

**MISSING PAGE**

**MISSING PAGE**

## Friends at Court

### CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- February 12, Sunday.—Septuagesima Sunday.  
 „ 13, Monday.—St. Gregory II., Pope and Confessor.  
 „ 14, Tuesday.—Commemoration of the Passion of Our Lord.  
 „ 15, Wednesday.—St. Paul, the First Hermit.  
 „ 16, Thursday.—St. Gregory X., Pope and Confessor.  
 „ 17, Friday.—St. Fintan, Abbot.  
 „ 18, Saturday.—St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Paul, First Hermit.

St. Paul was a native of Egypt. Compelled to flee to the desert to escape the persecution of the Emperor Decius, in 250, he became enamored of the solitude, and spent there the remainder of his life in prayer and meditation. He died at the advanced age of 119.

Commemoration of the Passion of Our Lord.

There is no practice more constantly or more earnestly recommended by spiritual writers as a means of awakening in our hearts a tender love for the Son of God than meditation on His sufferings and death, which can best be done by making the Way of the Cross.

St. Fintan, Abbot.

St. Fintan, who was a native of the diocese of Leighlin, in Ireland, lived in the sixth century. Few details of his life are extant.

### GRAINS OF GOLD

#### THE SHEPHERD.

Down from the heights of the mountain steep  
 The torrents rush with a mighty sweep,  
 And cavernous rocks are gaping wide  
 As they sullenly roar in the rumbling tide;  
 Barren are fields in the biting cold,  
 And a lone lamb bleats for the distant fold.

Who is it comes in the wintry night,  
 Far from the glow of His hearthstone bright,  
 Braving the wrath of the angry flood,  
 Staining the rugged rocks with blood,  
 Turning His ear for a bleating cry  
 Of the lamb that has laid it down to die?

Who but the Shepherd Who loves His own  
 (Not one of the hireling heart of stone),  
 Who rests not happy with all His flocks  
 While e'en one wanders amid the rocks.  
 What is a lamb to be loved so well?  
 'Tis only the Shepherd's heart can tell.

O Shepherd, Thou Who art called the Good,  
 Who watching over Thy sheep hast stood;  
 Safe are they ever beneath Thine eye,  
 But out of the distance comes the cry  
 Of wandering sheep that have missed the fold,  
 And starve and freeze in the winter's cold.

'Other sheep'—yet the sheep are Thine,  
 O Lamb of God with the ninety-nine;  
 Far in the wilderness sad they roam,  
 But, Shepherd Good, Thou shalt lead them home.  
 To follow Thee in at the sheepfold's door,  
 One fold, one Shepherd, for evermore.

—REV. HUGH P. BLUNT.

There is nothing so beautiful in the character of youth as simplicity of manners and the absence of design in its undertakings; it is this quality that makes it lovable and attractive.

Humbly and reverently attempt to trace His guiding hand in the years which we have recently lived. Let us thankfully commemorate the mercies He has vouchsafed to us in times past, the many sins He has not remembered, the many dangers He has averted, the many prayers He has answered, the many mistakes He has corrected, the much light, the abounding comfort which He has from time to time given.—Cardinal Newman.

Every morning compose your soul for a tranquil day, and all through it be careful often to recall your resolution, and bring yourself back to it, so to say. If something discomposes you, do not be upset or troubled; but, having discovered the fact, humble yourself gently before God, and try to bring your mind into a quiet attitude. Say to yourself, 'Well, I have made a false step; now I must go more carefully and watchfully.' Do this each time, however frequently you fall. When you are at peace use it profitably, making constant acts of meekness, and seeking to be calm even in the most trying things. Above all, do not be discouraged; be patient; wait; strive to attain a calm, gentle spirit.—St. Francis de Sales.

## The Storyteller

### SHORN

'It must be done, Gustave,' exclaimed the Countess, tapping her son's shoulder playfully, as she leant against the easy chair in which he reclined.

'When your cousin arrives (at least allowing her a little time to know you), propose to her as soon as possible. You have no rival in this town, except the Marquis de Santa Herminia; none of the other young men would presume to aspire to her hand. Supposing the Marquis should take a fancy to Marie—which is not at all unlikely—he certainly would be a formidable rival. So, my dear Gustave, you must be first in the field. He is very rich, noble, and a handsome young fellow. But for the present you need not trouble about him; he is no way related to Marie, while you, her cousin, may visit at her house at any hour of the day, from the moment of her arrival. Visit at her house! Why, we shall go to the station to meet her, and so begin to lay siege to her heart from the very first minute.'

'For heaven's sake do not jest about it, mother,' said Gustave. 'I do not know my cousin, except through her letters to you, and they show me plainly enough that there will be no sympathy between us. True, one cannot guess by her letters whether she is ugly or pretty, but, even if she were a beauty, would you like to place me in a ridiculous position by marrying an imbecile?'

'And what leads you to suppose she is an imbecile, Gustave?'

'Why, yourself, mother—and her own letters. Have you not said over and over she must be half silly? She hardly ever writes to you except on spiritual subjects. She is making a retreat, or such and such a novena, she has had herself inscribed as a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society that she may visit and succor the poor, or that she has been attending a mission in the cathedral which has caused some wonderful conversions!'

'That is only the result of the kind of education her parents have given her. Just fancy keeping her in a convent school till she was eighteen! Who but they could think of educating a girl of her position in such a manner?'

'And yet you wish that I, who have travelled over half the world, spent so much time at the principal centres of culture and modern civilisation, and mixed in the society of the loveliest, most distinguished and enlightened woman, I who have enlarged my mind by the most profound scientific studies, and perfected my artistic and literary studies by visiting the museums of the chief capitals of Europe, should now marry a woman who has neither culture nor education, a woman whose mind is clouded by ignorance and vulgar fanaticism? In fine, a devotee. Horror of horrors, mother! A most repulsive type of girl to my mind. Do you wish to make me the laughing stock of good society?'

'That is precisely what I want to avoid, my son—putting you, or rather both of us, in a ridiculous light, not only before good society, but in the eyes of the whole country. And can you not see why? If you do not marry money, how otherwise are we to sustain the lustre of our house, not alone according to our rank, but with common decency?'

Gustave was thinking deeply. He was weary of hearing this terrible truth which he scarcely dared breathe to himself, and which had given him many sleepless nights lately.

'Your marriage with Marie,' continued the Countess, 'is the only way I see out of our difficulties—or ruin. Do you wish to retire to an obscure little town, and live humbly on the produce of one of our few farms? And even there shall we not be still what we are and always have been, the illustrious Count and Countess of Cumbres Azules! Now, do you wish to be made ridiculous before the whole world?'

'Certainly not,' exclaimed Gustave vehemently. For this worldly young man thought it ignoble to live honestly on the product of his farms, while he had no scruple about marrying without love and solely for his own interest.

'Well, then, said his mother, 'I see no other solution of the difficulty. You must marry your cousin, no matter what it cost you.'

'It is a terrible sacrifice, mother.'

'I know it is, my poor son. It is terrible, but also remember it is indispensable. No other girl in the town, or in the whole country round, has such a large fortune as your cousin; she is extremely rich and an only child. When her parents die, her dollars may be counted by millions. So it seems to me you ought to think the matter over, or rather, I should say, do not hesitate a moment,' said the Countess, rather bitterly.

Gustave yielded at last. He agreed with his mother, there was no other way out of the difficulty. He must sacrifice himself, but at what a price! Immolate his youth, his elegance, his brilliant scientific, literary, and artistic education in marrying such a woman—a devotee!

How could he, without blushing, present such a wife to the society which he and his mother frequented? Oh, it was simply horrible! He, the cultured and fastidious Gustave, shuddered at the thought of this thing. But it was absolutely necessary; the state of his funds at that moment demanded the sacrifice. He



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

**"KUKOS" TEA**

This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the **VERY BEST**. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and 1/2lb. packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

**BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!**

WHY go further and fare worse? Our Up-to-Date Stock is unrivalled for Style, Quality, and Rock-bottom Prices. Inspection invited.

**COUNTRY FRIENDS:**  
Send for our Up-to-Date Price List.

OUR ONLY ADDRESS:

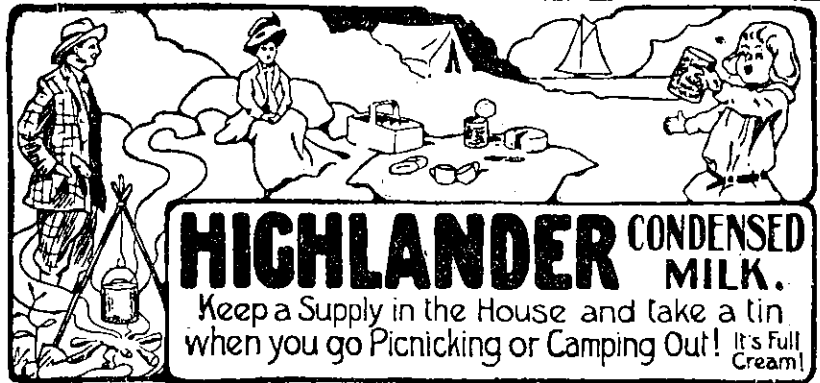
**SIMON BROS'**  
**GEORGE ST.**

NEAR OCTAGON, DUNEDIN.

**OUR MILLINERY**

Is very chic, and we can suit anyone. Good style and moderate prices. Comprising all the Newest Shapes and Colorings. Some very choice Imported Models.  
**FOR THE HOT WEATHER.**  
Black, Tussore, Poplin, and Linen. Coats and Skirts, Dustcoats, Embroidered Robes, Blouses, Underskirts, Belts, Neckwear, Sunshades.  
**GLOVES, UNDERCLOTHING, CORSETS, & HOSIERY.**

**HELEN E. BEVERIDGE,**  
36 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN



**HIGHLANDER CONDENSED MILK.**

Keep a Supply in the House and take a tin when you go Picnicking or Camping Out! It's Full Cream!

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

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

**"CLUB" COFFEE**

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

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

- DUNEDIN -

Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Staroh Manufacturers

**STAR & GARTER HOTEL CHRISTCHURCH.**

**PAUL B. FLOOD**.....Proprietor.  
Good Accommodation for Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders.  
**TERMS MODERATE.**

Only the Best Brands of Liquors Sold.

**ORIENTAL DAIRY**  
MAJORIBANKS STREET,  
WELLINGTON.

Fresh Milk, Butter, Eggs, and Cream delivered to all parts of Wellington daily.

**SULLIVAN BROS.,** Proprietors.

**MACALISTER & CO.**

(J. J. HISKENS),

**CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.**

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

**SPECIALITY:**

Dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions and Supply of Nurses' Requisites.  
P.O. Box 120. Telephone 901.

**INVERCARGILL.**

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

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

The Leading Tailor  
**45 Dowling Street**

One Trial will mean Permanent Orders  
Clerical Trade a Specialty

**S. McBRIDE,**  
TIMARU.

Direct Importer of **MARBLE & GRANITE MONUMENTS** from the best Italian and Scotch Quarries.  
A large stock of the Latest Designs to select from at lowest prices.

**Imperial Hotel**

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

Good Accommodation for Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders.

Best of Liquors. Terms Moderate.

**Money to Lend!**

**£100 to £10,000**

On Country and City Freeholds on extremely reasonable terms.

Apply to any Agency of the Government Insurance Department.

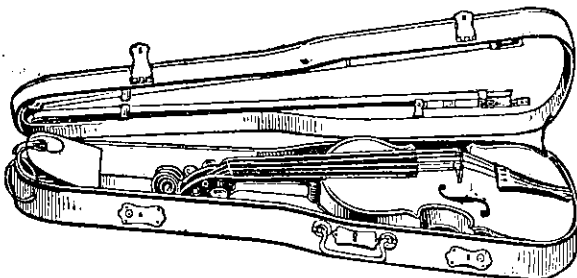
**J. H. RICHARDSON,**  
Government Insurance Commissioner.

**- Wellington Hotel -**  
**CHRISTCHURCH.**

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

Good table. Good management.  
Nothing but the best of everything.

Tariff: From 4s 6d per day.  
**GAVIN LOUDON**.....Proprietor.



**"BEGG'S"**  
**Fine Violin**  
**Outfit - -**

**for 50/-!**

THIS OUTFIT includes a Splendid Full-sized 'Stradivarius Model' Violin of excellent tone, rich dark brown polish and finish, by a reliable European maker; a Brazil wood bow, well made, full-mounted with German silver screw; substantial blackwood case, with handle and fixings, half lined; an extra set of good strings; a box of resin; and a first-class Violin Tutor. This Outfit is rare value. It is only because we are large buyers of Violins direct from the Continental workshops that we are able to offer this special line. Price, 50/-, or post free to any part of the Dominion for 1/6 extra.

Illustrated Catalogues of Instruments, FREE on request.

**CHAS BEGG & CO., Ltd.,** Princes Street, Dunedin  
HEAD CENTRE FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

must, at any price, and promptly, restore the brilliancy of the gilded and proud escutcheon of the noble Counts of Cumbres Azules, considerably deteriorated by the luxurious and extravagant tastes of mother and son. The sacrifice was then inevitable, however painful it might be.

Marie arrived, and it cost the egotistical young man no small humiliation to confess he had been entirely mistaken in his preconceived ideas of his cousin, for like all vain people he was exceedingly tenacious of his opinions. Whether he liked it or not, he had to admit, and that without reserve, that Marie was not the kind of girl he had imagined her to be. She was very beautiful, tall, slight, witty, courteous and affable to all. She dressed with exquisite taste, and yet with great simplicity. She spoke and wrote three or four languages fluently; played the piano and sang like an angel. Of literature and art, as well as the fundamental principles of certain sciences, she had a varied and wide knowledge. In fine, she was a highly cultured girl, with a calm, clear outlook on life.

And yet, strange to say, this young girl, gifted with so many exceptionally brilliant qualities, was a devotee!—a fanatic in the extreme. She went to church and received the Sacraments frequently, firmly believed all the teachings of the Catholic faith—without even excluding its most vulgar tenets, as Gustave designated them. Such beliefs were for the ignorant or people of diseased minds. How was this to be explained? Gustave gave up trying to solve the problem.

On various occasions he tried to fathom the young girl's mind with respect to questions on religious subjects, provoking her to discussions in which he always came out only second best. It could not happen otherwise, for this vain young infidel had gained all his knowledge from impious books, and was absolutely ignorant of the fundamental truths of religion. His cousin, on the contrary, was thoroughly well instructed in the dogmas of Catholic teaching, and was able to support her arguments with solid, clear reasoning which reduced Gustave's assertions to dust. But, though disconcerted, he would never yield, and generally backed out of the disputes ignominiously, not, however, without discharging a few blank cartridges while retreating.

In discussions on ordinary subjects Marie willingly yielded to her cousin, but when there was a question of religion she was implacable. She knew her adversary thoroughly now and gave him no quarter. Yet so great was his vanity, coupled with blind ignorance, that he could not see when he was beaten. Marie's gifts, moral, physical, and intellectual, were as nothing to this cultured young genius—but still they were not quite to be ignored. Perhaps he would be able to endure her little peculiarities, it might be worth the trouble. How audacious she was to argue with him, and about such vulgar trifles! However, time was passing all too swiftly and he had not much more to lose.

And so our hero at last decided to honor his cousin by asking her to be his wife. He railed at fate for having treated him so badly, but what was he to do? He felt quite confident that his proposal would be accepted. How astonished Marie would be! He could almost picture her surprise when he, the spoiled favorite of society, the elegant, learned young Count, would ask her to marry him!

At last the moment arrived. Marie listened to Gustave's proposal smilingly, without evincing the least surprise. He insisted on an immediate answer, but the young girl, still smiling, only made a jest of his proposal. Were they not cousins? How could she think that Gustave was formally making her an offer of his hand? Gustave was pleased and flattered. It was just as he had conjectured: his cousin had never even dreamt that he could think of marrying her, a simple, shy girl. It spoke much for her humility and modesty, and her appreciation of his merits gave him entire satisfaction. But as Marie still continued in the same incredulous state of mind he resolved to bring matters to a conclusion.

One evening he asked his mother to accompany him to his cousin's in order to make a formal proposal to her parents for her hand. Dressed in the extreme of fashion, and smiling with satisfaction, the heir of Cumbres Azules arrived at his cousin's house. What a surprise the dear little girl was about to experience!

'Are my aunt and uncle at home?'

'The master is out, sir, but the mistress and the young lady are in the blue boudoir. Shall I announce you, sir?' asked the man, bowing respectfully.

'Thanks, no, Luis; you know how much at home we are in this house,' said the Countess, as she and her son passed through the hall and went upstairs. Gustave walked beside his mother with that erect, self-confident, smiling air of a man sure of success and conquest.

As they entered the outer drawing-room, from which the blue boudoir was curtained off by a heavy portiere, they distinctly heard Marie's mother saying the following words to her daughter: 'You see, dearest, you must give him a decided answer. The Marquis de Herminia is an excellent Catholic and a perfect gentleman—and, to be frank with you, neither your father nor I object in the least to calling him our son-in-law.'

Gustave and his mother exchanged frightened glances when they heard those words. They hardly dared breathe, and fortunately their footsteps were unheard on the rich, thick carpet. The voice continued:

'Well, Marie, what do you think of this proposal?'

'I—the truth is, dear mamma, I have no objection; that is, if you and papa think well of it,' Marie answered in a sweet, trembling voice.

'Thanks be to God, my daughter!' exclaimed her mother. 'What a weight your words have taken from my heart! My father and I feared you loved your cousin.'

'For heaven's sake, mamma! I love a man of that type! No, not even if I were mad!'

'But, dear, you would not give him a decided answer when he proposed to you.'

'So he says, mamma, because his consummate vanity will not allow him to see that I took it all as a jest. Do you think that I would for a moment dream of giving a serious answer to one who, like him, considers marriage a miserable speculation, a matter of business? Why, he thinks he is conferring on me an extraordinary favor in asking me to marry him! He looks on me as a silly fanatic, while he believes himself to be a very enlightened person indeed. But, dearest mamma, he is nothing of the kind. Like all men of his stamp, he is really ignorant and vulgar—yes, vulgar—in his affectation of elegance, in his superficial knowledge, and even in his impiety. When I met him first he wished to impress on me that he was an infidel to be feared—but I soon found him to be completely harmless—for no one with even a very limited understanding and only a little education could fail to see through his false reasoning and ignorance of the topics on which he spoke with so much confidence. His is just the style for a club orator or gratuitous contributor to an irreligious periodical.'

The concentrated pride and indignation of seven generations of Cumbres Azules revolted in Gustave's breast when these words reached his ears. They were the only true ones he had ever heard respecting his personal character during his life. The blood rushed to his face, his head reeled, and so great was the shock his self-conceit received that he would have fallen had he not clutched at the back of a chair for support.

At that moment the servant man appeared at the door and said: 'Why has not your ladyship passed in? The ladies are in the blue room. But whatever is the matter with the Count?' he added, drawing nearer. 'Is he ill?'

On hearing the man's exclamation, Marie and her mother exchanged glances which plainly said: 'The Countess and Gustave have heard all!' and then hurried out to meet their visitors.

'It is nothing, absolutely nothing, he is only a little nervous,' explained the Countess, endeavoring, like Gustave, to smile.

Marie hastened to the outer door of the room, and, calling to her maid, said in a voice of delicately veiled sarcasm:

'Juana, make a good strong restorative and bring it up quickly; the Count Gustave does not feel very well.—*Donahoe's Magazine.*

## A MATTER OF NATIONALITY

Lafe and I began persecuting the Norwegian almost as soon as he settled on the opposite side of the creek—only we did not call it persecution in those days.

Nearly all children are provincials at heart, and neither of us was lacking in our fair share of prejudice. When distant observation showed us that the newcomer was unmistakably Scandinavian in type, we turned to look into each other's face in disgust too deep for words.

'Well—if that isn't the limit!' Lafe burst forth at last. 'If we had to have neighbors, we needn't have had a foreigner. If father just had taken up that bottom the way he meant to—'

A brilliant idea broke off the speech, and he clapped his hand suddenly upon his horse's neck. 'I tell you, Jim, let's run him off!'

I was Lafe's guest that summer, and a year or two his junior, and I was aching for excitement.

'Let's! I agreed without a second thought, and we rode slowly home, planning our ways and means.

Naturally we said nothing to the rest of the household regarding our intentions. Mr. Bradley, Lafe's father, seemed, after a single outburst of disappointment, to forget the very existence of the newcomer; and as for Mrs. Bradley, a woman who objected even to such innocent amusements as the riding of calves and the roping of chickens, could not possibly have sound views on the subject of neighbors. Indeed, we had a shrewd suspicion that I and not the Norwegian would be banished if our project came to light.

We needed no outside help, however, in devising means of annoyance. The Norwegian's gates came open and the wires came down from his fences with surprising frequency; the water at the head of his ditch was continually choked by driftwood, and his cows, turned out to graze in the morning, by night were miles away.

For a long time the victim of these outrages seemed to lay them entirely to natural causes. Then he must have observed that the days we rode through the hills surrounding his claim were always the days of accident, for he accused us heatedly once or twice of interference with his cattle, and the interference continuing, complained to Mr.

ESTABLISHED 1880. 'PHONE No., 69.

**BAKER BROTHERS,**

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,

Corner of Wakanni Road and Cass Streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach Factory.

ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings. Funerals Conducted with the Greatest Care and Satisfaction, at the Most Reasonable Charges.

**HUGH GOURLEY**

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

E  R.

CASSIDY AND CO. TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL MAIL COACHES.

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

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

**MASONIC HOTEL**

CHRISTCHURCH.

Visitors to the above Hotel will receive Cead Mile Failte from the Proprietor.

**E. POWER**

Late of Dunedin.

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

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

Quotations given, and Indents executed for all classes of Mining and other Machinery.

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

ROBT. B. DENNISTON & CO. Stuart St.

**"GODBERS"**

MELBOURNE HOUSE,

Cuba Street and 218 Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON.

The Noted Houses for Luncheons and Afternoon Tea.

Only Prize Medallists in New Zealand for Wedding Cakes.

Cakes of Every Description Carefully Packed and Forwarded to All Parts of the Dominion.

A Trial Solicited.

**"GODBERS"**

**R. MILLIS & SON,**

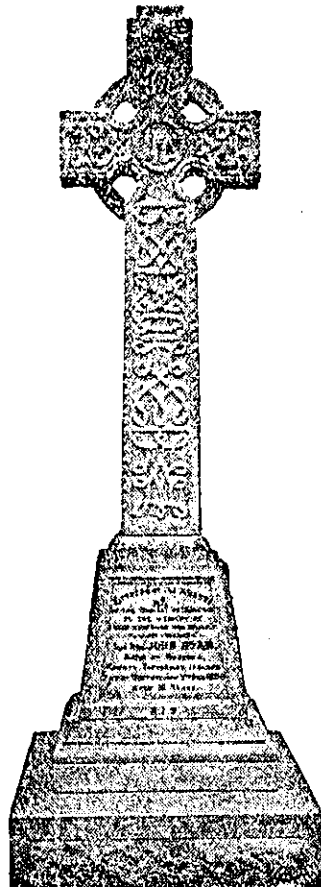
General Engineers & Machinists

19 BATH STREET,

DUNEDIN

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

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



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

EXECUTED BY H. FRAPWELL.

**Frapwell and Holgate**

-- Monumental Sculptors --

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Direct Importer of Marble and Granite Monuments.

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

**PATENTS and TRADE MARKS**

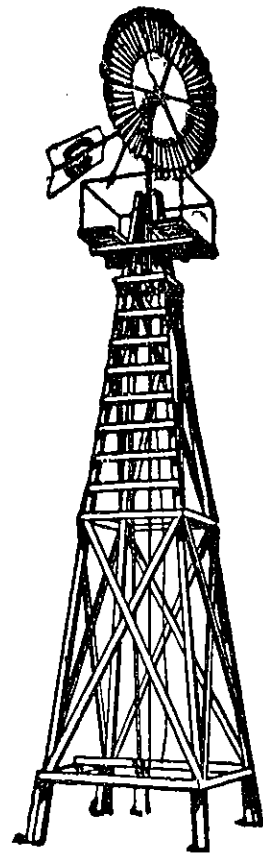
Obtained in all Countries by

HENRY HUGHES, International Patent Agent.

Dunedin Office:

A.M.P. BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST. T. H. THOMPSON, Local Agent.

Telephone, 1706. Handbooks on Application Correspondence promptly attended to.



TITAN WINDMILLS

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

.....Write to.....

**THOMAS DANKS**

188 and 200 Lichfield St CHRISTCHURCH.

**LADIES !**

Do you want better recommendation than this :

**180,000 Bottles**

**THE MILITARY PICKLE**

Sold in London last year.

**Buy One Bottle To day**

**CLARENDON HOTEL**

CHRISTCHURCH

(Corner of Worcester Street and Oxford Terrace).

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

FIRE-PROOF BUILDING and EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

TERMS MODERATE.

Bradley, with the result that we received orders to remain strictly on our own side of the creek.

'Though I know you haven't intentionally harmed anything of Olson's,' Mr. Bradley assured us. 'I told him you were a thoughtless pair, but you were honest, and I want him to see he's no better off with you away.'

That was what we wished also. We echoed the last clause with genuine sincerity, and were scarcely out of hearing before we began scheming for ways to make it come true.

'Old meddler!' Lafe growled, unjustifiably. He'd like to keep us shut up in the barn-yard.' Then he flushed a little. 'But I suppose he's got a right to play back,' he added, urged by a late-born sense of justice.

'But he hasn't any right to drag your father in,' I pointed out. 'We don't go finding fault to his wife,' and both of us seized eagerly upon this new reason for indignation.

We were beginning to find it rather difficult to keep up an active dislike for the newcomer. He was a quiet, hard-working man, somewhat past youth, and except for a slight lengthening of the sibilant sound in his speech, with no mark of foreign origin. Then, too, he was poor.

His poverty tugged at our sympathies more than once when we saw him dragging wearily home at the end of a day's work, or patching up his ancient farm machinery to fit it for fresh service. His house was in view from the edge of the creek, and most of the fields where he worked. After our prohibition we used to spend hours wandering up and down the creek bank, watching him and inciting each other to extraordinary revenges, which somehow never were brought to pass.

He noticed us one day and came smiling down to the creek bank. 'My fence is staying up nicely now, thank you!' he called across to us.

'But your ditch isn't staying open any better!' Lafe taunted back furiously.

We had found a point on our side of the stream from which we could float down brush against the opposite head-gate. By one impulse we sprang up to go to it. Then I halted.

'He'll know it's us for sure if it fills up to-day,' I suggested.

We were devoting ourselves to our supper that night when a speech from Mrs. Bradley caught our attention.

'I drove over to Mrs. Olson's to-day,' she remarked to her husband. 'She's going into town to-morrow. I told her Mr. Olson was to use our telephone any time he wanted to get word of her.'

'He's not going to stay with her, then?' Mr. Bradley questioned. 'I suppose he can't at this time of year.'

'He feels he can't. He's just going to take her in,' Mrs. Bradley sighed a little over the words, and fell into so serious a silence that Lafe's indignant interrogation went unspoken.

We observed the next day that no smoke rose from the Olson chimney, and for the three days of the owner's absence we turned our attention entirely away from the adjoining ranch. After our fashion we were honourable adversaries.

On the day of Olson's return, Mr. Bradley departed to his mountain ranch for the second cutting of alfalfa, and Lafe and I, left with the burden of the ranch chores on our shoulders, found ourselves at first pretty closely occupied. Olson was spending much time in his own single alfalfa-field, bordering the creek. He kept his riding horse picketed outside the field, and every evening, when work was finished, forded the stream and came up to telephone to his wife. Somehow his anxious face made us glad to use our added duties as an excuse for leaving him alone.

It was about ten days after his return that Mrs. Bradley came running out to the corral, where we were doing the morning milking.

'Lafe, get your horse and go for Mr. Olson!' she called through the bars. 'Tell him they want him. His wife's—worse.'

'Oh, send Gert!' Lafe protested; and then, with sudden inspiration, 'Pa won't let us go across the creek.'

Mrs. Bradley made no answer, but ten minutes later we saw Lafe's nine-year-old sister galloping up the slope which led to Olson's house.

I think neither of us wanted to observe the man's movements, but against our wills we slunk down to our point of vantage on the creek bank. From there we saw Olson run out to meet the messenger, saw him dash back into the stable, and almost at once emerge on horseback and disappear at a pace which meant a fresh horse or a breakdown before the thirty miles to town were covered.

'But he left his gates down and his fire burning,' I derided. 'He never thought of his stock.' But the jeering came hard, and we went back to our milking in silence.

Not for the world would we have acknowledged an interest in the deserted place, but all the same I was at the river bank a dozen times during the morning; and when, a little after noon, I saw a stranger ride in through the pasture and lead his horse to the sheds, I was conscious of distinct relief.

'Olson's sent somebody to stay on his ranch,' I ventured, indiscreetly.

'Any of our business?' Lafe scorched me into silence. 'He could, easy enough. Plenty of Norwegians along the creek.'

Apparently the new man was for household service only; that is, he may have milked the cows and fed the chickens and attended to turning out and gathering in the stock, but his industry did not extend as far as the hay-field. Lafe commented on the fact a day or two after his arrival.

'They're going to lose their second crop over there,' he pointed out. 'You'd think Olson'd get back and 'tend to it.'

'Of course his wife's sick,' I excused him. 'Serve him right, anyway,' I hastened to cover up my weakness.

By another day there was no question as to the need of immediate cutting if the alfalfa were to yield a good grade of hay. From end to end of the field the feathery purple blossoms waved above the green. I was less at home than Lafe in ranch matters, but even I could see that the strength needed in the stalk was rapidly being spent upon flowers. Secretly each of us sent many anxious glances along the road by which Olson must return.

When he had been gone a week, Lafe, staring at the brilliant field, suddenly announced his intention.

