.

There was a large attendance at the usual monthly meeting of the Newman Society of New Zealand, which was held on last Sunday afternoon in the Cathedral Hall. The secretary reported the receipt of several valuable contributions to the society's library, and also promises of Catholic magazines and periodicals for circulation amongst members. The chief business of the meeting was the reading of a paper on 'The Church and Literature' by Miss F. V. J. Jacobsen, M.A.; a vice-president of the society. In the course of a long and interesting paper, Miss Jacobsen traced the history of literature from the earliest Christian times down to the present day, and showed how the Church had always been the patron, protector, and friend of literature. Miss Jacobsen dealt with the history of literature of various countries of Europe, and demonstrated the close connection which has ever existed between the Church and all that is best in the literature of the Christian world. At the conclusion of the reading of the very able paper the president moved a vote of thanks to Miss Jacobsen, and this was carried by acclamation. Discussion on the subject of the paper then ensued, amongst those taking part being Rev. Father Edge, Mr. Levien, Dr. O'Shannassy, Miss Tooman, B.A., and Rev. Brother George. The question of the Church's attitude towards evil literature, a defence and explanation of the Index, reference to the influence of the Church on literary minds as exemplified in the work of non-Catholic writers, the excellent work of living Catholic novelists, and other topics arising out of the paper were dealt with during the course of the discussion. A paper on 'The scholarship question in New Zealand,' by the director of the Sacred Heart College, which was on the programme for the meeting, was indefinitely postponed owing to the recent severe illness of Rev. Brother Clement. Members were pleased to hear that Brother Clement is now much improved in health, although it will be some time before he is sufficiently recovered to give his promised paper. The next meeting of the society will be held at the Sacred Heart College on the second Sunday in August, and will take the form of a debate between the representatives of the Newman Society and the Sacred Heart College Debating Society on the subject, 'That the crusades were beneficial to the civilisation and moral elevation of the people of Europe.' The Newman Society will take the negative side.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday evening, July 3, Rev. Father Wright preached an instructive discourse on 'Religion and Science.' He said it was the teaching of the Church that the truths of natural science cannot contradict the truths of revelation, for they both proceed from God. The teaching of the Church on this point was made clear at the third session of the Vatican Council, when it was solemnly declared that although faith is above reason there can never be any real discrepancy between faith and reason, since it is the same God Who reveals mysteries and infuses faith has bestowed the light of reason on the mind. The Church has received no direct mission to teach the truths of astronomy, biology, or geology, her mission being to teach and defend the revelation made by God to man. There are, however, times when the Church, as the guardian of revealed truth, has to condemn certain false scientific or philosophical systems, which are opposed to the deposit of faith committed to her care. The late Professor Huxley defined science as sound reasoning, trained and organised common sense. Herr Du Bois Reymond, an avowed evolutionist and materialist, whom Haeckel styles 'the all-powerful secretary and dictator of the Berlin Academy of Sciences,' states that the history of the universe confronts us with no less than seven problems, for which science has no solution to offer. These are the nature of matter and of force, the origin of motion, the origin of life, the apparently designed order of nature, the origin of sensation and consciousness, the origin of rational thought and speech, and freewill. Some of these, in the opinion of Du Bois Reymond, are beyond the possibility of solution. In face of such a confession, what must we think of some of the absurdities put forth in the name of science? Reference was then made to the methods by which Haeckel attempted to support his theories. In conclusion, Father Wright quoted the opinions of a distinguished German scientist, who said: 'No one, who has followed the Darwinian movement attentively, can resist the thought that it is a question here of a species of religion, of a sect, which in the interest of materialism has substituted unfounded and anti-Christian teachings for the well-grounded dogmas of Christianity.'



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## Commercial

### PRODUCE

WELLINGTON, July 11.

The Agricultural Department has received the following cablegram from the High Commissioner under date London, July 9:—

**Mutton.**—The market is very dull, with less demand and supplies increasing. Average prices to-day: Canterbury, 3½d; North Island, 3½d.

**Lamb.**—Market weak; stocks of lamb on hand heavy and widely distributed amongst agents, who are pushing sales. The weather lately has been unfavorable for the sale of lamb. Canterbury, 5d; other than Canterbury, 4½d.

**Beef.**—The market continues dull. Supplies of River Plate beef are heavy. Quotations: New Zealand hinds, 3½d; fores, 2½d.

**Butter.**—Market quiet and firm. Best quality New Zealand is in small supply. Prices: Choicest New Zealand butter, 109s; Danish, 115s; Australian, 102s; Siberian, 98s.

The cheese market is quiet, with moderate business doing. White, 56s 6d; colored, 54s 6d.

**Hemp.**—Market dull, with very little business doing. New Zealand, good fair, on spot, £24 5s; fair grade, £22 5s; fair current Manila, £21 10s; forward shipment New Zealand, good fair, £24; fair grade, £21 15s; fair current Manila, £21. The output of Manila for the week was 20,000 bales; stock New Zealand, 255 tons.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Our catalogue comprised a good selection of grain and produce. Buyers competed keenly for most of the lots offered, and, with the exception of medium chaff, for which there is little demand, the catalogue was cleared at quotations. Values ruled as under:—

**Oats.**—Good to best feed oats have fair inquiry from shippers, but the prices offered are in most cases not acceptable to vendors. There is therefore little business to report. Stocks in local stores are light, and holders are content to await developments in the market rather than accept present rates. A moderate local business is being done at quotations. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; good to best feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; inferior to medium, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Wheat.**—Prime velvet maintains its position as first favorite with millers, and choice lots are saleable at 3s 10d. The quantity offering, however, is very limited. Latest reports have to some extent revived buyers' interest in good, sound Tuscan and red wheat, and further sales have been made at 3s 5d to 3s 6d. Medium lines are saleable as fowl feed, for which there is fair inquiry, best whole fowl wheat selling at 3s 1d to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 9d to 3s; broken and damaged, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Potatoes.**—The market has been poorly supplied, and prices during the week have considerably improved. Prime quality are in most demand, and are selling readily at from £6 to £6 2s 6d per ton. Medium lots have not the same inquiry, and are worth from £5 to £5 10s; small and inferior, from £3 to £4 per ton (bags included).

**Chaff.**—Prime chaff, which is the only quality in demand locally, is not plentiful, and prices remain firm. Heavy consignments of medium quality have come to hand during the week, and in the absence of any demand have been unloaded into store. Straw chaff is moving off slowly at late quotations. Quotations: Good to prime, £3 15s to £3 17s 6d; choice, to £4; medium, £2 15s to £3 10s; inferior and straw, 35s to 47s 6d per ton (bags extra).

**Straw.**—Wheaten, 22s 6d; oaten, 32s 6d per ton.

**Turnips,** 20s per ton (loose).

Messrs. Dalgety and Co. report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we offered a good catalogue to the usual attendance of buyers. Competition was animated, and we cleared our catalogue at the following range of prices:—

**Oats.**—The market is still without any material change. Holders are very firm, and shippers only pay required prices for orders in hand. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; good to best feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; inferior to medium, 1s 7½d to 1s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Wheat.**—Rather more business is being done in wheat, holders in some cases being prepared to accept 3s 6d ex store for red wheat rather than hold longer. Velvet is in request, and prime samples bring up to 3s 10d ex store. Fowl wheat meets with more demand, and good whole is inquired for. Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; choice velvet, to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s to 2s 6d; medium fowl wheat, 2s 7d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Potatoes.**—Offerings have been light, and hardly sufficient to fill the demand, so prices show a decided advance on last week's quotations. We quote: Prime Up-to-Dates, £6 to £6 2s 6d; medium to good, £5 to £5 15s; inferior and blighted, £3 to £4 per ton (sacks in).

**Chaff.**—Prime quality is readily taken, but medium is not so much in request. The broken weather has no doubt increased the demand, but the market has been well supplied during the last week. Prime oaten sheaf, £3 5s to £3 17s 6d; choice, to £4; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 10s; inferior, £2 5s to £2 15s; straw chaff, £2 to £2 5s per ton (sacks extra).

**Straw.**—Oaten, 32s 6d to 35s; wheaten, 22s 6d pressed (ex truck).

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

**Oats.**—There has been fair inquiry for A grade Gartons and Sparrowbills for shipment, but as there is a fair margin between sellers' and buyers' ideas of value very little business is passing. A fair amount has been sold for local consumption. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d; good to best feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; inferior to medium, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Wheat.**—There is a demand for prime velvet, and this is saleable at up to 3s 10d. There is very little offering. There is a fair amount of fowl wheat about and this is readily placed at quotations. Prime milling velvet, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Tuscan, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; medium to good, 2s 9d to 3s; broken and damaged, 2s 3d to 2s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

**Chaff.**—There is not much prime oaten sheaf about and the demand is good. Prices are very firm. Medium quality and straw chaff are both hard of sale. Quotations: Good to prime oaten sheaf, £3 15s to £3 17s 6d; choice, to £4; medium, £2 15s to £3 10s; inferior straw chaff, 35s to 47s 6d per ton.

**Potatoes.**—Very small consignments have been coming forward and prices have improved considerably. Medium and inferior lots have not the same inquiry. Prime table potatoes are worth £6 to £6 2s 6d; medium to good, £5 to £5 10s; small and inferior, £3 to £4 per ton (bags in).

**Straw.**—Quotations: Wheaten, 22s 6d; oaten, 32s 6d per ton.

### OAMARU MARKETS.

There was some inquiry for wheat during the week (writes the Oamaru correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times*), but it was at a price below holders' ideas, and consequently little business resulted. Millers will not accept holders' ideas of values, so that the position has resolved itself into a question as to which of the parties can hold out the longer. Sales were made of velvet at 3s 8½d ex store, less commission, while an offer of 3s 8d net at a country station did not lead to business. Odd lines of red chaff and Tuscan changed hands at 3s 2d to 3s 3d net cash.

### WOOL

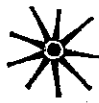
Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report as follows:—

**Rabbitskins.**—There was a large attendance of buyers at Monday's sale, when we offered a very large catalogue. There was good competition for prime bucks and does, and indeed all sorts showed a slight improvement on the preceding week's sale. Best winter does brought from 32d to 36d; selected, to 38d; second winter does, 28d to 31½d; prime winter bucks, 20d to 22d; second winters, 18d to 19d; incoming and early winters, 17½d to 19½d; autumns, 16½d to 17½d; racks, 10½d to 12d; inferior and hawk torn, 7½d to 14d; horse hair, 18d to 19d.

**Sheepskins.**—We held our weekly sale to-day, when we offered a very large catalogue. Bidding was not very brisk, but prices showed little change. Best halfbred, 8½d to 9½d; medium, 7½d to 8d; best fine crossbred, 7½d to 7¾d; coarse crossbred, 6½d to 7½d; best pelts, 5d to 5½d; medium to good, 3d to 4½d; inferior, 1d to 2d; best merino, 7d to 8½d; medium to good, 5½d to 6½d; dead merino, 6½d to 7½d; best lambskins, 5½d to 7½d.

**Hides.**—We held our fortnightly sale of hides on Thursday, 7th inst., when we submitted a catalogue of 223. There was a small attendance of buyers, and competition was not keen, prices all round showing a slight decline. Light weight ox and cow hides were eagerly competed for, and these brought up to 6½d. Calfskins again sold well, although at a slight reduction on the preceding sale's rates. Quotations: Prime stout heavy ox hides, 7½d to 7¾d; good heavy ditto, 6½d to 6¾d; medium weight, 6d to 6½d; light weight, 6½d to 6¾d; inferior, 3d to 4½d; best heavy cow hides, 6d to 6½d; medium weight ditto, 6d to 6½d; light weight ditto, 6d to 6½d; inferior ditto, 3d to 4½d; yearlings, 2½d to 3½d; calfskins, 5d to 9d.

**Tallow and Fat.**—There is still very good competition, and prices rule as follow:—Best rendered tallow in casks,



DUNEDIN.

THE

## GREAT STOCK-TAKING SALE

—WILL CONTINUE—

### THROUGHOUT JULY.



## A SURPRISE!

The man who has been in the habit of ordering his suit at the old style Merchant Tailors and paying his high prices gets a bit of a shock when he gets his first GEORGE DAVIES tailor-made suit home.

He finds better materials, the same high-class workmanship, the same smart cutting, and a fit of equal excellence

AT £2 THE SUIT LESS.

THE CUTTING OF A GEORGE DAVIES SUIT AT 55/-, 63/-, 75/- TO ORDER

is done by clever Cutters, who have spent their lives in the business.

The vigorous character and the distinctive lines of my garments tell forcibly the cleverness of the cutting and the thoroughness of the tailoring.

Every garment is cut and made under my personal supervision by well-paid cutters and tailors, who take a pride in doing things well.

I have surrounded myself with men who take as much interest in your order as I would myself, and this has contributed very largely to my success.

ORDER A GEORGE DAVIES TAILOR-MADE SUIT NOW.

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## List of Winners in the Fifteenth Half-Yearly Distribution to Consumers of Kozie Tea.

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MISS FLETCHER, Milton, £5.  
MRS. T. T. JONES, Kumara, £3. MRS. E. ADAMSON, Greymouth, £3.  
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MRS. S. RUSS, Camerons, £2. MRS. J. KITTO, Roxburgh, £2.  
MISS L. CAMPBELL, Brunner, £1. MRS. W. SHANAHAN, Stillwater, £1.  
MRS. D. WILSON, Hokitika, £1.

AND 10/- TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

Mrs. W. Dillon, Ashburton Forks; Mrs. R. Jackson, Timaru; Miss E. Harvey, Hokitika; Miss G. Bethwaite, Nelson; Mrs. J. Murdoch, Kumara; Mrs. B. Dowell, Hokitika; Miss Bigg-Wither, Nelson; Miss Oldham, Nelson; Mr. W. George, Dunedin; Miss Crawford, Greymouth; Mrs. R. J. Campbell, Tinwald; Mrs. W. Murch, Waimahaka; Miss M. Callanan, Manuka Creek; Mrs. W. A. Morris, Westport; Mr. W. J. Trash, Stoke; Mrs. W. Herne, Kumara; Mrs. M. O'Keefe, Tinwald; Miss V. Taylor, St. Clair.

