

**MISSING PAGE**

**MISSING PAGE**

## Friends at Court

### CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- Sept. 15, Sunday.—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.  
The Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- „ 16, Monday.—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Bishops and Martyrs.
- „ 17, Tuesday.—The Stigmata of St. Francis, Confessor.
- „ 18, Wednesday.—St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor. Ember Day.
- „ 19, Thursday.—St. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs.
- „ 20, Friday.—St. Agapitus, I., Pope and Confessor. Ember Day.
- „ 21, Saturday.—St. Matthew, Apostle. Ember Day.

The Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

To drink of that chalice of suffering which the Redeemer of mankind drained to the dregs has fallen to the lot of all the saints, but most of all to the Mother of God. Owing to the closeness of the sacred tie which bound her to her Divine Son, she felt most keenly every danger which threatened Him, and every pang which wrung His Sacred Heart. Her seven principal sorrows, commemorated to-day, were the prophecy of St. Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the loss of the Child Jesus, the meeting with her Divine Son on the way to Calvary, the Crucifixion, the taking down from the Cross, and the burial of our Lord.

St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor.

St. Joseph, the son of poor parents near Brindisi, in his early years followed the trade of a shoemaker. Having entered as a lay Brother the Order of Conventual Friars, his superiors, through admiration of his humility and penitential spirit, promoted him to the priesthood. God deigned to reward the virtues of His servant by miraculous favors, which were the occasion of numerous conversions. St. Joseph died in 1663, at the age of sixty.

St. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs.

St. Januarius, Bishop of Benevento, in the south of Italy, was, with six companions, beheaded during the persecution of Diocletian. The remains of St. Januarius were conveyed to Naples, where every year on his feast, and during the octave, the celebrated miracle of the liquefaction of his blood takes place.

### GOD'S WAY.

Though sometimes strange may seem to be  
The way thy Father leadeth thee,  
Yet trust, for He is by thy side,  
To help, to strengthen, and to guide;  
Why should thy heart then shrink with fear  
With Him, the God of Love, so near!

And if at times no heavenly ray  
Shine on thy path, to show the way,  
Still One is ever near to aid,  
He Who hath said, 'Be not afraid';  
Then trust that He, that faithful Friend,  
Will lead thee safely to the end.

So shalt thou find His way will be  
The best, the very best for Thee;  
The only way to lead thee right  
To that blest home of peace and light.  
Where thou for evermore shalt dwell  
With Him Who guided thee so well.

You will do the greatest service to the State if you shall raise, not the roofs of the houses, but the souls of the citizens; for it is better that great souls should dwell in small houses rather than for mean slaves to lurk in great houses.

## 'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

(A Weekly Instruction specially written for the N.Z. Tablet by 'GHIMEL'.)

### THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS (II.)

Like the human body, the Church of God—in Heaven, in Purgatory, and on earth—is composed of many members. These are joined together and made one by an organic, vital union in Christ, their Head; they throb with the life that their Saviour communicates to them. This Communion of Saints naturally implies a common participation by all in the merits and prayers of each, especially in the prayers of the Church and in the 'unsearchable riches of Christ' (Ephes. iii., 8). 'We are not united to God singly and independently as rays which converge to a common centre and yet do not touch one another on the road, but we are first knit together into one living organic body under the Man Christ as our Head, and then with Him and through Him united to the very Godhead, Whose life and beatitude flow down to the least and furthest member of that living thing.'

*An objection.* There was a time when this doctrine of the Communion of Saints was said to be without warrant in Sacred Scripture; but that objection is no longer raised by serious writers, and in face of the abundant Scriptural evidence one finds it difficult to imagine how it ever came to be put forward. We are, however, still told that the Catholic dogma on this point detracts from Christ's mediatorship, and takes away from the glory due to Him alone. Has not St. Paul written: 'There is One Mediator of God and Men—the Man Christ Jesus, Who gave Himself a redemption for all' (1 Tim. ii., 5-6). How then can we think of the faithful on earth, or even the blessed in Heaven as mediators of grace?

We may best reply to this difficulty by getting a true idea of mediatorship and by pointing out the sense in which we speak of others besides our Lord as mediators. 'Mediatorship' is some kind of 'going between' God and man, a drawing together of those who were previously estranged. In the highest and truest sense of the word, our Saviour's mediatorship is of course unique. 'As God-Man, Christ has the interests of God and of man at heart; and in Him creation and the Creator are linked in one personality; He is thus by nature fitted as none other for the office of go-between or mediator, and for the effecting of that union or atonement which is its end.' But while recognising this—and we Catholics with our unclouded faith in the Divinity of Christ are the first to do so—what is to prevent us from applying the term to others as well? If Sacred Scripture speaks of the fervent prayer of a just man availing much for others as well as for himself, why should we refuse to speak of the saints in Heaven as intercessors and mediators? Further, since mediation in this connection means a going-between the soul and God, a placing at the disposal of the soul some help towards salvation, we may justly look upon every creature that enables us to serve God better, and upon our 'brethren in the faith,' in so far as they pray for us, or instruct us, or help us in a thousand and one ways in the matter of our salvation, as real mediators between ourselves and God. And, as a matter of fact, our Lord Himself enjoined this manner of mediation upon His followers: 'I have given you an example, namely, of offering help to the souls and bodies of those far beneath Me, and so of promoting their union with God; 'If I, your Lord and Master, wash your feet, much more ought ye to wash one another's feet,' that is My followers must in turn become the means of salvation one to another. 'We do not see God face to face yet, but must climb up to His throne from His footstool, to Heaven from earth, by means of the ladder of creation which bridges the otherwise impassable gulf.'

Thus understood, the Catholic doctrine of the Communion of Saints, so far from putting the saints on a level with our Lord, holds that He is the one

## New Suitings just arrived

LATEST PATTERNS

Orders taken now for SPRING and  
SUMMER SUITS at . . .

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

MERCANT TAILOR,  
*Clerical Specialist.*

*Ladies' Costumier.*

45 DOWLING ST., DUNEDIN.


## Railway Hotel

Thorndon Quay - Wellington.

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

**James Dealy, Proprietor**

**HOWEVER  
YOU GO**



If-On Foot  
Take

**WOLFE'S  
SCHNAPPS**

With You.

It is at all Times  
**A Serviceable  
Stimulant.**



**H. SPEAR** M.P.O.C.,  
Dr. of Optics,  
EYE-SIGHT SPECIALIST,  
7 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON.

## You not only increase the value of your land, but get bigger and better crops by using **Belfast Manures**

The value of the land being measured by the crops it produces, Belfast Manures are distinctly a good investment. Their small cost is more than returned in the improved quality of the soil, and the direct increase in the yield. Belfast Manures contain the well-known properties of phosphates, ammonia, and potash salts, and enrich the soil, increase its fertility, and enable you to get bigger and better crops without over-taxing.

Belfast Manures are made to suit all soils and all crops. Whatever it is you are sowing, therefore, use Belfast Manures, and you'll get returns in proportion to the expenditure unsurpassed by what you will get from any other manure.

*Prices and full particulars from any of our Agents, or direct from us.*

Chesterfield and Surprise Island Guano supplied.

**DONALD REID & CO. Ltd.**

AGENTS, DUNEDIN.

G  B.

CASSIDY and CO.  
TELEGRAPH LINE OF ROYAL  
MAIL COACHES.

**L**EAVE BROKEN RIVER on ar-  
rival of West Coast Express  
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and  
SATURDAY, carrying mails and pas-  
sengers for Oira, Kumara, Hokitika,  
Greymouth, Reefton, and Westport.  
Arriving GREYMOUTH SAME DAY.  
Passengers can obtain through Tike-  
ts at Railway Station..

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

### 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, &c.)  
And Some Nice  
RELIGIOUS PICTURES.

**ALEX. SLIGO**

24 George St. Dunedin, And at South Dunedin

### These Cold Nights !!

*You'll get a lot of cheer out of  
a Foot Warmer or a Hot Water  
Bag, and Slumber Sox are a  
boon.*

A Full Range of these comforts at  
REW'S.

HOT WATER BAGS, best quality  
Rubber, with Covers complete—  
6 x 10 8 x 10 8 x 12 10 x 12 size  
6/6 7/6 8/3 9/9 each

STONE FOOT WARMERS—

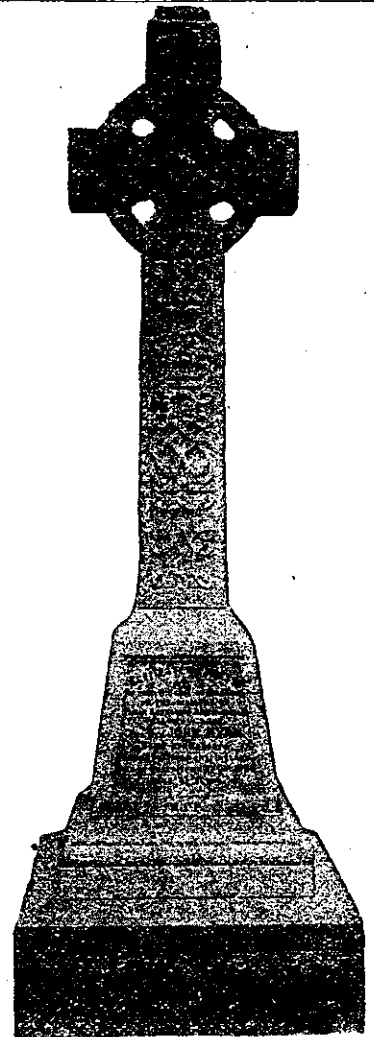
1½ pts. 2/- 2 pts. 2/4 3 pts. 2/9

SLUMBER SOX—

1/- per pair. All sizes.

**ROBERT REW**

GENERAL MERCHANT,  
QUEEN STREET AND NEWTON.



This Monument erected by  
**FRAPWELL & HOLGATE**  
THE LEADING MONUMENTAL  
SCULPTORS,  
PRINCES STREET SOUTH,  
**Dunedin.**

**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

channel of eternal life, and that by reason of His Divinity He exercises a form of mediation between men and God, which is altogether peculiar to Him. Anything that our fellow-men do for us is done in Him, and receives its quickening power from Him. 'For the Catholic, Jesus Christ still lives upon earth as surely, though in another and what must be called a 'mystical' sense, as He lived two thousand years ago. For He has a Body in which He lives, a Voice with which He speaks. As two thousand years ago He assumed one kind of Body by which to accomplish His purposes, so He has assumed now another kind of Body in which to continue them; and that Body consists of an unity of myriad cells—each cell a living soul complete in itself—transcending the sum of the cells, and yet expressing itself through them. Christianity, then, to the Catholic is not merely an individual matter, though it is that also, as surely as the cell has individual relations with the main life of the body. But it is far more: it is corporate and transcendent. . . . (The Catholic) is not merely an imitator of Christ, or a disciple of Christ, not merely even a lover of Christ, but he is actually a cell of that very Body which is Christ's' (*Christ in the Church*, p. 18).

## The Storyteller

### THE HOUR OF VICTORY

Excitement ran high at Davis Academy, for the names of the pupils fortunate enough to be allowed to enter the contest for the Davis scholarship were to be read to-day. Only those having an average of 80 per cent. for the four years' work in the academy were allowed to compete. Mr. Davis, the donor of the scholarship, had made that condition. The scholarship provided not only for four years' tuition in any college or technical school of the winner's choosing, but also for necessary living expenses.

'Of course, Coulson will get first place; he'll win sure,' said John Hartley, president of the senior class. 'I hope I get on the list, though. My folks will be pleased, and it means honorable mention.'

The names were read, beginning with the lowest allowed. John Hartley's was called, and he could scarcely disguise his delight. He was on the list.

'The last average was 85 per cent. Now there is a jump from 85 per cent. to 90 per cent., which is first place.' All eyes turned to Coulson. 'And for first place there are two contestants, George Coulson and Joseph Darcy.'

A murmur of surprise went about the room. 'Joe Darcy!' As a possible candidate he might have a chance, but as for his winning first place, no one had dreamed of such a thing.

Perhaps the least surprised was Joe himself. He knew his own standing, his abilities and his limitations very well, and day by day, year by year he had worked faithfully to obtain this reward.

His teachers had noted that Joseph Darcy never failed in any kind of review. But he was slow of thought and slow of speech, and his classmate, George Coulson, who was quick to grasp, often profited from Darcy's hours of patient labor by suddenly jumping at a conclusion and taking the honor which did not belong to him.

Again and again he had done this. Joe never could understand just how. In his heart he knew that Coulson was an adept at bluffing, but the bluff always succeeded. Now, for once, they stood equal.

The theme was assigned, 'Chivalry,' and the pupils were allowed three weeks of preparation. Then they were to come into the class without notes and write the theme under supervision. Five hours were to be allowed for the actual writing.

Good news travels swiftly. As Joe Darcy entered his home his mother met him at the door, her eyes shining proudly.

'I'm very, very glad, Joe.'

Joe brightened with pleasure. He thanked her gently, then pressed inside to receive the greetings of his brothers and sisters.

The news had also reached the great mills by the river, where his father worked. 'Your boy is giving the Governor's grandson a run for the prize,' said one of his fellow-workmen, and it went from man to man until he was overwhelmed with congratulations.

'Tell the lad to do his best; our good wishes are with him,' all said.

Feeling ran high in the academy. The 'Hill Fellows,' a coterie of boys who lived in the aristocratic Hill section, rallied around George Coulson. Those whose homes were in less pretentious 'Milltown' favored Joe Darcy. The wise counselled, 'Let the best man win,' and it was generally conceded that the best man was George Coulson.

The three weeks of fervent preparations were not long in passing. The evening before the Friday appointed for the writing of the theme Joseph Darcy wearily laid aside his books. 'It's of no use,' he said dispiritedly. 'Unless a miracle happens, Coulson wins. It isn't in me to do anything brilliant enough to beat him.'

'Cheer up, boy,' said his father; 'the fight hasn't begun yet. Do your best and you'll win. Of course, it's in you.' He dared not say how much he wanted him to win.

His mother placed her hand affectionately on his arm. 'Don't be discouraged, Joe. We are all praying for you. Do your best.'

Joe sat for a minute with bowed head, then burst forth vehemently: 'No one can understand how much I want to win! It's been pinch and grind ever since I can remember, and if I get the opportunity for a technical training it will mean so much to you all! I ought to get it. I've worked hard—harder than Coulson ever dreamed of working, yet he will step in and take the prize. The contemptible snob! I'd just like the chance to get the better of him.'

'Joe, Joe, don't talk like that,' his mother said; 'It's wrong. Beat him if you can do it honestly, like a man, but if you can't win, take defeat bravely. It's the test of courage. Don't lose your self-respect or self-control. They are better than any prize.'

She trembled with excitement. Joe stood shame-faced before her.

'I'm awfully sorry. I should not have said so much, but'—a little defiantly—'that's the way I often feel now.'

This little display of passion strengthened in his mother a vague uneasiness which had been on her of late—that Joe was growing away from her. When the young people had gone to bed she sat brooding over her sewing. She recalled Joe's face with the flashing eyes, the firm mouth, and the mother heart prophesied:

'There will be no half-way with Joe.' Then, as a sudden, sinking fear took possession of her, she whispered: 'God grant it may be the right way.'

'Unless a miracle happens, George Coulson will win!' Joe Darcy echoed this remark again the next day as he laboriously strove to express his thoughts on paper, and glancing up for a moment he saw George Coulson writing with that free, graceful sweep of his.

When the bell rang Coulson was the first to rise from his place, his theme done. They still had fifteen minutes for finishing touches, but the discipline was relaxed and conversation was general.

'Whew, but it's hot!' George Coulson exclaimed. He raised the window and stood enjoying the stiff breeze which blew in upon him. Joe, busily fastening his papers, caught this remark:

'Yes, I had half a mind not to enter at first, but the folks at home want me to have the honor. I don't care much either way. I can pay my way through.'

There was a significant pause, and Joe bit his lip and bent more closely over his work as Coulson's sneering voice continued:

'I supposed if I had dropped out it would have made a big difference to some people—not mentioning any names.'

Joe's face burned with an angry flush, but he said nothing. Some of his friends turned from the speaker

**Hotels for Sale.**

MESSRS. DWAN BROS., Willis street, Wellington (established 32 years), are instructed by the owner, who has made a fortune and who is now retiring, to sell the Freehold of a Splendid COUNTRY HOTEL. Genuine bar trade £140 per week guaranteed. Will sell freehold for £10,000, or will Lease for six years at £11 10s per week. Price £3000 for lease.

HOTEL, TARANAKI, 4 years' lease, right of renewal. Takings £100 weekly. Price £3400. Free house for everything.

**DWAN BROS.,**

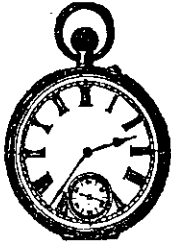
Willis St., Wellington, Sole Agents.

**TO GET MORE EGGS**

Give your hens a little Mustard in their morning meal. Mix a teaspoonful of COLMAN'S MUSTARD with the dry meal before adding the water. It keeps the hens in fine condition, and they lay more eggs.

**A GIFT**

should be such that the recipient will be proud to show to his or her friends. **IT SHOULD HAVE QUALITY.**



**BUICK & CO.** have the selection. Pollen Street, THAMES.

**Hotel Cecil**

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

MY WASHING IS NICE, ISN'T IT?

That's because I use a really good blue . . .

**KEEN'S OXFORD BLUE.**

You don't catch me washing my clothes with cheap, nasty, unreliable blues, when so good an article as Keen's is to be had. I can always rely on it.

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

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

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

**STAPLES' BEST.**

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

J. STAPLES & CO., LTD.,  
MOLNORTH AND MURPHY STREETS,  
WELLINGTON.

**"GODBERS"**

MELBOURNE HOUSE,  
Cuba Street and 218 Lambton Quay,  
WELLINGTON.

The Noted House for Luncheons  
and Afternoon Tea.

Only Prize Medallists in New Zealand  
for Wedding Cakes.

Cakes of Every Description Care-  
fully Packed and Forwarded to All  
Parts of the Dominion.

A Trial Solicited.

**"GODBERS"**

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** W  
Is 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.

WORMS IMPERIL GROWTH.  
Few small children escape having  
worms, and these parasites should  
be removed at once. They lower  
vitality, induce disease, and retard  
growth.

**ROWBOTTOM'S SNOW WHITE  
VERMIFUGE**

is a simple, harmless, but always  
effective remedy. It can be given  
with entire safety, even though  
worms are not present, and should  
be tested whenever any symptoms of  
worms appear. If worms are  
present, they will invariably be re-  
moved at once. *It acts when all  
else fails.*

1/6, post free, on receipt of stamps  
Sole Agents—

**S. ROWBOTTOM**

CHEMIST, THAMES

REMEMBER THIS. . .

**EDWARD SMITH M.P.S.;G.A.O.C**

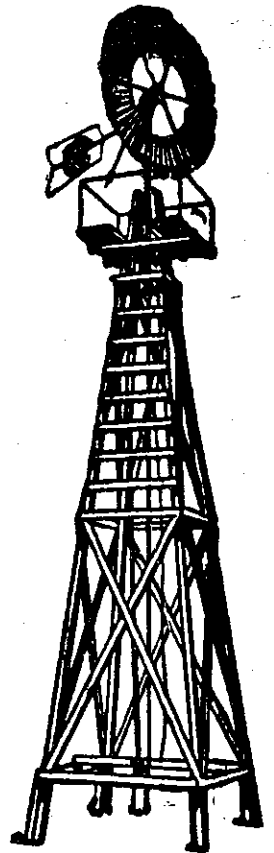
CHEMIST AND OPTICIAN,  
Sells the Best Goods at Lowest  
Prices.

NOTE ADDRESS—  
263 PONSONBY ROAD,  
AUCKLAND.

TELEPHONE 1632

Country Orders a Specialty.

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



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

. . . Write to . . .

**THOMAS DANKS**

198 and 200 Lichfield St  
RISTCHURCH.

**HAYWARD BROS.  
PICKLES**



**TOMATO & WORCESTER SAUCES,  
CHUTNEY, BAKING POWDER &c,**

**F. MEENAN & Co.**

WINE, SPIRIT, PRODUCE,  
& PROVISION MERCHANT.

KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

Oppos. The Hospital,

TELEPHONE 197.

in disgust. Suddenly George gave a hasty exclamation. He had been so interested in making his classmate uncomfortable that he had carelessly left his manuscript on the window-ledge, and a particularly stiff breeze had caught the papers and whirled them away.

George dashed down the two flights of stairs after it. Several of his friends followed him, but a diligent search failed to locate the missing manuscript, and the warning bell sounding over the campus sent them scurrying back to their class-room to pass in their papers.

George Coulson made his report to the principal, saying that the manuscript was missing and telling the circumstances.

'I'm sorry, George,' said Mr. Wilson, as he made a neat pile of the accumulated manuscript. 'I hope you can find it. If it is handed in by Monday at 9 a.m., it will be accepted. Good afternoon.' He bowed to the pupils as he passed out.

Joe walked home like one in a dream. 'Supposing Coulson did not find the papers!' The miracle had happened.

That evening as he joined the crowd at the post office waiting for the evening mail a notice was pointed out to him. It read:

25 Dollars Reward.

A reward of 25 dollars is herewith offered to the person or persons finding and returning the manuscript written by George Coulson in the contest for the Davis scholarship.

'He wants it pretty bad, doesn't he?' one of the boys remarked.

'I don't blame him,' said another. 'If my chances were as good as his I'd offer it.'

Thus they discussed their classmate's loss, while Joe reflected that it was now Friday evening, that the manuscript had not been found, and that every minute narrowed Coulson's chances.

On Saturday searching parties, stimulated by the offer of the reward, explored every inch of the school grounds and the adjacent places, but the search was unfruitful. Younger brothers of the household brought the news home to Joe, and he could hardly sleep that night. He, with the others, had conceded the palm of victory to George Coulson, but he knew well enough that he came second, and if the papers were still missing he was the prize-winner without a doubt.

He arose Sunday morning very happy. It was a perfect June day as he walked to church trying not to be too jubilant, but profoundly grateful to the young people who smiled and wished him well; and to other people, too, who looked after 'Jim Darcy's boy' with a fervent 'I hope the lad wins.' Milltown was very proud of its representative.

Inside the cool church he was vividly conscious of the beauty of the altar, gleaming with candles and fragrant with flowers in honor of the feast of the Sacred Heart. It was all so in keeping with his mood. Afterward as Father Cotter preached an earnest sermon on the love of the Sacred Heart, his words came home to Joe with a new, deep meaning. He thought of the theme, 'Chivalry,' and the ballad of Sir Galahad, which had entered into his composition:

'O just and faithful knight of God,  
Ride on, the prize is near.'

'Son, give Me thy heart.' Father Cotter's earnest voice repeated the divine words of entreaty. Joe felt the blood stirring within him: life stretched before him so happily. With trained mind and skilful hands life would open with still fuller, fairer beauty. It was all his to take in a short time. He felt as one of the knights of old as he knelt and vowed it all—all he could do in the wonderful future stretching before him, 'all for Thee, O Lord.'

It was so easy to promise with the gleaming tapers, the fragrant flowers before him, the earnest words of the priest in his ears, so easy to kneel and adore.

After Mass he returned home slowly, happily. The younger folks danced out to tell him that the manuscript was still missing. 'They have given up searching, Joe.'

As he entered the house his mother, hot and flushed in her preparation of the Sunday dinner, called out to him:

'Joe, will you hear Ted's catechism lesson? I have been so busy I haven't had time.'

He took up the little book and glanced over the lesson. Ted, a child who seemed all nerves, hopped about delightedly, explaining:

'This is the last lesson. I have finished the catechism, Joe. I can say the long answer, the last in the book, every bit of it. Hear me, Joe,' and he rattled off glibly. 'What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul, or what exchange shall a man give for his soul?' etc.

Joe tried to keep a sober face as his small brother recited the words, standing on one foot and then on the other, or dancing about, words almost meaningless to him now, but which would perhaps come back to him some day with strong significance—'What doth it profit a man?'

In the afternoon Joe wandered into the woods alone, happy in his bright dreams of the future, outlining plans in his busy brain. The strong, clever hands felt victory within their grasp. As the day wore on the sky grew overcast, but a storm was almost upon him before he noticed the change.

On one side lay Milltown, with the big Davis mills, and on the other side the town proper. On the outskirts of the woods the nearest shelter was the Davis Academy. He hastened his walk, and as he felt the wind rising he broke into a run. The trees groaned and shrieked in the wind; the lightening grew vivid, and the clouds broke into a torrent of rain just as he reached the shelter of the academy portico.

The beautiful old ivy on the wall had already been torn from its hold in places by the violence of the storm, and the leaves lay thickly scattered where they had been driven in by the wind. He kicked some of them aside, and this motion exposed a piece of white paper. He stooped and picked it up. His heart almost stopped beating; he leaned against the wall for support, for there, where the storm had driven it, was George Coulson's missing manuscript.

There in bold handwriting was the owner's name, and with a feeling of despair he glanced over the sheets. He understood now how it had happened. The wind, instead of carrying it downward, had blown it over the portico, where it had lodged in the thick vine. It was so far from the window that no one had thought of that possibility.

Mechanically he glanced through the pages. To his distorted imagination the words seemed the most wonderful George Coulson had ever written. His own manuscript beside this piece of work seemed the bungling of the merest amateur. Despairingly he thought how the finding of it robbed him of his opportunity. Suddenly a thought crept into his brain. He glanced about; no one was in sight. Quickly he placed the hateful papers inside his coat, and as soon as the storm allowed he hurried home.

His mood at supper was so different that the vague uneasiness returned to his mother. As soon as possible after supper he stole off to his room. He took the manuscript in his hands. It was the only obstacle between him and the prize, and it was in his power to destroy it.

He looked out the window; a slow, drizzling rain was falling. Why had he not left the manuscript where he had found it? The rain would ruin it before morning. Even now he could return it.

He was not responsible. It was not his duty to look after the papers if he did not wish.

He would not be injuring any one, for George Coulson could easily pay his way through any college. He himself deserved the prize. In all fairness it belonged to him; he had earned it. Fate had thrown the manuscript at his feet; he would be a fool not to take advantage of it.

Thus he reasoned as the moments passed. He knew his reasoning was false, that only one way lay straight and true before him, but he could not bear to look that way.

## Furniture and Furnishings

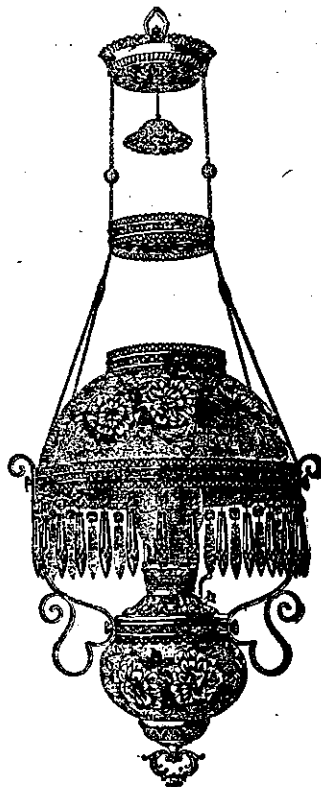
IN THE FRONT AT ALL TIMES!  
 LINOLEUMS and FLOORCOVERINGS that charm  
 at PRICES that please, from . . .

### AITKEN & EVANS

THE MONEY-SAVING HOUSE FURNISHERS,  
 KIMBOLTON ROAD - FEILDING

## Tanfield, Potter and Co.

242 QUEEN STREET.



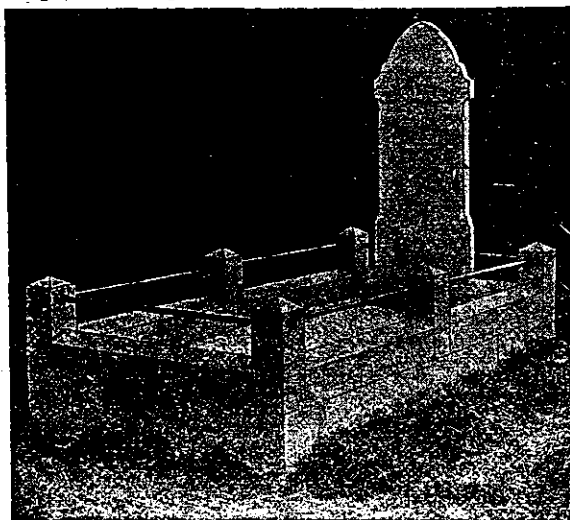
OUR SPECIALTY—WEDDING GIFTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Readers of this paper are invited to inspect our Fine Stock of China, Glass Ornaments, and Fancy Goods.

Our Goods are the Best.  
 Our Prices the Lowest.

The Most Up-to-Date Stock in the Dominion.



### T. G. Hoar

MONUMENTAL &  
 ARTISTIC  
 SCULPTOR,  
 MASTERTON.

Monuments erected and no Payment required before completion.

Write for Designs.  
 Best Material.  
 Lowest Prices

## HUGH WRIGHT

### GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTER

### Late Cutter McCombie and Sons, LONDON

PATRONISED BY HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP & CLERGY OF AUCKLAND.  
 Clerical Garments A Specialty. Moderate Prices.

NOTE ADDRESS: No. 65 & 67 QUEEN ST. Below H. M. Smeeton.



## THE TIFFIN

Catering of Every Description done by the most expert Caterer in the Wellington District.

SOCIAL HALLS with private entrance for Card Parties, Receptions, Committee Meetings, and Entertainments—newly furnished and decorated and provided with every convenience.

*Dainty and inexpensive Theatre Suppers may be ordered 15 minutes before the performance is over.*

THE TIFFIN  
 MANNERS STREET  
 (Next door to Winder's.,  
 WELLINGTON.

## For Artistic Jewellery

Everything in the line of Presents!  
 Go to—

### C. S. Dunningham

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER

HERETAUNGA STREET

HASTINGS

Watches, Clocks, Wedding and Engagement Rings, Bangles, etc., in all styles and at all prices.

Repairs by Skilled Workmen.

## J. H. McMAHON

UNDERTAKER AND . . . .  
 FURNITURE MANUFACTURER,  
 VICTORIA STREET,

(Next Parr Bros.),

HAMILTON.

*Funerals always have my personal attention.*

'Phone day or night, 180.



Then he thought of the morning at Mass, the soft radiance of the candles, the fragrance of the flowers and the words of entreaty, 'Son, give Me thy heart.' He rose to his feet and began to pace the room. Before his mind swept the thought of what it would mean to give up the paper. There in the valley lay the mills. If he did not win the scholarship next month he would go there to work, to commence what to him would be a life of slavery.

And for what? That George Coulson, an insufferable snob, who had more than once cheated him of honors, who had mocked him and sneered at him, should have yet one more honor.

'I cannot do it,' he declared passionately. 'I cannot give it up. I will throw it back where I found it in the rain. Let some one else find it in the morning.'

He put on his rain coat, concealed the manuscript beneath and went down the stairs. His mother was just going to bed, and she looked at him in surprise.

'Is there anything I can do for you, Joe?'

'No, mother; the walk will do me good.'

He felt miserably guilty as he walked on. He knew that his mother would wait up for him and he tried to hurry, but a thought which persistently tried to be uppermost in his mind caused his footsteps to slacken. It was the words of little Ted's catechism lesson: 'What doth it profit a man,' it chanted, 'if he gain the whole world? What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul?'

Over and over again the words repeated themselves. On one side bright dreams of the future, on the other the slavery of the mills. And now the unceasing chant: 'What doth it profit a man?'

'There will be no half way with Joe; he will be very good or very bad,' his mother had prophesied that night over her sewing, and now as she stood by the window she thought of it again, and, unconscious as she was of the struggle going on, she whispered a prayer: 'God grant it may be the right way!'

She waited anxiously as the moments passed. 'What can be keeping him?' she wondered.

At last she heard his welcome footsteps on the stairs, and he stood before her, calm and pale as one who had passed through a terrible struggle.

'Is your head better, Joe?' she asked.

'Yes, thank you,' he replied wearily.

The next morning Davis Academy was alive with excitement. George Coulson's manuscript had been found in the letter box outside the door of his home when the morning mail was taken in. Of how it came there there was not the slightest clue. All sorts of stories spread about, but it gradually subsided into one of the unsolved mysteries.

Perhaps Mrs. Darcy had a slight suspicion of the truth, but she kept her own counsel.

And there was no half way with Joseph Darcy. He had made his silent renunciation, and he wasted no time in idle regrets. In the two weeks which intervened before graduation a new manhood grew up within him, which rose superior to George Coulson's sneers. He put aside that wonderful dream, and with a steady purpose faced the future, dull and drear as it seemed.

Graduation day came, and never before had the hall been so crowded. When the diplomas had been given out Mr. Wilson spoke of the Davis scholarship. He said:

'Graduates and friends, it gives me great pleasure to announce that the themes in the contest for the Davis scholarship were all of excellent merit, but the prize goes by unanimous consent to Joseph Darcy.'

'One moment of overwhelming surprise, and then the senior class took possession of the hall.'

'Darcy! Darcy! Darcy!' echoed on every side. Cheer after cheer rang out, the class president leading the wild tumult. Mr. and Mrs. Darcy stood unashamed of the tears of joy in their eyes as Joe was carried by on the shoulders of his classmates, their delighted cheers attesting the popular choice. 'Our Joe's hour of victory,' said Mr. Darcy, proudly, but Joe, carried as a hero through the throng, flushed with triumph, knew in his heart that this was not his hour of victory. That

had come on that Sunday evening in the drizzling rain, when he had fought perhaps the greatest temptation of his life—and won.—*The Magnificat.*

## THE FORTY SOVEREIGNS

Annie Merton came in tired and cold from her daily work of giving music lessons, and ascended the stair that led to her rooms in Maycourt street, Bayswater, London. She wondered if the good-natured, but overworked Irish servant would have kindled a fire. If so, she would sit over it for the entire evening and read the book she had taken from the library.

Yes, a bright fire burned merrily in the diminutive grate, a gypsy table was laid for tea, and a pair of comfortable slippers reposed in the fender. Nora had not forgotten! Half of Annie's weariness melted away. What a wonderful amount of cheerfulness and restfulness there is in a fire! Then came the sound of Nora's patient feet ascending the stairs. Annie's face brightened as the girl came in bearing a tray.

'How good of you, Nora, to light the fire!' Annie said with the look and smile that had won Nora's heart. Annie held out her chill cold hands to the blaze. 'A fire on such a day is perfectly delightful. I shall toast myself over it and read Father Benson's latest book.'

Nora laid down the tray without speaking. Then she said:

'Mrs. Murphy was here inquiring for you about an hour ago. She looked as if she was in trouble. She said she would come back about five.'

'Mrs. Murphy in trouble!' Annie said. 'You know she was our cook before she married, Nora. I wonder what is amiss. Alice is married and doing well in America, and her only son Ned is in a very good situation in London.'

Nora shook her head. The worries of parents with their children always comfortably confirmed her in her own state of spinsterhood.

'Children are great trials, old or young,' she remarked.

'Oh, perhaps Mrs. Murphy only wishes to have a letter written to Alice,' Annie said. 'Send her up when she comes.'

Annie had finished her tea and was enjoying her cushioned basketchair and the warmth of the fire when Mrs. Murphy appeared. It was quite by accident that the girl and her former nurse and encountered each other in London. Pat Murphy had died of consumption some years after his marriage to Bridget Hagan, and Bridget had turned to letting apartments as a means of living. In the old days, before Annie Merton's father had taken to dealing in stocks and shares, Bridget had received a good domestic training. She could accomplish wonders in the kitchen. She was also perfectly honest and warm hearted, and possessed those particular virtues which make a landlady a success.

Just before five she came. She was a small woman with an abundance of ruddy brown hair that refused to turn gray, and a face like a wrinkled winter apple. She burst into tears as Annie drew forward a chair to the fire and proceeded to make a cup of tea.

'I couldn't swallow a drop of tea,' Mrs. Murphy protested. 'Sure 'tis broken hearted I am entirely.'

'Of course you can drink the tea,' Annie said firmly. 'An hour ago I thought I hated tea, and yet I have taken two cupfuls and I feel the better for it. No, I won't listen to your story till you drink the tea, Bridget.'

Mrs. Murphy drained the cup.

'Oh, Miss Annie, time brings changes! Little did I think to see you in a place like this and earning your own living! Oh, oh, but we were the happy ones at Brookfield—and didn't know it!'

'Have you heard from Alice?' Annie asked, though she knew from experience that Mrs. Murphy would only tell her tale in her own particular fashion.

'Oh, Alice is all right with her husband and child. Sure what trouble can a child of three give Alice? 'Tis later the trouble comes.'

UNDERTAKING IN ALL  
BRANCHES,

**C. R. ALLEN**

EMERSON STREET,  
NAPIER.

Every description of Furniture to  
Order in our own Factory.

**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.

The Popular  
**Hydrotite !**

THE COAT *par excellence*. This Coat has proved a great success. It is so light and so easily carried about, that you never need be without one.

In Rainproof Cloth, new dark fawn shade, with neat styles; check wool linings; Talma sleeves and Prussian collars.

PRICES—45/- and 55/-

**J. & J. ARTHUR**

MENS' MERCHANTS & MERCHANT TAILORS,  
12-14-16-18 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN.