'I'm going to cut it!' he declared, and at once flung round to forestall my protest. 'I suppose you think it's all right to let good hay spoil, but I tell you it isn't only Olson it hurts. If that hay's spoilt, there's that much less hay in the valley, and everybody's cattle—'

'How'll you cut it? Your father's got the mowers,' I interposed, practically.

'Olson's mowers here. Come on, let's get a start on it.'

With Lafe to decide was to act—especially when his father was absent. Our own chores were but half done, but in twenty minutes we were hitching our horse outside Olson's wagon-shed.

The man in charge came up from the calf-pen as we finished harnessing, and stood about watching us. He was a boy only a year or two older than Lafe, and a Norwegian in good earnest, without a word of English to his credit. He did not object to our taking out the mower, but when we turned it in the direction of the hay-field, he suddenly became vocal with protests.

'I expect Olson told him to look out for us,' Lafe interpreted. He swung his whip in a wide circle.

'It's all right!' he shouted back. 'Good work! Amigo!'

The Spanish word did not seem to clear the mazes of the Norwegian mind to any extent. The boy followed, calling out after us until Lafe whipped up the horse and left him breathless in the background.

The field was fairly level and the cutting not hard work. Lafe rode the first swath, I the second, and so on, and at the end of every row we stopped to exchange comments on our progress.

We had covered perhaps a quarter of the field when suddenly we heard behind us a sound like the explosion of many little, closed buckets of boiling water. We turned, and Olson was standing at the gate, just dismounted, watching us. His mouth was open and his face brick-red.

'What—what—' he began, stammering.

Lafe faced him in the strength of conscious virtue.

'We're cutting your hay for you. You let it stand so long it'd been spoiled by the end of the week.'

He picked up a stalk, on which the blossom was already beginning to brown, and banded it to the owner. Olson took it. He crumbled the top between his fingers for a moment. Then the power of speech came to him.

'You were cutting my hay, were you? And I was raising alfalfa for seed.'

He picked up his horse's bridle and started out of the field. We followed—slowly. We were nearly at the sheds before anyone of us spoke. Then, 'I—I should think you would be mad!' Lafe gulped forth.

'Was it your father sent you?' the owner asked, without turning his head.

'He's up the creek. We just saw your hay was going to spoil, and we knew your wife—is she better?' Lafe thought to ask.

'Much better,' said Olson. He turned round toward us, beginning to smile.

'I cannot stay angry to-day. Tell your mother it is a boy.'

'A—boy!' we gasped, in concert. Then Lafe rose superbly to the situation.

'Say, call him after me!' he begged. 'I don't mind if he is a Norwegian.'

This time there was no doubt about Olson's smile; it was almost a grin. 'But he is named already,' he explained. 'We call him for my father, who came to Minnesota before the war, and was killed at Chattanooga.'

It was not till we were in bed and in the dark that any comment on the day's events occurred to us. Then Lafe spoke from under the quilts:

'Jim, did anybody in your family get killed in the war?'

'No,' I admitted. 'My father hadn't come from Scotland then.'

'And my grandfather was up in Canada. Say, I guess Olson stays on that place. I guess he can call himself an American just about whenever he likes.'

**HOTELS FOR EXCHANGE.****DWAN BROS.,**  
WELLINGTON,

1880—Established—1880.

GOOD COUNTRY HOTEL FOR  
CITY PROPERTY OR FARM.FOR EXCHANGE, Nice Compact  
FREEHOLD HOTEL, country  
town; farming trade; situate best  
part of the town.Owner prepared to Exchange same  
for House Property in Wellington;  
Te Aro end preferred. Or will Ex-  
change for Farm.Hotel is freehold; no mortgage.  
Free house for liquors. Immediate  
possession if required.

Apply

DWAN BROS.,  
Willis Street, Wellington.If you want GOOD VALUE in  
**HATS & MERCERY**

—TRY—

**G. E. FOWNES**THE HAT SHOP,  
110 RIDDIFORD ST., NEWTOWN,  
Wellington.Just Arrived ex Ionic and Turakina,  
LATEST STYLES IN SUMMER  
GOODS.**Charles Foster,**Umbrellas  
Made, Recov-  
ered and  
Repaired.132 LAMBTON QUAY,  
WELLINGTON"All who would achieve success should  
endeavor to merit it."WE have during the past year spared  
no expense in endeavoring to make  
our Beer second to none in New Zea-  
land, and can now confidently assert  
we have succeeded in doing so.We invite all who enjoy a Good Glass  
of Beer to ask for**STAPLES' BEST,**On draught at almost all Hotels in  
the City and surrounding districts, and  
confidently anticipate their verdict will  
be that STAPLES & Co. have successfully  
removed the reproach that Good Beer  
could not be brewed in Wellington.J. STAPLES & CO., LTD.,  
MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS,  
WELLINGTON.**Railway Hotel**

Thorndon Quay - Wellington.

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

James Dealy, Proprietor

**Grain! Grain! Grain! Chaff! Potatoes! etc.**  
**SEASON 1910.**OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL ST., DUNEDIN.  
To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.ANOTHER Grain Season being at hand, we take the opportunity of thank-  
ing our many Clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender  
our services for the disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same  
to other markets, making liberal cash advances thereon, if required.SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STORAGE, ETC.—We would remind Producers that  
we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all  
kinds of farm produce. Our Stores are dry, airy, thoroughly ventilated,  
and in every respect admirably adapted for the safe storage of Grain,  
being conveniently situated and connected to railway by private siding.  
Produce consigned to us is delivered direct into store, and is saved the loss  
and waste incurred in unloading and again carting into warehouse.WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auc-  
tion Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which  
have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position  
in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are  
in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and pro-  
duce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very  
best advantages, and with the least possible delay.

ACCOUNT SALES ARE RENDERED WITHIN SIX DAYS OF SALE.

CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, ETC.—Having made advantageous arrange-  
ments to meet the requirements of our numerous Clients, we can supply best  
Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, and at the lowest prices. Also, Chaff  
sacks, Seaming Twine, and all Farmers' Requisites at the shortest notice,  
and on the best terms.ADVANTAGES.—We offer Producers the advantage of large Storage and  
unequalled Show Room Accommodation. No delays in offering. Expert  
Valuers and Staff. The best Service. The Lowest Scale of Charges. The  
Highest Prices, and Prompt Returns.

Sample Bags, Advice Notes, and Labels sent on Application

**DONALD REID & CO. LTD.****MIST ODOR PURIFIER**The greatest disinfectant, deodorant  
and cleanser, known to science.

LEAVE IT EXPOSED IN GLASS AND ALL SMELLS DISAPPEAR.

All Grocers and Storekeepers.

**Good Books for Good Catholics.**

We have a Nice Assortment of

ROSARY BEADS  
CRUCIFIXES  
R.C. PRAYER BOOKS(Key of Heaven, Garden of the Soul,  
etc.)And Some Nice  
RELIGIOUS PICTURES.We invite inspection, and will be  
pleased to send lists of these by post  
on inquiry.

ALEX. SLIGO

24 George St. Dunedin, And at South Dunedin

**LENNIES**70 VIVIAN STREET.  
(Also Corner Hawker & Roxburgh Sts)  
WELLINGTON.We can Serve You Well. We Want  
Your Custom. Patronise Our Stores.Best Table Butter, 1/-; Wax Candles,  
6d; Dried Apricots, 8d; Prunes, 3lb  
11d; Cooking Figs, 4lb 11d; 14lb  
Sugar, 2/6; Tea, 10d, 1/-, 1/4;  
Pickles, 7d. All prices the lowest,  
quality the best. Boom our advertise-  
ment, and tell your friends.**.C.M.C. EXTRACT C.M.C.**

SOLD IN 2oz. JARS

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

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

**THE CHRISTCHURCH MEAT COMPANY, LTD**



## PRESENTATION TO FATHER O'MALLEY, SOUTH DUNEDIN

St. Patrick's Schoolroom, South Dunedin, was crowded on Wednesday evening, when a farewell gathering was held for the purpose of giving the parishioners an opportunity of bidding good-bye to the Rev. Father O'Malley prior to his return of his native archdiocese of Cashel, after working for ten years in the Dunedin diocese. Mr. J. J. Marlow presided, and there were present Rev. Fathers Coffey, O'Malley, Delany, (Father O'Malley's successor in South Dunedin), Corcoran, and D. O'Neill, Messrs. C. A. Shiel, W. Carr, and other representatives of the congregation.

After a programme of musical items had been given Mr. Marlow, addressing the meeting, said that they were present that evening to say farewell to Rev. Father O'Malley, who had labored successfully in their midst for some years. He felt that it would be no easy task for him to do justice to the work of Father O'Malley in the parish since he came amongst them, and if he did say all he wished to say he would probably offend Father O'Malley, who disliked praise of any kind. There was one kind of work which Father O'Malley made a specialty of, and that was looking after indifferent members of his flock, and in this he was most successful, having induced several to become practical Catholics. When the people heard that Father O'Malley was about to return to his native land it was decided that they should give him some tangible token of the esteem and respect in which he was held, and appreciation of the good work he had done in the parish, and he (Mr. Marlow) had much pleasure in stating that he was never connected with any presentation which was responded to so readily and with such spontaneity as this one, this being the case not alone in South Dunedin but in the Cathedral parish, where several contributed most generously. During his time in South Dunedin Father O'Malley had done good work amongst the young men as well as the congregation as a whole. The address which he was about to read would express more forcibly than any words of his the people's appreciation of the sterling work done by Father O'Malley in their midst. Mr. Marlow then read the following address:—

'Rev. and dear Father,—When it came to our knowledge that you were about to leave us to resume your priestly duties in Ireland, there was a widespread feeling of regret that these changes would be necessary. The years you have spent in our midst have been full of noble work: Your great zeal and energy for anything you deemed needful for our spiritual advancement, your assiduous labors for the inmates of St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, your zeal in ministering to the sick and dying, your untiring labors for the young men, have all stamped you as a true priest and a genuine friend. In leaving us for Ireland you are taking with you the best wishes of every Catholic in the district, and the respect and esteem of all with whom you have been brought into contact. We ask you to accept the accompanying purse of sovereigns, with our fervent prayers that God may bless your work in the Dear Old Land. We beg to remain, Rev. and Dear Father, on behalf of the Catholics of South Dunedin, affectionately yours.—James J. Marlow (chairman), William Carr (hon. sec.), Chas. Alex. Shiel (hon. treas.)'

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, which was an artistic work in book form, Mr. Marlow handed Father O'Malley a purse of ninety sovereigns.

Mr. C. A. Shiel said he could endorse every word that was said by Mr. Marlow regarding Father O'Malley's worth and work. Not alone had he done good work in South Dunedin, but the people of every parish where he had been since he came to New Zealand were grateful for the work

done by him. There was one trait in his character which they all admired and that was his straightforwardness, for when he wanted anything done or any work carried out he did not hesitate about asking the assistance and co-operation of his people, which was always readily given.

Mr. W. Carr also spoke briefly regarding Father O'Malley's work, dwelling especially on the improvements which he had made, with the co-operation of the parishioners, in the school grounds.

Rev. Father O'Malley, who on rising to reply was received with prolonged applause, said that the tie which united priest and people was similar to the tie that existed between the shepherd and his flock. It was the duty of the priest at all times to look after and minister to his people just as it was the duty of the shepherd to lead, feed and protect his flock. The priest like the shepherd must guard his flock with vigilance, assist the weaklings, and give consolation and spiritual assistance to those in suffering and sorrow. The young need especial care, for there is a tendency in this new country for young people to get beyond legitimate control, and therefore it was necessary for the pastor to exercise great vigilance in dealing with that portion of his flock. Furthermore there falls to the lot of the priest in this new country many and various duties; he has not only to undertake the building of churches and presbyteries, but also schools, and in carrying out such work he must have expert counsel to assist him in dealing with men of the world, and he was pleased to say that at all times the members of the congregation who were men of virile Catholicity gladly and willingly placed their services at his disposal and assisted him by their advice. There was one thing that consoled him for the breaking of the ties that bound him to the people of South Dunedin, and that was he was not going to a strange country; he was going to a land where the people were noted for their generosity—a land where priests and people were united by ties of faith and love, and wherever his lot might be cast in his native diocese he would always look back with fond remembrance to the many friends he had left in New Zealand, which country would always be very dear to his heart (applause).

Father O'Malley then introduced his successor to the meeting. Father Delany, he said, was no stranger to the Catholics of South Dunedin. He had done good work in Invercargill, Naseby, and Gore, and he had no doubt but that he would do equally good work in South Dunedin.

Rev. Father Delany said it was somewhat of a disadvantage to come after one who had been so successful as Father O'Malley, but he trusted that with the assistance of the people the church would continue to progress in South Dunedin.

Rev. Father Coffey, after paying a tribute to the zeal and energy of Father O'Malley, said he felt confident that Father Delany would prove a successful administrator.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, to the performers, and the audience for their attendance brought the proceedings to a close.

The following contributed to the evening's musical programme: Misses M. Mahony, C. Kerr, A. Heffernan, and Messrs. J. T. Carr and F. Perkins. Mrs. Mooney played the accompaniments.

Messrs. George and Kersley, Ltd., proprietors of the well-known and popular drapery establishment, 'The Economic,' Wellington, and Wanganui, have a special space reserved in this issue....

Our readers in Wellington and district who require mail carts, perambulators, invalid and spinal carriages, go-carts, or basketware of any description should visit Messrs. Gurney Bros.' shop, Manners street, where they will find a large and superior stock to select from. This firm, which is noted for its moderate prices, will be pleased to send list on application....

### About Shirts

There is no Article of Men's Attire which demands more attention. Cheap shirts, more than anything else, are the dearest in the end. Shirts have to bear the friction between the outer garments and the wearer, and, in addition, have to stand the racket of constant washing and dressing. Economy in shirts alone rests in

## Buying



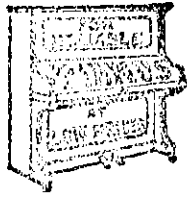
## Shirts

WORKING SHIRTS, TUNIC SHIRTS, NEGLIGE SHIRTS, WHITE LINEN SHIRTS, TENNIS SHIRTS, BOYS' SHIRTS.

# New Zealand Clothing Factory

ESTABLISHED ALL OVER NEW ZEALAND.

Pianos



Organs

**ALLISON**

The Great English Piano

THERE ARE MORE ALLISON PIANOS IN USE IN  
CONVENTS, SCHOOLS, HALLS, AND HOMES  
THAN ANY OTHER IN N.Z.

FROM £35 CASH or 21/5 MONTHLY.

SOLE NEW ZEALAND AGENTS:

**E. & F. PIANO AGENCY Ltd.**  
S. Goldicutt, Mgr.

191 Queen St. Auckland.

This Space has been taken

.. BY ..

**GEORGE & KERSLEY**

LIMITED

"THE ECONOMIC"

WELLINGTON

- AND -

WANGANUI.



**H. FIELDER & Co.'s**

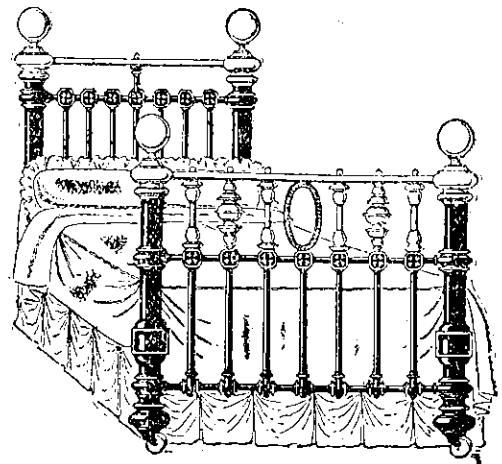
Stocktaking Sale

Now On

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

Manners St. .

WELLINGTON.



## Current Topics

### A Pointed Parable

There is high precedent for speaking in parable; and under the clarifying influence of an apt illustration many an intricate and tangled question has been unravelled and made clear as day. A happy instance in point has just been furnished by the Very Rev. M. J. O'Reilly, President of St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, in the course of a controversy with the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Father O'Reilly is dealing with the well-worn and off-hand argument of those who say: 'The State has provided a thoroughly efficient and well-equipped system of schools. It is there for the Catholics, as for others, if they choose to avail themselves of it. If they do not choose to do so, that is their own affair.' This idea—the same in substance though differing in form—had been expressed by the *Herald* in these terms: 'Has it (the Catholic section of the people) the right to separate itself from the rest of the community in the education of its children, and then demand that the community at large shall support wholly or in part its separate schools?' And Father O'Reilly meets this venerable 'argument' with a neat and simple illustration.

'In order to render this position as clear as may be,' he says, 'I will make the following supposition:—Let us imagine, then, that the time has come for supplying every child in the State with a free breakfast. A measure authorising the necessary expenditure has been piloted through Parliament. A clause, inserted while the Bill was in committee, provides that the principal feature of this breakfast shall be a pork chop. The peaceful citizens of the community are astonished, as they sandwich their morning paper between coffee and hot rolls, to find that the Jewish Rabbi objects to this truly philanthropic measure. He points out in a letter to the *Herald* that the members of his faith have a religious loathing for pork in any form. The grounds of this dislike, he contends, are no business of the general public. The fact is, that it exists. And, as Parliament had no other end in view when putting the Children's Breakfast Act on the statute-book than the supply of free breakfasts to the children, he concludes by proposing that, if the Executive finds any difficulty about procuring a substitute for the pork, it can hand over the cost per capita of the pork to the Jewish citizens, on the understanding that it shall be devoted to the general purposes of the Act. The State will thus have given effect to its benevolent design, and the feelings of the Jewish citizens will be considerably spared. A few irreconcilable bigots are immediately up in arms, and aver that the adoption of the Rabbi's suggestion is tantamount to a State endowment of the Hebrew faith. The Christians of the State are invited to band themselves for a new crusade. But the hard-headed common-sense of the people refuses to take the men seriously, and the Jewish child faces the school day on a mutton, instead of a pork, allowance.'

The parable hardly needs any application. '*Mutato nomine,*' says Father O'Reilly, '*de te fabula narratur.*' The days of "Catholic ascendancy" will be back again, forsooth, if the Catholics are allowed the money for their mutton-chop, which they have already contributed to the State Exchequer, and which is only the equivalent of what the rest of the community get for their pork. Or, rather, it is far less than an equivalent, because even with a capitation grant for results the Catholics would still have to build and equip their own schools, though they contribute their just proportion to build schools for their fellow-citizens as well.'

### A Jesuit 'Dynamiter'

Very few people—even at this distance—were deceived by the transparently false cable about the Jesuits throwing bombs at Lisbon during the recent revolution; and even the man in the street was shrewd enough to see that the story was got up as a mere pretext for taking violent measures against the Order. The charge has been so completely refuted that it may seem like slaying the thrice-slain to

further demolish the bomb-throwing story; but as one of the 'dynamiters' has been heard from in person it may interest our readers to have his very definite and explicit statement on the subject. It was given in the columns of the *Scotsman* of November 16 last. A correspondent—Mr. Stuart E. McNair, of Coimbra, Portugal—had written a letter to the Scottish paper containing the usual tissue of false charges and misstatements regarding the Jesuits. Whereupon Father Camille Torrend, S.J., took up the cudgels; and by the time he is finished there is very little left of Mr. Stuart E. McNair. Writes Father Torrend: 'I myself am one of these famous "dynamiters" and "bomb-throwing Lisbon Jesuits"; I was at Lisbon during the Portuguese revolution; nor is my name quite unknown in Portugal, and especially in Coimbra, where Mr. McNair resides. However, to make assurance doubly sure he may himself make inquiries about me at the Biological and Botanical Departments of the Coimbra University. I now challenge Mr. McNair to produce a single scrap of reliable evidence to prove that any Jesuit was ever seen firing on the mob or throwing bombs, or that bombs of their manufacture were ever discovered at Quelhas or Campolide. I sincerely hope he will be good enough to accept this challenge, and will not, like the *Mundo* and *Seculo*, which invented and propagated these calumnies, take refuge in silence. He must know (especially if he has read the *Times* of October 27) that before leaving Lisbon I challenged these newspapers to produce any such evidence. I also begged them in the name of journalistic honor to publish my indignant protest as a French citizen and no dynamiter or assassin, but hitherto my protest has passed unheeded. The only reference made to it by the editor of the *Mundo* (October 23) was to the effect that he could not answer so violent a challenge, that as a Jesuit I had no right to stay in Portugal, much less (save the mark!) to challenge him! I feel sure such a method of argument cannot commend itself to Mr. McNair. By the way, it might be good for this gentleman, when framing his answer, to remember that on October 5, that is to say actually two days before the attack he speaks of (October 7, at 8 p.m.) all the Jesuits at Campolide and Quelhas had been arrested. Of course, this may not be conclusive evidence at all, especially if Mr. McNair is one of those who believe that these same insinuating Jesuits had escaped through the 3-inch bore sewers of Campolide! (See *Saturday Review* of November 5; *Tablet*, November 5).

Father Torrend has also something to say regarding the alleged unpopularity of his Order. When an ex-resident of Lisbon—a Mr. Piper—was declaiming at Timaru a few months ago about the 'execration' in which the Jesuits were held in Portugal, we confidently affirmed that the statement could only apply to the Anarchist revolutionary element of the Lisbon populace and that the feeling referred to was certainly not entertained by the better classes of the Portuguese people. On this point Father Torrend's statement indicates that matters were precisely as we had supposed. 'Mr. McNair asserts,' he continues, 'that his "knowledge" of the Jesuit propaganda in Portugal for the past twenty years enables him to understand the execration in which that Order is held by the "common people." Does he mean by the common people to refer to the uneducated classes and to the anarchical and hooligan sections of Lisbon and of some of the other Portuguese towns, who are at the mercy of a vile, cheap press?—a press that is carrying on a slanderous propaganda against religion and religious. If so, he is quite right. But among the better educated and more refined classes, whose feelings Mr. McNair does not describe (although presumably he is one of them), this bitter feeling is far from prevalent. Now for one little testimony out of many to our sadly blackened character. Mr. McNair lives at Coimbra. Let him go to the University and ask for the well known magazine *Mycological Notes*, which is edited at Cincinnati by C. G. Lloyd. He will there find on page 157 what this celebrated scientist has to say about the work of Jesuits generally, and of the Portuguese Jesuits in particular; how, although himself a Protestant, he is convinced that no man possessed of any but the most superficial knowledge can withhold his admiration from the Order. May I conclude by hoping that Mr. McNair will now make a serious effort to get beyond his present

very superficial knowledge of the Jesuits in Portugal, and will try to judge them and their work from other sources than the cheap anti-clerical press, which has incited the common people to the persecution of defenceless nuns and to the murder of royalty.—I am, etc.,

CAMILLE TORREND, S.J.

Fondateur de l'Institut des Sciences Naturelles au College de Campolide; Membre Correspondant de l'Academie Royale des Sciences de Lisbon et de la Royale Academie d'Agriculture de Turin.'

### For Catholic Teachers

Catholic newspapers, the world over, devote a vast amount of space in chronicling the doings and the successes of our Catholic schools, and an immense amount of energy and a large amount of such brain power as they possess to fighting what is known as 'the battle of the schools.' We do the work with the most hearty good-will, recognising the unspeakable value of the Catholic school and the magnificent sacrifices made by their devoted teachers. But we have a question to ask of Catholic teachers—in respect to which they may, we venture to think, not unprofitably make some little examination of conscience. What have the Catholic schools done, or what are they doing, for the Catholic paper? The question will doubtless be received at first with a little shock of surprise; for it has probably never entered into the minds of the majority of our teachers to suppose that anything of any value could be done amongst the children in such a matter. But there are two ways, at least, by which the Catholic school—with distinct gain and benefit to itself—can be made to aid in the apostolate of the press and to assist in stimulating interest in the Catholic paper. The first is that which has been recently indicated—and emphasised—by an American Bishop. 'A few days ago,' writes the editor of the *Catholic Advance*, of Wichita, Kansas, who is a priest, 'we overheard a Bishop speaking to one of his priests. "Why do Catholics not support the Catholic press?" asked his Lordship. Replying to his own question, he continued: "Because they don't know anything about it. The necessity of reading Catholic papers is scarcely ever mentioned in Catholic schools. It is almost impossible to find a priest who preaches regularly on the duty of reading and supporting Catholic papers." Looking directly at his companion, the Bishop demanded: "Father, how often have you spoken to the children about reading Catholic papers?" "I don't know, Bishop," was the ready answer, but it failed to satisfy the zealous Ordinary, who was very much in earnest.' The editor confesses that he, too, as a priest, 'felt guilty.' Continuing, he says: 'Lessons in the duty of supporting Catholic papers must be given by the ones who realise its importance. We have often wondered why those who compile catechisms invariably omit the chapter on "Support of the Catholic Press." What better incentive to a pure life can we find than filling the heart and mind with knowledge and admiration of the great things done by faithful Catholics throughout the world?'

The second method is one which for some time past has been warmly recommended by American Catholic papers, and which has been actually tried in a number of Catholic schools in the United States with conspicuous success. The plan is to introduce the Catholic paper into the school and—once or twice a week—use it for reading-lesson purposes, the reading, of course, being accompanied with explanation and discussion. As we have said, the idea is in successful operation in numbers of American Catholic schools. We learn, for example, from the *San Francisco Monitor*—which paper, by the way, is one of the most thorough-going and vigorous champions of the proposal—that in the archdiocese of New Orleans, in many of the schools, there is a 'Morning Star Day' (*The Morning Star* being the official Catholic paper of the diocese) devoted to readings from that paper; while in others of the Catholic educational institutions the *Morning Star* is brought into the classrooms twice a week for readings and discussions. Why could not this be done—amongst the more advanced classes—in our larger city schools in New Zealand? That there is ample need and scope for some such means of keeping the children in touch with Catholic life and Cath-

olic affairs few will deny. How many of our children, for example, could give any sort of coherent or intelligent account of what has happened in Portugal, or of the why and how of that upheaval? How many of them could tell what Catholic event of note has just taken place in Sydney? But let them be questioned regarding, say, Crippen or Ethel Le Neve, and in all probability one would get a full and detailed reply. That is clearly not as it ought to be; and if the children are to have access—and in these days it can hardly be prevented—to the poisonously sensational and sometimes anti-Catholic articles which appear in the secular papers, at least some attempt should be made to provide them with the antidote. Our teachers rightly aim at being thoroughly up-to-date in all their methods. Who, then, amongst them will be the first to introduce the *N.Z. Tablet* to their Sixth Standard pupils? There is ample range and choice of subject. One day the story could be selected for reading purposes, another day the devotional column, another day an article of Irish interest, another day the leader, and so on. The proposal is not feasible, of course, in all our schools; but those of our teachers who could adopt the plan and omit to do so are neglecting a great opportunity for good.

### Presbyterianism and the Waldenses

A West Coast correspondent has forwarded us a cutting from a Kumara paper, our intended reference to which was crowded out of last week's issue. It contains a contributed report of the ordination of a Presbyterian elder at Stafford and of an address delivered on the occasion by the Rev. J. C. Jamieson, Moderator, in the course of which the speaker said: 'It was an error to describe the Presbyterian Church as the Scotch Church, the oldest branch being the Waldensian Church of Italy, which was doing active work long before the times of Calvin or Kure (?Knox), or Luther. This Church had received twenty Roman Catholic priests into its membership in two years, including two Roman Catholic college professors.' This appears to be the only reference to the Catholic Church contained in the address; and we know Mr. Jamieson well enough to know that he would be the last man in the world to make intentionally or consciously offensive remarks about the Catholic or any other religion. Of the two statements, however, to which he has committed himself the first is one of those facts which 'isn't so'; and the second—so far as it is a fact—has attached to it an explanation which is not particularly flattering either to the Waldensians or to Presbyterianism.

The suggestion that the Waldensian Church was the original Presbyterian Church, in the sense in which Presbyterianism is now professed by Mr. Jamieson and the newly ordained Stafford elder, is completely negated by authentic history. 'The Waldenses,' says the writer of the article on 'Presbyterianism' in *Chambers' Encyclopaedia*, 'were perhaps anti-episcopal. But Presbyterianism as we know it first asserted itself at or after the Reformation.' 'The Presbyterian form of Church government,' says Prof. C. A. Briggs, D.D. (Article 'Presbyterianism' in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*), 'began at the Reformation, and attained development only in the Churches commonly called "Reformed."' As a matter of fact, amongst the original doctrines held by the Waldenses were a number which the Reformation—including Presbyterianism—was inaugurated for the express purpose of combating. 'They believed in the necessity of confession; and taught that a bad priest could not absolve but that a good layman could. They believed in the Real Presence in the Blessed Eucharist. They held that it was unlawful to take an oath; and 'condemned all princes and judges, being persuaded that it is not lawful to punish malefactors.' Any such connection as may now exist between the Waldensians and the Protestant bodies was purely an after-thought on the part of the Reformers, and an after-development. At the Reformation some of the Protestant leaders, who perceived the use that might be made in controversy of the alleged existence of a sect which had maintained a 'pure' religion and resisted the authority of Rome for many centuries, made overtures to the Waldenses, and in 1530 the deputies of the latter, Masson and Morel, met the Reformers, Beolampodius and Bucer, at Basle. These last urged the deputies to renounce some of the more extravagant of their tenets—e.g., that a Christian might not lawfully take an oath,

It is false economy to buy 'cheap' tea; it's 'cheap' because 'rubbishy.' Use 'Hondai Lanka'; quality, value.

'Deed Aye! Twa spuncfu's o' "Cock o' the North" gang as faur as three o' maist ither teas!'

that ministers might not lawfully hold property, and that the ministrations of wicked pastors were invalid; and, on the other hand, to hold with the Protestants, that the Body of Christ was not in the Eucharist, and that confession of sins was unnecessary. But the complete adoption by the Waldenses of Protestant doctrine did not take place till 1630—almost a full century after Presbyterianism had been definitely established in Scotland by John Knox.