AND 5/- EACH TO 36 OTHER COMPETITORS.

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

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

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

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Regular Monthly Trips from Auckland. TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY Regular Monthly Trips from Auckland.

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(Late Terminus).

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

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

### THE DOMINION HOTEL.

(Opposite New Theatre, Christchurch)

Is now under Entirely New Management.

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

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Awarded Gold Medal N.Z. Exhibition, Christchurch, 1907.

Made to meet Drainage Board requirements.

Quality Guaranteed to pass any reasonable specification.

Sizes, 4in to 24in.

Bends, Junctions, Basins, Traps, etc., all of Concrete.

Prices to meet the trade.

All in 3ft lengths (having the advantage of fewer joints), hence is cheaper to lay and more efficient when laid. Manufactured by the

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## Church Requisites

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HOBSON STREET, AUCKLAND.

On Sale: Pianos, Organs, Violins, &c.

20s to 23s; medium to good, 18s to 20s; best tallow in tins, 18s to 20s; medium to good, 14s to 16s 6d; best rough fat, 16s to 18s; good, 14s to 15s 6d; inferior, 12s 6d to 13s 6d.

**LIVE STOCK**

**DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.**

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson, and Co. report:—  
The entry for last Saturday's sale was only a medium one, composed principally of light spring-carters and buggy horses. There was a fair attendance of the public, and amongst them were several buyers for light-harness sorts, consequently all our country consignments changed hands at very satisfactory prices. The demand for really tip-top draught mares and geldings continues as strong as ever for export, and any coming forward are eagerly picked up at highly satisfactory prices. There is an improvement in the demand for lighter horses—i.e., for tip-top spring-carters and spring vanners.

**The Oberammergau Passion Play**

In a letter just received from Dr. D. W. Sibbald, who was in Dunedin about two years ago, and has lately been studying at Vienna the eye, ear, and throat diseases, he describes (says the *Otago Daily Times*) a visit to the Oberammergau Passion Play, which he made while en route from Vienna to Paris. He says:

'I arrived at the railway station, which was crowded with shrieking and gesticulating Americans, and after leaving the station my first impressions were of a most varied character. Walking through the streets, I saw the villagers—honest peasants—in their quaint costumes, and the men wearing long hair. One saw the Apostles, Pharisees, Mary Magdalene, Herod, Pontius Pilate all assisting in disposing of 4000 guests who had come to witness the world-famous play which is only enacted once in ten years. The crowd is housed among the villagers. I stayed in a house on the side of the mountain. The air being delightfully invigorating, I got up at 6 a.m. and went for a walk by the side of a crystal stream coming from the snowy peaks above. The play commenced at 8 a.m. Think of it, ye people who are accustomed to go to a play at 8 p.m.! Well, about 7.30 a.m. a stream of people moved towards the theatre. They were composed of, say, 70 per cent. Americans and the other 30 per cent. English, Germans, French, etc. My friend and I expected to be tired of the play in a few hours, as it was to go on until 1 p.m., and from 2 until

5 p.m. The principal character was played by Anton Lang, who has a beautiful figure, and is a Christ-like man in his daily life. I may say, *en passant*, that all the actors are simple villagers, who must not have the faintest stain on their name or character, and who when the play is over resume their simple habits of life as if they wish nothing else. To resume. My ticket secured me a good seat. The play soon absorbed all my attention. It was so real and life-like that one could have imagined it was the scene as it took place nearly 2000 years ago. The scenes from Christ's life were interrupted by tableaux from the Old Testament representing scenes bearing upon prophecies of Christ's life and preceding the representation of the actual events they foreshadowed. One saw vividly the life of Christ as no preacher could ever portray it. This was continued until the part where Christ was left praying in the Garden of Gethsemane and Judas had betrayed him. This was the most soul-stirring, the most powerful, the most wonderful sight I have ever seen, and all were profoundly impressed with it. The play was resumed at 2 p.m., when we saw the continuation of Christ's farewell to His apostles and to His mother. The last was the most affecting of all, and made the tears come from many eyes. Then His trial before Pilate and His death on the cross, where He remained over three-quarters of an hour. Oh, the world of suffering His voice took as He said: "Father, forgive them," and "I thirst"; and His look as He turned to see many at His feet, and said to the disciple whom He loved, "Behold thy mother!" Then the anguish and remorse of Judas as he saw that his act was the cause of his good Master's suffering, and as, in his agony, he threw the money at the feet of the men who gave it to him, were superbly rendered. The part of Mary Magdalene was enacted splendidly, and so also were those of John and Peter. I cannot express myself in terms too high respecting the whole performance, which lasted eight hours, and was listened to breathlessly all the time.

'Thus ended one of the most wonderful representations of the greatest tragedy which the world ever saw, and which has influenced the whole Christian race from that time. The principal actor only gets £75 in all to make up for his loss of time, and he has refused larger sums than any actor living has been offered to play elsewhere, but he will not go. He tries to live the life he represents. These players wait on the guests at their meals before the play, and resume their usual occupation after it. This performance will live in my memory as the greatest and finest sight I ever witnessed.'

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



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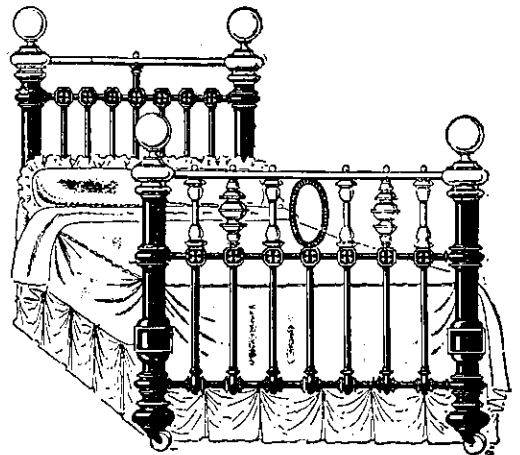
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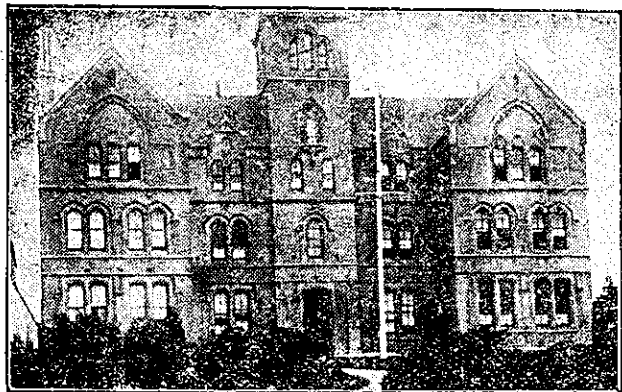
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Conducted by the Marist Fathers, under the distinguished patronage of his Grace the Archbishop.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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85 BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Approved Catholic School Books:—Prayer Book for Religious, Faith of Our Fathers, Catholic Belief, Holy Bibles, Cobbett's History of the Reformation, Credentials and Threshold of the Catholic Church, Leaflets, Explanatory Catechism, The History and other Books on Ireland and Irishmen, Manual of the Children of Mary, Hymn Books (with and without music). Pictures in all sizes (framed and unframed), Rosaries, Medals, Badges, Scapulars, Statues and Statuettes, Crucifixes, Fonts, Incense, Charcoal, Tapers, Wicks, etc., etc.

FRANCIS TUCKER'S BEESWAX ALTAR CANDLES.

Inspection Invited. Telephone 2724.

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

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

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

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

Prospectuses on application to the

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

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

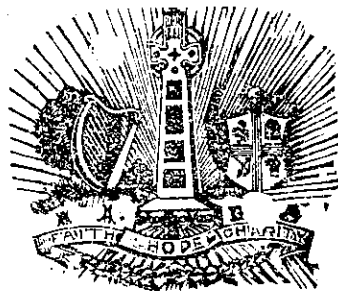
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NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

Sick Benefits: 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness, a member of seven years' standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 5s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,

Auckland.

**BIRTH**

McGRATH.—On July 9, 1910, at 102 Dowling street, Dunedin, the wife of John McGrath—a daughter.

**IN MEMORIAM**

KERR.—In fond and loving memory of Arthur Kerr, who died at Dacre, Southland, on July 13, 1905. R.I.P.  
Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul;  
Immaculate Heart of Mary, pray for him.  
—Inserted by his loving wife and family.

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

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

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The College reopens on Tuesday, February 15.

For further particulars apply to

**THE RECTOR,**  
Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.

**NAZARETH HOUSE, CHRISTCHURCH**

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

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

**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 Justitie 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, JULY 14, 1910.

**EDUCATION IN SPAIN**



**CERTAIN** travelling lecturer now perambulating the Dominion has 'got off' as much grotesque fiction regarding Spain as Master-Gunner Edward Webbe wrote about the Court of Prester John, and Mandeville about the countries of the glowing East. It is for the most part frothy, evil-tempered stuff, uttered with such an evident and palpable bias as to at once discount the value of his statements in the eyes of reasonable, fair-minded men.

We do not know whether the lecturer makes any special claim to a first-hand personal knowledge of the country, or of the manners and customs of its people; or whether he has done his journeys in Spain as Mark Twain did his mountain-climbing in Switzerland—by proxy. But we do know that he is an eager snapper-up of all sorts of anti-Catholic and no-Popery whooping and gossip, and it is from the contents of a tip-tilt of that sort of rubbish that his anti-Spain and anti-Church lectures are in the main made up. The absolute unreliability of his 'information' regarding Spain may be easily demonstrated.

Let us take, for example, one easily-tested definite statement. Throughout Australia and northern New Zealand—and he will probably repeat the statement next Saturday in Dunedin—the lecturer has told his hearers that 'in Spain the proportion of illiteracy is 80 or 90 per cent. of the population'; and the Church was stated to be, in some unexplained way, responsible for the whole of this alleged illiteracy. One might admit the lecturer's old-clo'-shop statements in matters of fact, and yet dispute or deny his conclusions. In reality his 'facts' are false and his conclusions are not true. Before proceeding to discuss the statistical side of the question, we may point out at once that such educational disadvantages as Spain labors under are due to economic and political, and not to religious, causes. War and revolution are obviously uncongenial to the work of education. They are hardly on speaking terms with it. Spain has had a surfeit of internal strife during the past century, through the various outbreaks of the Carlist movement. Abroad she has been locked in the embrace of a deadly struggle against revolted subjects on and off, as in Cuba, for a period of fifty years. Some of these insurrections, as that of 1868-1878, and that which led to the Spanish-American war, were long-drawn struggles which not alone cost great numbers of valuable lives, but ate up vast sums of money which might otherwise have been applied to the arts of peace. Among other things education suffered. A nation, like a family, that has to struggle for bare existence cannot afford the heavy expenditure on education that lies within the means of its more fortunate neighbors. But it ought to be needless to say that religion has had nothing to do with producing the conditions we have described. On the contrary, some of the worst blows inflicted on that ill-starred land were inflicted by a succession of Masonic and anti-Catholic Ministries that, during the nineteenth century, brought her to the brink of financial ruin. Catholicism is no more responsible for the decline of Spain's ancient glories than Protestantism is responsible for the ignorance of the Boers, or the building of the Tenterden steeple for the formation of the Goodwin Sands.

When it is remembered that Spain is essentially an agricultural country, with only a small urban population (even now only two cities have a population of over 500,000), it will be seen that the diffusion of education must necessarily be a gradual process. In spite of this difficulty, and of her political and economic drawbacks, Spain has, in proportion to her opportunities and means, done remarkably well for education, and year by year steady progress is being made. The *Statesman's Year-Book* for 1908 has the following on the school system in Spain:—"By a law of 1857 an elaborate system of primary education was ordained: education was to be compulsory, there was to be a primary school for every 500 inhabitants, and instruction was to be on a rigidly uniform plan. This system has not been rigidly enforced, but various improvements have been effected. There is now a Minister of Education, with a council; there are ten educational districts, with the universities as centres, 49 inspectorial districts, and numerous local educational authorities." According to the same authority, in 1901 the elementary schools in Spain were: 25,340 public schools, with 1,617,314 pupils, and 6181 private schools, with 344,380 pupils, giving a total of 31,521 schools, with 1,961,694 pupils. The total population of Spain at that time was 9,087,821 males and 9,530,265 females, making a total of 18,618,086. It is interesting to note how these figures compare with the corresponding figures in regard to England. The population of England for the same year was 32,500,000, or nearly twice that of Spain. Yet instead of having nearly twice the number of schools, England has only 20,285 primary schools, as against the 31,521 in operation in Spain. Putting the same fact in another way, Spain has a primary school for approximately every 600 inhabitants; England has a primary school for every 1600 inhabitants. About one-fourth of all the primary schools in Spain are provided by, and under the aegis of, the Church. In the number of students at higher educational institutions, which is a good test of a nation's culture, Spain and Belgium far surpass England. "The number of university students," says Mulhall, "is much greater in Spain and Belgium than in other European countries." Spain, with a population of less than 19,000,000, has ten universities, with about 17,000 students. England, with a population of 32,500,000, has (according to *Daily Mail Year Book*, 1909) 15,355 students in its nine universities. In addition to the schools and other institutions mentioned, "Government also supports," says the *Statesman's Year Book* already quoted, "various special schools—engineering, agriculture, architecture, fine arts, music, etc."