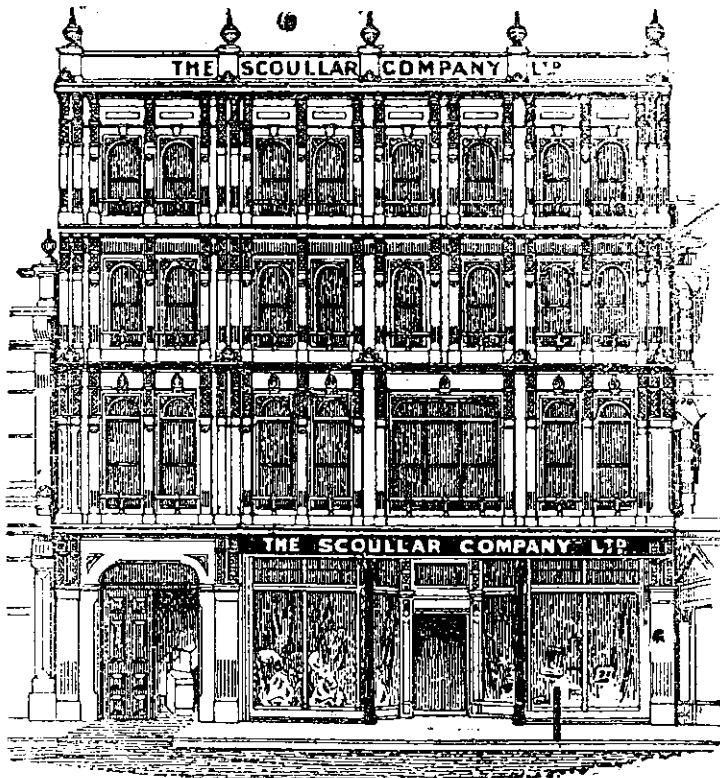


Manufacturers  
of  
**Artistic High  
Class Furniture**

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

**Furniture  
Floorcoverings  
Curtains  
Household  
Linens.**

ecclesiastical Furnishing  
A Special



Manufacturers  
of  
**Artistic High  
Class Furniture**

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

—THE—  
**SCOLLAR CO.  
LIMITED**  
Wellington

A GOOD APPEARANCE IS THE FIRST STEP TO SUCCESS.

If you wish to be Successful call on

**J. S. DICKSON**

Who specialises in

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, MERCERY, AND BOOTS.

CORNER OF QUEEN AND FORT STREETS, AUCKLAND.

DOMINION BRAND CLOTHING.

The House for High-Class Goods at Reasonable Prices.

PHONE 2325.

'Then it is Ned?' Annie said, interrogatively.

'And we so proud of him,' Mrs. Murphy admitted. 'Maybe, God knows, too proud. Sure he took in the learning like anything, and got the situation in the bank by his own cleverness entirely.'

'I know.' Annie had often heard how Ned Murphy had obtained the position of clerk in Marchant's Bank at a competitive examination.

'And now,' Mrs. Murphy threw out her hands widely, 'he's a thief, a common thief!'

'Nonsense,' Annie remarked.

'But he is,' Mrs. Murphy produced a handful of sovereigns from her pocket, 'Look! I found them in his drawer!'

'Perhaps Ned has been saving up. Perhaps he is thinking of marriage.'

'That's it,' Mrs. Murphy assented emphatically, 'that's it. Sure, he must go and see Miss Kate Early every night. And the boxes of chocolates he buys and the time he takes dressing! I used to be able to iron his collars and cuffs, but now they must go to the laundry, if you please.'

'But why do you think Ned stole the money?'

'Didn't I hear him and young Nolan, that's another clerk in the bank, talking last night?' Mrs. Murphy was definite at length. 'There was a deficiency of forty pounds yesterday,' she produced in a whisper, 'and there is going to be an inquiry into the matter to-morrow. And Ned had forty sovereigns that he had no right to have. I asked him did he know anything of the missing money, and he said he did.'

'I can't believe Ned took the money.'

Mrs. Murphy ignored the observation.

'What I want you to do, Miss Annie, is to take this money to the manager who is also the junior partner. He lives at Hampstead. See, here's the address, Oaklawn. Tell him it was the son of a poor widow that was tempted to take it because he wished to have a home and wife.'

'Me!' Annie was startled into the objective.

'Oh, yes,' Mrs. Murphy said imploringly, 'you can speak to a gentleman as he ought to be spoken to, which I can't. And any one would guess I was Ned's mother anyhow. We're just alike, the two of us.'

'Oh, dear!' Annie said, but she had long ago learned to respect Bridget's wishes and the habit was telling. Besides she wished to save Ned from the consequences of his folly or crime.

'I suppose I had better go at once,' she said presently. 'It is a long way to Hampstead.'

'You'll take a taxi cab,' Mrs. Murphy said, 'and I'll pay the fare.'

Annie was drawing on the coat which she had cast off on a chair, and Mrs. Murphy secured the sovereigns in a pocket handkerchief and thrust them into a hand-bag.

'Oh, God bless you, Miss Annie; God bless you!' she cried. 'You have taken a load off my heart.'

The junior partner of Marchant's Banking Company was descending the wide stairs of Oaklawn preparatory to entering the dining-room when there came a loud insistent ring at the door. John Probyn paused on the last step. He was a bachelor and had no relatives, and his callers out of office hours were few.

'I wonder who that is,' he said and then moved toward the outer door and threw it open. A lady entered unhesitatingly.

'I wish to see Mr. —,' she began, and stopped. She did not know the name of the junior partner. 'I mean the manager of Marchant's Bank.'

'Annie!' said Mr. Probyn. 'Miss Merton!'

'O-h!' Annie gasped. 'I did not know. I did not suppose'— The two stood staring at each other and both thought of their last meeting. It had taken place in the hall of the country house near Brookfield in the days when Mr. Merton was thought to be a wealthy man and Annie was looked upon as an heiress. John Probyn had ventured to remark and condemn the frequency with which Annie had danced with a certain officer, and Annie had answered that it wasn't necessary that he should approve. The two young people had parted in anger. John had soon after

gone to an office in London to ruminate on the fickleness and inconsistency of woman, and Annie had later enough to occupy her. When John Probyn next visited that neighborhood, Mr. Merton was dead, his property was in the hands of his creditors, and Annie had disappeared.

'I have come,' Annie said at length, 'on a business matter. There has been some money missing from the bank.'

'Won't you come in here?' John threw open the dining-room door absently, just as a maid servant came leisurely up the kitchen steps, then retreated precipitately to inform her fellow servants that there was a lady in the dining-room.

Annie produced the pocket handkerchief and the sovereigns, and began to explain. Mr. Probyn interrupted.

'Oh, that's all right,' he said. 'Yes, there was a sum of money missing; but one of the clerks, Edward Murphy, gave me a hint as to the person who took them. His name was Nolan. He had been gambling a bit, but he gave Murphy the money back. Oh, it is all right. There shall be neither prosecution nor inquiry, and Nolan shall stop backing horses. Murphy has the forty pounds in safe keeping.'

'I'll never forgive Mrs. Murphy nor myself,' Annie told herself wrathfully, as she returned to Maycourt street. 'What an utter idiot John Probyn must think me.'

But John Probyn was at that time thinking very different things. He was counting up the number of years that had gone by since he and Annie had parted in anger; and wondering why Annie had remained unmarried. She answered that question for him a few weeks later.

'Why didn't I marry!' she said. 'Oh, well, you see, John, I was in love with you.'—*Magnificat.*

## WEDDING BELLS

### O'SULLIVAN—MORRISON.

A wedding of more than local interest was celebrated by the Rev. Father Fay at St. Mary's Church, Blenheim, on August 6, the contracting parties being Mr. George Winefride O'Sullivan, of the permanent staff New Zealand Defence Forces and Regimental Sergeant-Major of the 13th Infantry Regiment, son of Mr. John O'Sullivan, of Blenheim, and Miss Margaret Mary Morrison, elder daughter of Mr. William Morrison, also of Blenheim. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a handsome dress of creme crepe de chene over taffeta silk, trimmed with silk and pearl embroidery, and wore a veil and orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies, Christmas roses, and maiden-hair fern. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Morrison (sister of the bride), and Miss Alice O'Sullivan (sister of the bridegroom). Each wore a pearl and garnet bangle, gifts of the bridegroom. Mr. F. O'Sullivan and Mr. T. J. Morrison acted as best man and groomsmen respectively. The Rev. Father Fay was the celebrant of the Nuptial Mass. The church was tastefully decorated by the Sisters of the Convent of Mercy, the bride and bridegroom being old pupils. As an offertory Miss Frances Morrison, L.A.B. (cousin of the bride) sang the 'Paternoster,' and later Bordese's 'O Salutaris.' The 'Wedding March' was played by Miss McCabe. Subsequently a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Weld street, where a handsome display of presents was on exhibition. These included several cheques, as well as a beautiful marble clock from the non-commissioned officers of Area Group No. 11, to which the bridegroom is attached, and a handsome barometer from the 10th Mounted Regimental Band. Both were suitably inscribed. The bride's travelling dress was a brown tweed costume, with hat to match. She also wore a beautiful set of furs, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan left by the afternoon train for Picton, *en route* to the North Island, where the honeymoon was spent, prior to settling in their new home in Rangiora.

# 1912

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. Workman-  
ship and Material Guaranteed to be  
**THE BEST.**

'Phones—City, 2043; Karori, 2318.

**LOVELY IRONING**

Can be obtained by using a 'lovely'  
starch.

**COLMAN'S STARCH**

Is a pure unadulterated starch. Use  
it and see how beautifully you can  
starch your clothes. With proper  
ironing they will be simply beauti-  
ful.

## "BROMIL"

A certain remedy for Baldness,  
Premature Greyness, Falling Hair,  
Lack of Lustre, Dandruff, etc.

### RESTORES

The Original Vigor and Elasticity  
to the

### HAIR

Making it Beautiful, Lustrous, and  
Abundant.

1/6 Bottle—Post Free—Bottle 2/6  
From the

**RED CROSS PHARMACY,  
DANNEVIRKE.**

FOR . . .

## Furnishing Your Homes

. . . TRY . . .

## H. A. JENKINS

**UNION STREET,  
HAWERA.**

**COMPLETE FURNISHER,  
(Established 20 years)**

## PILES POSITIVELY CURED.



Don't suffer another day. Prof. Klammer's  
treatment is an unfailing remedy. Bleed-  
ing, itching, protruding, and blind Piles  
quickly and soothingly controlled. This  
cure is guaranteed unrivalled. It re-  
lieves at once. No subterfuge—no lies.

**FREE**—Full information and Sam-  
ple sent FREE in plain wrapper any-  
where on receipt of 6d. to cover cost of  
packing, postage, etc. Write to-day.

**AKER COMPANY,  
P.O. Box 788, Auckland.**

## HAWKEY'S

**CITY BOOT EMPORIUM**

FOR BEST IN FOOTWEAR.  
Importers of . . .  
ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL  
BOOTS and SHOES.

*Our Prices Defy Competition.*

Inspection of our Window Display  
Invited.

## HAWKEY & SONS

STAFFORD STREET,  
TIMARU

**PROVINCIAL HOTEL**

Clive Square - Napier

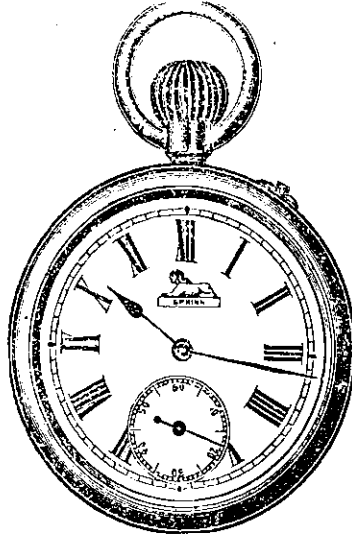
Good Accommodation for Tourists, Trav-  
ellers, and Boarders. Brick house, near  
Station.

Terms . . . 6s per day.

**EDWARD MCGINTY, Proprietor.**

Fully Guaranteed Watches—

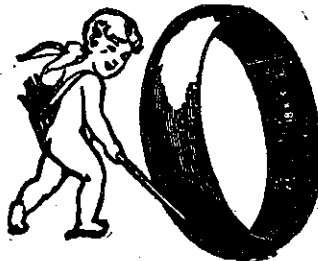
Lady's and Gent's, 20/- to £25.



## H. J. Grieve

**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
EMERSON STREET, NAPIER.**

The Lucky Wedding Ring.



Large assortment of Artistic Jewellery,  
Presentation, and other Gifts  
*Right for Quality and Prices.*



**ART DESIGNS IN JEWELLERY**  
*New Goods arriving regularly.*  
For Quality at the right prices

go to . . .

## T. H. MARTYN

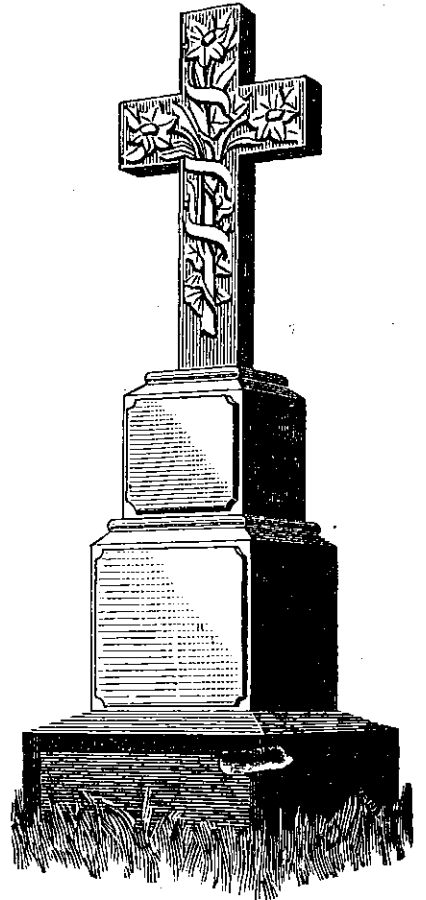
**WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,  
231 SYMONDS STREET,  
'PHONE 2726. AUCKLAND.**

## J. ROUSKILL

(LATE BOUSKILL & McNAB)

STATUARY, MONUMENTAL  
AND GENERAL MASON,

SYMONDS STREET, AUCKLAND,  
Branch Yard, HAMILTON.



THE GREAT

## KOWHAI

COUGH CURE

Is a real Family Friend. It will  
be found to be soothing and healing  
in cases of severe Colds and Coughs.

Posted to any Address on  
receipt of 1/6.

## J. BAILLIE

M.P.S.  
By Exam)

**THE CASH DRUG STORE,  
(Next to Post Office).**

. . . HAMILTON . . .

'PHONE 26.

P.O. Box 30.

## Milburn Portland Cement.

High Tensile Strength.

Uniform in Colour,  
Finely Ground.

Passes all requirements of "British  
Standard Specifications."

MANUFACTURES—

THE .

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

## A HISTORIC PRONOUNCEMENT

### THE PRIME MINISTER ON HOME RULE

#### GREAT NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN

After the great and memorable reception of Thursday night, August 18, the protracted scene of wild enthusiasm, the blaze of illuminations in the July twilight, and the vast cheering crowd, the Premier had an opportunity on the following morning of looking around one of the prettiest portions of Dublin's environs—the grounds of the Chief Secretary's Lodge, with its commanding view over the magnificent expanse of the Phoenix Park. It was a beautiful morning, calculated to give the distinguished visitors a pleasant impression of the natural beauties surrounding the Capital, after their experience of the capacity of Dublin people to produce a vividly-picturesque demonstration in their streets.

At 6 o'clock streams of people were steadily setting towards the Theatre Royal, around which crowds were already collecting. Inside the vast building was elaborately decorated. When the doors were opened at a quarter to seven, the crowds poured into all parts of the building, and in less time than it takes to write the building was transformed from a vista of empty red-cushioned seats to a packed auditorium, with tier upon tier of faces rising from the floor to the ceiling.

#### Remarkable Scenes.

On the stroke of 8 the Premier, accompanied by Mrs. Asquith, who was carrying a huge bouquet, and followed by Mr. John Redmond, the Master of Elibank, Mr. Joseph Devlin, and Mr. John Dillon appeared on the platform. Instantly all members of the large audience rose to their feet, and a roar of cheering broke out, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith bowing occasionally.

#### MR. REDMOND OPENS THE MEETING.

At five minutes past eight o'clock Mr. John Redmond, M.P., came forward to open the proceedings, and received a most enthusiastic greeting. He said: We all of us, Irish men and women, are very proud of the extraordinary greeting given to the Prime Minister last night by the masses of the people of the metropolis of Ireland. That demonstration was a spontaneous outpouring of the gratitude of a whole people to a great man who had come to this country to champion a cause that is, to the mass of the Irish people, dearer than their lives. The dimensions, the good order, the absolute sobriety, and the whole-hearted enthusiasm of the enormous assemblage must have impressed—deeply impressed—our guest. For my part, I doubt if any Minister of the British Crown, at any time, or at any place in the Empire, ever received a more magnificent tribute of confidence and gratitude, and may I, without offence, be allowed to say that I doubt very much whether the Prime Minister will meet with the like until the inevitable day when in the near future he comes here in attendance on the Sovereign to assist in the ceremony of reopening the Parliament of a free and reconciled Ireland. Well, great as last night's demonstration was, this meeting in this building to-night is in some respects equally remarkable. Any one who is at all acquainted with the metropolis of Ireland recognises that there is here to-night assembled a gathering representative of all classes and all creeds, and all sections in the capital of Ireland. But I would like to say to Mr. Asquith that this meeting is not merely remarkable for that reason. We have here to-night the Lord Mayors and Mayors of every city and town in Ireland, with two exceptions. We have here the Chairmen of the County Councils of 28 out of the 32 counties of Ireland. While I esteem it a great honor to preside over such a gathering, my duty, as I have said, in that office is a very easy one. We desire—we all desire—to honor the Prime Minister by every means in our power. His visit is a guarantee—indeed, an unnecessary guarantee—to us that the Home Rule Bill which has been accepted by Ireland

in absolute good faith as a final settlement of the international quarrel between the two countries, will not merely pass through the House of Commons this session, but will pass into law in this Parliament. We believe that, great as are the attainments and achievements of Mr. Asquith in every walk of intellectual and political life, his name will finally go down to posterity chiefly immortalised by the fact that it has been reserved for him to bring to fruition the policy of Gladstone and of Parnell—by freeing Ireland and uniting the Empire. My Lords, ladies and gentlemen, I have now the honor to call upon the Prime Minister to address you.

#### THE PRIME MINISTER'S HISTORIC SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith then came forward, and once more the entire audience rose to its feet, and for many minutes there was another record scene of enthusiasm. When this had ceased, he said:—I cannot, as I said last night, express in language that could in any way represent my real and heartfelt feeling of gratitude awakened in me, first, by the magnificent—and I believe unparalleled—demonstration of popular enthusiasm yesterday; next, by the privilege which you have accorded me of addressing here to-night an assembly which may truly be regarded as representative of the best ideals and aspirations of the Irish people. I have come here, sir, to Dublin with a double purpose. In the first place, to assure the people of Ireland, though, as Mr. Redmond has been good enough to say, I do not think that any such assurance is necessary, of the resolute determination of the British Government, the British House of Commons, and the British people to bring your great cause to a speedy and a triumphant issue; and next, though not less important, I have come here, I believe I may say—for unless I honestly believed it in the position I hold, I should not be here—I have come here charged with a

#### Mission of Peace and Reconciliation

between Ireland and Great Britain. Ladies and gentlemen, the democracies of these two islands have been long and artificially separated. It was, in our opinion, mine certainly, and I believe yours, an unnatural separation—and not due to real or abiding antagonisms, whether material or moral. But our history in the past has exhibited a tragic series of misunderstandings and misadventures, and it will be foreign and injurious to my purpose to-night to attempt to forecast the precise appraisal of praise or blame which the verdict of history will ultimately award either to nations or to individuals. When one surveys the troublous and tangled annals of the past, there have been moments of missed or misused opportunities, where it seemed as though peace between the two countries might have been attained. One such was the Treaty of Limerick. Another was the birthday of Grattan's Parliament in 1782, the third was the too brief Viceroyalty of Lord Fitzwilliam in 1795; and once again when Mr. Gladstone espoused the cause of Home Rule. Each of these interludes in an otherwise almost unbroken history of misunderstanding and estrangement, brought about a momentary gleam of hope in what seemed to be the pitiless exigencies of a malignant horoscope. I have come here to tell you to-night with confidence that the clouds have rolled away, that in the House of Commons you have a majority of the elected representatives of the people of Great Britain, and that with unity, discipline, and patience the end is within sight. Be it remembered the House of Commons has, by a large and significant majority, passed the Second Reading, and after a protracted debate in Committee has assented to the vital clause of the Bill which my Government has introduced for the better Government of Ireland. I am not going to-night to enlarge in any detail upon the specific provisions of that measure, and I will tell you why. The opposition is purely destructive in its objects and anarchic and chaotic in its methods. They have voted, as my Parliamentary colleagues here know, with cynical disregard for their previous professions, and even for the elementary doctrines of their political creed. They have voted already in the course of our discussions in favor of political and privileged treatment for four selected counties in the province of Ulster; in favor of a single Chamber as against two

## Have You Sown Your Seeds of Happiness ?

Have you settled your mind on the future partner of your joys and happiness? If not—then, young man, the sooner you do so the better.

Pick out one most suited to you. Buy her one of my **MAGNIFICENT ENGAGEMENT RINGS**—The sort that all girls like so much—pop it on her finger—and your future is settled! Why not to night? Can I supply a Ring Catalogue and size card.

Our Mail Order Service a boon to Country Residents.

**F. W. TUCKER, 247 High Street, Christchurch.**



**JOHN BULL SAYS THAT**

**AMBER TIPS**

**IS A CREDIT TO THE DOMINION.**

## R. Twentymann

BUILDER & UNDERTAKER,  
POLLEN STREET,  
THAMES.

All orders in the Undertaking Department carried out under personal supervision.

A splendid assortment of Artificial Wreaths in stock.

Agents for McNAB AND MASONS,  
Monumental Works, Auckland.



FOR  
HIGH-CLASS  
FOOTWEAR

of every description  
Go to . . .

**A. H. Sparrow**  
East Street  
Ashburton

*Ladies Evening Shoes a Specialty.*

SOLE AGENT for the Celebrated  
WALK-OVER and CITIZEN Boots.

## Have you ever thought of learning the Mandoline or Banjo?

They are both delightful Instruments, and not at all difficult to play. Anyone who will give some time for practice may soon become a proficient performer.

We can supply Mandolines by D'Isanto, of Naples, at 30/-, 35/-, 40/-, up to £4 10/-; and exquisitely beautiful Instruments by the famous maker De Meglio at £5 5/- and £6 15/-.

Banjos—27/6, 47/6, 55/6, and 60/-  
"Zither" Banjos—45/- to £7 7/-.

*We Invite Inspection.*

**CHAS. BEGG & CO. Ltd., Princes Street Dunedin**

And at Wellington, Timaru, Invercargill, Oamaru, Nelson, Etc.  
HEADQUARTERS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

## Cambridges Colic Drench.

This well-known drench is used by the large owners of horses, throughout the Dominion, it never fails to cure Colic (or Gripes), when given in time. Keep it in the house, and take no risks.

PRICE 2/6. A case of 1 dozen delivered, carriage paid, to any railway station for 30/-

**ASHBURTON DRUG CO**



Chambers, and for the deletion from the Bill of the words which affirm and declare the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Taking their stand on the sacrosanctity of the Act of Union and the assumed right of an Ulster minority to override the aspirations of the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen, their avowed object is simply to wreck our Bill. Gentlemen, they will not succeed. The Bill will, I venture to predict, be sent to

#### The House of Lords Before Christmas,

and whatever may be its immediate fortunes there, the House of Lords—thanks to the legislation of last year—no longer possesses the power to override the considered judgment of the elected representatives of the people. I have said I am not going into the details of this Bill, but perhaps you will allow me, in a few sentences, to describe its general purpose and effect. It proceeds on three assumptions. In the first place, it seeks to give effect to the demand of Ireland for full self-government in purely Irish affairs—a demand constitutionally preferred by four-fifths of the Irish people, chosen on a democratic suffrage at successive elections, continued during the lifetime of a whole generation. Secondly, it assumes that in giving effect to the demand the Imperial Parliament, in which Ireland would continue to be represented, must not only reserve to itself matters which are not specifically Irish, but that it must retain over all matters and persons unimpaired supremacy; and lastly, it assumes that whatever provision is now made for the special case of Ireland, the priority of which is fully admitted by Scotland and by Wales, we shall proceed upon lines which, with the necessary and proper adaptations to local conditions, may be followed in dealing with the special business of other parts of the United Kingdom, that the ultimate object in which we are all equally interested—Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen, and Welshmen—is to set free the Imperial Parliament for the transaction of matters legislative and administrative, which are of Imperial concern. Now, gentlemen, the question for you, and for me—you first,

#### As Irishmen and Next as Citizens

of the Empire, and for me, as an Englishman sympathizing with Ireland, and also as a citizen of the Empire—the question for you and me is: Does the Bill give effect to these principles? I am going to submit to you that it does. First, as regards Ireland, subject to certain reservations, which are especial in their character and for the most part transient in duration, Irish government gets free and full authority to make and administer the laws of Ireland. In regard to finance, she gets from the Imperial Exchequer the full cost of the Irish services transferred to her new Government, with an added gift which starts at £500,000 a year. She will bear any of the cost in the increase of these services, but she will benefit by any economies in their administration. She can reduce taxes levied in Ireland; and, subject to certain necessary limitations, she may add to existing or impose any new forms of taxation. That is the case so far as Ireland is concerned. How as regards the United Kingdom? In the Imperial House of Commons, as I said, there is to be reduced, but still substantial, Irish representation. The principle of supremacy is maintained, and its practical exercise in the rare cases in which it can even conceivably be needed is provided for by the executive power of the Lord Lieutenant and the unimpaired legislative authority of the Imperial Parliament. Now I want, first of all, if I may say, to you as Irishmen, that I believe the arrangements proposed by this Bill, of which I have given you a general summary and outline, compare advantageously with any plan that can ever be submitted in Parliament. Look, for instance, and it is not a mere matter of history, look at the condition of things which prevailed under Grattan's Parliament.

#### Grattan's Parliament,

as you know, was exclusively Protestant originally, in its original constitution—Protestant not only as regards the persons chosen, but as regards the persons themselves, by English legislation passed in the reign of William and Mary, and in the reign of George II.

First of all, the old Irish Parliament had been limited to Protestants, and the Catholic electorate had been completely disfranchised. It is quite true that Grattan's Parliament, to its honor, exclusively Protestant, passed in 1793 a Relief Bill, which gave the franchise to Catholics, but it was a Protestant Assembly which represented a sect. What have you got now? You will have a Parliament in which religious distinctions and disabilities are entirely unknown, freely elected upon a basis of a broad democratic suffrage. The House of Commons, as at present constituted, choked and congested by local affairs, has not the time to give to matters of general concern. More and more, year by year, it encroaches, and necessarily encroaches, by expedients like the closure and the guillotine, and the allocation of time upon what used to be the unlimited freedom of discussion. These things are necessarily indispensable, so long as your present system continues. We want to make Parliament capable of discharging its large central Imperial work on the one hand, and, if you want the different parts of the United Kingdom to be governed as they ought to be governed, in accordance with the views and wishes of those who are in contact and sympathy with the mass of the people concerned, Home Rule is the only solution. Mr. Asquith then dealt with the arguments against Home Rule, and continuing he said: Speaking as an Englishman, to an Irish audience, there have been, God knows, enough misunderstandings in the past between us, and it is surely important that upon such a point as this, there can be no possibility of misunderstanding in the future. Now, I have always maintained that Ireland is a nation, not two nations, but one nation. They say—What do you mean by a nation? I am not going to embarrass myself by any abstract definition—but these things are best argued by way of illustration, and I will take a most extreme, and I think, a most undeniable case, the case of the country one of whose representatives I have for 26 years had the honor of being in the House of Commons. I mean Scotland. Will anyone have the hardihood to deny that the Scotch are a nation? They are not all; be it remembered, of one race; there are both Celts and Saxons and various other strains of blood among them. They are not all of one religion, and they are not by any means of one way of thinking about the problems of life spiritual, intellectual, or material, and yet no one will deny that the Scotch are a nation. Judged by any test that you can apply, the Irish is as definite and as separate a nationality as the Scotch. It has indeed been more severely tried. We Englishmen did our best in this connection to Anglicise Scotland. We tried to impose on her Archbishop Laud's Prayerbook. We tried the Act of Union. We tried the Methuen treaty and the suppression of the Highland clans, but Scotch nationality remains intact. But that is nothing to what we have tried to do in Ireland. For the best part of seven centuries in this country, and in pursuance of an almost continuous policy, England has sought to recruit from among the best population

#### An English Garrison.

to preserve English ascendancy, and, not content with that, it has sought to transform the character of a whole population by wholesale expropriation, plantation, and settlement. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it was computed by a skilled observer that not more than one-fourth of the land of Ireland belonged to the native Irish or their descendants, and yet the tale has always been the same. I suppose I ought to say outside Dublin Castle the actual garrison was powerless, and even within those limits it was not always to be depended upon. Well, from the Anglo-Normans downwards each successive group of invading settlers have, in the classic phrase, 'become more Irish than the Irish themselves.' There are few cases in history—as a student of history in a humble way, I myself know of none—of a nationality at once so distinct, so persistent, and so assimilative as the Irish? I start, then, in dealing with Home Rule for Ireland, with the proposition that Ireland is a nation, and that the condition of the success of any scheme that statesmanship can devise is the recognition, the

**DOWNEY & McDONALD**

**STONE STABLES and GARAGE**

Stafford Street  
TIMARU..

FOR RELIABILITY OF MOUNTS AND UP-TO-DATENESS OF VEHICLES, THIS FIRM IS NOW WELL KNOWN.

**40 H.P. TOURING CAR FOR HIRE**  
LONG OR SHORT JOURNEYS.

MODERATE CHARGES, AND AN EXPERT CHAUFFEUR IS AT YOUR SERVICE.

WEDDING, SPORTING PARTIES, TRAVELLERS CATERED FOR. TELEPHONE 30.

## Here's a Chance

Bring this advertisement. It will entitle you to a 10 per cent. discount on your purchase.

**J. V. DE BEER**

JEWELLER, ASHBURTON.

## 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**



Under Vice-Regal Patronage.

## DAVIS & CLATER

THE RELIABLE MEN'S MERCERS, HATTERS, HOSIERS.

SHIRT MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS.  
216 LAMBTON QUAY - WELLINGTON.

N.B.—Ladies' Blouses and Skirts Made to Order.  
Clerical Orders Receive Special Attention.

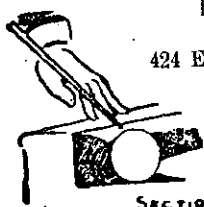
## NAPIER & SMITH

Barristers and Solicitors

2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 SECURITY BUILDINGS  
QUEEN ST. AUCKLAND.

N.B.—Money to Lend at Low Interest on Freehold Securities.

**BAKTON, MCGILL & CO**  
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS  
424 EEN ST. - AUCKLAND  
Requisites Always in Stock.



SECTION OF CUSHION



RIGHT OF BALL ABOVE (TURNING)

## 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.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## New Zealand INSURANCE COY. LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	£820,000
Net Annual Revenue	£673,385

### The Premier Colonial Company DEPARTMENTS:

**FIRE** Every description of Property insured against Loss or damage by Fire or Lightning. Rents insured.

**MARINE**—Merchandise, Freight and Hulls insured to and from all parts of the world. Wool insured from sheep's back to London warehouse. Open Policies issued.

**ACCIDENT**—All kinds, including Sickness, Workers' Compensation, Employers' Liability, Common Law, Accident and Disease, Mortgage Indemnity, Plate Glass, Burglary and Housebreaking, Administration Bonds, Public Risk, Fidelity Guarantee.

**LIVE STOCK**—Against death from Accidents, and or Natural Causes, or Necessity of Destruction; also against Risks of Transit by Rail or Sea, Racing, Foaling, Etc.

**MOTOR CAR**—Including Damage to Car, Third Party Risks, Fire (including self ignition), Burglary and Larceny, Inland and Sea Transit.

*Losses Settled with Promptitude and Liberality.*

*Rates of Premium Quoted, Information Supplied and Assistance Rendered on Application to Local Agent or to the...*

OTAGO BRANCH:

Corner of RATTRAY and CRAWFORD STS., DUNEDIN.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

OAMARU BRANCH, THAMES ST. J. B. GRAVE, Manager.



Full and Generous Recognition of Irish Nationality. Gentlemen, is that Nationality inconsistent with Imperial unity? Is it inconsistent with the management by an Imperial Parliament of general and Imperial concerns? Ask any of your self-governing dominions, and they will answer that question for you. There in Canada and South Africa, to take only two significant instances, there you have separate nations in so far as any of the discriminating tests which define nationality can be applied, separate nations, which, by the grant of the principle of local autonomy, have been able not only to live in contentment and peace and co-operation side by side with one another, but from enemies have become friends, supporters, and most devoted and loyal adherents of the Empire. In the case of Ireland, we are moulding by this Bill the same great central principle which we have applied throughout the length and breadth of our self-governing Empire, in order to meet the special circumstances and local exigencies of the particular case. Gentlemen, I put to you this question.

#### The Case of Ulster.

Now, gentlemen, I must hurry on to deal with the other argument which has been used against our Bill—the argument based on the opposition, or supposed opposition of Ulster. Neither I, nor any of my colleagues have ever treated either the facts of the argument founded on the opposition of Ulster otherwise than with consideration and respect. But one must ask in regard to this matter one or two plain questions, and the first question is: 'What in this connection does "Ulster" mean? It does not mean the province of Ulster, for the province of Ulster, judged by its Parliamentary representation, is divided into something like the proportion of half and half. In most of the Ulster counties, as you well know, where there is a majority one way, there is at least a very strong minority the other. The Unionist Party, as I said a few moments ago, voted only the other days with many searchings of heart and more haltings and flounderings of logic and apologies for the selection and segregation of four particular counties, as the mainstay and stronghold of the opposition of the minority.

The four counties were to be excluded upon that assumption, and the poor scattered minority throughout the other provinces of Ireland were to be thrown to the wolves. Of course I need not tell you there was no sincerity in this. What is the claim put forward on behalf of Ulster? We have, as we believe, inserted in this Bill the amplest and the most adequate safeguards against the possibility—against the possibility of oppression, persecution, civil, political, or religious. We have offered and repeat to offer here, and now in Dublin—in the plainest and the most distinct terms—we have offered, and I repeat the offer to-night, that if those safeguards can be shown to be insufficient in any respect, we will consider sympathetically and carefully any practical suggestion for adding either to their number or their strength. Great Britain has a majority of chosen representatives in favor of Home Rule. In Ireland there is a majority of four-fifths of the representatives of the people in favor of Home Rule, but because one-half of the representatives of the province of Ulster is opposed to it the thing cannot be carried through

#### Except at the Cost of Civil War.

And, gentlemen, there are English statesmen occupying positions of trust and responsibility who are not afraid and who do not hesitate to come to Ulster and to encourage the minority in that province to take that view. So long as we have Constitutional Government and the power of convincing public opinion, and a free democratic suffrage, so long as the people can be convinced, and shown, as in this case of Home Rule, that they are amenable to argument, and have a sense of justice, and are not going, however strong their prejudices or their indifference, to withstand the appeal of reason and freedom—so long as that is so, I find it very difficult to find any justification whatever for

#### Incitement to Rebellion and Civil War;

and certainly no justification could be more flimsy or

trivial than that urged in the case we are now considering. I am not, however, in the least embarrassed when asked, as I constantly am, 'What are you going to do in the event of civil war?' I tell you quite frankly I do not believe in the prospect of civil war. Minorities have their rights. They have not only their rights, but their susceptibilities, which ought to be considered and provided for. But to say that a minority, before any actual wrong has been or can be done to them, are upon a suspicion or apprehension that, in defiance of the terms of the Act of Parliament and of the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament, that they may peradventure, at some future date, be injured—to say that a minority is entitled on such grounds as that to thwart and defeat the constitutional demand of a vast majority of their fellow-countrymen and to frustrate a great international settlement in a proposition which, in my opinion, does not, and never will, commend itself either to the conscience or to the judgment of the British people.

The British Empire has been largely made and is maintained by the gifts, the energies, the patience, the endurance of Irishmen. Yet the vast majority of the Irish people here at home, and scattered over the earth, by nature as loyal and as patriotic a race as the world has ever bred have been for their lifetime and for more than three generations alienated in political sympathy from the United Kingdom, and the still greater Empire of which they form a part. There is nothing in our Bill that is incompatible with devotion to Ireland as a nation and loyalty to the United Kingdom, of which Ireland is an integral and should be an enfranchised and self-governing part. Let us all unite the two streams that they may flow together to the common enrichment of Ireland and of the Empire (loud and prolonged cheering, amidst which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat).

Speeches were also delivered by Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Ashby St. Ledgers; The Master of Elibank, M.P., chief Whip of the Liberal Party; Right Hon. Eugene Wason, M.P.; Sir John Simon, Solicitor-General for England; Sir D. Brynmor Jones, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Right Hon. David Hogg, D.L., Londonderry; Right Hon. Thomas Shillington, and Mr. John Dillon.

