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" 19, Thur.-St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
" 20, Fri.-Of the Feria.
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## 

## GRAINS OF GOLD

TO ST. JOSEPH.
0 Joseph of the tender heart
For human woe!
What favors rare thou dost impart. Thy clients know.
Who, needy, asking aught of thee With earnest mind
But must proclaim thee thankfully, His patron kind?
Thy generous prototype of yore With loving hand
Fed thousands of the famished poor In Pharaoh's land.
But unto all of crery clime On God's wide earth
Who seek thy aid at any time In stress or dearth,
Thou lendest e'cr a gracious ear And pitying eye,
To soothe affliction's witter tear And heart-wrung sigh.
How shall we marvel this is done If we recall
That thy sweet sponse and Fosterson In tender thrall
Of love's sweet fetters bind us fast: The one as Brother;
The other clasps us to her breastOur loving Mother.
Do thou, whom thus we love to call Our Father fond,
Direct us safe through life's nightfall To Heaven beyond.

# THE STORYTELLER 

NORA<br>Translated from the German by Phinorss Liechtenstbin (Published by arrangement with Burns, Oates, Washbourne, Ltd.)<br>CHAPTER XVIII-(Continued.)

This pain was too much. She felt she had not deserved it, and the heart, thens trampled apon, rose against the injustice she had suffered. What was he that he should not lave ronchsafed her one word, or granted her one look? Had ho not broken the vow he had made to watch over her, to protect, and to savo her from her cruel position?

And at the very first wave of misfortume he had left her to herself! Yes, thought she, in the bitterness of her heart, she had made it easy for him to break from her; she had instantly returned him his word, and freed him from every engagement. As for him, ho had at once accepted the proffered liherty, and had not wem held out his little finger to save her from her depth of misery. Why was she moturning? Why had she been monrning for him all this time? He had certainly greeted his liberty as a weleome event, whilst she had been offering up everything to the very shadow of his love. And now, forgotten, despised, why should she hay such severe restrictions upon herself? Why should she refuse entrance to every joy life still had in store for her?
ller bloor washed tumultuously and rebellionsly throngh hor veins, and the forsaken hearl rericd aloud for distraction, for something to forget, for something, whatever it migrht be, to fill the roid.
Sho had often come across those light and butterfly matures, who flutter joyously through the worli so careless and so free. les. she had mot them, and after all, those were the natures best fitted to her position. 'Tis true that they often sank into the dust, but still they had heen cradled amongst fowers, had feasted muconcernedyy upoti the sweets of life, had been happs, so long as it lasted. But she, she was also trodden in the dust, and had enjoyed nothing of the brilliance of life.

What right had she to think herself better than those with whom destiny had placed hers. Why should she wear herself to death, in order to attain that height she conld, perhaps, never rach, aud upon which, anyhow, the world would never suffer heer to remam? Whatever might happen now, she was lost to every real happiness, and, yet, live she must, without this barning thirst after it.

They are wicked hours those in whirh cur excited feelings gain the upper hand; but the purest of souls goes through such hours, when it is tossed too wildly about by despair, and thus comes in contact with the ritch which lies at the bottom of every earthly nature.

Long did Nora remain thus, watil her excitement died a natural death. But it is only. after an inundation, after the high. waters have retired, that one sees how changed is the whole aspect of the earth.

When Nora arose, her face bore another
expression than it had borne the night before. It was no holy light which shone in her eyes, and the lips had a coniemptucus turn which no longer spoke of calm and of retiring modesty. There was a new life, but what the Scotch would call an unconizy life, which seemed to animate her whole person. She was still arranging her hair, wher a linock was heard at the door, and a beatifui bouquet was brought in to her. She was on the point of refusing it, according to her old habit, but immediately afterwards she accepted it. It was a beantiful assemblage of rare and costly flowers, perfuming the wholo room with their narcotic scent. She seized hold of it, and pressed her face into $i \mathrm{i}$, inhaling its perfune, as if she hoped inerem to find intoxication. She knew very well the offering came from a princely admizer who had pursued her for months with such-itio gifts. She had disdained them until now, but to-day it pleased her, nay, it filled her with a wild joy, to think how many were sighing for a look of her.
"I call bring them all to my feet, when I choose," sho said, and she tossed her head proudly back. "I can lead them all whero I like by a look from these cyes, by a resture of this haud. I can make these prond men as miserable as $I$ have been made myself. And I will show him that I need only lold up my little finger in order to gain that which he refuses me."

A few hours later when Nora went to her father to discuss the arrangements for that evening, she struck him as bring much more arcommodating than usinal.
It soon became the talk of the whole town that Nora Karsten had gone through some mysterious transformation. She had never been so beautiful or so enehanting as this season. She bad almost completely lost that calm and even stiff reserve of manner, for which one had found fault with her. This change was mostly attributed to a journey she had made in Eugland and in France.

Nora no longer refused to appenr in combined scenes, and a particularly romantic one soon became famous by the part she played in it. The subject treated of was Libussa, thes famous man-hater, Bohemia's heautiful queer. The secne represented a combat between the army of Amazons and their antagonists of the stronger sex, and gave a full display of good acting as well as of good riding. It was, moreover, remarkable by the brillianey of the costumes displayed. The victory of the Amazons, their wild chase after the flying, and, at last, Libussa left alone face to face with the brave Scharka, and fighting with her pride and her love; then the triumphal march and the sorrow of the Amazons, when Libussa, having pierced Scharka with her arrow, herself falls and dies. This was of itself an animated

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and attrantive scene, such as had rarely been witnessed at the circus; but every one rushed to see, above all, the incomparable Nora Karsten in the character of Libussa.

A few weeks later, and the circus had moved on as usual to the Austrian capital. There, also, the representations were expected with great interest, considerably augmented by the report that some of Libussa's more fanatic admirers had followed the troop to Vienna. It was, however, maintained, that now as ever, and notwithstanding her change of manner, Nora had not changed her coldness to, and hatred of, men.

It was a fashionable and motley assemblage to be seen at the Karsten Circus on the evening of the first representation, and the director had been careful that none of the accessories of the scene should be neglected.

Beautiful, distractingly beautiful, was Libussa as she now rode in, surrounded by the light legion of her Amazous. She rode a black steed of the purest race, which seemed longing to be in the thick of the affray. $\Lambda$ gilt coat of mail imprisoned her elegant and powerfully built form, and a skirt of heavy silver stuff flowed in rich folds from her lovely waist. On her head was a silver helmet, which left her features perfectly free, and from which her long, black locks fell beneath her waist. She sat there, so lightly on her fiery horse, that one might lave taken her for some vision breathed there by poetry; and yet, firm and strong as iron, she was the very embodiment of that proud heroine.
The whole scene was magnificent, showing off in this cavalry skirmish the most artistic and most varied positions the noble animals could take; but all eyes rested alone upon Jibussa, who, as if conducted by some charm, was always to the seen rising high above the others, ever conspicuous by her beauty, as well as by the masterly management of her horse.

One thundering applause followed upon another. Then came the still more dramatic representation of the chase after the flying, in which the Amazons seemed to be dashing forth wildly, headed by Linussa, with her lance held high above her helmet, her hair flowing, and her eyes flashing fire. The words: "Wallkyre Schild-Jungfrau," passed whisperingly round the ranks.
Now the moment was come in which the last remaining warrior places himself courageously before Libussa, surrounded by her triumphant Amazons. Libussa, on the point of shooting her arrow, suddenly stops; and her horse raising itself almost straight up into the air adds as much excitement to the scene, as the flashing look of triumph which its mistress bestows on the public. Her look now falls upon a group of men assembled in one part of the large circus. The andience breaks out into loud applause, but Libussa's eyes remain riveted to that spot as if she could never turn them away again. The unfortunate Scharka places himself in vain in the most daring attitudes before her, awaiting the death-blow; but she seems completely to overlook him.
A' ghastly pallor suddenly overspreads her face, and she is seized with so convulsive a trembling, that her step-mother, who is one
of the Amazons, notices it, and hastening forward to her side, whispers a few words which bring her back to consciousness.
Nora then seems to awake as out of a dream, and with great self-control brings the scene to a close. The public has taken the little intermezzo for a masterly representation of Libussa's inward struggle, and her complete annihilation, as she glides from her horse into the arms of her weeping Amazons, lighted up by mystical and blood-red flames, crowns the whole.
But it is well for Nora that it enters into her part to be carried out as if senseless. It would have been impossible for her to remain standing. She does not see the wreaths which are showered down upon her, nor hear the thundering applause which accompanies her exit-for as soon as she has left the arena she falls into a violent and hysterical fit of sobbing. There, however, where she had evidently seen something like a ghost of happy times, there stood a man, clad in a long priestly coat, and who, surrounded by a number of brilliant uniforms, had followed the representation with a breathless attention and a meditative, almost a stern, look. He now seemed unconscions of the tumultuous rejoicings around him. "That's right, sir, I'm glad to see you don't quite despise our worldly pleasures," said a tall, thin officer, stroking his moustache. "Have you been brought to town lyy this eighth wonder of the world? Or have vou any other reason for visiting us again? The countess has deserted us completely during the last years."
"The illness and absence of her son have been good reasons for keeping her away from society," answered the priest. "I am on my way to Count Curt, who has, unfortunately, fallen ill again at Göhlitz-Countess Lily's place."
"What! has Curt returned at last from his travels? and is he at Göhlitz, too? Well, I suppose his mother won't complain at his being kept a prisoner there. But what on earth is the matter with him?"'
"His health seems to have been destroyed by that brain-fever in Pera; he has never been quite himself since then," explained the chaplain. "And I suppose that the fatigue of the journey has caused this relapse."
"That's too sad!" said the officer sympathisingly. "I always thought it an unlucky idea of his mother to send him away; she gave herself a deal of trouble about it too. Heaven knows why! Is he better now?"
"Yes, he is getting better, I am happy to say, and has expressed a great wish to see me. I am on my way there, and shall start to-morrow. Countess Degenthal has been staying there for a few weeks."
"Then I shall go also one of these days to see my old friend, and to pay my respects to the young lady. Where is the younger son, Count Nicholas?"
"With his regiment. He has grown very strong, and has really turned out very well during the last few years.
"Really" But he will never be able to hold a candle to Curt; a capital fellow that was! There are few like him, and it would really be dreadful if he did not get well again! But come now, sir, the crowd has diminished, and I think we can get out."

They made a few steps forward, and a group of young officers joined the "Tittmeister."
"What an uncommonly beautiful girl that is!" cried out one of the youngest enthusiasts. "Upon my word, I have never seen anyone like that girl-anyone to be named in the same breath. And such riding, too! I've seen her over and over again, but I've never admired her so much as to-day; she has really made enormous progress."
"I don't know about that," said the Rittmeister drily. "I liked her better as she used to be. There was something which struck one as out of the ordinary line seaing her ride, as it were, for riding's sake, and learing herself completely out of the guestion. Now, she's just like anyone else, and shows herself off as well as her horse. But just look, baron; there's Prince B., who, they say, has come over from the North only on her account."
"Ah! the tall gentleman with the hald head?"
"Yes, T've heard fabulous stories about all the tronble he gives himself in order to please her, but it's quite useless. She has a longstanding engagement wiih her father's agent, who watches over her with the jealous eye of a lynx."
The chaplain heaved a sigh as he heard this last remark, and the Ritmeister, turning to him, said: "But, surely, you will come with us a little way in order to refresl yourself after this suffocating air."
"Thank you," said the chaplain, "I have had enough worldiness for one evening. Moreover. I start somewhat early to-morrow, and shall, therefore, look forward to sceing you at Göhhitz." And with these words the two men shook hands heartily and parted.

## CHAPTER XIX.

The next morning, at an carly hour, a note was brought in to Nora. The gentleman who had brought it, her maid told her, was waiting for an answer. She had spent the night in feverish restlessness, and was now sitting at her writing-desk, trying in rain to word a letter, and tearing up one failure after another. She now tore the envelope open and found a card, on which was written: "Will you allow me to call upon yon?" Nora hesitated a few seconds, and then, as if she could not help, herself, she wrote on the same card a few words of consent. The servant had already taken the card, or chse she would have recalied her consent almost iss soon as it was written.
In a few minutes, the chaplain appeared. He extended his hand to Nor:a, who rose in an agitated manner to meet him. For a moment he held her hand in his, and looked gravely. gently, and sympathetically in her cres.
This look brought all the rememhranens of her childhood before her with an overpowering gush of feeling.
"And so, after all, you find me thus!" she cried in anguish. "A circus-rider! a horsehreaker!" and throwing herself upon a sofa, she covered her face and sobbed aloni.
"God be praised for those tears." sitid the priest, laying his hand upon her head. "My poor child, I thank heaven that it should be

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such a sacrifice to you. Yesterday I feared that you had grown accustomed to it."
"Oh, would that I had!" cried Nora bitterly. "Would that it wero no longer a Frecifice, and that I could forget everything From the first to the last.. . After all, I've a deal to make me happy: riches, admiration, and, as people say, beaty, all that which, in short, makes life pleasant. Why do I go on elinging to the old thought I should like to forget? And now, you have come too, to renew the combat! 1 wanted to ask you not to come, and to loave me to my fate. Oh, why did I not follow my first inspiration? Let me go my own way. As it is, nothing can be done, and I shall be perhaps less unlappy if left alone. Why, oh why did you come

She spoke with dreadful autation-this poor, unhappe girl-rapidly, harshly, ahoost repellingly.
"Why did I come?" said the chaplain. "Simply in order to keep the promise I once gave your dying mother-that I would stand by her chikl so bong as it hay in mow pow. Would to God I had been with gou, and could have adrised rou at that moment in which you took a step which has brought so much misery upon you and upon others."
"Others! Who has heen made nisiserable by any step of mine. I should like to know? ? Nora intermpted him in a quertanc tore. "Others have aiven un, withont : bang. that which they had lowed; have forgotren, and they now despise, her whe eridendiy does mat seem worlly of pity in their citht."
"We have never the riaht we pudqe wtiers as to the amount of theor sumbings, sall the chaplain quietly, "for no ohe can tell the bitterness which may fill whother's heart. Ferhaps he was mistaken in you, as youm an mistaken in him. Perhaps all this has taken place in order to lead yon mone surdye atthough differently than rou had hoped to the same great ent."
"Oh no: I shatl newer rately that emit now!" she cricd bitterly.
"Not, perhaps, to the carthly one we hat hoped for, but to the one to which all roads may lead; and, indeed, child, I think that God Himself is leading you by the hand; lor His ways are always inaugurated he some great sacrifice, such as you sem to have made."
"Do you really think," she asked with a touch of satire, "that the road I have now chosen brings me so much nearer to the goal?"
"There exists $n 0$ position we camnot sanctify," said the chaplain, always in the same quiet manner. "The greater the temptation the greater the glory of not succumbing."
"And do you imanine it so casp to conquer a great temptation?" she answered passionately. "Look there!" and she seattered about the tiny billets-dous which lay on the table, the very appearance of which was suspicious. "Look there!" and she petulantly shed the wreaths and the bouguets which makes no impression in the longr run? That If does not steal into one's mind, coax itself into one's heart, and bewitch one by degrees? Do you believe that we can hear for ever the loud and enthusiastic applause resounding in our ears, and remain for ever passive
and indifferent to it? Particularly when one hnows that there is nue other happiness in store for onc. . . Since the last anchor is broken, since I know that he despises me, my heart yearns after compensation, and wants to taste at least of those joys the world
can offer. Oh, I feel it! I feel that I shall succumb. After all, inm not different from others. I shall learn to love and enjoy lifo as thousands better than I have done before me, as thousands will do after me."
(To be continued.)

# The Irish Revolution and How It Came About (By Wyiliam O'Brien) <br> Chapter xxix. -Continued) 

By the spring of 1920 the Prime Minister who in July, 1919, hat mistaken for the White flats of a beaten man, Mr. de Valera's ofow of pace while he had still an undisputed power to enfore it, was casting about for hogoi iations upon more ignominious terms with Ambishop Clune, an Australian Prelate who. with the ustal elumsiness of Englandis dealings with Ireland, was eagerly whlomed to Dublin Castio by way of administring another sumb to his more authoitaive colleasule of Molbourne, all this time hold in close rastody in London, far from his native land and from consultation with the sime Fein chiefs with whom his word was haw. Was the voice of Wisdom, which st twith the throne, to be heard cuen then? The romecssons amomered to Archbishon (lane were, it is certain, the same in sub-- tance as those embodied in the Troaty signed in Powning Streft in December. Lotit, after diehtem iorthor months of official lirutalities wheth wore whelly wasaling except that ithey mos danderously increased the power of the military fhofs of the I.R.A. as the arhiters betweon peare and war. It was to ho "C'amadian Tome Rule ${ }^{\text {s }}$ " monder precisely the same comtitions of a Cimadia robbed of its richest province and coerced into an Imperial trimote, which was thr best Mr. Geiffith aud Goneral Collins could ohtain for Treland in the Treaty of Downing Streot. The ons elifferesec of any moment between the two offers was that Mr. Whoy Georme still held out for the surrender of their arms hy the I.R.A. as an malispensable preliminary. For the sake of saving Sir Hamar Grcenwood's face by this paltry satisfaction. tha chance of an agreement then and there which the pur semg Republicans were not yat strong enongh to forbid was once more madly sacrificed. Sir II Iamar Greenwood's face was not saved, becanse the condition Heet insisted upon was after another year of wanton bloodshed ignominiously dropped. The only result British statesmanship had to show for itself was that it arrayed the contice Irish race at the back of the frish Republican Army in their refusal to surrender the arms be whiel they had hrouglit Mr. Hloyd George to reason, and by which alone they could make sure he would not. undergo a further sea-change before the bargain was honestly throngh, if he found himself necrotiating with a disarmod nation. Another of the few remaining books of the Cumacan Silyyl was cast to the winds.
On went the war with immeasurable loss of bood and credit on both sides, and with ever multiplying obstacles to that enduring patee which Irelamd had gone on petitioning for until her soul was sick. It was the unsurvendered arms that in the long run did it. It would, of course, be nonsense to
say the Englisla armies were driven out of the country by the phantom levies of the I.R.A. The guerilla bands were nowhere able to meet in battle-array the exultant legions just returned from their dazzling victories on the Continent, bat it is no less true that the I.R.A. achieved the still more amazing military feat of cuthing up that tremendous English army of a hundred thousand men into helpless fragments, isolating them, torturing them and retting upon their nerves in small surprises by might and day until it grew to be the one desperate longiug of that host of heroes to get their orders for England.

Heaven defend me from doing any wilful industice to Mr. Lloyd George, if only because he is a cousin Celt in qualities and deferts alike, and there is a call of the blood which thrilled the whole Celtic breed with pride at the sight of the dauntless little Welsh rountry practitioner bestriding the marrow world like a Colosens, as for memorahle vears he did. It will not do to dismiss him as "a turncont from Home Rule," as did one of the Hibemian leaders who had been for years swinging an al,ject censer before his altar. If Mr. Lloyd George swopped Home Rule for Partition, so did Mr. Asquith and the rest of his "Home Rule Cabinet"; so did the Hibernian Party themsclves, without a single exception. They were "turncoats" all, or none. My own conviction has been already avowed that had he oceupied Mr. Asquith's place, with Mr. Asquith's majority, and did Parnell's spirit still amimate the Irish Party, Mr. Iloyd George would have developed the clear sightedness and imagimation to farry a great Home Rule Act without any serious dissent from Ulster. He would have understond the Irish aversion to Partition as he would have died in the slopes of shadowy Snowdon rather than stabmit, had the since Disestablished Chureh of Wales (a minority proportionately more considerable than that of Cuionist Tlster in Ireland) proposed by way of compromise to cut mp his own high-spirited littlo country info two provinces of Church-goers and Chapelgorrs at elemal chmity. But now that "the Aet on the Statute-book" with Ircland's own privity, was changed from a Home Rule Act to a Parition Act, Mr. Lloyd George, for whom there was no absolute truth in politics. lat only a relative truth adjustable according to the renorts of his larty whips, felt it a duty to try whether, as he was noisily assured from Dublin Castle, a Black-and-Tan settlement on that basis might not be the line of least resistance. The Black-and lans, the Whips now becan to report, were not a succoss either in dragooning Ireland or in comforting the conscience of


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England, and the Prime Minister who had a foible for pushing his admiration for brave enemies to the length of despising friends down on their luck, frankly threw over the diyreputable auxiliaries in Ireland and began to fobs an unexampled opportunity opening up before hinn of seeking an Irish victory in a precisely opposito direction, which was very likely more welcome to his heari of hearts.
If he conld not (in the pretty Black-andTan jargon of the day) 'do in' Sinen Fein, he must e'en parley with it, and for that he had advantages unknown to any of his predecessors. To begin with, a King (it would be churlish to forget) whose pearmine for an Irish appasement was a father of the first importance in mollifying the most ingrained Euglish prejudices. Next, both Mr. Bonar Law and Sir E. Carson, who had made him Prime Minister, and made him their prisoner, were now removed from the active scene. That co-operation of English Parties, for which Gladstome sighed to no purpose was ready to his hand. Not altogether-may it sans immodesty be hinted:-without a share of influence from labors of our own for many an unregarded yoar, the losestations of the Unionist Party in partienlab-of fine Efder Statesmen of the stamp of Mr. Walter Long. as well as of the rising hopes and hrainscarriers of the Party like Mr. Ansten Chamberlain and Mr. F. E. Smith (now Lord Birkenhead) and Lord Rohert Cecil limself had given way to boder notions of Irish liberty. None but a pathetic handful of ancient Tory impossibilises any longer stood in the way.