\*

Let us come now to the number of pupils enrolled, and to the specific question of technical 'illiteracy,' and see how the figures stand, bearing in mind always that, according to *Hazell's Annual* (1907), 'three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture.' Mulhall credits Spain, in 1896, with 105 pupils per 1000 of its population (later figures make it 106), as against 95 per 1000 for Europe generally, 125 per 1000 for Canada, 137 per 1000 for the United States, and 160 per 1000 for France. Bavaria (which is seven-tenths Catholic) makes the world's record with an enrolment of 212 pupils per 1000 of its population. Thus it will be noticed that in spite of the population being spread over such widely scattered rural districts, Spain's average enrolment per 1000 is greater than that for Europe generally. As to technical 'illiteracy,' mere statistics, even if correct—which this lecturer's assuredly are not—are wholly misleading unless accompanied by a fair statement of the manner in which they are compiled. There are in Spain four different languages (not mere dialects): Castilian, Galician, Basque, and Catalan. The national and official language is Castilian, and the practice has been that every person unable to read and write it is returned as illiterate. Catalan, Basque, and Galician have each its own literature—books, newspapers, etc. Great numbers of persons are able to read and write in them, and yet, unless they are able to do likewise in the official tongue, they figure in the statistical returns as illiterate. What, then, do the later figures say? According to the census of 1900, the illiterates amounted to 5,290,368 in a population of 18,618,086—in other words, to less than 29 per cent. of the population. Yet this so-called 'scientist,' this 'distinguished English lecturer,' this 'honest and accurate worker,' goes on repeating from platform to platform the outrageous statement that 'in Spain the proportion of illiteracy is 80 or 90 per cent. of the population.'

\*

And what—putting statistics for the moment aside—in its last resort, is education? Surely it is to discipline the natural powers, to gradually combine them in the system of fixed habits or principles which we call character. True education begins at the mother's knee, and school books are no more an indispensable requisite for it in the twentieth century than they were in the days of Eve or Plato. The most unlettered Spanish peasant receives in his home and in the village church the elements of the highest and best

education; and, with his courtly manners, his flowing hospitality, his simple tastes, his comparative freedom from grosser vices, he is placed on a much higher plane, mentally, socially, and morally, than most of his fellows of the farther north. A curious and instructive comparative instance—referred to by his Eminence Cardinal Moran in the address recorded in another column—was furnished in an interview to the *New York Sun* in April, 1895, by the noted inventor, Sir Hiram Maxim. He has a factory among the Basques in Spain, and another at Crayford, in England. 'I have never,' said he, 'seen so high a grade of morality among any people as the Basques at Placencia. There is absolutely no dishonesty or immorality in the town. If anyone should purchase a loaf of bread and not pay for it, it would be the talk of the town. The factory which we purchased was open, so that anyone who liked might enter, for years before we bought it, and not a scrap of steel or brass was stolen. Had this factory been at Crayford or Erith, it would have been completely gutted the first night that it was left unlocked.' The simpleton Bertoldino, in one of the old Italian peasant stories, vented his inane spite upon the frogs and fishes in the pond by pelting them with handfuls of coins and bags of flour. And the Bertoldino who has been flinging false 'statistics' and inept no-Popery tales at Spain from the platforms of the Dominion will find that he will thereby suffer only in his own reputation without in any way injuring the object of his wrath.

## Notes

### The King and the Pope

An Irish correspondent writes to the *London Tablet*: "The late King when writing his name in the visitors' book at Maynooth drew forth a beautiful pen, and, turning to the company, said: "This pen once belonged to Pope Leo, who gave it to my friend, Father Bernard Vaughan. He kindly sent it to me as a souvenir of his Holiness."

### The McCabe Visitation

Mr. Joseph McCabe, ex-priest and evolutionary rationalist lecturer, is now concluding a tour of this part of the world, which he has been making in the interests of the Rationalist Press Association. At Wellington and Christchurch he intimated that in his lectures there would be no scurrilous attacks on anyone's religious beliefs, and he appears to have kept the letter of his undertaking at least by abstaining from any direct, frontal attack on any special doctrine of the Catholic faith. But of indirect side attacks on the influence of the Church there have been many. Under the circumstances Catholic apologists have naturally felt tempted to controvert the lecturer's misstatements in the daily press, and this was done in Wellington by one or two writers with extreme ability. It is unsatisfactory, however, partly because Mr. McCabe is almost flying through New Zealand, and interest in his utterances in any one place ceases as soon as he has left that place; and partly—and chiefly—because the inevitable effect is to give the lectures a much-needed and welcome advertisement. The lecturer's 'arguments'—such as they are—are calculated to appeal chiefly, if not exclusively, to those who are accustomed to follow private judgment in matters of faith; and of all religious denominations in the country the Catholic body is assuredly the least likely to suffer from the McCabe visitation.

### Englishman and Irishman

A volume of essays by Mr. Coulson Kernahan has just been published by Jarrold and Sons under the title 'Dreams Dead Earnest and Half Jest.' In one of these studies Mr. Kernahan soliloquises about the 'Impossible Irishman,' and the following excerpt presents one point of view: "That your Englishman never knows when he is beaten is the veriest platitude. In all the world there is no nationality which can play a losing game with such desperate doggedness. I venture to think, however, that the Irishman—and therein is perhaps a reason why he excels in the art of war—is more resourceful, is quicker to think, and quicker to act. An Englishman, finding himself in a corner so tight that anyone else would decide at once that there was nothing for it but surrender or retreat, says: "Here I am, and here I'll stick to be shot at, till I'm killed or till relief comes." An Irishman in the same place would say: "It's the devil's own hole I'm in! But, wait now! What way'll I be getting out?" And get out the Irishman generally does."

### The Oberammergau Passion Play

The first of this year's performances of the Passion Play was given on Monday, May 16. An eye-witness of the performance telegraphed as follows to the *London Daily*

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*Mail*:—'One can only regard the whole performance, apart from its religious significance, with astonishment. The people of Oberammergau, without any outside help whatever, are responsible for the whole of it, and have brought it, through long years, to its present pitch of artistic perfection. None is allowed to take part who was not born in the village. Oberammergau has 1650 inhabitants, and about half of them are actually on the stage or in the orchestra, while most of the rest are concerned with the production in one way or another.

'But it is the acting of these villagers that is most remarkable. They seem, one and all, to have been born to it. In the scenes where the bulk of them are on the stage a wonderfully natural effect is gained by the way in which they move and talk to one another, and are never still or stiff. Of the chief characters Anton Lang feels his great part so deeply that he is beyond ordinary criticism. Johann Zwink, who takes the part of Judas for the third time, having played the Apostle John in his youth, makes his thankless part one of the most remarkable in the play. No one who has seen his suspicious aloofness, his traitor's kiss, his dawning remorse and final despair, can ever forget them. It is no wonder that the Passion Play draws crowds to Oberammergau from all over the world. There is nothing to be seen like it anywhere else, and so say all who move out into the evening sunlight when it is over. They have sat through its scenes for over eight hours, and there are few who would not be willing to see it all over again.'

### DIocese of Dunedin

The programme at the weekly meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club on Monday evening was the reading of the club's manuscript magazine, 'The Spectator,' edited by Mr. E. W. Spain. As usual, the paper was much enjoyed by the members, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Spain for the trouble he had taken in preparing it.

The usual weekly meeting of the St. Patrick's Young Men's Club, South Dunedin, was held on July 5. The programme consisted of a euchre tournament, at which there was a large attendance. Songs were contributed during the evening by Miss Reid and Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. F. Perkins acting as accompanist.

A cablegram received on Tuesday by Rev. Brother Brady from Dublin stated that Rev. Brother Barron, late Provincial of the Christian Brothers' Order in Australasia, has been appointed assistant to the Superior-General at the General Chapter held in Dublin last week. It is not known at present who is to be Brother Barron's successor as Provincial in Australia.

A most successful social gathering was held in the Sacred Heart Schoolroom, North-East Valley, last Friday evening in aid of the local stall at the forthcoming bazaar. The stallholders and assistants did all in their power to make the visitors welcome, and the funds for furnishing the stall should be greatly augmented by the proceeds of the function. It is proposed to hold another gathering at an early date.

The collections at St. Joseph's Cathedral and the suburban churches on Sunday and Sunday week in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society amounted to £66 4s. The following were the amounts at the different churches:—St. Joseph's Cathedral, £47 8s; Sacred Heart Church (North-East Valley), £8 2s 9d; St. Patrick's Basilica (South Dunedin), £10 13s 3d.

The St. Joseph's Harriers held their weekly run on Saturday from the Wakari School. J. Swanson and W. Butcher had charge of the bags, and laid a good trail. After the run the club held a short meeting for the purpose of electing a new captain in place of Mr. J. B. Callan, who has been compelled to resign on account of ill-health. Mr. J. V. Quelch was elected captain, and Mr. L. J. Coughlan deputy-captain. Next Saturday the run will be from the residence of Mr. T. J. Hussey, 7 Michie street, Roslyn.

A large audience assembled on Friday evening in the Town Hall, South Dunedin, where a concert was held having for its object the raising of funds to equip a stall at the forthcoming St. Dominic's Priory bazaar. The programme, which was an excellent one, and met with the hearty appreciation of those present, consisted of songs by Misses V. Fraser, A. Heffernan, C. Kerr, Messrs. C. Graham, E. J. Mee, and H. Poppelwell, vocal duet by Misses V. Fraser and C. Kerr, pianoforte solo by Miss D. Miller, monologues by Miss M. Carey-Wallace and Mr. J. H. Brennan, humorous song by Mr. H. Michelle, recitation by Mr. H. Russell, and a sleight-of-hand exhibition by Mr. V. S. Raymonde. The accompanists were Misses M. Carey-Wallace and D. Miller, and Mr. A. Pacey. At the conclusion Mr. C. A. Shiel moved a hearty vote of thanks to the performers.

The Christian Brothers' second grade team (Association) defeated Roslyn-Wakari by 4 goals to 2. The play of the Brothers in this match was a decided improvement on that shown in the two previous matches. T. Laffey (who played the best game on the ground), Connor, Higgins, and Tarleton were the pick of the winners, who are leading for

the cup by 2 points. The Christian Brothers' third grade team (Association) played their third drawn game this season against Ravensbourne, the score being 1 goal each. B. Ryan scored for the Greens with a good shot. The Christian Brothers' fourth grade team, which is largely composed of boys from the school, were in splendid form on Saturday, and ran up a score of 5 goals to nil against Roslyn-Wakari. The younger members of this team, particularly Burke, Walsh, Layburn, and E. Salmon, played excellent games, and should develop into first-class players.

On Wednesday evening of last week, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather, there was a very good attendance at St. Joseph's Hall, when an entertainment, consisting of two charming little plays—'My Aunt's Heiress' and 'The Champion of her Sex'—a couple of vocal selections, and a recitation, was given by the members of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club. The proceeds were in aid of the refreshment stall, which is to be presided over by Miss Staunton at the forthcoming bazaar in aid of the funds of St. Dominic's Priory. The cast of characters in the first-mentioned play was as follows:—Mrs. John Smith, Miss Lily Bryant; Mrs. Smith's daughters, Misses Lucy Bryant, M. Murphy, J. O'Gorman, F. Layburn, B. Laffey; little children, Misses M. Curran, and A. Hannagan; Mrs. Alexander de Courcy Smith, Miss Winnie Power; Betsy Brown, Miss Belle Laffey; Sippets, Miss Mary Hannagan. In 'The Champion of her Sex' the cast was as follows:—Mrs. Duplex, Miss A. Brady; Mrs. Deborah Hartshorn, Miss K. Hannagan; Florence Duplex, Miss Winnie Power; Caroline Duplex, Miss Bessie Laffey; Rhoda Dendron, Miss Belle Laffey; Polly Nay, Miss F. Layburn; Katie O'Neill, Miss M. Hannagan; Maggie Donovan, Miss N. Brady. Mr. T. J. Anthony was stage manager, and the music was supplied by Lean's Band. The plays were nicely staged, and the performers acted their parts remarkably well, especially those representing the principal characters. There were many humorous situations, which created much amusement, and the audience showed their appreciation by frequent applause. During the interval the audience was treated to some excellent vocal selections by Messrs. Graham and Lean and Master E. McFarlane, and a very acceptable recitation by Miss V. McCulloch, all of which met with much favor.

### Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

July 11.

The Marist Brothers' Boys' School reopens to-day, after the midwinter vacation.

At the Catholic Club rooms on Tuesday, the 19th inst., Mr. F. G. O'Beirne, LL.B., will deliver a lecture on 'Ferrer and the riots in Spain.' Mr. O'Beirne is a very capable lecturer, and deals with his subjects in a convincing and able manner. The executive of the club extends a welcome to the ladies and gentlemen of the congregation to hear the lecture.

On Wednesday, the 6th inst., the Hiawatha Carnival, in aid of the funds of St. Catherine's Dominican Convent, was opened by Mr. W. B. Scandrett. In declaring the carnival open Mr. Scandrett referred to the work accomplished by the committee, and wished success to the fair, the cause being a very deserving one. The Victoria Hall was crowded, and a good night's business eventuated. Throughout the week the patronage of the public was gratifying, and it is expected that by Wednesday next the anticipations of the committee will have been fully realised. The Hibernian Band, under Conductor A. R. Wills, gives valuable assistance at the carnival.

### Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

July 11.

The members of St. Patrick's Club were entertained by their lady friends at a progressive euchre party in the club-room on Tuesday evening, when over sixty young people assembled to enjoy themselves. The early part of the evening was devoted to euchre and provided much, though mild, excitement. Some handsome trophies were competed for, and the first-prize winners were Miss Chrissie McCombie and Mr. G. Brown. Consolation prizes went to Miss Jessie Maher and Mr. Jas. Ruddy. A dainty supper was provided by the ladies, after which a short musical programme was gone through, songs being sung by Rev. Fathers Farthing and Woods and Mr. E. P. Curran, and a capital recitation by Mr. P. V. Corcoran. Miss K. Hannon, who was also secretary to the ladies' committee, played the accompaniments. The singing of 'Auld lang syne' brought an enjoyable entertainment to a close. The dramatic branch will shortly go into rehearsal for their comedy season in December, when something special is promised. Twenty new members have so far been elected this session.