\*

With regard to the statement about the thirty priests, it is noteworthy that the two years within which the alleged transfer is said to have taken place are not specified, nor are either the names or the addresses given of any of the priests concerned. We have no doubt that Mr. Jamieson made the assertion in good faith on the strength of some paragraph he had read somewhere; but bare bald statements of the kind, entirely unaccompanied by any evidence of their truth, are absolutely valueless. So far as our reading goes, the recent additions to the members of the Waldensians from the ranks of the Catholic priesthood referred to by Mr. Jamieson—which are nearer three than thirty—have all been cases of priests who were not permitted to remain in the Church by reason of their Modernist views. They did not leave the Church of their own motion—they were forced out by the determined measures taken by the Pope to protect his people against the poison of a false faith. To such converts the Waldensians are very welcome. Then the two 'college professors' who are included in the thirty converts. One of them, at least, we know—Prof. Bartoli—and we have already given his full story and career to *Tablet* readers. He had been a member of the Jesuit Order. 'About 1904,' says our accurate and reliable contemporary, *America*, 'after suffering from sun-stroke and an attack of typhoid fever, Father Bartoli returned to Rome. . . . It would appear that his sun-stroke had made him restless and intractable, and he could no longer adjust himself to the observances of a Jesuit community. . . . Unwilling to comply with the rules of the Order, he was, for some time, in a dubious position, regarded by some as a Modernist, although protesting strenuously that he had nothing to do with Modernism, and that he was determined to re-enter his religious Order. . . . When refused re-admission by the Jesuits, he made a tour of Italy. . . . Lately he has been advocating Waldensian views, not because they are Protestant, but because they are, according to him, of Italian origin, and peculiarly suitable for Italians, although their founder was a Frenchman, and the first members of the sect were known as "The Poor Men of Lyons." Sunstroke, intractableness, and a suspicion of Modernism, are the features that stand out as the main factors in this conversion. And even in spite of all these untoward influences, he would still have remained in the Church if only the Jesuits would have re-admitted him to his Order. If the story of the 'conversion' of the other professor is in any degree similar, verily their accession to Protestantism is very little to be elated about.

## CATHOLIC EDUCATION CONFERENCE

### REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING IN SYDNEY

#### THE STANDARD OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Important deliberations (says the *Freeman's Journal*) followed the resumption of the Catholic Education Conference on Wednesday morning in the Chapter Hall, Sydney, under the presidency of his Eminence the Cardinal. A number of resolutions defining the Catholic position in regard to education, which have already been adopted in America, were passed by the Conference. The full text of these appeared in our last issue. Consideration was given to the section of the agenda paper dealing with primary schools, when

Bishop Dwyer moved—'That a uniform standard be adopted in all our primary schools, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of drafting a scheme to secure such uniformity.' The motion was carried.

As the result of a proposal to reduce the standard of Catholic schools to approximate with the lower standard of the public schools an interesting discussion took place.

Bishop Gallagher said the different speakers seemed to take it for granted that the Government was anxious to send inspectors into the Catholic schools. As he understood it, his Eminence had asked that this should be done.

In the second place, he did not think they should pass the resolution at all, because it would be said that Catholic teachers were afraid their schools would not get recognition, and for that reason were rushing to adopt the public schools standard. That would not only be lowering the grand flag they had held up for so many years, but it would be ignoble on their part to play second fiddle to the public schools.

The Cardinal remarked that the question of inspection had been referred to in Parliament. The Catholic schools would welcome such inspection, but the present matter of discussion was that the Catholic schools should have a uniform standard conformed to the standard at present in use in the public schools. He was entirely opposed to the proposal. At the present moment in Sydney there was thorough opposition on the part of many large establishments to the system now being followed in the State schools, in which the three R's were neglected. Only a few days ago he was informed that countless protests came in to the Department from various establishments, declaring that in the matter of writing the standard had fallen to the very lowest state, also that children now applying for positions had little training in arithmetic. Hence, he regarded the present standard of the public schools, not as written, but as carried out, as being at a very low ebb, and it would be lowering their standard and position, before their Catholic people, if they requested a committee to conform their standard to the public schools. He proposed, therefore, that the suggestion, as read, be omitted for the present.

On a vote being taken the Cardinal's proposal was adopted.

Father P. J. McCurtin, S.J., moved—'That to secure the adoption of the best teaching methods and the highest efficiency, an effective education council should be appointed in each religious institute.'

This resolution, the Cardinal said, mainly affected religious communities, and they all were enthusiastic in their desire to promote learning in every way. He thought that all the teaching Orders in the archdiocese had their own training colleges, which were producing the happiest results. He hoped that each year they would develop more and more.

The motion was carried.

Speaking to the motion—'That it is desirable the Catholic scholarship system be developed in each diocese as fully as possible,' the Cardinal referred to the proposed scholarships, saying he did not know whether their Catholic high schools would admit those who won these scholarships, to which was attached the condition that the winner should go on pursuing his studies for four years. River-view College, for instance, would hardly accept the holder to a £30 scholarship, unless the college offered him a free place. The same applied to some of their ladies' high schools. Some of the newspapers seemed to be of the opinion that these scholarships were an endowment to Catholic schools. They repudiated any such endowment. As a matter of fact, if the scholarships were accepted to encourage talented scholars without means, it would be the Catholic schools that would be conferring a compliment on the State. In conclusion, his Eminence gave it as his opinion that the Catholic scholarship system should be developed in each diocese as fully as possible.

After further discussion the motion was carried.

Monsignor Corcoran moved—'That a "leaving certificate" be adopted, such certificate to be granted to those pupils who shall have successfully completed at least the fifth class course.' It would be a splendid thing, commented the mover, if these certificates were recognised by business men, who, when they found the pupils were genuine, would place more value on the certificates.

Bishop Dwyer read a number of opinions from the different religious Orders on the subject.

The Cardinal said for some years in the archdiocese the certificates of merit awarded had been productive of the happiest results. The winners of diocesan scholarships, who entered high schools and colleges, had maintained their high character for study and conduct, and he was sure the proposed leaving certificates would have the best results.

The resolution was carried.

The following motion was then read:—'That more attention than heretofore be given to the teaching of elementary science or nature study, to drawing and to manual training, cardboard box work, modelling, woodwork, ironwork (for boys), cookery, and needlework. Rev. Father O'Riordan said there could be no doubt as to the value of elementary science. By science he meant nature study and geography, but not in all its bearings. Nature study, of course, had been forcibly condemned by some members of the Conference, and certainly as carried out by many public school teachers it was faddism.

The Christian Brothers suggested that to carry out this resolution it would be necessary to have specially trained teachers and suitable rooms and appliances would have to be provided.

The Sisters of St. Joseph (Bathurst) favored the study of drawing and needlework to a limited extent for girls up to the fifth standard, for which standard special technical instruction be reserved, as it would tend to keep the children at school longer and give the teachers a chance to fully form their characters.

Start the day right! Delicious 'Hondai Lanka Tea' for breakfast will put you in good humor!

Whenever you see a Smiling Woman hink of 'Hondai Lanka Tea.' It always gives pleasure.



The Good Samaritan Nuns agreed that the combination of industrial and technical training would be productive of much benefit to the student.

The Brigidine nuns urged that in regard to cooking, domestic science should be made obligatory in all girls' schools. Every science should lead up to and from this, which concerned the home-makers of the future.

The Sister of Mercy (Goulburn) held that nature study and drawing from nature, and botany, were helps towards refinement and the elevation of the soul.

The Dominican Nuns questioned the advisability of children of primary schools taking up cooking before they had reached the age of fourteen, as it was necessary they should apply themselves to the general work of education before entering on domestic training.

The Cardinal explained that the motion only referred to elementary science, and that the idea of teaching chemistry and physics was altogether out of the question, except in a rudimentary way. Drawing, for instance, and music should not be considered extra subjects, as they were a very essential part of the elementary training for children.

His Eminence then proposed the resolution, which was carried.

Very Rev. Father Coonan moved—'That efforts should be made to interest parishioners in school work, particularly in school buildings, school premises and equipment.' The matter suggested by this resolution, he said, should be aimed at, and he supposed effect would be given to it as far as circumstances would permit. As well as the building and equipment, adequate playgrounds should be provided for the children. Such an interest would aid the teachers greatly.

The motion was carried.

Father James Meany moved—'That, where feasible and necessary, evening classes and classes on the continuation system should be formed, to aid those boys and girls who wish to continue their education.' He pointed out that in cases where boys and girls, growing into manhood and womanhood, were not practical Catholics, it was due to the fact that they had never attended a Catholic school, or, if they did, they left early. Poor parents were obliged to take their children away from school when they reached the age of 14, if not before, owing to the necessity of having to send them to work to help provide for the other members of the family. These children were removed from the influence of the religious school at a time when it was most important they should be there.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Very Rev. Father O'Donohoe (Hamilton), the following resolution was carried without discussion:—'That teachers should regard it as a sacred duty to see that effect be given to the decree of his Holiness Pope Pius X. on First Holy Communion.' Father O'Donohoe suggested that the Cardinal should issue a pamphlet on the lines indicated in an article in the last number of the *Australian Catholic Record*, which published extracts from the translation of the catechetical instruction of Pope Benedict XIII. for children. It was simple, and instead of the priest interrogating the children he had to answer their queries.

Monsignor Meagher (Singleton) moved—'That daily catechetical instruction should be given, and that the clergy should aid in the work of religious training by frequent moral discourses during school hours.' He said he knew that in schools conducted by religious Orders catechetical instruction was never omitted, and he believed nearly all the clergy visited the schools and gave instructions from time to time. The method of giving instruction was important, for it was not everybody, contrary to belief, who could catechise. The teacher needed to study the matter beforehand; there were several books upon method and the larger Catechism which might be read. The instruction could then be made interesting with suitable illustrations bearing upon the text.

The motion was carried.

The next resolution was in the hands of the Cardinal: 'That with a view to impress on our children their indebtedness to Ireland's national Apostle an effort should be made by the teachers to celebrate with befitting splendour St. Patrick's Day; and that, as a help to the cultivation of the patriotic spirit, the 24th May should be formally set apart as "Australia Day," under the auspices of Our Lady Help of Christians.' Commenting on the motion, his Eminence said Australia's faith was engrafted on the faith of the grand old Celtic race, which had suffered, fought, bled, and triumphed for the faith, and he hoped Australia would always be proud of those Celtic traditions. It was a grand thing to have all the children and their parents linked together in the enthusiasm of religion and nationality on St. Patrick's Day. The celebration of Australia Day was not less important. They should all love Australia, and be proud of her glorious destiny. Efforts were made to have an Empire Day in London, and he remarked that those who were the champions of Imperialism and Empire Day were many of them avowed enemies of the Catholic Church, and were identical with those who advocated Primrose Day in England, and tried to impede the progress of the Catholic Church at home and abroad. Leaders of opinion of all parties were becoming dissociated from the discredited Empire Day, and even the public schools had a difficulty in allowing flags to be unfurled. Whatever they might do on Empire Day he thought all patriotic Australian hearts must go out to Australia Day,

and as they showed their patriotism and religious feeling by linking their enthusiasm with St. Patrick's Day, they would show the same enthusiasm in associating Australia Day with the Feast of Our Lady Help of Christians, the Chief Patroness of the Australian Church.

The motion was carried.

Bishop Gallagher moved—'That the formation of character and habits of virtue should be the chief aim of our teachers, and that no means to secure this noble end can be more beneficial than frequent reception of the Blessed Eucharist,' and 'that it is desirable pious congregations (e.g., Sodality of the Sacred Heart, Children of Mary), be organised for the young, and that in due time they be transferred to senior branches of these congregations.' His Lordship said he understood character to mean all those natural and acquired traits or habits that went to make up individuality or personality. The aim on the part of bishops, priests, and teachers should be to form their young people to real solid character. The whole life of the school was the formation of character. Their aim must be to form men and women who would be strong in faith, loyal to principle, and who would illustrate in after life the elevating influences of their Catholic educational system by their noble, manly and womanly, and upright bearing. The enrolling of the children in the Sodality of the Sacred Heart and the Children of Mary, would also assist much in the development of character.

The motion was carried.

Bishop O'Connor moved—'That in outlying districts where Catholic pupils are forced by circumstances to attend non-Catholic schools, the clergy should make adequate provision for the instruction of such children.' He said he was old enough on the mission to remember the noble and determined fight put up by his Eminence's predecessor in the See of Sydney, and the other zealous Bishops of New South Wales, when the present system of public education was introduced by the Government. Archbishop Vaughan left nothing undone to oppose it, and great excitement was caused by his utterances. The fight had continued up to this moment, and the result, as far as the Catholic Church was concerned, had been glorious. The object of the State system as set out by its main exponent, Sir Henry Parkes, 'death to the calling of the Catholic clergy,' seemed to have had an opposite effect. Instead of dying out, the Catholic clergy had multiplied, so had the religious teachers and schools, and their efficiency had been consoling indeed. The State system seemed to have infused new life into the various religious congregations. During the past thirty years Bishops, priests, and people had maintained the struggle; they had spared nothing. But where would they be were it not for the wonderful self-sacrifice, energy, and zeal of the Brothers and nuns? To-day the Catholic hierarchy, clergy, and people reiterated and repeated with all their force the protest of the episcopacy against the public school system at its inception. This system was imposed upon them, and it compelled them to put their hands in their pockets and build up another system in accordance with Catholic principles and ideals.

The Cardinal said he agreed with Dr. O'Connor that children in remote districts should be looked after, but as he mentioned previously the rule in the archdiocese was that in places where there was no Catholic school, and the children were compelled to attend a State school, the priest could go to the school and assemble them for preparation for the Sacraments or instruction, but to teach within the school building was strictly prohibited. And he would continue the prohibition to show the hostility of their clergy and people to the entire system of State education. His Lordship had said the teaching might be given in the school or elsewhere; he (the Cardinal) fully approved of teaching elsewhere. The rule in the archdiocese was to bring the children to a neighboring church or house, or elsewhere. He did not think they should enter the school except in a case of extremest necessity. They must make it plain that there was no peace with the system as far as Catholics were concerned.

The motion was carried.

This closed the work of the session, but before the delegates dispersed, his Eminence asked Bishop Gallagher, in conjunction with the Bishop of Maitland, to preside over the deliberations of the executive committee, charged with the consideration of the motions to be brought forward on the morrow in connection with secondary education.

#### THE CATHOLIC POSITION DEFINED.

At the opening of the Catholic Education Conference on Thursday morning in the Chapter Hall, his Eminence the Cardinal clearly defined the position of Catholics in respect to educational matters. Catholics, he said, were sometimes accused of separating themselves from the general community by asserting the necessity of religion in the schools. In that respect the matter had been forced upon them by the public school system, which, from its inception, had been hostile to the Catholic Church. When the leader of Parliament was preparing the Educational Bill, he expressed himself that it would put an end to the calling of priests in Australia. It was only a matter of necessity that Catholics should organise for the protection of their religion.

Consideration was then given to the section of the agenda paper dealing with secondary education, and the following important resolutions were carried. The first

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

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

resolution—'That a secondary school is a school in which the course of study and the instruction are both of such a character as will enable pupils to attain the standard of education required to pass the matriculation examination of the University of Sydney'—was moved by his Lordship Dr. Gallagher, who said that it should specially appeal to the gratitude of the Bishops, priests, and people for the excellent work done by the Sisterhoods and Brotherhoods in the matter of education.

The Cardinal pointed out that under the public school system there were at present only five secondary institutions known as High Schools, but the Government intended to inaugurate many others. Though some of these schools might prepare pupils for the higher examinations they also carried on the lower branches of education. As the Government seemed prepared to offer a bonus to the Catholic students in the primary schools, it was only right that those boys should have the opportunity of taking out the scholarships in Catholic institutions.

Speaking to the next resolution—'That it is desirable the course of studies in all our secondary schools be carefully co-ordinated'—Sister M. Dunstan endorsed the remarks of his Lordship Dr. Gallagher, and thought that a committee should be appointed to draw up resolutions for the different classes of secondary schools.

With regard to the religious schools, Father Gartlan, S.J., said that he averred that there was a great deal more general sympathy amongst the general public than appeared on the surface. The daily papers should not be minded, as they were simply caressing a Government, after having done their best to keep it from power. All the wealthy section of the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Church of England, and others were sending their children to religious schools.

The third resolution—'That in the matter of school buildings and premises, equipment, time-tables, and books in use, our secondary schools should aim at the highest standard of efficiency'—was proposed by the Rev. Father O'Donohue, who said it was evident that they always aimed at the highest standard of efficiency in their schools, and even if, by any chance, they had not done so, then, in view of a possible inspection, they should prepare at once to attain the standard desired.

The fourth resolution—'That a Training Institution, conducted on the most approved lines, should be established in connection with each religious institute'—was supported by Sister Mary Celestine (Bathurst), who said the establishment of such a training institution was of paramount importance. It would be difficult to keep pace with the requirements of the schools, and particularly secondary schools, unless the young teachers were given every opportunity of making themselves perfect, before being sent to teach the higher classes.

Sister Borgia (Dominican Nuns, Maitland) said that they had accepted the idea in their schools. Young Sisters went through a special course of training, and first-class professors were provided for their tuition, with excellent results.

Brother Hanrahan (Christian Brothers) pointed out that training institutions were absolutely essential. The Catholic Church could claim the credit of establishing training colleges among the Orders. It was necessary that a thorough academic course should be gone through before the student entered on a professional career.

Resolution five was proposed by his Lordship Dr. Dwyer, Bishop of Maitland, as follows:—'That a standard of proficiency in religious knowledge is of paramount importance—that the course of instruction should be carefully graded, and should, at least in the more advanced classes, include a textual study of the four Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles; further, that the time devoted to religious knowledge should be at least half an hour.' Bishop Dwyer said that it should not be considered impracticable to make a standard of religious proficiency in the secondary schools. It was not only necessary, but desirable. As a matter of fact, children of the secondary grade of education very frequently did not receive religious instruction beyond that of the primary grade. When schools had the highest educational standard, religious instruction should form one of the highest branches of the academic part of the school.

The Cardinal suggested the following time-table for religious instruction to be carried on during the week, and to serve as a lasting impression on those who received it. Monday: The love of the Divine Redeemer in response to His love for us. Tuesday: Devotion and prayer to the Blessed Virgin, and emphasise the children's love for their spiritual mother. Wednesday: Instruction to be on the Guardian Angel, and life in the presence of God. Thursday: The Sacraments, the fountains of all graces. Friday: The Catholic Church, which preserves to mankind the graces and blessings of redemption. Saturday: Communion of Saints, particularly prayers for the faithful departed, and prayers of the saints for us. Sunday: Everything connected with the Sacrifice of the Mass.

His Eminence said that the standard of proficiency in regard to religious instruction was of paramount importance.

Resolution six: 'That only approved text-books of History should be in use—that History and Civics, or the obligation of children as citizens, should be taught in connection with modern social problems'—was proposed by Monsignor O'Brien, who pointed out how necessary it was to obtain the best text-books, and remarked that nearly

every library held books which contained poison against the Catholic Church, while in many works of fiction the Church was represented as being always on the side of the ignorant, particularly when the conflict was with the State.

The Cardinal considered that children should have a full knowledge of the lessons of the martyrs in the early days, and throughout the history of the Church in the various countries, so that they might have a little of that heroism, and those who went from the secondary schools should be fully equipped to meet the indifference which prevailed in society into which they might be thrown.

Resolution seven—'That the course in our secondary schools should include lessons in Hygiene and Domestic Science'—was proposed by the Rev. Father O'Riordan, who said that the resolution might be particularly applied to the girls' schools. They often found so-called young ladies well able to recite Tennyson, play different musical instruments, but unable to cook a meal. If girls were to be thoroughly efficient, then hygiene and domestic science should form part of the curriculum of the school.

Resolution eight—'That too much time should not be devoted to music and to preparation for music examinations, as thereby the general education of the child may suffer.

Rev. Mother Stanislaus (Lismore), in speaking to the resolution, did not think that too much time was devoted to music and preparation for music examinations. Music was elevating and ennobling, and when students entered the higher studies, it was necessary for them to have a good education, in order to interpret the Masters thoroughly.

The opinion of the Sisters of St. Joseph, as read by Bishop Dwyer, showed that too much time was given to the study of music, chiefly at the demand of parents.

Resolution nine—'That we heartily co-operate with other educational bodies in asking that school premises and school playgrounds should be exempted from State taxation.'

Resolution 10—'That the privileges granted by the Department of Railways to public school pupils should be granted also to pupils of schools registered with the Department of Public Instruction.'

Resolutions 11 and 12 as follows—'That a "Leaving Certificate" be adopted for secondary schools throughout the State of New South Wales—such certificate to be granted on inspection and on joint examination by the school staff and the authorities of the University of Sydney—and, moreover, that such certificate should admit, without further test, to matriculation at the University. That this Conference is agreed that a closer connection should exist between the University and the secondary schools—and that one means of producing so desirable an effect would be the appointment of a Catholic Board of Public Examinations, such a Board to represent Catholic secondary schools' interests to University authorities'—were spoken to by the Rev. Father McCurtin, S.J., who did not favor the first resolution.

Resolution 13—'That with a view to bridging over the present too abrupt transition from rigid discipline and strict chaperonage to almost complete independence, some attempt should be made during the last year of the college course to brace the moral fibre by accustoming the senior pupils to the exercise of liberty and self-control'—was proposed by the Very Rev. Father O'Reilly, C.M., in an eloquent and earnest speech.

#### SCHOOL PAPERS.

Resolution 14—'That we heartily welcome the series of Catholic school papers, which are to be brought out under the patronage and approval of the Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales, and printed and published by William Brooks and Co.'—was proposed by the Very Rev. Father Coonan, P.P., who said that such papers had been introduced into many of the schools with excellent effect. It helped the moral and mental fibre of the children, and added variety to the readings.

Resolution 15—'That an educational committee be formed in each diocese, that two priests and two laymen be deputed from each diocesan committee to form a central educational council. That this educational council meet annually in Sydney; that two religious from each teaching Order in every diocese be deputed to join this council; that one priest and one layman of the above form an executive to meet from time to time as occasion may arise; that in connection with the annual meeting a summer school be formed, where lectures by experts may be delivered and papers read on special subjects. That all less experienced religious teachers be freely admitted from all the dioceses to assist at such lectures.'

In speaking to the resolution, his Lordship Bishop O'Connor said that perhaps some difficulty might be experienced in the formation of the Council in scattered districts, but with a little consideration this will probably be overcome.

The Cardinal said that the committee could meet about the present time every year, and the special work of education connected with the schools could be discussed.

His Lordship Bishop Dwyer feared that in regard to the laity it would be a difficult thing to give effect to that point of the resolution in every part of a parish.

In bringing the Conference to a close, the Cardinal thanked the Sisters, Brothers, and clergy for their attendance and advice, and trusted that God would bless the re-

sults which had been achieved. In the summer schools in America some of the best lectures were given by the nuns, who had prepared the subjects. They had their own experience at the last Catholic Congress, when a large number of papers were contributed by the nuns, which received the highest eulogy in letters he had received from various parts of the world. Some of the experts said that the Congress in Sydney was the best of all, but he did not accept all that praise.

The Cardinal, assisted by the Bishops, imparted Papal Benediction, and the first Catholic Education Conference was brought to a close.

#### CATHOLIC CLAIMS IN REGARD TO EDUCATION.

A special meeting of the Bishops and clergy was held at the Cathedral Chapter House on Friday morning to consider the claims of the State in regard to education. His Eminence the Cardinal presided.

In opening the proceedings, his Eminence the Cardinal said:—The present meeting was one of the utmost importance. It was essential at the present time that they should have a clear statement of what the Catholic claims in regard to education were without making any special claim on the present or on any Government. But the daily press had been pouring out the fires of their wrath, especially against them. His Eminence was unconscious of having said a word against the public school system of the State, for which he did not feel justified in conscience. The public school system was unsound in principle in the first place, inasmuch as it had been devised in a spirit of hostility to the Catholic Church. There was no question about that, for Sir Henry Parkes in his *Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History*, wrote that at a public meeting, holding a draft of the proposed Education Bill in his hands, he had said, 'I hold in my hands what will be death to the calling of the priesthood of the Church of Rome.' The champions of the Bill throughout the State made it their cry, 'Give to the principles of the Catholics no quarter.' Sir Henry Parkes in his history had published letters of approval he had received from the Home countries. He referred to the letter of Lord John Russell, who was leader of the British Liberals at the time. 'Amongst others,' wrote Sir Henry Parkes, 'Mr. Thomas Carlyle more than once wrote to me approving of the good work done. Sir Henry Parkes selected a letter of Mr. Carlyle's acknowledging a receipt from him of a booklet containing an address by him explaining the new system of education and its working. Sir Henry Parkes published that letter in full, and in it Mr. Carlyle congratulated him in bringing in the Bill, and said: 'I am unable to understand the clamors of the dark sectaries, Protestant and Catholic, especially of your Irish priests, the worst section of that miserable category.' 'In the face of all this,' said the Cardinal, 'it is unjustifiable to ask Catholics to send their children to schools which are avowedly for the purpose of destroying their faith.'

The Bishops and representatives of the clergy subsequently discussed the Catholic claims in regard to education, and the following determinations were arrived at:—

#### THE RESOLUTIONS.

1. The State system of education was, at its inception, devised in a spirit of hostility to the Catholic Church. Sir Henry Parkes, at a public meeting, holding a draft of the Education Bill in his hand, said, 'I hold in my hand what will be death to the calling of the priesthood of the Church of Rome.' The champions of the Bill made no secret of their purpose. It was everywhere their cry, 'Give to the principles of the Catholics no quarter.' The authorities of the Protestant Church were notified that by the proposed secular system no hostility was intended to the Protestant Church, and to please that section of the community an explanatory clause was introduced to the effect that secular instruction did not exclude general religious principles. The avowed purpose of destroying the faith of Catholic children continues at the root of the whole system. The public school system thus avowedly and radically hostile to us cannot, consistently with our religious convictions, be accepted by the Catholic body.

2. The State of New South Wales assumes to itself the task of education in loco parentis. While we vigorously deny the validity of such assumption on the part of the State, we feel bound to affirm that the action of the State, taken in conjunction with its claim, is illogical. In assuming to itself such a responsibility it should also discharge the corresponding duties. Hence it becomes the duty of the State to see that the child be surrounded by all these religious influences with which it is unquestionably the duty of the parent to equip the home—a duty which nature and religion alike impose on the parent.

3. Catholics demand nothing more than equality and liberty in the exercise of their religion. They do not ask to be recognised as a State Church, nor do they petition for any special favor in the matter of religion to be extended to them.

4. It is not in any spirit of mere opposition to the State schools or to Protestant schools that Catholics carry on their own schools, but it is to the end that they may preserve to Catholic children all blessings of the faith which is dearer to them than life itself.

5. Catholics have not asked hitherto, and have no intention of demanding, aid from the State as a recompense for teaching Catholic children in their schools.

6. But Catholics demand that their schools be aided and recompensed in so far as they successfully carry on the work of secular teaching in accordance with the required State standard.

7. As the State offers aid and recompense for such teaching Catholics should not be refused assistance on the sole plea that in addition to the required secular teaching they form the minds and hearts of the children to morality and virtue.

8. As the State collects the taxes from all citizens alike indiscriminately it should, in equity, distribute alike to all the need of recompense when merited by the training of the children of any section of the taxpayers.

9. That to safeguard our rights in matters of education, a central committee composed of the pastor and two laymen of each parish in Sydney and suburbs, be convened in Sydney, and that two priests and two laymen from each of the other dioceses be deputed to form part of this central committee. That this committee hold its first meeting in Sydney during Easter week, 1911, and that the annual meeting thereafter be contemporary with that of the Catholic Education Council and summer school.

10. That bare justice demands that our Catholic orphanages, charitable industrial homes, and other charitable institutions in New South Wales should receive some of the Government recognition and assistance so ungrudgingly rendered to like institutions throughout the other States of the Commonwealth and throughout the Empire.

11. That all State bursaries should be open to competition for the pupils of every school in the State. That if the proposed bursaries are not made tenable at the option of the winners in Catholic High Schools, their extension to our school children, instead of being a benefit, would constitute a new grievance to our people.

12. At the close of our conference we wish to deprecate the attempts of the Sydney daily press to obscure the clear issues contained in the above propositions.

13. We feel that our position is patriotic in the highest sense, and calculated to bring lasting peace after years of bitter struggling. We confidently appeal to our fellow-citizens, irrespective of party or creed, to put an end to this long-standing injustice and to satisfy our equitable claims.

14. That a full statement of the Catholic position by his Eminence Cardinal Moran, with the proceedings and resolutions of this educational conference, be printed in pamphlet form and published in the whole of the churches of the various dioceses.

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

February 4.

The retreat of the clergy concluded yesterday. It was conducted by the Rev. Father Hunt, C.S.S.R.

Mr. W. O'Kane has been appointed secretary of the Wellington Catholic Club, vice Mr. H. A. Rees, who has resigned owing to his removal from Wellington.

Mr. Buckley (of St. Joseph's congregation), chief electrician to the Post and Telegraph Department, who is proceeding to America and England to study the latest developments in telephony and telegraphy, will sail for San Francisco by the Maitai on March 10.

The diplomas granted by the N.Z. Catholic Club's Federation have been awarded to Messrs. A. H. Casey and M. O'Kane. Mr. Casey has done yeoman service for the club, having been president since its inception. Mr. O'Kane has filled the offices of treasurer and secretary, whilst both gentlemen are keen debaters, and have been members of teams which have carried off several debating competitions.

The Rev. Father McCarthy, the well-known Vincentian missionary, who is passing through the Dominion on his way to South America, preached eloquent sermons at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, and St. Anne's, Wellington South last Sunday. It is 13 years since Father McCarthy was in Wellington, and he is well remembered by the old parishioners of Te Aro as having, in conjunction with the Rev. Fathers Hanlon and Lynch, conducted a very successful mission in St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street.