On the Liberal side, Mr. Asquith, again at the head of his "Wee Fres'" following in the Honse of Commons, was arragning the atro-dry-mongers in Ireland with the noble doquence which was always his. and was adrocating, as with a lather's pride. a most opulent measure of that Dominion Home Rale which he had quite overlooked in the days of his Premiership. The Labor Party were to a man for Ireland s deliverance, the more complete the lictier. The lrish Unionists outside the Six comoties, who might have been a political force of the first magnitude, had they assected themselves before they were deserted by Sir F. Carson and eontemptuously ignored by the Parliament of England. did at last find voice to claim kinship with the aspirations of their countrymen. The Anti-Partition organisations of Lrish Comservatives of capacity and high interrity like Lord Midleton and Sir Horace Plankett, late comers though they were into the vincyard, did bring a substantial accession of strength to Mr. Lloyd deorge in the dariug change of front he was meditating.
That he did not enlist the aid of Sir Janes Crair as well was the capital mistake of the Prime Minister in his new peace negotiations. Tho Ulster leader was never an incorrigible encmy of a modus vinondi with his Southern countrymeu. Like so many of $t$ ligher Orange type, if he was ant irrensible being for half a dozen mad "amirsary" days, he was for all the rest of year a kindly neighbor, a fast friend, more honest of heart than complex in the convolutions of his brain matter, but in all things, flattering or otherwise, as irredemably Irish as the granite ribs of Cave Hill.

At this moment, Sir E. Carson had gone off to the fiouse of hords, throwing the squaling baby Parliameat in Belfast on his hands under ercumstances which could scarcely fail to try the temper of the deserted Covenanters. Sit James Craig had besides been mellowing down into a poralar officer of the King's Household, and would, we may be sure, have found more congenial work in gratifying the King's dearest desire than he hat ever found in qualifying to be one of his Majesty's rehels. It would not have heen difficult. with his goorl will, to enlarge the "National Council" of the Aet of 1920 iuto some real bond of National Unitr, sach ass woukd have made it the pride of Ulster to bo represented in the National Parliament, while retaining in any desired measure the local liberties she eujoys in her Belfast assembly. That no objection wonld have come frem the Simn Fein side is made clear by President Cosgrove, who declares that had Elster accepted the Troaty of Downing Street as it stood she would still be in possession of her particularist privileges in as amplo a measure as the All-for-Ireland League had ever proposed.* Sir Jimes Craig had already given proof hy his perfectly courtcols, conversations with Mr. de Valera and Mr. Griffith that he was not averse to those more cordial moderstandings that nearly alwas follow personal contact.
To leave such a man out in the cold while "the murder ging" were being welcomed to Downing Street was to invite suspicion among Sir J. Craig's touchy lieges and indoed to give it full justification. Yet this was what actually happened. The Ministerial plan of campaign, I am afraid it will he found, was first to faror Sim Fein by cheating "Clster," and next when that portion of the programme broke down to cheat Simn Fein by calling in "Ulster." While the Treaty of Downing Street was under disrussion at the Dail there was held a secret sithing at which full shorthand notes of the conversations botwean the British Ministers and the Sinu Fein delegates were communicated to the members under the strictest precantions as to secrecr. Members were not only specially pledged to regard the information as confidential. on pain of an instant renewal of hostilities by England, but measures were taken to prevent any written notes on the smbiect from being convered out of the chamber. Until the full official record. which must he still somewhere preserved, sees the light the truth as to the most inportant Irish transaction for a century most still remain ohseure and any enlightened judement regarding the responsi-

* "It is not grencrally understood," President Coscrove said in the Dail, "by the man in the street that had the Northerns elected to remain with us they wonld be guaranteed in perpetuity every acre of territory that for tho moment is under their control. They would have retained their Parliament of the Six Counties and their separate judiciary and their Governor, according to their pleasure . . . and would have had under the Constitution of the Free State, a representation of 51 members in the Free State Parliament, instead of 13 members who now represent them at Westminster."
bilities for the Treaty and for the Civil War that followed minst foo postponici antil the seerei part of the story comes to be divulged. My own information on the sulject-derived though it is from three separate participants in the Secret Sassion-can only be made publie under every reserve.
There are some dofails, bowerer, which are not to be doubted. The first is that the Ministerialists contrived to shift the discussions at the Conference from the straight issme of the Integrity of Ireland by leading the representatives of Sim Fein to believe that the same end was to be mome astutely attained by means of a Botudary Commis. sion. That, I think, will be fomm to have becol the cardinal arror of the apable but mexperienced Irishmen who fomed themselves pitted adrainst the most subtle intellerts the Empire could select. They allowed the debates to be diverted from the supreme rights of Ireland as one indivisible nation, on which nothing could defoat them , to paltrior controversies as to whether this or that county, barony, or parish might not he swopped from the Protestant to the Catholie side of the frontier and so cnsuring, that what remaines of "Northern Ireland" must in the nature of things follow. The notion came (my information gres) from the ingenious brain of Mr. Winston Churchill whose position as Colonial Secotary gave him a more commanding influence than ever in his illfated incursions into the affaits of Treland He, with the express :mthority of Mr. Mloyd George, conveyed to the Irish delegates an assurance that the Boumlary Commission would be so arranged as to chame the transfor to tho Irish Free State of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, the City of Derry and the important town of Newry, and that "Northern Ireland" thus virtually restrieted to threo counties, would find itself compolled to throw in its fortunes with the Free State. In one of his impulsive moments General Collins blurted out in a pmblic speech the amouncement upon Mr. Churchill's anthority that, under the Bommary Commission stipulated for in the Treaty "rast territories" would be transforred from the Six Counties to the Free State. This was the first news of the arrangement which reached Sir James Craig. le promptly and indignantly amomed that with a Boundary Commission of such a character lee would have nothiner to do. Mr. Churchitl, when hrought to book by a ruestion in the Jlouse of Commons, denied that he had evor promised "to Mr. Michael Collins" the transfer of "vast territories" he means of the Bomdary Commission. The reply was terlnically trine, hat was essentially false. It was not "to Mr. Michael Collins" he had given the promise ; it was to Mr. Michael Collins' intermediars. How responsible Ministers conld ever have hoped that such a transaction conld be secretly carried through, behind the back of Sir James Craig, in .riolation of the solemn pledre given to him hy the Imperial Parliament of the integrity of his territory under the let of the previous year, passes comprehension ; but, unless three lifferent testimonies which have reached me from trustworthy sources are to be discredited, the promise was undoubtedly given, and was only violated when General Collins'


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incautious disclosure roused Ulster up in arms against the chicanery.
Two of the five Irish signatories of the Treaty declared they only signed it under duress. The duress was, it is true, gross and unwarrantable. They were threatened that unless they signed before a particular hour of the night of $5-6$ December, without being allowed time to communicate with their principals in Dublin, the dogs of war would be instantly let loose in Ireland and the order passed to the Black-and-Tans to set on. The threat was reinfored by the melodranatic amouncement that a Destroyer had steam up to carry the news of the signing or of the break-off on the same night to Sir James Craig in Belfast, the Sir James Craig who had been kept for a month in total darkness as to how the negotiations were going. It is impos-
sible to believe that men of the superb courage of General Collins' and Arthur Griffith were daunted by stage craft of this kind. They must have known that, even had these particular negotiations for a Treaty broken down, the Truce would still be in existence, and could only be denounced after full time for deliberation in England and after every resource of diplomacy for negotiations in some new form had been cxhausted. Terrific as was the risk of replunging Ireland into a sea of blood and terror, the very nature of the intimidation employed against them would have placed the sympathies of all civilised men on the side of Ireland if they declined to be hustled by such methods into consenting to part with one-fourtl of the population and one-fifth of the territory of their nation.
(To be continued.)

## A.Complete Story

## THE WAY OF THE CROSS

Sheila's fingers tenderls caressed her riolin.
"If only, if only I could get an engagement," she sighed, "how happy I should be! I should be spared--this!"

Sho gazed around the room, a little bedroom, shabbily furnished; with a dismal view at back, the window looking out on the yard, with a clothesline stretched acruss on which some garments were pinned, blowing in the breeze. Buti that was not the worst sight of all-the sight that offended Sheila. No, it was the bed in the comer with its ocen-pant-a little old woman, shrivelled with age. She was over ninety and bedridden.

It was Sheila's tirn to sit with her, and it vexed her heart. Her ardent spirit longed to soar to a brighter, more congenial life. There was so much to do at home, so little leisure; there were so many petty annoyances to put up with. Then she was fired with ambition ; she longed to excel as a musician. She had already filled with success several minor engagements at small concerts, and she now longed to escape from her humdrum existence.

On these matters she pondered, seated by the old lady's bedside. Presently her gaze wandered to the little altar in the corner. where she often knelt to pray, whispering to the Sacred Heart. "Dear Jesus, help me to bear my crosses patiently!"

Sheila dearly loved the Sacred Heart. How many soothing moments in church had shi spent with Him and how He had comforted her and lightened the burden! But not every hour of the day could she say, "Thy will be done!"-bending to the sweet yoke' of Jesus. She often turned aside, longing to pursue her own path in life.

A letter came for Sheila some minutes later. It was from a musical agent, to whom she had written, seeking a season engagement at the seaside, in response to an advertisement in the paper. She now tore open the envelope and eagerly perused the typewritten message. The onswer was favorable: tho agent requested her to call next morning for a hearing.

She forgot her grandmother in her wild exeitement, for the old lady was peacefully sleeping. She rushed downstairs to the kitchen, waving the letter in her hand. Two boys were sprawled on the hearth, painting picture postcards. A small girl, with hair bobbed, sat in a corner, reading.
"Whatever's the matter, Sheila?" she asked, looking up. "How excited you are! Heard good news?"
"Oh, Cis, Cis! It's comel My dream!"
And then a hasty explanation followed, and the younger girl shared in her sister's joy. Just then Mrs. Follard camo in. She had been out shopping. On learning Sheila's news she looked perturbed and vexed.
"I am afraid I cannot spare you," she satid pettishly. "There is such a lot to do here-what with the housework, the lodgers to wait on, and one thing and another. And then Gran needs attention, and I cannot do all."
"But I can help you, mother," volunteered ('issy. "I can do all Sheila's work. I am old enough-nearly eleven. Do let Sheila go ; she wants to go badly."

Sheila hugged her, to show how she appreciated her words.
"Well, go and see the agent, Sheila, and see what happens-and I will think it over," Mrs. Follard said, with some reluctance; and Sheila kissed and hugged her, declaring that she was the dearest "Mom."

Next morning, she liept the appointment. To her joy she was offered a three months' eugagement in a ladies' orchestra, at a fashionable seaside resort. The salary was excellent, and her mother could not but ac$q_{q}$ uiesce. The money, she admitted, would huy many comforts for Gran. And she could get along with Cissy in Sheila's absence.
"We shall miss you, Sheila," she said. "Be a good girl. Good-bye-and God bless you!"'

Those were her parting words to Sheila, the morning she left home.
"Good-bye, mother, and God bless you all!" echoed the girl. "I will write lovely letters home, three times a week, and you must
read them to Gran. They will cheer her "p."

Sheila's new life agreed with her immensely. It was like sumshine after rain. Silverstrand was an ideal holiday resort. Its wide beach covered with golden sand, its high cliffs and the scent of the rocks boneath, and the pleasant country walks in the vicinity appealed to her artistic eye.
"Oh, compare all this," she said, "to the dreary old home city of mine! I do not wish to go back; I could dwell here for ever."

But she found a still greater atoraction in William Howson, who conducted the hadies' orchestra; he was a finc. hamdsome fellow, towering six feet high, fascimating in manner and flashily dressed. Ho took a great fancy to "the little violinist girl," as he called her. Sheila was very pretty, and Howson was a man who liked pretty faces. They soon became friendly. He walked home with her at night when the orchestra had finished, went for long strolls with her in leisure hours, brought her chocolates, nosegays, ete., and in fact, paid her every atiention. Sheila was flattered; she liked her handsome admirer and indeed, fell in love with him.
Howson was not slow in declaring his passion to this pretiy girl, whom he asked to be his wife. But there was one great drawback, the question of religion. Sheila frankly told him that, as she was a Catholic, if they married, he would have to make certain promises. She named them. She also said that they must be married in her own church. Howson, after listeninge, shook his head. He could not aceept her views, he said; and they must marry before a divil judge.
"I cannot," said Sheila. "I must obey my Church."
How pretty she was, how winning, he thought, looking at her. A few persuasive words would surely make her yield! And so ho began to coax her, saying:
"I will go to church with you sometimes, when we are marricd. Maybo I shall be a Catholic myself, one of these days. But not yet awhile. I do not wish to be rushed into it," he added.
And so at last in lier sinful folly she promised to be his wife, and to marry him before
a judge. a judge.

The wedding was to take place on the morning following the termination of her musical engagement; that is, at the cud of the season. Sheila gladly fell in with this arrangement. She told Howson that her mother would never consent to their marriage. When she became his wife she could not, of course, be interfered with. They planned to spend the honeymon abroad, and on their return would settle down in his own town.

All this was quite satisfaciory to Sheina, though there were moments when her conscience bitterly reproached her. But she managed to hush it. The weeks slipped by. She seldom wrote home now. They wondered why her letters were so few. Her mother inquired the reason.
"I am very tired when I have finished playing," she wrote back, "and so I rest all I can."



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The wedding day drew near. Now and then visions of the old home would rise up before her. She would picture her moltior. sad-faced and weary, going about her endess monotony of work. And then she pictured how she would look when she knew all. She would recall the little altar in cirame:s bedroom, with the picture of the Sacred Heart hanging over it, pleatling for flis child's return. Should sho go back: But it meant giving up this man and that she could not do.
The wedding moming came at hasi. Sheiba rose early. It was a heavenly day. The sky was deep blue without a cloud. She put on her best white costume, and tucked into her belt a little bunch of roses he had wiven her the night before. She took extra pains with her hair. Yes, sille was peelly she said, gazing in the mirror. Ans then whe sutdenly pansed -her hand on hee beapt.

What was it hat almost mode it stop beating? Why. that foar-that stramee aneasiness? What roico whisperd: "Youmanot give up this man; wh canment haty her Was it her Angel (inmordin? Was it the Sacred Heart?
"You, a Cathoiic, will not be married if yon go betore a cixil judge. You will be commencing al life of sin."
 those bright, haple dare. Thar burnime sha had received Him inia hier beart. and homes
 now those fair promisw of thate abare the faithful handman? T:al we met brober hor
 a marriage outide ato Chmeras It wis a grieroas sin to he followed ba a life of sin: for a Cathelic. to hawe a batid mamana. must be married tofere the priwst and two witnesses.
"But I have promised." whe siad, "ind I camot break from him now,"
Bright sunshine streamed into the room but it failed to cheer her. Her heart was heavy. Sle iwent downstairs and ate her breakfast without any appetite. On a small! table in the window was a rago. with a canary hopping allout. The little ereature suddenly burst into loud song. Sheila rose and approached it.
"Ah! that is my Dickie!" eried the landlady, suddently bustling in. "He always sings best in bright weather. But it wasin' always so, Miss Follard," she went on, coming to the winclow. "Dickie was a pootsinger till I put him in the dark. They say it's a grand way to teach little hirds. Cive them darkness and solitude, and they make fine singers."
"Was it not so with me?" Sheila's heart whispered to her. "Once upon a time, not so long ago, Jesus put me in the dark, so to speak. He sent me many trials: my life was a hard one-but I was at peace, for I loved Him, and my heart sang for iny when I knew the was near, cheering me. And am I now going to forsake Him for this mans"
She turned away and gazed sadly out of the window. She was sorely troubled. The landlady, thinking she had a headache, withdrew. She knew nothing of the proposed marriage.
A heavy stormsloud swent over the sorl of

Sheila. It was the conflict. But the sun was hidden behind the cloud, waiting to shine down on her. Slee began to pray.
"Dear Sacred Heart, forgive me; I have done wrong, and now 1 am in territle distress. Send me grace to do my duty. Help min! !

As if in answer, there came a lond ringing at the strect bell. A few moments later the landlady amounced a visitor.
"Sho says she wislees to speak to you. She wouk not give her mame, Miss."
"My mother" Sheila asked herself. Aloud whe said. "Show her in."
A trange womat, midde-ased, coarse-feainved, hablbily attired, came into the room. She gaged at the ginl with contracted brows. Her eyen were heary and sad-looking; she weped ia trouble.
"You wish to speak to me?" Sheila asked.
"Will reu be sated?"
!hw vivitur compliod. There was a short, when filmee. Then she said, in a hard voice:

- lawe heard from an acfuaintance of 3. Hewsm that he is to be married this mominge before tha juder -_"

So he hat arranged."
To Mix: Follard."
1 : $1:$ :n me.
I an sury to have to tell yon that this :unther mane mosibly take place: the raco inw that an Mr. Howson's law-
 :ifisate..
The anek of sla ila dirl wo: flush, now tem pia: mur was she treaty shocked. But she was sumbed-and thankfal. How was an any way ent of the diffenty. She hat no love fir bew baw, no desive to marry him. The Gared Heart had refiered her of her 1.matation, and peare posesessed her sonl.
'I at mont arateful hat you have brought ane bis news." whe sald quietly. "I need Howly toil yom that I knew absolutely nothisw of Mr. ilowson's previous marriage- motil now. I thank you for opening my eres to his the character. I thank God for it. Its meny regret is that 1 did not know it sooner.:
"I also regret it," Mrs. Howson answered in her same hard voice. "I am sorry that yout have been so deceived. Mr. Howson and I have been married over six years. For the last cighteen months I have seen and heard nothing of him. Yesterday I managed to discover his whereabouts, from a person acquainted with him, who informed me of his intended-so called-marriage.
"To prolung my visit is unnecessary, I think. So I wish you good morning." She smiled. "I shall see Mr. Howson at the courthouse, at the hour he has arranged to meet you. Cood-day."
She withdrew, and Sheila laid her head down on the talle and shed tears of joy.
"Dear Jesus," she said, "how little do I deserve Thy kindness!"
Late that night Sheila arrived home, where she received a warm weleome from her family. She humbly confided to her mother the story of her engagement to her false suitor-and how it was broken off. She expressed her deep sorrow for ber past folly, and was readily forgiven.

Oh, Sheila, my darling," crooned the ofl prandmother, "I am so glad you have come back! 1 have missed you terribly. I have been praying and praying for your return. I anmot long for this word, and I wish you mar, when the Lord takes me."
She lifted her wrinkled hands above the sill's head.
She tha was happy-after making a sincere contriate Comfession and a fervent Holy Commmion. She craved no other blessings than those which Our Lord sent her. Very often they were blessings in disguise. Ward work, wacrifice, the ups-and-downs of life she looked umon as fleeting clouds, dimming her soul's horizon. She knew that the heavens beyond ware bright and rlear.
Occasionally she obtained a musical enwagement near home. Which pleased her greaty; and she was thankful to the Sacred Heart. But alove all she thanked 1 lim for the wise lesson she had learmed, namely, that the way of the Cross is best.-Messenger "t the Sucted Iteut.

## Observations of a Retreatant <br> (Contribnted.)

"Far from the madding crowl," the attractimas and distractions of human life, there only can we pause to meditate upon the emptiness of life and the fullness of Clurist's low--then only can we think on the wondrous merey of Goal and realise the biterness of the dreys of life's fleating pleasures.
"Come unto Me," said Our Blessed Lord, "all ye that labor and are burdened and I will refresh you."
With these words in mind the men of Waneanui set out determinedly to hold a Retreat. It secmed rather a precarious move, for apparently mo other parish, with the exception of those which possessed the necessary facilities, lad get embarled upon so excellent a scheme.
Neverthelcss an energetic committec was formed whose moto was "Work not talk." Tho parish priest, and chairman of the committee, Rer. Father Mahony, readily offered
the use of two parish buikling:-Si. Joseph's Hall and the Villa Maria. As for other nceessilies there were nonc. But little daunted the committee immediately set about raising finds and stirted to manufactire its own material. Fortunately a few carpenters were among the committec's ranks and the remainder made excellent apprentices. The main committee divided itself into sub-committees and the work began.
Night after night sounds of industry procended from St. Joseph's 1 tall. The neighborhood echoed to the sounds of hammers, and the cheery voices of men who labored in a labor of love.
Inside the building all was noise but not confusion. Here a group wielded scissors and canvas, ancther sawed battens, while another party seizel upon the cut and sawed articles and tacked and hammered vigorously till after a fortnight of hard work, lo!