Preachers, lecturers, singers, public speakers, and teachers should remember that TUSSICURA is the best preventive of hoarseness and laryngitis, because it keeps the breathing or air-passages in a clear and healthy condition, and fortifies them against the attacks of Cough and Cold.

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### Gisborne

The Rev. Father Lane, who returned to Gisborne after eight weeks' absence in Auckland, owing to the breaking of his arm through a buggy accident, was tendered a welcome in St. Mary's Hall on Thursday evening, June 30, when there was a large gathering (says the local *Herald*). The Rev. Father Wientjes presided. He told Father Lane that the people of his parish had assembled that night to do him honor upon his return. Their feelings towards him he would judge from the numbers present that night. Their purpose in being there was to express to him their delight at once more seeing him again restored to health, recovered from the accident which had ever been in the minds and had been the subject of much inquiry by his people. Father Wientjes concluded by thanking the parishioners for the honor conferred upon him in asking him to preside at the function.

After several items of music had been rendered, Mr. R. F. Houlihan was called upon. He said he thought he was expressing the feelings of all present in saying how pleased they were to see Father Lane once more amongst them. Mr. Houlihan then read the following address:— 'To Rev. Father Lane,—We, the parishioners of St. Mary's Star of the Sea gathered together here to-night, beg to give expression on behalf of the whole Catholic community to our joy at having you, dear Rev. Father, again in our midst. Great as was our grief at your painful accident, we now rejoice at seeing you again before us, and are sincerely grateful to the Almighty for having restored you to health and to us, to whom you have endeared yourself by your amiable qualities, your unflagging zeal, and your incessant labors for our spiritual welfare and general happiness. We gladly seize this opportunity to once again give you assurance of our attachment to you, of the great esteem in which we hold you, and of our heartfelt gratitude, for all you have done and felt for us in the past. Aware of the impossibility of making an adequate recompense to you, and without intent of making even an inadequate one, we yet beg to be allowed to convey you, dear Rev. Father, a palpable proof of the great regard all your parishioners and other numerous friends have for you. Accept, therefore, in the spirit in which it is offered, this small token of the love there exists in the hearts of your people towards you. Signed on behalf of your parishioners.—E. Williams, J. C. Parker, P. A. Armstrong, R. F. Houlihan, D. J. Barry, J. H. Martin.' Mr. Houlihan then presented the Rev. Father Lane with a purse of sovereigns. He said another pleasant duty devolved upon him to show Father Wientjes their appreciation of his services during the absence of Father Lane. He had conducted his work in a whole-hearted manner, and they thought he should not depart from them without some recognition being shown of his services to the parishioners. Mr. Houlihan then presented Father Wientjes with a purse of sovereigns.

Dr. Collins expressed pleasure at being present, and seeing so many people there to welcome Father Lane back. There were hundreds in the parish who had been treated to some kindness by Father Lane, and they thanked Providence that his accident was no worse. Continuing, Dr. Collins eulogised the work of Father Lane, and referred to the respect and esteem in which he was held not only by the Catholic community, but by the public generally. Dr. Collins conveyed to Father Lane the heartiest congratulations from his flock at his presence amongst them that night.

The Rev. Father Dignan, in a humorous address, also expressed delight at seeing Father Lane back again. He wished Father Lane every prosperity in the future, and expressed gladness at his being home again.

Mr. J. F. Sheridan also spoke, endorsing the sentiments expressed.

Father Lane, who was received with applause, said his feelings of gratitude could not be adequately expressed for the words of welcome extended to him, and their tokens of generosity. The public manifestation was not necessary to assure him that they still held him in their respect. He would have been satisfied with the address alone without the practical acknowledgment, knowing the heavy calls that fell upon the Catholics of the district. He accepted the gift in the spirit in which it was given, and took it as a token of renewed devotion to him. Referring to the work done in the parish, Father Lane said the bulk of it had been done by the parishioners and his predecessors. He conveyed to them his expression of profound gratitude for the many kindnesses showered upon him from the time he came amongst them. Father Lane referred appreciatively to the manner in which Father Wientjes had carried on the work during the former's absence.

In the course of an eloquent reply, Father Wientjes paid high tribute to Father Lane and the members of the parish.

During the evening songs were rendered by Mrs. P. Barry, Mrs. Hennessy, Misses Burke and Hyde, and Messrs. Quick and Barlow. Miss K. Martin played a pianoforte solo, and Mr. J. Sheridan gave a recitation. A couple of items were also rendered by the Gisborne Club's orchestra. The accompaniments were played by Misses Neill, Roberts, and Barry. An excellent supper was provided by a ladies' committee, and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the first part of the function.

A pleasant function took place in St. Mary's school-room on Friday morning, when the pupils welcomed back

Father Lane. An address of welcome was read by Miss Kitty Walters, who afterwards, on behalf of the pupils, presented Father Lane with a toast-rack and a silver cruet set. Father Lane suitably responded, and addresses were also given by Fathers Wientjes and Dignan. An excellent musical programme was rendered by some of the pupils, who were afterwards given a holiday for the rest of the day.

### Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

A meeting for the purpose of starting a Catholic club in Wanganui is to be held this week. Those interested are very enthusiastic, and a good result is anticipated.

I regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Emile Fremont, of Aramoho. Deceased was much respected in the district, and sincere regret was felt at his demise. The funeral, which took place on Sunday, was largely attended.

Great preparations are being made for the social in aid of the Catholic charities, which takes place on July 20. The function promises to be one of the most successful of its kind ever held here.

## Interprovincial

Just before going to press we received a report of a farewell tendered to the Rev. Father Golden prior to his departure from Kaikoura. Owing to its length we had to hold it over until our next issue.

The manager of a Gore mercantile firm, giving evidence in a case heard in the Magistrate's Court on Friday, said one potato-grower had anticipated 300 tons from his crop. He had purchased 100 tons with the first right to the balance, but the grower could only deliver 91 tons in all.

One of the applicants for the Bruce County Clerkship aroused mild surprise from the fact that he wished to abandon a situation as clerk to a Wellington county (smaller than Bruce) and a salary of £300 a year, and come down to South Otago and £200. 'For health's sake' was the explanation.

'The witness has no right to be insulted,' was the sharp comment of Mr. C. C. Kettle at the S.M. Court at Auckland a few mornings ago, when a solicitor said something about the witness not being fond of paying until threatened. 'If he owes you money,' said Mr. Kettle, 'that is a private matter between you, and has nothing to do with this case.'

Four foreigners arrived as steerage passengers from Sydney by the *Moana* on Wednesday of last week, and as they were able to pass the education test they were permitted to land. They are a Russian girl about seventeen years of age, a German, a Norwegian man, and a Norwegian woman who has come out to join her husband.

An Auckland message states that the spread of weasels throughout the north is somewhat alarming. The Dargaville correspondent of the *New Zealand Herald* states that a mob of considerably more than 100 was encountered on Sunday on the road between Avoca and Karaka, travelling in a northerly direction. The rodents did not even move off the road in fear of horsemen, but divided in order to let them pass.

A comical slip of the tongue caused much amusement at the luncheon given by the Wellington City Council to the visiting Municipal Conference delegates at Day's Bay. The toast of 'His Excellency the Governor' was to be proposed, but (says the *Past*) in the proposal the proposer unfortunately stumbled over the word 'toast.' 'Ladies and gentlemen,' he said, 'I ask you to drink to the ghost—I mean the toast—of his Excellency the Governor.'

It might be thought that in their solitude the inhabitants of the Chatham Islands would receive items of important news with interest, but a recent visitor, now in Wellington (says the *Dominion*), states that they are almost indifferent to the happenings and doings in the great world outside their ken. A case in point occurred when the news of the late King's death was conveyed to Pitt Island. As a steamer's boat approached the landing place, a man ashore was hailed, 'Have you heard that the King is dead?' 'No,' was the reply. 'Have you brought my case of kerosene?' There was a trace of mild surprise and feeling in the initial negative, but the commercial inquiry followed without a break.

It will be remembered that at the Bealey tunnel fatality in May last several of the miners employed displayed conspicuous heroism in rescuing comrades whose lives were threatened. A movement is now on foot to have the facts brought before the Government with a view of the men being recommended for the Edward medal. The medal is awarded to workmen who, while employed in some industrial occupation, display conspicuous bravery in saving or trying to save the lives of others. It is considered that the conduct of several of the men at the tunnel on the occasion referred to entitles them to the distinction which it is proposed to obtain for them.

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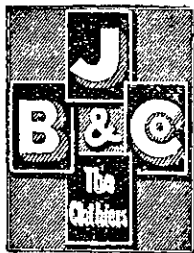
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carbonated water in Australasia)  
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into the habit of mixing it with  
their wines and spirits instead of  
sodawater quickly realise that they  
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can't help noting it. To live long  
drink it regularly.

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cures Eczema, Scaly Blisters on the  
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cures Cancerous Sores, Boils, Burns,  
Scalds, Ringworm, Cuts, Bruises,  
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cures Ulcerated Legs caused by Varico-  
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cures Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism,  
Mumps, Sore Throat, Pains in the Chest  
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Scalp, Cures Dandruff and Beautifies  
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## Irish News

### CORK—American Visitors

The Right Rev. Dr. Donahoe, Bishop of West Virginia, who was accompanied by his private secretary, the Rev. O. H. Moya, landed in Queenstown from the Cunard steamer Caronia on May 22.

### Death of an Esteemed Charleville Man

The Right Rev. Monsignor Mannix, President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in the bereavement which has fallen upon him through the death of his esteemed father, Mr. Timothy Mannix, Moatville Cottage, Charleville.

### Home-coming Tourists

The first of the Irish home-coming tourists arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, May 22 by the Caronia and the Baltic, and comprised first, second, and third class passengers, all actuated by a desire to see something of the land of their fathers. The Caronia landed as many as 170 passengers, and also the Irish mail, while the Baltic shortly after midnight landed 360 passengers of all classes.

### Great Nationalist Demonstration

A great Nationalist demonstration was held in Cork on Sunday, May 22. On the previous evening Messrs. J. E. Redmond, John Dillon, Joseph Devlin, and Richard Hazleton, who arrived by express train from Dublin, received a splendid welcome at the railway station, and were escorted by bands and a great crowd to the Victoria Hotel, where they were welcomed to the city by Mr. Coroner Murphy. At Sunday's meeting, which was attended by about 15,000 persons, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Redmond, Dillon, Devlin, Roche, and Captain Donelan. A counter demonstration, organised by the opponents of the Nationalist Party, was addressed by Mr. William O'Brien. The attendance was about 4000. The proceedings passed off peacefully enough, there being only a few isolated skirmishes. The English Tory press, from which apparently the Australian cable agent gets his reports about Ireland, attempted to show that there was a riot, but it is quite clear from the reports of the Irish newspapers that there was no ground for the exaggerated assertion. The *Dublin Independent*, which is O'Brienite in its sympathies, writes: 'Happily the fears of a serious collision between the supporters of the United Irish League and the rival organisations, the All-for-Ireland League, in Cork were not realised, and the worst that occurred were isolated skirmishes at street corners and at the railway stations. . . . Both sides organised excursions on a large scale, special trains being run from various parts of the country. Fortunately, however, the day passed off comparatively peacefully so far as the large crowds were concerned. There were some people injured in hand-to-hand scuffles before and after the meetings.'

### DUBLIN—Castlknock College

The Diamond Jubilee celebrations of St. Vincent's College, Castlknock, were commenced on May 24, and, as the president suggested in one of his happy speeches, there was something of the clear sparkle of the diamond in the whole day's proceedings. A most beautiful beginning was the Solesmes chant, rendered by the 200 boys at the High Mass and 'Te Deum' in the morning. The Archbishop of Cashel presided, the President of the College was celebrant, and the Bishop of Canea preached a learned and appropriate sermon. He also had preached the golden jubilee-sermon. A successful meeting of the College Union, of which the late Lord Russell of Killowen was the first President, followed, presided over by the Bishop of Canea, and the Archbishop of Cashel paid a brief but finely-worded tribute to the college. After luncheon, toasts were honored, and the President (Rev. P. Cullen, C.M.) delivered an address, in which he raised important questions affecting the State and secondary schools. The Lord Mayor of Dublin was also among the speakers, and he made a tasteful reference to an old boy, Captain Kane, who saved his ship in Samoa Bay.

### A Contradiction

Some of the papers endeavored to make capital out of the announcement that the Lord Mayor of Dublin had declined to take part in the funeral procession of the late King. How unfair such an announcement was is clearly shown by the following letter addressed to the *Irish Independent* by Dublin's Chief Magistrate:—'The heading given the paragraph appearing in the *Independent* relative to my attendance at the funeral of his late Majesty King Edward VII. may be smart journalism, but I do not think many citizens will consider it as treating the Lord Mayor of Dublin fairly. When I received the invitation to attend the funeral of his Majesty, I decided to do so as an Irish Nationalist and Lord Mayor of Dublin, simply as a mark of respect to a Sovereign who was regarded as friendly to the National aspirations of the Irish people. But Lord Mayors have their duties as well as their rights, and cannot leave the city without first appointing a *locum tenens* to act on their behalf. In the beginning of the year I appointed Alderman Dr. McWalter as *locum tenens*, and on making inquiries, I

was informed that he (Alderman Dr. McWalter) was absent in Belgium, and not expected to return this week. I then called to the City Hall, and was informed by the City Law Agent that I could not appoint a second *locum tenens*. The heading given your paragraph conveys the idea that after deciding to go I was prevented by some outside influence. Such is absolutely incorrect. However, I was informed that I can appoint a second *locum tenens*, so I am going to attend his late Majesty's funeral, and hence am no more influenced by the misrepresentations of the press than by the unfair criticism of outsiders.'