The next quarterly meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society takes place on the first Sunday in Lent, and will be held at St. Anne's Hall, Wellington South. The monthly meeting of the Particular Council took place on Wednesday last. Reports from the various conferences and the society's nurse were received. Bro. A. Jackson (secretary) handed in his resignation owing to pressure of private business. His successor has not yet been appointed.

Mr. T. M. Peters, of St. Anne's parish, Wellington South, is leaving for Taumarau next month. During his sojourn in Wellington Mr. Peters was instrumental in forming the St. Aloysius' Boys' Club, occupying the position of manager for a considerable period. He was also a prominent member of the St. Anne's Club, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Sacred Heart Society, and the parish



committee. Mr. and Mrs. Peters take with them to their new home the good wishes of a large circle of friends.

Last Saturday (January 28) St. Anne's Defence Cadets held a shooting competition for the company belt and trophies presented by Mr. Missen (jeweller), Mr. Gower, and the Marist Fathers. Conditions were ten shots, one sighter, at 200yds, and ten shots, one sighter, at 500yds. The following were the principal scores:—Sergt. J. Carroll, 71; Corp. Heavey, 65; Pte F. O'Driscoll, 58; Col.-Sergt Gould, 55. On Monday the company fired at Polhill's Gully, for trophies presented by the officers of the company. The winners were—Pte. F. O'Driscoll, won Captain Martin's trophy; Pte. Mason, Lieut. Hornig's trophy; and Bugler Hopkins wins Lieutenant Clementson's trophy.

In the Third Class Cricket Competition the Catholic Club beat North by 54 runs on the first innings. In their first attempt the Catholic Club made 125 and 47 for three wickets in the second. North made 71 in their first innings and had four wickets down for 61 runs in the second. The best scores on each side were:—Catholic Club: Toms 42, McGrath 20, Leydon 19 and 26 (not out), Carroll 15. North: Thompson 20, Hamilton 16, Bedley 11 and 27 (not out). Bowling for Catholic Club, Toms (four wickets for 20 runs) and O'Dowd (four wickets for 35) had the best averages. With the ball for North, Road (five wickets for 43 runs) and Thompson (three for 36) were the most successful.

The following changes in the secular clergy of the archdiocese is announced:—The Rev. Father Golden, who succeeded the late Rev. Father O'Meara at Feilding last year has resigned, and the Rev. Father O'Dwyer has been appointed to succeed him. Rev. Father Kincaid, who arrived recently from Ireland, will proceed to Feilding to take up the duties of assistant priest in place of Rev. Father Daly. The Rev. Father Cronin has been appointed assistant priest at Westport, whilst the Rev. Fathers Harnett and Dore assume similar positions at Masterton and Palmerston North respectively. The Upper Hutt, which has formed part of the Lower Hutt parish for many years, has been made a separate parish, and the Rev. Father Daly, from Feilding, will be the first pastor.

It is with regret I record the death of Sister Mary Xavier (Doherty), which occurred at St. Mary's Convent of Mercy, Hill street, on January 31. Sister Mary Xavier was born in Belfast, was professed in 1867, and after spending a short period in Scotland, came to New Zealand some 40 years ago. The deceased Sister who was of a very retiring disposition, had suffered, with Christian resignation, from heart trouble for the past 25 years, which eventually caused her death. The funeral took place on the Thursday. Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Convent Chapel by the Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., Adm., after which the funeral procession was formed, the coffin being borne by the officers of the Hibernian Society. The Rev. Father Hickson, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Murray and Lynch, of the Redemptorist Order, officiated at the grave-side at Karori.—R.I.P.

### Wanganui

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Among the successful candidates in the recent Junior Civil Service Examination were the following pupils of the Convent High School:—Eileen Tompsett, 45th on credit list; Kathleen McKenna, credit list; Madge Guylee, pass. This is another evidence of the good work done in our Catholic schools.

Mary Ahearn, of Otaki, is the winner of this year's scholarship which is granted annually by the Sisters. The tenure of the scholarship is two years at the boarding school.

### Napier

(From our own correspondent.)

February 3.

The H.A.C.B. Society's banquet last night to the members and their friends, in the Forester's Hall, Napier, was a very pleasant function. The president of the society, Bro. B. J. Dolan, occupied the chair. Those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations turned up in force, about 160 ladies and gentleman being present.

The toast of the evening, 'H.A.C.B. Society,' was very aptly proposed by Bro. J. Downey, of Hastings.

Mr. B. J. Dolan replied to the toast. He congratulated the members on the very successful condition of the society, which was largely due to the capable organisation and untiring energy of the secretary, Bro. Cummings. The H.A.C.B.S., he said, was the only practical benefit society supported by the members of the Catholic Church. During the past year the amount paid out a sick pay was £201 10s 10d, for medical attendance and medicine £102 2s 3d, and for funeral allowance £60. The receipts for the same period had just about balanced expenditure; the membership had increased 30 per cent., and the amount now standing to the credit of the sick fund is £501 3s 4d. It was a good thing, the chairman observed, to have a balance at the bank. He appealed to the ladies to join the society, and pointed out that they could either form a branch of their own or join the existing society. He

emphasised the good work done by ladies, and described them as lamps of the church and lamps of the nationality.

Other toasts which were honoured during the evening were 'The King and Pope,' proposed by the chairman; 'Our Medical Officer and Dispenser,' proposed by Bro. M. Murray; 'The Ladies,' proposed by Bro. J. W. Coe, responded to by Bro. C. Cunningham; 'Kindred Societies,' proposed by Bro. C. S. Toley; 'Our City,' proposed by Bro. John Higgins, responded to by Bro. W. J. McGrath; 'The Press,' proposed by Bro. J. P. Kenny, responded to by the Hawke's Bay *Tribune's* representative. Interspersed with the toasts were several pleasingly-rendered vocal items. Misses Rosengrave and Mitten and Messrs. Yates and O'Connor sang a quartette, which was greatly appreciated, as was also a duet by the above-named gentlemen. Others who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Mrs. C. R. Allen, Misses Neilsen, Miss May Higgins, Miss Madge Higgins, Messrs. F. O'Shaughnessy, A. Scott, J. Flanagan, and Bros. M. Treston and T. G. Liddle.

The secretary, Bro. Cummings, was the recipient of a token of appreciation of his good work as secretary. In making the presentation, which was a gold medal presented by Bro. John Higgins, Mr. Dolan stated that there had been a record increase in the membership during Bro. Cummings' secretaryship. In responding Bro. Cummings dwelt on the amicable relations that existed between himself and the members, and said he had never had so much as a cross word with any of them.

The banquet, which had been greatly enjoyed by all present, terminated shortly before midnight with the singing of 'God Save Ireland.'

### Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

The Rev. Father Aubrey, of Waimate, has just been paying a short visit to the parish. He preached a fine sermon on Sunday night to a well-filled church, taking for his subject, 'Frequent Communion.'

Mr. Patrick Augustin Ardagh has just received word that he has passed his final medical examination held by the Otago University. Dr. Ardagh is in all probability the youngest member of his profession in New Zealand, being only twenty-two years of age. He is a native of Oamaru, and is an old boy of the Waitaki High School. He is a son of Mr. J. J. Ardagh, late of Oamaru and Glenavy, who is now in business in Timaru.

A pretty wedding was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, Morven, recently, by the Rev. Father Burger, the contracting parties being Mr. William Devlin, of Redcliffe, and Miss Elizabeth Hyland, fourth daughter of Mr and Mrs. Maurice Hyland, of Glenavy. The wedding breakfast was laid at the residence of the bride's parents; Rev. Father Burger presided, and several toasts were suitably honored. The happy couple left by the afternoon's train for Dunedin.

The Very Rev. Mgr. Fowler, from the United States, was the guest of the Rev. Father Tubman at the Priory for a few days last week. On Friday evening he gave an eloquent sermon on the greatness and antiquity of the Church, to a crowded congregation. Short notice was given as to his sermon, but the fame of his eloquence lent wings to the news, and it certainly travelled far and quickly.

Mr. W. J. Doyle, of the Justice Department, Nelson, son of Mr. D. Doyle, of Timaru, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss E. Smith, of the Thames, in the Thames church, on January 1, by the Rev. Father Tigar. Mr. D. Doyle, jun., acted as best man, and Mr. T. Doyle as groomsmen, Miss F. Smith being bridesmaid. The happy couple spent their honeymoon at Rotorua. A large number of wedding presents were received.

Mr. Michael Mahoney, solicitor, an old pupil of our local Catholic School and a graduate of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, has just severed his connection with the legal firm of Messrs. Smithson and Raymond, of Timaru, with whom he has been for the past eleven years, to enter as a partner the well known legal firm of the Auckland province of Messrs. Hall and Skelton. Mr. Mahoney will take charge of the head office at Pataroa. Mr. Mahoney's numerous friends scattered throughout South Canterbury are all highly pleased at his advancement, and a brilliant future is predicted for him. He is the son of Mr. D. Mahoney, and like his father has always been identified with all matters pertaining to the Church and Ireland.

One of the happiest little gatherings that has ever been held by the Hibernian Society here took place in the branch room recently. The occasion was a presentation to the popular secretary of the branch, in connection with his marriage. The president of the branch (Bro. W. Gillespie) presided, and in asking their guest to accept of a silver tea service on a silver-mounted oak tray (inscribed), referred to the good work done by him during his two years as secretary of the branch. He (the speaker) only voiced the opinions of the Hibernians scattered throughout the Timaru district when saying that Secretary Bro. P. Mahoney was one of the keenest and most energetic officers the branch had had. Members one and all endorsed the president's remarks, and a pleasant social evening was terminated by three cheers for Mr. Mahoney and the future (at that date) Mrs. Mahoney.



—For—  
**EXCELLENCE**  
 in  
**Leadlights,  
 Stained Glass  
 Windows,  
 Bevelled Mirrors,  
 and  
 Plate Glass Shelves**

We are recognised  
 as being  
**Unsurpassed**  
 in N.Z.

5 Gold Medals  
 N.Z.I.E., 1907

**BRADLEY BROS.**

782 Colombo St., Christchurch.

Design Folio may be had on application.

**C. W. J. DAY AND CO.**  
 FINE ART DEALERS,  
 49 COURTENAY PLACE, WELLINGTON.

Old Photos Enlarged and Artistically Finished in Black and White or in Colors at Low Prices.  
 Gilders, Mount Cutters, and Picture Frame Makers.  
 Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to Beautify their Houses at Lowest Cost are Invited to Inspect our Stock.  
 Special Terms for Framing Confraternity Diplomas.  
 Don't Fail to Call.

**LAWSON AND MANNING**  
 SADDLERS, IMPORTERS OF SPORTS GOODS, ETC.,  
 89 COURTENAY PLACE, WELLINGTON,

Have on hand a Splendid Assortment of School Cricket Material, including Bats, Balls, Stumps, Leg-guards, Cricket Netting, and Score Books.

SCHOOLS SPECIALLY CATERED FOR.

All our Material Selected by A. E. Relf (All England and Sussex Eleven). Special Discount to Clubs.

**TRENCH'S REMEDY for EPILIPSY  
 AND FITS.**

A SPLENDID RECORD.

TWELVE TOOK TRENCH'S REMEDY:  
 ELEVEN WERE CURED.

L.D.S. Business College,  
 Salt Lake City,  
 Utah, June 20, 1910.

Messrs. Trench's Remedies, Ltd.

Gentlemen,—I have been in Europe for three years, and have just returned. A number of people have applied to me for the Remedy, so please send me some blank forms.

Some years ago I placed a great many orders for Trench's Remedy, and out of twelve people for whom I got the medicine ELEVEN HAVE BEEN CURED. I consider that a splendid record!

Mr. Armond F. Rundquist, whose unsolicited testimonial appears in your pamphlet, is one of the parties, and he mentions another.

I labored with Mr. Rundquist a long time before I could get him to send for Trench's Remedy. He said he had spent a great deal of money in medicine without having received any benefit. Finally he decided to send for a half-package of the specific, with the result that he has never had a return of the fits since he took the first dose. He recommended it to a family by the name of Olsen, in the southern part of Salt Lake City, in which a child had from 25 to 40 spells each night. When I last saw the father of the child he told me that the little one was almost completely cured. A short time ago I got some of the medicine for a gentleman named Owen, of this city. I saw his brother a few days ago, and he told me that Mr. Owen has not had an attack since he commenced taking the Remedy, and that he has greatly improved in health.

I wish to say before closing this letter that I am not an agent for Trench's Remedy, or for any other medicine or thing. I write in praise of the specific because of the inestimable blessing it has been to so many of my friends.

You may use my letter in any way you desire.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. MORTON,  
 Registrar, L.D.S. University.

For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to the New Zealand Agents,

MESSRS. ELLISON & DUNCAN, LTD., Port Ahuriri.

THE LATEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE WORK OF  
 REV. HENRY W. CLEARY, D.D.,  
 Editor of the *New Zealand Tablet*.

**An Impeached Nation**  
 BEING  
**A Study of Irish Outrages**

A bulky work involving great research. Brought up to date. 426 pages of closely-printed matter, with a searching double-column index of 24 pages; printed on beautiful paper, and handsomely bound in cloth gilt.

Price, 4s 6d. Apply

Manager, *N.Z. Tablet*, Dunedin; and of all Booksellers.

Our Great End of Summer Sale Now Proceeding!

GREAT BARGAINS IN HIGH-CLASS GOODS!

EVERYTHING NEW AND STYLISH!

**HERBERT, HAYNES & CO. Ltd.**  
 PRINCES STREET AND OCTAGON, DUNEDIN

BARGAINS IN  
 CLOTHING, MERCERY, DRESS GOODS,  
 HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY,  
 UNDERWEAR, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.

NOW'S YOUR TIME!

## The World-famous "Mosgiel" Rug

Tourists who are desirous of securing the same make of Travelling Rug as was purchased by their Majesties the King and Queen must be certain to ask for the 'Mosgiel.'

These famous Rugs are a perfect combination of Beauty in Design, Excellence of Workmanship, Purity of Material, and Absolute Comfort in use.

Mosgiel Rugs are sold by all first-class Outfitters and Drapers.

### DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

Bro. F. J. Doolan, district deputy for North Canterbury, during January paid his first official visit to the branches of the H.A.C.B. Society in his district. Visiting Leeston early in the month he was present at the half-yearly meeting of the local branch, and installed the newly-elected officers and delivered an address. Keen competition was shown in regard to filling the various offices, a ballot being necessary in each case. It is intended when the harvest season is over to canvass the district for new members. On Sunday, January 15, accompanied by several Christchurch officers, Bro. Doolan visited the New Headford branch. The half-yearly meeting was held in the afternoon (owing to the harvest being in operation), in the presence of Rev. Fathers Drohan, M.S.H., and Gilbert, S.M., and a good attendance of members. Officers were elected for the ensuing term. Assisted by Bros. P. P. Ryan, P.P., and J. McCormick, P.P., the officers were installed by the D.D.

The president (Bro. O'Rourke), who is now filling the office a second time, is probably the youngest presiding officer in the Dominion, and takes a keen interest in the management of this branch. The society is making good progress, and the branch is an important factor for good in the parish.

Considerable satisfaction was expressed both at Leeston and New Headford that an officer was now available to visit branches periodically, and it was freely suggested that the District Executive, as is the case with other friendly societies, should facilitate the D.D. in visiting the outlying branches at frequent intervals. District officers' visits in the past having been few and uncertain.

### DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

February 3.

The Catholic schools opened last week, when the attendances were up to the average.

A mission, to be conducted by three Redemptorist Fathers, is to begin at St. Benedict's on February 19.

Rev. Father Clark arrived yesterday from Sydney to serve in this diocese.

Rev. Father Murphy, Northcote, Melbourne, and Very Rev. Father Carey, St. Mary's, West Melbourne, arrived on Saturday from Rotorua.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held yesterday afternoon at St. Mary's Convent, Ponsonby, to advance the interests of the bazaar in aid of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, which will be opened on Easter Saturday.

An old resident, Mrs. Mulquency, died here this afternoon fortified by the rites of the Church. Her daughter is a member of the Sisters of Mercy Order here.

The Prime Minister addressed a very large and enthusiastic meeting here on Saturday night, and was accorded the most cordial reception he has ever received in Auckland.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances the welcome to his Lordship the Bishop from the Hibernian branches of the Auckland diocese, which was to have been held last Wednesday evening, has been unavoidably postponed to a future date.

About 60 of the Marist Brothers Old Boys' Club journeyed by the s.s. Kawau yesterday to Motutapu for a day's outing. The weather was beautiful. The boat left the wharf after the conclusion of the 9.30 o'clock Mass, and arrived about noon, allowing sufficient time for the swimming sports before lunch. The championship swimming was arranged in five heats, there being 42 entries. The final resulted in a magnificent finish between McLervan, E. Mahoney, and J. Sheahan (of Napier), the last named winning by a very small margin. He was in the course of the afternoon presented with a bronze medal. The conditions governing the holding of the trophy require the holder to defend its retention at the club's annual picnic against all challengers.

Rev. Father Wright, who has been appointed temporarily to the charge of Ngarawahia and Huntly, left to take up his duties on Friday. He was last night accorded a send off by the people of St. Patrick's, who presented him with a handsome chalice and a purse of

sovereigns. Father Holbrook made the presentations, and said that Father Wright three years ago came amongst them a stranger, and during that period he had proved a zealous and kindly-hearted priest, with whom it was a pleasure to work. He had endeared himself to them all, and they parted with him with the deepest regret. He would long be remembered with the kindest feelings by the priests and people of St. Patrick's, for whom he had done so much, particularly through the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Guard of Honor. He wished him every blessing and happiness in which the people of the Cathedral parish unitedly and wholeheartedly joined.

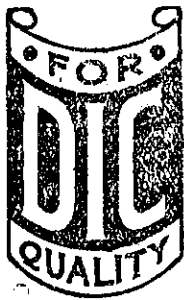
Father Wright feelingly replied, and thanked Father Holbrook for his many kindnesses extended to him from the first day he came to Auckland until the present. He parted with the priests and people of St. Patrick's with regret. In his experience he came across no better or kinder people. He would never, during life cease to think of them, and in the holy Mass, when using the chalice, it would be a constant reminder to him of the good people amongst whom he had labored during the last three happy years. He would be pleased from time to time to revisit them and renew old friendships. He hoped God would reward them, and he asked them to always pray earnestly that he may be granted grace and strength to carry out his mission.

Rev. Father O'Farrell, C.S.S.R., at the last meeting in the Cathedral of the Holy Family Confraternity, began a series of three lectures on Socialism. He traced its origin to over 2000 years ago, but in the last century it developed into a systematic form. Aristotle discussed one form of it, and Plato sketched it as impossible. It was a cardinal feature of the teachings of the Albigenses and Anabaptists. During the eighteenth century the theories of equality had found new life. In the days of the French Revolution the framework of Society was broken up, a new gospel was then preached, conditions of happiness were assured, and comforts to be bestowed to compare with which the world had never yet borne witness. Such a doctrine was bound to find favor with those who feel the pressure of poverty. A great factor in the growth of Socialism was the introduction and perfection of machinery. Monopolies multiplied, and the small man went under, while competition became fierce. Between employer and employee a bitter antagonism sprang up. What is termed the 'deadly parallel'—the contrasts between poverty, luxury, and want flaunt themselves before the eyes in forms that will not be denied recognition, and the Socialist seeks for his proselyte, amongst those whose hearts are touched and whose indignation is aroused by the contemplation. Karl Marx, by his writing, reduced Socialism to a system, and formulated its principles in scientific fashion. This did not find favour in the world for some time, but eventually Marx succeeded. In Germany, England, and America it spread, and owing to the plentitude of cheap literature its pathway was made easy. Followers of Marx determined to capture parliament and the reins of government, and in Germany and France his views are generally adopted at the present day. Socialism carried to an extreme involves a transfer sudden and violent of all capital to the State, and without compensation to the sufferers by the change. Socialism in its extremest form, implying the extinction of private capital and enterprise altogether, would be a huge and intolerable evil, abhorrent alike to the pious Catholic and to every rational human being. The Catholic Church, the divinely-appointed guardian of Truth and Justice, while sternly rebuking the neglect of duty that has caused this social unrest, must also oppose revolutionary Socialism, for the reaction has over-passed justice, and the proposed remedy is almost worse than the disease.

### WEDDING BELLS

FLEMING—HEARN.

A very pretty wedding (writes a Wanganui correspondent) was solemnised at St. Mary's Catholic Church on Wednesday, when Miss Nora Hearn, third daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Hearn, of Buenos Ayres, Waverley, was united in Matrimony to Mr. John Stuart Fleming, third son of the late Mr. John Stuart Fleming, of Wellington. The Very Rev. Dean Grogan officiated. The bride looked charming attired in an ivory duchess satin gown designed with lover's knots in chiffon, and beautifully draped with Limerick lace, with corsage and sleeves of tucked chiffon. She wore the usual wreath and exquisite Limerick lace veil; the veil being the work of the Sisters of the Mission, New Plymouth. She carried a marriage ring of white flowers with streamers. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Martin Hearn, of Pungatua, and was attended by her sister, Miss Tuppie Hearn, and her cousin, Miss Nora Kennedy, of 'Buenos Ayres,' Waverley. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. J. Kennedy, cousin of the bride, and Mr. Selby Morton. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. David Cullinane (sister of the bride), entertained the guests at their residence, St. John's Hill, at a wedding luncheon. The bride travelled in a belted Russian costume of French blue, embroidered in blue and black, and a doubled-up hat of black silk beaver. She also wore a hand-painted scarf of pale blue crepe de chine.



DUNEDIN.

## The D.I.C. GREAT END OF SEASON SALE

. . . COMMENCES . . .

Monday, January 30, at 10 o'clock,

- AND CONTINUES FOR -

**TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS**

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

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

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

NAPIER, GISBORNE, and AUCKLAND—  
Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—  
Every Wednesday.

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

MELBOURNE, via BLUFF and HOBART—  
Every Sunday.

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

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

SUVA and LEVUKA—

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

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE  
(Under the British Flag),

Via Pacific Islands and Vancouver; Cheapest Quick Route to Canada, United States, and Europe—  
Every Four Weeks from Sydney and Suva.

- THE -

### Perpetual Trustees

Estate & Agency Company of N.Z., Limited.

Established 1884.

Under Powers conferred by Special Act of Parliament.

Capital Subscribed, £106,250. Capital Paid Up, £9,375. Reserve Fund, £10,000.

DIRECTORS—

Thos. W. Kempthorne, Esq. (Chairman).  
James Haslett, Esq. Walter Hislop, Esq.  
John Mill, Esq. W. E. Reynolds, Esq.  
Robert Glendining, Esq.

JAMES A. PARK, Manager.

This Company was incorporated under the Companies Act of 1882, and also by Special Act of the New Zealand Parliament, in order to provide a safe and permanent body, having perpetual succession to act as Executors and Trustees under Wills, Marriages, and other Settlements; and also as Agents and Attorneys for the Management of Properties, the Investment of Moneys, the Selling of lands by Auction or Privately, and the collection of Rents, Interests, etc.

This Company desires to earnestly impress upon everyone in the interests of those they leave behind as well as for their own peace of mind, to allow no delay to occur in the execution of their Wills, and appointing the Perpetual Trustees Estate and Agency Company their Trustees and Executors, no matter whether their Estate be large or small.

The manager will be only too pleased to give further information on application. All communications are treated as strictly confidential.

Send for Company's Pamphlet.

OFFICES:

Corner of Rattray and Vogel Sts.,  
DUNEDIN.

SOME FURNITURE

Is better than other, but none is better than that Manufactured by us.

### ONE GREAT ADVANTAGE

Of dealing with us is that we are Specialists, and have over twenty years' experience of the requirements of the public.

Call or write for our Catalogue and Price List.

### J. BROWN & SONS,

34 KARANGAHAPE ROAD,  
AUCKLAND.

### XMAS CAKES

SEND TO.....

### DUSTIN'S LTD.

VICTORIA AVENUE, WANGANUI.  
THE SQUARE, PALMERSTON N.

1/6 PER LB.

ONE QUALITY ONLY  
—THE BEST—

For GOOD PRINTING at CHEAP

RATES, try

NEW ZEALAND TABLET CO.,

NOW PUBLISHED.

## The Church in New Zealand

"MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY DAYS"

Obtainable at Tablet Office, Catholic Book Depot, Christchurch, and from the leading Catholic Booksellers in the Dominion. Pp. 255; price 3s 6d, posted 4s.

### WILLIAM P. LINEHAN

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER & PUBLISHER,

509-11 LITTLE COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

The Purple East.—Travels in the Holy Land. By Rev. J. J. Malone. Price, 4s, post free.

Within the Soul.—Helps in the Spiritual Life. A Little Book of Essays. By Rev. F. Watson, S.J. Price, 2s 9d, post free.

Heirs in Exile.—A new story by talented young Australian authoress, Miss Constance M. Le Plastria. Price, 4s, post free.

The Inseparables. New story by Rev. J. J. Kennedy. Price, 4s, post free.

The Diary of an Exiled Nun: with a Preface by Francois Coppee. Price, 4s, post free.

## Fletcher, Humphreys & Co

Wine, Spirit and Tea Merchants.

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

Offices and Bonded Warehouse:

CATHEDRAL SQUARE - (C.E.B.C.)

### The New Zealand Catholic Prayer Book

By the Australian Catholic Truth Society.

This Book is identical with the Australian Catholic Prayer Book, published at the request of the Third Australian Plenary Council, which is so highly recommended. Price 6d, post free, from the N.Z. Tablet Co.

## SLIGO BROS.,

MEMBERS DUNEDIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS. PRINCES STREET,  
STOCK & SHARE BROKERS, MINING EXPERTS.  
Investment Stocks a Specialty.

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

## Commercial

### WOOL

Mr. M. T. Kennelly, 217 Crawford street, Dunedin, reports as follows:—

Rabbitskins.—Winter does, to 20d per lb; winter bucks, 16d to 18d; incoming autumns, 14d to 17d; racks, 9d to 10d. Horsehair, 16d to 19d; catskins, 4d to 6d each. Advices from London report a decline of 2d on all grades.

Sheepskins.—Halfbred, 6d to 8d per lb; fine crossbred, 6½d to 7d; coarse do., 5d to 6½d; pelts, 3d to 5s.

Hides.—Sound ox, 6d to 8d; do. cow, 5d to 6½d; damaged ox and cow, 3d to 4½d; calfskins and yearlings (sound), 6½d to 9d. Horsehides, 8s to 14s each.

Tallow.—Best in casks, to 26s per cwt; do., 24s; mixed, 18s to 20s; rough fat, 16s to 20s.

Prompt returns. No commission.

## OBITUARY

### MRS. GEORGE CUTTS, ONEHUNGA.

It is with sincere regret (writes a correspondent) that I have to chronicle the death of an old resident in the person of Mrs. Cutts, wife of Mr. George Cutts, late starter of the Auckland Racing Club, who passed away at her residence, Queen street, Onehunga, on January 18, at the age of 71 years. Mrs. Cutts, who had lived in various parts of the Dominion—viz., Nelson, Napier, Christchurch, and latterly for many years in Auckland—made hosts of friends, and her kindly nature and happy disposition endeared her to all. Deceased, who was an exemplary Catholic, was attended during her illness by the Very Rev. Father Mahoney, and visited by the Sisters of Mercy, died as she had lived—a devoted Catholic. She is survived by her husband, one son, and a daughter, who have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends in the bereavement. The funeral, which was of a private nature, took place on Thursday. The body was conveyed to the Church of the Assumption, where the first part of the burial service was held, and afterwards interred beside the remains of her son. Father Mahoney officiated both at the church and grave-side.—R.I.P.

Manufacturers and Importers of

BASKETWARE



GO-CARTS AND PERAMBULATORS

## GURNEY BROS.

For Mail Carts and Perambulators

RETAIL SHOP - - Manners Street,  
FACTORY - 195 (upper) Willis Street  
**WELLINGTON.**

INVALID & SPINAL CARRIAGES MADE TO ORDER.  
Call or Send for List. Prices Moderate.

“The Rapid Growth of this Business proves positively that the Public are quick to recognise CORRECT TRADE.”

## GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.

The Big Store - Karangahape Road

Is Auckland's Most Progressive Drapery House

Where the Multitude Assemble . . .

. . . Where Satisfaction is Assured

**SPECIALISTS IN ADVERTISING BY POST**

Quotations, Samples, etc., Cheerfully and Promptly Forwarded to any Address.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL CATHOLIC DEPOT.

LOUIS GILLE AND CO.

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

1911—CATHOLIC HOME ANNUAL—1911

A Catholic Encyclopedia,

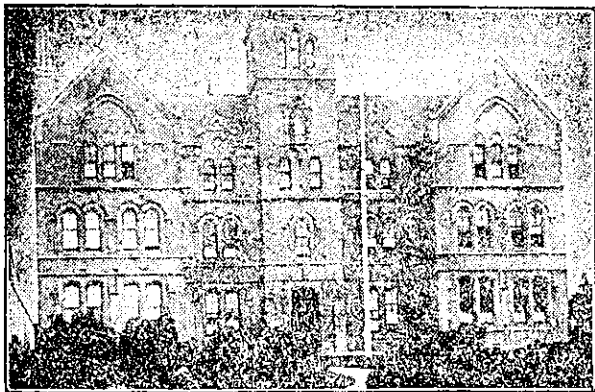
Containing a mass of useful information for Catholics; interesting stories by popular Catholic writers; artistic frontispiece of 'Jesus with Martha and Mary' and numerous other illustrations. A copy of THIS CATHOLIC ANNUAL SHOULD BE IN EVERY CATHOLIC HOME. Price 1s; per post, 1s 3d.

Also, Louis Gille and Co.'s

ILLUSTRATED CATHOLIC CALENDAR,

Published with Ecclesiastical Approval.