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the hall became a large dormitory with 40 cubicles neatly curtained off, and 40 beds - ill made on the premises. Then, after placing a chair and table in each cubicle, the cappentering committee swept np its shavings and departed, conscious of good work well done.

In the meantime the "Villa" was the sere of great activity. The hest room was secured by the chapel committor who desocolded thereon with hangings and drapings After a week of backing and carryines, the chapel with altar and satcristy combleto, stoon? ready for the prescme of the King of kings.

In other rooms desks were being shifted to make room for tables and rlairs and in no time the dining room was propased, and the lounge room, with bows and papers scatered about, wath ready for acrumation. What if backs ached or arme were bied: When (aod is pleased then aches am in?

On the day prior to the openting two woll known ladies of the parish, whow abithy needs no testimonial, took possession we the Villa kitchen aud babored rincomsingly to provide for a large lamily of retreatants Surely God will raward a handredfold b:a generosity of these two Woncon when prosence, whether al Reireat or merial, is iantiopensable.

Soon everything was ratle atad on frad: night came the retreatumis, hearime atone: with their bedeloille 1 he han of intonamak.
 came-all with the sathe c!asire lowntit ond little time alone with (iurl.

It is not medessary to dwell al: dh: dilior ent exercises of the lietient for dhe have been enumerated so oftent. bui uffiriout is is to say that he who would be akene wiat God needed only to momit the town of the "Villa," where, in thas eary momin:" through a veil of pink mist, the sim of (eod's great handiwork appearerl. and to the musi of a thousand birds in the tall pines the earth was bathed in a fluok of golden light And at dusk, When Corl compassionates : foolish, wicked world, he could look upon the sleeping town shronded in chonds of silver river mist: and realise that life is but a day and the future a might shrouded in a mist of doubt.

Ah! those golden hours of peace shblime those moments fraught with the pare love of God! Would that we blind mortals comld cease to barter that love for the cup of pleasure which when drained leaves naught lut dregs of excceding bitterness.

We should therefore seize with eagerness upon an opportunite of attending a Retreat, for there in truth can one say, "My God and my All."

## HOW YOU MAY HELP

The writer of the historical notes on the Ohurch in New Zealand, now rumning

$\rangle$through the Tablet, having in mind the added interest imparted by illustrations, would be very grateful if thoso possessing photographs of priests who formerly labored in the Dominion-the early missionaries es-pecially-would forward such (with name, etc., attached) to the Tablet office. After being reproduced, these would be carefully returned to the owners.

## OUR LADY'S LEAGUE

In response to the appeal of our Holy F'ather, members of the National Union of Italian Catholic Girls have begun an active rampaign against immodest fashions, and are pledging themselves to modesty in dress, both inside and outside the Church. They have laken this as their oath:-

Holy Virgin, we propose never to adopt am mamer of dress displeasing to Thee. This means that upon every occasion, even When the devil tempts us and suggests that wo pass the limits of holy modesty, we will renember our promise to Thee."

Is the evil is already in our midst, shall nui we (atholic women of Now Zealand, as loval cliddren of Holy Church, and devout dituts of Mary fmmaculate, throw ourselves Whal: heartedly into this ghorious campajen for the safe-guarding of womanly modesty?
Al who are willing to respond may apply for Promise Cards to the Secretary of the C:ildren of Mary, Convent of the Sacred beart. Thamar

The names will le sent later to Rome to renoice the Suvereign Pontiff who has this intiontion so much to heart. A small charge ef ed per card will he made to defray the exprobe of printing.

Pray druestly that fifty earnest workers may be formal among our Catholic girls to belp) in extembing the eampaign over the Irenta anit breadth of our fair land. Will Sul jum. wh got as many others as you can in join in camping out this noble enterprise?

OER TADY'S LEAGUE.
Promisr Card.

Tols Virgin, I
propose never to adopit any mamer of dress displasing to Thee. This means that upon oreq oceasion, even when the devil tempts me and sumsests that I pass the limits of holy mothestr, I will remember my promise 10 There.
X.B.-- The sle $\begin{gathered}\text { Peless dress is to be avoided }\end{gathered}$ everywhere and always. The sleeve that does not reach at least to the elbow should never appear in the House of God.

Kindly tear off this end and send it to the Secretary of the Children of Mary, Convent of the Sacred Heart, Timaru.
Name
Address
BISHOP BRODIE'S APPROBATION
Catholic Cathedral,
Christehurch.
February 17, 1925.

## Dear Rev. Mother,

I cordially approve of the movement under the appropriate designation of "Our Lady's League." The aims and objects of the League seem to be in complete accord with the exhortation of our Holy Father Pope Pius XI on Christian modesty in dress, and consequently should commend themselves to the acceptance of all Catholics.

The fact that his Holiness has given his blessing to such a movement enables me to rejoice that Our Lady's League is being established in my diocese. The movement has my cordial approbation.

Yours most sincerely in Jesus Christ,
Matthew J. Brodie,
Bishop of Christchurch.
His Lordship Dr. Whyte, Bishop of Dunedin, has also given his cordial approval to the League movement in his diocese.

## WEDDING BELLS

## CLARKE——EGAN

A very popular wedding was solemnised at the Catholic church, Gore, on February 3, the contracting parties being Miss Agnes (Reece) Fgan, fifth danghter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Egan, Trafford Street, Gore, and Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Bluff, and formerly of Gore, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Clarke, Gladstone, Invercargill. Rev. Father Graham officiated. The church was tastefully decorated by girl friends of the bride with hydrangias and gaillardias. The brite, who was led to the altar by her father, looked charming in a gown of creme figured broche-de-Chine, simply made and finished with a spray of orange blossom at the waist. She wore a train dantily lined with heliotrope, and her reil of creme tulle, beautifully embroidered, was caught with pearls and orange blossom. Her bouquet was of white roses, sweet peas and maiden-hair ferm, with tonches of heliotrope seabias. The bridesmaids were Miss Hilda Figan (sister of the bride) and Miss Doris Hoffman (niece). Miss Egan wore a handsome frock of heliotrope marocain brocaded in silver. relieved with trimmings of shrimp-colored ribloon. Her veil was of heliotrope tulle with a coronet of silver leaves, and she wore silver shoes and stockings to mateh. Miss Doris Joffman was daintily attired in a frock of creme lace and white shoes and stockings, and a wreath of silver leaves finished with streamers of heliotrope encireled her head. Both bridesmaids carried boucuets of heliotrope, sweet peas, scabias, and gypsophila. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. E. Clarke, as best mad. During the cermony Mrs. Poppelwelf presidedat the organ and played the "Wedding atarch": as the buthan party left the church. An adjomment whs then made to Hoffman's tea rooms, when a sumptnous wedding breakiast was partaken of, and the customary tonsts honored. After the wedding breakfast the guests procceded to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Egan, where they were hospitahly entertained. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a seal coat, to the bridesmaids a gold "Nellie Stewart" bangle and an ebony brush and comb respectively, and the bride's present to the bridegroom was a silver-mounted walking stick. The newly-wedded couple left hy the afternoon's express en route to the North Island, where the honeymoon was spent, the bride travelling in a וavy three-piece costume piped with white, and a navy and white hat to match. During the afternoon a number of congratulatory telegrams were received from absent friends. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke

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[^0]received valuable presents, including a dinner set from the Railway staff at Bloff, and a tea set from the bride's fellow-employees. Prior to the wedding, Mrs. R. Tutty entertained Miss Egan, when a number of her friends presented her with useful kitchen articles. The bride was the recipient of a
presentation from the Children of Mary of the local church, of whith society she was : valued member, and she was also entertained at an "afternoon" by the St Patrick's 'Tennis Club, when she was presented with a Doulton salad bowl and biscuit barrel mounted in silver.

## The Story of St. Patrick

"You have not chosen Me, but I have chosen you, and have appointed you, that you should go and should bring forth fruit and your fruit should remain.' - St. John xv. 16.

These words from St. John's Gospel were addressed by Our Loril to His Apostles who were to go forth and announce to the world the glad tidings of salvation. They may be regarded as spoken, also, to those great missionary saints who were sent by God to convert pagan nations, and, in particular, they may be applied to St. Patriek, who was closen to preach the Gospel in Ireland, and who brought forth abundant fruit by making the iuhabitants of that land followers of Christ: that fruit has, in a wonderful way, remained and increased till the present day, and will, with the Divine blessing, remain till the end of the world.

Patrick when a boy was taken prisoner in war, and was sold as a slave in the north of Ireland. The task given him was to keep sheep or swine in a mountainous rogion. Ho knew and Ioved God, and during the years of his captivity he disd not murmur against his hard lot, but sought day by day to please his Creator more and more. Being much alone, he learned to walk in God's presence and to pray to Him continually in the solitude of his heart; and by means of that sweet communion with the Lord Whom he loved, he conquered temptations to impatience and discouragement, shunned $\sin$, and advanced rapidly in virtue and sanctity. At last he escaped from Ireland and landed in France, where, as he wished to become a priest, Divine Providence enabled him to pursue his studies and obtain ordination. One day-he tells us the fact in his "Confession" -he had a vision in which an angel appeared and handed him a letter in which he saw the words, "The Voice of the Irish," and while he was reading it, he thought lie heard the voice of people living near the western sea calling to him and saying: "Holy youth, cone and walk again amongst us." Anel he adds, "The Lord many years after granted unto them according to their desire." For in that very region-the wood of Foclut in the west-he converted many to the faith of Christ. He felt that God wished him to preach the Gospel in the land where he had been a cantive and had learned to sueak the Celtic tongue. Accordingly, after long years of preparation for that dangerous and difficult work, he was consecrated bishop, and the holy Pope Celestine commissioned him to carry the tidings of Redemption to that beautiful western island.

Accompanied by some priests, he landed in the north-east of Ireland, and made there several converts; but he knew it would be
best to get the Nine's approval of his mission, and for that purpose, he went to Tara, where a great assembly was just then being held by the monarch. It was a national custon: that no fire was allowed in the province during this assembly until the King's honfire was lighted. During Holy Week Patrick arrived within sight of Tara, and he kindled the fire which is required during the cerenonies of that sacred time, the last days of Lent. King Jaghaire was very angry, and determined to put Patrick to death. Tho pagan priests, called Druids, exhorted him to destroy the new religion; otherwiso it would spread through the whole island. Yet when, by the king's command, Patrick was brought before him, he was so impressed by the bearing and preaching of the saint, tlat he not only forgave him, but, in addition, he allowed him to make converts of all who wished to accept the Christian faith. Though he was not himself converted, his queen and many nobles of his court became fervent Christians.

The Saint travelled everywhere throughout the islarid, and the land, which he found given up to the errors of paganism, he beheld before his death converted to Christ. Towards the close of his life he fasted and prayed during Lent on Mount Cruachan, which looks on the western sea. There he prayed that tho Irish should never lose the faith. He was attacked by demons, but he put them to flight, and Victor, the angel that guarded him, brought him the message that Ireland should be faithful to Christ even till the Day of Judgment. He said: -
"Thy mation shall not walk
Accordant with the Gentiles of this world, But as a mee elect sustain the Crown, Or bear the Cross
-until the Day of Doom."
And soon after-when St. Patrick was dead--the Catholic faith grew like a mighty tree that with its protecting branches overshadowed the whole land; and everywhere throughout the island there arose churches and monasteries and convents and schools until Ireland became known among the peoples that filled the earth as the "Island of Saints and Scholars." 'When that golden aye passed away, dark and evil days came, and the children of St. Patrick were asked by wicked men to deny and renounce the Catholic religion. But in spite of keenest suffering, "in spite of dungeon, fire, and sword," they clung to the faith and were faithful to it even unto death. And so we, too, my dearest, must be resolved to be ever true Catholics, and to honor our religion by leading virtuous lives in obedience to God's Commandments and the precepts of the Ohurch. All this we are bound to do, because the blood of saints and martyrs flows
in our veins, and we minst by a blameless life do honor to that glorious blood.-M. J. Watson, S.J., in Pearls From Holy Seripture for Little Ones.

## A REFRESHING TRIP

One cannot be said to have seen New Zealand if one has mot been to the glorions Otagn Lakes. It is not possible, of course, for everyone who takes a holiklay to linger for weoks about the Lakes, enjoyiug the naturat beanties and attractions of this superb holiday resort, but if one only went there in order to reiuris through Central Otago by motor one would feel that life held many things worth while. Just imagine we are rumning along the western shore of Lake Wanaka, past the incomparable Glendn Bay, fording the Matatap and Matukituki Rivers right to the foot of Mount Aspiring. It is a district to linger in, but the car speeds across the grain-growing flats of Hawea, and we suatel, a glimpse of the blue waters of the lake of that name as the road slips behind us on the way to Luggate, Queensbury, and Lowburn. Now we follow the mighty Clutha River on to Cromwell where meet the waters of the Chitha and the Kawarau. Cromwell is a quiet little town now, but there was a day when Cromwell and its Otago neighhors Iured thousands of seekers for El Dorado, possessed with the waking dream of giant fortunes easily made. But we must reflect as we go, for Central Otago claims us now. Spring, summer, and autumn the trip from hero is one of surpassing beauty, for this is one of the principal fruit-growing districts of the Dominion. Mile after mile of orchards change their brilliant garb with the seasons from a mave of gorgeous colored blossoms to rich, rosy, luscious fruit and the tender, exquisite tint of autumn leaves. Clyde and Alexandra pass in quick review, and as we cross the river the discarded machinery and leaps of tailings which we see recall the great dredging boom and remind us of the things that were. We are still thinking of the rolden buckets, and golden falls, and innumerable other golden things which are now but a memory as we slip through Fruitlands and into Roxburgh. Here, in this pleasant little orchard town nestling among the hills, we lialt for lunch. Then on again in the early afternoon winding in and out among green, undulating hills, through Miller's Flat, and then a delightful run alongside the pretty reaches of the Clutha River. Soon we are in Lawrence, another busp little town, interesting too for its weath of mining reminiscences; then on to Waitahuma, where the river again recalls those stremous and adventurous gold-mining days. Manuk: Gorge is a beatiful spot, rugred and unspoilt by the fortune seeker. The road now opens on to the Tokomairiro Plain, across which lies Milton and the rich Taieri Plain, dotted with well-cultivated farms. In a trice we are in Dunedin, and as we listen to the familiar sounds of city streets we ask ourselves if Fairyland is not a real place after all. If any our our readers wish to make this delightful trip we advise them to make enquiries from the White Star Motor Services, whose announcement appears in the front page of this issue of the Tablet. -Advt.


# Good Presents 

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## 2 The Church in New Zealarid

## THE OHURCE IN TARANAKI: A SKETCH PREPARED FOR THE JUBILEE OF THE PARISH OF HAWERA.

(Contintued from February 25.)


THE LATE FATHER LAMPILA, S.M. Whose work in Taranaki was referred to in our issue for February 11.

## THE PARISH OF HAWERA.

The people of Hawera boast that their town is one of the most prosperous in the Dominion, its dairying lands are certainly the finest. The Maori word Hawera means a burnt place. It was so called from the strategy of the Natives, who at dawn one day in the early 'sixties set fire to the fern and scrub on the windward side of the sleeping British army, hoping under cover of the smoke sereen to rush the camp and surprise and capture the general and his staff. The scheme failed, but the place retains the name. In the neighborhood of Hawera there are many historic spots. Te-Ngutu-O-TC-Mamu, about ten miles distant, was the scene of the heroic death of the gallant Von Tempsky and of the heroism of Father Rolland. The honey-combed tumncls near the mouth of the Waingongoro, about five niles distant, inspire many of the thrilling reminiscences of our veterans. Turuturu-Mokan, not more than one mile from the site sclected for the new railway station, was one of the most interesting spots in the Maori war. It has lately been declared a public park, and will soon be as remarkable for the scenic beanty to which it lends itself as for its historic associations. The late Lawrence Milnoc, a. benefactor of the Church, signalised himself here, as did also many of his co-religionists.
The parish of Hawera was founded in June 1875, with Father Pertuis as priest in charge. It is casy to imagine the thoughts that filled the mind of this gentle son of the Church's eldest daughter as he came to take charge of a little flock in this the youngest of all
lauds. As he topped the hill at Nukumarn and gazed upon the wide waters of the Tasman on his loft, and the verdant fields to lis right and on the foreground extending to the lordly mountain, whose sides swept down in perfect, wulbroken curves, he must have rejoiced that his new home had beauties
altar steps would hear and feel mature act companying him with antiphonal harmony. To those who love God nature is no blind, destructive force; in its every phase it is own brother to him who is religious with the religion of the gentle Saint of Assisi, and Father Pertuis was a man after St. Francis' own heart. He had his little flower patch very soon, and his white rabbits which be kept to the end of his life. Many must have been the little sermons he preached to them on the love of God; the fiowers must send their fragrance up to Him, and the rablits return thanks for the sweet herhs: "All ye works of the Lord, bless the Lerd: praise


FIRS' CATHOLIC OHÉRCH AND PRESBYTERY AT HAWERA. SHOWING ADDITION of TWO-STORIED BUILDING ERECTED by FATHER RYAN
even greater than that which he had lcft. A man of decp religious faith, he was in sympathy with nature; nature was to him no meaningless mystery. The verdant fields through which he travelled, the singing birds that made the air rocal with their welcome to him, the countless stars that sparkled like patines of bright gold when he arrived in Trawera that frosty night in June, the glorisuls mountain whose snows shone in the full moon, the moaning of the sea as it rolled upon the beach at Waingongoro, all spoke to Iim of the Immutable God Who was looking in love through the lightly covered veil on the firsi priest who would represent Him on the beautiful plains. No doubt he raised his voice on that first night and joined it with the voices of the waves and of the stars in humblo praise and thanksgiving to his and their Creator. And when morning came, his first morning in Hawera, and Chanticleer had aroused the faithful to sing their hymn of Lauds, he arose quickly, set up his little altar, and gave to God the highest praise that earth could give, long before the rising sum had turned the top of Egmont into gold. Ever since that morning fifty years ago, the daily Mass has been offered on this beautiful plain, and every priest as he ascended the

## and exalt Him above all for ever."

He begau his pastoral work in a very humble way, for the Catholics in Hawera and the plains were few and far between. A small cottage, shifted from the Waihi cemetery, formed a combined church and presbytery, the whole measuring eighteen feet by sixteen. It was not rain-proof; the Archbishop on the occasion of his first visit had to be continually shifting the altar stone to escape the drip, drip as he was saying Mass. Father Pertuis soon built a beantiful little Gothic church, which was long an object of admiration, and much of whose timber still remaining is the soundest in the locality. I have said that on lis first night he must have joined bis voice to that of the stars in thanksgiving; he was a good astronomer and had a fine telescope. In those days it would appear that most of the Hawera settlers thought that all star-gazers were mentally unbalanced, and many jokes have been handed down, which, though they were meant to be at the expense of the priest, tell only against the teller. He had the habit of rushing into the neighboring houses and dragging out their members to gaze through his "spy-glass" at some wonder he had discovered in the heavens. I do not know how



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many musical instruments he played-I have some faint recollection of a fife and dram bund in the South Island later-- hat he eer Sanly was a master hand at the concertima, and often accompanied himself on it as he sang at Benediction. Many still laugh at the memory of it, aud himself had to put up with much chaffing over it, but I have no doubt at all that the angels would rather join in the harmony of liather Pertuis and his concertina than in much of the music that is now called erclesiastical, and with which our ears and our souls are assautedt in every part of Now Zeaband. He was not long in acquiring a fair grasp of the English language; he had an exeellent tutor in the late Colonel Malons, who was himisalf a good French seloolar. The pupil sometimes startled the futor, ewin from the pulpit. It was at Mr. Cascy's house at Normathby he made all the children seream, when ammone ing a death, loe said that sude an one had "kieked the hucket." When their mother proresoled to rebake them after the priost had left, and sagopeted what a poor atiompt they woukd make at the fremeh or eren the Irish languase, they protested that it was not at the slamg they had landerd at all. but at the frisht the dear priest looked when chad in their fatheres Sumday dollate. Cietting wet ihroteh and hrough on many of his joumers. he hat to domes intu whaterer he could gret, exemb inion the chother of a tatl minn like Mr. Casey
The first mand in the Baptiomat Resisum of the urw parisi is that ol dohe orkeme. born and beptised on the IBAh of . Jume. 1s:Of the it hatpised within the next ef montla most are still living. Dut they are seatered far and wide. The first matrager recorded is that of Edwatd Collins and Mareared Cunningham, which was celehated on this 2nd February, 187̈. Mrs. Colline, who sarvives her husband, is mow living with hor daughter in Disracli Street. Mrs. Redeling. the bride of the secoud marriage, does mot look as if sho had passed her cighty winters. She was received into the Chured on Christmas Day, 1924. Patrick Gilligan and Ellen MeNamara, who married younc in 187 s, wive promise of seeing another quatior of a contury; they aro eagerly looking forward to our jubilee celebrations.
Father Pertuis was not long in llawera before he established a Catholic school. The first teacher was Miss Coakley, now the wife? of Mr. Thomas Lloyd, the well-known barrister of Wanganui. She was succeeded Iyy Miss Guerin, now Mrs. Austen Whittaker, of Auckland. After her came Miss Boylan, Who later becamo Mrs. Kirk. These good ladies were responsible for much of the early training of Archbishop O'Shea, Father Malone. and of many others who are now exceflent Catholies in various parts of the Dominion.
Father Pertuis was a saintly and zealons priest; his name is still revered.in many homes, and many of us pray that he may still continue to help the parish of which He was the founder. After leaving Hawera he spent several fruitful years on the West Coast. He.died in Wellington on Fehruary 28, 1906, at the Fome of Compassion under the kind care of Mother Mary Aubert.
Father Ryan, from the American mission, was in charge during the greater part of
1878. He adkled a little two-storied building to what had been Father Pertuis' house and first church. This new building had two rooms on the ground floor, whose walls were only eight feet high. The walls of the upper rooms were five feet high with a slanting ceiling eked out of the roof. It was the fiust building of its day in Hawera, and was said to he the cynosure of all eyes. It was suld some 25 years ago to Mr. John Findlay, who had it reserected on a beautiful site above the Wangongoro beach. When Mr Eimlay, who is a broad-minded and scholarly Arishmen from the "BlackNorth," was asked by me what he intended to do with it, he replica: "I mean to sanctily it by turning it into an Orange Lodge." Mr. Finlay dearly lowes a joke, and his jokes are always pood. He loves to be serious too, and he was quite serious when le organised a public lumeliom a few years ago to honor the memary of Father Rolland. On that oceasion he persented the parish, the Borough Chamhare and the pablic library with an enlarged phetongraph of the valiant priest, underneath which was inseribed the eulogy from Von Tompsiy which I hare quoted in the beginhinge of this sketel?.