All last week in Princes street, Dunedin, crowds watched the hoisting into position of a huge steel girder designed to support the steel-framed frontage of the seven-storeyed building which Messrs. Lawrence and Sons are erecting to the order of The Dresden Piano Co., Ltd. This girder, which was constructed by Messrs. A. and T. Burt, Ltd., weighs 10 tons, is 3 feet deep, 1½ feet wide, and measures 40 feet in length. It is claimed to be the largest ever put into a Dunedin building. Drawn to the job by a team of eight horses, the giant beam was laboriously shifted on to a staging of railway sleepers, and then very slowly but surely jacked up until it finally reached a height of 16 feet above the pavement level. Critics among the onlookers were not wanting, and grave doubts were freely expressed as to the possibility of successfully shifting the enormous mass horizontally from its wooden staging on to the two steel stanchions fronting the walls of the structure. The problem, however, much to the astonishment of the lay minds, was got over by the employment of a double action jack which first lifted and then carried its load forward. It all looked simple enough when the job was finished, but architects, contractors, and workmen doubtless sent up a sigh of relief when the unwieldy mass of metal was safely in position. By the use of this girder all the usual frontal pillars are dispensed with and an expanse of nearly 40 feet of plate glass is obtained. The building, than which there will be nothing finer among the piano warehouses in Australasia, is being constructed of ferro-concrete and brick with a skeleton steel front, which is to be faced with dull glazed tiles of delicate yellow relieved with black, the colors adopted thirty years ago by the Dresden Piano Co. The tile work is being turned out by the famous English firm of Maw and Co., Ltd....

# DENTISTRY.

## Marsden and Chamberlain

(LATE AMERICAN DENTAL PARLOURS),  
69 MANNERS STREET 69 MANNERS STREET.  
Next Opera House.

Full Upper or Lower Dentures ... £2 2s and £3 3s  
Full Upper or Lower Dentures, Remodelled ... £1 1s  
Painless Extractions, 1/- ... Gas 2s 6d  
Silver Fillings, from ... .. 5s  
Gold Fillings, from ... .. 10s  
Bridge Work ... .. 30s per tooth

Extractions Free where Sets are ordered.

Open Every Evening from 7.30.

TELEPHONE 3232.

## J. H. URRY

### Tailor and Mercer

Cr. JACKSON ST., PETONE AVEN.

### Petone.

Caterer for High-class Tailoring and  
Mercery.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

# HARRIS BROS.

## Complete House Furnishers

138 HEREFORD STREET

CHRISTCHURCH.

### TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM

### FOR NEW FURNITURE—

Amount.	Deposit.	Weekly Payment.
£5 ...	£1 ...	1/7
£10 ...	£2 ...	3/2
£20 ...	£4 ...	6/4
£30 ...	£6 ...	9/6
£40 ...	£8 ...	13/-
£50 ...	£10 ...	16/-

Larger Amounts by Arrangement. Liberal Discount  
for Cash. Show Rooms Upstairs. Inspection  
Invited. All Furniture Guaranteed.

Open till 9 p.m. Saturdays.

# POWLEY & KEAST

BOTTLERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HOPE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Country Orders Punctually Attended to.

AGENTS—Black Mackey (Bob Harper Brand) Whisky,  
Peter Dawson Whisky.

Try our Two (2) and Five (5) Gallon Jars of Ale.  
Once used, always used. We want your business; give  
us a trial.

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

### AGENTS FOR "N.Z. TABLET"

Queenstown...Mr M. J. Gavin Oamaru.....Mr. W. Veitch  
Blenheim...J. J. O'Halloran Timaru.....Mr. T. Cronin  
The TABLET may also be obtained from the following  
Booksellers—

#### Dunedin—

A. Sligo, J. Braithwaite,  
Markby and Co., Railway  
Book Stall.

#### South Dunedin—

Moffatt and Co., A. Sligo.  
Lyttelton.....A. A. Cowan.  
Ashburton.....M. J. Burgess.  
Fairlie.....W. Sheeran.

Oamaru.....Cagney Bros.

Auckland...Hiscocks & Son.

Reefton.....Mrs. Cohen.

Napier.....Crerar and Co.

Hawera.....Cole & Donnelly.

Dannevirke—

Mrs. Newett, R. Takle

Taumarunui...Miss Sandle.

#### Wellington—

Whitaker Bros., H. W.  
McCarthy, M. O'Kane.

Wellington S.....H. Crengal.

Christchurch...E. O'Connor.

Hokitika.....T. Robinson.

Palmerston North—

A. L. Westmoreland.

Geraldine.....J. Baizeen.

Greymouth...Whitaker Bros.

Invercargill...Wesney Bros.

Wanganui.....A. D. Willis.

Stratford.....Mr. Hopkins.

Nelson...J. E. Hounsell & Co.

### A GENEROUS OFFER!

## Six Beautiful Postcards

### Free!!

In order to still further advertise the extraordinary  
value of our POST-CARDS, we have decided to GIVE  
AWAY six Artistic and Unique Cards to every reader  
who will fill in and post us the attached Coupon.

The only condition is that, with the present, you  
permit us to send you our special APPROVAL Packet  
of Post-cards. This places you under no obligation to  
buy, but we are confident that once you have seen the  
splendid value we offer your patronage will be assured.

This offer is only open for a limited time, so be  
sure and post Coupon NOW.

### IMPERIAL SALES COMPANY

P.O. BOX 110, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

#### COUPON.

IMPERIAL SALES COMPANY,  
P.O. Box 110, WELLINGTON, N.Z.

Please send by return mail six Post-cards  
FREE of charge as advertised, also your special  
APPROVAL Packet.

Name.....

Address.....

## RAILWAY HOTEL

OREPUKI.

KIBBAN 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.

## THE CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND

### IN THE PATH OF THE PIONEERS

(Contributed.)

It should have been mentioned in connection with the parish of Lyttelton that the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (St. Joseph's conference), during the seven years of its existence, has performed admirable work in its Mission to Catholic Seamen, with an average membership of six.

#### THE PARISH OF TIMARU.

In the succession of events, Timaru may be looked upon as the eldest daughter of the missionary house at Christchurch. The Rev. Father Chataigner, S.M., having planted the Cross in the City of the Plains, directed his steps south, towards the end of the sixties. On reaching Timaru—a village by the sea—he at once recognised its prospects as the future capital of South Canterbury, and forthwith secured church property for possible requirements. To his foresight is owing the possession of the beautiful and extensive block now crowned by the Convent of the Sacred Heart. For some years, private houses, a small public hall, and later the little parlor of the presbytery, did service for church purposes. The 'mustard seed' was a few Irish immigrants. An increase of population necessitated the building of a church, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1873. This modest little wooden structure, when enlarged a few years later, presented quite an imposing appearance. In 1910, a fire completely demolished this landmark of pioneer zeal and piety. Father Chataigner, authorised by Archbishop (then Bishop) Redwood, introduced the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, renowned for the solid religious training and education of their pupils. Their convent in Timaru must have cost nearly £30,000. The girls' primary school begun under the direction of Fathers Chataigner and Goutenoire, is also a fine structure. The late revered Dean Foley, S.M., authorised and aided by our beloved Bishop, Dr. Grimes, brought to the parish the Marist Brothers, for whom he purchased a valuable site, and built a commodious monastery. In 1902 a beautiful brick church was built at St. Andrews, a settlement in the southern portion of the parish. Thanks to the zeal and energy of the priests for the past fourteen years, the generosity of parishioners, and the handsome donations of local and distant friends, the great want of Timaru for the last twenty years is now supplied in the spacious and much-admired Church of the Sacred Heart. His Lordship Bishop Grimes, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon (Bishop of Dunedin), Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, V.G. (Oamaru), and other dignitaries laid the foundation stone of the beautiful edifice in February, 1910. At its completion in 1911, the Bishops of the Dominion and our illustrious Metropolitan, Archbishop Redwood, assembled for the blessing and solemn opening. The Benediction of the Most High has produced visible fruit in Timaru, which is noted for the faith and loyalty of its Catholic people as well as for the grandeur and solidity of its church property. It possesses a first-class high school, two well-equipped parochial schools, and a parish hall for the Young Men's Club. A fine presbytery forms a suitable centre-piece of the other buildings.

The parish of Timaru originally extended from the Rangitata to the Waitaki, but gradually it has developed five separate parishes, with eleven very fine churches, nine of which have been blessed and opened by our devoted Bishop. From the foundation of Timaru, the following priests have officiated there:—The Rev. Fathers Chataigner, Goutenoire, Thos. Keane, A. Sauzeau, T. Devoy, P. McGuinness, J. Goggan, D. O'Hallahan, J. Foley, P. Regnault, M. D. Browne, W. B. Purton, Binsfield, Pertuis, J. Coffey, J. Tubman, A. Aubry, Hurlin, W. J. Lewis, H. McDonnell, P. Aubry, A. Le Petit, J. Taylor, J. Le Floch, P. J. Finnerty, J. Bowden, F. Kerley, P. J. Smyth. The membership of the various confraternities and societies are: Sacred Heart Society, 86 men, 210 women; Chil-

dren of Mary, 58; St. Anne's Guild, 70; Altar Society, 140; H.A.C.B. Society, 197; Catholic Men's Club, 53; Celtic Club, 110; St. John's Club, 45; Avoca Club, 34.

(To be continued.)

## A Sanctuary of Religious Freedom

The State of Maryland, whose name is linked inseparably with the principle of religious liberty in America, is in itself an enduring monument to the broad spirit and high character of Sir George Calvert, Lord of the Irish Barony of Baltimore. Lord Baltimore, as is well known, was a convert to the Catholic faith at a time when anti-Catholic persecution was particularly aggressive in Great Britain.

He was a graduate of Oxford, which he represented in Parliament, and his well known abilities and exalted character attracted the friendship of James I. to such a degree that it stood the test of Sir George's conversion to Catholicity. At the time of his conversion, in 1624, he was Secretary of State, but tendered his resignation. James I., although bigoted against the Church, was so moved by Calvert's manly avowal that while he accepted his resignation, he made him a member of the Privy Council for life.

Lord Baltimore spent the remainder of his life in efforts to found a place in the New World which would be a refuge for the victims of religious persecution. He spent a large fortune in the attempt to establish a permanent colony in Newfoundland, but the climate was too severe for successful agriculture. In 1628 he sailed for Virginia, only to find the announcement of his conversion had made him hated by the officials in charge of the British settlement there.

Refusing to subscribe to their insulting test oaths, he sailed up Chesapeake Bay and explored a portion of the present State of Maryland. The beautiful and well-wooded country which surrounded the borders and inlets of the great bay determined him there to found a new State where conscience should be free, and every man might worship God according to his own heart, in peace and perfect security.

To give the stamp of success to this noble enterprise, he returned to England, in order to obtain the royal consent. Charles had succeeded his father, James, upon the throne. Lord Baltimore made application for the grant of territory; and with his own hand drew up a charter, famous for its liberality, which he likewise presented for the king's approbation.

Remembering Lord Baltimore's services, and moved, perhaps by the intercession of his Catholic queen, Henrietta Maria, Charles directed the patent to be issued; but owing to the tedious forms of public business, before the document could be executed and receive the seals, the father and founder of Maryland had passed to his reward. He died piously in the religion of his choice, on April 12, 1632.

The anniversary ceremonies in connection with the death of Cardinal Moran were carried out with solemnity and impressiveness in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, on August 22. The sacred edifice was crowded with people, who attended to show their respect for the departed prelate. Having assembled in the Presbytery grounds, his Grace the Archbishop, the visiting prelates, clergy, and students from St. Patrick's Seminary, accompanied by the Papal Knights, entered the Cathedral to the strains of Chopin's 'Funeral March' on the Cathedral organ. His Grace the Archbishop presided at the throne, and the celebrant of the Solemn High Mass was his Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of Armidale. Among those who assisted at the ceremonies were the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer (Bishop of Maitland), Right Rev. Dr. Dunne (Bishop of Bathurst), Right Rev. Dr. Carroll (Bishop of Lismore), Right Rev. Dr. Clune (Bishop of Perth, W.A.), Right Rev. Dr. Bertreux, S.M. (Bishop-elect of the Southern Solomon Islands), Right Rev. Dr. Coupe, M.S.H. The panegyric was preached by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Brien.

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.

The Leading  
Photographers



See our Speciality:  
"Sun Sketches"  
(Registered).

Light, Delicate, Brilliant.

**Hardie Shaw  
Studios**

63 Willis Street, Wellington.

(Next J. Duthie & Co.)



We make a speciality of  
Photography in all  
branches: Portraiture  
and Commercial.

In our Process Depart-  
ment we make the best  
quality of

Line & Half-Tone Blocks  
the quality that saves  
time in "made-ready"—  
therefore the cheapest.

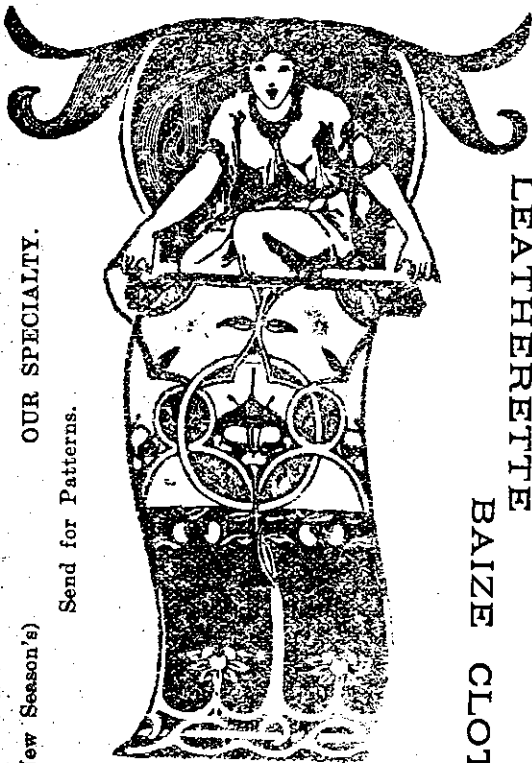
The Largest "Trade House"

Art Wall-Papers and Friezes

WALL-PAPERS

OUR SPECIALTY.

Send for Patterns.



LINCROSTA LIGNOMUR  
LEATHERETTE  
BAIZE CLOTH.

Sole Agents for the Metallic Roofing Co.'s  
STEEL CEILINGS.

**Smith & Smith, Limited**

WELLINGTON. DUNEDIN. CHRISTCHURCH.

PINNY

FOR

PIANOS

THE LEADING HOUSE IN THE DOMINION

FOR

VALUE

AND

HIGH-CLASS

INSTRUMENTS

**F. J. PINNY, Ltd.**

89 WILLIS ST.

WELLINGTON.

## Current Topics

### A Cable Marvel

Can it be possible that the cable fiend—against whom Catholics have such a long and ancient score to settle—has experienced a change of heart? About a month ago he wired particulars of the miraculous cure of a cripple at the shrine of St. Anne of Beau-pré; a couple of weeks ago he cabled a pronouncement of the American Federation of Catholic Societies on the subject of divorce; and last week, in a description of the disastrous fire at Los Angeles, he found time to insert the following: 'The Roman Catholics gathered in St. Clement's Church and offered prayers. The wind shifted shortly afterwards, and the church was untouched, although the surrounding buildings were destroyed.' These, indeed, be marvels. It is noteworthy that all these messages come from America. Is it that the cable agent has seen the error of his ways, or that the influence of the recently-formed Catholic Press Association is beginning to make itself felt?

### Attacking the Dead

Our attention has been directed to an article in the *N.Z. Baptist* for August by the Rev. J. J. North, in which that reverend gentleman, referring to a dead and saintly Catholic priest, speaks of 'that pugnacious priest, Father le Menant des Chesnais.' 'It is the Catholic custom,' he continues, 'to keep in each diocese a priest who shall do the fighting, or rather the bluffing, for Holy Church. The Christchurch protagonist was the Frenchman aforementioned. No man ever yet heard of a satisfactory controversy with Romanists; their ethical code is not ours,' etc. These are the words either of ignorance or of malice—of ignorance, we may charitably hope, as it is not at all likely that the Rev. North ever came into personal contact with the late Father Le Menant. As most of our readers know, Father Le Menant was one of the gentlest souls that ever breathed—a man whose unaffected meekness, sweetness of disposition, and general saintliness of character, impressed all, Catholic and non-Catholic, who had even a moderate degree of acquaintance with him. On the occasion of his death, a couple of years ago, both the Christchurch dailies paid high tributes to his work and worth, the *Press* describing him as 'a man of great scholarly attainments and of a most lovable disposition.' Even the ancient pagans had a maxim which enjoined respect and considerateness of speech in regard to the dead. Sneers and mud-slinging ill become a minister of the Gospel at any time—when directed against the dead they brand the perpetrator with indelible disgrace. If comparison is to be made in this matter between the Baptist pastor and the ancient pagan, the honors are with the pagan.

### The Public Service

In view of the fact that the appointment of a Public Service Board has long been a plank in the platform of the present Government party, that a Bill in that direction has already been introduced by the Minister of Justice, and that the recently appointed Public Service Commission has reported more or less in favor of the proposal, it seems safe to anticipate that before very long, if the Massey Government continue in power, this important and far-reaching change in the general control and in the method of making appointments to the Public Service will certainly be effected. Before proceeding to discuss the general question, we desire to draw attention to a significant paragraph in the report of the Public Service Commission. Speaking of the question of 'outside' appointments and of appointments made through political influence rather than according to merit as shown by the Civil Service examinations, the report records that 'during the last six years or so comparatively few of those outside appointments have been made, and there seems to have been an honest attempt to fill the vacancies above that of cadet from within the service, and to keep the

staff up to its necessary strength by appointments from the junior Civil Service list.' The italics are ours. 'The last six years of so' covers exactly the period during which Sir Joseph Ward was Premier; and this finding of an impartial and disinterested Commission, appointed after Sir Joseph Ward had ceased to be a Cabinet Minister, is a complete answer to the empty, silly, and utterly groundless charges that had been made against him of 'stuffing the Public Service' with his friends or co-religionists.

\*

The proposal to hand over the control and power of appointment to the Public Service to an independent Board is not in its nature a party question. All parties are ostensibly and professedly anxious to obtain the highest possible degree of efficiency in the Civil Service and to secure that promotion shall be according to merit—the point at issue is the mere question of fact, as to which method is, in actual experience, the most successful in attaining these results. On this point the evidence available is not by any means conclusive. Some years ago New Zealand handed over the control of the railways to Commissioners—men whose expert ability was unquestioned—but the experiment was not a happy one. Let everything be said for the Commissioners that can be said; the fact remains that after five years' experience the country was sick of them, and at the election of 1893 declared unanimously for their abolition. In support of the alleged advantages of a Public Service Board appeal is made to the working of such a system in Australia; but, as we have hinted, the evidence on this point is conflicting. The special representative in Melbourne of the *Sydney Catholic Press*, referring to facts which had been supplied to him by a well-informed parliamentarian, some time ago expressed the following conclusions regarding the working of the Federal Public Service Commission system. It is to be noted that the provisions of the Federal Act are practically identical with those of the Public Service Bill which has been introduced by Mr. Herdman. 'The fate of every Civil servant,' he wrote, 'is entirely in the hands of the Public Service Commissioners. Neither King nor Kaiser was ever more absolute in his realm than is the Commissioner in his own domain. To begin with, his appointment is for seven years, and he is practically irremovable during the term. He could be shifted only for such malfeasance as would procure the removal of a Supreme Court judge. His salary is not voted on the annual Estimates, but is appropriated by the statute under which he is appointed; so that Parliament has parted with the power of punishing him by reducing his emoluments. Thus he is not only independent of Ministers of the day, but of Parliament itself. He can with perfect safety show any meddlesome legislator to the door—which, indeed, he has actually done on several occasions. Now, the public servants are fully aware of the impregnable position and unrestricted independence of the Commissioner; for the proceedings of their associations show that they possess completer and more exact knowledge of the law and the regulations than even the parliamentarians responsible for both. Yet the fact is notorious, and can be vouched for by every man in both Houses, that Civil servants continually appeal to members to procure them favors which the Commissioner has refused, or which they fear he will refuse.' He refers to the wire-pulling carried on by a certain section of office-seekers who hold 'the belief that the new order is not what it professes to be, and that promotion is still to be had through subterranean passages'; and continues: 'As to the public servants, my informant declares that they, or rather some of them, are in the lodges in the expectation of making sectarianism a lever for their advancement in the service, with increased salary, etc. . . . It is, of course, impossible to prevent the operation of personal liking or bias by departmental chiefs for or against their subordinates. It is also futile attempting to interpose effective barriers against favoritism arising out of club, social and family relationships.' The ideal aimed at by the new Public Service Bill is unquestionably the right one; but there is considerable room for doubt as to whether it will be realised under the method adopted.

# Better Teeth

AT HOWEY WALKER'S,

QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

Less Pain. Less Expense.

### A Canadian Solution

We believe that the one idea which leads the great majority of the people of New Zealand to stand by the present secular system of education is the notion that if any sort of recognition were given to any schools other than those of the State, it would inevitably lead to the break-up of the State system. Yet the actual evidence is all the other way about. There is not a country in the world in which the recognition of private or denominational schools has led to the break-up of an existing State system; while, on the contrary, there are numerous instances of countries in which the experiment of recognising private schools has been, and is being, carried out with complete success, and without the slightest injury to the public school system. A Wellington non-Catholic correspondent has kindly sent us a copy of an official publication entitled *The Acts Respecting Separate Schools*, printed by the Department of Education, Ontario; and from this we give some particulars which furnish an illustrative case in point. Ontario is the largest province of Canada, containing almost exactly twice the population of New Zealand. It is practically a Protestant province, Methodists being the largest religious denomination, Presbyterians the next, and Catholics forming less than one-fifth of the whole. The cost of education is apparently paid partly out of a legislative grant from the public funds, as here, and partly by a special local rate levied and collected by the municipality; and the province—which has, of course, its own Legislature—seems to find not the slightest difficulty in maintaining at one and the same time both a public school system, and also separate Protestant and Catholic schools.

\*

We give first the provisions regarding the separate Protestant schools, using throughout the actual words of the statute, and italicising such portions as seem to us to deserve special emphasis. 'Section 2. Upon the application in writing of *five or more heads of families* in any township, city, town or incorporated village, being Protestants, the municipal council of the said township or the board of school trustees of any such city, town or incorporated village, shall authorise the establishment therein of one or more separate schools for Protestants. 3. There shall be three trustees for each separate school. . . . 4. On the twenty-fifth day of December next following the date of the application mentioned in Section 2 of this Act, each such separate school *shall go into operation*, and, shall, with respect to the persons for whom such school has been established, be under the same regulations as public schools generally. 5. None but the persons petitioning for the establishment of, or sending children to, a Protestant separate school shall vote at the election of trustees of such school. 6. In any city or town the persons who make application, according to the provisions of Section 2 of this Act, may have a separate school in each ward, or in two or more wards united, as the said persons may judge expedient. 8. In all cities, towns, incorporated villages and township public school sections in which separate schools exist every Protestant sending children to such school, or supporting the same by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum at which such person, if such separate school did not exist, must have been rated in order to obtain the annual legislative public school grant, *shall be exempt from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of the public schools of such city, town, or incorporated village and school section respectively, and of all rates imposed for the purpose of obtaining the public school grant.* 11. *Every separate school shall share in such legislative public school grant according to the yearly average number of pupils attending such separate school, as compared with the average number of pupils attending the public schools in each such city, town, incorporated village or township: the mean attendance of pupils for winter and summer being taken.*

\*

Similar conditions are laid down with regard to separate Catholic schools, the main difference being that

the work of obtaining and managing the school is done, not by direct application of parents but through duly elected trustees whose duties are set forth with great detail. We quote only the more salient provisions. 'Section 21. Any number of persons, *not less than five*, being heads of families, and householders or freeholders resident within any school section of any township, incorporated village or town, or within any ward of any city or town, and being Roman Catholic, may convene a public meeting of persons desiring to establish a separate school for Roman Catholics in such school section or ward, for the election of trustees for the management of the same. 22. A majority of the persons present, being householders or freeholders, and Roman Catholics, and not candidates for election as trustees, may, at such meeting, elect three persons resident within such section to act as trustees for the management of such separate school. 42. Every person paying rates, whether as owner or tenant, who by himself, or his agents, on or before the first day of March in any one year, gives to the clerk of the municipality notice in writing that he is a Roman Catholic, and supporter of a separate school situated in the municipality or in a municipality contiguous thereto, *shall be exempted from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of public schools*, and of public school libraries, or for the purchase of land or erection of buildings for public school purposes, within the city, town, incorporated village or section in which he resides, for the then current year, and every subsequent year thereafter, while he continues a supporter of a separate school; and the notice shall not be required to be renewed annually. 62. Every separate school granted be entitled to share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of public schools, and shall be entitled also to share in all other public grants, investments, and allotments for public school purposes now made or hereafter to be made by the Province or the municipal authorities, according to the average number of pupils attending the school during the twelve next preceding months.'

\*

Boiled down, the system amounts to this: The supporters of a separate school—whether Protestant or Catholic school—are exempt from payment of the local rate for the maintenance of the public schools, and their quota is collected by the local body and handed over to the trustees of the separate school for which it is intended. The separate schools also share *pro rata*, according to their attendance, in the general legislative grant for all the schools of the Province. The powers given to the trustees of the Catholic schools—which are, of course, under State inspection—are very extensive. They appoint the teachers—who must have the necessary legal qualification—and generally discharge the functions of our school committees and education boards combined. The system works admirably in Ontario, which has, as we have said, twice the population of New Zealand. Why should it succeed there, and yet any such solution be quite impossible here?

Prospects for the coming export season are satisfactory (says the *Trade Review*). The outlook for the dairy industry is very bright, and the revival in hemp is very welcome. Contracts for hemp up to March next have been made at very good prices.

A rather amusing case was revealed at the monthly meeting of the Manawatu County Council. A well-known Sandon farmer, who is a member of the Council, authorised a friend to purchase some stock for him. A few days afterwards he was very much annoyed to see a large number of cattle grazing in one of his paddocks. He lost no time in having the cattle impounded, and he was pretty forceful in his language about the cheek of some people grazing their cattle in other people's paddocks. The joke came in when, just shortly afterwards, his busy friend rode up and apprised him of the purchase and of the location of the stock. He then realised that he had impounded his own stock. He was, of course, obliged to pay the impounding fees before he could secure the release of the cattle.



**W. Littlejohn and Son**

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, OPTICIANS,  
222-4 LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

By appointment to His  
Excellency the Governor

Stock the best Goods procurable, and Solicit your enquiries.



## REVIVING THE FAITH IN FRANCE

### A GREAT CENTRE OF CATHOLIC INFLUENCE

It is impossible to insist too strongly on the activity that is displayed by the despoiled and disestablished Church of France in circumstances of peculiar difficulty (writes the special correspondent of the *Catholic Times*). Her old organisations have been swept away by the recent laws, her priests have been beggared, and her hold on the churches and cathedrals, occupied by the faithful, is feeble enough in a legal point of view and is subject to the caprice of the Government; yet never has the Church's influence been so decidedly felt throughout the country. It is felt as the influence of a counselling, inspiring power; keenly interested in all social problems and well informed of the necessities and claims of the working classes, whose growing demands are an ever-present cause of anxiety in France as elsewhere.

The Catholics are no longer a down-trodden party, that from discouragement or from a mistaken sense of dignity, keep aloof, imprisoned, as it were, in the traditions of the past. They have thrown themselves into the fight; they are to be met with everywhere, even in public life. Thus our readers may remember that at the recent municipal elections, forty-two members of the clergy were returned, among them one Bishop.

The renewed activity of the French Catholics has attracted the attention of their friends and well-wishers beyond the frontiers of their own country, but few of the latter realise what hidden causes contribute to direct and enlighten these activities. M. Georges Goyau, the eminent Catholic writer, has lately taken notice of one of these secret mainsprings. As he justly observes: behind the public life of the Church there exists a hidden life of silent labor, and of slow preparation, where ideas are discussed and schemes are ripened 'under the kindly and secret direction of God.' In a masterly paper (*Correspondent*, June 25, 1912), he tells the story of one of these centres of Catholic influence.

#### 'L'Action Populaire de Reims.'

It was established nine years ago by a zealous priest, M. l'Abbe Leroy, who, judging rightly that the social question was daily becoming more important, undertook to found a centre of work, where the social education of Catholics might be carried out, on safe and just lines. At that time, the questions most eagerly discussed among the working classes were a closed book to the generality of young Catholics of the higher classes; hence the revolutionary and Socialistic bent that was given to questions so complex that it is easy to twist their real meaning. There is no denying the fact that these questions exist, that they are much to the front, and that by keeping aloof in the matter the Catholics lose a powerful means of influencing the people. Hence the usefulness of the task that the 'Action Populaire de Reims' has accomplished within nine years. Three times a month, its little booklets carry much wise and useful knowledge, compressed in a clear and practical form, far and wide. The men who are at the head of what Count Albert de Mun calls an 'Atelier de Travail,' scrupulously follow the instructions of Popes Leo XIII. and Pius X. on the social question, and, without closing their eyes to the just and reasonable demands of the working classes, they keep carefully aloof from the revolutionary theories that are indirectly encouraged by an atheistical Government.

The pamphlets published by the 'Action Populaire' form a collection at once varied and practical; they treat of the social question under its different aspects; they inform French readers of the work accomplished by the Catholics of Germany, Holland, and Italy; they touch upon the social influence of the clergy, upon women's work in religion and sociology, upon the different guilds, 'Patronages,' clubs, libraries, gymnastic associations, etc., that have sprung up within the last few years, under Catholic patronage and supervision. Graver questions still are treated in these

yellow-covered booklets that are hailed with delight by many a lonely worker, to whom they bring

Light, Counsel, and Encouragement.

They discuss subjects that affect the material comfort and well-being of the working classes: alcoholism, hygiene, old age pensions, savings banks, syndicates, co-operative societies, etc. 'There does not exist,' says M. Georges Goyau, 'one single happy effort, inspired by the spirit of Christ and tending to the good of the people, that has not been taken notice of by 'L'Action Populaire.'

Besides these small tracts, three of which are published monthly, the 'Action Populaire' has started several reviews. Its *Guide Social*, that comes out once a year, is a kind of inventory of the social work accomplished in France during the preceding twelve months, and its *Année Sociale Internationale* serves the same purpose for social work in other countries. A series of pamphlets on the religious action of Catholics deal with the organisation of parishes under the new conditions that exist since the break with Rome, and they also touch upon the question of education, a vital one in France at the present moment. A review, called the *Courrier des Cercles d'Etudes*, treats of higher education, to which many children of the people now aspire, and which, unless carried out on safe lines, leads them to irreligion. Another periodical called *Le Recrutement Sacerdotal* is addressed to priests; another, *Peuple de France*, is meant to inform the peasants and workmen of the country of the questions that are passed over by the newspapers. The articles are short, bright, and simply written, being intended to instruct and amuse at the same time.

'L'Intermediaire, as its name implies, is a medium of communication between 'L'Action Populaire' and its many thousand readers, who write to Reims for advice and enlightenment. Some apply to the *Intermediaire* for the rules of a syndicate; others ask for counsel before founding a savings bank; local committees request that a good public speaker, skilled in sociology, should be sent to them. To all these demands, the 'Action Populaire' gives a careful and wise answer, accompanied, if necessary, by booklets treating of the subject in hand. To these publications might be added many others touching on religious and social subjects, in various forms, but always in a spirit of loyal obedience to the instructions of the Pope, combined with an intelligent sympathy with the needs and claims of the people. It may help our readers to form an idea of the activity of the Reims organisation if we tell them that, between 1903 and 1912, it distributed

#### Over One Million Pamphlets,

60,000 books, 200,000 almanacs, and 150,000 leaflets. The *Intermediaire* receives on an average one hundred letters every day, a sufficient proof that the 'Action Populaire' knows how to excite interest, provoke inquiry, and inspire confidence. The pamphlets that it scatters broadcast fulfil their mission and are truly messengers of charity in the highest sense of the word.

Another characteristic of this active and powerful organisation is the new spirit that it strives to infuse into old existing works: to the boys belonging to Catholic guilds and to the directors of these guilds or associations, it explains the necessity of forming good workmen as well as good Christians, who should be superior to their rivals from a professional as well as from a Catholic point of view. It preaches to the Catholic youth the duty, not only of saving their own souls, but of 'extending the reign of God' among their fellow-workers by the exercise of an influence that comes from professional excellence united to religious practice.

A last proof of the usefulness of the 'Action Populaire,' and of its growing importance is the fact that the Government was alarmed some months ago by its daily-increasing popularity. Its offices were visited by the police, determined to discover whether or not the Jesuits were at the bottom of this suspicious association. The examination led to no sensational discovery, and the ten priests and sixteen laymen, who work the organisation, continued to perform their task as if nothing had happened. Since then, an idea has been started that it would be well to found a 'republican and

lay' association, in order to counteract the wide-spreading influence of the persevering and humble workers of Reims. So far, the idea has not been carried out, but the mere fact that it has been mooted in official circles speaks volumes for the power and activity of 'L'Action Populaire.'

## Diocesan News

### ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

September 7.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood was a passenger from Sydney by the Ulimaroa on Wednesday.

The parishioners of Kilbirnie will hold a social in aid of the church funds on Wednesday, September 25.

Mr. H. D. Cockerill, a prominent member of the Catholic Club and H.A.C.B. Society, has just returned from an extended trip to America and England.

The Rev. Father Smyth, of Timaru, will preach retreats to the men of St. Joseph's parish, and the Sisters of the Home of Compassion, commencing on Tuesday next.

Miss Gallagher, who has been in charge of the Kaiwarra Post and Telephone Office for about twelve months, has been appointed postmistress at the Government Buildings Office.

Mr. Dwyer, whose head was injured by a winch in Messrs. Sanders Bros.' yard, is still in a critical state in the hospital. Mr. Dwyer is a member of the Dunedin branch of the H.A.C.B. Society.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan, well known in New Zealand in connection with his enthusiasm in Catholic Club matters, spent a few days in Wellington on his way to Auckland, where he takes up a position in one of Auckland's legal firms.

The usual fortnightly meeting of St. Mary's Literary and Debating Society was held last week, there being a good attendance of members. A debate was arranged for the next meeting, the subject being 'Should capital punishment be abolished?'

Mr. C. J. Lennon, of the Post and Telegraph Department, and a prominent member of the H.A.C.B. Society, has returned from a six months' sojourn in Australia. Whilst in Australia he put in four months' study of the Telefunken wireless system, and in the final examination he topped the list for the Commonwealth with a percentage of 86.

The pupils of Miss Francis' school on Friday held a very successful sale of home-made sweets and cakes and flowers in the schoolroom, which had been prettily decorated by the children with flowers and greenery. The results—and no less than £9 were realised—are to be given to the fund for the Rev. Mother Mary Joseph Aubert's Homes.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Football Club concluded its first season with a very enjoyable concert, which was held at St. Peter's schoolroom on last Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance to enjoy the excellent musical programme presented under the direction of Mr. E. J. Healy, conductor of St. Mary of the Angels' Choir.

The ladies' branch of the H.A.C.B. Society held their usual fortnightly meeting on Monday. There was a very large attendance of members over which Sister D. McGrath, B.P., presided. The membership is steadily increasing, two members being initiated, and two candidates proposed at the meeting. Final arrangements were made for the euchre party to be held on Monday, September 16.

The Wellington Catholic Education Board met in St. Mary's presbytery on last Wednesday evening under the presidency of the Very Rev. Dean O'Shea, S.M., V.G. Reports from the parish committees proved that the new scheme was working well. A sub-committee,

consisting of Messrs. J. W. Callaghan, B. Doherty, and R. Sievers, was set up to bring down a report as to the best means of organising the Boxing Day picnic, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the education fund.

The Catholic Club members entertained two of their departing members on Thursday, August 28, in the persons of Messrs. C. D. O'Connor and L. Carroll. Mr. P. J. McGovern occupied the chair, and in a brief speech referred to the many good qualities of Messrs. O'Connor and Carroll, and assured them of the members' keenest regret at their departure. He wished them every success in their future undertakings. Mr. Carroll was the recipient of a travelling bag from the cricket branch of the club. Both gentlemen left for Sydney last Friday, a number of friends seeing them off.

The annual supper of the Wellington Catholic Club took place at the club rooms, St. Patrick's Hall, last Thursday evening, under the presidency of Mr. G. Dee (chairman of the executive). Amongst those present were the Rev. Father Joseph Herring (spiritual director) and Mr. J. P. McGowan (vice-president), whilst Mr. H. McKeown represented the Federated Catholic Clubs. Among the toasts honored were 'The Catholic Club,' proposed by Mr. J. E. Gamble and responded to by Mr. Carmine (secretary); 'The Catholic Federated Clubs,' proposed by Mr. J. J. Sullivan and responded to by Mr. H. McKeown; 'Ireland a Nation,' proposed by Mr. R. G. Butcher and responded to by Mr. J. J. Sullivan; 'Kindred Societies,' responded to by Mr. W. J. Feeney (H.A.C.B.S.), Mr. Guise (St. Anne's Catholic Club), Messrs. G. McNamara and J. E. Gamble (St. Vincent de Paul Society). A most enjoyable evening was spent, and some excellent musical items were given during the evening.

The opening night of the Celtic Club, held at the Burlington on Thursday proved a great success. There were about fifty persons present, mostly members. Dr. Cahill, president of the club, was supported by the Mayor (in the chair), Dr. Martin, and Mr. George Winder, vice-presidents. A concise, lucid, and brilliant lecture on 'O'Connell' was delivered by Mr. Fitzgibbon. In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. McLaren spoke enthusiastically of Celtic song and story, inspiring men to do great deeds for their country. He promised at a future date to give an address on some Scottish Celtic subject. Then followed song and story in quick succession, and a most enjoyable evening wound up with hearty votes of thanks to the president and secretary (Mr. O'Kane). It was again emphasised during the evening that the Celtic Club was intended to embrace Celts of all nationalities, whether from Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, or Brittany. One member pointed to the fact that, although he had known Mr. George Winder off and on for upwards of thirty years, he was not aware till that evening that they were both Clare men, and he considered that fact a sufficient argument for the initiation of such a club. Regular meetings will be convened from time to time, and it is intended shortly to have a ladies' night. The membership of the club is now well on towards three figures.

### Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

September 2.

Sunday, being the first Sunday of the month, there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament.