Beautiful Colored Chrome Pictures of either Sacred Heart, Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, or other subjects. Price 1s 3d; per post, 1s 8d.

S. PATRICK'S COLLEGE  
WELLINGTON.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

—(OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL)—

147 BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

Established 1880.

Now opening up Large Supplies of Objects of Devotion, and Catholic Literature, suitable for Christmas Presents and School Prizes:—Mechanical Cribbs, from 1/-; Religious Christmas Cards and Calendars for 1911 at all prices; Triptychs, Placques, Medallions, Beautiful Pictures, framed and unframed, Statues, Fonts, Crucifixes, Pendants, Medals, Rosary and other Booklets, Pearl Beads, etc., etc. A Splendid Stock of Catholic Prize Books.

N.B.—Reduction off catalogue prices during Christmas holidays.

Telephone 2724.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

J.M.J.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE,

RICHMOND ROAD, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the MARIST BROTHERS

Under the Patronage of

Right Rev. Dr. LENIHAN, Bishop of Auckland

THE COLLEGE lifts its stately form on a section of land 14 acres in extent. It overlooks the Waitemata Harbor, and commands a magnificent view of the Waitakere 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 5s 6d. "Lectures and Replies" by Most Rev. Thomas Joseph Carr, D.D. Archbishop of Melbourne; price 8s; postage, 1s 2d extra. Subscription, 5s per annum; entitling all to the penny publications issued during the year. Life members, £3 3s.

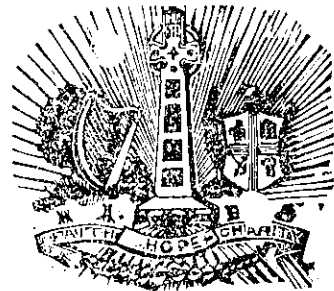
REV. J. NORRIS, Secretary, 312 Lonsdale St. Melbourne.

MYERS &amp; CO

.....DENTISTS

OCTAGON...

Corner of George St, Dunedin

HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC  
BENEFIT SOCIETY

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

Sick Benefits: 20s per week for 26 weeks, 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, £30 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.



**MARRIAGES**

**MAHONEY—O'MARA.**—On Wednesday, January 18, 1911, at the Sacred Heart Church, Timaru, by the Rev. Father Tubman, S.M., P.P., Patrick, second son of Mr. D. Mahoney, Timaru, to Catherine Mary, second daughter of the late Patrick O'Mara, Timaru.

**BECKMAN—SCHEIDT.**—On January 18, at St. Bridget's Church, Feilding, by the Rev. Father Golden, Elizabetha, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Scheidt, Bunnythorpe, to Edward, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Beckman, Rongotea.

WANTED for Wellington by March MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to help with children. Address "Wellington," c/o N.Z. Tablet Office.

Direction ..... J. & N. TAIT.

The Famous Australian Soprano,  
**AMY CASTLES**  
'Australian Jenny Lind,'

And CONCERT COMPANY, consisting of  
ALEXANDER CAMPHAUSEN,  
The Famous Leipzig Baritone.

LOUIS HATTENBACH,  
The Eminent 'Cellist.

WILLIAM CONWAY,  
Pianist.

DUNEDIN, Thursday, February 9.

INVERCARGILL, Friday, February 10.

And

CHRISTCHURCH, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, February 16, 17, and 18.

Reserved Seats, 5s; Unreserved, 3s and 2s.

Manager, G. H. BARNES.

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

**I**N conformit 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.

For further particulars apply to

**THE RECTOR.**

**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 of marriage announcement, for which a charge of 2s. 6d is made.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1911

**THE EDUCATION QUESTION**

**T**HE past week has been memorable for the remarkable evidence which it has afforded of a revival of what may be called the old Catholic fighting spirit on the education question, and of a rallying of the Catholic forces for a much-to-be-desired forward movement. In New South Wales—where, we are so constantly and so falsely told by Bible-leaguers and other interested parties, Catholics acquiesce in, if they do not accept, the State system—the great Conference recently convened by his Eminence Cardinal Moran, has just closed its labors by issuing a powerful presentation of the Catholic claim for State aid, and by deciding on certain definite practical lines along which Catholics will be asked to work in order to secure the realization of that claim. The practical measures adopted include the setting up of an important council—representative of all the parishes in Sydney, and of all the dioceses in the State,—this body to be a standing central education committee, and to hold its first meeting in Sydney during next Easter week. In what was practically a manifesto on the subject, the Conference placed in the very forefront a statement of the fact that the New South Wales system is not, and 'cannot, consistently, with our religious convictions, be accepted by the Catholic body.' After this explicit pronouncement, it may be hoped that there will be less of those insinuations and misstatements by which New Zealand advocates of the New South Wales system have sought to convey the impression that the Catholics in New South Wales were in line with other religious bodies in accepting the system. The broad ground on which the Catholic claim in New South Wales—as in every country in which the State has assumed control of education—is based, is admirably stated in the Conference deliverance:—'The State of New South Wales assumes to itself the task of education,' it says, 'in loco parentis. While we vigorously deny the validity of such an assumption on the part of the State, we fell bound to affirm that the action of the State taken in conjunction with its claim is illogical. In assuming to itself such a responsibility it should also discharge the corresponding duties. Hence it becomes the duty of the State to see that the child be surrounded by all those religious influences with which it is unquestionably the duty of parents to equip the child in the home—a duty which nature and religion alike impose on parents.' That is the Catholic position in a nutshell.

Simultaneously with the determined stand taken by the New South Wales Conference came the very notable address delivered by his Grace Archbishop Redwood at the opening of the new Marist Brothers' School in Wellington—the full report of which reached us just as our last week's issue went to press. The address will have been read with interest, and with delight by the members of the Catholic body throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. In the clearness and plainness of its presentation of the Catholic case, in the tact and considerateness manifested in its references to non-Catholics, and in the weight and solidity of the facts adduced in support of the Catholic claim, His Grace's statement of the position was altogether admirable. The summary of facts deserves to be placed on prominent and permanent record, and to

be carefully noted by every Catholic who may be called upon to discuss this question with his non-Catholic fellow citizens. 'There are,' said His Grace, 'over 12,000 pupils in our primary schools in New Zealand, so that in teachers' salaries and working expenses alone the Catholic body saves the State at least £50,000 a year. In the archdiocese of Wellington alone during the last ten years the Catholics have spent the sum of £25,000 in the erection of primary school buildings, without counting the cost of the land upon which these buildings stand, and in the archdiocese alone we save the State an annual outlay of from sixteen to twenty thousand pounds a year on primary education. While in regard to secondary education during the same period of ten years the Catholic body in the archdiocese has spent in the purchase alone of land and the erection of secondary school buildings thereon, no less a sum than £48,000. Add to this the cost of the annual maintenance of these secondary schools, and you will see what monetary sacrifices our people are making in the cause of Catholic education. During the last 30 years since the present education system has been in existence in New Zealand, we have saved the State in primary education (working expenses alone) no less than the sum of £1,100,000. This does not include money expended on lands and buildings, and repairs of same.' And the Catholic claim—and the determination of Catholics to fight until the claim is acknowledged—are thus fearlessly and forcefully expressed: 'Catholics have never asked and will never ask one penny from the State to help Catholic propaganda, or as a remuneration for teaching Catholic doctrine. But Catholics, in the name of justice and fair play, do demand equal wages for equal work, they demand that as they educate half the Catholic children of the Dominion, in their own schools and at their own expense, and spare the taxpayers thousands, and, in the long run, millions, of pounds, they should have the money they spare the Government and the taxpayers refunded to them for the secular knowledge, up to the Government standard and under Government examination, which they impart to at least half their children in the Dominion. They should not be fined and oppressed for imparting one item of education beyond the secular curriculum required by the State, when that item is the most important of all to form the very citizens of whom the State and society at large stand most in need; namely, men and women who will be God-fearing, law-abiding citizens—men and women to be relied upon as uncompromising foes of everything dishonest and corrupt—who can be depended upon to support only a clean and pure administration of public affairs. Until the day dawns when this galling grievance, this crying injustice, is removed and their just claims acknowledged and granted, they are determined to maintain the struggle in the cause of God and of religion.'

It was only natural that the weighty utterance of the head of the Church in New Zealand should have attracted considerable attention from the daily press; and we have become so accustomed to their blind worship of the secular system that we knew exactly what to expect in the way of criticism and of comment. Yet, though we have long ceased to experience or to express surprise at it, the attitude adopted by the editors of our larger dailies on this question of religious education is, thoughtfully considered, a truly amazing spectacle. Individually, the editors of our large dailies are men of the loftiest civic and national ideals, and of high religious principle; yet where this great question—involving the most momentous issues—is concerned, individual Christian principle is thrown to the winds, and the religious education and the whole religious future of the youth of the Dominion are sacrificed on the 'shallowest' and 'flimsiest' of mere expediency! We have described the considerations of expediency that are usually advanced as 'flimsy' and 'shallow' deliberately and advisedly, because experience, in England, Canada, Germany, Holland, and many other countries, has shown to demonstration that the supposed disastrous consequences—in the way of disintegration of the national system—do not in fact follow from the recognition of the special claims of specific religious bodies. Here is a specimen of the sort of thing the dailies are content to advance as 'argument' against the Catholic claim:—'The State,' says the *Otago Daily Times*—a paper which, after the exhaustive and illuminating treatment which the subject received at the hands of Dr Cleary, in its own columns, ought certainly to have learnt better—'provides education of one kind and if any denomination wishes to give its children education of another kind it should be prepared to do so at its own expense.' The contention would hold if those only who used the State system were compelled to contribute the money which pays for its maintenance and upkeep. As everybody knows, the position is otherwise; and the true statement of the case would be in these terms: 'The State provides education of one kind—and takes Catholic money for the purpose,—which kind Catholics never have accepted and never can

conscientiously accept.' Under the circumstances the obviously fair and just thing course would be for the State to say to Catholics: 'We are sorry you cannot accept the education we have provided, but we cannot, as a matter of common honesty, charge the Catholic body for a commodity which, however willing we may be, we do not in fact supply. We therefore refund to you your quota of contribution to the general education fund. Educate your children as you will, provided that in every standard the State requirements in respect to secular efficiency are complied with.' The one New Zealand daily which has shown itself open to reason, and has risen to something of a statesmanlike view on this great question, is our influential contemporary, the *Dominion*. In the course of an eminently sane, fair-minded, and thoughtful article on the subject—the full terms of which appear elsewhere in this issue,—our contemporary says:—'When it is urged that "every denomination will have to be put on an equal footing" in the matter of grants, we are perfectly ready to agree to this, and we feel sure the Archbishop also will agree, provided that every denomination has first put itself on the same footing in the matter of providing the schools to justify the grants. Our attitude upon the equity of the position is that which we stated on February 16 of last year when discussing the proposal that the Junior National Scholarships should be open to the pupils of Catholic schools and tenable at Catholic secondary schools. We then said that "so far as the Catholic schools are concerned, their separation from the State is surely not an argument for the penalising of those who support them," and also that it is not the fault of the Catholics that they have done what the other denominations can do if they choose. . . . We wish to say in conclusion that we are anxious only to keep an open mind, and that he is no friend of education, of religion, or of the State who will bring heat or disingenuousness to the discussion of this most difficult problem.'

There at least is openness of mind and breadth of view, and freedom from that narrow fanaticism in regard to our secular system, by which the great majority of our dailies are so completely obsessed and which renders its victims absolutely impervious to any new line of thought or any new idea on the subject.

The importance of the Archbishop's reference to the education question, and the significance of the occasion, were enhanced by the pointed and outspoken remarks made by Mr Martin Kennedy. Mr Kennedy never uses words lightly, and may always be taken to mean just what he says. When, therefore, he intimates that a start has been made in the direction of making Catholics something of the power which on this vital question, they ought to be, the statement may be taken at its full face value. Any movement which aims at the vindication, and ultimately at securing the satisfaction of, Catholic claims, should, it seems to us, place before itself the following three-fold objective: (1) There must be organisation—that is, primarily, amongst Catholics, so that such steps as may be decided on shall be capable of being promptly and effectively carried out; (2) there should be educative work—i.e., amongst non-Catholics—by public addresses, letters to the press, distribution of literature, etc., with the view of rallying all the forces of religious education, and of bringing our non-Catholic fellow citizens face to face with the Catholic position as it really is, and with all that can be said on its behalf; (3) there must be political activity. Mr. Kennedy was uttering words of practical wisdom as well as of simple truth when—speaking, as he put it, 'neither as Liberals nor as Conservatives.'—he reminded those present at the gathering that 'if one-seventh of the population were organised there was no reason why they should not be able to turn any Government out.' It is true, perhaps, as he suggested, that something might be done in the way of supporting members in the House who would be favorable to us; but in these days, when we are governed not by Parliament, but by Cabinet, efforts made in the direction of heckling and worrying individual candidates and members are for the most part labor in vain and energy wasted. If we had in the House of Representatives to-morrow a majority of members favorable to our claims, unless the Government were pledged to support us, it could effectually and permanently block any measure introduced in our behalf by the simple process of keeping it at the bottom of the Order Paper.

These are, however, matters of detail, the discussion of which may well be left till the movement has taken definite form and shape. All that is necessary for the present is to emphasise the fact that the psychological moment has arrived for taking practical action; that the utterance of His Grace the Archbishop has been received by Catholics everywhere with gratification and delight; and that any further call that may be made will be made to a loyal and responsive people.

**J. TAIT, Monumental Sculptor**  
59 CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

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



## CATHOLIC MARRIAGES

In view of recent happenings in Belfast and of comments thereon made in some of the papers in the Dominion, we give the following brief explanation of the legislation introduced by Pope Pius X in the matter of 'Catholic Marriages':—

The decree dates from August 2, 1907, but came into force only at Easter time, 1908. The chief point so far as the present matter is concerned, is to be found in the following words of paragraph III:—'Only those marriages are valid which are contracted before the parish priest or the Ordinary of the place, or a priest delegated by either of these, and at least two witnesses according to the rules laid down in the following articles, and saving the exceptions mentioned under VII and VIII.'

The subject may be considered under three heads:

1. What is the nature of the change introduced by this legislation?
2. Has the Church power to make such legislation?
3. Why has Pope Pius X introduced this legislation?

1. Up to Easter time of 1908 a marriage between two Catholics or between a Catholic and a Protestant in these countries was considered by the Church to be a valid and a true marriage, even though it had been celebrated in the presence of the registrar or of a Protestant minister. The Church, of course, did not in any way approve of such marriages, and regarded them as sinful because the law of the Church had been violated and the sacrament profaned, but at the same time she held that the marriages were real, and that the parties thus joined were man and wife. Now, here is the change. After Easter, 1908, the law of the Catholic Church stands thus: If a Catholic wishes to be married validly, either to a fellow-Catholic or to a non-Catholic, he or she must be married in presence of the priest of the place, or the Bishop of the diocese, or some priest delegated by either and two witnesses. (A special exception is made for those cases where a Catholic priest cannot be obtained.) If, therefore, a Catholic so far forgets himself as to go to a Protestant church or the registry office for the purpose of being married either to a fellow Catholic or a non-Catholic, the marriage thus contracted will, in the eyes of the Church, be no real marriage at all, and the persons who have gone through that ceremony 'will be no more man and wife after it than they were before.' This legislation, then, is very plain, and a simple reading of the decree makes it clear that the law (a) binds all Catholics, (b) that it has nothing whatsoever to do with non-Catholics, whether baptised or unbaptised, and that the marriages of such among themselves are regarded by the Catholic Church as truly valid marriages provided the contracting parties are otherwise free to marry; (c) that Catholics may still get married to non-Catholics after a dispensation has been obtained and certain other conditions have been complied with, and be validly and lawfully married in the presence of the priest and two witnesses.

2. Has the Church power to make such legislation? Outsiders generally recognise that the Catholic Church has through her long history, taken up a very decided attitude in regard to Christian marriage, and many thoughtful men in modern times have come also to see that the Church's attitude has brought untold blessings to the Christian family. While philosophers and rulers have often tried to make Christian marriage a merely natural or civil contract, the work of man, the Church has always looked upon it as peculiarly sacred, the work of God. 'Christian marriage in the eyes of the Catholic Church is not merely a covenant of two between a man and a woman who take each other, but a covenant of three—the man and the woman and God, who joins both, and accepts into His own immutable hand the consent of both and seals it by an infusion of the Holy Spirit into their souls. Christ has thus exalted the contract of Matrimony into a sacrament or Christian Act, one in which He Himself is the writer, binding together two souls in a bond which is a type of the union between Himself and His Church. Hence the unity and indissolubility and sanctity of Christian marriage in which God Himself joins together what man may never dare to put asunder.' (London Tablet). And if Christian marriage is thus God's work and Christ's sacrament, on whom will devolve the duty of safe-guarding its dignity and the right of fixing the conditions according to which it shall be celebrated? On the State? But where is the evidence to show that our Lord ever committed one jot or tittle of His law or His sacred institutions to its custody? He did indeed say something about 'rendering to Caesar the things that are Caesar's,' but He added that the things of God must be rendered to God, and if marriage, especially Christian marriage, is not a thing of God's, what is? Marriage is a sacred thing, and therefore does not fall under the jurisdiction of the State which deals with things temporal. 'The State may, indeed, by its legislation, declare what are the conditions under which it will accord to marriage civil recognition and civil effects as to civil status and inheritance, and other temporal consequences. But over the making or unmaking of the marriage bond itself

it has no control. It cannot make two persons man and wife before God; neither can it unmake them.' Marriage, then, being a sacrament of Christ, was naturally handed over by Him, along with the other sacraments, to the care of His Church, and she, therefore, alone has the power of fixing the conditions governing its valid reception.

3. Why has Pope X introduced this legislation affecting the celebration of Catholic marriage? This question may be answered in one word. The Catholic Church, looking upon Catholic marriage as a most sacred and blessed institution, naturally wishes that it should be entered into in the holiest and most becoming way possible, and in these days of open disregard of religion, she wishes to mark her sense of the fitness of things by insisting that it shall be celebrated before her accredited ministers.

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

### ADDRESS BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF WELLINGTON

A new school-chapel was opened on Sunday afternoon at Wadestown by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington. The Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., Adm., made a statement as to the financial position. He stated that the total expenditure on land and buildings had been £900, of which £650 had been received, leaving a debt of £250.

His Grace the Archbishop then addressed the meeting. He said:—Education is a preparation for life—the life of the child, the youth, the man—consequently the true goal of education is determined by the true goal of life. What, then, is the true goal of life, what is man's ultimate or last end? Has man no other life-aims than some form or other of utilitarianism or of mere enjoyment, and then the blackness of extinction? Has man no other ultimate destiny than that of the ape, or the ox, or the pig? No, he has not, if we are to credit that shifting 'Proteus' called modern philosophy, in the shape of positivism, pantheism, agnosticism. Yes—he has according to Christianity, according to that noble system based upon the deep-seated religious instincts and intellectual needs of man, and the beliefs and practices which are the immemorial possession of our race. Man is made for a supernatural end, to serve God for a time in this world and to be happy with Him for ever in the other world to come. The child, then, has a religious as well as a social nature and destiny. Therefore, in any complete education, the religious nature of the child, still more than the social, must receive its due development and direction; the child must share in the spiritual as well as the domestic and social and political inheritance of the human race. And the first, the greatest, the most precious of the spiritual inheritances of mankind is that of entering into right relations with God, our Creator, our Preserver, our Judge, our first beginning and last end.

Thus religion is no mere part of general education, no mere department of life, no mere special training as for law or medicine. Religion belongs to man as man. It deals with the ultimate ground of our being and of all contingent things; with the Divine plan of the universe, the fundamental idea by which we are to understand and measure everything that is; it penetrates into every relation of man, and touches his every ideal and aim and act. It should therefore penetrate the preparation of life (education) as it penetrates life itself. Religion is simply education in the complete sense of that term. It is the bone of the bone and the flesh of the flesh of education. Rich or poor, beggar or king, bond or free, the child is the heir to heaven. All his faculties—physical, intellectual, moral, religious—were given to him as a means to that end, and are to be developed harmoniously—not with the lop-sided development of the Spartan or the Athenian, but with the full perfection of Christian manhood and womanhood. No doubt physical and intellectual training have their importance in education. But vastly more important is the formation of character by the training of the will in habits of virtue. Bodily weakness and ignorance are evils, but vice is a far greater evil.

To us Christians the knowledge of duty and its grounds comes to us through Christian philosophy and the Divine Revelation with which it is in full harmony and ultimate association. That Revelation is a body of truths respecting God and our relations to Him; and, flowing from them, a collection of duties which have God for their primary object. The duties towards God affect and color all other human duties. The doctrines define and provide an intellectual basis for duty, and are the only solid foundation of morality. The whole training of the child is bounded by Christian Revelation. The Christian idea of child-progress is to 'seek the kingdom of God and His justice,' to 'advance in wisdom and grace before God and men'; and the highest wisdom is to 'know Christ and Him crucified.' The training of the Christian child centres round the personality of Christ. He loved children, tenderly caressed them, blessed them, and declared that 'of such is the kingdom of heaven.' He is the peerlessly perfect ideal to set before children, the highest inspiration of noble thought and

**Langford & Rhind** (Late W. and H. Langford), FUNERAL FURNISHERS & EMBALMERS. **Christchurch**  
LONDON STREET. 'Phone 689. Box 523  
Address—HERBERT LANGFORD, 16 London St., Rich mond. 'Phone 639. Town Office, 227 CASHEL ST.  
JOHN RHIND, 48 Montreal St., Sydenham. 'Phone 1603. 'Phone 812

endeavor. 'Philosophy,' says Balfour in his *Decadence*, 'has never yet touched the mass of men except through religion.' The child must be treated chiefly as a moral and religious being. Education is not chiefly a scholastic affair. The mere knowledge of accumulated facts is not ethical; because a man may be gorged with knowledge and yet really uneducated. Even the knowledge of the doctrines of religion is not education or religion; for a man may be a master of theological science, and yet be thoroughly irreligious. Of course religious truths must be taught as the necessary basis of morality. But religion is more than mere instruction. Religion is not a mere lesson, like a lesson of geography. Religious doctrine, I grant, is a lesson; but religious doctrine is not religion, though religion cannot stand without doctrine. Religion is a virtue; and virtue being a habit, and a habit being formed by a repetition of acts (and that formation going on when the child's and the youth's nature is plastic), it should be a main object of the educator to form his charge to the virtue of religion. The child is not born with habits, either of virtue or vice. But he comes into the world with capacities, propensities, and predispositions towards both virtue and vice, and the main function of education is to guide these capacities and predispositions into the right course, to convert them into habits, and habits of virtue, by the free and repeated acts of the child. The habit thus acquired perfects the child's capacity for good, and enables it to act equally, readily, and to good effect.

The virtue of religion is the virtue of justice towards God, the great Being upon whom all that is depends, to whom we owe all that we are or have or hope for, and who has rights over us without limitation. He claims in strict justice the observance of His will, the keeping of His commandments, so that every sin against the law of God is a violation of justice towards God, and is accordingly called iniquity; and perfect justice towards God would imply the perfect observance of His law, and the exercise of all the virtues enjoined by that law. One thing, however, God particularly insists on, namely, the recognition of our sense of dependence by a sensible and external sign. This recognition and sensible signification of the same is called worship. Justice towards God is all summed up and specialised in the payment of religious worship. Worship, indeed, is not the observance of the whole law of God; but it is at least a recognition that we ought to observe it. Recognition of a debt is the first step to payment. The worship of God, then, is the matter of a special virtue of justice towards God, which is called the virtue of religion. Now the worship that counts, the worship which is true and acceptable, is no mere drill or formalism; it should be the outpouring of a heart that is docile, submissive, and steeped in the love of the living God. It must, too, not only be carried on in private, but in united devotions, as in the public prayers and ceremonies of the Church. For religion is not for solitude alone, but for society as well, as being a function of social man. In worship every faculty of body, mind, soul, is united in God's service, and through its arduous practice—through prayers, the Sacraments, etc.—the virtue or habit of religion is formed in the child, and his conduct and his character (which is the sum of his habits) are moulded along the lines of his great, eternal destiny. Religion must enter into all the processes of education. This is what Catholics mean by the 'religious atmosphere' in the school, to which they attach so much importance. This means that children's 'training must be permeated by religious principles' (Leo XIII.). And in every stage of development the child's young life is strengthened 'by the grace of the Great Exemplar,' who 'enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world.' It will need no effort to see at a glance that the secular system of education prevalent in this Dominion is at utter variance with the true principles of religious education, and therefore we Catholics are and must be in principle opposed to it as regards our own children.

We again protest against the injustice done to Catholics in that they have to pay double taxation for the education of their children—the payment for the State system by way of taxation, and the payment for the education of their children. The present State system is a piece of irreligious craft, because it has the fatal skill of taking the money of a Christian people to un-Christianise them.

At the conclusion of the address a collection was taken up, with the result that just over £50 was handed in.

#### A CORRECTION

In the calendar for next week, which appears in another part of this issue, the feast of the 'Commemoration and the Passion of our Lord' was inadvertently substituted for that of 'The Prayer of our Lord in the Garden.'

The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine, stocked by Mr. F. J. W. Fear, engineer and importer, Willis street, Wellington, has always been a great favorite with the public. It has certain special features about it which cannot fail to recommend it, and any of our readers who contemplate buying a sewing machine should inspect the Standard Rotary Shuttle before coming to a decision....

## THE "N.Z. TABLET"

### AN APPRECIATION BY HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF WELLINGTON

TO THE EDITOR.

Wellington,

February 6, 1911.

Dear Sir,—I deem it a duty and a pleasure to again recommend, through your columns, the *New Zealand Tablet* to the clergy and laity of this archdiocese and this Dominion. It is hardly possible to overrate the valuable and excellent results of the constant reading of a good Catholic paper like yours. Persons nurtured on such reading are easily and promptly recognised by their habitual expression of sound ideas on subjects concerning both Church and State, particularly the all-important matter of education.

Often a man takes the quality of his life from his reading. Your paper for now a long course of years has proved how thoroughly it has understood that the duty of the press is to know the truth, and divulge nothing but the truth, despite a misleading world. The Catholic press, outside the pulpit, by spreading broadcast the knowledge of divine things and upholding truth at any cost, checks in no small measure the dense ignorance and thoughtlessness of our age in regard to religious matters, the dreadful corruption of morals, and the systematic diffusion of baneful errors. The providential mission of the Catholic press is to bring again and again to the homes of the people and impress indelibly on their minds correct Catholic doctrine and practice. It would be a great pleasure for me to know that every priest and every family in this archdiocese and the whole of this Dominion has become a subscriber to your excellent paper.

Yours very faithfully,

\* FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M.,

Archbishop of Wellington.

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The parish schools re-opened, after the holidays, on Monday, and St. Dominic's College on Tuesday.

The annual schools' picnic takes place on Wednesday next at Evansdale.

The Provincial Ecclesiastical Seminary of New Zealand, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, re-opens on February 15.

The Rev. Father Ganly, St. Kilda West, Melbourne, arrived in Dunedin from the south in the early part of the week.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday from the last Mass until Vespers, after which there was the usual procession.

A committee has been formed to make arrangements for the holding of the local St. Patrick's Night concert. Mr. E. W. Spain has been appointed secretary, and it is the intention of the committee to prepare a programme of more than ordinary excellence for the occasion.

The following pupils of the Christian Brothers' School were successful at the Junior Civil Service examination held last December:—Master E. B. M. Walmsley (second in the whole of the Dominion), F. De Largey (credit), Charles Dunn (credit), Michael McKeefry (credit), whilst the following passed the examination, and are well up on the list of successful students:—Thomas Layburn, Francis Cameron, Athol Clements, Ambrose Burke, Charles Todd, Francis Marlow. It is very creditable to note that of the 12 students from the whole of Otago who got within the first hundred on the list, the Christian Brothers' School claim four. We congratulate Master Walmsley on his brilliant pass, and as he is quite a young lad, we hope to hear of great things from him in the near future. In the University examinations, Masters F. De Largey and T. Layburn qualified for matriculation and solicitor's general knowledge. The results of the Senior Civil Service are not yet to hand.

## ONEHUNGA CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S CLUB

(From our club correspondent.)

The fortnightly meeting of the above club was held on January 22 in the club rooms. The president (Mr. B. McLaughlin) occupied the chair, and there was a good representation of members present. Mr. A. V. Patten was selected to receive the diploma offered by the Federation for the member who has rendered most meritorious service to the club in the past. Mr. J. P. Boland was selected by the Rev. Father Mahoney, who has acted as judge at the debating contests, as the member to receive the diploma offered for the most improved debater during the past session. Two members of the club, Messrs. John W. Kennedy and John Foley, were successful at the recent Civil Service examinations.

# A. & T. INGLIS

Have pleasure in announcing that their

## ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

Will Commence on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th,

When their Immense Stock, including the Latest Shipments, together with Large Special Purchases made recently in England by their managing partner (Mr. Emery) will be offered for absolute sale at Extraordinary Reductions. The stock consists of General Drapery, Calicoes, Sheetings, Blankets, Quilts, Prints, Muslins, Clothing and Mercery, Boots and Shoes, Haverdasherly, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Corsets, Millinery, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Cretonnes, Carpets, Linoleums, Floorcloths, Crockery, Furniture, Household Ironmongery, and General Fancy Goods, etc. Extraordinary Bargains may be expected in all departments, and we confidently invite intending purchasers to visit our warehouse during the next four weeks.

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

### DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU?

The reason why all up-to-date houses have

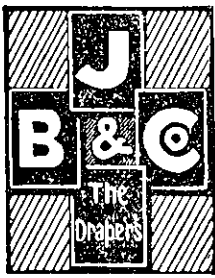
# Marseilles Roofing Tiles

AND

# Wunderlich Metal Ceilings

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

## BRISCOE & COMPANY Ltd.



ORDER WITH CONFIDENCE FROM OUR CATALOGUE

J. BALLANTYNE & CO.

Pay the Postage or Freight on all Parcels of Drapery or Dress to your nearest Post or Railway Station, in addition to allowing.....