When acepting a tender for additions to the problytery, Fither Ryan semed to thank that promises were as good as acthal parments-ther should be, hut seldom aro-- hir adranced from his own parse about amo-ified of the cost: but when, after ser-
 dhat the fromises hat bern made and mot redermed, he was on the eve of his return (a) Anacrical recomped he his suceessor and the r!ur:h committer. Who made the amonnt a pari-h liability

The lato Dean (irogan came in Jimenare, 18:9, and remaned five years. A man of powerful buitd and vigorous constitution, and like most Irishmen a lover of a good horse, he spent most of his time in the saddle. His predecessor travelled on foot and was much bandieaped; the parish register shows that the serond child baptized in Hawera, Homent the parents were excellent Catholies, had to wait six months for the Sacrament of Regencration. This conld not happen in Dean (irogan's time, for on his good horse "'Tom,"' he would be in Kai Iwi and Oanni in the same week. The Dean acquired some of the present fine property in Hawera, enlarged the elurelh, and built the beautiful little chureh in Patea, then one of the finest in the archdiocese. With roico and pen he was a valiant defender of the faith, and in loany respects he might have sat for the portrait of "Father O'Flym." A story is told of a ecrtain hotel-keeper in Patea, who laitl a wager at a late hour one Saturday night, that wo one in the company would have the pluck to go to the presbytery and wake up Father Grogan. One took up the wager: it was ten pounds. Now, the Dean had long since retired for the night in view of the busy day that was before him. The sportsman called and called in a rather mo steady voice, for he lad been imbibing somewhat, but the awakened priest would not answer. The voice still persisting, like the householder of the Gospel, he arose and camo to the door, not with a loaf, however, but with the riding-whip which he always
kept in his bedroom; which, when the visitor saw, he said: "I have come, Father, to give you some money for the new chureh." "how much?" asked the Dean, throwing away the whip. "Fire pounds," was the reply. "No, you rascal," said the Dean, "since you have given me nothing for six months I' won't take less than ten," and he looked towards the whip. The visitor handed over the ten pounds and went away quite pleased, he was no poorer and the Dean was the richer, the loss was his who had made the injudicious wager. Not many of us could get a subscription for a new church so casily in these days: I would crladly bo aroused every uight in the year at such a price. But it is too generally known that I was never the owner of a riding-whip.

The best years of the Dean's life were spent at Napier, where he left many memorials of his zeal, uotably the fine chures near the Railway Station with its commanding tower and stecple. I shonld like to writo more on the character and work of one who had always been a good friend to me, though wo were not of the same gemeration, font Father Hickson will do all this when he brings his excellent story of the Church in Hawke's Bay up to date.

Among the active canvassers for Chureh work during the pastorship of Dean Grogan, I find that Mrs. O'Shes was easily first. After her came, in orrer of merit, Mr Mimoer, Mr. Dolan, Mr. Whithaker, ant Mr. Jolnin Malone. There was also a very fowrshing Confraternity of the: Sacred leart and Living Rosary. Tha attendance which was earefully marked shows that the members were faithful to their consecration promise. Mrs. O'Shea was head of the first guild, Mrs. Cuerin head of the second, Mr. Joln Malone head of the third, and T. O'Shea head of the fourtl. T. O'Sher must have been a very young hoy then: that be was a grood shepherd is seem from the finc record of attendance made by Guild lomr. The heads of Guilds One and Three gave each a son and datoghter to the Chmech. Sister Aloysious O'Shea has now for many years been head of an important branch house of the Mercy Order in Wellington; Sister Xavier Malone, who was for several years Reverend Mother of the Sisters of St. Toseph at Wanganui, is now hear of their brancl house at Hastings; Sister de Sales Casey, who was for seremal years head of her own convent ill Hawera, is now head of the convent at Tahape; while a secoma datughter of Mr. Casey has mew warge bi the Hawera Convent School. The late Tom Malone fave two daughtors to the rloister. Mrs. Brick gave two, Mr. Mrlomghlin gave two, and Mr. Tom Whyte, Mr. Roche, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Kemedy. Mr. Hogan, Mr. Crompton, Mr. Dan King, Mr. Whitford, Mr. Hamerton, Mrs. Doyle, Mr. O'Comor, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. McComsky, and Mr Comnell gave one each.
(To be continued.)
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## Current Topics

## To the Point

[in the epimion of City Judge Charles W. Boote, of Tonsers, U.S.A., the following are thee ten principal reasons, why there is an increase in delingurency among girls in Am-erica:-
First, improper home atmosphere; second, no religious training; third, automobile riding; formeth, lowe of luxury; fifth, liquor: sixth, mories of the wrong type; seventlo, ses immodesty; cighth, hoys with too much money; nintir, immodest dancing; tenth, trashy novels.

## More Nonsense About Skulls

Oxford has just passod through a drying lime. Sir Arthar keith dedivered a lecture Where on the Rhokesian skull, but we find it hard to behere that even a secontifie: ronamer could make the subjeet a thrilling anc. And set Sir Arhur strained his powers of romancing to the nement. He believesar sars he holieves-the Rhodesian Skull to be the oldest in existence. Its owner must have lived lewtween 100,000 and 200,000 years ago. 'Tis hut a littla year agro, however, sime this same serientific genteman lectured (an the skall of the: Monsterian man, and he suid that cknll was the oflest in rxistence. its owne: !aving bern hale and hearty
 phorahis lese in arithmetic! Quite recently we wotd of a skull (the Galley Hill Skuli) t'lat was shmitted to a commitee of experts in arder to clitain their opinion as to its are. The commitice reported that the thing was mot: doult at all, hail was only an oddyAhpod hii of atome. Will, according to the Cilhati, Marmh. af India. when that skull was lumel Sir Arthar Feith without a moment:: hesitaian derlared its age to be
 Was talking absut the other day. Dean Inge i: remseterl as saying that religion must fall bato deb with science. We wonder is bis, the kind of "spience" his reverence was thinking of?

## Mussolini

Mussoliai is not a popular figure in Burope. Most of the wewspapers are filled with forceasis of what is alout to happen (4) him: Seroless to sas, the wish is father th ihe thought. The Bome correspoudent of
 Euturn weluby has more enemies than Muswini. ho has nevertheiess tone more solid Gwel for thiv than a! achiered hy Salandra, Orpintion diontiti, thre ex-Premiers. Thay wor rated lay frectasomer: he has traunle: mion this "Statu within the State." Tッツ wro fured to apmint three Free,…wns to plares in their Chbinets: he prohinit, army offeres from joining the sect, : 1 le has mow a Bin making secret societies Wesent. As wos :as the Grand Orient heard o? fris Pili it held a socelet meeting. The Wemorbars have mot lraker nut. But it is thonst that the (irand Orient will dissolve befoe the Bill binc nosed many stages. Like a Four Manolini faces all mponents. He puts stre:geh and courage into his Party,
and bears all the abuse the Communists pour on him as if he bad not noticed it. We can all understand why he has so many enemies.

## France and the Vatican

When the news arrived by calle that the French Government had decided to withdraw its Ambassador from the Yationn wo expeessed the opinion that France herself would be the first to suffer from the erent. According to M. Chauffier, writing in $L e$ Figaro, the great Parisian dails, the prophecy was not long in being fulfilled. He says:-.
"France has separated her interests from those of Catholicism. The restlt has not been long in coming. Onr influence in the Orient is diminishing from disy to day and is descending to zero. Our national (atholic power of missionary expansion, which constitutes almost our entire action in the Orient, is in danger of becoming exhausted. The Holy See, no longer finaing in France the necessary means, is turning to other combries more widc-awake, more active, and more able, to solicit their ratued co-operation. We must also realise that if the interests of the Foly see and those of Frame are in conflict, it is Prance that will alwass be the loser. The Holy she can get on without ras. We have noed of her. Ambl it is we who create the conflict."
France is sorely in noed of a Masolini just now. Howerer, the French Catholise ane showing a bold front, and julging ber the sample of courage displayed hey the political backeys during ibe war, a few sarage grimaces from General de Castonan will be sufficient to put them to rout. As Mr. Chesterton said of another political gang, "they are not very warlike rassals even of their unwartike lords; they are unt very bold hravoss even for hire; and a hearty protest will sometimes shake them." The protest has been made with considerable determination, and the song birds tell us that M. Herriot likes it not.

## Progress

Those who believe that the Church will suecumb to persecution will find but cold comfort in the statisties just published of the progress of Catholicity in the missionery countries of Europe and other parts of the world during the past hundred years. In Sweden and Norway the mumber has increased from 10 to 5547 ; in Denmark, from 100 to 8700; in Holland and Luxemburg, from 350,000 to $1,900,000$.
In Indo China, in spite of the persecution and massacres, there are $1,2000,000$ Catholies. In Japan and Corea, where C'atholicism has Fiad liberty only for about thirty years, there are now 170,000 Catholies. In 1820 there were only $10,000$.
In Canarta from six bishops, 30 priests, 500,000 faithful in 1822. the number has increased to 38 bishops, six Apostolic Vicariates, and $3,000,000$ of fathenl.
In the United States there were in 1822 nine dioceses witl 12 priests in each, and 400,000 faithful. At the present moment
there are 10 arehbishops, 23 bishops, 24,659 priests, and 17,855,000 Catholics.
In Australia, where there was in 1830 only ono priest to minister to the Irish exiles and not a single church, there is to-day ifi union with New Zealand a large Catbolion population, comprising $1,200,000$ faithful, nine arclibishops, six bishops, 2200 churches, and 1.306 priests.

In the Oceanic: Isles there are 22 vicariates and six Apmstolic Prefects, with 600 missionarics, and $2 \pi 0,000$ Catholics.
These figures are eloguent.

## The Jesuits Again

The Jesuits have lwen at it again. According 10 a somewhat shrewish publication known as The Protestont. Woman, the irreprossible sons of st. Ignatios have been "carrying on dreadful" at tho Knglish town of Tower Edmonton, and the good ladies of The Protrstant lloman record their disapprowal as follows:
"At Inwer Edmonton the Frencl Jesuits have recently built a large church (called St. Edmundis) and a big sthool, both built of stome. Now. on Sundars, they are marching abmi wih processions of the most arguressive and ithotrons character. On ucerions they have mathed about here with a girl dressed wo it if for a wedding; a pricest lifing and arrying an image of Christ on a chair. finkling it with both hands high ohsore his hood, another carrying a tall emacifix and muns besille il. with hands over their eye. Where are we now "
Indend. if cuglat not be haxd to enlighten What laty io to ber whercabouts. We know where sho is hat we are too polite to tell her. Ther retholie times is reminded of at king who was reeciech ly the mayor of ta small fonmer lown. hat without tho customary ringing of bells. Questioned by the motarch as to his default, the magistrate procoeded to give nincteen reasons why the joyous bells did not ring ont. His ninetwonth reason was that there were no bells. To reverse the process of eircumlocution adopted by the mayor it should be said that there are no French Jesuits-or Jesuits of any other nationality-in the area known as Lower Pdmonton. It follows logically that the story of the French Jesuits' recent erection of a 'largo clurch (called St. Edmund's) and a hig selool, both of stone," as well as the freakish description of the "processions of the most aggressive and idelatrous character," are without any foundation in fact. The reforence to "a priest lifting and carrying an image of Christ on a chair, holling it with both hands high above his head, another carrying a tall crucifix and mus beside it" suggests that the Protrstant If noman lady must have been looking at a cirens featuring professional strong men rather than at a religious procession. The Catholic Times investigated the matter still further. It interviowed the Redemptarist Superior of Lower Edmonton, who knew nothing of French Jesuits in that area; and the new church and school, both of stone. came as a revelation to him. Ot "ontemporary concludes with this request:"Will the Protestant Woman be ladylike rnough to withdraw the ridiculous paragraph? Someone has been-dare we say it? -pulling her leg."

## G.K.'s Weekly, Ltd.

A company has been formed in Eigland for the purpose of starting a weekly paper Junder the editorship of Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Mr. Chesterton thinks that the time is ripe for the new venture. "The political situation," he says. "is so fiar determined by the General Flection that certain immediate prospects. which some regard as immediate perils, are removed. Fior the moment our national politics will not he focialist. But they cannot remain content with being Anti-Socialist. The very fart that positive collectivism has in that sonse failed prevents us from contimuing a merely negative warning against the sucerss of something that has fated. 'The next few years will be emphatically a field for an alternative to Socialism. My friends and I have always bet lieved in such an aitermative to Gocialism; and we now herleve that our the has come." Mr. Chesterton goes on to say that he will fudlavor in this paper to talk as men fatk in the real world of terelas; that is, lue will assume that poditics are cormot, that politicians are mpopolar, that parliamouts are everwhere menacem hy a serions reaction, right or wrong. He conceives it his duty to defend the right of private property. which is menaced as much by the C'apitalist as by the Socialist.

## Defects in the Paper

 defertive in many wass. He this painis ont a few of its shortemings:-
"Ata exemptionally atradive offer to our readers, enahliner them to matain an insuranco against police persecention anci a paper pattern of a basionable pair of tronsers. in rebarn for solving seven bumderd acrostios. will not be found on any page of this issone.
"Tho usual thoughtful and stimulatiner articlo entitled, "Why the Chnirehes Are Empty,' and arging the claims of a broater Christianity for business men, will attract gencral attention by its absence.
"Interesting personal interviows with our leading Lady Members of Parlament, giving with charming frankness aud viracity their views of the charges brought against flappers and the Smart Sot, will not be discovered by the most careful search in these pages.
"A short and sane leader, consisting of a few wise words to the trade unionists, warning them against outraging public opinion by waging war and relying mitirely upon foree and violence, will he omitied regularly every week.
"All serious students of social conditions interested in the experiment of strongminded American heiresses refusing to live with their husbands, will search the paper in vain for anything about it.
"An Imperial Ode on the Wembley" Exhibition, describing the complete security which the loralty of Tasmania grives us against superior ariation in the English Channel, will appear in the waste-paper basket at the earliest opportunity.
"Arrangements for photograpling Mr. Lloyd George's smile. Mr. Baldwin's pipe, Lord Birkenhead's cigar, Mr. Churchill's hat, and Lord Beaverbrook's coronet, are not yet completed and nover will be.
"A firm and eloquent warning to France, pointing out to that nation the peril of being ready to fight when we have decided never to fight anybody, will be found in every paper except this one.
"An entirely New Religion, consisting of the oldier and more obvious portions of all the old ones, will be resolutely withheld from any seeker after truth who may be looking for it.

Similarly readers anxious to enter the competition to dexide who has the most beantiful grandmother in the British Empire whould not send in photographs after tho Pnd of last week."

## Lotteries

The Dunedin Preslytery fears that lotterie's will cause a "moral paralysis" in New Zealand. The panic was dae to a statement that an art union embracing the whole of Xew Zealand was to be organised by a committer of laverargill citizens for the purpose of rasing money to improve the winter playing areas in the somthern city. The Preshecer, alter having raged and wept orer the appalling iniquity of "this lind of wambling," carried a motion to raise a cry of distress throughout the land and to soek an amondment af the law. We have heard atl his from the same body over and ower again whenever an art won is progeoted: but we have mever heen able to disewser the precise gromads whon which the Presbetery eombemas art unions. We must romember that the Presbytery is bound by a doetrine known as private judgment, a doctrine moder which fack is as pood a theologian ats his master. Surely the Presbytery does not helieve that those who bus or sell a ticket in a lottery think they are rommitiag a siaful ast in doing so! If those who take part in loteries see no sin in what they do, why should the Preshytery complain so long as that body is not forced to contribute. The only moral authority recognised by the Presbytery is the Sacred Scripture. which earle person interprets to his own satisfaction according to the Protestant dortrine of private judgment or personal opinion. According to this doctrine the opinion of the citizen is as good as that of the Presbyters. Then why does the Presbytery presume to ride rough-shod over the Tumdamental doctrine of Protestantism and attempt to set itsolf up as an infallible anthority on morals? Private judgment cannot be taken to mean private judgment for the Preshytery and Preshytery judgment for the citizen. Let us be consistent at least. But if the reverend gentlemen search the Bible from cover to cover they will not find a single text that gives the faintest color to the theory that the drawing of lots is an immoral practice. They will find, on the contrary, that Almighty God commanded and sanctioned and permitted the use of the k.t ("goral"), and that the Jewish people r!ccided numerous questions by lottery. The Land of Promise was parcelled nit'. among the varions tribes, at God's sopess connmand, by the greatest land lottery ever witnessed on eartli; and whet the Apostles anpointed a successor to Judas, the appointment was made by lottery. We freely admit that gambling is often attended by evils
with which we are not concerned here; but we fail to see how evils which might attend the poker school or the racecourse can be present in such a harmless, humdrum affair as an art mion. But if the Presbytery wishes to be consistent in the matter, why does it not includo the stock exchange in its motion? If we go a little nearer the bone we shall find that between the years 1894 and 1898 the l'resbyterian Church conducted sixteen Chureh lotteries. This ought to wring the withers of the present protesting Presbytery. What was wrong with the Church during that period and prior to that period? Was the moral law changed after 1898 ? and if so, who changed it? Before the people of New Zealand are justified in paying attention to the dictum of the Preshytery in this matter, the latter body ourht to bo asked either for its authority to speak in the name of morality or to abaudou the doctrine of private judyment as a pernicious error. Fin short, the Presbytery ought to be told that it camot have its cake and eat its cake.

## Straight Talk

Senator Borah, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States. recently told the nations what he thought of them. Part of his speech is worth quot-ing:-"There is no hope for peace so longr as the preat and powerful matious will that there lee no peace. If every time an incident. grat or small, arises the powerfal nations resort to violence and forre there can be no peaser Nicaragua, Veral Crua, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Amritsar, the Ruhr, Corfu, Egypt-all save two of ibese incidents have oremred since the fearful lesson of the World War, and all were resorts to violence and force upon the part of the great and powerful nations against the unarmed and helpless. In all of these instances the aggressor nation was strong enougl and powerful enonght to have invoked conciliation, adjustment, and arbitration, and thus to have set examples and estabisished precedents of more value to the cause of peace than any peace plan. We confine our love of peaen to paper: our war spirit finds its expression in deeds. We profess tolerance and practive intolerance. We profess friendship and practise vengeance. Ender such policies and practices leagues and comrts not mily prove ineffective but hope siskems, and the whole morale of the human family is hroken and demoralised. I would rather lave just now one ounce of practice than tons of profession in this canse of peace. Why talk of peace when there are excluded from all plans and all courts two hundred million white people and two of the most potentially powerful peoples in Europe: Let us establish the natural and orderly relationship which shonld ohtaln among a family of nations. restoro trade relations, recognise existing governments. practise the tolerance we preach and rise the friendship we profess, and this will constitute the first great movement for peace."