### The Accession Oath

The *Church of Ireland Gazette*, which is the official organ of the Protestant body in Ireland, writes strongly in favor of amendment of the Accession Oath, saying that it should be possible to safeguard the Protestant succession and yet not use statements that are unnecessarily offensive to the Catholic subjects of the King. The *Gazette* says it is nothing to the point to write, as Mr. Walter Walsh has done to the *London Times*, recalling the fact that the Catholic laity subscribe to the decrees of the Council of Trent. Proceeding, this journal remarks:—'We sincerely hope that the Government will be strong on this point, and that the enlightened and tolerant wishes of the English Bishops may carry weight. To safeguard Protestant interests is one thing; to utter words of needless offence is another.' Such a declaration from the official organ of Irish Protestantism ought to discount entirely the ignorant opposition of Orange obscurantism which is sure to find vent later on.

### The Nationalists Misrepresented

English Unionist journals, including the *Morning Post*, have seized upon the opportunity afforded them by the wavo of sympathy which extended from end to end of Ireland for the Royal Family, to misrepresent the political views of the Irish people. Irish Nationalists, we are told, are Unionists at heart, and much more nonsense of a like kind, because of the sympathetic attitude which they showed at the recent mournful event. It must be well known to the writers that it indicated no change whatever in the national aspirations of the Irish people. The *Irish Times*, although strongly Unionist, puts the matter well when it says 'the political faith of no one is compromised by an act of graceful sympathy, which we hope will do much to diminish the decreasing antagonism of the parties. We recognise in the spirit which prompted the action of the Lord Mayor and his colleagues another proof that the fine chivalry and delicate feeling for which Irishmen have long and justly been famed are as prevalent as ever they were among the majority of our people. We hope that when the time comes—and it may not be long delayed—the Protestants of Ireland will show that they can be as considerate of the sentiments of their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen as the Roman Catholics have been of theirs.'

### FERMANAGH—An Interesting Ceremony

People from many parts of Fermanagh assembled at Whitehall on Sunday, May 22, to witness the blessing of two crosses with a unique history. Some forty-five years ago, on the night before they were to be erected on the gables of the parish church, they were stolen by a party of Orangemen and thrown into a bog hole. The Catholics of the parish immediately purchased two new crosses, and these were erected, and for a considerable time were guarded by night and by day. In the month of August last a laborer named McQuaid was making drains, when he found the crosses. With all haste he went and informed the parish priest, Rev. W. C. O'Doherty, of the discovery he had made. Father O'Doherty got a willing band of workers, and the crosses were soon brought safely to the church. The crosses have now been erected in the churchyard to serve as memorials to the Rev. Patrick Traynor and the Rev. John McLoughlin, the priests in charge of Whitehall parish at the time.

### LOUTH—A Rare Event in Drogheda

King George V. was proclaimed in Drogheda by the Mayor, this being the first occasion since the battle of the Boyne that a Catholic Mayor in Drogheda has proclaimed an English Sovereign in that historic city.

### WATERFORD—A Popular Magistrate

Mr. Ulic Bourke, R.M., who died at Waterford recently, was some thirty years ago a highly popular member of the Munster Circuit. He was called to the Irish Bar, and after practising at his profession for some years was appointed a Resident Magistrate, when, despite the highly unpopular character of the position, his kindness of heart was quickly perceived by the public. He was the son of the late Mr. Bourke, of Thornhill, County Limerick, a gentleman of some property, who increased his income as a Local Government Board Inspector. His grandfather, Sir Richard Bourke, had a successful career as a colonial Governor, and in the early Victorian period held an Australian Governorship at the time of the discovery of the goldfields.

### GENERAL

#### The Country in Mourning

Friday, May 20 (writes a Dublin correspondent), was everywhere throughout Ireland observed as a day of mourn-

ing for the late King. Business was suspended in all the large centres of population. Religious services were held in thanksgiving for the world-wide peace secured by the deceased Monarch's prudent counsels, and asking guidance from God for his successor. A Solemn Votive Mass, 'pro quacumque necessitate,' was celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, by the Right Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, about the time the King's funeral was taking place. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin presided at the ceremony, which was most impressive throughout. Every available seat in the sacred edifice was occupied, and the clergy of the Cathedral were reluctantly compelled to refuse tickets to thousands who sought admittance. The attendance included representatives of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Judges of the High Court, County Court Judges, members of the Bar, Foreign Consuls, members of the Corporation, members of the Senate of the National University, representatives of University College, the College of Surgeons and College of Physicians, members of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce and the Incorporated Law Society, representatives of the Army, Navy, and public departments, as well as a large gathering of representative citizens.

### Old Age Pensions

The drastic measures adopted by many of the Old Age Pensions' officers in stopping or reducing the pensions in the cases of many of the old people have not been supported by Mr. Birrell. In future the certificate of a clergyman is to be deemed sufficient evidence of the age of the applicant, unless there is full evidence of deception. Those on the border line of the statutory age are to have the benefit of the doubt, and will receive the pension. The recommendations of the Treasury are marked with a spirit of great generosity.

### Intermediate Education

The annual report of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland, which has just been issued, shows that the number of students who presented themselves for examination in 1909 was 7676 boys and 3656 girls, or a total of 11,332, being a decrease of 60 (or 8 per cent.) in the case of boys and an increase of 9 (or 2 per cent.) in the case of girls. In honor subjects, 10,786 were examined in French, 6369 in history and geography, 6076 in Irish, 5043 in Latin, 4266 in Experimental Science, first year course, 3559 in the same, second year course, 2077 in German, 2002 in arithmetic and algebra (honor papers only), 1157 in Greek, 1086 in geometry (honor papers only), 946 in trigonometry (senior and middle grades only), 13 in Italian, and 3 in Spanish. Of the 6076 examined in Irish, 1321 were examined in honors, and 754 passed with honors, being a percentage of 57.1, 3825 passed without honors, or 62.9 per cent.; 1497 failed. The total percentage of passes was 75.4.

### Mr. Redmond and Compromise

After some kindly words in regard to the late King, Mr. Redmond at Cork on Sunday, May 22, addressed himself to the question of the conflict between Lords and Commons. That conflict, he rightly said, was inevitable, for the democracy of England had burned their boats, and retreat was impossible. Compromise would mean the betrayal of the principle of popular liberty. So long as Mr. Asquith and his Ministry acted up to their pledges, so long and no longer would they receive the enthusiastic support of the Irish Party. Delay there might be, defeat there might be, but such delay or defeat could but be a temporary check, and the democracy would win in the end. And with the victory of the democracy over the privileged and hereditary House of Lords would come the chance of Home Rule for Ireland. Nothing would make him and his colleagues swerve a hair's breadth from their policy. Considering the power of the Nationalist vote in Mr. Asquith's coalition Government, it may now be assumed that there will be no weakening on the part of the Ministry. With Mr. Redmond will side the Labor members, and as soon as the unavoidable business has been transacted, Parliament will be engaged with the question of the removal of the Lords' block on legislation of a distinctly democratic character. Until that block is removed, the Liberal Party may as well be out of office, as in office but out of power.

### GENTLEMEN.

'The stomach is neither a mill nor a stewpan, nor a fermenting vat—but a stomach, gentleman—a stomach.'

This was the caustic manner in which a famous physician once addressed a gathering of medical students. You cannot maltreat your stomach, or it will just as surely ill-treat you.

The danger does not lie so much in what you eat and drink—nor even how much you eat or drink—but in failure of the system that should excrete all undigested and waste matter from the system. That danger you can easily and safely avoid if you take Dr. ENSOR'S TAMER JUICE, which cures Biliousness, Constipation, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Palpitation, Heartburn, Flatulence, Nervous Disorders, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Acidity, Sick Headaches, Stomach, Liver, and Kidney Troubles. TAMER JUICE is procurable from all chemists and medicine dealers throughout the Dominion. Dr. ENSOR'S TAMER JUICE is now also put up in pill form and known as Dr. Ensor's TAMER FRUIT PILLS. Price, 1s 6d, 3s 6d per box.

## People We Hear About

His Grace Archbishop Farley, of New York, recently celebrated his 68th birthday. His Grace is a native of County Armagh, Ireland.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has now in hand the eighth volume of his *History of Our Own Times*, which will bring down his work to the end of the reign of King Edward VII.

The Lord Mayors of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork occupied positions at the burial service of the late King Edward in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. The Lord Mayor of Dublin sat immediately behind the Lord Mayor of London.

Queen Alexandra is the seventh in a remarkable group of royal widows, all alive to-day, who have played an important part in shaping the destinies of Europe. Russia, Italy, Spain, Holland, Portugal, and even Republican France have royal widows, and all but the ill-fated Eugenie are powers behind the thrones.

One of the foremost authorities in America on astronomy is a woman, a Catholic woman of California, Miss Rose A. O'Halloran, born in Ireland, citizen of San Francisco. Miss O'Halloran is not only a recognised authority on astronomical matters, but a writer and lecturer of wide reputation, and also a poet of genuine attainments.

The editor of *Everybody's Magazine* has lately been throwing some light on the income of some contemporary writers of short stories. He names seven American writers who are in a position to ask one thousand dollars in cold cash for a story of 5000 words, or twenty cents a word. They are: Robert W. Chambers, Richard Harding Davis, John Fox, jun., Booth Tarkington, Owen Wister, Jack London, and Frances Hodgson Burnett.

General Porfirio Diaz has been re-elected President of Mexico for the seventh time. As in the United States, whose Constitution has been largely copied by Mexico, the Mexican President is elected for a term of four years, and, with the exception of 1880-84 period, Diaz has governed his native Republic with great ability since 1875. He begins his eighth term of office at the age of 79, but he looks and feels many years younger.

Richard Le Gallienne, the poet, was entertaining a group of magazine editors at luncheon in New York. To a compliment upon his fame Mr. Le Gallienne said lightly: 'But what is poetical fame in this age of prose? Only yesterday a schoolboy came and asked me for my autograph. I assented willingly. And to-day at breakfast time the boy again presented himself. 'Will you give me your autograph, sir?' he said. 'But,' said I, 'I gave you my autograph yesterday.' 'I swopped that and a dollar,' he answered, 'for the autograph of Jim Jeffries.'

The extinction of a great name seems to be certain. The Bonapartes legally recognised by the French Courts are now only three—Prince Napoleon Victor, Prince Napoleon Louis, and Prince Roland. All are unmarried except Roland, a widower with one daughter, Princess Marie, who is the wife of Prince George of Greece. The American Bonapartes are not recognised in France, though, of course, that is simply passive obedience to a decree whose injustice is not questioned. The Corsican's line has been short, 150 years at most between the leap to unparalleled power and the fall of the name into oblivion, extinction.

The English Royal Family are closely related to nearly all the ruling Houses of Europe. The late King was an uncle of the German Emperor, an uncle by marriage of the Czar, an uncle of the Czarina, a brother-in-law of the Kings of Denmark and Greece, a father-in-law of the King of Norway, and an uncle-in-law of the Queen of Spain; while his relationships by blood and marriage with other reigning families, while not so close, were none the less calculated to cement friendship and render the establishment of international understandings on the basis of sympathy and mutual goodwill of easy accomplishment.

Maria Sophia Frederika Dagmar, the royal widow of Russia, is a potent political figure. She is especially interesting by reason of the fact that she is a younger sister of the new widowed Queen Alexandra, and there was always a deep affection between the two Danish princesses who were chosen to ascend to such mighty thrones. Queen Marie was born in 1847, and although throughout her married life with the Czar Alexander III. she had great sorrows, and although since her widowhood, in 1894, she has passed through troublous times during the reign of her son, the present Czar she has remarkably retained her youthful appearance.

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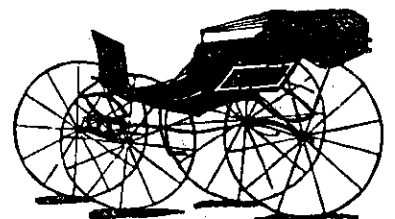
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All Kinds of Repairs at Lowest Prices.  
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# The Catholic World

## BELGIUM—The Result of the Elections

The result of the Belgian elections is that the *status quo* is maintained except at Nivelles, where a Liberal has won a seat, thus reducing the Government's majority to six. Such figures as are at present available show a considerable increase in the Socialist vote.

## CANADA—Catholics in the Western Provinces

The increase of the general Catholic population in Western Canada is surprising. Fifteen years ago there were but 29,000 Catholics in the diocese of St. Boniface. At the present moment (says the *Catholic Times*) there are 133,000. The priests have increased in number from 76 to 235; the churches with a resident priest from 35 to 104; the communities of teaching Brothers from one to four; the convents from 14 to 30. The fine College of St. Boniface (French and English), under the Jesuit Fathers, grows in importance year after year. We are indebted for these particulars to those two excellent Catholic publications, the *Winnipeg North-West Review* and *Les Cloches de Saint Boniface*. Besides these papers, the priests and people of Winnipeg forming the 'West Canada Publishing Company,' print every week a German and a Polish Catholic newspaper. Father Cordes, O.M.I., is the founder and managing director of the company. He has almost completed his arrangements for the publication of another weekly journal, a Ruthenian gazette, for which an Irishman in Winnipeg has promised Archbishop Langevin a large subscription. The progress further West, namely, in the civil Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, comprising the dioceses of Prince Albert and St. Albert, would no doubt be shown to be equally remarkable, if statistics were available. The Redemptorist Fathers, who serve the church at Brandon, in Manitoba, are now building a church at Yorkton, in South Saskatchewan. Yorkton is central for about 5000 Polish and Hungarian Catholic colonists. The missionaries of La Salette are opening a school-chapel at Fillmore. The number of secular and regular priests is now very large in Western Canada, where until lately almost the only priests were those devoted missionary Fathers, British Empire. We have known how to appreciate, We read that when Father Leduc, O.M.I. (now V.G. St. Albert), went to Edmonton, in Alberta, 43 years ago, there were in all that country only four mission stations, with five priests and eight nuns. Priests are numerous now in Alberta, and there are at least eight different Orders of nuns working there.