# J. Ballantyne & Co.

CHRISTCHURCH.

## Engagement Rings

Are a necessity, and you cannot very well be engaged without you give a ring to seal the contract.

We are Specialists in Rings, for we make every ring we sell.

We buy a large quantity of precious stones every year for cash only, and give you the benefit of our big discount.

All our rings are made of 18ct. gold, and the prices will suit your pocket.

Five-stone Diamond Rings—£4 15s, £6 6s, £10 10s, £12 10s, to £52 10s.

Fancy Rings—60/-, 70/-, 80/-, 90/-, to £9 10s.

We give Half-dozen Electro Silver Teaspoons with each Wedding Ring sold.

## O'CONNOR & TYDEMAN

JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,  
PALMERSTON NORTH.

To the Residents of Thorndon, Kelburne, Creswick, Northland, and Karori.

## W. C. Hampton

BUTCHER,  
TINAKORI ROAD,  
WELLINGTON.

Is prepared to deliver to any of the above districts daily  
primest Spring Lamb, Mutton, Veal, and Pork

At Lowest Prices. Small Goods a Specialty.

All Meat killed under Government Inspection at the Municipal Abattoir  
Phone 1712.

## F. Meenan & Co.

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

## Vigorous Health

AND

## Manly Strength

If you would enjoy perfect health with the stamina, power, and glorious strength of the trained athlete, write for a course of my scientific Physical Culture, by mail. I am an expert with the highest London Diploma, and many years training experience, both at home and abroad. I instruct you by mail at your own home and in your own time, and I guarantee to give you the utmost results possible. My system of Home Training is based on scientific and progressive lines and cannot fail to give greatly improved health and strength. I will teach you the secrets which have hitherto been jealously guarded and closely kept by all famous strong men. My fees are small and results certain.

DO  
IT  
NOW.



Write now for terms to—

## GARNET SIMS,

Physical Culture  
Expert,

136 RIDDIFORD STREET .. .. WELLINGTON

## R. H. Parrant & Co.

—Furnishing Undertakers—

## 46 Fitzherbert St. Petone

All classes of Funerals Furnished with up-to-date Vehicles.

Large Stock of Artificial Wreaths always on hand.

Note.—Undertakers to Hutt and Petone Friendly Societies.

## WANTED

Those about to marry, come and see,

## J. G. MARSHALL'S

3-piece Bedroom Suite, £8 8s.

well made,

46 ADELAIDE ROAD, WELLINGTON

## Frank Harris & Co.

LTD.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS.

Head Works:

WELLESLEY ST., AUCKLAND.

Branches: Main Street, Palmerston North; Gladstone Road, Gisborne; and Waikumete, Auckland.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

Samples of our work can be seen in over 200 cemeteries of the North Island, N.Z.

We have a carefully-selected Stock of Marble and Granite Memorials to choose from at all our Branches.

## EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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

Established 1859.

# NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(FIRE, MARINE AND ACCIDENT).

Capital subscribed	-	-	-	£1,500,000
Capital paid up	-	-	£300,000	
Reserve Fund	-	-	193,000	
Reinsurance Fund	-	-	250,000	743,000
Net Revenue for 1909	-	-	-	636,930
Losses paid by Company to date	-	-	-	£7,532,433

## THE PREMIER COLONIAL COMPANY

Fire, Marine and Accident Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

OTAGO BRANCHES { Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin. WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.  
Thames Street, Oamaru. JAMES B. E. GRAVE Manager.

## Irish News

### ANTRIM—Shipbuilding in Belfast

During the year 1910 Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Queen's Island, Belfast, launched eight steamers, with a gross tonnage of 115,861 and indicated horse-power of 100,130. The output by Messrs. Workman and Clark is officially stated at eight vessels, of 49,993 tons gross tonnage and 36,300 indicated horse-power.

### ARMAGH—A Youthful Voter

One of the voters in South Armagh—where Dr. O'Neill was returned with a three-to-one majority—was a boy aged six years, whose name appeared on the voters' roll. The very youthful voter is Master Peter McCone, of Cashel.

### CORK—Mr. O'Brien and Tolerance

Nothing (writes a Dublin correspondent) could be more ludicrous than Mr. O'Brien's pretence that his organisation is necessary to safeguard the minority under Home Rule. In pursuance of his self-imposed mission he commenced by hunting Mr. William Abraham, the Protestant Home Ruler, out of his old constituency, and he had him replaced by a Catholic. The people of Dublin Harbor Division, the most Catholic constituency in Ireland, who are not in the habit of parading their tolerance, elected Mr. Abraham as their member. Mr. O'Brien's next move was to have himself nominated against Captain Donelan, another Protestant Home Ruler. The vigorous protest from the Bishop of Cloyne showed where true toleration was to be found. So much for Mr. O'Brien's sham toleration. If evidence were required of the friendship shown by Catholics to their Protestant fellow-countrymen, there is abundance of it. It is only some rabid Orangeman and misguided politicians who glibly talk of Catholic intolerance.

### The Lord Mayor

The office of Lord Mayor of Cork was declared vacant in the King's Bench Division at Dublin on December 20. The present occupant, Mr. Donovan, after a tie for the office, gave a casting vote for himself, which, as there are emoluments attaching to the office, the court decided he had no right to do.

### A Just Punishment

The Rev. M. B. Kennedy, Fermoy, speaking at a meeting held in that town to celebrate the victory of Captain Donelan in East Cork, said that Captain Donelan had not only won a triumph over factionism, but he had made a proclamation to England and to the world that Irish Nationalists were not only tolerant towards Protestants, but that they coveted alliance with them whenever a man of them was found ready to lift his arm in the cause of the land. Whilst they in Fermoy rejoiced over the victories won elsewhere, they had cause to be ashamed at the position in which North-East Cork, their own constituency, now stood before all Ireland. Mr. William O'Brien, on the eve of the nomination, had stealthily handed them over to a gentleman of wandering habitation and dubious political fame—a Sussex Californian. It was a lamentable thing to reflect that their constituency was cut away from the National Party at a time when the concession of Home Rule was almost certain, but it was a just punishment for their desertion of the Irish Party in the interests of faction.

### DOWN—Nationalist Victory

Speaking at a meeting in Newcastle to celebrate the Nationalist success at the South Down election, Mr. McVeagh, M.P., said that their opponents had spent plenty of money, had deluged the constituency with literature, had employed paid agents in every polling district, and had at their service a regiment of landlords' motor-cars and landlords' carriages. The Nationalists had spent practically nothing beyond the sheriff's fees. They had no paid agents; they had issued no literature—they had not even sent out polling cards to the electors; they had lost heavily on the register by deaths and by emigration, and yet at the end of it all the Unionists had only reduced their (the Nationalist) majority by seven votes. To secure that result they had spent nearly £100 for each of the seven votes. At the same rate—viz., seven votes in twelve months—the Unionists might hope to win South Down in about 100 years. The last South Down election, so far as the Nationalists were concerned, was the cheapest election fought in the three kingdoms, the average expenditure per vote being only 11d, including the sheriff's fees, whilst other candidates had spent on an average twenty times as much. Despite all the advantages which they had left with the Unionists in the contest, the result proved that they might as well try to move Slieve Donard from its base as to move South Down from Irish Nationalism. The only explanation the Tories could offer for their failure to reduce the Nationalist poll was that scores of Protestant voters (in addition to those who had previously supported the Nationalist candidate) had also followed such example, and had refused to be again cajoled or humbugged by appeals to bigotry and sectarian passions. He was grateful for the support of those independent Protestants, and their number, he was proud to say, was increasing from election to election.

### GALWAY—Probable Vacancy

Mr. Farrell McDonnell, Dunmore, County Galway, has intimated his intention of becoming a candidate for the vacancy which will be caused by the resignation from the representation of North Galway of Mr. Richard Hazleton, who, it is expected, will sit in Parliament for North Louth.

### As a Port of Call

The importance of the letter which Mr. M. Sullivan has received from the Prime Minister of Newfoundland in relation to more rapid steamship communication between these countries and Canada will not be underrated (says the *Freeman's Journal*). During the discussion at the meeting of the proprietors of the Midland Great Western Railway, Mr. Sullivan pointed out that Trepassy, on the south coast of Newfoundland, is nearer to Ireland than Halifax, and now the Prime Minister states that next August the port will be connected by railway with St. John's and the whole American railway system, and that his Government would be glad to discuss the subsidising of a line of steamers between Newfoundland and Ireland. Mr. Sullivan lays stress on the fact that the position of the two islands enables them to facilitate the passage from the Old World to the New, and he contends that such a project would conflict in no way with the scheme for connecting Halifax and Galway.

### KERRY—Kenmare Copper Mine

Workmen are busy preparing the famous copper mine near Kenmare, County Kerry, with a view to its being reopened. A syndicate has been formed, and it is expected that the mine will be in working order in the course of the current year.

### LIMERICK—Women's Suffrage

The Limerick Corporation, at the request of the local branch of the Women's Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Dodds, B.A., is hon. secretary, unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Government to give special facilities for the consideration of a Bill giving women equal franchise rights with men.

### QUEEN'S COUNTY—Division of Untenanted Land

Mr. Campbell, Estates Commissioner's Inspector, attended at Ballacolla, Queen's County, recently, for the purpose of dividing the untenanted land on the Caldbeck estate. These lands, comprising some 247 acres, have been the subject of a prolonged struggle extending over six and a half years. When the Act of 1909 became law it was arranged to treat the estate as a congested estate within the meaning of the Act, and Mr. Booth was superseded in the division of the untenanted land and Mr. Campbell appointed as inspector in his stead, with the result that the final stage in the struggle was enacted on December 16, when sixteen laborers and small farmers received possession of allotments varying from 29 acres to 4 acres, which, together with six laborers' cottages erected during the past two years, makes a total of 22 people planted on these 247 acres of untenanted land since the struggle began.

### TYRONE—Venerable Voters

The polling in East Tyrone this year brought out the usual contingent of centenarians. John Charlton, aged 108; William Quinn, aged 103; and Owen Hughes, aged 95, voted in the Stewartstown district for Mr. W. A. Redmond, the successful candidate.

### WICKLOW—Fishing Disaster

Under most distressing circumstances six fishermen belonging to Arklow lost their lives in Arklow harbor on the night of December 15. The names of the victims are Patrick Brown, William Kavanagh, Larry Brien, Daniel Donovan, William Clancy, and William Forde. It appears that two boats, the Mary Immaculate and the Fisher Lad, were leaving for the herring fishing, when they were caught by a succession of tremendous seas, just outside the bar, which capsized both boats, throwing the crews into the sea. There was no wind at the time, and the boats were entirely at the mercy of the waves, being tossed about like pieces of corkwood. Three members only of the two crews were saved. The occurrence threw the town, naturally, into mourning, and the greatest sympathy for the relatives of the deceased fishermen was expressed. It is a peculiar coincidence that on the same date eight years ago four fishermen were drowned in the same place under exactly similar circumstances.

## GENERAL

### Sending Milk to England

An exchange states that 20,400 quarts of Irish milk are being imported into London every day. It is said that the purveyors who take the milk are buying it from the Irish farmers because certain Hants, Berks, and Wilts farmers considered the present price unremunerative.

### The Dictator of England

Mr. William O'Brien, in an interview with the *Morning Post* correspondent, says that the action of the Unionist press in England was largely accountable for the success

# DALGETY & COMPANY, LTD

STOCK & STATION AGENTS, WOOL & PRODUCE BROKERS, MERCHANTS

Stock Sales conducted as follows: Weekly at Cattle-yards, Dunedin

Country Sales as per arrangement

Rabbit-skins, Sheep-skins, Wool, Hides and Tallow: Weekly

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

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

## Incomparable Values

—IN—

## Floor Coverings

## And Furnishings

TO BE HAD AT.....

### THE 'CORNER'

CUBA AND MANNERS STREETS, WELLINGTON

THE greatest care has been taken in the selection of Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains, etc., so that those about to furnish will find it to their advantage, from an artistic as well as from a money-saving point of view, to visit the Furnishig Warehouse of.....

## GEORGE WINDER

CUBA & MANNERS STREETS, WELLINGTON,

Where they will have a stock to choose from

SECOND TO NONE IN THE DOMINION.

## W. H. BARTLETT,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

7 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

THE ONLY PHOTOCRAPHS FINISHED IN PLATINUM.

The BARTLETT PHOTOGRAPHS, in the India Proof and Monochrome Processes, are finished in Platinum, and this means the most beautiful and absolutely permanent portraits—portraits that give every exquisite contrast and wonderful fidelity of likeness. Then, each photograph has an appropriate and specially designed background; so, remember, Bartlett Portraits have two special features not found in photographs issued by other studios—viz., they are finished in platinum and have artistic backgrounds.

TELEPHONE 991.

W. H. BARTLETT, Photographer.

## Is it a WEDDING CAKE You Require? . . .

We Specialise in that Department.  
We have earned a good name for making Rich, Pure, and Best Quality  
CAKE CREATIONS,

And you may depend upon it we'll not lose our reputation when we execute your order.

ALL OUR CONFECTIONERY

Is made in Auckland's Clean, Model, and Most Up-to-date Bakery,  
292 QUEEN STREET.

LET US QUOTE YOU A FEW OF  
OUR LOW PRICES.

Have you tried tea in town at  
BARBER'S TEA ROOMS

Opposite Smith & Caughey's,  
AUCKLAND.

'Phone, Shop, 1406.  
Phone, Bakery, 1329.



of the Redmondites at the general election. The Tory papers of England daily celebrated Mr. Redmond's glories as 'Dictator of England,' and their constant adulation of his power has been triumphantly quoted in the Redmondite newspapers in Ireland with marked effect.

### Irish Lace for Sweden

The Crown Princess of Sweden (says the *Daily Chronicle*) received early in December a large consignment of Irish laces, comprising flounces, handkerchiefs, fancy collars, and several children's dresses, which were to be despatched to English and Swedish relatives as Christmas gifts. Since her marriage to the Crown Prince the Duke of Connaught's elder daughter has been a consistent supporter of Irish industries. The Princess had many suits of Blarney and Fingall tweed in her trousseau. She invariably appears in the country at the winter games and at shooting parties wearing a neat coat and skirt of homespun. Her sons wore frocks of Irish lace when they were infants, and Irish linen embroidered in Connemara is now used in the Royal Palace at Stockholm.

### The Final Results

The last of the Irish contests in which the Unionist candidates are taking part is over (says the *London Daily News*), and we can measure the strength in Ireland of the Unionist position. The Irish Unionists fought this election entirely on the Home Rule issue, and the net result is that they have lost two seats to the Nationalists—Mid-Tyrone and South County Dublin. The first of these is of lesser significance, because the ejected Unionist had got in on a split Nationalist vote; but South Dublin returned Mr. Walter Long as recently as 1906 by a majority of over 1300, and had never since 1886 been won by a Nationalist in a straight fight. Taking Ireland north and south of the Boyne, the conclusion seems to be that the Unionists have weakened perceptibly. In Ulster itself they have a bare majority of seats—17 as against 15 Nationalist and one Liberal; while in four other constituencies Liberal candidates were beaten by smallish majorities. To speak of an Ulster solid against Home Rule is therefore absurd. Home Rule is the political creed of nearly half Ulster as well as of the whole of the rest of Ireland. It has ceased to frighten any very large body of Irish Protestants; and the old war cries have worn too faint to stir strongly. The Nationalists cannot be denied the credit of having done their best to clear away suspicion and misunderstanding. They number among their members in Parliament at least seven Protestants, a Liberal candidate whom they supported is the son of a former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and they count among their supporters hosts of Protestant Irishmen. These indications of the decay of old prejudices and of the coming together in the common cause of sections hitherto divided will gratify all who wish well to Ireland.

### The Irish Party

The result of the electoral campaign in Ireland is that the Irish Party goes back to the House of Commons numerically stronger than it was in the last Parliament (writes a Dublin correspondent). South County Dublin, for years a national stronghold, but lost owing to dissension, has been wrested from the Unionists by Alderman Cotton. The Alderman's majority over his opponent, Captain Bryan Cooper, was 133, but by attention to the register in the future it can be increased to over 1000, as at one time it was, for South Dublin is preponderatingly Nationalist. The city and county are once again represented solely by Nationalists, and the Dublin six go to the House of Commons to voice the demand of the metropolitan county and city for Home Rule. Mid-Tyrone, which was also lost to the Nationalists owing to disunion, has been re-captured for the cause by Mr. McGee. The winning of these important constituencies shows clearly the value of unity and should be an object lesson to all earnest Nationalists. Mr. Ginnell and Mr. McKean, who were at variance with their old colleagues during the last session of Parliament, have, it is announced, returned to their allegiance, so that the United Irish Party will number seventy-six in the House of Commons when it meets. Mr. William O'Brien has not succeeded in sweeping the country, as he boasted he would do. On the contrary, wherever, outside Cork, he tried his fortune, disaster overtook him. And even within Cork County he met with an overwhelming defeat in the East Division. He had himself nominated against Captain Donelan, the veteran Protestant Home Ruler, and was defeated by a majority of 1339. Without doubt the result brought intense pleasure to the great majority of Nationalists. Then in West Mayo Mr. William Dorris defeated Mr. O'Brien by a majority of 2848. In East Kerry Mr. T. O'Sullivan, the Nationalist candidate, defeated Mr. Guiney, the representative of faction, by a majority of 1253. In the same county Mr. Boland had a crushing majority over his O'Brienite opponent. In West Limerick Mr. P. J. O'Shaughnessy defeated Mr. D. D. Sheehan, the All-for-Ireland candidate, by 1765 votes. Limerick City had previously shown its contempt for disunion by returning Alderman Joyce by an immense majority. Dr. Charles O'Neill, the Nationalist candidate for Armagh, has been returned by a majority of 1887 over the All-for-Ireland candidate. As already pointed out, everywhere outside Cork the factionist attacks on the Nationalists signally failed.

## People We Hear About

Mr. W. A. Redmond, B.L., who succeeds Professor Kettle in the representative of East Tyrone, is a son of Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader.

The late Mr. Michael Cudahy, the Irish-American millionaire of Chicago, was a Catholic who always took a deep interest in all Catholic movements. He was a friend and patron of the Catholic University, of whose governing board he was a member, and to which he donated large sums. The will disposes of estate amounting to £2,250,000, of which £5000 is bequeathed to charities. The charity fund is divided into numerous small bequests, principally for orphan asylums. The millionaire's widow receives an annuity of £6000. The rest of the fortune is ordered to be held in trust for the benefit of Mr. Cudahy's four sons and three daughters for five years, and is then to be distributed.

The Duke of Connaught has a peculiar dislike of slovenliness in personal attire. To a young officer who apologised for the state of his sword upon inspection, the Duke said: 'Your excuse is so good that you must be an old offender, sir.' 'Sold tea, eh?' he repeated, in his hard voice, when a subaltern's grandfather's business was laughed over at an officer's mess. 'Well, that's not so bad as a grandfather who sold promotions.' The words were spoken in the presence of a general whose grandfather had been notoriously venal. A dispute as to the sobriety of a certain colonel was summarily settled by his Highness. 'Just able to walk straight, was he?' repeated the Duke. 'That's sober enough for a civilian, but it's very drunk for a soldier.'

There is no member of the House of Commons who has had a more adventurous career than Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, the representative of Roscommon North, the story of whose career before he became a legislator is more thrilling than fiction. To give but a few examples. When Mr. O'Kelly was a young man he was correspondent of a Cuban paper at a time when that country was in the throes of civil war. He was arrested as a spy, sentenced to death, and was actually facing the rifles of the firing party when the United States Consul arrived on the scene for his rescue—a few seconds before the fatal command to fire would have been given. He fought gallantly with the French against the Prussians, saved the life of the Empress of Brazil, had a hundred hairbreadth escapes from death in Canada, Mexico, and Algiers, and was lost for a whole year in the Soudan.

Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves tells in a little book just published the story of the origin of his famous song, 'Father O'Flynn.' The sprightly air to which his words are wedded, and which has long enjoyed wide popularity, is stated to be the Kerry version of 'The top of Cork Road.' Mr. Graves first heard it played on an old fiddle by a celebrated Munster fiddler named James Buckley, and the great delight of his early boyhood was to dance a jig to its accompaniment. The air lingered in his thoughts with many recollections of his Munster home, and it was when he met an Irish priest who was of the old school and who possessed the cumulative humanities of the old stock, that he penned his rollicking engorg, and 'twined it with that air which put his feet in rhythmic movement in the days of his youth. In the spring of 1875, Mr. Graves first conceived the idea of writing 'Father O'Flynn.' The words came into his head as he walked to the Home Office from Eastbourne terrace. On reaching his desk he wrote down the verses and sent them to the *Spectator*, by which it was first printed. It was not published until 1882, when it appeared in its author's well-known collection, *Songs of Old Ireland*. The success thereafter was assured.

Last week (says the *Melbourne Advocate*) we announced the return to the Commonwealth of the Rev. Brother Treacy, the founder, and for very many years the Superior, of the Order of Christian Brothers in Australia. An esteemed correspondent furnishes us with the following information regarding Brother Treacy's return to this country:—The Rev. Brother Treacy has come to Australia to remain. He is the revered pioneer of the Order of Christian Brothers in Australia. He, with two companions, commenced the gigantic work of building and equipping schools where sound religious knowledge, accompanied by a thorough and efficient secular training, was to be carried on. Very few men engaged in missionary work have travelled more of the Australian continent, or undergone so many and such self-sacrificing labors, as Brother Treacy. Monuments of his zeal, in the shape of schools, are now to be found in every State of the Commonwealth. He had been recalled to Ireland fifteen years ago to assist the Superior-General in matters connected with the Order throughout the world, but last year, owing to his advanced age (85 years), he resigned his onerous position. It is his intention to spend the evening of his life in Australia, so dear to his heart, and where he has labored untrudgingly for nearly fifty years. Brother Treacy intends making a stay of six months in West Australia, and afterwards will proceed to New South Wales, where he will likely reside.

There is no doubt about it

—The—

“OSBORNE”

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

The Supreme Point about the

“OSBORNE” SUITS

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

CLERICAL WORK Our Specialty.  
LADIES' COSTUMES.

**H. OSBORNE & CO.**

HIGH CLASS TAILORS  
170 CUBA ST. - WELLINGTON.

**E. MORRIS JR.**

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER,  
60 TARANAKI STREET,  
WELLINGTON.

Telephone (Day or Night), 937 & 2195.

Coffins and Caskets Upholstered and  
Polished in Any Design.

First-class Workmanship and Mate-  
rials Guaranteed.

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

**MORTUARY CHAPEL FREE.**

All Orders carried out under personal  
supervision of the Proprietor.

**CEMENT PIPES**

(KIELBERG PATENT).

Awarded Gold Medal N.Z. Exhibi-  
tion, 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 ad-  
vantage of fewer joints), hence is  
cheaper to lay and more efficient when  
laid. Manufactured by the

**MILBURN LIME & CEMENT  
CO. LTD., DUNEDIN**

**PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL  
WATER**

For RHEUMATISM, INDIGES-  
TION, Etc.

At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,  
and on board U.S.S. Co.'s Steamers.

**PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL  
WATER.**

## “Coalbrookdale” Coal

Comes from Westport, but all Coal that comes from Westport is not  
“Coalbrookdale.” There are other Coals come from Westport, but  
none so good as “Coalbrookdale.” It is the Coal that is all Coal—  
no slate. Burns bright, clear, and leaves no ash. Saves half the  
labour in the kitchen.

**PRICE—**

Screened ... 31/- per ton; 15/6 half-ton; 7/8 quarter-ton.

Unscreened 28/- per ton; 14/- half-ton; 7/- quarter-ton.

Cash with order. 1/- extra if booked.

**WESTPORT COAL COMPANY, Ltd.**

**A. ROBERTS**

FANCY BREAD AND BISCUIT  
BAKER,

111 CUBA STREET, and 113 ADELAIDE  
ROAD,  
WELLINGTON.

Wedding and Birthday Cakes Made  
to Order on Shortest Notice.

If you desire a Delicious Cup of  
Afternoon Tea, go to A. ROBERTS'S  
Establishment.

Socials Specially Catered For.

Club Secretaries and others are in-  
vited to call or send for terms in con-  
nection with catering for social  
fixtures.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:  
111 CUBA ST. & 113 ADELAIDE RD  
WELLINGTON.

**Robert H. Wilson & Son**

UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS

164 ADELAIDE ROAD  
WELLINGTON.

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

All Work turned out by us receives  
Personal Attention.

Ring up 1999—Day or Night

**Hair Colour Restorer**

RESTORES Grey or Faded Hair to  
its natural color. Is not a dye.  
Cleanses the scalp and prevents dand-  
ruff.

Price, 2/- per bottle. Posted to any  
part of New Zealand, 2/6.

**LEARY'S PHARMACY**

THE SQUARE,  
PALMERSTON NORTH.

**GOOD STARCH. GOOD IRONING.**

Don't try to save money by buying cheap starch. It  
comes dear in the end, for an inferior starch will ruin  
your clothes.

**COLMAN'S STARCH**

Is the Starch to buy. It preserves your clothes and enables  
you to iron them beautifully.

**NO SPOTS.**

**NO STREAKS.**

There are no spots, no streaks on your clothes when they  
are blued with

**Keen's Oxford Blue**

It gives the clothes a beautifully white color. No other  
blue is quite so good as Keen's.



## THE CHURCHES AND THE STATE

Under the above heading the following editorial appeared in the *Dominion* of January 31:—

It is impossible to ignore the gravity of the situation revealed by the speeches of Archbishop Redwood and Mr. Martin Kennedy to which we made brief allusion yesterday. Little assistance towards a clear understanding of the rights and wrongs of the position is likely to come from the Government, for although Sir Joseph Ward is already being entreated to 'declare in unmistakable terms' that he will 'stand faithfully by the present law,' the public need expect from him no greater precision nor firmness than he usually permits himself when he cannot decide which is the right side to be on for the moment. Nothing is more certain than that *principles* will be the very last thing the Government will think of as the foundation of any position that it may have to take up. What the public needs most at the present time is a fair statement of the arguments for and against the demands of Archbishop Redwood. The Catholic position rests upon the view thus stated by his Grace: 'There is only one true basis of sound education, and that is religion. Separate one from the other and you destroy real education. If you eliminate God from education, our boasted education will end in failure.' The view held by the State, and by the opponents of the Archbishop—it is the view that has shaped and that maintains the present system of 'free, secular, and compulsory' education—has never been put with equal brevity by any equally responsible authority, but we may put it as a belief that education has no necessary relation at all to religion, and, indeed, is not miscible with it.

The Archbishop holds that it is 'a great injustice' that the Catholics should be 'compelled to pay taxes for public schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their children.' He therefore demands that the money they save the State should be refunded to them 'for the secular knowledge' which they impart to the children taught in Catholic schools. They should not be 'fined and oppressed' for imparting 'one item of education beyond the secular curriculum required by the State when that item is the most important of all.' This is a very fair and logical statement, from the Catholic point of view, of the grievance that Mr. Kennedy threatens us will be made a first-class issue in our politics. Whether the grievance is one that the State must remedy, or one that the State may dismiss as self-imposed and beyond the cognisance of the Government depends, it will readily be seen, upon whether the Catholic or the State theory of Education is the correct one. 'Why,' asks Archbishop Redwood, in effect, 'should we be fined and oppressed, by being forced to pay for the education of non-Catholics, because we add to the secular education of our children an element that we regard as vitally necessary?' 'Why,' retort the defenders of the free and secular State education system, 'should we pay you anything when we provide for all a system of education of which you do not choose to take advantage?' Stated thus—and we think that this is an accurate statement of the dispute—the position is seen to be one of deadlock. Yet it is a deadlock that cannot endure, as Mr. Kennedy's speech makes perfectly clear; and it is the duty of all patriotic citizens, therefore, to do all that can be done to avoid the calamity of a solution through the means which Mr. Kennedy says can be and, if necessary, will be resorted to. The bitter feeling and the harmful strife that will follow the massing of the Catholic vote in the way suggested will not only be bad in themselves but will have the evil result of diverting the public's attention from the other great public questions that are coming always nearer to a decisive issue.

The difficulties only increase when we come to consider what practical means may be devised for a just settlement between the Catholics and the State. The Arch-

bishop did not shrink from facing the largest of these difficulties, and he tackled them with firmness and courage. It might be said, he observed, that 'if Catholics receive grants for their schools, even on the plea of the secular knowledge they impart, other denominations will make similar claims, and thus good-bye to the secular system throughout the Dominion. Nothing of the sort! It is a false and groundless fear. Why so? Because the other denominations have practically accepted the secular system, have no conscientious grievance similar to our own, have made no sacrifices of money for the establishment of separate schools like ours, and therefore have no claim that any wise Government would listen to for a moment.' Who can deny much force to this argument? What 'similar claim' can be made by any denomination which is content with the present system? and for what would or could the State be asked in the way of a grant for that denomination? We note with regret that a contemporary has entirely misrepresented the Archbishop upon this point by implying that he will deny to any other claimant for justice what he demands for his own people. This is the less defensible inasmuch as his Grace was quite explicit in his next succeeding argument. 'But,' he continued, 'but supposing that taught and encouraged by the example of Catholics, they [the other denominations] were in future to begin to make sacrifices and set up separate schools of their own, while sparing the taxpayers vast sums per annum, as they did, why then education would gain, and the country at large would be equivalently benefited.'