The death occurred at the Sacred Heart Convent this morning of Sister Mary Bernardine (Georgetti).—R.I.P.

Rev. Brother Alphonsus, Provincial of the Marist Brothers, arrived here on Friday on a visit of inspection. He left on Monday for Napier.

The inaugural meeting of the St. Aloysius' junior conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Sunday, August 25. There was a large attendance of youths, and twenty members were enrolled. It is hoped a larger number will join on



the next meeting night. The following officers were appointed:—President, Mr. T. Roche; vice-president, Mr. M. Shale; treasurer, Mr. M. Meehan; secretary, Mr. W. M. Neylon; spiritual director, Rev. Father Moloney. Their principal work is to assist the senior conference in teaching in the Sunday schools and visiting the hospital.

The following are the results of the practical musical examinations held at the convent on August 26, by Mr. Charles Schilsky, Trinity College, London. Twelve were presented and all passed:—Senior division—Clare Williams, 86 (honors); Eileen Brennan, 85 (honors); Ita Varley, 67. Intermediate division—Mona Mack, 75; Kathleen Delahunty, 74; Margaret Bremer, 63. Preparatory division—Travers Till, 71; Grace Robertson, 70. First steps—Marjorie Missen, 72. Harmony and grammar of music—Ruby Curran, 124.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

September 9.

Two recently-ordained priests for the diocese are expected to reach Christchurch in November.

The Rev. Father J. Murray, C.S.S.R., gave a fine discourse in the Cathedral on last Sunday evening on the subject of the 'Mercy of God.'

His Lordship the Bishop left Waiwera last week for Greenmeadows, Hawke's Bay, where he makes a brief stay, and intends returning to Christchurch next week.

The Sisters of Nazareth entered into retreat, which is being conducted by the Rev. Father James Murray, C.S.S.R., at Nazareth House, on last Wednesday evening.

At the invitation of the management, the children of Nazareth House were last week treated to a visit to 'Tiny Town,' and as guests of the small people who inhabit the stage village, spent a very enjoyable afternoon.

The fancy fair in aid of the Cathedral parochial schools' fund was marked by an auspicious opening on last Thursday evening, the spacious schoolrooms in Lower High street being suitably adapted for the purpose. Excellent little entertainments by the children were provided each evening, and quite a number of side-shows attracted numerous patrons. Tugs-of-war, contested by representatives of the M.B.O.B. Association and the H.A.C.B. Society proved exciting alike to participants and onlookers, whilst the insistent demands of the young lady assistants at the various stalls left not a dull moment to those not absolutely devoid of generous feeling.

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

September 9.

Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly intends taking a trip to Australia *via* the Islands this month.

Rev. Father Finn has been transferred to the Sacred Heart parish, Ponsonby.

Yesterday, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary was the tenth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Father Holbrook.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes returned from Waiwera last Saturday, and left for the south by express train this evening. His Lordship's health has been greatly improved by his stay at this seaside resort.

The Ven. Archdeacon Brodie came on to Auckland on Thursday, and is now at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital. His many friends hope that he will speedily recover from his serious illness.

At St. Benedict's yesterday evening the children, who had made their First Communion during the year, were solemnly consecrated to our Blessed Lady, and took the abstinence pledge until their twenty-first birthday. A procession in honor of our Blessed Lady followed. Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan preached an eloquent

sermon on the feast of the day. A meeting of the men of the parish was held after Vespers to form a parish committee to help in financing the debts of the parish.

A meeting of the Catholic Education Board was held this evening. His Lordship the Bishop presided, and there were present Very Rev. Father Buckley, Rev. Fathers Golden, Tigar, O.P., Holbrook, Edge, Ormond, Furlong, Kirrane, and Brothers Phelan and Paul. Reports were received from the schools at Ellerslie, St. Benedict's, Parnell, Devonport, and Remuera. The following resolutions were carried—'That the Catholic Education Board take over from Ponsonby parish 125 feet of the Vermont street property, to begin from the lower extremity, together with the school about to be erected thereon by the Ponsonby parish; the Board will pay for the site at the rate of £7 per foot, and for the school the sum agreed upon with the contractor—namely, about £3000.' 'That the property at present occupied as a school in Pitt street be offered for lease for a term, not exceeding twelve years, at an upset rent of not less than £4 net per week, the lessee to pay all rates, taxes, and insurances, and for wear and tear.' Subsequently the following resolution was carried—'This meeting accords Rev. Father Edge its sincere thanks for the courteous and whole-hearted manner in which he has met the members of the sub-committee in regard to the plans of the new school in Vermont street, Ponsonby.' The sub-committee was requested to interview the architect (Mr. Mahoney), and the contractor, and to arrange for finance, progress payments, etc. His Lordship read correspondence which had passed between the Auckland Education Board, the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Education re young O'Connor's application to the Auckland Education Board to permit him to take out his scholarship course at the Sacred Heart College, and the refusal of the request by the Board. It was decided that a deputation, consisting of his Lordship the Bishop, representatives of the clergy, and all Catholic bodies wait on the Education Board to lay their views before it regarding O'Connor's scholarship. A vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation, was accorded the Bishop for his efforts in connection with the foregoing scholarship question. His Lordship, in replying, said he felt that in this question he had behind him his people, without whom he and his priests would be helpless. The next meeting has been fixed for Monday, October 7.

## Gisborne

(From our own correspondent.)

September 6.

St. Patrick's Football Club intend presenting an illuminated address to Mr. J. Martin. Mr. Martin is a prominent supporter of St. Patrick's Club. The presentation will be made at the forthcoming combined football social.

Death has been busy amongst the Catholic community in Gisborne this winter, and I have to record with regret the demise of Mrs. W. Hackett, which occurred on Tuesday after a long and painful illness. The deceased lady was attended in her last illness by Rev. Father Lane, and died fortified by the rites of the Church. The Hibernian Society, of which Mr. Hackett is a prominent member, acted as pall-bearers at the funeral. Rev. Father Lane officiated both at the church and at the cemetery. Miss M. Neill played Handel's 'Funeral March' as the cortege left the church.—R.I.P.

## Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

September 8.

There is an epidemic of fires in Invercargill at the present time. Last night (Saturday) the Brigade were called out on no less than four occasions, and again about 11 o'clock this morning. Only one of last

night's fires was of a serious nature, a large dwelling house in Nith street being demolished.

The following are the results of the Theory of Music examinations held at St. Catherine's College, Invercargill, in June last, in connection with Trinity College of Music, London. (Maximum marks 100, honors 80, pass 60.) Senior division—Kate McClosky, 98 (honors). Intermediate division—Mabel Hayward, 87 (honors). Advanced junior division—Eileen McGrath, 90 (honors); Clara Plank, 89 (honors). Preparatory division—Margaret Peterson, 93; Margaret Morris, 90; Matilda McAlister, 86.

On Friday evening last the members of the Hibernian Society entertained the members of the Druids' Lodge at a return euchre match. There were about 80 members of both societies present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The euchre tournament resulted in a decisive victory for the Hibernians, the result being—Hibernians, 79 games; Druids, 49. Bro. T. Pound (president), in opening the second part of the programme, which consisted of vocal and elocutionary items, welcomed the visitors in suitable terms, and Bro. Elliot (Past Arch) responded. The following contributed to the programme:—Bros. Wilkinson, Wills, Matheson, McCarthy, and Ferry (Hibernians), and Bros. Coxon, Franks, Holloway, Faith, and Munck (Druids). Bro. A. Fitzgerald acted as accompanist.

The following report will be presented to members at the annual meeting of St. Mary's Tennis Club on Friday evening:—Your committee have much pleasure in presenting their fifth annual report and balance sheet, and in doing so, have to congratulate the members on the continued success of the club. The season was commenced with a credit balance of £8 6s 9d, and we have now in hand the sum of £2 14s, notwithstanding the fact that during the year several improvements had been effected. During the season your committee deemed it expedient to affiliate with the Southland Tennis Association, and two inter-club matches were played under its auspices. This was a move in the right direction, for it stimulated interest in the club. The first match was with the Y.M.C.A. Club, and your representatives were victorious by the handsome margin of 13 sets (47 games). The other match was against Invercargill B, who were successful by one set (5 games). During the past couple of seasons, the membership has decreased somewhat. The matter of laying another court is recommended to the earnest consideration of the incoming committee, for it is considered that the club will never be the success it ought to be until we are in possession of two courts. In conclusion, we beg to sincerely thank all those who assisted the club during the past season, and our especial thanks are due to the Dominican Sisters, who allow us the use of the grounds free of charge.

## OBITUARY

### MRS. McMAHON, CRONADON.

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

Death has claimed another of New Zealand's sterling pioneers in the person of the late Mrs. Margaret McMahon, who passed peacefully away at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Ellery, Molesworth street, Wellington, on Wednesday, August 28. The deceased, who was born at Manor, Co. Kerry, seventy-one years ago, left for Australia at an early age, and ultimately settled at Cronadon, on the West Coast, where she resided for the past forty years. About six months ago, failing eyesight necessitated her temporary residence in Wellington to undergo expert treatment. Her general health was excellent, and her unexpected death, due to a fit of coughing, accentuating an old heart trouble, came as a shock. Mrs. McMahon, who was possessed of a striking personality, was widely known and appreciated for her many excellent qualities, and her charitable disposition and genial manner endeared her to one and all. She will be deeply mourned by a very large circle of relatives and friends. Her husband, Mr. Brian McMahon, still survives, also two daughters and four sons. One daughter (Mrs. J. O'Regan) prede-

ceased her mother two years ago. A Requiem Mass was celebrated on Saturday at the Sacred Heart Basilica by Rev. Father Hickson, assisted by Rev. Father Venning, the church being filled on the occasion by a large congregation of friends of deceased. The remains were sent on to Reefton, where the funeral took place on Tuesday.—R.I.P.

## THE LATE CARDINAL MORAN

The Right Rev. Dr. Clune, Bishop of Perth, in the unavoidable absence of his Grace Archbishop Kelly, presided at the annual breakfast of the Hibernian Society in Sydney on Sunday, August 25. After referring to the great grief felt in all parts of Australia at the death of Cardinal Moran, his Lordship Dr. Clune went on to say:—

I would put before you this morning Cardinal Moran as an ideal Hibernian. He worked all through his life for the twin objectives of your society—faith and fatherland. In my opinion, I can do nothing more practical than to present him as the ideal we all should look up to and should try to copy in our lives. He felt, as you and I feel, that faith is everything, even in this material age—that it is God's best gift, that it is more than brain power or good health, or the amassing of riches. Hence, he may be called the man of faith pre-eminently like the patriarchs of old, the man who always walked before God. He was born, as you know, the year after Catholic Emancipation was granted, at what may be called the second birth of the faith in the old land, and under God's Providence he was destined, not exactly to plant that faith here, but to be its successful propagator and its fearless protagonist and champion—the *Defensor Fidei*, the Defender of the Faith, in these southern lands. Why, to have seen the Cardinal, to have lived for ever so short a time in his presence, to have watched him in his aloofness from material things, and in his absorption for spiritual ones, was like getting

A Glimpse of the Old Church in Her Glory and in her fame, when she was illumined by successive lines of light—by the lives of Augustine, of Gregory, and of the other great saints and prelates who have gone before, men who lived by the light of faith. And if ever a man lived by the light of faith, look at that long span of life, which terminated in August last year, in his Palace at Manly, so full of incident, so full of work, so full of strenuous labor. There was not a moment of that eighty years that was not given to the advancement and to the triumph of our Holy Faith. Take that great personality, that brain, that intellect—is it not true to say that there was not a beat of that heart or a throb of that brain that was not motivated by the desire to uphold and defend God's Kingdom on earth? All his time was a fitting consummation to a life devoted to the furthering of the teaching of Christ—it was the death of which we read in the Sacred Scriptures, the death of the just that is pleasing in the eyes of the Lord. There is not a more beautiful passage in the Scriptures than that in which our Lord Himself describes the death of the just man. He does not call it by the name of death, but by a sweeter name that ought to appeal to every one of us who believes in a future life. He calls it a going to the Father, a leaving of this vale of tears, a leaving of the misunderstandings and the hard work incidental to our pilgrimage here, a simple going to the eternal home, a sinking into the Father's arms. That surely is a description of the death of the illustrious Cardinal, whose memory we hold dear to-day. Not only did he work for the faith, not only did he spend his grand energies in advancing and defending it, but he was also true to that other objective every genuine Hibernian should have before him—fatherland. I pass by the splendid efforts of

The Cardinal in the Cause of Federation, his splendid efforts in trying to quench the provincial rivalry of constituent States, his grand efforts in trying

REDUCTION IN PRICE .. FROM .. OCTOBER 1st, 1912

.. THE ..

“N.Z. TABLET”

Will be Supplied POST FREE  
at the following rates:

PER YEAR (Payable Strictly in Advance)	- - -	13/-
PER YEAR (Booked)	- - - - -	£1

A Statement of Account will be sent to all Subscribers having a debit balance on September 30th.

All Accounts having a credit balance on September 30th will receive credit in advance at the reduced rate for such amounts.

Address all Communications,  
Manager,  
N.Z. Tablet Co.,  
DUNEDIN.

to fuse together and consolidate those elements in order to bring about what we see to-day, and which we rejoice in—the Commonwealth of Australia. I pass by this, because the Roman cassock, no matter how elevated or pure the ideals of its wearer may be, no matter how high his aim, is exposed to that ungenerous and absurd criticism that seeks to see lurking somewhere in its folds the ardent desire, the latent ambition, to reconstruct spiritual despotism even on liberty's shrine in a new land. The Cardinal had to meet and suffer from this, and we all know that not the youngest Australian amongst us, not the most impassioned lover of this fair country, loved it more ardently, and was more desirous of its temporary advancement than his Eminence.

I sometimes think that many of us who have grown old have an incurable propensity to canonise the past, and are always contrasting the experiences of childhood with the present. We are prone to look regretfully and wistfully on the years that have flown by, and, perhaps, some of us look to the future to relieve us from a world of caro and incurable sickness. Cardinal Moran was none of that sort.

He Was a Man of the Age.

The buoyancy of spirit within bounded like the buoyancy of his step to advance with the times. He loved the age, he loved the land, with a love that seemed to increase in warmth as life left the decaying framework; it never waned, it never weakened. Hence, I hold him before you as the embodiment of everything a true Hibernian should be—animated by the quenchless love for God and Holy Faith, and for the land in which his lot was cast. There was another characteristic of the dead Cardinal that has sometimes struck me, and it is this: We sometimes meet men whom God has gifted intellectually, but whose intellect seems to dry up the

region of the heart, which seems to be a frozen zone. On the other hand, there are others whose hearts are so expansive that they seem to run away with the head, and to leave little brain-power at all. But in the Cardinal there was such a delicate adjustment of parts, there was such a balance of powers, that one hesitates to say whether his directive force came from his luminous mind or from the mellow warmth of his great old heart.

Everyone of us has a great deal to learn from the life of the illustrious dead. Though dead he still speaks to each of us; his life is there luminous as a light before the Australian public, and his words and his personality are there to inspire us towards higher and nobler ideals, to spur us on to be better and truer Hibernians. His addresses at these annual Communion breakfasts were powerful stimulants, great levers, that strengthened the Hibernian spirit all through Australasia, and I cannot do better than ask you to cherish the maxims that fell from his saintly lips, the advice he gave you to try, according to your powers, to develop the material resources of Australia, and to uphold the faith of your fathers.

Much as he loved this rich and beautiful land, he loved Ireland, which he felt so many years ago, with a strong, unswerving affection. We know that his eloquent advocacy and the moral and material aid he gave were, indeed, powerful factors in helping on the cause of Home Rule. Perhaps, one of the keenest regrets of the Irish element all over the globe will be that when the old Parliament House in College Green is re-opened it will not be graced by the stately presence of the prelate who ever inculcated, together with love for the land of one's birth, love for the country that struggled so long in serfdom, and which is now on the eve of political emancipation.

## 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., Dublin, Ireland.

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.

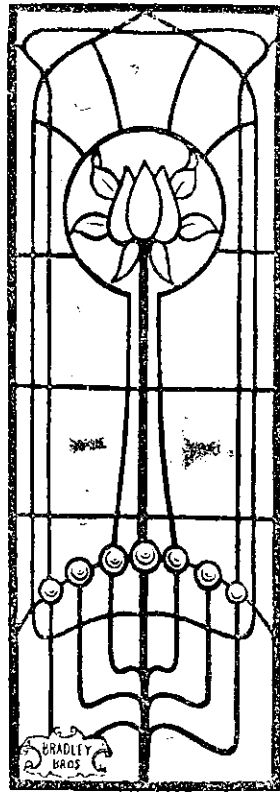
I wish to say before closing this letter that I am not an agent for Trench's Remedy, or for any other medicine or thing. I write in praise of the specific because of the inestimable blessing it has been to so many of my friends.

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.



—For—

# EXCELLENCE

In  
Leadlights,  
Stained Glass  
Windows,  
Bevelled Mirrors,  
and  
Plate Glass Shelves

We are recognised  
as being

Unsurpassed  
In N.Z.

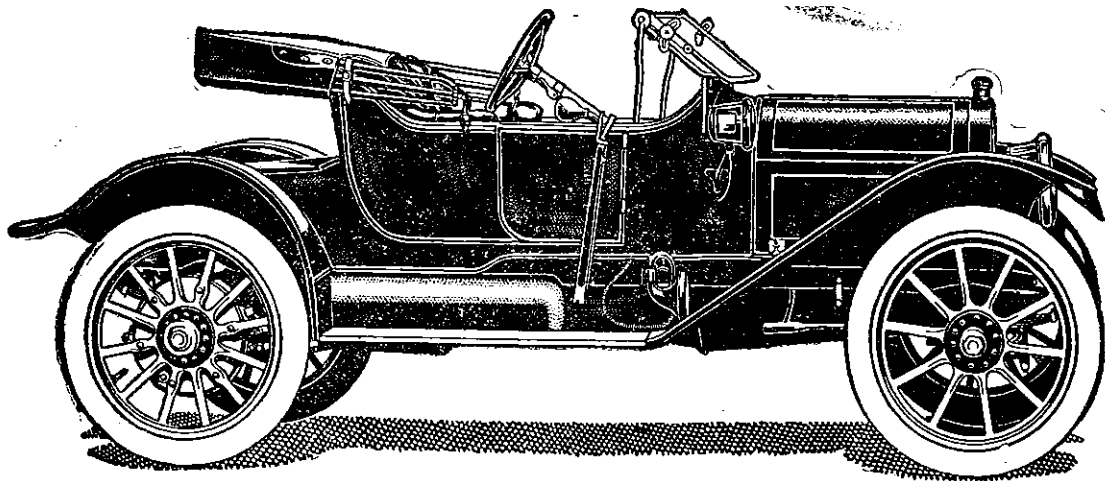
5 Gold Medals  
N.Z.I.C. 1907

## BRADLEY BROS.

782 Colombo St., Christchurch.

Design Folio may be had on application

# Self - Starting Cadillac, 1912.



Stop the first "CADILLAC" owner you see; ask him how he likes his car; ask him about the self-starting device, and about the electric lights.

If that does not satisfy you, stop all the "CADILLAC" owners you see, we have delivered eighty-seven 1912 Cadillacs in New Zealand, and they are easy to find. Ask them how they are treated by Dexter and Crozier, Ltd.

If you still want information, ask any 1911 owner or 1910, or 1909, or cars before that date. We rest our case entirely on what the owners tell you.

ROADSTER PHAETON TOURING TORPEDO MODELS.

# DEXTER and CROZIER, Ltd.

Manchester St. Christchurch, and Wellesley St. Auckland.

## On a Cold, Raw, Winter Night,

When one feels quite "Shivery," much welcome warmth and comfort can be got by the use of a . . .

MOSGIEL RUG.

"The Rug De Luxe."

## Commercial

### PRODUCE

Wellington, September 9.

The High Commissioner cabled from London on September 7 (quotations, unless otherwise specified, are average market prices on spot):—

Mutton.—Market remains firm, although high prices are restricting business. Supplies will be moderate, however, and there is no prospect of decline. Quotations: Canterbury, 4½d per lb (light weight), 4¾d (heavy weight); North Island, 4½d (light weight), 4¾d (heavy weight); ewes, 4½d.

Lamb.—Market somewhat steadier, with a better demand for heavy weights. Canterbury, 5½d (light weight), 5¾d (heavy weight); other than Canterbury, 5½d.

Beef.—Market quiet. Small business doing in frozen meat. Quotations nominally unchanged—viz., New Zealand hinds, 3½d; fores, 3¾d.

Butter.—Market quiet, but steady. Danish, 128s per cwt; Australian, 111s; Siberian, 108s.

Cheese.—Market firm, with an upward tendency. Canadian, 67s (white), 67s 6d (colored).

Hemp.—Market not quite so firm. Buyers are holding back on account of high prices. Spot New Zealand, good fair grade, £27 5s; fair grade, £25 15s; fair current Manila, £26 5s; October-December shipments, New Zealand good fair, £27 5s; fair grade, £25 10s; fair current Manila, £27 to £27 5s. The output of Manila for the week was 26,000 bales.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce on Monday, when values ruled as under:—

Oats.—There is more inquiry from shippers for prime Gartons, and in view of offerings being light prices for these have advanced to some extent. Medium and inferior oats are plentiful and not in strong demand. Prime milling Gartons, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s to 2s 1½d; inferior to medium, 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling lines are more saleable at late quotations, but medium quality is not in request with millers, and is being taken to supply orders for fowl wheat. Best fowl wheat is not offering freely, but medium and inferior are in full supply. Prime milling, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; medium to good, 3s to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 3d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market has been quiet for the past week, owing chiefly to exporters being unable to arrange for shipping space for their consignments. A few choice lots have been placed at £9, but to-day's quotations for prime are about £8 5s to £8 10s; medium to good, £7 15s to £8; seed, £5 to £6 10s per ton (sacks included).

Chaff.—Fair supplies are coming to hand, but only best lines have ready sale. These are worth £3 to £3 5s; medium to good, £2 10s to £2 17s 6d; light and discolored, £2 to £2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Limited, report for week ended Tuesday, September 10, as follows:

Oats.—There is fair inquiry for prime Gartons, and owing to few lots coming to hand prices have improved slightly. Medium and inferior lots are hard to

place. Quotations: Prime milling Gartons, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s to 2s 1½d; inferior to medium, 1s 8d to 1s 11d (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is a fair demand for prime milling, but medium lines are only saleable as fowl wheat. Good fowl wheat is scarce. Prime milling, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; medium to good, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; medium to good, 3s to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 3d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—Fairly large quantities are coming to hand, but only prime quality is saleable. Medium and inferior lines are very difficult to place. Prime oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 5s; medium to good, £2 10s to £2 17s 6d; light and discolored, £2 to £2 5s per ton (sacks extra).

### WOOL

Messrs Stronach, Morris and Co. report as follows:

Rabbitskins.—We offered a very large catalogue at yesterday's sale to the usual attendance of buyers. Prices were about on a par with last sales' rates. Our top price was 44½d for prime winter does, whilst we also sold winter bucks to 25½d. Quotations: Prime winter does, 40d to 44½d; first winter does, 36d to 40d; second, 28d to 32d; prime winter bucks, 24d to 25½d; first bucks, 20d to 22d; outgoing, 16½d to 18½d; best autumns, 15d to 17d; incoming 16½d to 17½d; summers, 9d to 11d; prime winter blacks, to 38½d; autumns 22d to 31d; fawns, to 28d; small, to 6¾d; shocks, to 3d; hareskins, to 13d; catskins, to 1s; horse hair, to 19d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a medium catalogue at to-day's sale, which was one of the most successful we have had for some time. Bidding was extremely brisk, and prices ruled right up to last sales' rates. Quotations: Best half-bred, 8d to 8¾d; medium to good, 7½d to 7¾d; inferior, 5½d to 7d; best fine crossbred, 7¾d to 8¾d; medium to good, 5¾d to 7½d; best coarse crossbred, 7d to 7¾d; medium to good, 6d to 6¾d; dead and inferior, 5½d to 6¾d; best merino, 7d to 7¾d; medium to good, 4¾d to 6d; best lambskins, 7d to 7¾d. medium, 6d to 6½d.

## WEDDING BELLS

FITZGERALD—BROCKETT.

A wedding of interest to many in Orepuki and surrounding district took place at the residence of Mr. P. Fitzgerald, Te Tu Mutu, on September 4, when Miss May Brockett, only daughter of Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Brockett, London, was married to Mr. R. Fitzgerald, youngest son of Mr. P. Fitzgerald, Sea View, Orepuki. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Murphy, of Riverton. The bride was attired in a handsome purple velvet costume with hat to match, and was attended by Miss Mary Finn and Miss Eileen Hibbs as bridesmaids. Mr. M. Fitzgerald (brother of the bridegroom) was best man. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to a marquee, where the breakfast was laid. The Rev. Father Murphy, in proposing the toast of the newly-married couple, referred in eulogistic terms to the high esteem in which the Fitzgerald family was held not alone by himself, but also by his predecessors for the past forty years. Other toasts, customary on such occasions, were also duly honored. Later on the guests returned to Mr. Fitzgerald's residence, when items of vocal and instrumental music were given by Miss N. Fitzgerald, Mrs. R. Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. Hibbs, Messrs. M. and R. Fitzgerald and R. Stuck. The violin selections by Mr. T. Howard, who contributed greatly to the entertainment of the guests, were special features of the musical programme.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or speaking a true word, or making a friend.

**S. F. ABURN**

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, GLAZIER, ETC., 245 PRINCES ST., DUNEDIN.  
Importer of Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Brushware, Paperhangings, Picture

**THE BIG BARGAIN "FAIR" and END OF THE SEASON SALE I. NOW ON!**

Hundreds of Clearing Lines at Tremendously Reduced Prices! All Fresh New Goods! Send for a copy of the Big Bargain Book. Look at these—

**LADIES' TWEED MOTOR HATS**, Medium Crowns, brim turned down all the way round; others, Sailor Shape, brim turning up all the way round. Usual, 5s. 11d.; Sale, 1s.  
**SILK MERV. MILLINERY RIBBON**, in all the latest shades, Amethyst, Royal, Vieux Rose, Mole, etc. Usual Prices, 1s. and 1s. 3d. per yard. Sale, 3 yds. for 1s.  
**12 Pieces MIXED TWEEDS**, 42 in. Worth 1s. 9½d., Sale Price, 6½d.  
**VELVETEENS** in Navy, Saxe, Resida, Brown, Sky, Heliotrope and Pink. Usual Price, 1s. 9d., Fair Price, 6½d.  
**CORDED VELVETEEN** in 4 shades of Green, worth 2s. 6½., Fair Price, 1s.  
**Stylish CLOTH TWEED & SERGE COSTUMES**, Norfolk and Semi-fitting Shapes with Long Lapelle Collars, etc. Colours

Helio., Mauve, Navy, Fawn, Dark Tweeds, Green and Brown Worth from 45s. to 63s. Clearing Prices, 17s. 6d. and 21s.  
**FANCY CRETONNE COVERED WADDED QUILTS**, full size for double beds. Usual Price, 8s. 6d.; Clear Out Price, 5s. 11d.  
**Big Lot CARPET ENDS**, the very thing for Bedrooms. To be cleared at 2s. 11d. and 3s. 11d.  
**BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS**, Kaiapoi All Wool Tweed, strong makes, Browns, Greys and Heathers, all sizes. Usual Prices, 19s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; Fair Price, 13s. 11d. and 14s. 11d.  
**TIP TOP BARGAINS IN MEN'S WOOL TWEED OVERCOATS**, Tailor Cut, Smart Stripes in Greys, Greens, Browns, and Heathers. Worth 30s. to 40s.; to clear, 19s. 6d.

**Drapery Supply Association, 111, 113, & 115 George Street, Dunedin.**



**SALE! SALE! SALE!** Special Bargains in Umbrellas at our Winter Sale. Our 5/11 Ladies' Umbrellas cannot be beaten. Gent's 16 ribs silver-mounted at 6/11. Prices for re-covering greatly reduced. Ladies' silk mixture from 3/6. Lavantine from 1/9.

**BERGQUIST & PENBERTHY**  
 211 KARANGAHAPE ROAD  
 Phone 3578 AUCKLAND



**LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS!**

We are always proud of our windows, but just now they are more than ever worth going out of your way to see because— All the newest styles are there. A full range of sizes in every style shown on our shelves.

**J. J. LAWSON**  
 WESTPORT.

'Phone 16. P.O. Box 4.

**WHAT A FINE BABY!**

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

It makes such a fine building up food.

**SIMON BROS.**

HOLD the LARGEST VARIETY and BEST STOCK in the CITY. Are LARGE IMPORTERS from Great Britain and the Continent. They are also noted for Colonial-made Footwear, therefore can give **BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.**

Note our only address—  
**GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.**  
 (Near Octagon.)



**MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,**  
**G. W. J. PARSONS**  
 16-18 MANCHESTER STREET,  
 CHRISTCHURCH.

**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.

**NEW PLYMOUTH & ONEHUNGA VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON AND NELSON.**  
 Corriuna, Fortnightly.

**WESTPORT AND GREYMOUTH, VIA OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only), calling at PICTON & NEW PLYMOUTH**  
 Fortnightly— Every Thursday.

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

**CANADA, AMERICA, LONDON, &c.**  
 Every four weeks from Sydney, Auckland, and Suva, via Vancouver.  
**VIA SAN FRANCISCO,**  
 Calling at Rarotonga and Tahiti,  
 Every four weeks from Wellington.



**ARTHUR R. RICHARDS**  
 PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER  
 AND JEWELLER.  
 QUALIFIED OPTICIAN  
 (By Exam.)  
 SEDDON STREET, WAIHI.  
 'Phone 37. P.O. Box 105.

**THE OTAGO SPORTS DEPOT \* 'THE SPORTS SPECIALISTS'**



For Football, Hockey, and Golf Requisites. Boxing Gloves and Developers in Great Variety.....

Send for our Illustrated Winter List; it is Free to you.

ADDRESS  
**Stock Exchange Building**



**Princes Street, Dunedin.**



## ITEMS OF SPORT

(From our Correspondents and Elsewhere.)

### GENERAL.

The eleventh annual road race from Port Chalmers to Dunedin was held on Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Otago Centre of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association. Thirty-five runners participated, as against 32 in 1911. Mr. C. Collins, of St. Joseph's Harriers, secured second place.

It is stated that Hannes Kolehmainen (Finland) and Jean Bouin (France) are probably the greatest distance runners the world has produced. As Kolehmainen just beat Bouin in the 5000 metres at Stockholm in 14min 36 3-5sec, one can well believe it. If they ran three miles and 188 yards in 14min 36 3-5sec, what did they do to the three miles record?

The Wellington drivers' tug-of-war team, which will represent New Zealand in Mr. McIntosh's international tug-of-war in the Sydney Stadium on the 26th inst., has thrown out a challenge to pull any team in Wellington. Great interest is being centred in the team which is to uphold the athletic reputation of the Dominion, and there is every probability of its being seen in action before crossing to the Commonwealth.

Christchurch is at present (writes our local correspondent) experiencing an invasion of girl hockey players, representative teams from all parts of the Dominion being engaged in championship matches on various sports grounds of the city and suburbs. Hockey girls numbered more than half of the total number of passengers who arrived at Lyttelton on Friday morning by the Mararoa from Wellington. The vessel brought 192 passengers, of whom 101 were members of ladies' hockey teams.

The defeat of both Leander and New College in the 'Grand' was an eye-opener to most people (says a writer in *Sporting Life*). Englishmen (or a large proportion of them) have long since looked upon the wearers of the cerise colors as—well, invincible. Even when the Australians easily beat New College the cry arose: 'Ah! but they have to meet Leander yet.' Only after the issue of Saturday's memorable race did the majority realise the stern fact that Leander had indeed been whopped. Some excuses were promptly made, but emphatically not by the Leander oarsmen themselves. They were the first to congratulate their doughty rivals. Like the proverbial parrot, however, they doubtless 'thought the more.'

Mr. Jas. E. Sullivan, the United States Commissioner at the Olympic Games, has published a statement replying to the charges in the English newspapers against the American athletes. He characterises the charges as lies, insulting every member of the American team. After the King's garden party Commissioner Sullivan gave a special interview to the *International News Service*. He said: 'The opening ceremonies today were the most impressive ever seen in the world of athletes. We do not do it that way in America, therefore I will never forget it. I talked with the King and Queen and found our boys have made a great impression. The Queen specially asked many questions about them and all about our ship. The idea of sending so large a team upon a chartered ocean liner they took as a great compliment to their country. The King expressed his thanks to our nation, which I am glad to convey through your papers.'

### FOOTBALL.

Auckland B defeated a Goldfields team by 27 points to 10 at Auckland on Saturday.

On Thursday afternoon (writes our Timaru correspondent) the Celtic Football Club, after a gallant struggle, were defeated by the Zingari team for this year's senior championship by 5 points to nil.

The Otago Goldfields team met a South Otago fifteen at Balclutha on Saturday, and after a hard and exciting game achieved victory by 13 points to nil, thus making the record of the tour one of unbroken success.

In Dunedin on Saturday the four leading teams in the Association Cup competition played off for the Charity Banner. Ravensbourne defeated Kaitangata, the scores being 2 goals 8 corners, to 2 goals 7 corners. Northern beat Mornington by 3 goals to 1. The final between Ravensbourne and Northern will take place on Saturday at Culling Park.

The Rugby Union's annual seven-aside tournament was played at Carisbrook on Saturday afternoon before a fair crowd of spectators. The competing teams were Alhambra, Southern, University, Kaikorai, Union, Pirates, Dunedin. The final was between University and Alhambra, the former winning the match by 16 points to nil, and also the tournament.

The first football match under League rules was played on the Show Grounds (writes our Christchurch correspondent) on last Saturday between representatives of Canterbury and Wellington, the novelty of the game attracting several thousand spectators. Fast, close, and interesting play was the order of the game, Wellington eventually winning by 5 points to 4.

Canterbury met Wellington on Saturday on the Athletic Park, Wellington, before an attendance numbering about 5000. The playing area was in excellent condition. The local side were superior to the visitors in all departments, their backs especially outplaying the southern contingent, who showed to better advantage in the second spell than in the first. The game resulted in the home team scoring 16 points to the visitors' 9.

The final challenge game for the Ranfurly Shield was played on Saturday at Auckland, when Auckland met Otago. A drawn game resulted, both sides scoring 5 points. The game throughout was of a very exciting nature, the good display of the visitors being due in a great measure to the fine display of their forwards. The Otago vanguard played with rare vigor and dash, and both in the open and scrum-work were quite the equals of the Auckland pack.

The first test match under the Northern Union rules between New Zealand and New South Wales was played on Saturday afternoon at Auckland. There was a great attendance, the crowd being estimated at 20,000. The visitors won fairly comfortably, but their victory was made easy by the poor display of home backs. The New Zealand forwards fairly held their own, and in the loose were superior to the visiting forwards, who, however, usually obtained possession in the scrums. At the end of the first-half the scores were: New South Wales, 13 points; New Zealand, 5. In the second half both sides added 5 points to their respective scores, which stood at 18 to 10.

The Hawke's Bay Catholic School old boys have quite distinguished themselves in football circles in Hawke's Bay this year (writes a Hastings correspondent). The combined senior championship went to Napier Marists, and in addition to this they won the Lane Challenge Cup, and in all probability will also secure the Lane Challenge Shield. Blake, a last year's St. Patrick's College boy, is playing a brilliant game, and besides representing Hawke's Bay, was also recommended for the North Island country team. Downing, a Marist old boy, has represented the North Island for the last two years. The Hastings Celtic teams won the double event in the junior and third grades. The juniors were runners-up in the combined Hawke's Bay championship. Last Saturday, the juniors played the final for the Hastings championship against Okura, a strong Native team, and, by making the game clean, fast, and open, Celtic won by 9 points to nil. During the second half, the weight of the big Natives was beginning to tell on their much lighter opponents, who were obliged to finish with eleven men, the other four being injured. Celtic thirds also won the combined Hawke's Bay championship. Good support has been promised to start a senior team next year. The St. Patrick's (Hastings) school boys won the school competition, and in four matches put up over 200 points. Judging by the performances the Catholic boys have shown this year they should make a name for themselves in football circles in the near future.

J.M.J.

## SACRED HEART COLLEGE, RICHMOND ROAD, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the MARIST BROTHERS

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

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

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

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

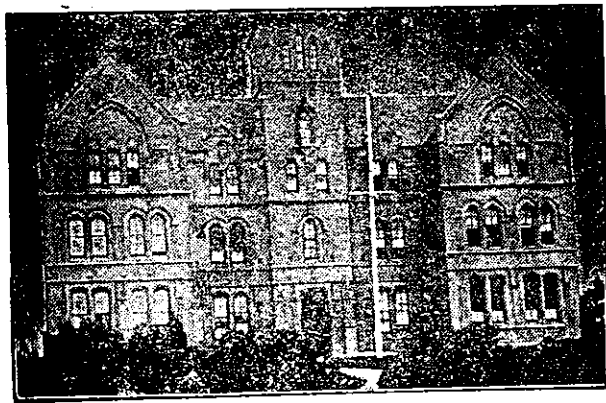
Prospectuses on application to the

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

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

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

## S. T. PATRICK'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. O'CONNOR.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,  
147 BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH  
(Opposite the Cathedral).  
Telephone 2724.] [Established 1880.