## ENGLAND—The late King's Generosity

As an evidence of the late King's sympathy with the Catholic faith, it is interesting to recall the fact that his Majesty once gave a donation of £50 towards the building fund of the church at King's Lynn. Owing to some defect in the foundations it was found necessary to rebuild the church. His late Majesty, on hearing of the circumstances and knowing that many of his guests from Sandringham attended the church from time to time, sent his subscription to the building fund, thus manifesting his interest in and appreciation of the work carried on there.

## The Holy Father's Sympathy

The following is a copy of the Holy Father's letter to the Prince of Wales when the news of King Edward's death became known at the Vatican:—'Sorrowfully pained on learning the death of your august father, King Edward VII., whose great and noble qualities as Sovereign of the British Empire We have known how to appreciate. We with Our whole heart share in the sorrow of the Royal Family and of the whole English nation, and We beg her Majesty Queen Alexandra and your Royal Highness to accept the very sincere expression of Our deep condolence.— Pius PP. X.'

## GERMANY—Preparations for the 'Catholic Day'

Among German Catholics attention is centring upon the preparations being made for the *Catholic Day* (*Katholikentag*) to be held in Augsburg, in Bavaria, next August. Begun in the revolutionary days of 1848-49, they have been during the past sixty years a principal means of cementing the union of Catholics in Germany and of strengthening their courage and faith. Year after year they have grown in importance and enthusiasm, and the inhabitants of the city of Augsburg are already planning to make the present year's congress surpass all of its predecessors in imposing splendor.

## ROME—An Aeroplane in the Vatican Gardens

The London *Universe* states that the Holy Father was present on June 1 at an aeroplane flight in the Vatican gardens. The flying machine was the invention of the parish priest of Spoleto. The trial was the first made in the presence of the Holy Father, and was completely successful. His Holiness warmly congratulated the inventor.

## St. Patrick's Church

Along with the two churches built in Rome during the past year in quarters that have sprung into life since 1870

a third will be finished, it is expected, within the next twelve months by the Irish Augustinians. Since St. Patrick's Church was recommenced some eighteen months ago splendid progress has been made with the building. Owing, however, to the strike of the stonemasons of the city of Rome, it is apprehended that the work will be thrown back somewhat, as the general body of the men have remained on strike for a considerable time, and seem in no way inclined to withdraw their demand for shorter hours. Still, it may be possible to make up for lost time, since it is decided to push the building of the church with renewed vigor as soon as the strikers have resumed labor.

## Pilgrimages

A large pilgrimage of Germans residing in the United States, which has been promoted by the Central German Association (says a Rome correspondent, writing under date May 16), was received in audience last week. After allowing all present to kiss his ring, the Holy Father listened to addresses read by Monsignor Eis and by Father Weyland, of Jersey City, to which he graciously replied, and then blessed the pilgrims and the various good and great works they represented. A large assembly of pilgrims from Piedmont awaited the Supreme Pontiff in the Consistorial Hall on May 11, led by the Rev. Father Assons, who asked the Pope's blessing on those present and also on a pilgrimage about to go from Piedmont to Venice, where they hoped to sing a solemn 'Te Deum' in St. Mark's on June 2, in honor of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Pope's birthday. Thus we will prove, said the good priest, the sincerity of the children of Catholic Piedmont; prove that we are with You, Holy Father, in docility and obedience, in fervor and zeal in works, with You in prayer, with You in joys and in sorrows. His Holiness, much moved, thanked the pilgrims, encouraged them in their noble works, and imparted to them all and to their distant dear ones the Apostolic Benediction.

## UNITED STATES—An Old Diocese

Since the Spanish-American War (says the *Catholic Times*) the island of Puerto Rico has been United States territory. Only lately several of the dioceses of America have been celebrating the hundredth anniversary of their foundation. But the centenary committee just formed at San Juan, the capital of Puerto Rico, is preparing to celebrate next year the four hundredth anniversary of the institution of the See by Pope Julius II. on August 8, 1511. There is only one older diocese in the New World, that of San Domingo, founded by Pope Paul III. in 1508. When the See of San Juan de Puerto Rico was founded in 1511 the Spaniards were just making good their hold of the mainland of America, and the island bishopric had jurisdiction also over the 'Terra Firma.' The centenary celebrations will remind the world that the Catholic Church is the oldest institution in America, where also its children outnumber by millions the adherents of any other Christian community. As a preliminary to the celebration the venerable Cathedral Church of San Juan is to be thoroughly restored, and the centenary committee, under the presidency of the Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Jones, has arranged to compile and publish in Spanish and in English the records of the diocese.

## The Dignity of Labor

Speaking to a Confirmation class at St. Joseph's Church, Baltimore, recently, Cardinal Gibbons said:—'Above all, my boys and girls, be industrious. It is an honorable thing to work, and honorable and industrious work is what has made this great nation. Never be ashamed to work, and always be ready to do your share when the time comes. Men alone should not be industrious; women also must be industrious, and the working woman always commands and should demand much more respect than the idle woman.'

## New York Cathedral

It has been finally decided by Archbishop Farley that he will be able to arrange for the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral some time in October. There has remained for some years a debt of 800,000 dollars necessary to be paid before the cathedral could be consecrated. The entire cost of this notable cathedral, esteemed one of the finest of modern church edifices, is to be somewhere between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 dollars, including the price paid to St. Peter's Church Corporation for the plot of ground upon which St. Patrick's Cathedral now stands. Nearly forty years have passed since the foundation work and the beginning of the structure of the cathedral proper demonstrated that the old St. Patrick's Cathedral in Lower New York, which for many years was the home of the Bishop of the diocese, was to be established upon Upper Fifth avenue not far from the Central Park plaza. About thirty years ago the cathedral was so far completed, roofed in, that it was possible to begin to hold services in it. It seemed, however, to offer almost staggering problems to the communicants and members of the parish. The architects had planned a cathedral to last for ages, always to remain an admirable specimen of modern architectural beauty of design. The twin spires, which of themselves cost a large amount of money and furnish one of the most gratifying of the architectural features of New York City, might have been cut down, thereby saving a large item in the cost of

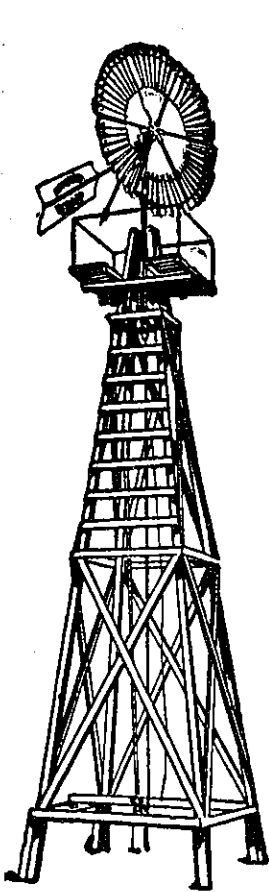
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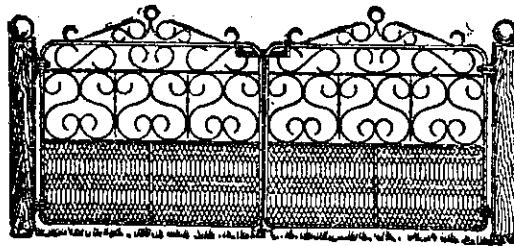


FIG. 19.

**DOUBLE DRIVEWAY GATE.**

Opening-

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

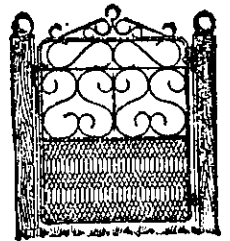


FIG. 18.

**SINGLE WALK GATE.**

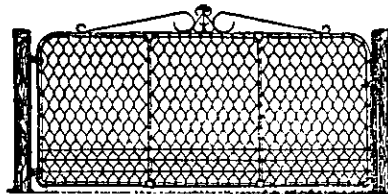
Opening-

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

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

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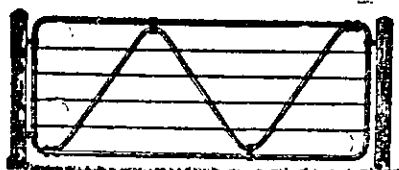
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SCROLL EXTRA-8ft. to 10ft. 5/-; 11ft to 12ft., 7/6

**Bar Gates.**



10ft., 37/6 11ft., 41/- 12ft., 45/-  
SCROLLS EXTRA, as above.

**"N" Gates, with 5 Wires.**



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

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

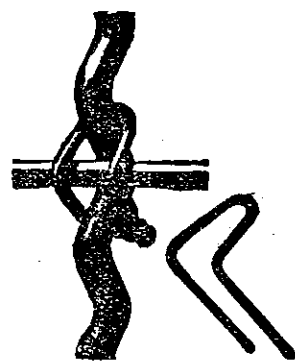
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No 6 Gauge per 1000.

28 in.	58/-
30 "	60/-
36 "	72/-
40 "	80/-
44 "	88/-
48 "	96/-
54 "	108/-

No. 4 Gauge per 1000.

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

Loops, 8d. per lb; 42/- cwt.

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construction. But there never was a moment when the Bishop or the Archbishop, or Cardinal McCloskey himself, had a thought of deviating from the original plan.

**GENERAL**

**Catholic Missionaries and the Science of Language**

It is interesting to note (says the *Catholic Times*) that this year the French Academy has awarded the Stanislas Julien Prize, founded for the encouragement of research into Oriental languages, to a Catholic missionary of the Far East, Pere Vial, for his dictionary of the Lolo dialect, spoken by some of the aboriginal tribes of Tonkin. This is the first dictionary of the kind. It has been compiled by Pere Vial not from books, for the tribes have no literature, but by taking down the words as spoken by the tribesmen. Like so many other missionaries of the Catholic Church, who have done valuable scientific work of this kind, his object was simply to enable other missionaries more easily to acquire the language of the people among whom they go to preach. It is remarkable how much pioneer work of the kind our missionaries have done. It was a Jesuit missionary, the famous De' Nobili, who discovered the very existence of the sacred language of the Brahmans of India, and so laid the foundation of the whole modern science of language. The Protestant missionary, Morrison, is generally spoken of as the translator of the Bible into Chinese, but his memoirs show that he transcribed most of his version from a Chinese Bible, the work of one of the early Catholic missionaries. And most of the languages of the American Indians and not a few African languages were first reduced to writing by our Catholic missionaries.

**DEFENDING THE JESUITS**

Mr. Ivar Sæter, a Norwegian author and poet, has been making a lecturing tour in Norway with the special intention of dissipating the many false ideas that prevail about the Jesuits. He is very anxious to have the law forbidding their entrance into Norway altered. Mr. Ivar Sæter himself had the same ideas as his fellow-countrymen until a few years ago, but much reading and visits to many of the Jesuit colleges, especially Loyola College in Spain and the Collegium Germanicum in Rome, quite changed his views. At the beginning of his lecture in Christiania he stated that he would not touch on the religious side of the Jesuits' work, but that he would specially deal with its social, scientific, and pedagogical side. He maintained that never amongst the representatives of any other religion had there been anything to equal their work for civilisation in North America, India, China, Japan, Madagascar, and other countries. St. Francis Xavier and Father Marquette came in for a large share of praise, as well as the great St. Ignatius. He ended his lecture with an appeal to the youth to take St. Ignatius and his sons as their models to become great characters wholly penetrated with the great aim of their lives. The following is an extract from a Protestant paper, *Dorre*, which gives an account of another lecture delivered at a working men's club in Norez, a town high up in the Norwegian mountains, where there is no Catholic church. Here again the Jesuits were the subject of Mr. Sæter's remarks: 'The lecture, which lasted two hours, was listened to with rapt attention. With enthusiasm the lecturer spoke of the Jesuits, who for several centuries had by their lives and labor shown that they were the first in everything in connection with the arts, knowledge, science, and practical works. As men they were self-forgetting, self-sacrificing, and noble. With deep anger he referred to the wrong that is being done to these people by the many false accusations that are brought against them. He said it was a great injustice to forbid them entrance into Norway. Of all the different religious bodies and congregations they were the only ones who were still banished, and to this injustice the Norwegians must, for their own sakes, put an end. The Jesuits claimed only three things for themselves—knowledge, truth, and right. The lecture was received with warm approbation.'

American files to hand give the particulars of the Fifth International Shorthand Speed Contest for the Miner Medal, held in Washington on March 26, 1910. Of the eighteen contestants, fourteen were writers of Pitmanic Shorthand and four were writers of Gregg Shorthand. All the leading styles of Pitmanic shorthand were represented. The medal was won by Mr. Fred H. Gurtler, a Gregg writer, with a net speed of 173 words a minute, the record so far for non-court matter in these contests. The second place was won by another Gregg writer, Charles L. Swem, a boy of seventeen, who began the study of shorthand less than eighteen months before the contest took place. The third place was also won by a writer of Gregg shorthand, Salome L. Tarr, a girl of seventeen. Her transcript was 99.4 per cent. perfect—the most remarkable accuracy record ever made by anyone in these contests...

For Chronic Chest Complaints,  
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**Liniment for Chilblains.**

A good liniment for chilblains is made by infusing one heaped teaspoonful of dry mustard in one cupful of spirits of turpentine. Infuse the mustard in the turpentine, shake it well during twenty-four hours; then strain it off quite clean through muslin.

**Choosing a Carpet.**

When choosing a carpet, if you have to study economy, select one with a small pattern and of rather a light color. The small pattern cuts to greater advantage, for there is less waste in matching the design, as the breadths are sewn together, and when the wool begins to wear the light color will not contrast so painfully against the string foundation, as it would if it were many shades darker in tone.

**Preserving Boots.**

A good practice is that of varnishing the soles of new boots and shoes before they are worn, in order to render them more impervious to damp. If two or three coatings are applied the leather will be rendered waterproof for a considerable time, and the chill to the feet which is caused by wet pavements, even when the stoutest footwear is worn, is thereby prevented.