When it is urged that 'every denomination will have to be put on an equal footing' in the matter of grants, we are perfectly ready to agree to this, and we feel sure the Archbishop also will agree, provided that every denomination has first put itself on the same footing in the matter of providing the schools to justify the grants. Our attitude upon the equity of the position is that which we stated on February 16 of last year when discussing the proposal that the Junior National Scholarships should be open to the pupils of Catholic schools and tenable at Catholic secondary schools. We then said that 'so far as the Catholic schools are concerned, their separation from the State is surely not an argument for the penalising of those who support them,' and also that it is not the fault of the Catholics that they have done what the other denominations can do if they choose. In another column a correspondent raises a point of no little importance. The case against the Catholic demand rests upon the argument that the State is ready, willing, and able to furnish all the children of the country with the education it approves. If the State is not in this position, its case is flawed at the very beginning of it. Our correspondent suggests that, if the Catholics all at once decided to test this assertion by the State, the national education system would be found hopelessly inadequate. And in view of the frequent complaints of over-crowding and under-staffing at the present time, there seems to be a good deal in our correspondent's point. We wish to say in conclusion that we are anxious only to keep an open mind, and that he is no friend of education, of religion, or of the State who will bring heat or disingenuousness to the discussion of this most difficult problem.

A swellish young man was cutting a dash at a seaside hotel. At the dinner table a quiet-looking gentleman sitting opposite him said:

'How do you do, Mr. Jones?'

'Oh, I am quite well,' replied the young man, haughtily; 'but I really do not recognise you.'

'Dear me,' said the gentleman, 'and yet I used to call very frequently at your mother's house.'

'Indeed!'

'Yes, I was there every week, and your mother always gave me a cordial invitation to call again.'

'And who are you, may I ask?'

'I am the rate collector.'

## WHY IS GOOD BREAD THE CHEAPEST?

BECAUSE it is seldom wasted, is relished by everyone, and is always sweet and nutritious.

OUR BAKERY is the Largest and Most Complete in the Dominion. It is fitted up with the Latest Modern Machinery experts have produced, and, with the aid of First-class Workmen and using only the Best Ingredients, we claim to have achieved our object—viz., A SWEET AND WHOLESOME LOAF OF BREAD.

OUR CARTS deliver daily in the City and Suburbs.

ALL SHIPPING ORDERS receive prompt attention.

WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, or CHRISTENING CAKES MADE TO ORDER.

A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH & COLONIAL CONFECTIONS ALWAYS KEPT.

# W. BUCHANAN - Karangahape Road, Auckland

TELEPHONE 1004.

**D. & J. RITCHIE**

ONDERTAKERS & FUNERAL  
FURNISHERS

84 & 86 Revans Street  
WELLINGTON.

D. & J. RITCHIE have always on hand a Large and Varied Stock of Wreaths at Moderate Prices. All orders carried out under personal supervision of proprietor.

(Private Address: 102 Owen St.)

**Do You Want the Very Best Range?**

One that lasts a lifetime, one that scores of pastrycooks prefer to all others, one that thousands of wives delight in, because it cooks better on less coal than other Ranges. Then get the

**"ZEALANDIA"**

It's a grand Range, and you can turn it into an open fire in five seconds. For this alone it's worth buying. Write for Catalogue 32, or insist on seeing it at the ironmonger's.

**BARNINGHAM & CO., LTD**  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Opposite Knox Church.)

**MUSIC SALE ON**

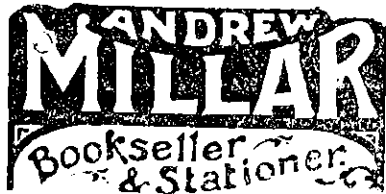
**At EDWIN J. KING'S**

WELLINGTON, N.Z.

Henry's Piano Tutors, posted, 1/3  
Smallwood's Piano Tutors, posted, 2/3  
Wickin's Piano Tutors, posted, 2/3  
King's Vamping Cards, posted, 7d  
Royal Seventh Fusiliers (song), posted, 4d.  
Victoria Music Books in stock, posted 7d.

Postal notes or stamps.

Address: 120 INGESTRE STREET.



**SPORTS DEPOT.**

AGENT for H. COLLIER & CO.,  
PIANO IMPORTERS,  
Wanganui, Palmerston North, New Plymouth, and Feilding.

Are Sole Agents for JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS and CHAPPELL & CO.'S PIANOS, absolutely the Two Best English Pianos made.

Deferred Payments Arranged.  
NOTE OUR ADDRESS:  
CLARENDON BUILDINGS,  
THE SQUARE,

PALMERSTON NORTH.

VISITORS TO DUNEDIN  
.. will find ..

**COUGHLAN'S NEW**

SHAMROCK HOTEL  
MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN,  
the Best Place to Stay at.

The Tariff is 4s 6d per day. The bedrooms are newly done up and sunny. The house though central is away from the noise of the principal thoroughfare.  
Address: SHAMROCK HOTEL, DUNEDIN.

**A CHOICE—**

**Well Seasoned  
Manila Cigar**

3d Each. 12s per Box of 50.

This is a Manila of real quality, possessing fine flavour and aroma. When you try these Cigars you will know what the pleasure of smoking a high grade Manila really is.

**G. ALDOUS**

TOBACCONIST.

(Opposite Kirkcaldie and Stains).  
206 LAMBTON QUAY,  
WELLINGTON

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

J. S. COLLINS.....Proprietor.

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

**TERMS MODERATE.**

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

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

Horses and Buggies for Hire

**Kingsland and Ferguson**

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

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

UNDERTAKING BRANCH: SPEY STREET.

All Kinds of Cemetery Work done at Reasonable Prices.

Lettering a Speciality. Estimates Given,  
Telephone, 126.

**KINGSLAND & FERGUSON**

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

A WELL-SELECTED STOCK of  
MEMORIAM CARDS  
BUSINESS CARDS  
WEDDING CARDS  
Etc., Etc.

Kept in Stock.

WHERE TO STAY IN CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

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

8TS., WELLINGTON.

**G. A. McILVRIDE**

**Funeral Furnisher and  
Embalmer**

LOWER HUTT

(Near Railway Station).

Coffins and Caskets Furnished and polished in any design.

First-class Workmanship Guaranteed.

Orders carried out under personal supervision.

A Splendid Assortment of Artificial Wreaths always on hand.

TELEPHONE: CUDBY BROS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Hotel Cecil**

Wellington

\*\*

F. McPARLAND, Proprietor  
Tariff on application.

**R. M. GREEN, CHEMIST**

Has just landed his usual shipment of Superior New Season's NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, which is now ready in bottles 1s, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and one gallon tins. The Weather Man says 'Colder.' Keep Green's White Pine Expectorant for Coughs and Colds on hand; it is promptly effective—1s 6d and 2s 6d. DON'T FORGET that it is my business to put up all sorts of prescriptions CAREFULLY, QUICKLY, CHEAPLY, and ACCURATELY.

QUALIFIED CHEMIST,  
CORNER TARANAKI & VIVIAN

# The Catholic World

## ENGLAND—Catholic Members of Parliament

The defeat of Major Sykes in the Buckrose Division of East Riding (Yorks) (remarks the *Catholic Herald*) determines the number of Catholic members of Parliament in the new House. In the old Parliament there were nine Catholic members for British constituencies; in the new Parliament there are eight. Mr. Belloc retired from South Salford, and Sir Wm. Dunn was defeated in West South-wark. That reduced the number by two, but it was augmented by the victory of Lord Ninian Crichton Stuart in Cardiff, so that the Catholics representing British constituencies in the new Parliament are as follows:—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Liverpool, Scotland Division; Mr. James O'Grady, East Leeds; Sir Ivor Herbert, South Monmouth-shire; Mr. Rowland Hunt, Ludlow; Major Archer Shee, Finsbury; Lord Ninian Crichton Stuart, Cardiff; Lord Edmund Talbot, Chichester; Mr. J. P. Hope, Central Sheffield. The first three named are on the popular side of politics; the last five named are Unionists.

## ROME—The Brighton Converts

All the five recent converts to the Church, Messrs. H. Prince, A. Ceeks, E. R. Sheffere, A. J. Hinde, and O. Henly, have decided to study in the Eternal City for the priesthood, every arrangement, both as to professors and a place of residence, having been made for them to pursue their course (writes a Rome correspondent). Contrary to expectations, they have not been assigned to the Beda College, but rather to the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics, which up till recently had been reserved exclusively for the sons of the aristocratic families of Italy, who, when promoted to the priesthood, generally followed the diplomatic career. The group has been joined by Mr. J. Steele, an Irishman, who served for twenty-two years under Lord Erne. The Rev. Gregory Cleary, D.D., D.C.L., of the Irish Franciscans of St. Isidore's, has been appointed their Professor of Moral Theology.

## School of Gregorian Chant

Under the patronage of the Italian Association of St. Cecilia the project of initiating a school of music in the interests of Gregorian Chant, which was mooted some months ago for Rome, will shortly be an accomplished fact. Not only in various other countries, but in Italy itself, at least in some parts of it, a difficulty was experienced in carrying out the ideas of the Holy Father concerning the famous chant, through the lack of competent choirmasters. This institution is calculated to help the clergy to acquire a thorough knowledge of the art. Pope Pius X. has accorded the 'placet' to the project, and the Cardinal Vicar of Rome has solemnly blessed the apartments that have been fitted up for the accommodation of the classes which will be formed in January. Some of the greatest authorities on Gregorian Chant have been engaged to lend their services to the institute. It is believed that this project will have a wide influence on Church music in Italy and elsewhere within a very few years.

## Prize Day at Propaganda

Though twice the number of students attend lectures in the Gregorian University—it had last year about 1400 on its rolls, I believe—in comparison with those frequenting the Propaganda, there is always more interest felt in the prize-list of the latter institution on account of the number of nations represented there (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*). Not to speak of the Americans, Irish, Maronites, Canadians, Armenians; Greeks, Bohemians, and various religious Orders that attended lectures there, the Urban College alone, which was founded for the training of young men of every nationality to serve heathen nations in the priesthood, shows the universality of the Propaganda. From the figures of the Urban College a few years ago it appeared that it had within its walls: Canadians, 7; Greeks, 4; Irish, 20; North Americans, 11; Chinese, 6; Syrians, 8; Australians, 5; Newfoundlanders, 5; New Zealanders, 2; South Americans, 3; South Africans (Zulus), 2; Japs, 1; Swiss, 3; Armenian, 1; Scotch, 5; Spanish, 1; Norwegian, 1; English, 2; Indian, 1; Roumanians, 4. The Rectors and students of the various colleges held the distribution of prizes in the Propaganda College recently, under the presidency of his Eminence Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda. According to the official list furnished me, the North American College has seven doctors of theology after the year, the Canadian College three, while each of the other institutions gain two or more four-cornered birettas. Three students of the Irish College have gained the licentiate in the same subject, and seventeen Americans; while five students of the former college and twenty-eight of the latter were awarded the bachelorship. The same proportion was observed in the awarding of the philosophical degrees; so I pass on to the premium list. In Scripture the Bohemian College leads, two first premiums falling to the American College. In Dogmatic Theology first place falls again to a Bohemian, an American and an Irishman also securing places in connection with this pre-

mium; while three Americans and an Irishman figure on the list for the second premium. In the Sacraments a Propagandist leads the way, followed closely by an American and an Irishman, the Ruthenian College coming last on the list for this premium. An Irish student obtains second premium in De Locis Theologicis, and first place for Moral Theology goes to an American, the Urban and Bohemian Colleges sharing the other places between them. First and second premiums fall to the American and Irish College in Ecclesiastical History, while the latter institution obtains both a first and second premium in Canon Law. The Archaeological prizes, as usual, fall to America and Ireland in the case of the first premium; a place is given also to a Maronite. In Mental Philosophy first premium is given to the Maronite (Regulars) and the American Colleges, the Oriental carrying off the medal, and second premium. But it is in Physics, Mathematics, the History of Philosophy, and Greek and Natural History that both the Irish and American Colleges display most striking success, for in these subjects they have divided the prizes among themselves first, then giving a certain number to the Urban and Bohemian institutions. To the Irish College special credit is due for the excellent position which it has acquired, particularly when we remember that the number of its students does not exceed forty-five or thereabouts.

## SCOTLAND—A Golden Jubilee

The golden jubilee of the priesthood of the Very Rev. Donald Provost Mackintosh, Moidart, was celebrated in Oban on December 13. Pontifical High Mass was sung by his Lordship Bishop Smith in presence of a large congregation. At the close of the service a meeting of the clergy and laity was held in the hall, and the Rev. Provost was presented with a handsome cheque as a mark of appreciation on the attainment of his golden jubilee as a priest. His Lordship the Bishop, who presided, spoke in high terms of the devoted service which had been given to the Church by Provost Mackintosh for the long period of fifty years, and these long years of service from first to last had been spent in the diocese of Argyll and the Isles. The early labors of the Provost in South Uist were of a particularly arduous nature, because at that time the number of priests in the Western Isles was comparatively few. All through these many years Provost Mackintosh had never spared himself in the service of his people, and he had won in full measure their love and affection. Of a modest and retiring disposition, the Provost had endeared himself not only to members of their own Church, but to those of other denominations. Towards the presentation subscriptions had been received from all parts of the United Kingdom, and not only from Catholics but from friends belonging to other Churches. Amidst great applause, his Lordship presented the venerable Provost with a cheque for £300. Provost Mackintosh, in acknowledging the presentation, expressed his deep gratitude to all those who had subscribed to that splendid token of their regard for him. The Very Rev. Donald Provost Mackintosh is a native of Glenfinnan. Feeling called to devote himself to the service of God as a priest, he was sent to the national college at Blairs, Aberdeen. There was no convenient West Highland Railway in those early days, sixty years ago, so the journey to Glasgow had to be made by coach. From Blairs Father Donald was sent to pursue the higher studies of Rhetoric, Philosophy, and Theology at Ratisbon, in Bavaria, and in due time was raised to the priesthood in 1860, on the Feast of St. Andrew, the patron Saint of Scotland. The clerical life of Father Donald has been divided between his labors in the Outer Isles and Moidart. For several years he was assistant to the Rev. John Chisholm—also a jubilarian—who died at Bornish in 1867, and he has repeatedly expressed his gratitude that he was privileged to have the guidance and example of that good man at the beginning of his career. It has exercised an influence over his whole life. The thirty-three years Father Donald spent in the Outer Hebrides were years of incredibly hard work, of which those who dwell in cities can have no conception. His life in Moidart has been the same, the daily faithful discharge of his manifold duties to his flock.

## UNITED STATES—Appointment of Bishop

The Holy Father has ratified the proposal of the Consistorial Congregation, recommending the appointment of the Very Rev. John Ward, rector of St. Mary's, Kansas City, as Bishop of Leavenworth. Monsignor Thomas F. Lillis, Bishop of Leavenworth, was, some months ago, appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Kansas City, with the right of succession.

## Colored Congregations

The yearly report of the colored missions in the United States shows that there are twenty-six congregations with resident priests.

It doesn't matter where you want a parcel sent—to Berlin or London, New York, or Melbourne—we can undertake its delivery. Our organisation takes in the whole world, and enables us to deliver goods and parcels anywhere in shortest time, in the safest manner, and at lowest cost.—**THE N.Z. EXPRESS CO., LTD.**

**The Standard Rotary Shuttle  
- SEWING MACHINE -**

Is so very much better than any other machine we have ever seen (and, mind you, we have repaired and handled some thousands during the last 40 years) that we want everybody, whether buyers or not, to see and know all about it.

**DO IT NOW!** Don't you make a mistake. There are hundreds that are sorry because they did not see the Rotary until after purchasing another make. Everybody who examines the Rotary sees that it is the best and most up-to-date and *very* much better, also cheaper, than any other first-class machine.

Remember, we are not asking you to buy, but simply to favor us by coming or sending for full particulars. All duplicate parts kept, also needles for all machines. Repairs to all makes skillfully done.

**F. J. W. FEAR**

ENGINEER & IMPORTER.  
WILLIS ST., WELLINGTON.

Established 1880.

Please mention this paper.

**W. GILBERT**

HAIRDRESSER & TOBACCONIST,  
MANNERS STREET  
(Four doors from Opera House),  
WELLINGTON.

Sole Agent in Wellington for 'Royal Seal' Tobacco.  
The New English Perfumed Tobacco.  
Delightful Aroma.

Smokers may rely on getting only First-class Goods at my Establishment.

Only Best Brands Cigars and Cigarettes Stocked.

Orders by post receive prompt attention.

**CITY BAKERY.**

Corner of Taranaki and Arthur Sts.,  
WELLINGTON.

**McPARLAND BROS.**

BAKERS AND GROCERS.

Families and Shipping Supplied.  
Contractors to H.M. Navy.

Wedding and Birthday Cakes Made  
to Order at the Shortest Notice.

Telephone 851.

**McNAB & MASON**

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

—  
SYMONDS ST., AUCKLAND.  
Next St. Benedict's Block.

Artistic Memorials Supplied to any  
part of New Zealand.

Catalogues Free on application.

All Marble-work in St. Patrick's  
Cathedral, Auckland, supplied by us.

Latest, Popular, Up-to-date  
Also Full Stocks of Old Editions

**EDISON'S**

Phonographs and  
Records.

Selling Agents for BOOMERANG MOUTH ORGANS  
—Trade Supplied—  
PIANOS, ORGANS, & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
—Catalogues Posted Free—

**A. W. ROBERTSON AND SON**  
189 QUEEN ST. & KARANGAHAPE ROAD,  
AUCKLAND.

**MUSIC**

**FLEMING & CO.**

91 REVANS STREET, NEWTOWN  
(Opp. Library), WELLINGTON

Edison's Phonographs from 70/- up-  
wards. Records from 1/-. New  
Amberols constantly arriving. Price,  
2/6 each.

Country Customers are invited to  
write, stating wants. Cash or time  
payments.

Note Address.

**FLETCHER'S  
PHOSPHATONIC**

An ideal preparation, containing  
Phosphorous in combination with  
Quinine, Iron, etc., is the finest  
Tonic obtainable for weakness, de-  
pression, and nervous affections.

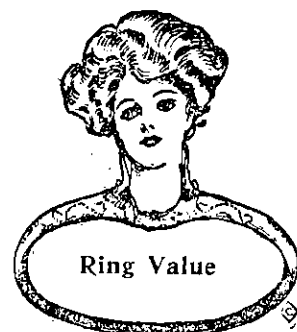
It possesses remarkable powers of  
repairing loss of strength arising  
from disease, mental anxiety, or brain  
fag.

FLETCHER'S PHOSPHATONIC  
GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH, and  
ENERGY.

2/6 and 4/6 a Bottle, Post Free,  
from the SOLE PROPRIETOR,

**CHAS. A. FLETCHER**

Pharmaceutical Chemist and  
Prescription Specialist,  
292 LAMBTON QUAY,  
WELLINGTON.



Ring Value

Write to Us for that Ring.

You'll naturally want a good one.  
The best procurable for your out-  
lay. You'd like an exclusive de-  
sign? One not obtainable else-  
where in the Dominion, and it  
must be a dainty setting.

We can meet you in every de-  
mand, for our gem-store, though  
not the largest, is recognised as  
containing the prettiest and most  
unique jewellery in the Dominion.  
It is a just glittering array of  
all that is tasteful and most worn  
in the world's fashion centres.

There are wedding rings, 18ct  
gold, from 20/- to 60/-.

Engagement rings from 20/- to  
£85.

Every price a reasonable price.  
Every purchase good value.  
Write and prove it.

**W. COLTMAN**

'The Home of Dainty Jewellery'  
Next Yates, Queen St., Auckland.



**LANGUIDNESS & NERVES  
CURED BY**

**PHOSPHORTON  
"The Best Tonic"  
HEALTH**

Means so much to you. Every dose  
of Phosphorton

**IS**

Health-giving. ANÆMIA, NER-  
VOUSNESS, NEURALGIA, LAN-  
GUOR, and all Diseases from Blood  
Poverty or Weak Nerves all driven  
from the system. You are

**ASURED**

Of the greatest benefit from even  
one bottle of This Grand Tonic. 'That  
tired feeling' is dispelled.

**BY**

Writing to us or calling to-day for  
a bottle, you are safeguarding your  
health.

**PHOSPHORTON**

Is sold in bottles at 2/6, 4/6, 6/6.  
Packed securely and Posted anywhere  
for 6d extra.

**A. ECCLES**

CHEMIST,

Queen Street, AUCKLAND.

Branches:

PONSONBY ROAD, HOBSON ST.

**GEORGE DYER & CO**

14 GREAT KING STREET.

(Opposite Taieri and Peninsula Butter  
Factory),  
DUNEDIN.

Licensed Plumbers & Drainers

## CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN TASMANIA

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Hobart was *en fête* on Sunday, January 22, the occasion being the opening of St. Virgil's College. The college stands on the lower slopes of Mount Wellington, some hundreds of feet above sea level. From the rooms and balconies there can be obtained a charming view of the pretty city of Hobart, of the silver Derwent, and the verdant hills, which, like a guard of honor clad in Nature's richest hues, sentinel its course to the sea. It is safe to assert that no college in the Commonwealth occupies so charming a position.

The total cost of the building, apart from the value of the land on which it stands, is over £7000. The building is a three-storey one, and is built of brick, with sandstone facings. Among those present at the opening ceremony, which was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Hobart, were his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, his Lordship the Bishop of Ballarat, Right Rev. Monsignors Hoyne, Gilleran, and Beechinor, and many other representatives of the Tasmanian clergy, Rev. Brothers McCarthy, Wareing, O'Brien (Brisbane), and Purton (Dunedin), Senators Keating and O'Keefe, Mr. Earle, M.P., and several other leading citizens.

The gathering was held in the spacious gymnasium, which was crowded with people. Eloquent addresses were delivered by the visiting prelates. The Archbishop of Melbourne specially addressed himself to the question of the importance of religious instruction in the schools. He pointed out that the Catholic Church had, in the face of all opposition, at a large expenditure of money, and in many instances at great sacrifice on the part of parents, sought to provide religious instruction for its children so that they might be made acquainted with the Gospel of Christ and Christian doctrine. They could see how ill France fared by the exclusion of religious instruction from the schools. She had, on account of infidelity, fallen lower and lower in the moral, social, and religious scale, and if she persisted would soon become a byword among the nations. It had frequently been stated that morality could be taught without dogma. He maintained it could not, and said, with Cardinal Wiseman, that morality without dogma was a triangle without a base, a house without a foundation. Religion was the philosopher's stone, the radium or radio-activity that could transmute all that was base, low, and imperfect in man's character into higher and nobler principles of life.

The Bishop of Ballarat paid an eloquent tribute to the great work done by the Christian Brothers on the mainland, particularly in Western Australia. Other speakers included Dr. Kenny, K.S.G., and Senator Keating.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Dr. Delaney announced that a personal friend of his had handed him a cheque for £150, thereby wiping out the remaining debt on the college.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION

### IRISH REPRESENTATIVES

The following is a further list of Irish representatives—Nationalists and Independents—elected last December:—  
King's County (South).—Reddy (N.), 2123; Ryan (Ind.), 624; Nationalist majority, 1499.  
Tipperary (Mid).—Hackett (N.), 2440; O'Dwyer (Ind.), 1716; Nationalist majority, 724.  
Limerick (East).—T. Landon (N.), 3715; H. O'Connor (Ind.), 1381; Nationalist majority, 2334.  
Armagh South.—O'Neill (N.), 2890; Moynagh (Ind.), 1003; Nationalist majority, 1887.  
Kerry (East).—O'Sullivan (N.), 2561; Guiney (Ind.), 1308; Nationalist majority, 1253.  
Limerick, West.—O'Shaughnessy (N.), 3052; Sheehan (Ind.), 1285; Nationalist majority, 1767.  
Mayo, West.—Doris (N.), 3931; O'Brien (Ind.), 1082; Nationalist majority, 2849.  
Tyrone (East).—Redmond (N.), 3108; Reid (U.), 2968; Nationalist majority, 140.  
South County Dublin.—Alderman Cotton (N.), 5223; Captain Cooper (U.), 5090; Nationalist majority, 133.  
Kilkenny (South).—Keating (N.), 2265; Murphy (Ind.), 287; Nationalist majority, 1978.  
Cork (West).—Gilhooly (Ind.), 2218; O'Leary (N.), 1959; Ind. majority, 259.  
Cork (East).—Captain Donelan (N.), 3173; William O'Brien, 1834; Nationalist majority, 1339.  
Down (South).—McVeagh (N.), 3668; Johnston (U.), 3040; Nationalist majority, 628.  
Cork (South).—Walsh (Ind.), 2346; Barry (Nat.), 2184; Ind. majority, 162.  
Waterford, West.—J. O'Shea (N.), 2402; Healy (Ind.), 727; Nationalist majority, 1675.  
Wexford, South.—Ffrench (N.), 3578; Cummins (Ind.), 1164; Nationalist majority, 2414.  
North Kerry.—J. Boland (N.), 2390; T. B. Cronin (Ind.), 452; Nationalist majority, 1938.

The following Nationalist candidates were returned unopposed:—East Cavan.—Samuel Young. North Leitrim.—F. E. Mehan. North Kilkenny.—Michael Meagher.

## Domestic

By MAUREEN

### Various Methods of Cooking.

**Baking.**—Baking is one of the oldest modes of cooking on record, for bread has been baked from time immemorial, and according to the Scriptures baking was known more than 3600 years ago. It is a most convenient form of cooking. Baking is cooking in hot air, and hot air plays a very important part in cooking; although baking in a close oven is not done by radiant heat, there is a great amount of heat radiated from the sides of the oven and from the top and bottom. The hot air in an oven is likely to become tainted with the fumes of burnt grease and smoke, which too often communicates disagreeable flavors to things baked, more especially to meats. This can be avoided to a large extent if the oven is kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated. For roasting, braising, baking bread, cakes, pastry, puddings, custards, savory meats, vegetable and farinaceous dishes, the oven will always remain in favor. In baking, especially puff pastry and soufflés, it is well to know that opening the door of an oven is detrimental to fine pastry in process of baking. In fact, the mere slamming of an oven door is often sufficient to make puff paste drop flat and lose its lightness on the spot, so that nothing will make it rise again. Baked custards and milk puddings will require a more moderate oven than pastry, and a longer time in baking, for if they are baked too quickly the milk will turn watery in the dish, while the top will burn. The difference between baking and boiling is that by the former method the food is cooked by dry heat, while by the latter it is cooked by liquid heat. Baking, as compared with other cooking processes, such as broiling and roasting, differs in this: while by broiling and roasting the food is cooked by full exposure to the hot air, baking is performed in ovens, more or less close structures, whereby the action of dry heat is modified by the presence of the steam that comes from the food which is being baked.

**Roasting.**—Roasting is cooking before the fire, and must be distinguished from baking. The intense heat of the fire, combined with the free action of the hot air, produces and imparts that savory taste and fine flavor which is quite unlike that obtained in any other way. The success of every method of cooking depends largely upon the correct management of the fire, and in roasting this is particularly the case, as a clear, brisk, and yet steady fire is essential. Roasting before a fire is cooking by radiated heat, namely, the heat rays coming from the fire are caught by the joint hanging before it. This can be done by either a close or open range. To roast a joint, it should be placed before great heat for the first ten minutes, to harden the outside of the meat and keep in the juices, and then be allowed to cook more slowly. If allowed to cook quickly all the time the meat is likely to be tough. The meat of young animals and that of old ones require different treatment. As a rule young flesh, containing less fibrine, requires longer cooking. White meat, such as pork, veal, and lamb, should always be well cooked, and must never be served rare. Hashing is the worst use that can be made of meat, which, by the two processes it has been put through, becomes thoroughly indigestible. Cold meat should be eaten as such.

**Twice Cooking.**—Although this term is not used now, the process is nevertheless largely practised. Very tough meat and some fish, also some kinds of game, are said to become improved in flavor by twice cooking, with an interval of one day. Indeed, when cooking is performed on a large scale, most of the dishes served are in a manner twice cooked. We have two examples to quote—viz.: Biscuit and toast, where this method is employed. The biscuit is perhaps the oldest example, for 'bis' means twice, and 'cuit' means baked or cooked, though this word is now but seldom used in the literal sense. Toast, however, serves as a good example of twice cooking; so do pulled bread and rusks. In these articles the change to dextrine is more complete than in once baked bread or biscuits, and therefore the food becomes more soluble.

**Cooking in Stoneware.**—Stone or earthenware cooking appliances are used to very great advantage for various forms of preparing food. For the homely pot-au-feu the French housewife has used fireproof earthenware dishes for generations, and does so to-day. But, besides soups, various savory dishes and all sorts of stews are cooked in stoneware pots. Indeed, so much has this form of cookery come into fashion that many dishes are sent to table in the pots in which they are cooked. Cooking in stoneware has no equal where slow cooking is aimed at, and there are many dishes which one would do well to refrain from attempting unless cooked in this fashion.

*Maureen*

DEAR ME

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

## THE WEDDING RING

Should be chosen with great care. It is expected at least to last a lifetime, and perhaps to become a proud family heirloom.

We guarantee Lasting Quality with every Wedding Ring we sell, and the Lowest Prices always.

We have a splendid Assortment of Trophies in Stock, and specially cater for Club and other presentations.

If you cannot call, drop us a line telling us your requirements. Our Mail Order Department is at your disposal.

Expert Watch and Jewellery Repairs at Lowest Prices. Post free.

### JAS. PASCOE

ENGAGEMENT & WEDDING  
RING SPECIALIST,  
219 KARANGAHAPE ROAD,  
AUCKLAND

And Every Evening till 9.

## G. T. ESTALL

EXPERT STEAM DYER AND  
CLEANER,  
85 VIVIAN ST., WELLINGTON.  
Receiving Office: Indian Art Depot,  
Pansma St.  
Contractor to Kirkcaldie & Stains.

WE STOCK

### Sincerity Suits

READY TO WEAR,  
At 59/6, 65/-, 70/-

Illustrated Booklet, showing various styles of Ready-to-Wear SINCERITY SUITS, will be sent on application.

David Palmer,

TAILOR & OUTFITTER,  
QUEEN STREET.....AUCKLAND.

## 1911

Means your house is one year older and probably needs.....

PAPERING OR PAINTING.

If so, Ring up . .