The New Psalter, Leather gilt, India paper, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4s and 4s 6d. Christ's Teaching Concerning Divorce (Gigot), 6s 6d. Marriage, Divorce, and Morality (H. Day, S.J.), 2s. Education of Catholic Girls (J. E. Stuart), 4s. Westminster Hymnal (Music), 4s. Socialism, Individualism and Catholicism (Rev. J. J. Welsh), 8d. Life of Cardinal Vaughan (Snead-Cox), 2 vols., 12s. He is Calling Me (M. Russell, S.J.), 3s. Belief in Divinity of Jesus Christ (Didon, S.J.), 4s. Question Box, 1s. Dominican Martyrs of Great Britain (Devas, O.P.), 2s.

Postage extra on above.

## KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

(Established 1881)

**UNDERTAKERS**

AND

**MONUMENTALISTS.**

Funerals conducted to and from any part of Southland.

Messages by telegram or otherwise promptly attended to.

*Charges strictly reasonable.*

**Undertaking Branch**

Third block in Spey Street.

(Telephone 126).

A large and varied assortment of Granite & Marble Memorials of all descriptions in stock.

*Estimates given for Altars, Statues, Fonts, and all classes of Church work.*

**Monumental Works**

CORNER MAIN AND IRWELL

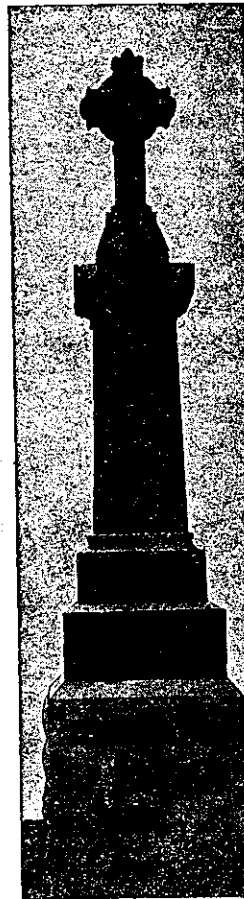
STREETS, GORE,

AND

DEE ST (Opp Reid & Gray),

(Telephone 187),

**Invercargill.**



## WILLIAM P. LINEHAN

BOOKSELLER AND IMPORTER,  
309-11 LITTLE COLLINS STREET,  
MELBOURNE.

Life of Saint Teresa. Adapted from the French of a 'Carmelite Nun,' by Alice, Lady Lovat. Price 12/6. On Piety. By Very Rev. J. Guibert, S.S. Price 1/8, post free. On Thanksgiving. From the writings of Father Faber. Compiled by Hon. A. Stourton. Price 1/8, post free. On the Exercises of Piety. By Very Rev. J. Guibert, S.S. Price 1/8, post free. From a Garden Jungle. By An Unpaid Secretary. Price 1/8, post free. On Union With God. By the Blessed Albert the Great, O.P.; with notes by Rev. P. J. Berthier, O.P. Price 1/8, post free.

**B. B. Thompson**

DENTIST

Corner Cashel and High Ste. - CHRISTCHURCH.

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

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

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to

THE RECTOR.

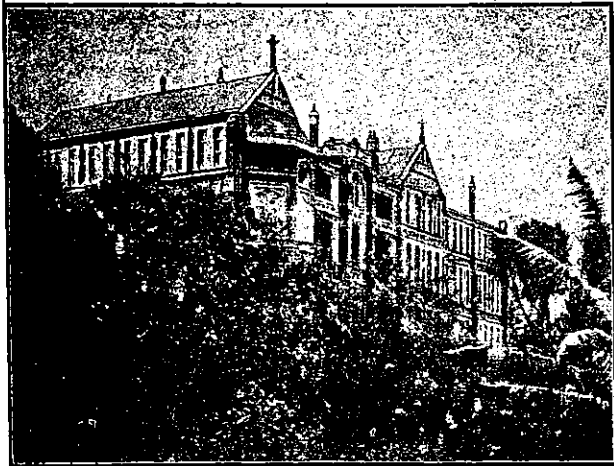
To Readers of the "Tablet" Our Goods must appeal to you. Call in and inspect. For Crockery,

Household Goods, DR. BEER & HUNTLEY.



J.M.J.  
**SACRED HEART CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL**  
 MT. ST. JOSEPH, WANGANUI.

CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.



The Convent is beautifully situated on an elevation in one of the most attractive suburbs of Wanganui, and commands a delightful view of the Wanganui River and the whole surrounding country. It is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the Dominion—its erection cost £25,000. It possesses extensive recreation grounds, and all other requirements of a High-class Educational Establishment.

**LUSK AND MORIARTY**

A.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTS

AND BUILDING SURVEYORS,

N.Z. L. AND M. BUILDINGS,

STAFFORD STREET, TIMARU.

'PHONE 1384.

**MR. HERBERT H. WALKER**

... SURGEON DENTIST ...

KARANGAHAPE ROAD,

AUCKLAND.

NEWTON.

CUT THIS OUT NOW.

Please send free Catalogues of Your Pianos (or Organs) showing cash wholesale prices and easy terms of purchase from 20s. monthly.

Name..... Ad'rs.....

Wherever you live in N.Z., it will pay you to buy a Piano or Organ direct from Factories through us. Renisch Pianos, Doherty Organs, and all the best makers stocked. Old Instruments Exchanged. It costs you nothing to consult us before buying. Call or write now.

**F. MOORE & CO** Piano and Organ Warehouse, Custom St. E., Auckland

**MR. C. K. WARD**

DENTAL SURGEON,

TAINUI STREET, GREYMOUTH.

(Opp. Post Office).

**LONDON DENTAL INSTITUTE**

242 HIGH STREET,

CHRISTCHURCH.

G. C. Z. HARRIS,

DENTIST.

'Phone 841.

**MARRIAGES**

**O'SULLIVAN—MORRISON.**—On August 16, 1912, at St. Mary's Church, Blenheim, by Rev. Father Fay, S.M., George Winefride, son of John O'Sullivan, Blenheim, to Margaret Mary, elder daughter of Mr. William Morrison, Blenheim.

**FITZGERALD—BROCKETT.**—On September 4, at the residence of Mr. P. Fitzgerald, Te Tu Mutu, R. Fitzgerald, youngest son of Mr. P. Fitzgerald, Sea View, Orepuki, to May, only daughter of Mr. T. H. Brockett, London. Home papers please copy.

**DEATH**

**McMAHON.**—At her daughter's residence, (Mrs. J. Ellery), Princess Hotel, Wellington, on August 28, 1912, Margaret, the beloved wife of Brian McMahon, Cronadon, West Coast; aged 71 years. —R.I.P.

**IN MEMORIAM**

**QUINN.**—In loving memory of dear Katie, third daughter of Mrs. Quinn, Wellington, who died at the Sacred Heart Convent, Wanganui, September 13, 1901. Gone, but not forgotten.

**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, SEPTEMBER 12, 1912.

**THE ORIGIN OF LIFE**



It is little matter for surprise that Sir E. Ray Lankester should have declared that 'there is nothing new in Professor Schaefer's vision as to the origin of life'; or that Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, as the cables tell us, should have been 'good-humoredly scornful of Dr. Schaefer's arguments, which, he says, contain nothing that can be called new.' Professor Schaefer, of Hamburg, is this year's president of the British Association, which is now sitting in Dundee; and his views of the origin of life, as set forth in his presidential address, are nothing but the merest re-hash of the materialistic evolutionary theories of Haeckel and his school. 'Setting aside,' he said, 'as devoid of scientific foundation supernatural intervention in the first production of life, we were compelled to believe that it owed its origin to evolution.' The only surprising thing about this pronouncement is the fact that the president of the British Association should have attempted to revive a theory that is now so very largely discredited. In Professor Schaefer's own country, in spite of Haeckel's frantic efforts, and in spite, we may add, of his barefacedly faked diagrams, the set is all against materialistic Darwinian evolution as an explanation of the fact and origin of life. Dr. Vernon Kellogg, professor in the Leland Stanford University, U.S.A., himself an evolutionist, and therefore an unimpeachable witness, declares, in his recent book on *Darwinism To-day* that 'in the last few years this stream [of scientific criticism running against Darwin's theories] has reached such proportions, such strength and extent as to begin to make itself apparent, outside of strictly biological

and naturo-philosophical circles. Such older biologists and natural philosophers as von Baer, von K llicher, Virchow, N geli, Wigand, and Hartman; and such others, writing in the nineties and in the present century, as von Sachs, Eimer, Delage, Hacke, Kassowitz, Cope, Haberlandt, Henslow, Goette, Wolff, Driesch, Packard, Morgan, Jaekel, Steinman, Korschinsky, and de Vries, are examples which show the distinctly ponderable character of the anti-Darwinian ranks.' The names of these men will, we are aware, mean little to the majority of our readers; but their significance, at least, may be gathered when it is mentioned that they represent the professors of zoology, of botany, of pal ontology, and of pathology in the Universities of Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Strassburg, T bingen, Amsterdam, Columbia University, etc. The followers of Haeckel are in the habit of speaking as if they were the people and all science was with them; and we have given this impressive list for the purpose of showing how very little foundation there is for such a claim.

\*

The utterances of many of these men are not merely hostile to Darwinian evolution—they are frankly contemptuous. One of them, Dr. H. Driesch, a professor of biology, says: 'Darwinism now belongs to history, like that other curiosity of our century, the Hegelian philosophy. Both are variations on the same theme—viz., how one manages to lead a whole generation by the nose.' The same writer speaks of 'the softening of the brains of Darwinians.' Dr. Wolff, 'a biologist of recognised achievement, of thorough scientific training, and of unusually keen mind,' in his *Kritik der Darwin'schen Lehre*, refers disdainfully to 'the episode of Darwinism,' and suggests 'that our attitude towards Darwin should be as if he never existed.' Dr. E. Dennert, in a paper 'largely given to a gathering together of the anti-Darwinian opinions and declarations of numerous well-known, and reputedly placed biologists,' adds insult to injury by concluding: 'We (anti-Darwinians) are now standing by the deathbed of Darwinism and making ready to send to the friends of the patient a little money to insure a decent burial of the remains.' In view of such utterances, a modern American writer hardly over-states the situation when he plainly and pithily remarks: 'Men have settled down to the very sane conclusion that the theory of evolution is nothing more than a weariness to the spirit and a burden to the flesh, and that Darwinism has become an intolerable bore.' It should be noted, also, that the fore-going criticisms were directed against Darwinism proper; and Darwin, with all his prepossessions for his revived and revised form of an old hypothesis, and his lack of the logical faculty, was a close and keen observer, and was careful to put forth his theory of evolution merely as a theory. What these critics would have had to say regarding the Grant Allens, Clodds, McCabes, and other 'popular' scientists, who, feeding upon the crumbs that fall from the tables of original investigators, have out-Darwined Darwin, and have elevated what was, and is, a mere hypothesis into a demonstrated fact, may be very easily imagined.

\*

Professor Schaefer followed up his statement of belief with the inevitable appeal—which would be pathetic if it had not by this time become laughable—for a fresh search for that long-sought but elusive entity, the missing link. As usual, scientists are just on the brink of capturing or creating the creature or substance which has been 'wanted' so long. 'Recent research,' said the Professor, 'had suggested the probability that the dividing line between living and non-living matter was less sharp than had hitherto been supposed; and chemists would sooner or later be able to produce a living substance similar to that from which all the existing vital organisms were evolved.' The ever-green confidence of the neo-Darwinian in the final discovery of the half-ape half-man, or the missing link between living and non-living matter, is touching in the extreme. It reminds us of the American story, which we have told before but which is so apt that we tell it again, of an enthusiastic amateur fisherman who

was looking for tarpon in southern waters. He wrote home to his expectant friends that although he had not seen any thus far, he was quite sure of getting one next day. 'In fact,' said he, 'you may say I have practically caught him.' The missing link—both that of the man-ape and also the connecting link between living and non-living matter—has been 'practically caught' quite a number of times; but has always, in the last resort, succeeded in eluding his pursuers. In regard to the link between living and non-living matter—the type of missing link specially referred to by Professor Schaefer—the classical instance of its 'discovery' occurred in 1868; and the disciples of the missing link theory have been so persistently 'jollied' about the case that they must feel like saying with Falstaff

'No more o' that, Hal,  
An' thou lovest me.'

In the year mentioned, a thrill of excitement went through the scientific world when Professor Huxley announced the great discovery of the missing link between inert or lifeless and living matter. The missing link was a sticky ooze or slime brought up from the bottom of the sea. It was—with the usual indiscreet haste—proclaimed to the world as Nature's grand store of *protoplasm*—the source of all the life that swarms upon the earth. Professor Huxley described it as a 'sheet of living matter' lining the bottom of the sea; and named it, from Haeckel, *Bathybius Haeckelii*. Haeckel minutely figured the beloved *Bathybius* in the plates of his most elaborate works. Strauss rested on *Bathybius* the central arch of his argument against the supernatural. It was the proud claim of Huxley and Strauss and H ckel (1) that *Bathybius* is an organism without organs; (2) that it performs the acts of nutrition and propagation; (3) that, with other organisms like itself, it stands at the head of the terrestrial history of the development of life; (4) that it spans the chasm between the living and the not-living; and (5) that it renders belief in miracle impossible. Such were the published claims; and at once an *Io triumphe* went up from the leaders of materialism. Their exultation was, however, short-lived. Huxley, Haeckel, Strauss, and the rest were in too great haste to wait and 'check their guess' or 'explode their conjecture.' 'And the consequence was'—says a recent authority upon biology—'that in a few years the whole scientific world "exploded" with laughter at what Mivart aptly nicknamed "Huxley's sea-mare's-nest."' The 'grand store of protoplasm,' the great '*Bathybius*,' was proved to be—Hear, O heavens! and give ear, O earth!—nothing more than mere lifeless sulphate of lime, which, when dissolved, crystallised as gypsum! 'With the *bathybius*,' said Virchow regretfully, 'disappeared our greatest hope of a demonstration (of the origin of life from matter).' And Haeckel had called the vanished and derided *bathybius* 'the main support of the modern theory of evolution.'

\*

The further statement put forward by Professor Schaefer that 'Life was purely a matter of chemical interaction, and chemists would sooner or later be able to produce a living substance similar to that from which all the existing vital organisms were evolved,' is mere tall and empty assertion, which it will be time enough to examine seriously when the chemists have produced, or have even claimed to produce, the 'living substance' referred to. In the meantime it may be noted that such was not the view of a former president of the British Association, who was entitled to speak with incomparably higher authority than Professor Schaefer on all points in which questions of chemistry are specially concerned. 'It is true,' said Sir Henry Roscoe, in his presidential address to the British Association in 1887, 'that there are those who profess to foresee that the day will arise when the chemist, by a succession of constructive efforts may pass beyond albumen, and gather the elements of lifeless matter into a living structure. Whatever may be said of this from other standpoints, the chemist can only say that at present no such problem lies within his province. Protoplasm,

with which the simplest manifestations of life are associated, is not a compound, but a structure built up of compounds. The chemist may successfully synthesize any of its component compounds, but he has no other reason to look forward to the synthetic production of the structure than to imagine that the synthesis of gallic acid leads to the artificial production of gall-nuts.' Even if spontaneous generation were demonstrable—which, so far, it unquestionably is not—and even if it were possible for chemists to produce some form of 'living substance'—which thus far they have certainly never done—these facts would not in the least disprove the need of a Creator and First Cause. Behind spontaneous generation, behind chemical interaction, there are curious affinities, chemical properties, and the ultimate constitution of matter; and the question still arises, Where did these properties originate? Were the organic derived from the inorganic, and the mental from the organic, the question would always remain, Whence the inorganic? Affinities of matter, we are told, explain all; but the question is still unanswered, Whence come the affinities?

\*

And so we safely conclude that God is not to be shut out of His universe in the name of exact science. On the contrary, science, logically, leads the world back unerringly to the final solution of the puzzles of matter and life—the Supreme First Cause, God. True scientists read aright the signs of things. 'Give me matter,' said Kant, 'and I will explain the formation of a world; but give me matter only, and I cannot explain the formation of a caterpillar.' 'I cannot say,' said Lord Kelvin, in a recent declaration, 'that with regard to the origin of life science neither affirms nor denies creative power. Science positively affirms creating and directive power, which she compels us to accept as an article of belief.' Thirty years earlier Clerk-Maxwell, in concluding his famous lecture before the British Association, spoke thus concerning molecules. 'They continue this day as they were created, perfect in number and measure and weight, and from the ineffaceable characters impressed on them we may learn that those aspirations after accuracy in measurement, truth in statement, and justice in action, which we reckon among our noblest attributes as men, are ours because they are essential constituents of the image of Him Who in the beginning created, not only the heaven and the earth, but the materials of which heaven and earth consist.' To these utterances we might add similar testimony, not less emphatic and explicit, from Sir Joseph Dawson, Sir G. Stokes, Dr. Mivart, Professors Stewart and Tait, and many other noted men of science. We can say to-day with James Russell Lowell:—

'God of our fathers, Thou Who wast,  
Art, and shalt be, when the eye-wise who flout  
Thy secret presence shall be lost  
In the great light that dazzles them to doubt,  
We, who believe Life's bases rest  
Beyond the probe of chemic test,  
Still, like our fathers, feel Thee near.'

That, it may be said, is poetry, and so it is; but it is also true science.

## Notes

### Hibernians and the 'N.Z. Tablet'

At the half-yearly District Meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society in Auckland, on the motion of Bro. D. Flynn, D.V.P., seconded by Bro. Hooper, Hawera, the following resolution was unanimously adopted—'That we learn with great pleasure that the directors of the *New Zealand Tablet* have decided to reduce the price of that paper from the first of October to 13s per annum, and that we, as Hibernians and Catholic men collectively and individually, pledge ourselves to do what lies in our power to extend its circulation.'

### The Labor Party and Secular Education

Regarding this matter—reference to which was made in our columns a fortnight ago—a late cable informs that 'after a heated debate the [Trades Union] Congress resolved by 952,000 to 909,000 that congress refrain from discussing the question of secular education.' This means that for the present, and by a small majority, the secular education plank in the party's platform will be retained. The extent of the advance which has been made, as the result of the efforts of the Catholic Trade Unionists, in the direction of having this plank removed from the platform may be gauged from the fact that at last year's congress the resolution in favor of secular education was carried by 827,000 to 81,000 votes.

### Ulster's 'Army of the Lord'

Mr. Harold Begbie has been contributing an illuminating series of articles to the *London Daily Chronicle* on the subject of Ulster; and as he is himself a Protestant of a very pronounced type he cannot be suspected of having the faintest tinge of bias or prejudice against the people of whom he writes. The picture he gives of Ulster's 'organised fighting force,' the modern representatives of the 'Cromwellian Ironsides,' is anything but a flattering one. After mentioning that the 'Army of the Lord' will not be recruited chiefly from Belfast, but from outlying towns as Portadown, Newtownards, and Lurgan, he points out that there is a great difference between the City of Belfast and these other towns; and then proceeds to give us a detailed description of the quality of the troops who will be mustered for the treasonable purpose of kicking King George's Crown into the Boyne. 'In the town of Lurgan,' he writes, 'there are thousands of such men who do not hesitate to loaf while their wives or daughters are at work, men so hardened in their shame and so notorious for their brutality, that they are known as the Lurgan lambs. They have greyhounds to whom they show considerably more attention than ever their wives and daughters are accustomed to receive at their hands, and their favorite sport is racing their hounds for money. But another diversion of their idleness is fighting—fighting in masses—and they will go anywhere and fight anybody for half-a-crown a head. They will go many miles to break up a political meeting, and they return from such heroic work with the pride and self-importance of noble soldiers who have fought for their country. They are not invincible when confronted by a policeman's baton, but they can make short work of elderly and peaceful citizens gathered together for the purpose of hearing a speech.'

\*

'Such men as these,' he continues, 'will form the overwhelming majority of Ulster's Army of the Lord. But will the conscience of England have any more respect for this sorry riff-raff of Ulster than the virtuous manhood of Southern Ireland has dread of it? Let Sir Edward Carson tell the country how many men in the fighting towns of Portadown, Lurgan, and Newtownards have done a week's work in the past five years. Let him show us a return of the wages in these towns, and a table of the sexes employed in the factories. And when this is done, let the Presbyterian ministers of Ulster declare to the Protestants of England their satisfaction with the virtue, religion, and patriotism of these shabby wasters—their champions in the field, their Army of the Lord. The nervous and apprehensive Protestant in England need have no fear of horrid war in Ireland. It is almost certain that there will be street riots in the slums of Belfast, violence at political meetings throughout the North of Ireland, and perhaps, for a few weeks, a little feeble effort at actual and militant treason on the part of organised Orangeism. But that great and terrible Army of the Lord, with which Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Rudyard Kipling threaten the peace of the world, will draw its sword merely to sheath it on the first possible excuse.'

### THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

- Evolution once again—another hunt for the missing link. Page 33.  
 The Prime Minister in Ireland—an historic speech. Page 13.  
 The Education Question—a Canadian solution. Page 22.  
 More about Evolution—slashing refutation of Mr. Joseph McCabe. Page 43.  
 The Public Service—should there be a Commission? Page 21.  
 The Church in France—revival of Catholic activity and influence. Page 23.

### DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Rev. Father Hunt, C.S.S.R., who has been appointed Superior at Ballarat, arrived in Dunedin on Saturday, and preached at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening. Father Hunt left for Melbourne *via* the Bluff on Monday.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, of Maclaggan street, heard with sincere regret of his death, which occurred on Saturday last. The deceased was an old resident of Dunedin, and the esteem in which he was held was shown by the large attendance at the funeral, which left St. Joseph's Cathedral for the Southern Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was a member of the Hibernian Society, and representatives of the society in regalia took part in the funeral procession. The Rev. Father Corcoran officiated both at the Cathedral and the graveside.—R.I.P.

The members of St. Patrick's Men's Club met on Monday evening at the presbytery, South Dunedin, Rev. Father Delany presiding. The Rev. Father Liston, Rector of Holy Cross College, delivered a scholarly lecture on 'The Life of Sir William Butler, Irish Patriot and British Soldier.' The lecture was a literary treat, and was listened to with the closest attention by the members. A hearty vote of thanks to Father Liston was carried by acclamation. On Monday evening the club's representatives meet those of St. Joseph's to debate the question—'Is a Labor Government desirable in New Zealand?'

A solemn and impressive ceremony took place at St. Dominic's Priory on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., when a novice, Sister Mary Dominica, B.A., and Diplômée of the Melbourne University, was professed as a member of the Dominican Order. Two young ladies received the holy habit, and will be known in religion as Sister Mary Patricia and Sister Mary Philip. His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Fathers Buckley and Corcoran, performed the ceremony. There were also present Rev. Fathers Delany, Morkane, D. O'Neill, Collins, Rev. Brothers Moore and Redmond, and a number of relatives and friends of the newly professed and received.

There was a fair attendance at a smoke concert held by the members of St. Joseph's Men's Club on Monday evening, Rev. Father Buckley presiding. Songs were contributed by Messrs. W. Atwill, E. O'Connor, T. O'Connell, McNulty, and G. Haydon; a recitation by Mr. M. O'Brien, a cornet solo by Mr. Gallagher, a step dance by Mr. McKenzie, and a piano-forte solo by Mr. Blair. The accompaniments were played by Mr. Blair. During the evening Rev. Father Skinner, of the Auckland diocese, and formerly of Dunedin, was present, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet among the members many old friends. He gave an interesting account regarding Catholic activities and institutions in Auckland.

#### Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

September 10.

On Thursday evening last a most successful social was held in the Assembly Rooms by Mrs. Ardagh in aid of her stall in the approaching Church bazaar. The

spacious rooms were well filled, and the programme and refreshments provided left nothing to be desired.

The new theatre in Timaru was opened last night by the Plimmer-Denniston Company. There was an overflowing house, and all express themselves pleased at the fine proportions and conveniences of the new building. Mr. W. Gunn is to be congratulated on his enterprise.

Wednesday evening last, Mrs. N. D. Mangos and pupils, assisted by a few friends, gave a concert in the Church Street Hall, before a crowded audience. Among those present were the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial), Very Rev. Dean Tubman, S.M., Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., and the other Catholic clergy of Timaru, Temuka, and Waimate. The following extracts from the *Timaru Herald's* critique speak for themselves:—For a good number of years Mrs. Mangos has been prominently before the public of Timaru as one of the leaders in the local world of music. As an executant at the pianoforte and as a teacher she has been uniformly successful. The students who appeared last night well upheld the reputation of their teacher. One of the features of the evening was a number of duos and quartets for two pianos. The first piano quartet given was Greig's 'Anitra's dance.' Misses Ward, Stevenson, Sutherland, and Sheehan took part, and the quart music was made the most of by the young performers. The second quartet was an 'Andante from Symphony in A' (Beethoven), by Misses Naismith, Ward, Stevenson, and Sutherland. The tempo of this number was well marked, and the power displayed was frequently organlike in its volume and rotund richness. The piano duets were opened with the favourite 'Marche Hongroise' (Kowalski), by Misses Atkinson, L.T.C.L., and Naismith. In regard to this number it is only necessary to remark that Miss Atkinson is a lady of artistic musical perception, whose pianoforte work is always noted for its thoroughness. Her piano solo, Moore's 'Dance of the elves' later in the evening was an artistic effect that appealed to everyone in the audience. Misses A. Stevenson and L. Sutherland interpreted in a tasteful manner Chamade's 'Intermede' as a duo for two pianos. The final pianoforte duo on two pianos was Liszt's popular 'Rhapsody No. 2,' played by Mrs. Mangos and Miss Naismith. Mrs. Mangos's ease, command, and artistic finish were well worth hearing, and Miss Naismith played with precision and delicacy of touch. The most delightful instrumental item of the evening was Baptiste's 'Andante in G' by Mrs. Mangos (organ), and Miss Atkinson (pianoforte). The beautiful melody was made the most of by the organ, and the accompaniment completed the grand organ effect desired. Miss Naismith played 'Invitation a la Valse' (Weber) in a highly artistic manner, and got an enthusiastic reception. Later, with her teacher, she played Liszt's 'Rhapsody No. 2.' A powerful orchestra, under the baton of Mr. Nevill Smith, assisted during the evening. Mrs. Mead, of Christchurch, was announced for three vocal items, but these had to be duplicated by the irresistible demands of the audience. She opened with Tchaikowsky's 'To the forest.' Its fine melody and charming phrases allowing the artist to show her tonal powers. She next sang with deep feeling an 'Ave Maria' specially composed for her by Mrs. Mangos, and sung by her at the opening of the Sacred Heart Church. She was supported by violin (Mrs. White), 'cello (Mr. Lusk), organ (Miss Atkinson), and piano (the composer). The strongly religious theme showed Mrs. Mangos's gift of melody. On her third appearance Mrs. Mead gave 'A Fors e Lui' (Verdi). This enabled her to demonstrate the thoroughness of her vocal training, and the clearness and flexibility of her upper register. She was accompanied by a full orchestra, and received an ovation on concluding. She had to respond as before. Mr. Moore (tenor) sang 'I hear you calling me' (Mitchell) with softness and tenderness of expression. He was excellently received, and was greatly helped in his numbers by the accompaniments played by Miss Ardagh.

During the evening almost every performer had to reappear. The proceeds are being generously donated by Mrs. Mangos to the Catholic bazaar.



Art Wall Papers and Friezes  
Picture Frames and Pictures  
Importers of Painters' Materials, Glass, etc.

# WILLIAMS & GREEN,

LIMITED.

Painters, Paperhangers, Glaziers, Decorators  
∴ Sign Writers. ∴

74 PITT STREET (Opposite Fire Brigade Station) AUCKLAND.

TELEPHONE 548.

## A. & T. INGLIS, Ltd.

Dunedin's Great Cash Emporium for Best Value in General Drapery, House Furnishings, Clothing and Footwear.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING LEADING LINES IN WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Men's Roslyn, Mosgiel, and Kaiapoi Pure Wool Underwear. Ribbed and plain, medium and heavy weight—

Underpants—4/6 5/6 7/6 and 8/6  
Undershirts—4/6 5/6 6/6 and 7/6

Men's Roslyn "Delta" Underwear. Guaranteed Unshrinkable—Underpants—8/6 9/6 & 10/6  
Undershirts—7/6 8/6 and 9/6

Men's Petone Underflannels, pure wool, at 3/6 and 4/6

Men's Mosgiel Knitt Socks, at 1/- 1/3 and 1/6

LADIES' ROSLYN UNDERWEAR.

Pure Wool, Unshrinkable.

Ladies' "Roslyn" Combinations—

Short Sleeves—9/11 and 11/-  
Long Sleeves—10/3 and 11/6

Ladies' Roslyn Vests—Short Sleeves—6/6 & 7/6  
Long Sleeves—6/11 & 7/11

Ladies' Roslyn Bloomers—

Women's—6/6 and 7/11  
O.S. Women's—7/3 and 8/6

### Stock, Lost, Stolen or Strayed

Are far easier traced and recovered if they are branded with

### The "Methven" Stock Brand.



Approved by the Hon. T. Mackenzie, and used on all State farms.

The Methven burns a distinct mark on the face; and apart from the fact that it is next to impossible to obliterate or fake it, a great saving is effected in skins, wool, time and labour. By means of a blow-lamp attached to the apparatus the brand is kept hot all the time, enabling the operator to continue branding without a break.

Adopted by the Government Agricultural Training College, Sydney, N.S.W.; State farms, New Zealand; and numerous well-known runholders and farmers.

Ask your dealer to show it, or write to us.

G. Methven and Co., Ltd., Mfrs., Dunedin.

Makers of the FAMOUS METHVEN PORTABLE BOILERS.

### Church Requisites

In Gold, Silver, Silver Gilt, or Electro Plated on White Metal. Stg. Silver Crucifixes with Real Ebony Crosses. Stg. Silver Rosary Beads. Made in our own Factory.

Designs and Estimates Submitted. Renovations and Repairs promptly executed.

### GEO. T. WHITE

(Estab. 35 years.)

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER,  
734 COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH.  
59 LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

### JAMES DOWDALL & CO

MONUMENTAL MASONS,  
96 CUBA ST., PALMERSTON NORTH.

We have a large Stock of Granite and Marble Monuments, Crosses, and Headstones. Send for catalogue, it will cost you nothing and save you pounds.

# All Our Customers Swear

by the Unfailing High Quality, Courtesy and Fair Dealing they receive at our Stores

Our ever-increasing patronage is solidly built on the bed-rock principles of satisfaction and Prompt service

**QUEEN STREET DEPOT** is our Great Showroom and Emporium for all Household Requirements, Groceries, Provisions, Ironmongery, Crockery, &c., &c., described by Sir. Jos. Ward as the most up-to-date premises in the Dominion.

**PONSONBY ROAD DEPOT** serves Newton, Grey Lynn, Ponsonby, Mt. Albert, Herne Bay, and surrounding districts.

**KIYBER PASS DEPOT** caters for customers in Newmarket, Remuera, Epsom, Mt. Eden, and Grafton Districts, &c.

**CUSTOM STREET WEST** is our Distributing Warehouse and Retail Shop, dealing with the Centre of City, Parnell, Station, Wharves, and Country Orders.

WE ASK FOR A  
CHANCE TO  
PLEASE YOU

## HUTCHINSON BROS. Ltd.

4  
Stores

THE UNIVERSAL  
PROVIDERS,  
AUCKLAND.

### Over 500 Cases of GOITRE

Have been treated during the last year by DOIG'S Goitre Specific without a single failure. This treatment will make a marked impression in the most stubborn cases in less than a month. It does not in any way inconvenience the patient or in any way risk while you sleep. It is received from all parts of Australia and New Zealand.

PRICE, 10/6 (1 month's treatment).  
Trial Size, 5/-, post free.

**A. J. DOIG,**  
CHEMIST (Opp. Catholic Church),  
WANGANUI.

TELEPHONE 3743.

## J. F. Stratz,

140 KARANGHAPE ROAD,  
AUCKLAND.

9 Years Contract to N.Z.  
Government.

As we manufacture most of our goods on the premises, our prices are just a little below those who have sales.

Gent's 9ct Gold Chains, any pattern, 50/- per oz.

18ct Gold Wedding Rings, 4/6 per dwt. This means that a 30/- Ring will cost you 18/-

Gold-mounted Greenstone Brooches:  
With 2 bands, 3/3 each  
With 2 bands, fern, and N.Z. in centre, 5/3

9ct Gold Brooches from 2/9

A 21/- Metal Lever Watch, 12/9

A 35/- Silver Lever Watch, 19/6

42/- Silver Lever Hunting Watches, 25/6

Famous Copper Alarm Clocks—  
Usually advertised at 7/6. Stratz's price, 5/6.

8-day imitation Marble Striking Clocks—Usual price, 37/6; my price, 25/9

E.P.N.S. Afternoon Tea Spoons and Tongs, 3/9 a case.

E.P.N.S. Stamped, Pearl Handle Butter Knives, Bread Forks, and Jam Spoons—1/5

Inspected Invited.

## BAYNE - -

### PHOTOGRAPHER

(Late Gregory).

FIRST-CLASS WORK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Satisfactory Results Guaranteed.

204 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

(Three doors from J.C.L. Corner.)

### TO SHEEP FARMERS, SHEEP BREEDERS and OTHERS

**Henry S. Fitter & Sons**  
OF SMITHFIELD MARKET,  
LONDON,

invite Consignments of Frozen Mutton and Lamb for realisation in all parts of the United Kingdom.

Having been established in the Central Meat Market for over Half a Century, and having been connected with the Frozen Meat Trade since its very commencement, they are in the best position to deal with consignments.

They have no Retail Shops of their own, no interest in any, and do not buy on their own account, so all their energies are directed to obtaining the highest possible price for their Clients' Shipments.

Consignments can be sent to them through any Freezing Company, or through any of the Banks, and by doing this shippers will get all that is to be obtained for the Wool, Meat, Pelts, and Fat.

**R. B. Bennett,**

Representative.

179 Hereford street, Christchurch.

**W. J. LISTER**  
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,  
STAFFORD STREET, TIMARU.  
(Opposite Ballantynes)  
TELEPHONE 142.  
Private Residence—Bank Street  
(Opposite Woollen Mills)

### SPECIAL RING OFFER TO 'TABLET' READERS

AT . . .  
GOLDSMITH'S HALL,  
226 COLOMBO STREET,  
CHRISTCHURCH.

S. R. WHALE having over 20 years' experience in Ring making, is recognised as being the RING LEADER of the RING TRADE in Christchurch.

The advantages of dealing DIRECT with a MANUFACTURING FIRM must obviously prove MOST ADVANTAGEOUS to Purchasers.

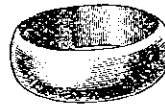
Here are a few of our Prices—



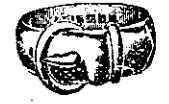
Sapphires and Diamond  
£7 10s.



Beautiful Pearl  
£5 10s.



18ct Wedding Ring  
30s.



18ct Buckle  
(Extra Heavy) 40s.

SPECIAL—

To purchasers of Engagement Rings a Special Discount of 20 per cent. allowed. One dozen Silver Spoons given free to purchasers of a Wedding Ring. Size card sent free to any address.

**S. R. WHALE**  
GOLDSMITH'S HALL,  
CHRISTCHURCH



## Irish News

### GENERAL.

Damage to the extent of £6000 was done by a fire which broke out at Galvin and Son's Kerry Knitting Co. and Oil Stores, Bridge street, Tralee, on the morning of July 20.

The libel action brought by Mr. Guiney, M.P. for North Cork, against Mr. M. Barry ended at the Cork Assizes in a verdict for the plaintiff. The jury assessed the damages at half a crown. The libel complained of was that the plaintiff offered to sell his seat for £1000.

On July 17 the death occurred of Rev. Father John Moran, Ballyduff Upper, Co. Waterford, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a native of Ballybrophy, Tipperary, and was ordained forty years ago. Prior to his appointment as pastor of Ballyduff, he labored as curate in the parishes of Knockamore, Portlaw, Cahir, and Carrickbeg.

Mrs. Cousins, a leading Irish Suffragette, writes to the press declaring that the Irish Women's Franchise League was entirely unaware of the presence in Ireland of the English 'militant' Suffragettes who threw the hatchet at Mr. Asquith and endeavoured to fire the Theatre Royal. She adds that the league has no sympathy with such action.

Sincere regret was felt at the death of Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., St. Ignatius College, Galway, which occurred at a private hospital in Dublin on July 19. Deceased was a distinguished member of his Order. His fame as a pulpit orator was widespread, and his kindness of disposition and exalted character endeared him to everyone with whom he came in contact.

It would be difficult to cite a more glaring instance of bigotry and intolerance on the part of a professedly learned body than that afforded by the action of a majority of the Senate of Queen's University, Belfast, in handing back a cheque to the Gaelic League for £1000, generously collected in the Province of Ulster for the purpose of raising the status of the lectureship held by Canon O'Connell, who is a Protestant, to a professorship in the University. The original objection to the proposed professorship was based on the cost it would entail. When the money was subscribed by all creeds and classes, the Senate declined to reopen the question. It is not difficult to see where the real objection lay.

### LABORERS' COTTAGES.

Parliamentary returns just issued show that 39,241 labourers' cottages have been built in Ireland, and that 3439 are in course of construction. The loans sanctioned for the erection of these cottages amounted to £7,906,273, of which £7,077,297 was received. £242,250 is required to be raised annually to repay these loans, a sum which represents a rate of 5.14d in the £. During the year ended March 31 last the Exchequer contributed £30,311 towards the costs of erection of laborers' cottages, and during the same period the rent received from the tenants amounted to £107,682.

### IMPROVING SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell raised in the House of Commons the other day the question of improving secondary education in Ireland. They had no such thing, he said, as a system of public secondary education in Ireland, whereas in Scotland there was a system which made Scotchmen the marvellously successful race they were all over the world. Mr. Birrell gave Mr. O'Donnell and the other Irish members the assurance that in October when the House reassembled he would introduce a short Bill which would enable the Intermediate Board to apply their money in such a way as would be an improvement.