**Cleaning Lacquered Gas Brackets.**

Gas brackets are generally made of lacquered brass, and should, therefore, never be touched with metal polish of any description, or their lustre will be lost. Instead, dissolve a pennyworth of soft soap in a pint of boiling water, allow it to cool off, and then mix in half a pint of paraffin. Rub this mixture well into the brass, and then polish off with a soft chamois leather.

**Good to Remember.**

A painted and varnished floor ended up by being very sticky; experimenting to find a remedy it was thoroughly washed over with turpentine. The theory worked upon was based upon the fact that turpentine is used to dry paints and varnishes (in mixture), and, as this varnish was not yet hard, the hope was entertained that the turpentine would in a measure enter into the varnish, combine with it and in evaporation dry it out. Anyway, it succeeded, and it is worth many trials.

**Food Values.**

When looking for substitutes for meat dishes, one would hardly be as foolish as to claim that potatoes or rice are of the same value for food as lean beef; but beans, peas, lentils, nuts, eggs, and cheese contain more nitrogen than meats, and when properly cooked are both palatable and wholesome. A diet made up largely of vegetables produces strength rather than nervous energy, and if women who have households would only give more time and attention to studying the laws of chemistry and the selection of a well-balanced diet, and experiment until they know how to prepare wholesome food for their families, the expense of living would be greatly modified.

**Origin of the O'Oyley.**

The word 'd'oyley' is used constantly, and yet few know the quaint story of its origin. In the time of William the Norman, Robert D'Oyley was one of his followers, and valuable lands at Hook Norton, in Oxfordshire, were granted him upon a curious condition. The *London American* says that each year, at the feast of St. Michael, he was to 'make tender of a linen tablecloth worth three English shillings.' As they went to royalty, the ladies of the D'Oyley family took great pride in embroidering the 'quilted cloths,' as they were termed, and in consequence an art needlework collection of great beauty was accumulated in these annual tributes. They did service for State occasions in William the Norman's household, and, very naturally, were called the 'D'Oyley linen.'

*Maureen*

**THE CAUSE OF RHEUMATIC PAINS REMOVED.**

There are several causes of Rheumatism, but the most common is the presence of uric acid in the blood. This acid is responsible for the excruciating pains in various parts of the body, notably the muscles of the back. Rid the blood of this foreign substance and the pains will disappear. That is the mission of RHEUMO—it gets right at the root of the evil and makes the acid literally take to its heels and run, never to return. RHEUMO cures permanently where other remedies fail even temporarily. Other remedies—liniments, embrocations, plasters, or pills—cannot cure Rheumatism. They do not touch the real cause of the suffering. RHEUMO is the one medicine that brings relief. Give RHEUMO a trial. It will not cure every trouble that afflicts mankind, but it WILL cure Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all similar diseases. Sold by all chemists and stores at 2s 6d and 4s 6d per bottle.

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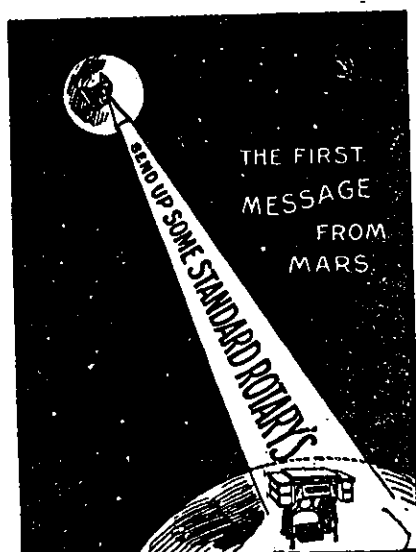
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## Intercolonial

Out of the farewell purse of sovereigns recently presented to the Very Rev. Father R. Butler by the Cootamundra parishioners, Father Butler gave £100 towards the fund for the purchase of a pipe organ for St. Columba's Church, Cootamundra.

The Rev. Father T. Kelleher, of Rookwood, has just been appointed to the parish of Lithgow to take charge of the outlying parts of the parish with residence at Hartley. The Rev. Father J. H. Kelly goes from Bulli as assistant to the Rev. Father Kirby at Rookwood.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran purposes to organise a roll of honor, to be placed in the completed Cathedral. By public and personal appeal to the friends and supporters of St. Mary's everywhere his Eminence hopes to obtain subscribers of £20 a year for five years. Five hundred such subscribers would realise the goodly sum of £50,000 out of the £100,000, which, it is estimated, the completion of St. Mary's will cost.

Rev. Father J. J. Gunning was presented by the pupils of the Convent High School, Bega, on June 22 with a handsome set of fish knives and forks, and an illuminated address, in honor of the silver jubilee of his priesthood. Father Gunning replied, expressing his gratitude and pleasure at receiving the address and handsome gift. A few days later Father Gunning was presented with a handsome solid silver chalice by his people.

The death of the Rev. Father Joseph P. Ryan, of Sandstone, W.A., took place on June 2. The remains were brought to St. Francis Xavier's Church, Geraldton, where the obsequies were held. Bishop Kelly celebrated the Requiem Mass, and the funeral was the largest seen in the little town for years. Father Ryan was parish priest of Sandstone, Geraldton. He was born in Peshurst, Victoria, in 1873, and ordained at Sale for the diocese of Geraldton, in 1898. The Bishop paid a glowing tribute to his memory.

A large residential property in Upper Hawthorn, containing over 20 rooms, and standing on ground with a frontage of 300ft on Havelock road, has been purchased by the community of the Sisters of St. Joseph (says the *Melbourne Advocate*). It will serve primarily as a residence for the nuns, but it will also be available for the general purposes of the community in Victoria. Here the nuns will make their annual retreat. The building cost originally over £14,000. The formal opening by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne takes place on Sunday, July 17.

Rev. Father T. Lee, who has been stationed at Gympie for the past four years, left for Gayndah recently, where he has been appointed parish priest. Prior to his departure (says the *Catholic Press*) Father Lee was tendered a farewell, when he received a purse of sovereigns from the Gympie parishioners; a travelling bag, suitably inscribed, from the choir of St. Joseph's Church, Monkland; a handsome riding whip, from the teachers of St. Patrick's Convent School, Gympie, and a purse of sovereigns from the Christian Brothers' School, Gympie.

The Commonwealth Bureau of Statistics has published a statement of the estimate of the population of Australia for the quarter ending March 31, which shows that while Victoria's population has decreased by 924, the population of New South Wales has increased by 14,420; Queensland's by 5480; West Australia's by 2372; South Australia's by 2325. The 'tight little island' (Tasmania) has lost population, like Victoria, the loss being 1474. The population of New South Wales is now estimated at 870,308 males and 765,789 females, while the estimate of Victoria's population is 654,870 males and 647,533 females. Victoria is behind New South Wales in population to the extent of 333,674, or nearly one-third of a million.

Our valued Catholic contemporary, the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*, has just entered on its sixty-first year. The first issue of the *Freeman*, published at 5d, contained six pages of eighteen columns. The primary objects of the journal, as set forth in its leading article, 'shall be to study and promote the greatest good for the greatest number.' Further, it states: 'While we take care that our Catholic readers shall be supplied with a fair share of information regarding the state and progress of the Church and of their fellow-Catholics throughout the world, especially in that ill-governed, long-suffering, yet ever-faithful land of Ireland, we shall not make our columns an arena for acrimonious or religious controversy. We shall, however, be ready, when assailed, to explain and defend our tenets with that spirit of charity and truth which alone is recognised and sanctioned by the Divine Author of the New Testament.' The records of sixty years (says our contemporary) tell a tale of honorable press activity, in which the championship of Catholicity and the cause of Ireland linked together were adorning features.

Here's a hint of value to you: If you have to shift be sure you get the NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS COMPANY, LTD., to move your things. Their men are expert at the work, and take as much care of things as if they were their own. Careless carriers can do pounds' worth of damage to your furniture. It's wise, therefore, to get the N.Z. EXPRESS CO., on whom you can thoroughly rely....

## Science Siftings

BY 'VOLT'

### Steel Mail Cars.

The United States postal department is having all of the mail cars on the railroads throughout the country built of steel. The reason for this new method of car building is to protect the mail and the clerks in train wrecks or in other accidents where cars are liable to come together and eventually take fire. The cars are built entirely of steel, no woodwork being used at all. From the steps on the ends of the cars to the framework holding the large mail bags inside, everything is of the best quality of steel.

### The Use of the Potato.

Weight for weight, bread is six times more nourishing than potatoes. The potato thrives best in Portugal, where the average yield is twelve tons to the acre. The potato is three-quarters water, and is deficient in nitrogen besides. Hence it is not in itself a perfect food. But eaten with meat the combination is ideally perfect. The gum on the back of postage stamps is made of farina extracted from potatoes. The Dutch make a molasses-like syrup of potatoes, and potatoes form the starch that stiffens the world's shirts and petticoats. A very powerful brandy is made of the potato. The potato but too often adulterates cocoa, potted meats, honey, butter, and tapioca. Potato spirit, a very pure alcohol, is used to fortify wines, and it is prophesied that this spirit will supplant gasoline as the motive power of automobiles. From potato leaves cigarettes are made, and from potato pulp buttons, combs, and pen-holders.

### Suspension Bridges.

Suspension bridges, some of them of considerable length, were common in Peru in the days of Incas. They were formed of cables of twisted osiers passed over wooden supports and stretched from bank to bank, then bound together with smaller ropes and covered with bamboos. The road from Cuzco to Quito is still noted for frail bridges of this sort, which are in constant use and span deep chasms. The Chinese also, according to Kircher, have for centuries been familiar with the 'suspension' theory, and have constructed chain bridges in which the weight of the roadway is supported by the tension of the chains. The first iron suspension bridge in Europe was built over the Tees, near Middleton, in 1741, for the use of miners. Two chains were stretched in a straight line, steadied by ties from the banks below, and the roadway for foot passengers was supported to the chains. The modern suspension system practically dates from 1816, when bridges, both over 100 feet in length, were successfully completed at Galashiels and Peebles.

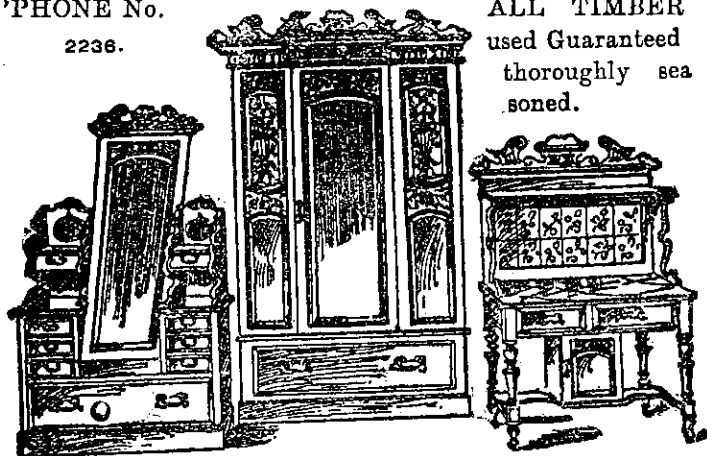
### Importance of Carbon.

The electric arc light as now so commonly used is produced by the passage of a powerful electric current between the slightly separated ends of a pair of carbon rods, or carbons, about 12 inches long and from three-eighths to one-half inch in diameter, placed vertically end to end in the lamp. The lamp mechanism is so constructed that when no current is passing the upper carbon, which is always made the positive one, rests upon the lower by the action of gravity, but as soon as the electric current is established the carbons are automatically separated about an eighth of an inch, thus forming a gap of high resistance in the electric circuit, across which the current is forced, resulting in the production of intense heat. The ends of the carbons are quickly heated to brilliant incandescence, and by the burning action of the air are maintained in the form of blunt points. As the carbons burn away the lamp mechanism feeds the upper one downward just fast enough to maintain the proper separation. The carbons are not heated equally, the upper or positive one being much the hotter. A small cup-shaped cavity or 'crater,' ordinarily less than an eighth of an inch in diameter, is formed in its end, the glowing concave surface of which emits the greater part of the total light. In lights of the usual size something like half a horse-power of energy is concentrated in this little crater, and its temperature is limited only by the vaporisation of the carbon. Carbon being the most refractory substance known, the temperature of the crater is the highest yet produced artificially, and ranks next to that of the sun. It is fortunate that nature has provided us with such a substance as carbon.

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Have you a bad leg with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your fingers on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, from which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering for all time. WITCH'S OINTMENT is a wonderful cleaning and healing agent, which undoubtedly should merit a trial. Price, 1s 6d and 3s 6d. All chemists throughout the Dominion.

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# The Family Circle

## THE TRULY BRAVE

Who is the truly brave?

The boy with self-control,  
Who curbs his temper and his tongue;  
Who, though he may be big and strong,  
Would scorn to do the slightest wrong  
To any living soul.

Who is the truly brave?

The boy who can forgive,  
And look as though he had not heard  
The mocking jest, the angry word;  
Who though his spirit may be stirred,  
Yet tries in peace to live.

Who is the truly brave?

The boy whose daily walk  
Is always honest, pure, and bright,  
Who can not and who will not fight,  
But stands up boldly for the right,  
And shuns unholy talk.

Who is the truly brave?

The boy who fears to sin;  
Who knows no other sort of fear,  
But strives to keep his conscience clear,  
Nor heeds his comrades' taunt or jeer,  
If he hath peace within.

## WORTHLESS BOBBY

'Please, Mr. Harro! Oh, please try me a little longer. A week—just one week. Please, Mr. Harro!'

Mr. Harro looked into the pleading little face before him, and once more the kind heart was touched and softened.

'I can't depend upon you, Bobby, that's the trouble; you neglect my work. Understand, I appreciate your love for books, I am glad you love them; but your first duty is to attend to the business that I give you to do, and you don't do it, Bobby; you know you don't.'

'Oh, Mr. Harro, I will try to be good. Take my books away from me, and try me just once more.'