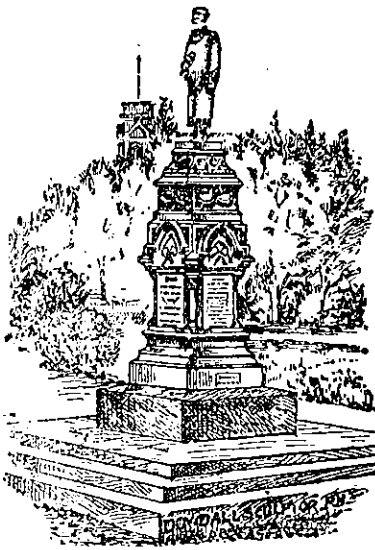
### T. A. WELLS

WELLINGTON AND KARORI

Who will be pleased to give you  
ESTIMATES FREE

For any work required. Workmanship and Material Guaranteed to be  
THE BEST.

'Phones—City, 2043; Karori, 2316.



**J. T. DOWDALL & CO**  
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,  
96 CUBA ST.,  
PALMERSTON NORTH.

Direct Importers of Granite and  
Marble Monuments.  
Price Lists Free on application.  
Our Prices defy competition.

Telephone 3035.

Auckland Catholic Book Depot.  
P. F. HISCOCKS & SON  
(Conductor and Organist St. Patrick's  
Choir),

IMPORTERS OF ALL  
**Church Requisites**

Established 1888.  
HOBSON STREET, AUCKLAND.

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

## NEW ZEALANDER HOTEL

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

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

Good Accommodation and a hearty  
welcome for all old friends.

### WHEN YOU HAVE YOUR PHOTO TAKEN

You desire satisfaction. Why not go to an Experienced Operator, who makes a careful study of each subject, thereby ENSURING BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS?  
Hand-painted Miniatures, & Enlargements.

### ALAN SPICER

CORNER CUBA STREET  
(Next Royal Oak Hotel),  
WELLINGTON.

Prices Moderate. 'Phone 3263.

## PICTURE FRAMES AND PICTURES

LARGEST SHOWROOMS AND  
STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

WINDSOR & NEWTON'S ARTIST  
MATERIALS & SUNDRIES.

ART WALL PAPERS.

WINDOW GLASS & LEAD LIGHTS.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS, &  
SIGNWRITERS.

SOLE AGENTS—

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' HOUSE  
PAINTS.

LIAMS' HOUSE PAINTS.

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE  
DISTEMPER PAINTS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—  
LINOARNISH

LEON-ART WOOD STAINS

EXCELSIOR STRAW-HAT  
DYES.

## R. E. TINGEY & CO. LIMITED

Wellington, Wanganui, Palmerston,  
Marton, Waverley, Hawera. . .

### J. H. URRY

**Tailor and Mercer**

Cr. JACKSON ST., PETONE AVEN.

### Petone.

Caterer for High-class Tailoring and  
Mercery.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

## A. ROBERTSON & CO.

PERTH DYE WORKS,  
37 GHUZZEE STREET,  
WELLINGTON.

Our Threefold Ideal is  
QUICK DELIVERY,  
EFFICIENT WORK,  
MODERATE CHARGES.

Special:

We give prompt attention to  
BLACK DYEING, and are able  
to return Mourning Orders with  
utmost despatch.

P.O. Box 2, Te Aro. 'Phone 918.

### THE LATEST TABLET PUBLICA- TION.

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



## Science Siftings

### BY 'VOLT'

#### Telephone Service on Trains.

One of the railroads running between New York and Buffalo is considering the advisability of installing a telephone service on its trains, so that passengers may send and receive messages when at the several stations.

#### Steel Encased in Cement.

In tearing down a skyscraper building that had stood fourteen years, it was found that the parts where the steel had been encased in cement there was no rust, but where a paint made of pure linseed oil had been used to preserve the steel the paint had entirely disappeared, and there was more or less rust.

#### Automatic Enunciators.

A Chicago hotel has introduced a new method for calling out the name of a guest who is wanted at the office or elsewhere. Instead of sending a bell boy through the corridors to shout out the name in unintelligible tones, they have placed automatic enunciators in different parts of the house, all operated from one station, that clearly call out the name.

#### The Turkey.

The turkey is the only specimen of the native fauna of America which has ever been reduced to domestication. The deer, the antelope, the lordly bison, and the many birds which are used for food have all remained untamed, or have disappeared from the face of the earth, with the exception of the turkey. Just when or how this bird was reduced to subjection to man is now unknown. Even in name it is credited to an Asiatic country. The name probably came through the way the bird was introduced into England. It is supposed to have come by way of Spain, and was called a Turkish bird because of a notion that it was introduced into Spain by the Moors, who, in the common language of England at that time, were called Turks.

#### Protection of Electric Workers.

A rubber shield has been introduced recently with a view to protecting electric workers, especially 'linemen,' from contact with live wires. It is made of rubber, and is about the size of an automobile tyre, terminating at each end in two small tubes. It is hollow, and is slit all the way along one side so that it may be opened out and slipped down over a wire. At the shoulder between the small tube and the body tube is a hard-rubber ring, which fits closely around the small tube and clamps it upon the wire. This ring has a slot so located as to admit the wire. Each shield is subjected, before it leaves the factory, to a pressure of 30,000 volts, so after putting shields over the live wires the linemen need have no fear of accidental shock. He can also throw the shields, spread out, over the cross-arms, to sit or stand upon. Then, as he works upon a wire, the current cannot pass through his body to the ground by way of the pole. In trimming or repairing arc-lamps there is also danger of shock, so the lamp man may take one of the shields along with him on his rounds and stand in it as he would in a snow-shoe. Still another application is in tunnels or subways carrying live conductors. When the lineman is slicing or repairing these cables he makes use of one or more of the shields to sit or stand upon while at his work.

#### The Teeth of Mammals.

In shape and size, as well as in number, the teeth of mammals are very clearly related to the nature of their food in the first place, and to their use as weapons of attack or of defence. When the surface of the cheek-teeth is broad, with low and numerous tubercles, the food of the animal is of a rather soft substance, which yields to a grinding action. Such are fruits, nuts, roots, or leaves, which are 'trituated' and mixed with the saliva during the process of mastication. Where the vegetable food is coarse grass or tree twigs, requiring long and thorough grinding, transverse ridges of enamel are present on the cheek-teeth, as in cattle, deer, and rabbits. Truly carnivorous animals, which eat the raw carcasses of other animals, have a different shape of teeth. Not only do they have large and dagger-like 'dog-teeth,' as weapons of attack, but the cheek-teeth (very few in number) present a long, sharp-edged ridge running parallel to the length of the jaw, the edges of which in corresponding upper and lower teeth fit and work together like the blades of a pair of scissors. The cats (including the lions, tigers, and leopards) have this arrangement in perfection. They cut the bones and muscles of their prey into great lumps with the scissor-like cheek-teeth, and swallow the great pieces whole without mastication. Insect-eating mammals have cheek-teeth, with three or four sharp-pointed tubercles standing up on the surface. They break the hard-shelled insects and swallow them rapidly. The fish-eating whales have an immense number of peg-like pointed teeth only. These serve as do those of the seals—merely to catch and grip the fish, which are swallowed whole.

## Intercolonial

At a meeting of the Catholic laity, held on January 21 in Perth, to organise a presentation to the new Bishop, Dr. Clune, the sum of £500 was subscribed by those present.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran made an appeal on behalf of St. Mary's Cathedral fund at Manly on Sunday, January 22, when subscriptions amounting to £1100 were received.

The Right Rev. Dr. Clune, the new Bishop of Perth, West Australia, will be consecrated in March in his own Cathedral. His Eminence the Cardinal (says the *Catholic Press*) will journey to Perth to perform the ceremony.

His Grace the Archbishop of Brisbane has given a site for the Christian Brothers' College, Warwick, valued at £1000. The *Age* reports that there is over £1850 in hand, and that the building is to be proceeded with at once.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne and his Lordship the Bishop of Ballarat were present on Sunday, January 22, at the ceremony of blessing and opening St. Virgil's College, Hobart, which will be conducted by the Christian Brothers.

Bishop Dunne, of Wilcannia, returned to Broken Hill on Friday, January 20, after a visit to the Holy Land and Europe. At the Sacred Heart Cathedral on the following Sunday his Lordship, who is the senior suffragan Bishop of the State, being consecrated in Goulburn in 1887, was presented with a gold chalice, the gift of the Catholics of the town, who gave him an enthusiastic welcome home.

A new college for the Christian Brothers has been erected at Townsville, in the Rockhampton diocese. The grounds and building involved an outlay of £6000. His Lordship Bishop Duhig, of Rockhampton, blessed and opened the new college on Sunday, January 22. The collections at the ceremony amounted to close on £1000.

The Rev. Father O'Shea, who had been stationed at Dungog for eight years, was presented with an illuminated address and purse of sovereigns prior to his departure for Taree. The Very Rev. T. Harrington, of Quirindi, who is about to visit Ireland, was recently presented with a gold watch and chain and sovereign case, and also a purse containing 182 sovereigns.

The Very Rev. Mgr. Barry, V.G., Sandhurst, has received a cable from the Bishop (Right Rev. Dr. Reville, O.S.A.), notifying his departure from London. The Bishop was to meet the Right Rev. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale, and the Rev. T. J. Rooney (Elmore) at Naples. Dr. Reville and Dr. Corbett are to receive a cordial welcome home about the end of February.

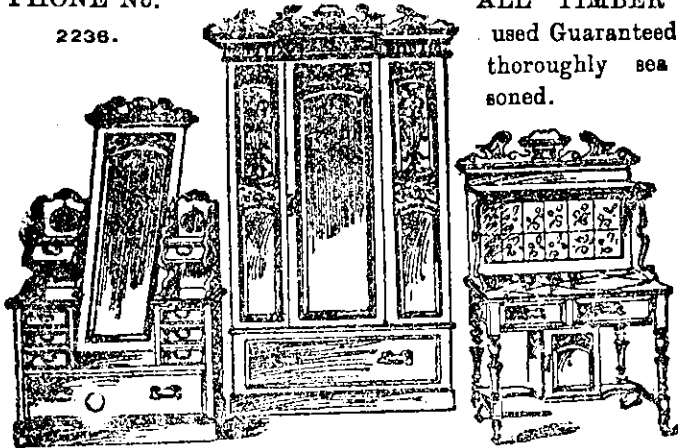
The presence of nuns at the Education Conference at St. Mary's Cathedral was quite an innovation (says the *Catholic Press*). It is indeed the first time in the history of Christendom that nuns have taken part in debates on the affairs of the Church. The Sisters not only took a keen interest in the proceedings, but entered into the discussions, and some of them spoke with remarkable oratorical ability, and made their arguments felt, too. The ablest women in Australia and the most highly educated are to be found in our Catholic convents.

It is the intention of his Lordship Bishop Carroll (says the *Catholic Press*) to erect the bell tower of St. Carthage's Cathedral to a height of 86 feet, leaving the work of erecting the spire for another generation. The estimated cost of the tower and the erection of the bells is £6100, of which the sum of £4025 is already in hand, leaving a balance of £1895 to be raised. This sum, it is expected, will be forthcoming in a very short time. A sum of £1000 is still due on the bells, and an effort is to be made to collect this amount in the southern portion of the diocese.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has made the following clerical changes and appointments:—The Rev. T. F. O'Sullivan has been transferred from St. Joseph's, Collingwood, to the Dalyston mission. The duties have proved too much for the attention of one priest (Rev. M. Dolan) owing to the settlement at Wonthaggi. Father O'Sullivan will take up the work of building a church at Wonthaggi on the site recently acquired for that purpose. The Rev. A. May has been transferred from Flemington to Collingwood.

Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., formerly of Christchurch, New Zealand, will this evening begin the exercises of an eight-day retreat for the Sisters of the Presentation Convent, Launceston (says the *Monitor* of January 13). He has already given retreats to the Presentation Sisters, St. Mary's, Hobart, and to the Sisters of St. Joseph of the State, who assembled for their annual retreat at the convent, Newtown. The district president and the president and officers of the Launceston branch of the Hibernian Society purpose waiting on Father O'Connell on his arrival in Launceston to tender him on behalf of the society a welcome to the State.

'PHONE No.  
2236.



ALL TIMBER  
used Guaranteed  
thoroughly sea  
soned.

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

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

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

# The UNITED Insurance Co. Ltd. INCORPORATED 1682

Capital £500,000

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

Bankers—NATIONAL BANK OF N.Z., LTD.

Branches and Agencies

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

**FIRE AND MARINE,**  
**Head Office, Sydney**

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

BRANCHES:

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

**P. K. PATTON'S .**

## SALE OF ASSIGNED STOCK

You are reminded that these Lines are selling fast.  
Come and see them while you can.

Fabric Gloves, Black or Colored, short or elbow,  
all one price, 8<sup>th</sup> pair; worth 1/6 to 2/11  
Black Veiling, 2<sup>nd</sup> yard  
Black or Colored Veiling, in all the latest de-  
signs, 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> yard; worth 1/6  
Fancy Tinsel Belts, 4<sup>th</sup> each; worth 1/6  
Suede Kid Gloves, Tans or Navy, 2/4; worth 3/6  
36in. Madapolam, 3/6 dozen; worth 5/11  
Ladies' Black Cloth Dress Skirts, 3/6; worth 6/11  
White Muslin Costumes, Blouse and Skirt, 4/11;  
worth 12/6  
White Embroidered Muslin Blouses, 1/11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>;  
worth 3/11

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

**UNIQUE STORE**  
STUART ST., DUNEDIN.

## W. G. ROSSITER.

PAWNBROKER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND  
OPTICIAN.

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

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

Buyer of Old Gold and Silver, Diamonds, and Precious Stones.  
Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery carefully Repaired by W. G. R.

Special Attention Given to Country Orders.

Note Address:

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED  
PRIZE ALES AND STOUTS  
BOTTLED BY  
**Messrs POWLEY & KEAST**

BOTTLERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
HOPE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Country Orders punctually attended to. Order through  
Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay "Liqueur"  
Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.). Corks, Tinfoil, Wire,  
Syphons, and all Bottlers' Requisites in Stock.

**R A I L W A Y H O T E L**  
OREPUKI.

KERRAN D'ARCY.....Proprietor.

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

Travellers called in time for early trains.

The Wines and Spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.  
Good Stabling. Horses and Buggies for Hire.  
Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

**R I N K S T A B L E S**

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

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

Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog Carts, and Vehicles of  
every description. Reliable Saddle Horses always on Hire.  
Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single  
and Double Harness, also to Saddle. Ladies' divided skirts  
kept for hire. Carriages Hired by the Hour.  
TELEPHONE No. 827.



# The Family Circle

## THE TWILIGHT GRAY AND DIM

His little eyes look into mine,  
Those blue, blue eyes that softly shine;  
His snowy chubby arms I feel  
Around my neck caressing steal;  
As dulcet music to my ear  
His hisping baby voice I hear;  
Upon my breast his head he lays,  
Into those eyes I fondly gaze,  
I kiss the lips that scarce can talk,  
The tiny feet that just can walk,  
And as I sit and fondle him,  
There in the twilight grey and dim.

I pray that God may guide aright  
His pretty feet of pink and white;  
That he may keep his dimpled hands  
Free, ever free, from passion's bands;  
His rosebud lips keep all secure  
From utterance of aught impure;  
Forbid his eyes to ever see,  
His ears to hear too willingly,  
In all his years a single thing  
That to my cheek the blush would bring;  
God grant my boy a liberal mind,  
A noble heart, brave, true, and kind.

Were it Thy will I'd doubly bear  
Of care and pain, dear Lord, his share.  
These eyes of mine would burn and ache,  
This heart of mine yearn, yearn and break,  
That his bright eyes might miss the tears,  
His gentle heart escape the fears;  
These hands of mine would labor know,  
These feet of mine all errands go,  
That his wee hands be kept from soil,  
His tender feet from thorn and toil.  
Ah, Christ, you understand, I know—  
Your own sweet Mother loved you so!

## AN ANONYMOUS LETTER

Francis Creighton sat sipping a cup of coffee in a retired corner of a respectable restaurant, not far from the fashionable quarter of London. A table near was occupied by a couple of young men; and, as Francis sipped his coffee and read the news of the day, scraps of their conversation reached his ears.

Suddenly a gleam of interest flashed in his eyes, and, though he continued to glance at the paper, his whole attention was given to the talk of his neighbors.

'Yes,' one of them said, 'I saw Jack Travers to-day. He is one of the two young men selected as being likely to suit old Mr. Wellborough for secretary.'

'Wellborough, the big mill-owner?' the second man asked. 'Travers will fall on his feet if he gets the job. Wellborough's a millionaire.'

'Yes, and a millionaire of a good type. I wish Jack may get the post; but I'm afraid he won't if Wellborough hears his story.'

'What story? I didn't know Travers had one. Wasn't his mother that nice widow lady who used to live near your place?'

'Mrs. Travers wasn't Jack's mother, though he thought so till the time of her death. His father was an Irishman named Gilmore, who had married an Englishwoman. Gilmore was an engineer, or something of that sort. Well, Mrs. Travers, after her husband's death, went to stay in a place in Ulster called Rosclare, and became acquainted with the Gilmores. During the time of her sojourn in Rosclare, one of those party riots so common in the North of Ireland broke out. Hugh Gilmore in the melee killed a man with one blow. He was arrested, tried for manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. He died soon after he was sentenced; and his wife, a delicate woman, never recovered from the shock. Mrs. Travers, in her own sorrow and loneliness, became attached to Mrs. Gilmore and her little baby, and when the former died she took possession of little Jack Gilmore and took him to England with her. She had a sufficient annuity to educate the boy; but it ended with her life. My mother was well acquainted with the story; Jack himself never suspected he was not Mrs. Travers' son till she was dying. She begged him to keep the name she had given him. He was telling me to-day about the secretaryship. It is worth several hundred pounds a year. Mr. Wellborough's lawyers interviewed all applicants for the situation in London, and selected two from the number. These two go down to the old gentleman's place in Yorkshire to-morrow, on approval, as it were.'

Francis Creighton listened attentively and waited till his neighbors had taken their departure.

'By jove!' he muttered to himself: 'this is interesting! I fancy the situation is mine. I believe Mr. Well-

borough is thoroughly conservative. He will hardly give the secretaryship to a felon's son. An anonymous letter will bring him the information. I shall get my landlady's son to write a note; my own writing might be recognised. Rather fortunate that I lingered so long this afternoon!'

The anonymous letter was despatched to Mr. Wellborough that evening, and Francis Creighton journeyed to Yorkshire by an early train next morning. At the station nearest to Mr. Wellborough's place a carriage was in waiting. The coachman explained that his master expected two gentlemen, and after a few moments Jack Travers appeared. The young men greeted each other with some awkwardness and at once took their places in the carriage, and a half-hour brought them to Wellborough Hall. Its owner was waiting for them.

'You must pardon an invalid for asking you to undertake so lengthy a journey,' Mr. Wellborough said courteously, 'and partake of luncheon before we proceed to business.'

During the progress of the meal, Francis fancied he detected a shade more attention to himself than to his rival, and his hopes were high as he accompanied Mr. Wellborough to his library. The gentleman seemed to have some hesitation in beginning the conversation.

'Up till this morning, Mr. Creighton,' he said at length, 'you had the better chance of obtaining the situation. Your training and qualifications seemed to fit you for the post. An anonymous letter, however, has caused me to change my mind.'

'Indeed!' Creighton's surprise was genuine. 'It does not concern you, and generally I pay no attention to such letters; but this case is different.' Mr. Wellborough hesitated a moment. 'When my brother and I became joint owners of the Wellborough Mills in Bradford, the business was fast going to the bad. Neither of us had any private capital with which to prop it up, and not very much experience. At this period I became acquainted with a young Irish engineer named Gilmore. The man had a perfect craze for machinery of all kinds, and he gave me plans by which a great improvement might be made in the looms. Just after doing so he disappeared completely. His plans, after some changes, were found to be quite workable, and the new machinery effected a considerable saving both in labor and money. It proved the turning point in my brother's career and in mine also. New mills were bought, the new machinery introduced, and we became wealthy men.'

Mr. Wellborough paused. 'We tried, and unsuccessfully, to find Gilmore,' he resumed. 'No trace of him could be found. The anonymous letter I received this morning tells me that the young man we have left in the dining-room is the son of Hugh Gilmore, who ended his life in prison for the crime of manslaughter. If that be so, he must have the situation, you see, Mr. Creighton. I shall make inquiries, of course, before arriving at a final decision. When I do so, I shall communicate with you. In the meantime, please accept this cheque for the inconvenience you have been put to.'

The cheque was a liberal one, but Francis Creighton went back to London cursing his ill-luck. A few weeks later he had a letter from Mr. Wellborough. 'Young Travers, when I questioned him, told me that his father was a Hugh Gilmore, who had died in prison. I at once placed the matter in a detective's hands; and I now find that he and the man whose suggestions brought fortune to my brother and me were one and the same person. Gilmore unfortunately struck a man who was a ringleader in some row. All evidence went to show that Gilmore was trying to make peace at the time, though he was afterwards convicted. He had always been impulsive. I am very thankful to the writer of the anonymous letter, contemptible as such communications generally are. I think Gilmore—or Travers, as you choose to call him—will suit me very well indeed; and I hope you will find a situation soon, if you have not already done so.'

'I don't think I shall ever again send an anonymous letter,' Creighton said bitterly, as he tossed the communication into the fire.

## HANDWRITING OF AUTHORS

An interesting study is the handwriting of authors, as it indicates to a greater or less degree their personal temperaments.

Longfellow wrote a bold, open back-hand, which was the delight of printers. Joaquin Miller wrote such a bad hand that he often became puzzled over his own work, and the printer sings the praises of the inventor of the typewriter.

Charlotte Brontë's writing seemed to have been traced with a cambric needle, and Thackeray's writing, while marvellously neat and precise, was so small that the best eyes were needed to read it. Likewise the writing of Captain Marryat was so microscopic that when he was interrupted in his labors he was obliged to mark the place where he left off by sticking a pin in the paper.

Napoleon was worse than illegible, and it is said that his letters from Germany to the Empress Josephine were at first thought to be rough maps of the seat of war.

Carlyle wrote a patient, crabbed, and oddly emphasised hand. The penmanship of Bryant was aggressive, well-

formed, and decidedly pleasing to the eye, while the chirography of Scott, Hunt, Moore, and Gray was smooth and easy to read, but did not express distinct individuality.

Byron's handwriting was nothing more than a scrawl. His additions to his proofs frequently exceeded in volume the original copy, and in one of his poems, which contained in the original only four hundred lines, one thousand were added in the proofs.

The writing of Dickens was minute, and he had a habit of writing with blue ink on blue paper. Frequent erasures and inter-lineations made his copy a burden to his publishers.

### GIFTS OF SILENCE

For the shy girls who have not the gift of ready speech, there is the gift of silence to cultivate. There is a beautiful art of silence and there are as many ways of being silent as there are of being talkative. There is the heavy silence of the simply stupid; there is the silence of the bored, depressing in its scornful irresponsiveness. There is the silence of abstraction when you feel that your companion's mind has withdrawn itself, and is following the course of its own preoccupations. The lips drop mechanical syllables, which mean nothing, but may seem to fit the occasion from an acquired habit of speech. There is the sensitive silence of sympathy. The lips are still, but the eyes are alight with a harkening spirit. The subdued gestures are expressive, the rare words spoken are pregnant with understanding. Such silence is often more inspiring, more stimulating, than is the response of the spoken word.

### ORIGIN OF ATTORNEY

In former times in England the freemen of every shire met twice a year under the presidency of the shire reeve or sheriff, and this meeting was called the sheriff's torn.

By degrees the freemen declined giving their personal attendance, and a freeman who did attend carried with him the proxies of such of his friends as could not appear.

He who actually went to the sheriff's torn was said, according to the old Saxon, to go 'at the torn,' and hence came the word attorney, which signified one who went to the torn for others, carrying with him a power to act or vote for those who employed him.

### WHAT HE CAME FOR

Here is a North Island story:—A man was walking along a river pier a few days ago, when he saw a boy fall into the water. Naturally the man performed the hero act and helped the boy out. As the lad sat on the bank letting the water drip from him, his rescuer asked:

'How did you come to fall into the water, boy?'

'I didn't come to fall in; I came to fish,' declared the boy.

### FAMILY FUN

Conductors of Sound.—If one takes a strong piece of thread about as long as one's two arms, loops the centre around the handle of a silver spoon, and then swings the spoon so that it will strike the sharp edge of a table or shelf, there will be a pleasant singing sound, that is softer or louder as the spoon is brought nearer to or held away from the ear. If the ends of the thread are twisted around the index finger several times, and the finger thrust into the ears while the spoon is struck, the result will be altogether astonishing. Not only can the sound be heard with much greater distinctness, but the waves of air caused by the sound and the swinging of the spoon can be felt in the ear. In this instance it is clear that the thread carries sound better than the air, though air is the medium through which sound usually reaches our ears. A little telephone can be made on this plan, with a silk thread and a tin roll or cylinder, perhaps a tin can of the size of a lamp chimney as a receiver. One can easily talk with a person twenty to twenty-five yards distant in this way. Water, too, is a good conductor of sound. On moist days, or across a body of water, for instance, church bells can be heard much further and more plainly than in dry weather. If two stones are struck together under water, the sound can be heard very plainly, and fish will swim away at the faintest surface sound. Solid bodies carry sounds with particular directness. If one lays a watch on a wooden board or an iron bar or pipe, and the ear is then held to the board or the pipe, the ticking can be heard much further than through the air. But if the watch is put upon a porous body, or wrapped in cotton, the sound will be weakened. It is this property of solid bodies to carry sound that led to the invention of the stethoscope, the instrument which physicians use to listen to the sounds of the heart and lungs.

The thunder of cannons, the hoof-beat of horses, the march of soldiers, the rush of a train can all be heard at longer distances by placing the ear upon the earth. All these things show that solid and liquid bodies carry sound better than do the air and porous bodies.

## All Sorts

One way to expand the chest is to have a large heart in it. It saves the cost of gymnastics.

Any work, no matter how humble, that a man honors by efficient labor will be found important enough to secure respect for himself and credit for his name.

Some people are apt to look at the faults of their neighbors through a telescope; at their own through the instrument reversed, or not at all.

Teacher (in a kindergarten physiology class): 'Harry, can you tell me the function of the pores of our bodies?' Harry: 'They are things we use to catch cold with.'

Guineas were first struck by Charles II., in 1660, from gold brought from Guinea. They were fixed at 21s in 1717. The first sovereign was coined in 1817, in which year the guineas were finally withdrawn from circulation.

Teacher: 'Now, Willie, what is the meaning of the word transparent?' Willie: 'Something you can see through.' 'Right. Now give me an example.' 'A ladder.'

Mrs. Howard: 'Do come to see me soon! I live around the corner from your house.'

Mrs. Coward: 'Thanks awfully, but since we have our new motor I never call on anyone who lives less than twenty miles away.'

Little Willie came in whimpering. His uncle asked him why he was crying. 'What is the matter?'

'A b-boy hit me, uncle.'

'Well, why didn't you hit him back?'

'I d-did, uncle; I hit him first!'

The lady of the house was a handsome woman of a mature order of beauty, and when she had completed her toilet she gazed fondly at herself in the glass, and remarked to her new maid: 'You'd give a good deal to be as good-looking as I am, wouldn't you, now?' 'Yes'm; almost as much as you would give to be as young as I am.' It is not believed that this epigrammatic young woman will be chosen again at the expiration of her present term.

The recent rose show given in Paris recalled the fact that the oldest rose tree in the world is believed to be one which grows on a wall of the Cathedral of Hildesheim, Germany. Eleventh century records make mention of expenses incurred by caretakers of the Cathedral in maintaining this tree, which covers the wall to a height of twenty-five feet, and is twenty inches thick at the root.

Kittens are not taught to kill mice, but do it instinctively, according to the conclusions of two observers. The instinct is aroused suddenly by the movement of the mouse, first appearing during the kitten's second month of life, while still feeble and scarcely able to eat a young mouse. If not first aroused until two or three months later, the instinct becomes less and less quickly responsive, and the practical inference is drawn that if a kitten is to make a good mouser it should be allowed to exercise its killing instinct while very young.

It is a common experience amongst mountain climbers to find butterflies lying frozen in the snow, and so brittle that they break unless they are very carefully handled. Such frozen butterflies on being taken to a warmer climate recover themselves and fly away. Some insects which habitually hibernate, as larvae or pupae, do not suffer from being frozen even for a lengthened period; but what is known as an open winter, with its alternations of wet, warmth, and cold, is far more fatal to them.

A certain sportsman went out for a day's rough shooting. Not being a particularly good shot, the bag was nil, and, as he did not like to return empty-handed, he bought a hare in the town on the way home. He presented it to his wife, who, after expressing her thanks, thoughtfully remarked: 'It was a good thing you shot that hare when you did, John; it wouldn't have kept another day.'

The beautiful but little known Straits of Magellan, which are situated at the southernmost point of South America, were discovered in 1520 by Magalhaens, a Portuguese navigator, who made the first passage in 37 days. They are 320 miles in length, and the passage, which is now accomplished in fewer hours than it took Magalhaens days, is an event never to be forgotten, it being almost impossible to describe the majestic grandeur of the scenery which greets the eye on every side. The huge snow-covered mountains, which rise precipitously from the sea level to altitudes of 6800 feet, contain many glaciers, whilst the waterfalls, formed by the melting snows, leap in sparkling cascades down their sides. The natives who inhabit their shores are probably the lowest type of savage in existence, possessing but little intelligence, dirty and ignorant, and, despite the intense cold, wearing scarcely any clothing. The Chilean settlement of Punta Arenas is situated towards the eastern entrance, and enjoys the distinction of being the globe's southernmost town.

**MISSING PAGE**

**MISSING PAGE**