### AN IRISH JUDGE HONORED.

The unusual procedure of inviting a judge from Ireland to assist in an adjudication in England brings

forward the high esteem in which Chief Baron Palles is held by his confreres in London. The case in point had reference to the mixed marriage problem in Canada, and the question which the judicial committee had to answer was whether the Dominion Parliament has power to pass a Bill enacting that every marriage performed according to local law shall be held as valid throughout Canada, notwithstanding the religious faiths of the contracting parties, and without regard to the religion of the minister performing the ceremony. The profound legal knowledge of Chief Baron Palles, and his unique experience in professional matters in this category, brought him the special honor referred to. His lordship is a past pupil of Clongowes.

### MR. ASQUITH'S IMPRESSIONS.

In a speech to the Liberals of Wirral on his return to England, Mr. Asquith made some appreciative references to his Irish visit. He said: 'I am returning, as we have just been reminded, from a mission of peace and goodwill to Ireland, and I can assure you that no description that you can read can possibly do justice to the welcome we received from the Irish people in their ancient and historic capital. They believe, as you and I believe, that they are about to attain the end which they have so long pursued and the attainment of which they believe, as you and I believe to be essential not only to the good government of Ireland but to the best interests of the United Kingdom.'

In a later speech at Port Sunlight, Mr. Asquith said: 'I have just come from the other side of St. George's Channel, where I was privileged to witness one of the most marvellous demonstrations of popular enthusiasm which I suppose there is on record. The Irish people, a warm-hearted people, and they have within them to a degree at least as great as any of the other races that make up this gigantic Empire all that constitutes patriotic loyalty, and no one who was present in Dublin yesterday and the day before and witnessed the scenes there can doubt that they have begun to grasp the hand stretched out to them by the democracy of Great Britain. When this great measure is placed upon the Statute-book of the realm a new chapter will be opened in the history of these two peoples. This estrangement will give way to affection, and you will find that we have added immensely to the strength and stability of the Empire. That is a great and inspiring object.'

The Prime Minister sent the following letters to Mr. John Redmond and Mr. John Dillon:—

'Dear Mr. Redmond,—I do not wish any more time to elapse before writing to express my appreciation of the wonderful welcome given to me in Dublin. No one who was not an eye-witness will be able to form any adequate conception of the combined order and enthusiasm of the immense crowds that greeted us, while at the meeting itself we received fresh proofs of the warmth and character and political instinct inherent in the Irish people. I believe that in the new volume which we are now opening will be found a fresh chapter of Irish and British history in which that genius and instinct will have new and extended scope to work for the reconciliation, advancement, and happiness of the two races united throughout the Empire.'

'Dear Mr. Dillon,—Please allow me to send you, as one of the veterans of the Irish Party, a word of gratitude for the magnificent reception that greeted us on our arrival in Ireland. You have seen the cause of Irish Nationalism live through a good deal of political weather, both fair and foul. We believe now that the worst of the storms are behind us and that we are seeing the first gleams of a brighter day for both countries.'

### ROMANCE OF AN IRISH ESTATE.

Some time ago a former resident of the Western District mentioned to an Irish gentleman that, in his experience of life, there was an idea prevalent that a large number of Irish people should at present be in possession of land and home in Ireland now occupied by others. The difficulty was to prove their claim and title. Now and again that is done and it is pleasing to hear of it. In other cases a person is enabled to purchase property which formerly belonged to his family,

# FRASER'S TEA ROOMS

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY, PASTRY, & CAKES. PARTIES & PICNICS SUPPLIED.  
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, GRILLS, &c., AT ALL HOURS.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR WEDDING PARTIES. WEDDING & CHRISTENING CAKES To Order.

P. FRASER - Proprietor



34 George St., Dunedin

And at 89 STUART STREET, DUNEDIN, and 19 DAVID STREET, CAVERSHAM.  
TELEPHONES—STUART STREET, 2757; GEORGE STREET, 521; CAVERSHAM, 2743.

## W. HARRIS & SON

DUNEDIN'S LEADING SHOE STORES.

It is an acknowledged fact that you obtain the Best Quality Footwear at the most Moderate Prices, at the HARRIS SHOE STORES.

We are now opening some of the Latest Creations from the world's markets.  
Inspection Invited. All our Footwear Guaranteed.

22 and 24 PRINCES ST.; Branch, 212 and 214 GEORGE ST.



## W. H. HILLYAR & CO., Undertakers and Embalmers,

Beg to notify the public of Westport and Surrounding District that they are in business in the above lines.

FUNERALS CONDUCTED IN TOWN OR COUNTRY.

Agents for McNab & Mason, Monumental Masons. Wreaths in great variety always in Stock

W. H. HILLYAR & CO., Rentoul Street, Westport.

PHONE 180.

## H. FIELDER & Co.'s

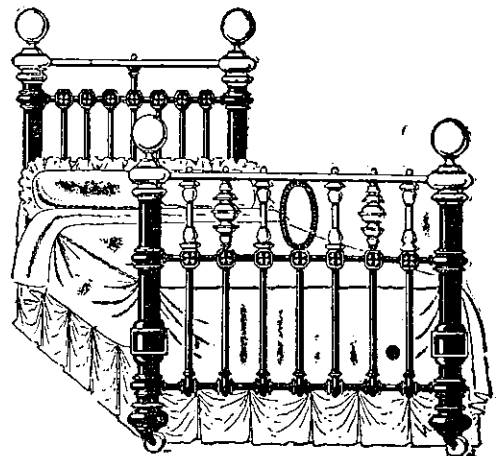
# Stocktaking Sale

# Now On

EVERYTHING REDUCED.

Manners St.

WELLINGTON.





but which, through different circumstances, changed hands. Recently Mr. Michael O'Connor, a prosperous New York merchant, travelled specially from that city to make a purchase near the village of Leitrim, in the county of that name. Six years ago he bought the whole village, of which he is a native, and the object of his last visit was to buy Drumhorney House, near the village. By this action Mr. O'Connor, who is 37 year of age, now owns the entire estate made historic by the last stand of the O'Connor clan, headed by Roderick O'Connor, of Breffney, now included in the Counties Cavan and Leitrim.

#### UNIONIST STATISTICS.

Mr. William Moore's speech in the House of Commons the other day (says the *Irish Weekly*) contains an interesting passage. Dealing, as usual, with the question of war, the martial representative of North Armagh said:—'I am perfectly well satisfied that in this matter—I am not going into the figures of the four counties—I am not going into the four counties—but in the province of Ulster you will find a very large proportion of able-bodied men, fully one million Protestants, prepared to fight for their liberty.' We wish there were 'fully one million' able-bodied men, Protestants or otherwise, in Ulster, 'to fight for their liberty,' if their liberty was threatened. But as no one thinks of reducing the amount of liberty enjoyed by Protestants—in fact, the idea is to increase it—we pass from Mr. Moore's rhetoric to Mr. Moore's figures. His statement was deliberately made: 'In the province (Ulster) you will find . . . able-bodied men, fully 1,000,000 Protestants.' Despite all the 'prosperity' of which we hear so much, emigration agents have never been more busy amongst the Protestants of Antrim, Down, and Derry than within the past fifteen months. If it were possible to take a census to-night, we believe it would be found that the Protestant population of this province has fallen by 10,000 at least since April, 1911. And when the census was taken last year, the Protestant population of all Ulster was 892,443. This was 107,557 less than 1,000,000; and the 892,443 included 'able-bodied men,' old age pensioners, cripples, sick men, women of all ages from 20 to 100, youths, and maidens at school, and infants 'in arms,' or just out of arms. Where did Mr. William Moore, K.C., M.P., get the 1,000,000 'able-bodied' fighting Protestants who figured in his speech? We are entitled to test Mr. Moore's credit as a public man by a statement made by him to the House of Commons regarding a question on which accuracy should have been an essential point; and when we find Mr. Moore romancing recklessly over a simple matter of plain figures, what are we to think of his views on general principles?

#### THE RIGHT OF REBELLION.

Sir Frederick Pollock, in a letter to the *London Times*, headed 'The Right of Rebellion,' says: 'It appears to be gravely maintained now that whenever a party in the State threatens armed resistance to the law the duty of the Government is to yield to its demand under pain of being morally responsible for any fighting or violence that may ensue. The mere presence of an explosive and dangerous minority is to paralyse legislation and national action. Perhaps this is the newest light on political science. I am too old to argue about it, and can only say that if such a doctrine is accepted I do not see how settled government is possible in any country in the world.' Sir Frederick questions whether any reasonable man outside an Orange lodge can assert that there is a fair fighting chance of success for Ulster Unionists. If anyone is persuaded that Irish Unionists under any conceivable scheme of Home Rule are likely to find themselves in danger of extreme oppression, or will be unable to protect themselves by legal and constitutional action, he has nothing to say to him but that the very point of the new contention on their behalf is that they are too numerous and compact to be disregarded. Legal question (Sir Frederick concludes) there is none. There is no case for justifying rebellion until lawful means of redress have failed.

## People We Hear About

Lord Bute on his pilgrimage to Lourdes was accompanied by his pipers, Messrs. Macpherson and Macphie—both staunch Highland Catholics.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honor at Montreal, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that Canada could never become an adjunct of the United States except with the consent of the Canadian people, which could not be obtained by all the wealth of the States.

Mr. Alexander M. Sullivan, appointed last month his Majesty's third Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland, has law in his blood. His father, the late A. M. Sullivan, was one of four famous brothers, of whom Mr. T. D. Sullivan (the veteran poet to whom his country is indebted for many stirring ballads) survives. Mr. Alexander Sullivan is no less favored in his cousins—Mr. Tim Healy being of the number. The new Serjeant-at-Law is a member of both the Irish and English Bars, and took silk four years ago. Like his father, he is keenly interested in temperance reform; but, unlike his father, his three uncles, and two of his cousins, he has never sought Parliamentary honors. He married, some six years ago, Helen, daughter of Mr. John D. Keiley, of Brooklyn, New York.

At a dinner given in Dublin the other day to the delegates of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., in responding to the toast of 'Literature,' aroused laughter by saying that it was many years since he went into a bookseller's shop to see if anyone was buying a book of his. It was, he said, of Irish literature he had to speak, and in that connection he thought that some of the most beautiful things had been written by Dr. Douglas Hyde. He paid a glowing tribute to the works of Jane Barlow, Emily Lawless, and Bernard Shaw, the writer of *The Experiences of an Irish R.M.*, and said that from an Irish standpoint they must always appreciate the name of Mrs. J. R. Green. No man of letters, added Mr. Gwynn, stood higher than Mr. Yeats, and the poet who took the pen-name of 'A.E.' and he thought if a census of opinion were taken that Synge's *Riders to the Sea* would be held to be the most remarkable piece of writing of its kind in recent years.

In seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. Redmond for presiding at the great meeting addressed by the Prime Minister in Dublin on July 19, the Right Hon. Thomas Shillington, P.C., an Ulster Presbyterian, said: I shall not presume to repeat the admirable language in which the Prime Minister has characterised the Irish Leader, and the services he and his Party have rendered to the country. I do not know whether the Irish people are fully aware of and appreciate the lead which Mr. Redmond has given to the statesmanship of the world. I am a student sometimes of the foreign newspapers, and I find in the story of the proceedings of the Legislatures of Europe the action of the Irish Leader is again and again set up for the imitation of political leaders. I am sure I will have the full sympathy of every heart and mind in this great audience when I say that we, one and all, render to Mr. Redmond our best praise and thanks and our warmest tribute of admiration for the amazing skill with which he and his Party have brought this great question to the verge of successful accomplishment. Mr. Redmond to-day stands higher in the estimation of the people of Ulster—and I don't exclude the Unionists of Ulster—than ever he did before. They tell me that he is an amazing leader, and that if it did not happen that we had such a leader to carry the Home Rule question to a triumphant success, we would not have succeeded. That is a tribute I have heard from Unionists in Ulster again and again towards one of the results of Mr. Redmond's leadership.

#### CORNS CAN BE CURED

Without pain or suffering by the use of Baxter's Ruby Corn Cure. This excellent remedy will remove corns of years' standing just as readily as it does new ones. It is famous for its cures. Price, 1/-, post free, from Baxter's Pharmacy, Stafford street, Timaru.

# JAMES HEWITT

VIOLIN MAKER & REPAIRER, 355 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN,  
Has in Stock Violins, Violas, and Violoncellos. Violins from £1 up.  
Repairs to all kinds of Stringed Instruments.

THE LONGER YOU RIDE IT, THE BETTER YOU LIKE THE  
**... NEW HUDSON MOTOR CYCLE ...**

It's so dependable, so powerful, so easy-running, so economical. You cannot think of a modern improvement in motor cycles that the New Hudson has not got; while it has many advantages that other machines don't possess. Its three-speed gear enables it to climb hills without straining, and to get over flat country at highest speed. Its free engine clutch enables you to mount and set off from a standing position. The construction throughout is sound in every way. If you want an up-to-date motor cycle, get acquainted with the New Hudson. It's the speediest, the most reliable, and the most comfortable of all machines.

2½ h.p. 3-speed gear, free engine, £70.

3½ h.p. 3-speed gear, free engine, £80.

**W. A. SCOTT & SONS, 183 George St., Dunedin.**

**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.

**E. MORRIS JR.**

UNDERTAKER & CARRIAGE  
 PROPRIETOR,  
 WELLINGTON.

TELEPHONES: 937—60 Taranaki street;  
 142—28 Revons street; 1668—Livery  
 Stables; 364—Tinakori road; 2195—  
 Private residence.

No ring on Telephone is too early or too  
 late to receive immediate attention.

Roman Catholic Emblems always on  
 hand.  
 Workmanship and Materials  
 guaranteed

Our MORTUARY CHAPEL is Free  
 to our Clients, and is held by the  
 Clergy to be the finest in the Dominion.

Open and Closed Carriages on the  
 shortest notice. Funerals & Weddings  
 catered for in the best style. Tel. 1668.

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

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

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

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

Designs and Estimates on application  
 Country Orders promptly attended to.

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

BADLY-FITTING BOOTS ARE  
 DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

**J. GOER**

"OUR BOOTMAKER,"

Importer of High-class Footwear,  
 holds a Splendid Assortment of  
 Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes.

Hand-sewn Work a Speciality.  
 Repairs Neatly Executed.

18 MAJORIBANKS STREET,  
 WELLINGTON.

**Van  
 Houten's  
 Cocoa**



**So Much in  
 Such a little  
 Space**

**STRENGTH, PURITY  
 DIGESTIBILITY  
 AND DELICIOUS  
 FLAVOUR**

**BEST & GOES FARTHEST.**

**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. GIS-  
 BORNE—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. WEST-  
 LAND—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 Hatch.

BRANCHES:

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

**PATENTS and TRADE MARKS**

Obtainable in all Countries by  
**HENRY HUGHES, International  
 Patent Agent.**

Dunedin Office—

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

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.**

**"SYDAL"**  
 FOR PIANISTS



MAKES THE HANDS 1/6  
 SOFT AND FLEXIBLE.

## TWENTIETH CENTURY SCIENCE

### SPECULATION AND LOOSE REASONING

Joseph McCabe's soul has been in a turmoil once again. The result is the inevitable mouse. This time the wretched little creature appears in the form of a book entitled *Evolution*. The volume is like all Mr. McCabe's scientific achievements, boastful, superficial, inexact, arrogant, and worse (writes Rev. R. J. Tierney, S.J., in *America*.)

In the foreword the author makes his customary attempt to impress readers with a sense of his astounding learning and scientific attainments. As usual, however, his pages bear traces of neither. On the contrary, the book is a heaped-up agony of loose and suspicious reasoning, guesses, half statements and false statements. And the author is an adept at all of these. Long practice, unchecked by modesty or a saving sense of humor, has made him perfect in this respect at least. His method and temper are always the same. Thus in a former book, *The Evolution of the Mind*, he writes that he has 'sought aid in the whole relevant literature of Europe and America.' 'My aim,' he says, 'is to bring together whatever facts may be found to bear on the subject in a dozen sciences—chiefly physics, organic chemistry, geology, paleontology, zoology, physiology, and anthropology.'

This is his boast. What is his achievement? Nothing of real value either to the scholars or to the cursory readers. His scientific knowledge is bookish, scrappy, and entirely speculative; his acquaintance with the literature of important parts of his subject, infinitesimal. For instance, on the chapter on 'Mind in the Bird,' he gives but one reference to the vast bird-literature of America and one to the literature of experimental work on birds in England. Add to this the fact that he comes to issue with many of the vital problems of his subject by a schoolboy's 'maybe' or 'perhaps,' and you have the net result of his physics, organic chemistry, zoology, and all the other sciences, which are not found combined in any individual creature—save, perhaps, an archangel and Joseph McCabe.

Such is the man's method; and it is well illustrated in the book under censure. The effect of *Evolution*, even on a sober mind, is much like that produced by a crude pantomime. Trees, fish, insects, apes, men, all spring into existence without rhyme or reason. For throughout the whole work there is no mention of an intelligent cause or design. Even when the force of an analogy (pp. 3, 68) depends altogether on the existence of an intelligent cause, no mention is made of it. Things just happen. They grow, like Topsy in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. And if they refuse to grow the author creates them by a sentence and transforms them by a word. And, strangest of all, they happen and grow in a way most convenient for Mr. McCabe's gross speculation. They scarcely ever fail him. And if now and then a tree or a fish or an ape should so far forget itself as to perform a prank which bids fair to thwart his purpose, he escapes temporary embarrassment by an 'apparently' or a 'maybe' or a 'perhaps,' which are all equally indicative of a highly scientific temperament. No difficulty checks him. If he cannot jump over it, he can at least dive under it. He scorns references and indulges to the full his propensities for exaggerations. Thus he converts the Neanderthal skull into a more or less complete skeleton (p. 100), and illustrates his text by a picture of the Neanderthal man (p. 100), with the exact number of teeth, the proper depression and tilt of the nose, and the right amount of hair. And like others of his kind, he constructs a whole man (*Pithecanthropus erectus*) from two old teeth, a skull cap, and a thigh bone (p. 93), decides the amount of the creature's intelligence, and then solemnly declares: 'It was the "missing link"' (p. 94).

This is Charlatanism of the Crudest Kind.

But it is elevated in comparison with the obnoxious stuff contained in the following citations. We quote: 'There was no "first" organism, and there was no

point of time at which life could be said to make its appearance. . . . We must select our point *arbitrarily*, and the best thing to do is to *assume* a time when minute particles of this plasm are found to be living independent and individual lives in the primitive ocean' (pp. 51, 52). This is really clever. It can be matched only by the wizard tricks of the Indian fakirs, who make the tree grow and blossom by a pass of the hand, aided by a dishonest heart. By it two great difficulties against materialistic evolution are swept away in *assumptions*. Matter is assumed. Life is assumed. The latter is in the ocean. It must be got on land. But that is easy, for 'The land was meantime rising above the surface of the water, and on some shore or in some evaporating lake the plant *adapted* its structure to life on land.' And thus, in the author's mind, the vegetable kingdom, with all its infinite varieties, began. Such twaddle is too contemptible for comment.

Nor is the explanation of the origin and progress of animal life more satisfactory. Let readers judge for themselves. 'Microbes,' we read, 'would tend to cluster together in groups and live in communal life. . . . In moving through the water or resting at the bottom, one part of the cluster would be in a better position to take in food than the rest and would specialise (sic!) on digestion. The digestive part of the ball would tend to sink inwards until the ball doubled on itself. The edges drew closer together, and at length we get an animal with an inner layer of digestive cells (a stomach), a mouth, and an outer layer of cells more or less sensitive and armed with cilia for locomotion.' Fish came from one of these early worm-like creatures (p. 72). 'A stiffening rod appeared in the back; the cilia are replaced by fins; the sensitive parts in the skin [have] slowly developed into eyes and nostrils, and have their telegraphic nerves to the brain (whence this, we wonder?). The heart, beginning as a mere pressure bulb in the lower types, develops into a two-chambered pump and sends a richer supply of blood (whence this? we ask) to the frame. The water that enters the mouth now makes its exit by slits in the gullet and skin, and a fine network of blood-vessels grows over the slits to extract the oxygen from the water [respiration] as it issues' (p. 93). And so this doughty evolutionist

Hurries Us From Absurdity to Absurdity.

From fish he proceeds to the amphibia; from the amphibia up the line to the lemur, and from the lemur along to man. He has a stock of heads and stomachs and hearts and kidneys and galls and eyes and tails and ears and legs and mouths and noses and teeth, which he gives away with great generosity but little discretion. The process of donating them is at times laughable. For what could be more ridiculous than this? 'Some cells specialise as germs or sex cells, and some as sensitive cells: the sensitive cells gather at the head (how can they if the head is not yet formed?), the digestive cells only (we wonder if these dropped from the moon?) line the inner cavity (or stomach),' etc. (p. 65). 'Teeth (the author, by the way, despairs of the future of these very useful articles) originated in the mouth of the primitive shark by a hardening and sharpening of the prickles on the shagreen plate that lined the mouth. The crushing of shell fish *selected* the prickles until they developed into teeth' (p. 65).

And this, mark you, is not a page from Mr. Dooley. It is from the Twentieth Century Science Series—books which, according to the advertisement, are written by men in the front rank of thought, for the needs of readers who wish information more accurate and less superficial than that usually found in magazine articles.

But the author is not at his best yet. He reaches the full height of sublimity in the chapter on the evolution of man. In the human embryo he finds in succession strong resemblances to the tadpole, the shark, the dipnoi, the ape. The baby is just like the ape; so is the adult, for that matter. Both are filled with 'vestigial' (sic) organs. Before birth there is a great tail, which sometimes forgets to disappear, so that 'cases occur in which children are born with real tails, which they wag in anger or pleasure and which occa-

THERE IS ONLY ONE BEST . . .

And it is an acknowledged fact that the Best in FARM IMPLEMENTS is obtainable from

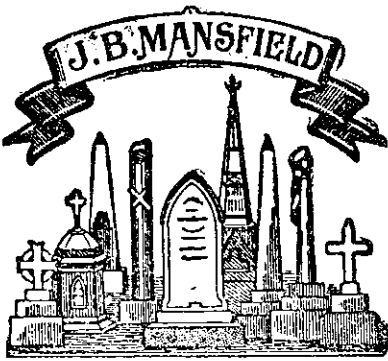
## REID & GRAY Ltd.

DISC HARROWS, CHAFFCUTTERS, CULTIVATORS, WINDMILLS, STEEL TOWERS, PUMPS.  
"Rex" Cream Separators, Butter Workers and Churns. "Austral" Milking Machines; Hornsby  
Oil and Petrol Engines.

Get Catalogues and Full Particulars from

REID AND GRAY

Dunedin and Branches.



## J. B. MANSFIELD & SONS

CHRISTCHURCH

Monumental Works Cr. Manchester & Allan  
Sts (next Kaiapoi Factory)

Have the very latest in Granite and Marble constantly  
arriving.

Inspection Invited.

Estimates and Designs forwarded on application.

Telephone 1634.

Established

The Scones which took First and Second Prize at the 1911 Dunedin Winter  
Show were made with . . .

### CROWN BAKING POWDER

That's tangible evidence, isn't it, of the goodness of this splendid baking  
powder? If you want scones, cakes, or pastry of any description to rise  
and to be light, see to it that the baking powder you use is 'Crown.' The  
ingredients are pure and wholesome, and in proper proportions. Absolutely  
free from alum. Order 'Crown' Baking Powder from your grocer next  
time, and note the improvement it will make in your baking.

**W. Gregg & Co. Ltd.** Coffee, Spices, Starch and Pepper  
Manufacturers, DUNEDIN. . . .

(Established 1861.)



### G. F. DODDS

DENTIST,

100 HARDY STREET,

NELSON.

IDEAL DENTURES.

REDUCED FEES.

Open each evening: 7.30 to 8.30.

### Gordon's Effervescent



Fruit  
Saline

COOLING  
REFRESHING  
PURIFYING

Keeps the system cool and fresh  
during the hot summer months, and  
prevents Headaches, Biliousness,  
Heat Spots, Feverishness, etc. etc.

PRICE, 2/6 per Large Bottle.

Also CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,  
1/- per Bottle.

Goods carefully packed and posted  
to any Address.

**J. V. GORDON** M.P.S  
DISPENSING CHEMIST  
(By Exam.),  
MASTERTON.

"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 Cancerous Sores, Boils, Burns,  
Scalds, Ringworm, Cuts, Bruises,  
Sprains, and all Glandular Swelling.

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT"  
cures Ulcerated Legs caused by Vari-  
cose 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 Sto-  
mach troubles; 6d and 1s everywhere,  
or post free from Mrs L. HAWKINS,  
106 George Street, Dunedin.

ALL OVER THE DOMINION  
PEOPLE ARE PRAISING THE

### ZEALANDIA RANGE

They say it's best for cooking,  
cheapest for fuel, and, because it  
can be turned into an open fire, a  
real comfort to those using the  
kitchen as living room.

Housewives, bakers, builders, all  
praise the Zealandia. Our cata-  
logue No. 20 gives their testimony.  
Write for it, or ask your iron-  
monger to show you the Zealandia.

**Barningham & Co., Ltd.**  
GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

sionally persist for years in growing. Many a hospital records cases of human "tail cutting" (p. 89). Then, too, man is covered with hair, 'which cannot be understood except as the degenerate relic of our ape-like ancestors' natural fur-coat' (p. 86). And 'an interesting special point in it is the fact that the hair on the arm generally—not always—tends upwards from wrist to elbow and downward from shoulder to elbow. We can only understand this as a reminiscence of the days when our thick-hair ancestor, perched in his primitive tree, made a thatched roof of his arms during the rain, as apes do' (p. 86). Moreover there are groups of useless muscles attached to each human ear, which 'only serve to remind us of our ape-like and earlier ancestors with erect ears, which they could pull in all directions to catch the waves of sound' (p. 87). Then, too, some few very ancient drawings representing naked men have been found, showing that clothes were not in use. Lastly, according to many authorities, man's intelligence was developed by the tree-climbing habit. For this led to the adoption of an upright posture, which was the chief determining factor in the initial development of man's intelligence. For the hand-centre in the brain verges upon the region which is now known to be instrumental in acts of reason (p. 96).

Such is Mr. McCabe's Science.

It out-Haeckels Haeckel and the whole brood of materialistic monists. In fact, we venture to think that nowhere will its like be found save in the *Water Babies*, wherein the beetles of Vendale are black because Tom the chimney-sweep brushed up 'against the original papa of them all, just as he was setting off to be married, with a sky-blue coat and scarlet leggings, as smart as a gardener's dog with a polyanthus in his mouth. . . . And then Tom fell asleep, and when he woke found himself swimming about in the stream, being about four inches long, and having round the parotid region of his fauces a set of external gills . . . just like those of a sucking eft, which he mistook for a lace frill, till he pulled at them, found he hurt himself, and made up his mind that they were part of himself and best left alone.'

This is as good science as McCabe's; but Kingsley had the grace to label his *A Fairy Tale for a Land Baby*.

It appears useless to proceed further in our comments on the quotations concerning man. Suffice it to say that the facts are distorted and the inferences are absurd. All told, the book is a wretched product from every standpoint; and it could not be otherwise. For in the first place the author is entirely unfitted for such work. He lacks scientific training and scientific temper. He measures everything by his own small spites and prepossessions. His soul has received a downward thrust from which there seems no rebound. And so he approaches all his subjects from a low standpoint. He raked the midden heap of history and gave the world an unsavory life of Abelard; and since then he has done his best to popularise materialism. He would have the world accept a philosophy of life built up on a jaw bone, two old teeth, and a broken tibia.

## HEROES AND HEROINES

### I. GENEVIEVE OF NANTERRE

After their conquest by the Romans, the Gauls adopted, as far as it was possible, the customs of their masters, thus being transformed from a rude, wild nation into one most highly civilised. Consequently, when news reached them of the advent of the barbarous Huns, led by the formidable Attila himself, they were overcome with consternation, and fled with whatsoever they deemed the most valuable of their possessions towards the one bridge that stretched across the Seine.

Some two miles from Lutetia, the wonderful Paris of to-day, then but a prosperous city, lay the village now called Nanterre. In this village lived the child of a well-to-do peasant, a girl whom they had christened by the old Gallic name of Gwenfrewi, modernised to

Geneviève. When journeying to Britain with his friend, Bishop Lupus of Troyes, Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, rested in this little village of Nanterre, and the piety of Geneviève was so fervent and so obvious as to attract the admiration of St. Germanus. He gave to her a copper medal upon which was engraven a cross, and, henceforth, the holy maiden believed herself to be consecrated to God's service.

Judge, then, of the amazement of the citizens of Lutetia when, on arriving at the bridge, they found the way barred by this simple child! Horatius had two well-trying supporters, but Geneviève stood alone, and the frenzied multitude she faced, was scarcely less terrible than that which the Roman warrior withstood. Doubtless the people would have slain her, had not a priest from Auxerre, bearing a present from St. Germanus, arrived most opportunely. Then they realised that she who was thus honored by so great a personage, must herself be great, and they obeyed her exhortation to return to their homes and place themselves under God's protection.

Great were the rejoicings when, a few days later, they heard tidings of Attila's defeat by Aetius, the Roman general, a defeat that to their city meant security.

Later, Paris was besieged by the warlike Franks, and once more, Geneviève's courage saved her countrymen. Within the city, the food supply was failing, but not even the warriors would go forth to forage, so great was the risk entailed. Yet, this brave girl went alone down the broad river in her boat, and implored assistance in various Gallic cities.

Again, this time during the absence of Geneviève, Paris was besieged, and captured by Childeric, leader of the Franks, but so terribly afraid was he of this strange maiden that he ordered the city gates to be guarded most carefully lest she should enter. Nevertheless, disguised as a poor Gaulish village maiden, she gained access not only to the city but eventually, as Charlotte Yonge tells us, actually to the presence of Childeric himself!

Imagine the scene! A Roman hall, its tessellated pavement stained with wine and strewn with fragments of that riotous feast; at one end of the huge table, Childeric, long-haired and wildly dressed; on either side, Franks, their hair tied up in knots upon their heads, their faces shaven, their bodies clad in tight, leather garments. Some were sleeping; others feasting; many shouting out their war-songs, while their licentious chief augmented their boisterous revelry.

Think of a simple village maiden entering such a hall, addressing such a company! Yet this she did; nay, more, she made Childeric tremble at her words, and he granted her request—the safety of his prisoners and mercy to the inhabitants. Great as was this triumph, perhaps to her the greatest came years afterwards when she beheld Clovis, son of the pagan Childeric, become a Christian.

Can we wonder that the French thus trust her, honor her, pray to her, the protectress of Lutetia, the patron saint of Paris?

ANGELA HASTINGS.

### Reefton

All the candidates presented by the Sisters of Mercy, Reefton, at the last examination in the theory of music, held under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Music, London, were successful. The following is the list:—Rudiments of Music (full marks 99, pass 66)—Teresa Spouheimer, 93; Eilcen Scarlett, 92; Linda Davis, 88; Nora Crabb, 79.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,  
Why are you sneezing so,  
When Woods' Great Peppermint Cure is here,  
And bids your cold to go?  
Go get a spoon and take a dose,  
And smile once more at me;  
With the redness gone from your little nose,  
And your eyes from the hot tears free.

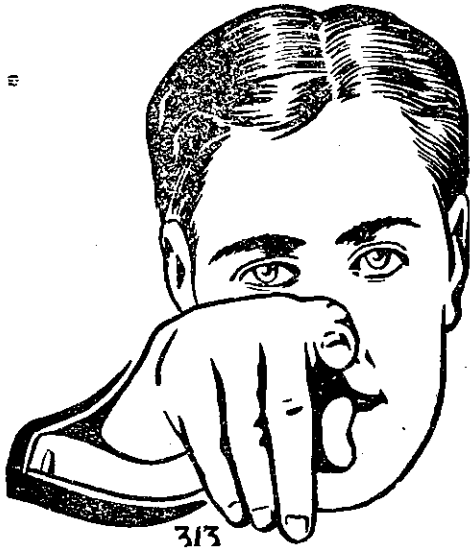
Wm. R. Kells UNDERTAKERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

46 MAIN STREET, PALMERSTON NORTH.

Chas. Pike

Polished Caskets Supplied. Catholic Emblems in Stock.

# The Best Furniture is the kind Pegden makes



This is borne out by facts as scores of homes round about here can testify.

Furniture that is slammed together anyhow is no use to anyone—it costs as much as Pegden's and doesn't look as well or last a quarter of the time.

When you want furniture—whether it is a whole outfit or a single piece—come to Pegden's where every article is well and honestly made in all styles from the best of timber.

**W. Pegden, Art Furniture Manufacturer,**  
PALMERSTON NORTH.

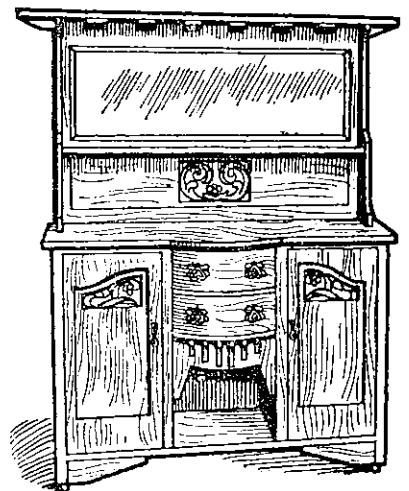
# Gaddy Tea. . .

Fragrant, Delicious, Soothing, from the very finest gardens in Ceylon.

1/8      1/10      2/-

# McKerras & Hazlett

Otago and Southland Agents



# John M. Mitchell

535 COLOMBO STREET,  
CHRISTCHURCH. . .

FURNITURE MANUFACTURER AND  
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHER,

*Quaint Furniture a Specialty.*  
*Up to date in every Department.*

*Catalogues Free on Application.*

*Terms can be arranged.*

*For Comfortable,*

*Easy Wearing,*

*Up-to-Date*

*Boots and Shoes,*

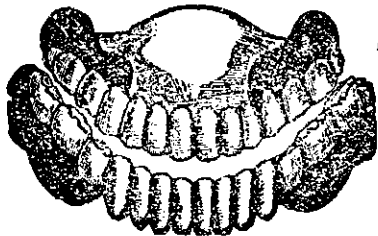
TRY—

# W. D. McLEOD

31 VICTORIA STREET,  
(Opp. Royal Hotel),  
AUCKLAND.

Established 1884.

Boots repaired at shortest notice.



## A Single Decayed Tooth

Sometimes creates as much trouble as half-a-dozen. It will certainly make those next to it defective. It is the wise economy to have the one decayed tooth filled, or a pivot tooth inserted in the stump. We perform these operations painlessly. Our charges are fair and reasonable.

**R. D. C. Harris**

(Used to be LONDON DENTAL Co.),      NAPIER.

# SINCLAIR'S PHARMACY

## Quality—

My insistence of quality is the reason why my label on a prescription is a guarantee for goodness.

Bring your Prescriptions.

Cheap as any. Cheaper than many

114 PALMERSTON ST. (Opp. State School),  
WESTPORT.

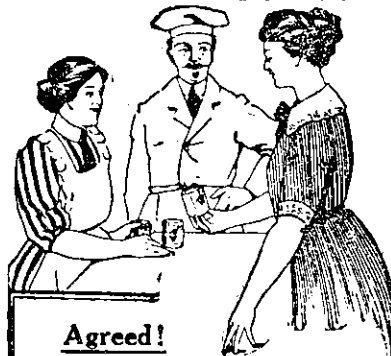
# CLARENDON HOTEL

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.



## Agreed!

**The Cook, the Chef, and the Housewife are satisfied!**

Each appreciates the Value, Creamy Richness, and Rare Purity of "HIGHLANDER" CONDENSED MILK with its Convenience and Utility for Cooking and Baking, while the Housewife adds—"it is an Ideal Food for Infants."

Order a dozen of tins at a time!

**"Highlander"**  
Condensed Milk.

"You Can Depend Upon It!"

## PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

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

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.



## Two Catholic American Soldiers

In General Morris Scharf's description in the July *Atlantic* of the day before the surrender of Lee at Appomatox he calls up a picture of the passing of the United States Army and recalls some of the commanders in the following references:—

The man at the head of the Fifteenth New York is Colonel Coppinger, and when I saw him first he was an aide, I believe, on Sheridan's staff. He is one of several young Irish gentlemen who came over and offered their services to our country, and braver or wittier men never graced a camp.

And here comes Sheridan—Sheridan! he to whom the country to-morrow, and as long as it lives, will owe more than anyone in the Army of the Potomac for its final victory over what is called the Great Rebellion, inasmuch as, had it not been for his inflaming activity, the pursuit would not have been so rigorous, and Lee, instead of being where he is to-day, at the very verge of complete overthrow, would be, I fear, well on his way to Roanoke.

Sheridan is mounted on Rienzi. Look at man and horse, for they are both of the same spirit and temper. It was Rienzi who with flaming nostrils carried Sheridan to the field of Cedar Creek, twenty miles away; and he was on him at Five Forks, the battle which broke Lee's line and let disorder in. Before the final charge there, the horse became as impatient as his rider, kicking, plunging, tossing his head, pulling at the bit, while foam flecked his black breast. And when Sheridan gave him his head, when he saw that Ayres, at the point of the bayonet, was going to carry the day, off sprung Rienzi and with a leap bounded over the enemy's works and landed Sheridan among the mob of prisoners and fighting troops. Well, Rienzi, by this time to-morrow you will bear your distinguished rider to the McLean house, and there you will see General Lee coming up on Traveller, a horse with a better temper than yours, and soon thereafter Grant will ride up on high-bred Cincinnati; and you three horses will go down to history together; and Grant to the day of his death will say that your rider, little Philip Sheridan, was the one great Corps Commander of the war.