There are men who torday appear to us to he members of the devil, who one day slall be members of Christ.-St. Franeis of Assisi.

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 <br> <br> (By J.K.)}

All roads lead to liome, and already pil- themselves. It goes without saying that grims from all quarters are pouring in for the Holy Year. To gain the Plenary Indulgence Romans must visit twenty times the


OPENING OF THE HOLY DOOR AT ST. DETER'S, ROME.
joying a visit to Italy do not want to be banished.

On January the fifth I had my first audience with the Holy Father. Physically, he is well-built and active, but he has the eyes of a weary man, even though his face beams with good nature and kindness when he smiles. His voice is deep and mosical even if it lacks the thrilling vibrations of the voice of Leo XIII. The present Pope maintains all the old ceremonial observances that hefit the Court of the Ruler of Christ's children all over the globe. The Swiss Guards are there, in their picturesque uniform, designed by Michelangelo. Papal gens d'armes abound about the Vatican. And the princes of Italy delight to take their place in the ranks of the Noble Guard.

The interest of Rome never wanes. Fverywhere you go there is something to see-a church, a work of art, or a relic of the days of the Caesars. In these notes I have no intention of trying to tell the readers of the Tablet about all the interesting people, places, and things, I see day by day. I can do no more than hint at them.
four basilicas of St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John Lateran, and St. Mary Major. For strangers ten visits are prescribed. All four to be taken in in each of the twenty or ten days.

Special trams are provided by the municipal authorities, and as one goes the rounds one hears English, German, and French spoken almost as ofter as Italian. St. Peter's stands alone in its colossal magnificence, but St. Paul's is a singularly beautiful church, with its shining marble floor and walls, and its rich altar of malachite, and its alabaster columns. St. John's, venerable and derotional, proud of its title of Mother Church of the Catholie Workd, now contains the tomb of Pope Leo XIII, whose bones lie in a noble monument erected to his memory by his own cardinals. St. Mary Major's contains the hallowed relies of the Crib, and it has a beauty all its own, with its Greek entablatures.

The political atmosphere is charged with electricity at the present moment. All Mussolini's enemies have united in an attempt to overthrow him, making the confession of di Rossi their chief weapon. The Prime Minister faced his foes on Saturday and created a sensation by delivering the boldest speech over made by a politician. It was a speech of defiance in which he frankly assumed responsibility for the policy of the Fascisti and declared that he would stand by his ideals to the last even if force were necessary to solve the difficulties. Many people fear a revolution, but others are hopeful that things will gradually readjust


THE POPE IN HIS STUDY.


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JAKE NEMI.

Yesterday, with some other clergy from under the Southern Cross, I walked through the Colisnum, across the Forum, and over the Capitol. Classical students will not need reminding of all the history that is packed into that area. On the summit of the Capitol is the glorions equestrian figure of "the good Emperor," Marcus Aurelius. His position is symbolical, for he has lis bark to the ruins and his lace towards modern Rome. Near him is Rienzi, the great Tribune, and if you turn to the right or left you will find in the galleries immortal statues and pietures that money could not purchase. Indeed, in every mallery in Rome there ate soveral such treasures. And one can but go quietly and spencl a short time studying a few of the works of the great masters. Some people make the mistake of trying to see too much, with the result that they remember nothing.

After the Epipliany I took my New Zeahand friends to the Castelli Romami, as the towns in the Alban llills are called. We went first to Gengano and saw Lake Nemi, returning to Albanc., through Ariceia. At Albano we elimbed the hill to the road by 1he Lago di Albano, and then walked round by Castel Gandolfo and Marimo to Crota Ferrata. It was a clear winter day, and only that the wools were sombre it was ideal for seeing the magnificent semery all along that lonely road. Below was the Campagna. Beyond it lay Rome, while, farther out, was the blue of the Mediterranean. Our way lay through immemorial groves of olives. élexes, and olms, and at every step we got new views of the lakes and mountains, and of the quaint old towns perched on the summits.

The Irish College flourishes under the paternal rule of my dear old friend, Monsignor Hagan. It is a lome for all the exiles from Trin in Rome. They drop in for dinner or for afternoon tea, and they are always welcome. I havo said Mass several times in the old church which I learned to love in my student years. I have walked among the corridors and seen again the portrait
galleries of the great Trish charchmen who gracuated in my rear Alma Mater, since its lomendation in l 1628 . It is all a vita nuoca. The past is always prosent in Rome, and time is nothing. And everyday I repeat with Goethe

Finer Welt gur bist dir. O Rom!

## St. Brigid's Church, Feilding

LAYING OE ROUNDATTON STONE BY AROHBLSHOL REDWOOD.
Ilis Grace Arehbishop Redwood, S.M., head of the Catholic Chureh of New Zealand (says the feilding , Star of the end inst.), yesterday laid the foundation stone of the new church, which is being built in Feilding. Father Cahill, parish priest, presided at the gathering, which, in spite of the threatening weather, was a largo one.
The new church is being erected on a site at the corner of Derby aud Mommouth Streets. It is of forro-concrete, of orthodox style, and when finished will be the most imposing sased edifice in Feilding.

Father Cahill, in his opening remarks, said his first daty was to thank Almighty God for having given them a fine afternoon. Fo then gave a furancial statement covering the sheme for the erection of the new buildines, saying low necessiry the finances were in such a proposal. About five years ago a resident died, after having made provision in his will for a sum of $£ 800$ to be given towards the cost of crecting a new ehurch building. This gave the prople a start, but ovidently the architect had been misled regarding the financial ability of the people, for when he (the speaker) came here two years ago he found that the plans had been prepared for a building to cost $£ 15,000$ or $£ 16,000$. This was unreasonable, and the people were most discouraged. They had altogether $£ 3400$ in hand then, and he urged them to raise $£ 1500$ and a friend of the parish would give $£ 500$ if they did so. In a sustained effort they had raised $£ 1503$, so that now they had $£ 5500$. He had had plans prepared for a building within the means of the people and suitable for their require-
ments. The architects bad prepared a beautiful plan, and the contractors were carrying out the work in a very capable way, putting much more into it than they were required by the terms of the contract. Father Cahill warmly praised the overseer, the foreman, and the workmen employed on the buikding. Thanks were due to his Grace the Arehbishop for coming to Feilding to lay the foundation stone. In the drehbishop they had the oldest living consecrated Bishop in the whole Catholic world. Father Cahill also thanked the Mayor for attending and promising to speak at the gathering. Mr. Tingev's name appeared on the foundation stone as Mayor of Feilding, a compliment which the speaker desired to pay the Mayor.

His Grace drehbishop Redwood read the offices of the Church appointerl for the ceremony and laid the foundation stone.

Speaking to the gathering le was the said) proud to be present to lay the foundation stone of such a beautiful building, which was an ornament, yet solid and durable. It was a monument to the faith, devotedness, and generosity of the people. The Church was the great centre and source of true Christian life. She was to contimue the work of Christ. Christ came as the Saviour of men to teach us our duty to our fellow-men, to ourselves, and to God. We were here to save our immortal souls. That was the main business of our life-not money-making and the pursuit of an easy way of living. Man was here to believe what Christ traches and to obey His commandments. In the Church they would receive the means of grace to help them to carry out the commands of God-health for the mind and strength for the will. This Church was to continue the work of Christ. The world was forgetting the commands of God. It was drifting back to Neo-Paganism. It had recently been said of England by an observant man that not one person in five thought of God, and his Grace believed he might say the same of New Zealand. If the white peoplo lost their knowledge of God, in what way were they superior to other races? They would lose their superiority. The Church was to carry on the work of Christ in teaching the people the truth of God. He was glad, then, to Jay this foundation stone of a huilding which would be the centre of worship and teaching for them and their children's children.

Mr. J. S. Tingey (mayor) said ho noted with pleasure the fact that Father Cahill was talsing a personal part in philanthropic and public affairs in Feilding. To the Catholic community of Feilding it was a matter of congratulation that they were so near the realisation of their hopes in having this Church building erected, and on having his Grace Archbishop Redwood present to lay the foundation stone. It was to be a chureh of beauty and substance, a monument to the faith of the Catholies of Feilding. In New Zealand there were various religious faiths, but not a State Church. That was good. It meant that the adherents of each faith had themselves to find the means for raising their own buildings, they had to make the sacrifices necessary. This the Catholics in Feilding had done, and they were to have a beautiful church. He congratulated them. (Applause.)

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Father Cahill added that the contract price for the building was £7250, to which had to be added $£ 400$ architects' fees, and then there wouk be the furnishing.
Afternoon tea was served all the visitors to the ceremony.

Following tho ceremony, a munkr at cheques and other donations wero hamed ur to Father Cahill, the total amonnt reeresud being £4Bs.


MISS ETHEL, WALIAICF.
Miss Ethel Wallace, gold modallist, for the intermediate grade, local centre examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Musie and Royal College of Music, Liondon. In 1924 there were 1.53 candidates for the iutermediate grade, Miss Wallace being placed first, gainimg 140 marlis (violin). In 1921 she won a Junior 'Trinity College exhibition with 9.5 per cent. (violin), and in 1922 an intermediate Trinity College exhibition with 95 per cent. (violin). Miss Wallace is 15 years of age and has reccived all her tuition at the Consent of Merey, Greymouth, New Kealand.

For unity and peace and coneord afford the highest pleasure. not only to faithful men who know the trutl, bub also to the very angels in heaven; among whom. the Divine word says, There is joy over one sinner that repenteth, and returneth to the hond of umity.--St. Firmilian.
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## Diocesan News

## Archdiocese of Wellington

(From our own Correspondent.)

## March 6.

The Darist Brothers were entertained last night by the old boys of their sehools at the ammal remion. The thast of "Catholic Education" was proposed be. Mr. J. A. Scoth, Who set forth stroumy the case for the Cathalic: schools, commenting on the excellence of their record in learning and sport, with special relerence to the examination results which were not ouly equal to, but in some cases incomparably better than those attained by sehools with all the advantages that the money of the country could give them. The cmphasised the fact that no Catholice sehool, mor the (hured itself was comphaming of a "drift" as some other eommumities wore doing. Mr. 1' D. Hoskins promosed the loast of ". 17 met Mater." 1 " a dhamederistic speech he showed what an adrantage it was to any country to have an chucational systemi like the system of Cathchice education that brought such a great moral benefit to the comentry Legislators, havine the real welfam of the country at hoart should recognise this at a glance. Tnstoad of this. howerer. they found all souts of ohsaches placed ia the way and millions of money spont in carring on what was cabled frow, serolar and compulsory edtucation. Yet in spite of all c'atholie education pospored more and more and each year dawning brought a brighter view. Mr. M. Walsh proposed the boast of "The Jlierarchy and 'Clerge.' It was responded to by Rev. Father Muroliy. who in turn proposed the toant of "The Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Sborts Bodice." This was responded to by memhers of the Rughy. Soccer, and Cricket teams.

Much sympathy is folt for the relatives of Mr. James Bevoridge, of Island Bay, who diod this week. Terquion Mass was said at St. Frauris's Church hy Rev. Father Mark Devor, who offeciated also at the graveside.R.J.P.

The basiliea choir is reinforced periodically now by the Wadestown and Northlands choirs, and when the epidemic regulations permit, the jurenile element. so well trained hy the Brothers and the well-known Guilford Terrace singers will he added also on occasions. A fime volume should result.
Friands of Mr. Paul Cullen, formerly ormanist at the Basilica, will be interested to hear that ho has entered Mosgiel Seminary.
Deep regret was felt generally at the sad deaths of the roung soms of Mrs. Woods. of Christehurch. Mrs. Woods is well-known here, but the sympathe was not confined to her friends or those of Sir Joseph and Tady Ward. A tragie occurrence like that ealls forth uriversal sympathy. The light of hearen to their souls!
An anniversary requiem will be held for Dean Lane at SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Lower Hutt, on Thursday, Mareh 19. It is just a year since God called that dear old soggarth home, and his congregation and his friends will be glad to be able to pay this tribute to his memory.

The new presbytery at Johnsonville is to be blessed and opened this Sunday.

Rev. Father Butler, formerly curate at Kilbirnie, is appointed to succeed Father O'Donnell at Buckle Street.

Condolences to Mr. P. O'Neill, of Northlands, who has just lost his father in Marl-borough.--R.L.P.

Rev. Faiher Dillon, of Marton, is appointed curate at St. Anne's, Newtown.

Rev. Father Klimeck, of Wipper Hutt, is appointed to Marton. He has endeared himself to the Upper Hutt people and will be mueh missed. His place at Upper Hutt will be taken by Father Vincent Kelly, in fact he is already in residence. Kilbirnio is sory to lose him. His place is taken at Kilbirnie by Rev. Father Linehan.

## Diocese of Christchurch

( (rom our own correspondent.)

## Marel 7.

The date of the garden fote, which is to b, leld in aid of Nazareth House, camot be fixed definitely owing to the epidemic rostrictions. The stallholders and their friends aro busy holding functions to raise funds. The Sunday night concert, organised by $\mathrm{Mr}_{r}$. F. Melomald, was very well patronised, as was also Miss Hayward's on Monday evening.
The (athedral school committee are erecting recreation shelters in the prounds of the girls' scheml.

The Sisters of St. Joseplis Home, Middlelon, have let a contract for the erection of a new chapel, and the work will he commenced immediately.

Good procress is being made witls the new convent building at Mount Magdala.

Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., preached in a crowded congreqation at St. Mary's, Manchester Street, on Sunday evening last.

Rev. Father Healy is away for a short holiday to recruit in health.

Rev. Wather Houlihan, lately arrived from Treland, has just received the sad news of the death of his mother.-R.I.P.

Much sympathy is folt for Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Wood in the loss they have sustained during the week by the sudien deaths of their two sons, aged nine and seven respectively. Mrs. Wood is the only daughter of Sir Joseph Ward. The fumorals took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, Rev. Father O'Connell, St. Mary's, Manchester Street, officiating at the graveside.--R.I.P.

A fairly large number of the visiting firemen attended the churel paride at the Cathedral on Sumbay morning, where his Lordshin Bishop Brodie, before readiar the Epistle and Gospel, extended a welcome to them and to all the inembers of the lirigades at present in Christchareh.

## Addington

(From our own correspondent.)
March 7.
On Sundar afternoon, March 1, the Children of Mary entertained at an "afternoon" tea" Rev. Father O'Comor, their spiritual director, who has just returned from a trip to the Homeland. The schoolroom and tables were tastefully decorated with the sodality colors and belladonna lilies. The president
(Late of J. H. Kirk and Co.) Cash Buyers: Wool, Sheepskins, Rabbitskins, Calfakins, Hides, and Tallow. Cheques
posted same day as consignmenta arrive in Store.
(Miss R. NeCloy) read an address of welcome and then presented Father O'Comor with a stole. The guest of the afternoon, who was greeted with a round of applause, thanked the gins for their wift, and he gare an interesting outline of his travels abroad. The girls are very grateful to Reverend Mother and the Sisters for their large share in making the afternoon such a pleasant one. The office-bicarers and members of the sodality wish to extend to Rev. Father Quinn their siluere thanks for the kindly interest he took in them while acting chaplain during Father O'Comor's absence.

2032003

## Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

## March :

Dorotions are being held every evenimg durines March, in honor of St. Joseph, and the Stations of the Cross made on Wedmesdars and Sumdays.
The mational eoneert, usually lield about St. Patrick's Day, has been postponed to a later date on account of the infantile paralysis.
The temis carmival has been postponed till after Waster.

A local in orm l'aish Magazine mentions that "Our schools arr now quite ready for opening but have perforee to remain cinced in obediense to fion decres of the Heath Department. Experts who have visited the new bors' school pronounce the lighting and ventilation to be perfect, and there are firo var essential featimes in a school. The heating apparates has been tested and fomed quite satisfactorys so that conditions in the sehool shonid be ideal. The desks embody the latest improvements, and the blackboards attached to three sides of each roon are composed of a specially prepared linolemm and are practically everlasiting." The openire coremens will probably take plare just before the schools re-open.
The manbers of the executire of the Cathclio Club were present at the cluureh doors last Sumday io arcept the anmal subseriptions and clomations towards the club. The rlib descrves the support and encouragement of cuery person in the parish. All the parishimers should he pleased to see it flourish. and the rouns men should be cager to avail themsolves of its factilities for recreation and mental improvement. There is mueh to be done iu making the club-rooms at St. Patrick's Hall more attractive, and inducine omr roung people to spend more of their time there. The elub, generally, has made splendid progress during the last three years, and it is earnestly hobed an increased interest will be shown in its welfare. Material improvements are heing made, and in the near future the hall and appointments will he quite up-to-date.

The following results are supplied by Mr. P. W. V. Vine lecal secretary of the examinations in theory of music, held in Timarin on December 9, 1924. The rudiments and art of teaching results are not yet to hand. Intermediate Division.---.IT. Evans 89, honors (teacher, Miss G. Soring); Olive Greenall 89, honors, and Mary Martin (Mise D. Mason, L.A.B.); Fileen Richardson 80
honors (Miss E. Demmehy). Adranced Jumior. - Nyla Townsend 87, honors; C. Wilson 71: M. Hale 60 (Miss D. Mason) ; M. Baikie 60 (Miss G. Sprimg). Junior Division.- N. Chaplin 66. honors: IT. Me(Grath 70 (Miss G. Spring $)$ M. Pearce 92, honors: F. Cosgrove 66 (Aiss 1). Mason) ; 1. Dewar S6, honors (Mrs M. J. Readdic): M. Russell 64 (Miss E. Donnehy). Preparatory Division.-..
H. Campbell 95 (Miss 13. Cain); Maurice Crowe 8 (Miss Mason) ; N. MeIlluraith 75 (Miss E. Hoskins).
The members of the British Medieal Assexiation, to the number of 700 . held their alumal conforeme at the llermitage, where they spent a very enjorable and profitable week.

## Educative Value of History



In a well-known pasader of his. $1 / l$ gementer Padogogile, Ilerbat amblys the eflects produced hy momontous historical movements and scenes on the formation of a vigorons: -haracter. (Great moral energy (he writes) is the result of strikiner events and spectacies of what he ealls mheoken masees of ronerepts and impressions. The man. he contimes, who, owins to conditions peculiar to his own individual life, the life of hiv family or his country, fimb himsell, for any cxtended leneth of times. fare to face with eneme great morat trath in action so in say beron las rery exe cmerges, is a male, with somothing of the lewo i:n his monde The immeresom
 out life. la the lamily rivele, for instance. the childene brongthe aige at a feexide where dex are daty witmese of a fathers strusgles with powerly and wafiering of senl and
 sacrifies that his chidern mes not foot the same bathy mor be the sumes of the sambe
 such womoker formarian mascos of ideas and impressions. Sheth mases daily recording their areion on their somk altimately leave a satutary impribi lare. This is still more true if such a Family has on face a great momat crisis. a tragie sorme, somo financial ur sorial dismiter, in which homor and virtue rise superior to temporal misfortume and loss. In such cirmustances the children hecome of a sturdier mould. They fiace the realities and !rohlems of life with mare earlestmos ame moral power.

This to shom extent is "acting history." The same may be said of the youner man horn in that hinpy time when his country is fighting the batoles of rivilisation and liherty, as Grear formethem in the seafight of siamais or in the contest of the giants at Marathon during the Porsian wars or when yonner America rivalled the spirit of Cerecee, if mot the actual magnitude of har achievemm, at Texingtom and Concorn, When the all of liberty sounded over the peacefal New England farms.

## History Bro:alens Our Horizons.

In such hivtoric soroes when the heart throls to that drum-heat of victory, the son arows, the intellect and the heart expond to ligh ideals and heroie resolves, the whole mיn modergoce a glorions transformation.
Those who contuot be the fortunate actors of some great historie mownment can at least read history: Tmable to reart to mionty masses of lofty courebts actually realised on hattlefield or in the commeils of the wise, they may feel the power of such movements ly
pandering ores them in their written record. History is a preat teacher. Not in vain did Cicoro, in it frite but nevertheless expressive, passage, call it testis temporum, the witness of the ages, lur reritatis, the light, the raciant forrll of truth, rita memoriac, the soul of memory and its vivifier. magistra vitoe, the mistress, teacher. and guide of life, mutia refustatis. the heratel of the olden lime, the chromicler and ammast of the past. But by hishor, neither Ciccro nor the serious stulent who pores ower the records of mations, maderstands the mere ontward shell of history, its dates, its events catalogned amb tablated in lifeless remonological lists. its wars, successimes of kinge, presidents, or Popes, its changes of dymasties, its revolutions and restorations, its pomp, circmoatance, and paumantry of war. Thus studied, hisiory is more information. It is only food for the memory. Tt sloes not form either lle mind or the heart. To be really an celueative fore it must go deeper and embrace withe horizons. It will not be a science until it gopes to the carses of events, appraises these canses in their just measure and depiets aremately and impartially the effects that uaturally follow. It must give us knowledge not merely of facts, it musi let us into the secret of the fores which rontributed to the world's civilisation. There is no study more fascinating, none that gives a more philosophical cast to the mind, and lifts it to a lighere range of thought. It is a salutary task thus to coniemplato how in the past mations havo cither fulfilled God's purposes in their regard or have wandered away from their appointed destins. Oar age so easily satisfied with a superfiet view of life canmot be nrged too earmestly to thrn to such books :as those that treat of the inner meanmere of history, the philusephy of that moher secienee (atholies expecially shoud be familiar with such masterpieces as T. W. Allies' Formution of f'hristrmbom, The: Key to the Woflds Progress, by C. S. Devas, Bossuet's Diseowrs sur l'Mistoize Tmiberselle. St. Augustine's City of Gorl, the Buropern Civilisetioa of James balmes. In all these the very soml of listory is laid bare by a master hame.