'I will not take your books from you, that would be no test; but I shall put you on your merit once more, Bobby, and see what you will do; but if there is no improvement it is your last chance—you will have to go. You understand now, do you?' said Mr. Harro, as he stepped into the carriage.

Bobby turned away to hide the tears, as Marion Harro, a sweet girl of nineteen years, ran merrily down the path and took the seat beside her father.

'Well, Marion, that youngster has got the best of me again, and I have taken him another week on probation.'

'Dear father, I am so glad'—her face brightening—'I thought you would give him another trial.'

'What a tender heart you have, dear; but I love you to be so; the more of your sainted mother I see in your character the more I feel you are developing into the highest type of womanhood. Foster it, my darling; cultivate it; there are always plenty to say the hard, sharp word, and under a cloak of frankness wound even those whom they really love.'

They were driving along the beautiful country road to the station, and as they drew up to the platform for Mr. Harro to alight, Marion put her hand tenderly over his and said: 'Dear father, I am trying to be like her.'

'Surely the mantle of the mother has fallen upon the daughter,' replied Mr. Harro, with quivering voice, 'and you will never know, my darling, what hope and joy you bring into your father's life.'

As Marion drove leisurely home her thoughts turned to Bobby. How could she help him? He was one of seven, his father was dead, and his struggling mother trying to keep the family together. They were honest and respectable but very poor. Bobby was thirteen. John, the eldest, a boy of fifteen, had a position in the village grocery store, which was a great help to his mother. He was an industrious, hard-working boy, but Bobby did not love work, and would shirk everything that he possibly could to pore over his beloved books. History, geology, anatomy, astronomy—anything that fell into his hands—he would read, and think and wonder, though he could not understand. That, in fact, was the fascination. He wanted to know about things, and he knew there were men in the world who did know, or these books would never have been written. Mr. Harro, knowing how the boy yearned for education, offered to take him in his home, allowing him the school privileges, and paying him well for doing chores about the place, thereby laying some money aside for his higher education, for it was very plain that Bobby would never earn a living by the sweat of his brow. 'Absolutely worthless!' was the opinion nearly everybody had of poor Bobby, and it was through much apparent tribulation on

their part that Mr. Harro and Marion were trying to make something out of the boy. He had been with them six months, and Mr. Harro, thoroughly discouraged, had threatened often to send him back to his mother—only to be won over every time either by the stress of the boy or the coaxing of his idolised daughter.

This was a day early in November, and the light clouds that had hovered around in the morning thickened and gathered, and by noon rain was falling. A great storm was upon them, that hourly increased in its fury. Trembling hands were held on either side of the anxious faces that peered into what was already the darkness of night as faithful John, who acted as coachman and man-of-all-work about the place, drove down the carriage drive and out into the street on his way to meet his master.

Two hours passed, and they had not returned. Marion walked restlessly about the house.

'Where is Bobby, Hannah?' she said, stopping at the kitchen door, where the odor of the savory dinner would have been most appetising had it not been for the great anxiety for her father's safety.

'Clar to goodness, Miss Marion, I dun know! Seem's if dat boy don't know 'nuff to come in out a' de rain. He tok de lantern and went out to de barn, an' I just 'spects he's scared to come back.'

In the meantime John had safely reached the station, and after waiting a long time for the belated train, Mr. Harro finally appeared at the carriage door. The usually sluggish little stream that ran between the home and the station was a river. It had risen until even with the bridge, and the opposite end had loosened from its foundation and was ready to break away; but they did not know that, and were about to urge the frightened horse above the bellowing waters when they saw a lantern swung back and forth upon the other side.

'Stop, John,' cried Mr. Harro, quickly; 'that's a danger signal.'

'I see it, sir,' said John, backing the horse and taking to the street; 'that means a five-mile drive to the upper bridge.'

'Yes, but our lives are spared. Nothing could have saved us if we had got into that torrent. I haven't seen such a fresher for many years. Some brave fellow has risked his life for others in this storm to-night.'

The upper bridge was found intact, and as they neared home the storm seemed to abate somewhat in its fury. Both looked with eager eyes for the lantern at the lower bridge. Finally they reached the spot. The light was still there—but the bridge was gone! Mr. Harro leaped from the carriage to thank his benefactor, just as the bearer of the lantern came rushing forward.

'Dear, dear Mr. Harro! Are you safe?'

'Oh, Bobby! Brave little Bobby!' cried Mr. Harro; but Bobby had fainted. Tenderly he was lifted into the carriage, and Mr. Harro supported the dripping, unconscious little form as John drove home as rapidly as possible.

Weeks of fever followed, and with moist eyes Mr. Harro would bend over the little sufferer as in his delirium he would frantically swing the imaginary lantern or cry out to Mr. Harro not to cross the treacherous bridge.

One day, while convalescing, Bobby put his little, thin hand upon Mr. Harro's and said, 'Mr. Harro, I'm most afraid to get well, for fear I will not be good, and you will send me away.'

'Why, Booby, you saved my life, and I am not going to let you go away from me again; this is your home now. You shall go through college and choose for your life-work whatever you love best. You have a bright mind, and I am sure I shall not be disappointed in you.'

And be it said for Bobby that Mr. Harro was right.

## THE SPIDER'S STRENGTH

In his book, *The Seven Follies of Science*, Dr. Phin describes, among other strange things, how a spider contrived to lift from the ground a snake that was, of course, many times heavier than itself. The story is of interest chiefly for the scientific explanation which is given of the way in which the thing was done:—

'Some years ago, in a small village in New York State, a spider entangled a milk-snake in her threads and actually raised it some distance from the ground, in spite of the struggles of the reptile, which was alive.'

'By what process of engineering did the comparatively small and feeble insect succeed in lifting the snake by mechanical means? The solution is easy enough if one only gives the question a little thought.'

'The spider is furnished with one of the most efficient mechanical implements known to engineers, namely, a strong elastic thread. There are few substances that will support a greater strain than the silk of the spider. Careful experiment has shown that for equal sizes the strength of these fibres exceeds that of common iron. But notwithstanding its strength, the spider's thread would be useless as a mechanical power if it were not for its elasticity.'

'The spider has no blocks or pulleys, and therefore cannot cause the thread to divide up and run in different directions; but the elasticity of the thread more than makes up for this and renders possible the lifting of an animal much heavier than a snake.'

'Let us suppose that a child can lift a six-pound weight one foot high, and can do it twenty times a minute. Fur-

nish him with 350 rubber bands, each capable of pulling six pounds through one foot when stretched. Let these bands be attached to a wooden platform on which stands a pair of horses, weight 2100 pounds, or rather more than a ton.

If, now, the child will go to work and stretch these rubber bands singly, hooking each one up as it is stretched, in less than twenty minutes he will have raised the pair of horses one foot.

The elasticity of the rubber bands enables the child to divide the weight of the horses into three hundred and fifty pieces of six pounds each, and at the rate of a little less than one every three seconds he lifts all these several pieces one foot, so that the child easily lifts this enormous weight.

Each spider's thread acts like one of the elastic rubber bands. The spider would have to connect the snake with the point from which it was to be suspended by a sufficient number of threads. By pulling successively on each thread and shortening it a little, the snake might be raised to any height within the capacity of the building in which the work was done.

### CORRECTING THE PROFESSOR

How often we misuse words to the extent of saying the contrary to what we mean is pointed out in the following anecdote. A college professor, who prided himself on his correct English, heard his wife remark:

'I intended to call Jane to bring a fresh bucket of water.'

'You doubtless mean a bucket of fresh water,' corrected the Professor. 'I wish you would pay some attention to your rhetoric; your mistakes are curious.'

A few moments later the Professor said: 'My dear, that picture would show to better advantage if you were to hang it over the clock.'

'Ah,' she replied quietly, 'you doubtless mean if I were to hang it above the clock. If I were to hang it over the clock we could not tell the time. I wish you would be more careful with your rhetoric, my dear; your mistakes are curious.'

And the Professor all at once became very much interested in the book he was reading.

### THE DIFFICULTY

'Gentlemen of the jury,' said the judge, 'if the evidence shows in your minds that pneumonia was the cause of the man's death the prisoner cannot be convicted.'

An hour later a messenger came from the jury-room. 'The gentlemen of the jury, my lord,' he said, 'desire information.'

'On what evidence?'  
'None, my lord; they want to know how to spell "pneumonia."'

### YOUR CRITICAL FRIENDS

Be patient with your critical friends. They are neither omniscient nor omnipotent. They cannot see your heart, and may misunderstand you. They do not know what is best in you, and may select what is worse. Their arms are short, and they may not be able to reach what you ask. What if they also lack purity of purpose or tenacity of affection? Do not you also lack these graces? Patience is your refuge. Endure your criticising friends and in enduring conquer them, and if not them, then at least yourself.

### FAMILY FUN

**Rough and Ready.**—A merchant has a large pair of scales but he has lost his weights and cannot at the moment replace them. A neighbor sends him six rough stones, assuring him that with them he can weigh any number of pounds, from 1 to 364, what did each stone weigh? They weighed respectively 1lb, 3lbs, 9lbs, 27lbs, 81lbs, and 243lbs.

**For the Boys.**—If Dick, who is five feet in height, stands bolt-upright in a swing, the ropes of which are twenty feet long, how much further round in numbers do his feet travel than his head in describing a semicircle? His feet will travel in round numbers nearly 16 feet further than his head, or to be exact, 15,707,960.

**What is Your Age?**—Here is a neat method of discovering the age of a person older than yourself:—Subtract your own age from 99. Ask your friend to add the remainder to his age, and then remove the first figure and add it to the last, telling you the result. This will always be the difference of your ages. Thus if you are 22 and he is 35, 99—22 equals 77. Then 35 plus 77 equals 112. The next process turns this into 13, which, added to your own age, gives his age, 35.

**Quick Calculation.**—Few people know a very singular but simple method of calculating rapidly how much any given number of pence a day amounts to in a year. The rule is this:—Set down the given number of pence as pounds under this place its half, and under that the result of the number of original pence multiplied. The reason for this is evident as soon as we remember that the 365 days of a year may be split up into 240, 120, and 5, and that 240 is the number of pence in a pound.

## All Sorts

Sunday, April 2, 1911, has been fixed for the taking of the next census of Great Britain.

Passenger: 'This train is very slow, guard.'

Guard: 'Yes, sir; it's them sleeping carriages behind.'

'De lazy man,' said Uncle Eben, 'tries to save trouble an' merely succeeds in savin' it up so's to git it in a bunch.'

'And where is your sailor son now?'

'Well, I don't rightly mind, mum, if he be gone to Gibraltar in the Jupiter, or to Jupiter in the Gibraltar, but he be somewhere in them parts.'

A family had just sat down to table when tidings were brought of the death of an aunt. Suddenly little Emily inquired, with a longing glance at the well-filled dishes, 'Papa, must we cry now, or wait till we have finished dinner?'

'If you must fight, Bobbie, take someone of your size.'

'Well, papa, it amounted to the same thing, this morning. I licked two boys, each of them half as big as I was.'

Little Sigrid was born in America, of Norwegian parents.

'What is your nationality, Sigrid?' asked the teacher. Sigrid tossed her flaxen braids. 'I'm an American of Norwegian design,' she said proudly.

Tramp: 'Say, boss, can yer tell a feller where he kin get 15 cents fer a bed?'

Old gentleman (dealer in second-hand furniture): 'Certainly, my good man. Bring the bed to me, and if it is worth 15 cents I'll buy it.'

An inveterate wit and punster asked the captain of a craft loaded with boards how he managed to get dinner on the passage.

'Why,' replied the skipper, 'we always cook aboard.'  
'Cook a board, do you?' rejoined the wag; 'then I see you have been well provided with provisions this trip, at all events.'

In the Fraser River of British Columbia there is a big increase of 'sock-eye salmon' every fourth year, though the reasons for this periodicity of increase are not known. The sock-eye salmon has an interest all its own. This species of salmon, like all salmon on the Western Pacific Coast, die after spawning, even before the eggs hatch, so that no Pacific salmon ever saw any of its children or either of its parents.

A correspondent of the *London Times* says in a letter calling attention to the old prophecy that when Good Friday falls on Lady's Day a great mishap will occur, may perhaps alarm some readers, for we shall have the same coincidence in 1921 and 1932. But the calamity of this year is only the exception that proves the rule, for in the last 125 years the same thing has happened six times and this is the first time the saying has come true. The fact is it happens three times at intervals of eleven years, then for forty-six years it does not occur, and then the cycle begins again.

The eagles of the Swiss mountains wage fierce war upon the chamois. So great is the chamois' terror of them that a herd of twenty or more will huddle helplessly together when eagles are hovering about in the neighborhood. In the early spring the latter often kill and carry off the young kids to their eyries, and the female chamois has been seen doing desperate battle with these fierce birds in defence of her young. When hard pressed for food they will even attack the full-grown animals. They wait until they see a chamois in a difficult and dangerous place, and then swoop down and dash it over the cliff, and devour it at leisure.

A negro gardener, a jolly fellow, was employed at a school. The boys used to have great fun with him. Sometimes, however, he would prove too much for them with his repartee. One day, in the spring, Sambo had been burning the school green in order to get rid of the old withered grass. A young fellow came along, and, thinking to have some fun, shouted: 'Say, there, Sambo, you ought not to burn that stuff!' 'Why?' inquired Sambo. 'Because,' replied the other, 'it'll make the grass as black as you are.' 'Well, massa,' retorted Sambo, 'dat's all right. Yes, dat's all right. Never fear, dat 'ere grass will come up again, and be as green as you are!'

The teller who'd nearly 'passed in all his cheques,'

And had suffered a dangerous chill,

Now gazed with 'drawn' face on 'figures' complex,

That made up a great doctor's 'bill.'

And he then made a 'note' that he'd have more sense

Next time he got in a 'draft' sure,

And though he 'paid' up, he saved eighteenpence

For Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

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