### Ashburton

(From our own correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Tennis Club was held on Tuesday last. Mr. S. Madden (president) occupied the chair. In reviewing the work for the past season the president congratulated the club on their prosperous condition—a deal of credit for same being due to Mr Frank Pritchard (club captain) who, he regretted, had now left the district. The report and balance sheet were adopted, Mesdames Walsh, McCormick, and Soal were appointed life members of the club. Miss W. O'Connor and Mr. T. Purcell annexed the club championship prizes for the season. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell (re-elected); president, Mr. S. Madden (re-elected); vice-presidents—Rev. Dr. Kennedy and Messrs. M. J. Burgess, T. Stanton, W. Soal, M. Kissane, W. J. Cunningham, A. T. Robertson, B. J. Cassells, D. Fitzgerald, jun., D. and R. McDonnell, J. Hanrahan, T. Buckley, D. Brick, T. Devane, R. Nealon, and N. Fitzgerald; captain, Mr. T. Purcell; vice-captain, Mr. H. Walsh; treasurer, Mr. T. M. Brophy; secretary, Mr. M. O'Brien (re-elected); committee—Messrs C. and J. Hannigan, V. Madden, J. McCormick, A. Fitzgerald, and J. Lennon; auditor, Mr. W. J. Cunningham. Votes of thanks to the chairman and outgoing officers concluded a most successful meeting.

The Catholic Young Men's Club held an 'At home' in the club rooms on Thursday evening last. The attendance of members and friends was good, and Mr. M. J. Burgess (president) occupied the chair. Messrs. J. Lennon and M. J. Moriarty acted as M.C.'s, the order of the evening's entertainment being progressive euchre,

parlor games, musical items. The programme was both interesting and enjoyable throughout. Musical items were contributed by Mr. Jeffs (Christchurch), Misses Meadows (Feilding), M. Soal, and N. Berry, Messrs. W. Cunningham, F. Hanrahan, and M. J. Moriarty. Misses Tracey and K. Nealon played the accompaniments. Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell presented the winners of the several competitions with their prizes, the recipients being Mrs. D. McCormick, Misses Hyland and Norah Moriarty, and Mr. B. Fitzgerald. During the evening refreshments were handed round by a number of young ladies, under the direction of Mesdames McCormick, Soal, and Walsh. Votes of thanks to the donors of prizes and the ladies for their assistance was followed by the singing of 'Auld lang syne,' which brought a very enjoyable gathering to a close.

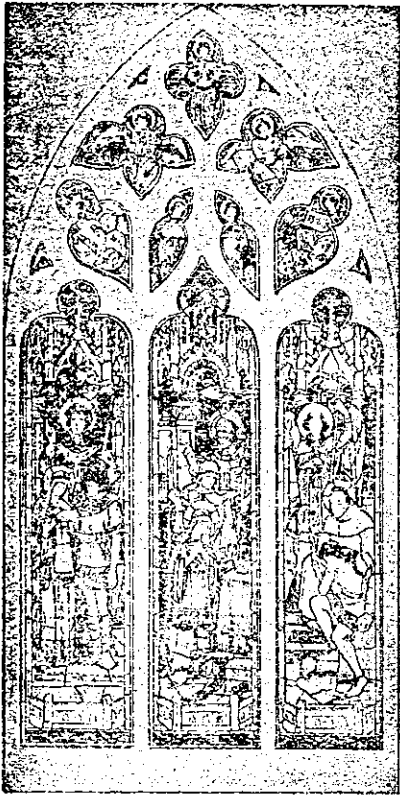
### Shannon

(From our own correspondent.)

September 5.

A concert held at Shannon on Friday evening was an undoubted success, and was greatly appreciated by a very large audience. Its success was due in a great measure to the capable organisation of Mrs. Moynihan. The programme commenced with a spirited overture, rendered with good effect by the Shannon orchestra. Then followed a recitation, 'What is a gentleman?' by Mr. Webb. This was given in a manner that showed great elocutionary talent, and was deservedly applauded. Mrs. Norman sang 'Come back.' Her finished rendering of this beautiful song gave great satisfaction. Mr. P. Cole played a cornet solo, a piece for which he took first prize at the Christchurch competitions. As an encore he gave another much appreciated item. Mrs. Costelloe sang 'Call me back,' with violin obligato by Mr. Kersley. She had to respond to an encore, and gave 'Going to Kildare.' Both items were enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Palliser recited 'Tommy's autograph.' He is a true humorist, and his items were well received. The Misses Dawick (2) gave a duet, followed by a sailor's hornpipe. These young ladies acted their part exceedingly well. Mr. Yates, a clever entertainer, created much amusement with two humorous vocal items. Mrs. Hall and Miss MacDonald gave a very pleasing duet, which was much appreciated. Master McLeavy contributed a humorous item, 'Is that a fact?' for which he was enthusiastically encored. Miss May Dawick sang 'The old church choir.' It was nicely rendered, and was excellently received. Mrs. Costelloe contributed 'Beauty sleep,' and for an encore, 'My curly-headed baby.' Both items were given in that artistic manner for which this talented lady is noted. Mr. Yates followed with two humorous songs, which were well received. The final item was Tosti's 'Good-bye,' by Mrs. Hall, who did full justice to that fine song. The secretary, Mr. Trainer, thanked the people, and paid a tribute of praise to Mrs. Moynihan and her talented friends who contributed to the evening's entertainment. The accompaniments were capably played by Mrs Dalton (Wellington), Miss McDonald, and Mr. Kersley. The supper was supplied by the Catholic ladies of the district.

An ex-Irish postman (says a Home exchange) created the surprise of the Stockholm meeting when he won the much-boomed Marathon, though he had precious little to spare over the other South African, who stopped for a few seconds to take a drink of water, and found he had stopped a trifle too long. The winner seems to have received more recognition, laurel wreaths, serenades, etc., than the winners of the other events combined, but should not the death of Lazaro, the Portuguese distance runner, lead to this absurd race being put down for ever. We all know that these recently revived Stadium games are copied from Greece, where distance running was a fetish and the winner a national hero, but in these days of electricity and aeroplanes we have no need to breed distance runners of the Spartan type.



Designers  
and  
Artists  
in  
Stained and  
Leaded  
Glass.

Memorial  
Windows  
A Specialty.

*Herbert Bros.*

BANK STREET  
(Off Shortland Street),  
AUCKLAND.

Inspection Invited. Phone 1893.

**SPECIAL FOR YOU!**

Ordinary price 22/6; now—

Special Job Purchase  
at Great Reductions,  
and we are giving  
YOU the benefit . .

**18/6**



58—  
GENTS' BLACK  
GLACE BALS.  
Welted, Latest Toes.  
Post 8d.

190—LADIES' BLACK GLACE  
SHOES, Patent Caps, M.S.  
Stylish Toes. Very Special  
Value.

**9/6**

193—DERBY DITTO. Patent or  
Self Caps.

**10/6**

**S. Stone and Co. Ltd.**

**Aucklands Leading Boot & Shoe Dealers**

4 STORES 4

- No. 1 STORE—Central, Corner QUEEN and DARBY  
STREETS. Phone 3058.
- No. 2 STORE—Four Doors below new Post Office.  
Phone 1945.
- No. 3 STORE—MARINE SQUARE, DEVONPORT.
- No. 4 STORE—Late Johnston Bros, KARANGAIAPE  
ROAD, Phone 1018.

**The Price is not the  
only Inducement**

The Good Style of these Machine-made Suits is un-  
deniable.

So many men need these Smart, Well-fitting, Machine-  
made Suits.

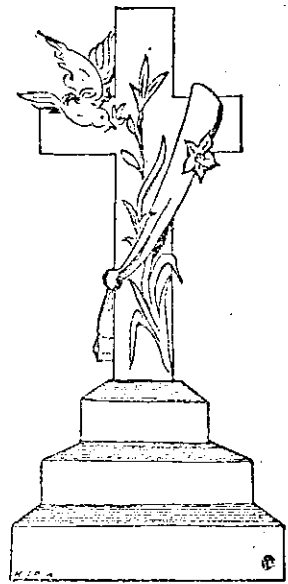
The times when a man's clothes are subjected to rougher  
usage than usual are the times when the need for a  
lower-priced Suit is most felt.

It is then that these Tailor-cut, Serviceable Suits, made  
to your individual measure, satisfactorily meet your  
case.

*Self-measurement Chart and Patterns will be sent on  
Application.*

**BALLANTYNES Christchurch.**

MACHINED SUITS - 50/- 63/- 75/-



FALLEN TROOPERS' MEMORIAL,  
ERECTED BY  
**John Crombie**  
SCULPTOR

Manufacturer and Direct Importer of  
Monuments, Headstones, Altars, Fountains,  
and Marble Tops.

Statuary, Vases, and all other classes of  
Work suitable for the Cemetery and  
Building Trade in any design.

Inscriptions cut in Cemetery, Imperish-  
able Lead Letters. Workmanship, Quality  
and Prices unequalled.

GRANITE & MARBLE WORKS,  
**RIBBLE ST.**

opp. Railway Station) **OAMARU**

## THE PRIME MINISTER IN DUBLIN

### UNPRECEDENTED SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM

Our Home exchanges give very extended reports of the enthusiastic reception accorded to Mr. Asquith on his visit to Dublin. The Prime Minister left Holyhead for Dublin on Thursday evening, July 18, and arrived at Kingstown shortly after 9 o'clock. On the steamer reaching the wharf, Mr. John Redmond, Mr. John Dillon, and Mr. Devlin went on board and cordially welcomed the Premier and Mrs. Asquith to Ireland. Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary, was also present to receive the distinguished visitors. The Kingstown, Blackrock, Dalkey, Pembroke, and other local Councils were largely represented, while many clergymen and provincial public men were also in attendance. Kingstown Pavilion and the shore adjoining the pier were crowded with people, who enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Asquith, on leaving the steamer, stood bareheaded, bowing his acknowledgments, while Mrs. Asquith waved her hand in salutation. Mr. Asquith and his party, with Mr. Redmond and the other Irish M.P.'s, then, amidst great enthusiasm, left for Dublin by special train. There was a large and representative assembly to welcome the Premier on his arrival at Westland-row station, where there was in waiting the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Mayor of Cork, the Mayors of Limerick, Waterford, Drogheda, Clonmel, and Sligo, as well as a number of clergy, chairmen of county councils, and representative public bodies. When Mr. Asquith left the Westland-row railway station there was an extraordinary scene of enthusiasm. The enormous crowd, which had collected for hours beforehand, cheered over and over again, and Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, standing up, had continually to bow their acknowledgments. All the way along the route every window was filled with cheering spectators, amongst whom were many ladies. College Green was ablaze with the light of torches and electric fairy lamps when the Premier reached the historic spot. In striking contrast with the sombre appearance of Trinity College, the brilliant illuminations around Grattan's statue stood out in a remarkably significant fashion. As the carriage passed the statue of the patriotic leader of more than a century ago and the home of the old Irish Parliament, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond waved their hats in salutation. Along O'Connell street there was a renewal of the acclamation of welcome, which the Premier and Mrs. Asquith delightedly acknowledged. The reception of Mr. Redmond was not less cordial. Outside the Gresham Hotel the scene was one of inspiring enthusiasm. When Mr. Asquith arrived the spacious thoroughfare was literally packed with spectators, and as he passed inside, followed by Mr. Redmond, he was greeted with resounding acclamations. Mr. John Redmond, M.P., and the Lord Mayor of Dublin delivered, from the portico of the hotel, short speeches welcoming Mr. Asquith.

#### MR. REDMOND'S WORDS OF WELCOME.

This is not an occasion for many words (said Mr. John Redmond), and, indeed, many people who have witnessed the extraordinary scene in the streets of Dublin to-night may be inclined to say that words are almost out of place. And yet it seems to me that this mighty and unparalleled demonstration, this mighty demonstration of enthusiasm and of confidence, by far the mightiest demonstration of enthusiasm and confidence that ever greeted a British Minister, this great gathering, many people may, perhaps, rightly think, should not separate without some poor words of welcome to our guest. I desire, therefore, quite simply and quite shortly, to say, in your name and in the name of the millions of our people within the four shores of Ireland, that we welcome Mr. Asquith.

(At this point there was a tremendous roll of cheers, which continued for some moments.)

Mr. Redmond—We welcome Mr. Asquith with enthusiasm, with deep gratitude, and, as I think he will believe, with all our hearts. He comes here, fellow-countrymen, on a mission of peace and justice

and liberty. After all the many generations of misery and of misgovernment in Ireland, and after the many miserable generations of disaffection and disloyalty and ill-will between the two countries, he brings you here a message of hope and of peace. He is the representative of the great friendly democracy of Great Britain, and on behalf of England he comes to us and offers us the hand of friendship. You to-night have grasped that hand with alacrity and good faith; and I tell you, Mr. Asquith, here to your face in Dublin to-night, that when we make friends with England there will be no more loyal and devoted subjects than the people of that land who, even in the dark days of the past, have willingly made sacrifices of their liberty and their lives in defence of the Imperial greatness of England. Now, fellow-countrymen, I therefore say to Mr. Asquith and to his wife, who has honored our country by coming here in his company to-day—I say to them, in your name and in the name of the whole Irish nation, *Cead mile faille*.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. Lorcan G. Sherlock, LL.D.), said—Fellow-citizens, to-night in your names I have to tender to Mr. Asquith the warmest welcome the Irish people can give to a Minister anxious to do justice to Ireland. The words of the greatest orator would be cold, the words of the most eloquent speaker would be puny and worthless in trying to convey to Mr. Asquith the feelings of the Irish people towards him. But you, my fellow-citizens, have made my task an easy one. You to-night have made your speeches of welcome to the Prime Minister, and the warmth of your welcome, the magnificence of your demonstration of fealty and loyalty to him in the great cause he has taken as his own—freedom for this land of ours—is the most eloquent and the best possible thanks that can be paid to him. In your name, simply as a matter of form, I convey here to-night to the Prime Minister the warmest possible welcome, not only from the citizens of Dublin but from every Irishman the whole world over. I would ask you now, when Mr. Asquith comes to reply, to recollect this in giving him a cheer—that Mr. Asquith is the man who in the House of Commons, before the combined forces of all the Unionists, and before his fellow-countrymen throughout the length and breadth of the land, declared with noble pride, and declared with perfect truth, Ireland to be a nation.

#### THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith, as he stood in front of the portico preparatory to addressing the vast assemblage, received a remarkable ovation. A great volume of cheering arose which continued for a considerable time, and hats and handkerchiefs were enthusiastically waved above the great sea of upturned faces in O'Connell street and from the windows of the Gresham Hotel and the other buildings in the vicinity, which were occupied by enthusiastic onlookers. Mr. Asquith stood bareheaded surveying the remarkable scene, waiting for the demonstration to subside before commencing his speech. When at length comparative silence had been restored he said—My Lord Mayor, Mr. Redmond, ladies and gentlemen, you will readily believe that I am moved beyond the power of adequate expression by the magnificent and memorable Irish welcome which you have given me to-night. I believe that this is the first occasion on which the Chief Minister of the Crown since the Act of Union, or perhaps since a much more remote date, has paid a visit to Dublin, and I recognise that the welcome which you have given to me to-night is something which is not merely or mainly a personal tribute but a greeting to those on whose behalf I come and in whose name I speak—

The Democracies of England, Scotland, and Wales, who have made common cause with you in the achievement of your great national purpose. As Mr. Redmond has said, and said truly, I come here on a mission of peace, of hope, and, I will add, of union, of peace between nations that have been artificially estranged; of hope to a people who have wandered long in darkness and sometimes in despair in pursuit of their national ideals; and of union—a lasting and an abiding union founded upon the common enjoyment of justice

CLIFFORD'S PHOTOGRAPHS are recognised as the Standard for excellence in Photographic PORTRAITURE. TELEPHONE 1096.

# Clifford

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER.

STUDIO: 152 CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

A. L. ZOUCH,

DENTAL SURGEON

Tower Chambers, Corner High and Lichfield Streets, Christchurch, and at Corner Moore and Cass Streets, Ashburton (Phone 189).  
Branch Surgery at Methven.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.  
Good Accommodation for Travelling Public. Best Brands of Wines and Spirits kept.  
J. MORRISON, PROPRIETOR  
(Late Ranfurly, Central Otago).

## Pretty Rings.

Did you ever know a young lady who could not do with just one ring more? They love rings, and why should they not? We would be just the same ourselves if we were girls. We import precious stones from Home by every mail, and make up rings of all kinds in our own factory. Every ring is guaranteed 18 carat, and stones are set in any style—and stay set.

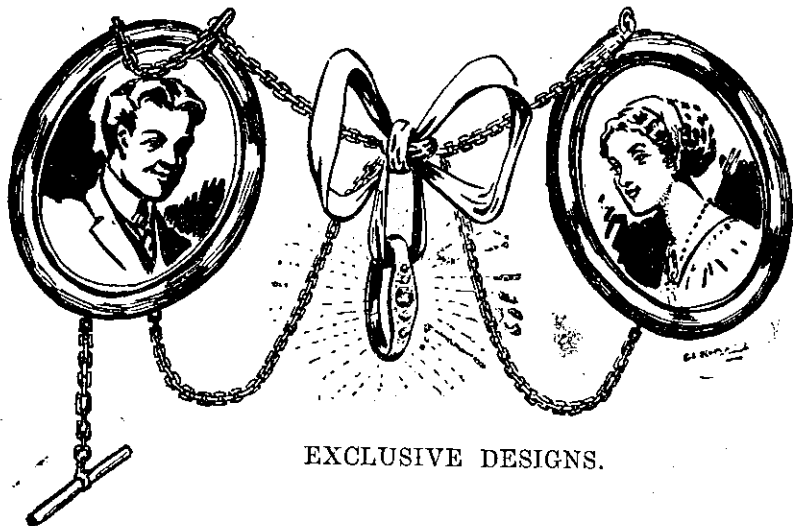
Let us make that ring for you.

**O'CONNOR & TYDEMAN**

JEWELLERS,

THE SQUARE,

PALMERSTON NORTH.



EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.

If you are in need of something exclusive in the Jewellery Line—something that no one else has—you should procure it from . . .

**A. KOHN'S**

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER  
178 QUEEN ST. AUCKLAND.

We make a Speciality of Novelties of the most Up-to-date Jewellers' Lines.

## HERB PRICE FOR BEST IN . . .

Men's Warm Underwear! Men's Warm Underwear!

—SPECIAL VALUES—

. . . From 2/11 to 10/6 a Garment . . .

HERB PRICE, 54-56 Willis Street, Wellington.

## C. PANNELL & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS,

137 MANCHESTER STREET,  
CHRISTCHURCH . . .

Phone 1218.

and of freedom between all parts of the United Kingdom. As I came along the streets to-night I saw there illuminated the statue of Grattan, and here we have, I see, not far from me, a monument to Parnell. Those are great names, cherished by the Irish race all over the world as the names of those

Who Lived and Worked for Irish Freedom and Irish self-government. You will not forget them—we will not forget them—now that you are entering into the fruits of their labors. Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to sign a treaty of enduring peace between the peoples of these countries, and I come here to-night and to-morrow as its ambassador. I thank you once more from the bottom of my heart for the warmth of your welcome, and I assure you, not on my own behalf only, nor on behalf of my colleagues, but of the Liberal Party and of the Democracy of Great Britain, that we mean to bring your cause to a complete and speedy issue.

After the meeting Mr. Asquith and party left by motor car for the Chief Secretary's Lodge, where they were the guests of Mr. Birrell during their stay.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mrs. Asquith, Miss Violet Asquith, and Miss Elizabeth Asquith; the Right Hon. the Master of Elibank, M.P., Sir John A. Simon, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General for England; the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., Under-Secretary for India; Mr. A. Asquith, Mr. C. Asquith, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, who is to take charge of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords; Sir D. Brynmor Jones, M.P., chairman of the Welsh Liberal Party; and the Right Hon. Eugene Wason, M.P., chairman of the Scottish Liberal Association.

## SOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL UNREST

His Grace Archbishop Kelly, speaking at the opening of a new church at Glenbrook on Sunday, August 25, dealt with social and industrial unrest. If we would have peace and prosperity for the laborer (said his Grace), we must have churches filled by congregations of laborers and their families. If we would have true mothers who love their offspring and families, we must have churches like the one at Glenbrook, with congregations of mothers. That man who would bring more rest into the industrial world would be a benefactor of the highest kind. When every house would be filled with cradles, and swarms of children in all directions, all loved by their parents and reared to take up positions in this grand land of Australia, to develop its resources, and make for its prosperity and happy homes. Their Church would do it all. I would pledge my existence that the laborer who thought of his God, and that the sun in twenty-four hours gave him time for work and rest, and who knew whether he works or prays, that he is doing well of God—that is the man whose heart is not disturbed. He will look to God for his daily bread, and to his employer as a benefactor. But he must be economic in using his earnings, and in the end he will come to be an employer. There are the gyrations of the wheel of fortune. Parents who put riches away often find them squandered by their children, while the man who, by thrift and industry, provides for the support of his family, and leads a model life, shares in the greatest happiness of this world. He is even happier in his own plain cottage than King George in his palace. He is doing a man's part, and does not care what tailor makes his clothes, and does not mind what fashions are worn. He is in loving union with his Creator, and knows that when work has worn out his mortal frame, and he will rest in the grave, that his soul will have a kingdom of its own amongst the saints of God. Take away religion, and

All Things Fall to the Ground.

Take away faith, hope, and charity and one man will say: 'Why should you be rich and claim land while we are suffering and poor?' There is no use telling him that perhaps it is his own fault or that prosperity is to come. There are no two things or shapes alike. Nothing can be paired exactly in this world. No two faces are

alike. It is a mystery. Everyone's time has to come and if you have not hope in the future you will be discontented while another is better off than yourself. You will have your unions, and instead of putting the best brains of the community at their head, you will have someone who is an eloquent speaker, or a certain one who has a genius for organisation. What is the result? Look at it to-day. You have warfare in society. Labor is against capital, and capital, being strong, need not make any noise but quietly works and makes things worse for the laborer. In the end the savings of the laborer will have been spent in strike-days. I am a laborer myself, emphasised his Grace. My father earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. He was a ship's carpenter. Thank God, he was an industrious man, and said to me: 'I am not rich, but if you wish to go to college I will do my best to carry you through.' He had a happy family. That is not often the case now. We often have people going about begging for the family of the laborer when hostility becomes acute between the laborer and the employer. Bring in religion, and it will tell the employed: The man who is working for you may be better in the sight of God than you, and likely higher in the kingdom of heaven. You are to assure to him a just share of your worldly goods, but not by compulsion, for every man has a just claim to property and a right to use it without injury to the common good. He is obliged to do to others as they would do to him. We are speaking about plain matters of fact, and I challenge your consent to my proposition that if we were dominated by religion in our respective spheres, the laborer, his wife and family, the employer, and society in general, would have peace and prosperity.

Again, Take Sickness and Misfortune.

They may overtake any man. What will sustain him? Those who frequent the church will stand the trials and troubles of the world. His Grace then referred to an incident which occurred during his mission in Ireland. 'I remember a poor woman in Ireland,' he said, 'whom I attended. Her family had gone to the United States. She was the sole occupant of her house, which was falling down. When she died it was pulled down. The floor was clay, and the bed was of straw. Beside her bed was a stool with three legs and a glass of water. I pitied her, and spoke some words of comfort. "Not at all, Father," she said. "I think of the Holy Family, and how they were situated in Bethlehem, and I feel that I am suffering like them." It was not long before she was with them in heaven. That is what religion will do (continued his Grace). What we want is a healthy growth of population. The frivolous woman is good for nothing, while the devoted mother will love her children and have them around her like steps and stairs. Religion will do all that with devotion to the Mother of God before, and devotion to St. Joseph and the Holy Family after marriage. Though women suffer more than men they have greater joys. They will have their days of reward and glory, but only through sacrifice. Nothing but religion will bring woman to sacrifice herself and even put her life in danger.

Mr. A. J. Doig, chemist, Wanganui, states that over 500 cases of goitre were treated during the last year by his specific, and that there was not a single failure. It is claimed that Mr. Doig's treatment will make a marked impression on the most stubborn case in less than a month, and that in no way will it inconvenience a patient. Mr. Doig has in his possession letters of appreciation received from all parts of New Zealand and Australia....

They brought me eucalyptus oil,  
My Sunday suit they tried to spoil;  
At last I had to cry out 'Stop!'  
I smelt just like a chemist's shop.  
It did no good, my cold grew worse,  
And lighter grew my slender purse;  
My son brought Woods' Great Peppermint Cure,  
It saved my life—of that I'm sure.



HIGH & RATTRAY  
STS. DUNEDIN  
Geo. Crow, Manager

## Why Pay from £12 to £15

FOR A SEWING MACHINE WHEN YOU CAN BUY THE . . . . .

### IMPROVED VICTORY

For . . .  
**£5 17 6**

TREADLE DROP-HEAD, AUTO-MATIC LIFT, COMPLETE WITH ALL ATTACHMENTS.

Please call or write for further particulars of the best household machine in N.Z.



GILCHRIST'S LIVER PILLS, for Indigestion, Constipation, and all Stomach troubles. 1/- post free.

PEDDOK for Corns. Easily the best Corn Paint on the market. 1/- post free.

GILCHRIST'S SKIN BALM, for Chapped Hands, Sunburn, Windburn, Etc. 1/3 posted.

## W. G. GILCHRIST

THE "GRAND" PHARMACY

DEE STREET INVERCARGILL.

## Hamilton Furnishing Co.

—LIMITED.—

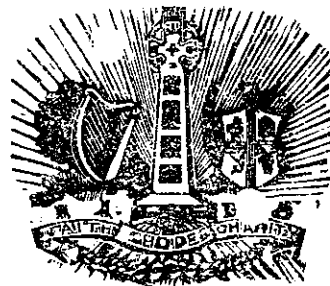
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

The Latest Designs always on Hand.

Catalogues on application.

SHOWROOM AND FACTORY—

Victoria Street, Hamilton



### 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: £20 at the death of a member, and £10 at the death of a member's wife.

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

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

W. KANE,  
District Secretary,  
Auckland.

## JAS SPEIGHT & CO.

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.



Right Here we would call every man's attention to the continued popularity and utility of our famous Tailor-cut Ready-to-wear Sac Suits.

These are manufactured by ourselves, and are sold only by us. We produce these Suits entirely and deliver them to the purchaser.

We know how to manufacture good clothing, for, besides having a thoroughly up-to-date factory, we are in daily contact with the wearers.

Men's Tweed Sac Suits—47/6, 55/-, 59/6. Men's Serge or Fancy Worsted Sac Suits—52/6, 65/-, 73/6. Youths' Sac Suits—32/6, 40/-, 42/6. Youths' New Cut Knicker Suits—38/6, 44/6, 52/6

Tailor-Cut Sac Suits

## New Zealand Clothing Factory.

BRANCHES EVERYWHERE.



## On the Land

### GENERAL.

The relative positions of manure from various animals are:—Pig, cow, sheep, horse, fowl. Fowl manure contains a high percentage of nitrogen, therefore it should be mixed, while fresh, with materials which will act as absorbents.

Loss of weight when wheat has been left standing in the paddock, as compared with the weight immediately after reaping, has been noted by men who are careful as to small things. The loss has in cases amounted to as much as a quarter of a bushel in the bag.

A ton of farmyard manure is more expensive to handle than two or three hundredweight of artificials, and this, of course, reduces its relative value; but, on the other hand, farmyard manure has a beneficial influence on crops just because it is a heavy, bulky substance, so that these two considerations may be held roughly to balance or cancel each other.

It is most important to have a good supply of pure water in the dairy. If the water is contaminated it should be boiled and cooled before being used, until the trouble can be remedied. It is also imperative to have a good supply of clean water on the dairy farm. If cows are allowed to stand in stagnant water the legs and udders become charged with obnoxious organisms which enter the milk during milking.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion among horse-men that a colt's size at maturity can be determined as soon as foaled—viz., that the number of inches from the top of hoof to centre of knee represents the height in hands at maturity. Also that a colt never lengthens any between the top of the hoof and the centre of knee. Thus a foal that measures 14in from the top of a hoof to the centre of knee will make a 14-hand horse and no more.

A handsome silver challenge cup, valued at 50 guineas, has been offered by the Alfa Laval Company to the dairy farmers of New Zealand for the best milch cow in the Dominion. The conditions are that the winner shall hold the cup for twelve months, and the first to win the cup three times, not necessarily in succession or with the same animal, becomes the absolute owner. The judging of the cows will be on the annual money value of their butter production only, and no notice will be taken of the breed, age, conformation, etc., of the animals entered for the competition.

At Addington last week there were fair entries of stock. Fat sheep were in good supply, and there was an average attendance. The short yarding of fat cattle caused a rise in prices. Store sheep, except in forward wethers, were easier. Fat sheep opened at rather lower rates. Fat pigs, which were in short supply, advanced in prices, and there was a keen demand for store cattle. One hundred and fifty-nine fat cattle were penned. With few exceptions the cattle were of an excellent class. Owing probably to a smaller yarding there was a keen demand. Prices showed an advance of 1s per 100lb. Steers realised £8 to £12; extra, to £8 12s 6d; heifers, £6 10s to £11 15s; and cows, £5 17s 6d to £9 10s; extra to £12 10s. The entry of fat sheep showed a considerable increase on the previous week's total, the quality being mostly good prime. The largest proportion was useful lines of wethers. The range of prices were:—Extra prime wethers, to 29s; prime, 20s to 24s; others, 18s 4d to 19s 6d; extra prime ewes, to 28s 3d; prime, 17s to 22s 6d; merino wethers, 14s 2d to 18s 1d. There was a small number of fat pigs, principally of a good class. The demand was keen, prices compared with the previous week making a substantial advance. Choppers made £3 10s to £5 10s; heavy baconers, 70s to 75s; and light sorts, to 65s—equal to 5½d to 5¼d per lb.

At Burnside last week, there was an average yarding of sheep for which prices were on a par with late rates. The yarding of fat cattle was of mixed quality, and prices were scarcely as high as those which

ruled at late sales. There was good competition for pigs of all kinds, with a slight slackening off from the extreme rates ruling at previous sales. The range of prices for the 176 fat cattle yarded was as follows:—Prime bullocks, £14 10s to £16, extra £16 10s to £20 7s 6d, medium to good £11 10s to £13; best cows and heifers £10 to £11 10s, medium to good £8 10s to £9 10s. The fat sheep penned totalled 2939. This number was in excess of butchers' requirements, and prices receded sufficiently to let freezing buyers come in, and about 800 of the entry were secured for that purpose. Best wethers brought 22s 6d to 24s 3d, extra to 29s, medium to good 19s 9d to 21s 3d, best ewes 18s to 20s, extra to 24s 3d. There were only 350 fat lambs penned, these being mostly of medium quality. Prices were on a par with those ruling recently. Eighty-four porkers and baconers and 69 store pigs were penned. There was good competition, but the extreme rates lately ruling were not maintained, porkers and baconers showing a reduction in value of from 2s to 3s per head.

### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Foot and mouth disease (writes Mr. Primrose McConnell, B.Sc., F.G.S., in an Irish exchange) is one of the five great scourges of our cattle kind, and its ravages have been known for many, many years. In common with the others it must have been known to the ancients, and may have been some of the 'plagues' or 'murrains' or 'pests' mentioned by old historians or handed down by tradition, though in our day we have some more certain knowledge of it. It was first recognised definitely in this country in 1839, but there have been many outbreaks since, though it has been rigidly kept within bounds until this last occasion. This, however, appears to be one of the most calamitous of all the attacks we have had. It did not show itself in the United States at all until 1902, and may indeed be looked on as a European or Europasian disease—one of those that is always to be found in various corners of the Continent, which are never eradicated.

The disease is characterised by the formation of pustules, which burst and leaves ulcers all over the tongue, lips, and also round the coronet above the hoofs on the feet. In milk cows it may also show on the udder, but this is rather rare. Internally the animal is in a fevered state. The fat in the tissues seems to disappear very quickly. So long as the udder is not affected the milk appears to be good enough for use—at any rate, the present writer has drunk gallons of it raw without evil results, and never knew of bad results in other cases—but the animals become quickly run down in condition and emaciated and generally unhealthy apart from the extremities attacked. The question of the use of the milk does not arise now, however, as immediate slaughter must be carried out.

Foot and mouth disease is one of the most infectious of any. It attacks all stock, excepting horses, and the period of incubation after infection is from two to six days, so that it quickly shows itself when once an animal has got the taint. It is not necessarily a fatal disease, for most of the animals would recover if left to themselves, but in such an emaciated state as to be worthless for future milking or beef-making.

When a herd becomes infected, the trouble may easily be spread, for the saliva or serum matter from the ulcers drops on the pastures to come in contact with the feet of other animals, while it may be thus carried from farm to farm by dogs and foxes. The writer in his youth has seen hares affected with the disease, so that these animals would be especially active in spreading it.

It does not appear that any given farmer can do much in the matter. When once an outbreak occurs on a farm the owner of the cattle must report to the authorities and the Board of Agriculture's officers take charge and slaughter out and disinfect. No medical treatment is possible or desirable.

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

**We Supply West Coast People**

GILBERT BROS., THE MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GREYMOUTH.

with any description of High-class Jewellery made from West Coast gold by Expert Goldsmiths in our own workroom.



## THE SECRET OF THE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

Artistic Wallpaper makes *such* a difference. It brightens the rooms and set off the furniture to its best advantage.

At . . .

**Robert Martin's**

there are always new designs to inspect.

A particularly fine range is just now on show. This selection of Wallpaper has just arrived by the s.s. Arawa—a selection which will justify our reputation as dealers in Artistic paper hangings.

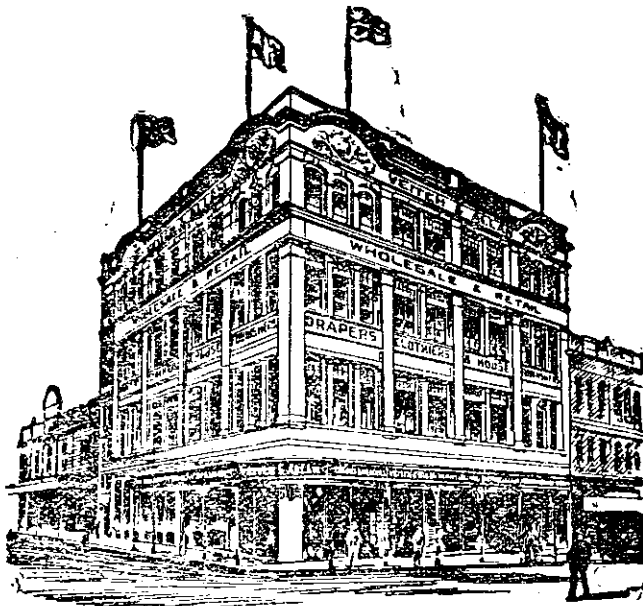
# ROBERT MARTIN Ltd.

COLOUR MERCHANTS



MANNERS STREET  
WELLINGTON.....

## To the Readers of the "Tablet"



We are prepared to supply the Readers of this Paper and their Friends with Goods from all our Departments at our Famous LOW PRICES.

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, MERCERY and HATS.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, MILLINERY, BLOUSES, COSTUMES, MANTLES.

PRINTS AND MUSLINS, MANCHESTER GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

CARPETS, LINOLEUMS AND MATTINGS FURNITURE, CROCKERY, AND HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE.

FIRST-CLASS TAILORING AT MODERATE PRICES.

LADIES' TAILORING A SPECIALITY.

Come to us; write to us, or wire to us. Every Order immediately attended to.

## Deitch & Allan

Wellington's Busiest Store \* Cuba St

### CATARRH CURE.

The following are the symptoms of this very prevalent trouble: A feeling of stuffiness in the head, or inability to breathe freely through the nostrils, especially noticeable in the morning, a frequent desire to clear the throat, voice harsh, indistinct or nasal in character; and the hearing and taste impaired. One bottle of the above remedy relieves these distressing symptoms, and a short course never fails to cure.

PRICE, 2/6 PER BOTTLE.

### OUR PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT.

The Drugs and Chemicals used in our Prescription Work are those of the best makers, and are always guaranteed fresh and of full strength and potency.

We are Agents for—

MARINOLA CURE FOR STOUTNESS,

PRICE, 4/6 AND 8/6 PER BOTTLE.

## Scott's Pharmacy,

17 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.  
(Opposite Herbert Haynes).

### Get Ready for Your Fruit-Tree Planting.

Now is the time to order fruit trees and small fruit bushes, and you can't do better than place your orders with us at once. Our Nurseries are famed for their splendid-growing trees, which include Apples (on blight-proof stocks), Pears, Plums, Apricots, Cherries, etc.—all hardy; all well rooted.

If you want Roses, buy here, and get finely-rooted trees in perfect conditions for planting.

We supply also—Ornamental and Flower Shrubs in infinite variety. Splendid collection sent to an address at small cost.

Use H. M. BLIGHT SPECIFIC—the best remedy for Scale and Aphis on Fruit Trees.

**HOWDEN & MONCRIEFF, LTD**

51 PRINCES ST. DUNEDIN.

**MYERS & CO**

.....DENTISTS

OCTAGON...

Corner of George St, Dunedin

# The Catholic World

## CANADA

### A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Catholic school board of Montreal, Canada, has introduced savings banks into the institutions under its care to teach pupils the value of economy, and judging by the results the scheme gives great promise of success.