## Stimulates Mental Powers.

We live in an age of scientific researeh. We ton often confine the word and the studies it indicates, to research pursued in the chemical and biological laboratory. But hac word in its broadest and truest sense meass search after truth in all departments of life and knowledge. The noblest form which that research can take is that which deals with the investigation of man's life and man's
struggles, his sorrows, triumphs, crimes and glories, the forces whicle have barred his upward ascent to the mountain-crests of high mprise, the evil powers which have cast him down into the glooms of dofeat. Historical studies stimulate the love of reuth in the highest form. The gename simber of past and present times wants to know them just as they are. As the chemist in il not register his final verdiet motil he can give an account of exer atom, abid, or alkali present in his retore, so will the historian refnse to pass pudquent motil he has all the dements for a just sontence under his control. He is therefore at indefatigable and mereiless humater alter evidener.
mental attitude is slowly formed ly the stadent of history which litile by little solidifies his judgment, calms his passions. humanizes his views of his follow-men, broadens : is s.rmpathies, cleary his mind of the foes of antagonisms and sympatlies hom so bey of leeling prejuliee and chotion, and ablianledy unsombl. The trom historian is lite truth itsolf. no rexpecter of persoms. Tlay fonth is gemaine charity and the his'oriatios motto ought to be that of the Garihamatan queen who dealt in erem-hathed gustien wib ber own Tyrian whinets and their lorame 'rman foes

## "Tros T:minsqur milti mall" dismimins ugetur.

This, in mote monalar. if las chasie work. is the doetrine w! the squatre doal.

History muites mations. Hintory is math in action. Ther protacsmint of this mighty drama is man himself. Whether heiom: tells of the laws of the Medec :and The Parsians, of the horoism al tha Machabers, or the lengthening wintrows of Roman knishis slatin at Camae by the Namidian horsemen of 1 Tamibal, or paints Saronarola denomebug the reimes of Florence, or Lnther mithing his theses on the chureh door at Witteraberg, or deserihes Rome tottering under the blows of the barbarians of the Sorth, or Columbus summoning a continent from the mysterions depthe of the western waters, or the day big with desting when the kigmers of the Declaration of Tudeperatenere reated a new oation, it is the story of men like onnselves that is hrought liefore as. Whe man claim the glories as our own. In some way we must share the responsihilities of the blunders and the crimes. The defecti and the vices which caused the downfall of the great and sapped the foundations of thromes and republies are to be found in our own hearts, just as there also may be hidecen the seeds of the heroism of a Joan of Are or the energy and daring of an Apostle. An inereased respect for human mature should be the result, as well as a derperfed sympathy for its inherent weakness and waywardness.

Our lives are thus closely linked with the lives of others. At the same time, we can casily see that the nations which play their Girts in history, have a destiny allotted them.
a Greece of old God gave the creative soul. - the aesthetic taste, the sentiment and the love of the beautiful, the philosophic mind. To Rome, the sense of power, the execulive ability to control the destinies of the civilised world. America is the exponent and champion of liberty guarded by law. Not
vainly does Providence mark out a nation's destinies. Only by remaining faithful to them can it thrive. There is such a thing as a nation's vocation. Under penalty of moral and spiritual barrenness, no mation an dare nergect it. History will teach its - hildren that they minst foster their raciat tradiions, be true to the set rourso kept in the past. preserve their national identity and let be ready to answer the reasomable demant!s of that common humanity found in : all .

Anticipates the Jomgment of God.
if it teacher allything, history reaches the ab!er which man makes of his noblest gift of frectom. On its cambas painted by the hamds of irnths impartial artists, may be seen the Lrimm? of injustiee the sufferings of virtue: inneremer b:n the scaffold, tyramer on the faronce. Fatal in irons. Naro in the pomp and sphendors of his Golden House. But the tre hedorian white imbartiat ramot

 rant. As deal for His soleman verdiet at the and ei ime will reestablish the equilibrime of the ontraned and violated moral law. the hiviorian, anticipating that just sphtence will ralm! a abial disp:assomately withont fear or favor, smmom vietim and trant to llis har. The rerdict Ifo promonese forestadows that
 $O_{i}$ en Comen are af the hishest vatan for the


## dEcree and music examinations



In har resent waminations the sisters of
 rered ibe following suedesses:-
Berens of Literature: One candidate--1he itsi woman to serate this, the highest degree confore: low the Priversity. M.A.: two amdidates (eerond rass homors). Diploma of Education: Two. B.A. completed: Two. Thime other Gisters paseed in degree sumperts as part of their B.A. course.

Matriculation: Marjorie Tatach, Nora Mahomey, Tily Latibmore (partial). Class I): flelen Mills: Partial Pass: Catherine Jones. Nora Flym, Eta Whoyd, Dorothy MeGilliruddr, Bua Gillespie. Pass or Partal Pass in one group: Labobe Fardeli. latricia Marrisom, Lily Latimore, Noreon McKendry Nora Moriarty, Alice Morien, Hilda Youme. Pablie Servié Fhtramee and Intermediate: Tasa Hicker, (irace (ireon (eredit), Tris Conttom. Ina Cullen. Tram Goldstone Gertmode Latimore, Julia O'Sullivan, Yera Potrie.

## ADDENGTON CONVENT

Tn the Theory of Xusie Examinations hedd last becember, in commection with Trinity Collese, Loudon, the following purpils of the Sisters of the Missions, Mdlington, riere successful:--

Iutermediate Honors: Nellie Jamett, Annie Ross. Pass: Parl O'Donoghue. Junior Honors: Cecilia Barlass. Pass: Phyllis Cunneen, Fileen Cmmeer, Alice Flamery. Brownie Mcnzies. Preparatory Homors: Camoline Eager, Marao Steele. Pass: Madge Pyke. All the pupils presented were surcessful.

CONVFNT OF MERCY, LYTTELITON.
In the Degree Examinations of the New Z"aland Vniversity iwo members of the local toaching stafi scored the following suceesses:
Final Section 13.A., Adranced History (l.st year) and lst section B.A., Faturation and Eronomics. Teachers' (. complete (1); Tharlers' (. 4 subjects ( 1 ) ; Teachers' D (singing clats) (4). Tutermediate Wxam. (CanterBury Education Board). Freds Moir. Pitman's Shorthand Exams: kilementary, Theoretical, and Speed certifectes were gained by Lamis Masont.

Theoretical Music (Trinity Collecre, Londent, hedd Derember. 1024:--

Futomediate Homors: Iw Day. Junior Honors: Marion Costello, Doris Foster: Willia Norton, Winnie Wales. Preparatory Hemors: Peier Mahar, Jack Labudde.

## ST. PATRICK: CONVENT, TESCHEXAKERS.

 Intormexiate and Sonior frow Place: $I 1$. Mremeghin, N. Mic户here Themy of Husir. jmior grade. Trinity Colleqe: M. Femmarham. 100 marks.
(ommereial Schook. Sydney Collear ex-amination:- Typowting: A. Gomrley 94. N.
 Ghorthand: N. Hunt 9], A. Gourley 88, T. Blathard ss, Il. Harmed 85; Book-keopinge: M. Hemburan ! 04. N. Thamett 94. N.

(ONVENT OF MERCY, METHVEX.
In the Theory of Musie itxammations held bast Decomber in commerion with Trinity

 (m)
divanced matermediate Homors: Marsamed flonderson. Adrancert Jmior Honors: Xabey MarDonala. Jumior Ifonors: Rirdie Mckendry Preparatory Homes: Bella Beary bean MacDomald, Shom Jhager. Wiana or Rully, Sybia Rome Preparatory Pass: Monioa Hatchava, Kathlecn Mc:Inblty James Mabutatn.

## Hibernian Society

 The fuartorly meeibing of the Sit. Joseph's branch (No. i3) of the H.A.C.B. Socicty. was held in St. Josephis Hall. Rathriy Sireet, on Tuestay erening. the 3 rel inst.. the president (Bro, A. Cibliek) presiding owe a hatere altendame of mothbers. Siek alowance and other acombts were passed for payment and ordinary business transacterd. The presilent swoke regarding the general Commmion of the society which would take nlace on Sumber, the 15th inst.. at St. Patrick's Basilica. South Dumedin: all memhors of the society beine requested to mont in St. Patrick's Srhoolrom at 8.30 orelork. His Lordship Bishop Whete will be installed by Rro. J. J. Marlow (Dintrict Denuty), as (itmod Chaplain ol tho sorioty for Otago and Somthland on the exeasion.

Let his mot then be weary in giving aid to the departed, and of offering pravers for them.-St. Chrysostom.

## Selected Poetry

SII RKT BREEZG.
Sweet brewe that sets the summer buds aswaying.
Dear lambs amid the primrose meadows playing.
Lat mor not think!
() floods, upon whese brimk

The merry birds are maying.
Dream, softly dream! O blesseal mother, laad mo
Tuserered from thes girdle-fead me! feed me!
I have ne will but thine:
I need not lont the juice of alemental wineParish memoter use
 Tat mo bo dumb.
As long as I may fee the hand-
Whis, this is all do re toet modersiand
How the erat Wother mixes all our boods?
() breezc! o swaying hods!
() lambs. ( ${ }^{(1)}$ primroses, () flookls!
--T. W. Bmown, it 1 It Inthologn of Modem Terse.

## 30.5

HIS PTMGRMMAGE.
(iive me my scallop-shell of quiet My staff of faith to walk upom.
My mrijet of joy, intuortal diet.
By hutite of salvation.
My gown of grory, lopers true gate And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

Blood mas be my hody's hatmer: No ather hatm will there he eriven; Whals my suth like quiet pabmer, Tratedeth towards the land of heaven, Orer the siluer mombtains,
Where spans the merar fonatains.

## Thure will I kiss

Tho bow of biliss:
And drink tuine arerating fill Cyon owey milken hill.
My soml will he a-din hefore:
But, after, it will thirst no more.


## 

THE MOORFANT ROAD.
Where there's sment of bossomed heablere far from city's dinge mart.
A geey, lome road proes wemding like a shake aceose the bor.
There's little traffic on it same a rountre horee and cart,
Oe the lithesme feet of faries on their way io Tix-math-n
I can pictare it maw winding dhrough the heather and the mist:
The hroorling hills beyond it silhometted 'rainst the sky,
As the bushing haes of sumset fade to gold and ameltivst
While acrose the quict bor-bands someds a startled "orlew's ery.

A-winding throurin the heather, by many a dark loch's edge.
That old bogr road's still waiting there, to - feel my feet again;

Where scented winds are sighing throurh tho cemaban and sedge,
Find neightors wait io wellome me back to my native glen.

- Datrick Doumery in the Jish Thomld. 3:3


## RLEGY.

They are so bure of rou now.
The lowing and coucl and blind.
You are so frail and small
Since the light dimmed obt of subir face.
Dath's ultimate commomplace
Has given you bark to them all:
Now they can comprehend
Aud afford to be kind.

Y'on are so plasioe nom:
So sumissive abd sith.
lour slender, re? ellions hands
Have heon fodded and hidden away.
You, who were too have to pray
When sour sont was seareod by the bands That they forged thromble rears
 will.

They can be gemerons now,
They who never haw given.
When they gave you a shat
('omplacently branded "Al Resi."
1 think that you patused in your quest
Workds away, while ron latughed
Your ofd damaliess latugh
Through your starthed now heaven.
-Denose Heywnen in the London heremode

## EOS

## DRELD Cilost

Hark! I reaking tread
Across the ceiling owerhead.
I loold my quickemed breath,
Aud keep muself as still as death.
The wall-clock loudly ticks.
The bedroom handle clicks.
Slowly, from stair to stair, the stealthy stride Cary me, helpless limbs: where shall I hide! Son no! You cannot move; stand finut, Freet, ank stifferm throttle thought.
Now- now- it's at the open door;
Now . . A figure, eyes upon the floor, Sable-sitreved. hanelod and arms athwari. la fowimg robe of red, as lost in thoncrit. (ilides showly past, and leaves me rooted there.

You say fou dont beliew it ; stand with me. Listen and wateh the open door; you'll see. "I daw do all that may berome a man." Hush! What was that? A ereaking tread Across tho ceiling overlead.
I take my riding whip
Within way steeled grip;
Wo hold our quickened breath,
Ind ketp ourselves as still as death.
The wall-clock loudly ticks,
The bedroom hande clicks.
Showly, from stair to stair, the stoalthy glide.
Cacry us, helpless limbs; were shall we lide?
No, no; you camot move; 'stind taut,
Erect, and stiffen; throttle thought.

Now-now- it reaches now the open door,
Now . . . waken, waken your limbs and will, Will that you strike it, will and kill. Smash groes the whip; I striko the air, Rerover, strike again, strike there and there. Bat still the fisure, hunched, with arms athwart,
Passes in gown of red, as lost in thought, And you stand still; now what say you?
')'ou do it won!, bring so majestical,
T'o offer it the shom of riolence."
Breath comes; limbs relax: I wake do sense.

- II. H. Absore in the Vre Statesman.


## 2is

FROM THE HHLSA.

## 1.

## HRPETTR

'Tor bring thas loweliness to ho
Even for an home, the Builder must
lame mined in the laboratory
Of mathy a star for its swee dust.

Oh. to make posib)! that heart
Ame that way breath so lightly sighed:
What agony was in the art!
How many wods were erucified!

## 2.

## 

lie still: he still: nor dare
linatek what you have bronght,
Nor leomen on this air
Red amonec of your thought.

Ineower: bemi the hear
And let thar feet bo bare.
This air that thon breathest
Is bioly air.

Sin not against thr Breath, Using ethereal fire
To make sem as facry
A wanion kesire.

Khow that this granite height
Can he a judgment throne.
Dread thon the unmovable will,
The wrath of stone.

## 3.

## ABUNDINOE.

Like grey mastodon
Gpon the momatain side
Rocks lay as if to guard
lis a usiere pride.

All stone mento the rye:
Yet is the heart at rest
As children happed in cradle
Or on the breast.

All that earth is, Mountain or solitude,
Was born out of pity And is milk for her brood.

- A in the Irish Statesman.

Leader-P. 33. Notes-P. 34. TopiesP1. 22-23. Complete Story, p. 11. Story of St. Patrick, b. 17. Chureh in New Zealand, 1. 19. Notes of Travel (by J.K.), p. 25. !nvercargill's (ireat Performance, p. 31. Vatican Missiomary Lxposition, p. 49. Sundisy Aftemon Readings, p. 51. Historian of the Diocese of Ossory, p. 57.
message of pope leo Xill to the " N.Z. TABLET."
Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitice causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.

LEO XIII, P.M.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.
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.

## 

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH $11,1925$.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

New Zeamand Catholies have made so many hernic sacrifices in the calluse of Chisistian eclucation that one hesitates to ask them to do aren better in the future than they have done in the past. Althongh wo viow with admiration the splendid achievemuts which stand to their credit, nevertheless we nust remind then that those who, though they have done much, might have done still more, have mot yet done enough. There is no ueed to remind Catholic parents of their duty to give their children a Christian education. Their zeal in this respect is manifested by the sthools which they have erected throughot the country. There is necd, however. to urge them to complete: their work as suardians, and give their childiren a chance in the Catholic secondary schools.

Catholic:s should never forget that their religion is God's remedy for the woes of the world. Hence, it is not exclusively their own, but it is intended to permeate all ranks, high and low; to save the world of tomorrow, fust as it saved the world in the days when laith was young. Every state of societ, , be it good, bad, or indifferent, is dominated by ideas. The ills which afflict modern society are merely manifestations of the ideas ly which modern society is ruled. The ills cannot be removed if the ideas from which they spriug are permitted to remain. The masses of the people, however, do not live according to their own ideas; they live according to the ideas of others; and those others are the product of the secondary schools and universities which, under modern influences. are dominated by materialism, exnicism, and intellectualism unrestrained. In these quarters religion is discouraged as a restraint upon the intellect. It is said to prevent men from thinking, when it prerents them only from thinking wrongly about
certain things. Without ihe restraining inHuence of religion the intellect soon leaves the realm of sound reason and floats away into the clouds of pitiable sophistry. Now. this kind of thing will not be counteracted by the "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal." It can be met only by the fixed determination of Catholies to train their childien in the higher branches of education, and thus place them in positions in which they may exercise an influence in the world of ideas. The theology of the Catholic laborer may be quite as sourd and complete as that of the Catholic doctor, barrister, or journalist; lut it certainly will not have as inuch influence on those who direct the thinking of others. To make Catholic education as fruitful as it ought to be, Catholic parents must take an active interest in their children's education from the moment the little one toddles off to learn its letters until the school doors close behind it for ever. They must carry on in the home the traditions and discipline of the school, remembering always that the school training is not intended for school hours only. The fact that so many bright Catholic hors drift into the ranks of unskilled labor is due in no small measure to the laxity of parents in the home. They often neglect to make the children study at home. Sometimes the child is kept engaged at houeshold tasks and is thus denied the necessary leisure to enable him to do the home work set br the teacher. For this reason such a child camot hope to acquire the application for study necessary to gain success in school. Moreover. the hoy may be punished by the teacher for the parent's fanlt or neglect. and smarting under the sense of injustice. he conceives a dislike for the school and all connected with it. Again, it happens not infrequently that parents capitulate to wayward children, and for peace sake permit tho child to develop habits of sloth which will keep it at a perpetual disadvantage. Other parents do not insist upon their children attending school punctually and regularly, and these are nusually the first to take offence when the teacher sends in an unsatisfactory report. All these negligences on the part of parents conspire to keep the Catholic population from exercising the influence upon the community which the importance of that influence warrants. They have the effect of closing the doors of the Catholic secondary school against the mass of the Catholic population of to-morrow. To see a. boy eager to leave school when he ought to he thinking of entering a secondary school is to mitness a tragedy. His home training has made him impatient. of the restraint of the school, and he rushes into the world of industry confident that here he will find liberty at last. He finds instead a taskmaster who will tolerate no nonsense from him; and as he has not been restrained at home during lis impressionable years, the new discipline will appear as an odious tyramy. In after life that boy will reproach his parents for their neglect, and he will lay all his subsequent troubles at their door.

We have the greatest of sympathy with those families who, compelled to live in
straitened circumstances, welcome the day
when the boy at school will be able to lelp the household by earning a few shillings a week for rumning crrands; but even these we would urge to make an effort to give the boy a chance in the higher branches of eduration. What he earns will be very little indeed, and in a very short time he will drift into the same position as his parents; and when he is charged with the duty of rearing a family he will have to undertake the same sacrifices to educate them as his parents had undertaken in his behalf. By making a supreme effort it might be possible for tho parents to place lim in a position in which he could assist them materially and at the same time assist religion in the sphere of life which he entered throngh the secondary school. He would be able to give his children the advantage of higher edncation; and if many Catholic parents did that the day would not be long in coming when public ideas regarding the Catholic Church would undergo a radical change.

## ACAINST THE STREAM

Some people think that because religion contains so many things which the world finds irksome religion is opposed to reason. They point to the world's tragedies as evidence of the failure of religion: whereas the world's tragedies are merely evidence of the world's faiture to du without religion. Ever since Adam fell and his whole house, there has raged a comitiot hetwem Hearn and hell for the souls of men. The world, with its pomps and vanitios. is the devil's weapon: religion. with its command to the soul of man to subdue the body. is Gocl's weapon. The devil might win, hat (fod can never bo defeated. He has given free will to every haman ereature. Therefore, heolts victories are not God's failures; they are man`s defeats. The devil wins so oftem locause man finds it easier to float intu hell on the stream of iniquity than to twrin his boat about and resolutely pull up stream to the wates of Heaven. We always think of led as a place helow becauss: it requires no effort to get there. We can fall into it. But Heaven is always above, signifyiny that resolution is needed to win the summit. This idea of above and below is well ilhustrated in the history of nations. The Church leads men slowly up the hill to Heacon. It is a tortuous journey, and centuries find the way still long. Then the devil comes and tempts the toiling travellers: and ans iney panse to listen to the wied of the tempter. they lose their foothold, and in a flash they lave rolled down the hill of conturies into the pit again. This is what Materialists tern the swift progress of a world unfettered by religion. It was the toilsome journey up the hill that brought humanity to that state of social and economic excellence which earned for the Medieval period the title of the Folden Age: But it was a sixternth-century stumble that cansed humanity to fall hicels over head into the raller of chaos in which the Church originally found it. Those who look upon the world's follies as religion's fillures are well answered by Mr. Chesterton when he says: "Christianity has not heen tried and found wanting: it has been found difficult and left untried."
(I) NOTES

## The Japanese and their Dead

Protestantism would cut us off from our dead ruthlessly, telling us that to pray for them, even to imagine we can help them, is superstition. Catholics know that the dead are not separated from them and that in the Communion of Saints there is a bond between living and dead that will last until all are united at the end of the world. However, Catholics as a rule are apt to be too ummindful of their duties to the dead, and in this respect they might well profit by the example of the Japanese, whose feeling for their dead is a wonderful thing. Lafcadie Hearn says:

It is a feeling of grateful and reverential lowe. It is probally the most profound and powerful of the emotions of the race.- - that whic! "rperially directs national life and shapes matiomal character. Patriotism belougs to it. Filial piety depends upon it. Family love is rooted in it. Loyalty is lwsel upon it. The soldier who to make a path for his comrades thromgh the battle, detila. rately Hines away his bife with a whent of Feikol:" manzat! the son or datagher who unmumbing samifices all the hamemes of existemes for the sake, perharis, of an murserving or wen crued garent: the partisan who gives np friends. tamily, and fortune rather than break the vertal promise made in other years to a now porerty-stricken master: the wife whe ceremomionsly rotes beerself in white, utters a praser and thrusts a sword into her theore in atone for a wrons done to strangers by leer hubbut,-all these ohey the will and hear the approsal of inrisibio wituesses. Even among the secptical students of the new gemeration, this feeling survives mane wrecis of faith. and the old sentiments are still utered: Xever must we eane shame to our ancestors': 'it is our duiy to give honar to omr allestors.

## If We Remembered

"Were there sudemly to arise within us.," Hearn goes on, "the absolute certainty that our dead are still with us,---secing every aci. knowing our every thonght, hearing every word we utter, able to feel sympathy with us or auger aquilist us, able to helo ns, aibe to love us and wreatly needing our lowe,- it is quite certain that gur comeptions of life and duty would la vastly changed. Wid should haw to recognise our ohligetimes to the past in a very solemm way. Xow, with the man of the Far last, the constant presence of the clead has been a matter of comviction for thomsauds of years; he speaks to them daily; he trins to give them happiness; and, unless a professional eriminal, he uever quite forgets his duty towards them. 'No one,' says Hitata. 'who constantly displarares that duty will ever he disrespectiol to the gods or to his living parents. Such a man will also he loyal to his friendo. and kind a m gentle 'with his wife and children: fire the. essence of this derotion is in truth tibal piety.' . . The Jusanese nevar think of an ancestor as having become only a memory. there dead are alive."

We too have the certainty that otr dead live. But unfortunately our conviction lack reality. If we are asked do we beliow, wa unhesitatingly say we do; but if anybociy observing us without bias were asked if wi helieved he would say he did mot son any great reason to think so, at least as far as the practices of most of us go. Our beliof in the Comumuion of Saints, like so mang of our beliefs, badly noeds treatment- troa!ment by prayer and meditation on the Walsi Things.

## "The Book of Worder"

The publisiores of "The Modera !imary have inchudel in their list Lowd funsens: Rook of IIonder. The volume is pabthather at 8.5 cents. The new puldiwtion will holy, to make known to a wider ciecie of readers the magia, siming deliente prone of the head of the House of Plumket. Here onem more is the enchantment of those other worls of his that have fallen iuto on hame. loan sages like the following are stampad will his genius and as umistakabo as limes or Dant: or Fergil:
"And many were moved to andw, fore thay hoped for some bowily past : but the whe lords chamberlain said. as ine matome among themselves in a far hath ond of the clamber, that the quest wes lamed :and wo. for that if she comble wer wetp the mom also bowe. They had known her all her chith hood she hath never sighod. May men lay she seen. suitors and courtiers, men boul nover turned her hatad after ome waind ha Her lieaty was as still as sumests of bitter evenings when all the worll is frome, a womder and chill. She was as somb a wommountain mplifted alome. ald hearatifl with ice. a desolate and lombly ratamer ian at erening far up beyoud the comfortahl. worth. not quite to be conpanioned be Gow sime the doon of the momatimedr.

Th the valley beyod fiflom there hes: garder of zoppies. ant whe Ho pomins heads ame all a-swing with sumare boregec that go wo the ralley ther foes a mothery strewn with cecan shells. ()wr sionos smmat the bide come streamine to the the that lies in the walley of fle samon, and leehind them rises thae sm semtine Sidono: shadow as far as the eifor of the hato. 1 lad down the path of many berem aldich; whon they begin to gleam in the sum, wory monning walks an aged man cran in: silkem rute with strange deviees moven. A little tempan where the old man lives stamts at the oflow of the path. Nome wombin there for Zormadhu, the ofd wrophet, hath forvaten men to walk among his popuies."
Three Trishmen is recent times have had the gift of magie mones. You furd it in Wilde's plays and in his "Do, Profiondis." Padraic Parse, whom Maxwell kitled becalace le loved hise rountry. Jad it too-there are pages in his phays that move the swal like fairy music. Dunsaly is the last of them and without a rival in his own sphere. They are examples of what cam be done with the

Finglish laugunge when the Celtic magic is added to Saxon at its best. Do not forget that when Dumany was asked the secret of his sty? ber said that his mother made him real the binde a may and forbade him to mod the dally papers. The infinence of the bibe is piam in his pages and to its "sweetnes: :and lighe" had ads the true Celtic glamor. In tin works of English writers there sians silome but one passage that cam compare witi, the prose of the Trishmen. In that desristion of Moma Lisa, which you will sind in C'oter's Remmassance, there is the same iarfable charm, the same mastery ome little worls.

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

rant werk the childera of Mary, somblh Dincula, whe arding wift to one of the ir mmber, Bus Renty (nee Miss Rita bree) who was matiod requhty and has tome w ravis. in !amanesit. The wif was a beati-
 rally thmanal and bernine the solalitys what for hre Reide's future hapio

Tin Mars in harge of st. Vincents
 B. frean ". (tian of st Anthony," ancl honder here merdin thank to many friombs
 , manc sume the moment

 an "hameny aforuan int the meding room of the faniwal al Mar. St. Patrick's School,




If the Theneticel Exminations bed in

 (irall: 3ay OBra 61. Intermediate.-




 O! Intamatiat Wamination.
'TM Mow ol Par. Rrother Higgins was
 ine the emmithor of the Christian Brothers'
 lact werk's issue.
Th. Jolm .f. Kombar amouners in this Fure that he has commenced business as " hat arset in Dunetin. Mr. Noonan was Whained at the Chritian Brothers' School and las almas taken a prominent part in
 cur veng mon bunching out for themselves, and trest that theiry fellow-Catholics will, wherer passible roudew them assistane.
The Christian Reothers' wish to thank the Find lriends who have hodped them recently. Damotin Catholes are alvays prompt to assitt tho Brothers in their needs, and the Broflers assure them that their generosity is greatly tupreciated.

Rov. Broher J. P. Dooman, Assistant to tho Superier-Cemeral of the Christian Brothers, withond to Sydncy last week. He had hem some time staying with the local community. He was much impressed with our
beautiful eity, but was somewhat disappointed at not seeing young New Zealand at work in the senool.

Members of the boad of the Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Dunedin, will meet the parishioners of the North-east Valley, in the Sacred Heart Schoohroom, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'elock, in the interests of the local conference of the Society.

The Misses Cartwright, Oamart, have received information from the secretary of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, London, that Sheitah Brown has gained the highest mumber of matks in New Zealand in her grade-gaining distinction with 188 marks. Louise Tonkin and Roherta Tlinkley also came very high on the list with 13.5 marks each. At the December Trinity College Theory Fxaminations Foss Shanahan and Jack Grant gained honors in the Junior Grade with 98 and 93 marks rospectively

The ammal Irish mational entertaimment in colehration of St. Patrick's Day, to be given on 'Tuestlay night mext (the 17th inst.) in Burns Fall and Town Tall, South Dunedim, shobld attract later andiences and prowe thoroughly minoyable. As the proceds are intended to assist worthy causes the promoters hope for the sucerss that usually acompanies this pobular function. An excelfent programme containing the names of a momber foremost in the masieal profession, will he presmede thus emabling patrons to hear the songs of the Ohl Land given in ab manner at oner plasing and worthy of their appreciation.

## ('HIDDREN OF' MARY', SOTTH DONHDHN

A successful dight days' Retreat was recently preached to the Children of Mary, St. Patrick's parish, Sonth Dumedin, by Rev. T. A. Camphell, ('.SS.R. The members of the sodality lead buss lives, yet, in full f.rer. thes assembled in the Convent Chaprl at 5.40 each morning and again in the evamor. eager to take adrantare of the spiritial exereises, the hessings of which are so helpful to them in their year's work. The errmons and instructions were well calculatod to inspire those privileged to hear then witl a greater love for their dearest Nother, anll to foster that love by prayer, frefoent reception of the Sacraments and the innitation of Our Lady's virtues. On Sunday evening the funal cercmonies in the Yasiliea commenced with an impressive seran by the zealous Redmmptorist, who took for his text the words: "We fly to Thy patrmage, ?) holy Mother of God." Rev. Fat wer ('ampbell, assisted by the Sodality's Spiritu, Il Director (Rev. Father Delany), periontued : consecration ceremony, sixteen temisers receiving the long-coveted ribbon, nedsal, and manual of the Children of Mary. Thirty one young erirls reccived aspirants' badges.

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## OBITUARY



 two years, Sister Bary Brend: 11 !awn penon fully to her rest as the ronsuat het] wor

 datghter of Mr. and has. Fabus Femmen of Centre Bush, having pow on sita sa, ab
 entered the teaching promona mater ilow
 she resigned the posiion she fold in the
 edin, where she was carolta! anmarat the
 pare for the Thaeher
she obtained in Febriary, lifo. resolved to devote her lifn and tal ois w the service of (aod and with haic an! in vion began her term of protetitan is be Sovibato

 Rev. Momsignor (offer For sama row










 coming of the welkono Sued of buati.
 Solemn Requiom Wex $u$ as offerel tar the repose of the lathe whers smet. flew on:

 (mother), Mrs, Manalion, ("oblom !3:an, and


 His Lordshin the Babon :moild in tho
 lege) was colobant: I? (o, R. Kowor (et Joseph's Cathofraly deacon: Pur. F. if Rooney, subdeacom; and Rer. .T. P. Delame master of ceromomiss. A rhas of ribitapori
 solemn incidental mosic. it $1!$ bilark tra funeral left tha Rasiliea fow how blat at interment, in the Gonthem Comber: I: E. JI. Rooney, Rev. T. Fally, ISa. Deot'ant Murphy, Rev. Brother Hicuine Pre. Montiof Hynes, abl Rev. Broither foregins ariot? as pall-hearers, and Por. Patmo Dobour offtciated at the graveside.-R.R.T.

## GLSTED MARY THELDA (ONBTHA). O.S.13.

With sincere repret we weond ine death at the Dominican Conwot, foshomatore
 ceased Sister was bom in tonond dis wors; ago, and antered the Order at St. lominior Priory, Dumedin, some reas afior coming to Now Zealand. Ter religisus life, strongly colored, as it was, by an memial downion to the Holy Rosary was a wowremoling
sonre of edification both to her sisters in reltion and to those of the outside world whame canto touch with her. It has been at, and douly, that a volune of marvollous isamity migh be eompiled on the death of a 1?amintman relhisous, and those who withersed dee deatil of this revered Sister assure us Wat there woukt be no more beantiful chaptor in that marvellous vohame than that bhich would reeord the circmomstanees of Sider Mary Tmeldas last hours, fraught, as they were with the promise of a pectuliar h. Comembers. May she rest in peace.

## Invercargill

(From our own Correspondent.)
March 0.
The monthy meeting of the St. Vincent Pabl Society was held on Tuesday evening ii) St. Josenh's Schoolroom, Rev. Father Gartin pecsiding. Members present were Ifs. Lompman (viempersident), Mrs. G. W. Boods (erretary), Mesdanes Fraser, Lenihan, Biller. Jackont, B. Ferry, Sheehan, L.some amb Gardiner. This society is pro-
ciag stomily, and thamks are due to those a bin parishomers who have helped. There are still a humber, howerer, who are slow in bing assistaner. Smallest domations will thatifully recoivad, and as the winter is ambing ot, clothing suitable for making chilants dothes will be bost aceptable. Ans we wher hely is neetied should be mate
 bor of tow commitur. The serity alon wishes thonk Io. Collins for his kibaly helpe.
Yobeday bemge the eromd sumday in the aroth, was the Commonion Sumbay for the Ant mombers of the Conmatemety of the $\therefore$ ard Phart, a large mumber appratine life They Table at the two early Masses. It irt also the monthly Commanion day for Hes childreat of Mars, and it was inceat bind oblifying to soe noarly two hondred cits in choir dress appromeh the Toly Table. buring the Mass some rery beautifil hymas ware montord. Tlis Tordship Bishop Whate, who celebrated the first Mass, referred most kimaty to the singing, whieh was so devofonal. alan congratulating the sodality on : large nimbers.
Onring these Jemten dars one amot but whire the altars, which are most artistically fecomen in the shates of pale helintrope: and porple astors. The roung ladies in ?haren dembe mory parase for their work.

## HOW YOU MAY HELP

Phe writer of the historical notes on the Churets in New Zealand, now ruming thongh the Toblet, having in mind the adlecl intorest imparted be illustrations, would be vere grateful if those possessing phatomaphs of priests who formerly labored in the Dominion--the early missionaries es-pecially-would forward such (with name, ite, attached) to the Tablet office. After heing reprodnced, these would be carefully returned to the owners

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My dear Little People,
Our Badges have arrived and by the time you read this letter of mine, at least 44 of the Members of theL.P.S.C. will be wearing their badges, because ther will have been posted to them. I hope you wi!! all be pleased with them, and wear them aiway; so that you will know each other wher y.u meet. But, what about our Memoers who haven't saved up for their badges set?

Well, never mind, we'll all have badges soon, and I want you all to promise me that you will always speak to one another when you are wearing your badges, and meet each other. Particularly if you happen to be strangers to one another. It would make me very happy to know that all the menhers of the L.P.I.C. welcome a wearer of our badge, at all times and everywhere. Try and renember like sensible Little jeople, and let the L.P.L.C. Badge, in our Lady's colors-Blue and White-be enougl to mixise you wish to speak to one another.

That reminds me. Some of the Tembers sent their moner in CASB, and I got it quite safely, but it was what the Grown-
ups call "a risk," ups call "a risk." And anyhow, it is forbidden hy the Post Office rules. I know you hadn't stamps in the house at the time, or some other good reason, hut next rime $1^{+}$ will be better to wait till someone gets stamps. It is best not to break raics, isn't
it?

You will notice quite a number of letters from new members, and they ask for someone to write to them. Please write, Little People, and do your very hest to answer any 'questions that are asked. Now we'll get on with the letters, there is such a huge
mail this week.

Anve.
Thank you Margaret and Ivy Cuttance for badge money. You will like the badges, I'm sure, when you get them.-Anne.)
Dear Anne,

This is my first letter to vou. I hope you aro quite well. I am 10 years old and in Std. 4 this year. My birthday is on the 24 th of September. I have one sister and no brothers. We motored up to Christchurch for our holidays, then we went up to Warikihi and Waikaia. Then went to Lake Te Anau and Manapouri and Monowai. I think this is all the news. Your loving friend, Leta Robertson, Invercargill.
(Welcome Lieta, wouldn't you Jike to join our I.P.L.C. Save up till you get six pence
to buy a badge with. You are lating lovely to buy a badge with. You are laving lovely holidays indeed.-Anne.)

## Dear Anne,

I lave been reading your Little People's letters in the Tablet, and I enjoy reading about their pets. I have no pets, but I
am fond of them. I will be in Std. five am fond of them. I will be in Std. five when school starts. I will be twelve on the twentieth of June. I went to Waikaka for a month of my holidays, but I am back home again. I learn music and I am interested in it, have you any Little People interested in music. Do you like reading

Ame? I do. Well hane, I have told you all the news. Your new friend, An Franeis, Nightcaps.
(Welcome dear Ann, Were glad to hear from you. Never mind if you have no pets, yon'll have all the more time to rad our page and write to us. Yes, I'm very fond of reading. - Anuc.)
Dear Anne.
As it is a long time since I have written to you I thought 1 would write you a few lines. I have beell away in Geraldino for a month's holiday, and had a lovely time. I made a lot of new friends and also learned to swim. Geraldine is a very pretty place. surrounded by a lot of hush and shrubs. When I returned from my holiday I was very disappointed to find all the Sisters from the Morven Convent had got a shift. There are three new Sisters in their place but I have not met them yet. Sister Brigid prosented six of us for proficiency, and we all passed with honors. Morven Convent was the only school in Canterbury for the last two vears that ohtained one hundred per cent. I have a little black and white kitten, would you please rive me a name for it. My hirthday is on the fifth of August. Well dear Anne, as this is all the news for the present I will close. Your old friend, Wimnie MeGrath, Morven.
(Glad to hear from you amain Wimuic. What a niec trip rou had to (ieraldine. Would you like to join the L.J.I.C.? Youl have a birthday mate, "Thilda Sloane, One-
hunga." I think "Spot" would hunga." I think "Spot" would be a nice name for puss.-Amo.)

## Dear Ainne.

Just a short letter to tell you I am anjoying my holiday on the beach. Thore are quite a lot of people spending their holidays here. They help to cheer up this little township. There are six children in our family-Jim, Molly, Billy, Rileen, Kevin. and myself. We kcep mum very husy sewing for us. I think mumt shati bo glad when our holidays are over for she says we are a musance in the house. I shall close now as J. am off to bocl. Cood-niglit and God hless you. Your little frient, Patricia Murphy, Fortrose. Southrand.
(Wouldn't I just like to pay you a surprise visit away down at Fortrose? May be you are a bit of a musance to poor mum, but thero isn't one of you she'd goor mamay bow, and you'll soon be trying to make vour own clothes too perhaps. Love to all.-
Anne.) Anne.)

## Dear Ame.

I hope this letter will find you quite well and happy. The holidays are nearly over and I have enjoyed muself very much, only for this sickness which is going about, and stops us from going to the pictures and other places of amusement. Last Sunday a black kitten wandered into the house and made its self at home, and I want you to give me a name for it. Good-bye Anne, for the present. I have got no more news for you at the present. I remain, vours truly, Noreen, Wellington.

## Conducted by ANNE


(Tley say black cats bring linck Noreen dear, so call your kitten "Lucky." Yes, there are a great many children sick these days, pray for the'm dear and for their worried parents.-Ame.)
Dear Anne,
Wast a short note to tell you I have put all but two of the cireas together. I am also sending some answers to riddles. It is raining to-day and it is nice and cool after all the hot days we lave been having. fime would you tell me where we have to send the scrap books. I will start writing the answers for the riddles and the escaped circus. I will close now. From your little friend. Irene Hanrahan, St. Bathans.
(You did well with the Cirens Trene dear. only missing "Platypus" and "Cages" whic $\cdot$ ? was spelt wrong. I'm sending rou a little picture. Sou'll see your riddles in the bin. -Anne.)

## Dear Anme.

Just a line to wish you a happy New Year. We have three ponies and a ponyfoal. We call them Toby, Dollie, Trixie, ank the pony-foals name is Bunty. I am in Stcl. III, and I am 10 years old. Mry birthday is on the 12th of July. We have 15 ducks and 5 bantams, 8 geese, 1 puppy (wo call it Roy). My brother Willie hak a pigeon. I have five brothers and three sisters. I think it is a good idea about the badges. Well I have no more news. From your little friend, Tessie O'Neill, Elderslie, Enfietd P.O. rin Oamarn. P.S.-I know some of the riddles; here is one of my own:-Long legs. rooked thighs, little head, and no eyes? Riddle, me, riddle, me, what is that over the head and under the hat?
Tessie dear, you've got two mates on your birthday. Onc is Ida Archer, Little River, and the other is Teresa O'Neill. Pukiuri. Tell me now is that yourself with a different address.--Inne.