## CHINA

### A UNIQUE JUBILEE.

It is a far cry to China (says the *Universe*), but in a review of the most striking happenings in the mission field, we cannot omit to mention the celebration of a unique sacerdotal jubilee, that of Father Andrew Liong, of Hong-Kong, a native Chinese priest, which has aroused the utmost enthusiasm both among missionary circles and Chinese Catholics. The English Governor was present at the Solemn Mass celebrated by the jubilarian, in the presence of the Bishop and a number of foreign missionaries and Chinese priests. About 300 students at the college, Catholics and non-Catholics, presented Father Liong with an address, and the good priest, in the course of his acknowledgment, expressed his hope that the non-Catholics represented might study the faith for themselves. At the gathering which followed, the toasts of the Holy Father, as well as that of King George, were honored, and a telegram of congratulation from the Sovereign Pontiff was read. Father Liong's wonderful physique still enables him to prosecute his labors with unflagging vigor, and during retreats to preach four times a day, as well as to spend much time hearing confessions; while his mother, aged ninety-five, is still able to make her daily Communion.

## FRANCE

### HISTORY AS IT IS TAUGHT.

The *Instituteur Francais* publishes the following answers given at a neutral school examination in French history:—'I do not know the names of the Kings of France. We only learned from the Revolution.' 'Napoleon was an ambitious Corsican who caused great harm to France and put many to death.' 'Joan of Arc was a shepherdess of Domremy who got light-headed and believed in spirits. She started at their bidding to find the King.' The Crusades were led by the Catholics against those who did not agree with their religious views.' 'Such,' remarks the *Journal des Debats*, 'are the results of the prejudiced and unpatriotic course of instruction given to those who are expected to love and reverence their country and direct its future!'

### RELATIONS WITH THE HOLY SEE.

In Roman as well as French circles a certain impression has been created by the efforts made in Paris by some of the best friends of the Republican Government to bring about the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and France (says a Rome correspondent). The fact is the steady decline of French influence in the Levant, where German and English are slowly supplanting the French language, and, above all, the dilemma in which the Republican Government finds itself in Morocco regarding the Catholic Protectorate, force those responsible for the breaking of the Concordat to reflect on the past. One of the chief motives urged for the re-establishment of relations is the situation in Morocco. For ages that country has been ecclesiastically in charge of the Spanish Franciscans, who can point to a glorious past there. That France yearns to substitute Frenchmen for the Spaniards is certain; that Spain would consent to the change is affirmed; but the Holy See has yet to be consulted. Officious messengers from Paris to Rome have only succeeded in making it clearer than ever how necessary for France is a *modus vivendi* with the power

that saw her rise and is now surveying her gradual descent in the estimation of the world. Another reason suggested for the resumption of the old relations is that in French official circles it is thought the attitude toward the Government of the French Bishops who have been consecrated within the past five years might become 'more conciliatory.'

## GERMANY

### CATHOLICS OPPOSED TO DUELLING.

That the strong sentiment growing in Germany against duelling is fostered almost solely by Catholics is admitted by the Berlin correspondent of the *London Christian World*, who writes:—'It is a matter of the greatest regret that the Protestant Churches of Germany do not oppose this crude system as they ought. I know of no single utterance from any leading divine of the German Protestant Churches condemning duelling. I have never heard a sermon dealing with the subject in any Protestant church. On the other hand the Catholic Church has persistently opposed the practice, and the members of the anti-duelling associations are almost invariably Catholics.'

## ROME

### THE LATE POPE.

Saturday, July 20, was the ninth anniversary of Pope Leo XIII.'s death. As usual, a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated in the Sistine Chapel. All the members of the Sacred College and of the Diplomatic Corps in Rome were present, along with the various Patriarchs and Bishops of the Curia, the heads of religious Orders, the representatives of the different Chapters, etc. In a side tribune could be seen the Holy Father's sisters. Cardinal Ferrari sang the Mass, at the end of which the Holy Father gave the absolutions.

## SCOTLAND

### PRIOR OF FORT AUGUSTUS.

An interesting change is announced in the Superiorship of St. Benedict's Abbey, Fort Augustus. Very Rev. Prior Willson, whose health has been unsatisfactory for some time past, has resigned office, and Rev. Sir David Oswald Hunter-Blair, Bart., O.S.B., has been appointed to succeed him. The appointment is made by the Abbot-President of the English Benedictine Congregation, with which Fort Augustus Abbey is now united. The choice of Father Hunter-Blair is as appropriate as it is interesting, for he has been closely connected with the abbey since its foundation, and it seems peculiarly fitting that a Scot should rule over Scotland's greatest monastery. Appended is a biography of the new Prior, whose installation at the hands of the Abbot of Ampleforth took place on July 30:—Hunter-Blair, Dom, Sir (David) Oswald, Bart., O.S.B.—Born 1853, eldest son of Sir Edward Hunter-Blair, fourth Baronet of Dunskey, whom he succeeded as fifth Baronet in 1896; educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford (M.A.); formerly Captain Ayr and Wigtown Militia; received into the Church in Rome, March 25, 1875; Private Chamberlain of the Sword and Cloak to Pius IX. and Leo XIII., 1876-78; received the Benedictine habit, 1878; professed, 1880; ordained, 1886; Rector of Fort Augustus Abbey School, 1890-95; licensed Master of Hunter-Blair's Hall, Oxford (for University students belonging to the Benedictine Order), 1899-1909.

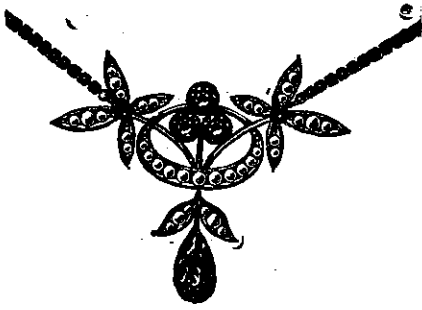
## UNITED STATES

### CHURCH BUILDING.

How futile seem the assaults on the Church by the forces of bigotry (says *Church Progress*), when last year 478 Catholic churches were erected for Catholic worshippers in this country. Think of it—478—and remember that there are only 365 days in a year.

Important to "Tablet" Readers

Send to W. H. WOOLLAMS, Chemist, Queen Street (Only address), Auckland, for all Medicines



When it Comes to " Sure-to-be-Appreciated " Gifts . . .

Jewellery should head the list. For a man or woman married or single pretty or plain, Jewellery is the best of all, because it is sure to be appreciated.

Select your gifts at DUNN'S, where big helpful stocks are so complete and so moderately priced. Make a call to-day and see these Beautiful

**NECKLETS & PENDANTS.**

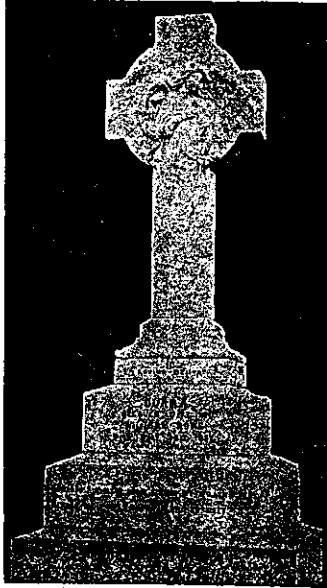
Pendants from 20/- to £8/10/-.  
Pearl and Turquoise Pendant, 80/-  
Garnet and Pearl Pendant, 70/- to 80/-.

'All-pearl Pendant, 30/- to 100/-.  
Tourmaline and Peridot Necklets, 15 ct. gold, £15/15/-

Aquamarine and Tourmaline Necklets, £10/10/-

Other Necklets, 70/- to £25.

**F. J DUNN**  
JEWELLER . TIMARU.



**H. S. BINGHAM & Co.**  
(LIMITED.)

(LATE G. MUNRO & SON)

**MORAY PLACE** (near King St.)  
**DUNEDIN.**

Monuments erected, cleaned or repaired in any Cemetery.  
Inscriptions engraved.  
Concrete Kerbing and Iron Railings.

"K" Brand of Oamaru Stone in any quantity, supplied from our Quarries at Teschemakers.

Architectural and General Building Masonry.

**YOU  
WILL  
SAVE  
MONEY**

You will save money on furniture when you buy it here, and secure at the same time, the newest styles and the best quality.

We employ expert workmen, so that the workmanship and finish of our furniture may be perfect.

It's to your interests to inspect our furniture. Better do it soon.

**J. RADCLIFFE**

FURNITURE MANUFACTURER,  
TIMARU.

**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 every 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.

**Xmas gifts at Craig's**

All the year round we hold Large Stocks of CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE of every description, but before Xmas we import a larger variety of goods suitable for gifts. This season we have an enormous selection of DINNER, TEA, and TOILET SETS, FLOWER POTS, VASES, SALAD BOWLS, FRUIT DISHES, GLASSWARE of all kinds, and all useful and ornamental goods suitable for presents.

Our Prices are the lowest in the City—our selection the best. We are the

CHINA AND GLASS SPECIALISTS OF WELLINGTON,

and a visit to our large Showroom will be appreciated irrespective of purchase.

**CRAIG & CO.**

CHINA & GLASS IMPORTERS..  
33 MANNERS ST., WELLINGTON

**HAVE YOU SOLVED THE PIANO PROBLEM ?**

THE SOLUTION IS TO BE FOUND IN

**OUR SYSTEM OF EASY INSTALMENTS.**

Thousands of People have satisfied themselves about our PIANOS, PRICES, and TERMS, and are to-day the proud possessors of HIGH-CLASS Instruments.

**DON'T DEFER BUYING, BUT DEFER PAYMENT, IF YOU WISH.**

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. C.T.

**BRITISH & CONTINENTAL PIANO CO.**

STRAND ARCADE - AUCKLAND

A. HEGMAN, Manager.

CHRISTIANS IN COREA.

Whilst the situation of the Christians in Japan does not appear to afford any ground for complaint, the position of the Christians in Corea is rather perilous. An article by Mr. Robert Young, editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, describes the existing state of affairs. The Japanese authorities in Corea some time ago conceived the idea that the Christians were promoting disloyalty to the Japanese regime. Christians having been responsible for a couple of public outrages, the Government concluded that the Christians were engaged in a plot, and suspicion fell chiefly on the Protestants. In October last year police officers paid a visit to a Presbyterian mission school in North Corea, and three of the students were arrested, handcuffed, taken to Seoul and imprisoned. Many other arrests of Protestants—pastors, elders, teachers, and students, and one of the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association, Baron Yun Chiho—followed. Altogether over one hundred Christians are now in gaol, and it is said that some of them have been subjected to torture. The trial of the prisoners has either begun or is just about to take place, and much anxiety as to the result is felt by all the Christians of Corea.

CURED AT ROTORUA.

A speculator who was recently in the North Island inspecting a large tract of land, tells how he was permanently cured of a chest trouble at Rotorua. 'I was riding over rough North Island lands for several weeks,' he said, 'and it is indeed fatiguing work. I was in the saddle from sunrise to sunset—continually mounting and dismounting to inspect the soil, dragging an unwilling pack-horse behind me, slushing through swamplands and sleeping in the open. I made a thorough investigation of the land, but it was work that taxed my physical strength and endurance to the utmost. Sleeping one night on pretty damp land, I picked up a severe cold, and every night after that I was kept awake with incessant coughing. By the time I got in to Rotorua I was pretty bad—my chest seemed inflamed, my throat tickled, and my coughing hurt me. It was impossible for me to proceed further. I felt ill all day, and coughed all night, till one night I thought of Baxter's Lung Preserver. Next morning I got a bottle—and just one, for it cured me. I was surprised at its quick action. I was instantly relieved, and from that on I was not troubled in the slightest with a cough. I have reckoned that the 1/10 I spend on Baxter's saved me pounds, for I should certainly have been a case for the doctor in a little while.' Baxter's Lung Preserver is sold at all chemists and stores—you try it for your cold. 1/10 the large-sized bottle.

THE FAMOUS WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

To Try It! Is to Buy It!  
Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue.

Prices from £7.—Cash or Terms.—Prices from £7.



PUSH-CARTS!  
PUSH-CARTS!  
See the Latest  
DRAUGHT-PROOF  
PUSH-CART.  
Very Cosy!

BICYCLES!  
BICYCLES!  
As the Season is  
nearing an end I  
can supply you with  
a good Bicycle—

CHEAP!

REPAIRS to Lawn-Mowers, Bicycles, Sewing  
Machines, Mangles, Wringers, Etc.

W. MELVILLE

56 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

Domestic

BY MAUREEN.

Polishing Linoleum.

When the linoleum or floorcloth has been washed and thoroughly dried, make a little starch in a pint basin with boiling water and rub lightly over with a clean cloth. It will dry very brightly, without any further rubbing or polishing, and has the advantage of being glossy without being slippery.

Parsnip Wine.

At the request of an esteemed correspondent I give the following recipes for parsnip wine:—

Thoroughly wash, but not scrape, three pounds of parsnips to one gallon of water; boil until parsnips are well cooked without smashing into bits; strain through a cheese cloth, but do not squeeze them; add three pounds of sugar to the gallon; boil together for twenty minutes, then put the whole in an earthenware pan till nearly cold. Toast a crust of bread, and add two tablespoonfuls of barm. Let work for two or three days, then put in a barrel until it is clear enough to bottle off.

Wash and peel the parsnips, cut them in rounds about an inch and a half thick. Put three pounds and a half of parsnips to a gallon of water and three pounds of sugar, and a quarter of an ounce of hops to every two gallons of wine. Boil the parsnips twenty minutes, then add the hops, and boil ten minutes longer, then strain off on sugar, set it with a little yeast spread on a piece of toasted bread when lukewarm. Let it stand for forty-eight hours, then put it in cask.

Dainty Cakes.

Cocoanut rock cakes are made as follows:—Break a cocoanut, remove the brown skin, and cut it up into quite small pieces (somewhat larger than grains of rice). Put 1lb coarse brown sugar into a saucepan, with a teacupful of water; when it boils skim off the scum or strain through muslin, add the cocoanut and a little ginger, and boil, stirring constantly until the sugar begins to thicken. Then drop a little of the mixture from a spoon on to a board or dish which has been well damped with cold water; if it sets so that it can be raised with a knife without breaking, drop all the mixture in like manner in little cakes. Grated cocoanut can be done in the same way. The following is a good recipe for chocolate cream buns:—Smooth up a half-pound of flour in a quarter-pint of cold milk, put now three-quarters of a pint of milk on to boil in a saucepan large enough to allow of the wetted flour being added to it. When the milk boils up, pour in the wetted flour, and keep stirring continually till it boils up again, taking great care not to let it scorch. Draw back the pan to the side of the fire for three minutes; then stir in four well-beaten eggs, and give the dough a good beat up. Place now a tablespoonful of this dough into buttered patty-pans, put the pans on a baking-tin, and bake in a brisk oven for twenty minutes or longer. Glaze the buns with the following preparation: Put two wineglassfuls of water into a small saucepan with half a pound of loaf sugar, and let boil till small bubbles rise on the top of the liquid. Then mix into it a half-pound of chocolate, previously dissolved in a very little water. Stir the whole together over the fire for a minute, add two or three drops of the essence of vanilla, and it is ready. The icing should be put over the buns the moment they are taken from the oven, and it must be kept warm until all the buns are iced. To ice them, dip the top of each bun into the icing, and then put to dry in a warm place.

*Maureen*

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

For the Workman

whose work necessitates his lurching away from home Symington's Coffee Essence is especially convenient as it can be re-heated without depreciating its wholesomeness and invigorating qualities.

(KIRKWOOD'S)  
**Electric Light Co. of N.Z., Ltd.**  
 88 Willis Street, (Next Evening Post) Wellington.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT . . . . .**

The hospitality of LIGHT is celebrated in the stories and songs of all nations. Cheerful and inviting Artificial Light makes a dull home attractive, and is also a powerful factor in attracting prospective Customers to Business.

**ELECTRIC COOKING AND HEATING . . . . .**

Clean and wholesome. Does away with half the drudgery of housework. Installations carried out by us for Cash or on Deferred Payments.

## Burlington Cafe



Corner LAMBTON QUAY and  
 WILLIS STREET,  
 WELLINGTON.

Highest Class Pastry and  
 Confectionery.

ESTABLISHED 1880. 'PHONE No 69.

### BAKER BROTHERS

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.

Corner of Wakanui 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.

TELEPHONE 369.

### THAMES HOTEL.

Corner QUEEN & CUSTOMS STS, AUCKLAND,  
 BUXTON & AGNEW, Proprietors,

Will be pleased to see all old friends, and glad to make  
 new ones. Best Accommodation for the Travelling  
 Public. Day and night porter.

TARIFF: 6s per day, or from 30s per week.

[A CARD.]

### WOODLEY A. PROWSE

DENTAL SURGEON.

VICTORIA AVENUE,

(OPP. PAUL & C's.),

WANGANUI.

TELEPHONES Surgeries 192, Private Residence 109, Box 231



Where you will find the daintiest Stock  
 of Goods suitable for Gifts.

*If you will favor us with a visit you will realize  
 that fifteen shillings expended with us will go further  
 than twenty shillings spent elsewhere.*

# J. P. Williamson & Co.

The  
 Practical  
 Jewellers,  
 Princes  
 Street,  
 Dunedin.

[A Card.]

### J. H. EGAN

SURGEON DENTIST.

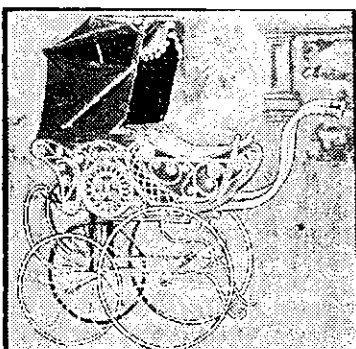
Over Robbin's, Chemist; opp. City Market,  
 330 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

### T. J. HOLLAND

LAND AGENT, GORE,

Has on his Books the FINEST SELECTION of  
 AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PROPERTIES  
 in the South Island.

Correspondence Invited.



The Latest Hygienic Hood.

## C. C. BULLER

Manufacturer of

Prams, Go-Carts, Push-Carts, "Dolls' Go-Carts. Go-Carts  
 re-hooded, upholstered and painted. Wheels retired from  
 8/6 per set (wired on).

609 Colombo St. (near Tuam St) Christchurch.



## Science Siftings

BY 'VOLT.'

### Deepest Spot in the Ocean.

The German navy's surveying ship has discovered in the vicinity of the Philippines the deepest known spot in the ocean, 9780 metres, or 406 feet more than six miles. This record sounding was made about 46 miles off the north coast of Mindanao. The greatest depth hitherto known, 9365 metres—just under six miles—was found by the United States cable steamer in 1901 to the south of the island of Guam.

### Hard and Soft Pencils.

What makes a pencil hard or soft? Graphite, which composes the writing crayon in the pencil, is, as everybody knows, so soft that it will not scratch the most highly polished surface of burnished gold. Yet there are pencils so hard that they actually scratch the paper. A pencil is hard or soft in proportion to the amount of clay added to the graphite. A pencil cannot be composed wholly of graphite, for the reason that it would fall into powder. Hence the use of clay as a binding element. Sometimes the clay is not evenly distributed through the mass, and then one strikes a place that sets one's nerves on edge. That does not happen so much as was the case a few years ago. Graphite is pure carbon, like that contained in the diamond. The clay used is the finest that can be found and without grit.

### The Force of Plants.

The force exerted by plants in the course of their growth was recently exemplified by a stretch of tar macadam pavement at Shoeburyness. The surface became covered with what may be called 'blisters,' raised a little above the common level. From each of these, in a few days, a series of cracks appeared, extending themselves in rays from a centre. Finally came up a broad, soft shoot, looking extremely well pleased with itself and its work, which proved to be so old and well-known a friend as the thistle. The contrast between the soft, yielding shoot, which the slightest pressure crushes, and the hard material it pierced was almost ridiculous.

### The Cutting of Diamonds.

The great Cullinan diamond, the most valuable and once the largest brilliant in the world, is now no longer in existence. Since it has been split into fragments its very name has been—officially, at all events—consigned to oblivion. The two largest portions are now known as the 'Stars of Africa.' The other very much smaller pieces, mere chips from the cuttings, have been utilised in the regalia in various ways, and have largely lost their identity. It has been the same with many historic diamonds in the past. Indeed, people owning these treasures seem often to be possessed by a perfect mania for altering their size and shape; sometimes, as in the case of the Cullinan, by slicing them in halves, but more frequently by recutting them. In this latter way the Koh-i-noor has been reduced from 800 carats to a trifle over 100; seven-eighths of the gem, in other words, have been whittled and ground away at different periods by its various owners. In the same way the magnificent Rajah of Mattan diamond has been reduced from 787 carats to 367, the Pitt or Regent diamond from 410 to 136, and the Star of the South from 254 to 127; while the Tavernier, the first blue diamond seen in Europe, was deliberately sawn in halves, like the Cullinan. Of course, the idea in dealing in this way with these costly gems is to increase their beauty, and thereby their value. But the desired result is not always obtained. Experts are agreed, for instance, that Hortensio Borghese, the Venetian lapidary who first cut the Koh-i-noor, thereby reducing it from 800 to 279 carats, bungled his work so badly as to reduce the value of the jewel by more than two-thirds.

## Intercolonial

As a result of the Sacred Heart Hospice Fete and Art Union, held in the Sydney Town Hall recently, the sum of £5003 7s 6d has been handed over for the reduction of the mortgage on that institution. The art union realised £4639 0s 10d, the net proceeds of the fete amounting to £1126 13s 7d, and the donations for prizes to £170 5s.

The Right Rev. Dr. Bertreux, S.M., who was recently appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Southern Solomon Islands, which he administered as Prefect-Apostolic for many years, has left for his native diocese of Nantes, in Brittany, where he will be consecrated. Dr. Bertreux, by the way, is one of twelve Bishops who were born in that diocese.

Bro. M. J. Madigan (district president), speaking at the Hibernian breakfast in the Cardinal's Hall, Sydney, on Sunday, August 25, said: 'The success of our society during the past six months has been phenomenal. We have 199 branches in New South Wales, 12 of them being opened within the half-year. Our total membership is 12,540 for the State, an increase of 952 for the term under review. The funds have increased by £3450, bringing the accumulated funds to £72,247.'

The death is reported from Tasmania of Mrs. Robertson, the widow of the late Hon. J. T. Robertson, one-time Speaker of the House of Assembly. Mrs. Robertson was a prominent Catholic in Tasmania, and sister to the Very Rev. Father R. T. Weare, of Ravenswood, Queensland. The deceased gave to the Church one son—the Rev. Father Bernard, C.P., of Marrickville—and two daughters—Sister Mary Dominic, O.S.D., some fifteen years deceased, and Sister Mary Columba, of the Sisters of Mercy, Erskineville, Sydney.

A cable message states that his Grace Archbishop Kelly, of Sydney, speaking at the opening of a bazaar, condemned the maternity bonus proposal. The basis whereon the fundamental bond of society was to rest in future was not, it seemed, to be the fear and love of God nor the perfection of natural love. No! They looked to political and material motives for all things. Australia, however, would have seen the acme of her improvement if such notions were ever adopted. It was only when people had lost all conscientious sentiment that they were to be spoken to as some projects of law speak to the people of Australia at present.

At the 8 o'clock Mass, celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Carroll, Bishop of Lismore, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, on Sunday, August 25, about 600 members, male and female, of the metropolitan branches of the Hibernian Society, offered a general Communion for the repose of the soul of the late Cardinal, who, up till the time of his death, was chief chaplain of the society. All wore regalia, and filled almost all the seats in the nave, which were reserved for them. After Mass the members assembled for breakfast in the Cardinal's Hall. The principal speaker at the function was his Lordship Bishop Clune, who delivered an eloquent address.

At the eighteenth annual meeting of St. Vincent's Hospital, held recently in the Town Hall, Melbourne, the report of the past year's work showed that 2571 in-patients had been treated in the wards—an increase of 309 over the previous year—18,376 cases were registered at the out-patient department, the total number of visits being 61,628. These figures do not include 3953 casualties dealt with by the resident staff. The receipts for the twelve months were £10,508, and the expenditure £12,369. Since the foundation of the institution in 1893 the number of patients treated have been: In-door, 18,634; out-door, 161,798; casualties (since 1906), 13,723.

### ELECTRIC MASSAGE

in your own home by means of the Zodiac machine—a wonderful apparatus easily carried in the pocket. Never requires recharging. For all pains, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., it is unequalled. Thirty shillings, post free, from WALTER BAXTER, Chemist, Timaru.

# McNab and Mason

Specialists in Monumental and  
Church Masonry.

All Tablets and Tombs in St  
Patrick's Cathedral Supplied  
by us.

**Symonds Street,  
Auckland.**

(Next St. Benedict's.)

Not being connected with  
the recently formed combine  
of Monumental Masons we  
can still quote the **LOWEST  
PRICES** for all work in the  
Auckland, Gisborne, Taranaki  
or Westland Districts.

Write for illustrated catalogue  
and price list. Post free.



# REMOVAL NOTICE

*T. BASTER—The POPULAR CASH BUTCHER—  
ONCE MORE TO THE FRONT.*

On account of the steady increase of business and the pressure for more room, I have secured those large and more commodious premises lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Joynt, Stationer, and I have spared no expense in remodelling the premises, which ranks absolutely one of the *finest and most sanitary Butcher Shops in the Dominion*, complying with the new by-laws of the Auckland City Council, where patrons will, as usual, get the very primest of meat at the lowest cash prices. So come along and see our display, for the quality alone is worth inspection.

In conjunction with the above I am opening a really First-class and Up-to-Date Pork Business, where nothing but the very best article will be sold, and all small goods manufactured on the premises by the very latest and most sanitary appliances.

*Note our New Address—*

## T. BASTER

AUCKLAND'S LIVE AND POPULAR BUTCHER,

133 AND 135 PONSONBY ROAD.

'PHONE 1114.

*Trams stop at the Door.*

# CLARKE BROS.

(Successors to Davenport and Son),

HOUSE FURNISHERS, IMPORTERS, AND  
MANUFACTURERS.

SID CLARKE]

[CHAPPIE CLARKE

'Phone No. 989.

. . . The Leading Establishment for . . .

*FENDERS and CURBS  
UPHOLSTERY*

**. Karangahape Road .**

**AUCKLAND**

(Right opposite West Street).

CARPETS

LINOLEUMS

HEARTH RUGS

CURTAINS and TABLE COVERS

FURNITURE

# The Buyer's Desire

Is always to obtain the best possible for the  
amount available.

I make this assertion and can prove it to you.  
I offer **KEENEST PRICES** and **CHOICEST SELECTION**  
of **Reliable Jewellers' Wares** in the Dominion.

*VISITORS and AUCKLANDERS see my Windows.*

*No need to say more.*

## A. M. Skeates

JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER,

VICTORIA ARCADE BUILDINGS,

80 QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

(Only One Shop.)

# The Family Circle

## A BOY'S PROMISE

The school was out, and down the street  
A noisy crowd came thronging,  
The hue of health and gladness sweet  
To every face belonging.  
Among them strode a little lad,  
Who listened to another,  
And mildly said, half brave, half sad,  
'I can't; I promised mother.'

A shout went up, a ringing shout  
Of boisterous derision,  
But not one moment left in doubt  
That manly, brave decision.  
'Go where you please, do what you will,'  
He calmly told the other,  
'But I shall keep my word, boys, still:  
'I can't; I promised mother.'"

Ah! who could doubt the future course  
Of one who thus had spoken?  
Through manhood's struggle, gain and loss,  
Could faith like this be broken?  
God's blessing on that steadfast will,  
Unyielding to another,  
That bears all jeers and laughter still,  
Because he promised mother.

## BURYING THE HATCHET

Rob, with a box in his arms and a spade over his shoulder, had slipped quietly around the house and into the garden. He hoped Dot would not discover him until her unfortunate chicken, which lay in the box covered with roses and clover blossoms, was safely buried.

The chicken, during its brief life had not been a source of unmixed joy to anyone but Dot; for it was a motherless chick that she had found and brought into the house, and, as soon as it was strong enough to run about, it followed her everywhere with its ceaseless 'Chirp! chirp!' in a way that was very inconvenient. It was constantly underfoot, endangering its own neck and making people uncomfortable; but, as Dot's pet, it was tolerated by everybody but the cat. Tabby failed to see any reason for treating it with respect, and so one day she pounced upon it and choked it out of existence.

Dot had covered her favorite with tears and flowers; and Rob, at his mother's suggestion, had tried to spare the small maiden the grief of witnessing the burial. But the attempt was vain. A shrill voice called: 'Rob, what are you doing?' And in a moment Dot's inquisitive eyes were taking in the whole scene. Fortunately, she found it so interesting as to lighten in some degree its mournfulness.

'I'm glad you're making it in such a pretty place, Robby,' she said. 'I s'pose chicky was a good deal in the way. Mother says so. And, anyway, she'd have been a big hen pretty soon, and that wouldn't have been so nice. But I'll never like Tabby again, not one bit!'

'O, see here now, Sis; Tabby didn't know any better!' said Rob, in good-natured expostulation. 'She's only a cat, and she didn't understand that you'd made a pet of this particular bunch of feathers. Being cross at her won't bring chicky back again. So you'd better bury the hatchet and be friends!'

'What would I bury a hatchet for?' asked Dot, more impressed by that strange advice than by her brother's reasoning.

Rob laughed.

'That means to stop quarrelling—not to be angry any more. When Indians have been at war with each other and are ready to be friends, they bury a hatchet. That's a sign that they're willing to stop fighting.'

'Do folks always stop fussing after the hatchet is buried?' asked Dot.

'Of course. That's what it means.'

Dot watched the smoothing of the ground with thoughtful face, and walked back to the house by Rob's side in unusual silence.

The family had finished dinner when Fred, Rob's senior by two years, came to the door with a sharp call.

'Rob, where have you put the axe?'

'Nowhere. I haven't had it,' answered Rob, promptly. But the reply did not satisfy Fred. 'Yes, you have. You must have had it, if you'd only take the trouble to think. You're always carrying things off and forgetting where you put them. Come out and hunt it up!'

Fred was in a hurry, and decidedly impatient; and Rob's face flushed at the order.

'Hunt it up yourself if you want it. I tell you I haven't it, and don't know anything about it.'

'Boys!' interposed the mother's grieved, reproving voice. But anything more that she might have said was drowned in a wail from Dot.

'It didn't do it! I tried, and it isn't true! Rob said, if you buried a hatchet, folks wouldn't quarrel any more. I couldn't find any hatchet, so I dragged the axe down and buried it 'side of chicky. And you boys fuss worse'n ever!'

The boys looked at each other with a shame-faced smile, gradually displacing the flush of anger.

'Where did she put it?' asked Fred, in a tone that had lost its sharpness.

'I'll show you,' Rob answered.

There was very little trouble in finding the missing implement, for Dot was not a success at digging. Then Fred met his brother's eyes, and laughed.

'I'm afraid she didn't get it deep enough for a lasting peace. But I say, Rob, we might be a little better tempered without hurting ourselves. I'll try it, if you will.'

'Agreed,' said Rob.

And to this day, when clouds arise in the Lincoln household, someone is sure to ask, 'Isn't it about time to drag the axe into the garden?'

## THE ELEPHANT

The wild elephant, when in a herd, is perhaps the noisiest of the jungle animals (writes S. Eardely-Wilmot in *Forest Life and Sport in India*), for the reason probably, that he has no fear of other beasts, and little of man; and so it is that when the mothers cease from trumpeting and gurgling, and the calves from squealing and squeaking, there is yet the constant sound of the breaking of bamboos.

The most dangerous way to approach a herd is to ride up to it on a tame elephant, unless he is very fast. The safest way is to go on foot, especially if the ground is at all steep, for an elephant cannot run quickly across a slope, nor can he climb a perpendicular bank of six feet high without breaking for himself an easier gradient; but he can come down hill like a tornado, and will slide down a bank that a man would have to descend carefully, by the simple method of kneeling on his hind legs and letting himself go.

As to the enemies of wild elephants, they have none save man and those of their own household. An animal that with one kick can send a boar staggering to his death ten yards away, and can throw a bear violently on the ground and then stamp him to a pulp, need not fear to be assaulted when coming through the forest.

It is only when furious with pain that a tiger will dare to attack the elephant, and no animal but the rhinoceros cares to measure strength with him. Perhaps no animal is so useless in the wild state and so useful in captivity as the elephant.

## WELL RECOMMENDED

The well-dressed stranger stepped into the chemist's shop, and, passing by the boy who usually attended to

casual customers, approached the proprietor, who was arranging some goods on a show-case.

'Mr. S—, I presume?' he remarked, pleasantly, and the chemist turned and bowed gravely.

'I have heard my friend, Mr. Quorn, speak of you often,' said the brisk man. 'He told me if ever I needed anything in this line to come to you. He spoke of you as a man on whom one could rely with perfect confidence, who had only the best of everything, and with whom it was always a pleasure to deal.'

'Mr. Quorn is very kind,' answered the other, beaming with gratification. 'He is one of my best customers. What can I do for you this morning?'

'Well—er—this morning, as it happens,' said the stranger, with just a little briskness—'this morning I should like, if you will allow me, to consult your directory.'

'Certainly,' was the calm reply. 'We also have a good selection of penny and halfpenny stamps, if you need anything of that kind.'

### TAKE THE PLEDGE

The following pledges are recommended for earnest Catholics. If you have not already taken them, do so to-day:

'I promise and pledge myself not to buy, receive, read, or allow in my house any books, periodicals or newspapers that spread, foster or encourage vice.

'I promise to support the Catholic press and have introduced into my house at least one Catholic weekly newspaper, or one Catholic magazine.'

### ONLY ONE

Martin Gosford's hens received so much blame to which they were justly entitled that when their owner could prove them guiltless of depredations he hastened to their defence. 'My flowerbeds are in a terrible condition, Mr. Gosford,' said one of his neighbors one day.

'I know they be, I know they be,' groaned Martin, 'but my hens didn't do it this time, Mis' Gage!'

'Are you sure?' asked the lady in a tone of chill doubt.

'Yes, ma'am, I am,' said Martin, with emphasis. 'There was only one chicken, Mis' Gage, and it hadn't but just got into the front bed when I sot my dog after it, and he chased that chicken through every one o' them flower-beds till he got it headed for home, an' there wa'n't nary another chicken nor hen got nigh 'em.'

### BUILT FOR THE PART

This is selected from the reminiscences of Mr. F. G. Hales, the famous war correspondent:—

'Once I wandered forth to face a callous world, and noticed that a company of strolling players had just arrived in the town. I hunted up the manager and asked him if he was in need of talent. He said he was. Then he asked me if I was an actor. I said I was born an actor.

'He pulled me into the building, and asked me to give him a sample of my powers. Of course I took something easy—the ghost scene in *Hamlet*—and I played *Hamlet*, the ghost, and the whole outfit.

'When I had finished the manager took me by the arm and said:—

'"I'll engage you. I have the part to suit your histrionic abilities."

'Then he gave me a big brush, a bucket of paste, and a roll of bills.

'"Go forth," he said, "and decorate this town. You were built for the part."

'It was a shock, but I was used to shocks, and so I took it and a half-crown payment in advance.'

### APHORISMS

'A coward is in danger of being wounded in the back.'

Few animals can be caught twice in the same trap.

Well rounded characters are scarce—the strong are eccentric.

It is a physical impossibility to look backward without turning backward.

It is a physical fact that when a man is walking, he has one foot in the past and one foot in the future.

Don't discount yourself—folks may take you at your word.

### A GREAT HUNTER

The talk had turned upon hunting, and by and by one of the adult visitors, noting Jamie's rapt and eager look, remarked cheerily.

'Well, sonny, I don't suppose you've had a chance to do much hunting yet?'

'Not many kinds, but lots of it,' explained Jimmie. 'I've never hunted bears or lions, but I've hunted grannie's spectacles 'most all over the world!'

### TOMMY AT DINNER

Tommy went out to dine at a friend's house one evening. When the soup was brought, Tommy did not touch his, and the hostess, looking over, said:

'Why, Tommy, dear, what's the matter? Aren't you hungry to-night?'

'Yes,' replied Tommy. 'I'm quite hungry, but I'm not thirsty.'

### HIS REASON

A banker in Central Kentucky was in the habit of wearing his hat a good deal during business hours, as in summer the flies used his bald pate for a parade ground, and in winter the cold breezes swept over its polished surface.

A negro workman on the railroad each week presented a cheque and drew his wages, and one day as he put his money in a greasy wallet the banker said: 'Look here, Mose; why don't you let some of that money stay in the bank, and keep an account with us?'

The darky leaned toward him, and, with a quizzical look at the derby the banker wore, answered confidentially:

'Bos, I's jes' afeard. You look like you was always ready to start somewheres.'

### FAMILY FUN

Interesting Experiments with Eggs.—Take an ordinary water-bottle with a neck too small to pass an egg through it. A sheet of paper is lighted and dropped into the bottle, and at once a hard-boiled egg, freed from its shell, is pressed into the mouth of the bottle so as to hermetically seal it. The combustion of the paper inside the bottle produces a partial vacuum, and the outside pressure of the atmosphere at once begins to act on the egg, pressing it through the neck. It elongates itself gradually, and shortly drops into the bottle with a detonation similar to that which boys make when they burst a blown-out paper bag.

Puncture the shell of the egg with a pin and extract the contents through the hole thus made. When the interior of the shell is quite dry pour fine sand through the pin-hole until the egg is about one-quarter full. Then seal up the hole with white wax. Tell your friends that you can make the egg stand on the edge of a knife, the rim of a glass, or wherever you wish. The secret is to tap the egg gently every time you wish a change of position. The sand will then settle in the bottom, and keep the egg in the position you desire.

Care characterises every removal that is undertaken by us. We aim to do the work quickly, reasonably, but first and foremost we put care. We send experienced hands, suitable vans, and bestow the same careful attention on the work as you would yourself. Get a price.—THE NEW ZEALAND EXPRESS CO., LTD.