## Dear Aune,

This is my first letter to you. I am in Std. 4 and am 10 years old. We are havines very long holidays through the infanile paralysis. I am hoping we will soon be able to get hack to school. Dear Anme my sister Colleen and I want to be members of your L.P.L.C. I am enclosing stamps for two badges. We have finished harvest. I am sorry because it was good fun driving out with the dimmer and lunches. I will write you a longer letter mext time and tell rou Shout my pet rablits. J will now close. With best love from your new friend, Erin McNeill. Lauriston.
(Welcome Erin and Collens, hope you'll like your badges when you get them in a day or two. I'm sure you had a lovely time during the harvesting, Wish $I$ could have been with you.-Anne.)
Dear Anne,
I am writing to tell you that I think the Scrap Book Competition a very good idea. Please put my name on the list of competitors for it. I have started my book but have not done much of it yet. When do our books have to be finished, Anne? I

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 (a?pill.

## DEATHFS


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 Lady of herey, houth Buaction on Gbare



 whate of the som of 大ister thars ineme
 rant. Toschomabors on Weducsiny, Wame
 the $39 t h$ year of her religuons profession. Gared heat of Jows. have merey on here soul.

## IN MEMORIAM

(GRCORAN.-Of your charity bray for the repose of tho som of Mary Coreoram, wha clied at Oamarn, on Marel 11, 1917.-On ber soul, sweet Jesus, hare merery

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## William H. Cole

THE CATHOLIO UNDERTAKER

 to wear a badge. Please find andura manco for one. I should like comenaty atout is or 14 to write to me. Wond son kind!y ask if some one wili the Well, here Ame, as there is solding more io ion ! will close. Your locing fand. Derela, [3racherie, Akaroa P.s. Y whed tike to :ee my letier in the Thim. for hos and me that she wat :a mon whan ond two.
(Thank you for wimbs cor uta, b:ane ran and Jor will like your bedes. Wine suls and your Scrap Book finisher: Sheromi. .an to write to you wher yum hiter :- mir page.-Ame.)
Dear Anne.
 nue reare of ay on the sisth of hum send I am in stal. I. Thate two bathen and a dog ealled Dick. My situe and a driwe the lunches ont to dit larvesters amery alay.
 on account of infatile parsisi.. ac here a pony and a little gig in which wa dexe it school. I ans senditg sixpenew in stame tor a badge as I think it wont fo mise th have one. From sour lieto frimul, The (athashan, Palmerstal son:il:.
(Glad to have von with :as Bays. Bum vou'll like your badge. Did whe the the harvesting all done sadely, and ion wh drixe the pony your own selvis:- - hutue.)
Dear Amuc.

 years or more. What 1 wani th do is to ars you if I conld join it and alos I an whem. $6 \mathrm{~d}_{\text {for }}$ a lodge. I am livina a fame and we have cows bies ami more other animals. I will cloce now. home to mond
 To Puke, Bay of Plenis.
(Nora dear, yon're just the wey sert of girl we want, batana yom bat be. Top, vou'll like your badmand will fitai a detter mato soon.-Amne.)

## Dear Amac.

I have been ansionsly wating to som may first letter in the Tribet hat it dia mot appear. T am eleren years of as and 1 will be in Std. five when sehool sterte. My hiriln day is on thin lwentioth of Jume. ? an sending sis stauns for a hatere. T went th Waikaka for part of mer holitays. I went for a dip yesterday and haid a splendid line. I learn music: and tike it ady moth. I would like to write to sores Titthe Pemple. about eleven or twelw yous af ade. Pleas print my letter A洪e. Tour nur frioms, Anne Francis.
(You will have sem yon: lelter by this time, my dear litue mamake. Thank you for the sixpence. hope you'll like your ladge. Someone is sure to write to you, but you have no birthday mate yel. Anne.)

## Dear Anne,

This is my first letter to you. 1 atm nine years old aud in Standard 2 at school. I live on a farm and just now we are harresting. I milk one cow every night. I have 2 pet lambs. My sister is ghing to write to you. I am enclosing sixpence in stamps and I want you to please sehd me a badge. From
(Welcome Cucilia, you'll be pleasell with gati hadge fom sare. Write again som and ymail wat a lefter mat: one of these days. When is your birthday --Anne.)
Bew Am:
This is the tirst time I have written to you.


Hy mado has tem children, seren
 iat, ben to milk the coms, thery are milking It Thm bile is not wory lone but atl the ase it do thenk it will be the last. ! would lik, io foin diw L.P.P and I wondel tik: to hesce a badge so 1 an sendiny you the dumes. from your heving new frimel. Naw loonaan, Kamata.
( new members for wh when start wearing your belue. T just bet som hal a fine holiWiv. Wish I had hern among you all. But ! (mnit milk.- Amн.)

## Bar lmen.

! wh wey pleach when ! waw my lether in lat maders Tathet. Bo the baders only
 mace abway and if it is more will yom please ath me how ine h they are Inve will you mone wion bames for four kitions--two diffy heme mond tro grey ones. We have beis of hewly red apples ripe now. Well dow I have mot mueh news to-itight. I ait rasc now loping to see my lettor in
 WBran, T: Wan Wa.
(Bympla darling, is it only four kittens Bcant mame lar What abont innce"Benaty" :hid "hamy" aurl "Fluffy" and meite thay mast bo Pow messios? How anopgl, for the bo. Yos sixpence is quite
 Dar. Am,
This is my sermati letier io yom. My birthGay is oir becontur 24 . I am cloven and $i$ wata like comes girl my age to writo to mi. 1 have a lamb and his name is Bunty, we I: ar a kition too will rou give us a nam, for it Anats 1 have three brothers ans? Peur wiver. Mry litile sister says sb? Eviag to write to you. We haw twelve cows to mils. I am sending the stampe fors a bato. Well gmabye tme. Your little frimat, Ireme Mchmuly, Convent Schonf, Rak:ila?
(Thank yon for the stamps lrene, I'm sure shar of the pirls will write to yon. rerliaps one of yon dinthduy mates will. They areJovic Dampheld and Katic Mullany. Call your cat "Tibhy."- Ame P.S.--Will some(me plaw write to Jreno?-Amue.)

## Dar Anme,

Plense find sixpener reclosed in stamps for al batige. Isn't it hot? I thought I was maing to die with the linat these last three days. Didn't you Ame? My word J womld not like to be living up north where tiad terrible discase infantile paralysis is. $\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{s}$ there been any cases in Dunedin yet Anme? I hope it does not come down sonth. My sister was around at our place for a holiday. She came on February 3 and went away on February 4. During her holiday the mill
was al our phace. It pulted in on Saturday at dimer time. It rained on sumelay, so it was not able to work until after dimer on Monday. Just as they wore going to start the packing of the engime bosted. They started to work arain abont 3 o'clock and worked for about an hour, whein suddenly it went again. They hadn't steam up next time when it went. On Tuesday at lunch time (morning) it went again, lant that one was the last, as Mr. Gerard went to Wintom fo get new packing. They finishod at hallpast four. My youngest brother (Willie) made his first Holy Communion last month, and father Hunt gave lim a beautiful prayer look called the "Pocket Manual." Well, dear Ame, I must dose now. From your old friend, Mary Donaghy, Dipton.
(Thanks for the stamps Mary dear, hope you'll like your hadge. My, but you had a real thrilling time with your Mill. What about Willie writing to "Ame" ton.-Ame.)

## Dear Ame,

This is my first letter to you. I am semeding sixpence for a hadge. 1 am eight years old and go to St, Mary's Schoof, Christchurch. I have one hrother, Jack. My birthday is on the gih Novmber; best lore from Mary Gorman, Bishoy Street, Christchureh.
(Weleome little eight-rear-old Mary, and thank yon for your niec letter, also the sixpence. Thope you'll like yom badpe and will find a letter mate. but you have no birthday mate yot, dear. Perlaps one will grow.-Ame.)

## Dear Amme.

It is a long time since 1 wrote to yous. hut as 1 am thinking of having a badge I thought I should write now. Wo get the Tablet regular every week, and I always read the "Little People's Pago." I often (9) for a swim in the river. We have two cows, two pigs, and iwo pet lambs. I would like someone to write to me. I would like my name to be put in the !.P.I.C. list. T rereived four prizes at the break-mp. My birthday is on 18th August. 1 have two sisters and two brothers- their manes and ages are: Frank, 16; Mary, 10; Filecn. 9; Leo, 4. The weather we are baving un here at present is not very nice. I enclose six penny stamps for a badge. Well, doar Ame, that is all the news at present, so I will rlose with hest wishes from your friend, Yeronica Ryan, Wangachu, via Wanganui. (Thank yon for the sixpence Veronica, I lope you'tl like the badge. Somenne is sure to write to you, but tell me your birthday, perhaps you have a mate.-Ame.)

I'll put in the list of new members next weck--no room this time. Good-night.
P.S.-I may not be able to aumounce the results of the Scrap Book Competition on the 18th March. If not, it will be on our page on the 25th March FOR SURE.

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## Our Sports Summary

## ATHLETICS.

At the Otaro Provincial Championships hatd at the Caledonian grounds the other Saturday, J. Cameron won the 3 -mile and T. McAllen was second in the 1 -mile walk. A. Brown won the $\frac{1}{2}$-mile cycle handicap. All three are members of the St. Patrick's A.A. Club.

## OHRRSTIAX BROTHERS' CRICKET CLUB, DUNEDIN:

The 2 nd grade tean had no difficulty in defeating Abion on Saturday, the 28 th ult. Toomey (2:) and MoCarten (20) batting well; Brooks and McCarten sharing the bowling hovors.
The bad wicket provided for the 3 rd grade permitted of but poor cricket, but the 13 rothers' team showed their superiority over Ilbion. 3ud to the score of 59 to 32 . For the winners Toomey (15). Roughau (14), O'Connor (11), and Ryan (10) batted well. O'Combor (3 for (1), O'Neill (5 for 10), and Cusack (2 for 8) bowled welt. For Albion Holden 6 wickets and Duncan 4 were the only suceesstul howlers. None of the Albion players reached doulde figures; Silver leing top scorer with s.
By defeating Carishrook the th grade surpassed all expectations. This game was the most exciting one of the scason, Christian Brothers just manaing to better their opponents' score by 2 runs. Rae (34), Panl (29), Sheely (13), and Parsons (12) were the only hatsmen to reach double figures; whike Shechy (3 for 20), Paul (5 for 34), arm Mekewen (1. for $2^{2}$ ) were the most successful bowlers.

## gCNEDL FOOTBALL CLIB. ANNUAL REPORT, 1925.

In presening the :Tth annual report of the Dunedin Football Cluh, the committee have much pleasure it congratulating the members on the improved status of the club in the Rugby world, gained lyy their added interest in all club affairs and their keenness on the field. The active membership has increased from year to year diring the past four years, and this numerical increase has strengthened the elub both on the field and in its financial position. The recent very sucessful tour of the All Blacks has had the effect of increasing Rugly foothall interest amongst all classes of the publice throughout New Zenland. and the Dumedin Cluh, together with other clubs, can look forward during the coming scason to increased public support.
On comparison with 1923 season all teams showed distinet improvement in their various grades. The 5th grade are to be congratulated on their wiming the bamer in the grade; their record:-Played 12, won 11 . lost 0 , drawn 1 , points for 176, against 18 : being a very fine one. This team also won two matches played with a Palmerston jumior team; one match being played at Dunedin, and a return match at Palmerston. Mr. J. Bond, as coach, is deserving of all thanks from the members of the team for the very active interest he took in them
During the year the club suffered severe losses by the transfer of Mr. St. J. J. Yumn and Mr. J. O'Sullivan from Dune Ain. Buth
of these gentlemen took an active interest in club affairs, and while being sorry to iose them we wish them success in ther new spheres.
The social side of the club has not seen neglected during the past year. The several dances were well patronised and the final dance in particular, was a highly successful function. A smoke concert was also held and this proved a very enjoyable evening, representatives from the O.R.F.U., Referees' Association, and sister clubs being present. The annual picnic for junior members was again held at Company's Bay, and favored by perfect weather, a record attendance of over 100 boys resulted. During the day, races were rum off and the winners presented with prizes, kindly donated by several of the club supporters.
It behoves all members to put the best foot forward at the commencement of the coming season and endeavor to advance their club still further up the football ladder in Dunedin. This can be done by the introduction of new members and by consistent training. The erection of proper are lights by the Caledonian Societs: on the grounds, provides greater facilities in this direction.
The thanks of the club are due to the many generous supporters who materially assisted with donations; to Mr. F. Carter for the use of office for meetings, to Mr. R. Maxwell (caretaker of the Caledouian ground), to the Referees' Association, the O.R.F.U., and the press.

TIPS FOR THF RUNNING TRACK. (Concluded from last week.)
Away back in pre-war days New Zealand athletic sports meetings were attended ity the speediest performers in Australasia. Mer like McLachlan, McManus, Morris, and Hourigan, put up some of their finest performances on New Zealand tracks, and these men were living examples of the value :nf massage. They were for ever searching their bodics for hard spots. Deft fingers wauld burrow into the firm, springy flesh unijit the hard spot was located and isolated. It weild then be kucaded like dough till the wardneis disappeared. Of course, they used oils and enbrocations, but when men have inen rintning for months upo: all kind of tracks ant: exposed to all kinds of weather they very oftern had to use artificial means i.s patela themsolves up quickly pro tem. And even when using the liniments they always insisted that the benefit was derived from rubbing.
The Shoe.-The rumer should always in very particular about his shoes. He should see that they fit him. His best plan is is have his shoes made to measure by a shoemaker who knows the requirements of the rumning track. Slop-made shoes are usually made of a material that stretches easily. Oonsequently, after a run or two they are useless. To give satisfaction the leather must he stretched before the shoe is made. It must fit very tightly on the foot, as there must he no slipping and sliding inside the shoe. It must be made so that it will fit
very tightly without giving pain, and the leather, though very thin and light, musti bo strong enough to withstand the strain put upon it by a strong rumer in a sprint rase. McLachlan used to say that a runner was a four-yards better man over a hundred in a well-made shoe than he was in one of indilferent make. The shoo should be fitted with six spikes, each $\frac{7}{5}$ in in length. There are $n o$ heels, of course, to these shoes. For distance ruming (four-fortys, half-miles, and miles) the spikes should be much shorter. It is inadvisable to wait until a pair of shoes is worn ont before ordering another. The better plan is to have the new pair broken in long beforg they are needed. The old professionals, while they were very carcless ahout the condition of other parts of their running gear, were always scrupulously exact about the condition of their shoes. Sox should not te worn in runuing shoes. A man always runs better if he can feel the grip of his spikes in the track.

## The Calhoicic Parent: Needed Co.operation With the School

It is a complaint by so means uncommon among Catholic teachers (says an exchange) that the best efforts of the school are often cherked. or eren destroyed, by the influences which exist at homie. This complaint, generaily made with good remom, is found among teachers in all institutions from the primary grades to the college.
Once the child is entrused to the Catholic: scheol, there need be wo fear that the teachers will fail to do their duty. They are teachers, bat they are also, for the most part, religious, whose work and institute: have heen approwed by the Chured. Yot they must be able to reant upon the sustained and intelligent interest of the parents of their prpils. This lacking, they cannot hope to surecerl. They monderstind, as many parents do not, that a school-year does not consist of twelye montlis, but of fewer than 200 four-hour days. About 800 hours ouly are controlled hy the school; during the remaining 7960) hours of the year the child is, or should be under the supervision of the home. If the influence there exercised reinforces the plan and purposes of the school, success is almost certain. If it does not, failure can hardly be avoided.
The man who invests f 100 withont careful consideration, or who is not concerneyl to guard his investmont onee mats, has only himself to blame in the day of disaster. Were the same primeple to ike applied to the sclool-disasters we must occasion:ally d. plore the burden of thane and responsibility wouk be lifted from the school and placed where it belongs, namely, upon careless and negligent parents. By legal assumption, tho child is the father's most precious possession. Actual fact usually verifies the assumption. But the exception which may prove fatal is the parent's lack of interest in the schoollife of his child.
These are obvious reflections, but it is the olvions which too often is neglected or altogether forgotten. Not the least important resolution for every father and mother at the beginning of the new year is to know the school to which they have entrusted their child, and to co-operate with it.

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## Commonwealth Notes

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Rev. A. J. Martin, chaplain to the Australian Navy, who for the past year has been eruising round the world on H.M.S. "Adelaide," was in Rome on December 30. Ho had the privilege a few days later of an audience with the Holy Father, and was the first Iustralian to have that privilecre in the Year of Jubilee, 1925. Father Martin also had interviews with Cardinals Bourne aud Merciar.

In our issue of the 11th inst (says the Catholic Press for February 26) it was stated that the Broome branch of the Holy Name Society, hapuily imangurated by his Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Coppo, S.C., was the fiest to le established in Australia. We are informed that the society was introduced some yeats ago into the Commonwealth by Ho Bominis:an Fathers. A flourishing hranch exists in St. Laurence's Church, North Adelaide. Brancles are also to be found in the Melbourne ardhiocese. There is a brand in Helensbug, N.S.W. The Holy Name Soeiety a Dominican affiliation, is centuries old. It las achieved notable suceess in U.S.A., the membership there agorracting nearly $2,000,000$ men. [We print this paragraph owing to the fact that the statemont referred to was extracted by us from the Press. 7

Spakiner at Lithirow the other afternoon (sars the Fremen's lommal) his Crace Archhistrop Kelly said Australia was essentially an agricultural and industrial country. This meant that energy must be expended if devolopments were to occur. Those who merely looked for crold would not do much for their country. Lithgow was distinctly an industrial centre, for God had given the district a wealth of minerals which Australia needed. But Litligow's industries would not flourish as they should, and the amount of money that would circulate in wages and thus give employment to others would not be as great unless everyone in the industry was prepared to make it a success. Every working man and woman should be a canitalist, should save some of their wages and employ those savings in producing more. It was upon the proper employment of their wages that prosperity would depend, and upon the manner cach cudeavored to improve himself and herself. Hf would not have a man at the head of a uniom, or even an official who had not heen a prosperous man in other things, who did not own lis own house, or who was not capable of advising and planning for the improvement of his fellows, and of carrying nut those plans. A man without any stake in the conntry was not the man to lead or adivise others who had. They were like clouds which seattered in the time of drought. Mere words were notbing. Like the tree that did not bear fruit, they were not of any valuevery often not even for firewood. Every man who lived within his wages was a capitalist, and as a capitalist he should use his money wisely, and every man who worked in an industry should have the success of it at leart. That was the spirit they got from the Catholic schools.

## VICTORIA.

Mandeville Hall, Toorak, which a few decades ago was the palatial residence of a wealthy landowner, and was lately acquired for a convent by the Loreto Nuns, was blessed and formally opened on a recent Sunday afternoon. His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate officiated, and was attended by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Rev. Father M. I. O'Brien, P'P. (Toorak), the Very Rev. Father J. S. Bourke, S.J., and the Rev. Father J. Foster, S.J. Over a thousand people assembled in the spacious grounds, where the St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage Band played appropriate musical selections. Father O'Brien, P.P., on behalf of the Mother Provincial and community, cordially welcomed his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate and his Grace the Archbishop. The establishment of the Sisters of Loreto in the parish had the warm approval of his Grace, and the parish was indeed blessed in having the Sisters. who were capable of giving the highest education to their pupils. His Excellency said he did not know how long he would be left in Australia, hut he was delighted that his sojourn had been long enough for him to be present on that memorable day, to have the privilege of blessing such a beantiful building. The Archbishop, who was greeted with sustained applause, said that thongh perhaps lee had more words in English at his command than his Excellency, he failed in regard to gesture. His Excellency was ahle to convey with a gesture more than le (the Archbishop) could do in the course of a long passage. In addition to thankiag him for his address, he had to thank his Excellency for the privilege he had conferred on the Sisters by coming at such inconvenience to bless and formally open the new Loreto Convent.
"Having heard many boys' Jands in England and on the Continent, I maintain that St. Augustine's Boys' Band, Geelong, can still, with justice, lay claim to being the best boys' band in the world," said Mr. A. H. Baile, conductor of the fine Newcastle Steel Works Band, which has only recently returned from a successful tour abroad. These remarks were made on the nccasion of a visit lately paid to St. Augustine's Orphanage by the members of the Newcastle band at the invitation of Rev. Brother Orowley. Amongst the visitors were the Mayor of Geelong (Cr. Ritchie). Mr. W. Brownbill, M.L.A., Cr. J. A. Thear. After St. Augustine's Band had rendered several musical items, the party was shown over the institution. Refreshments were served in the library. Brother Crowley, in welcoming the bandsmen, referred to the kindly spirit shown by the Newcastle band to the St. Augustine's boys when they had met $i_{n}$ competition two years ago at Ballarat. Newcastle bandsmen then offered to assist the St. Augustine's Band with a concert in Newcastle if the Geelong hoys should make a tour. It was gratifying to know that St. Augustine's had two of their old boys present who had assisted the Newcastle band in obtaining great honor abroad. The
mayor said they were proud as Australians of the success of the Newcastle Steel Works Band. Tho band had made a wonderful impression on those who had heard it. These remarks were supported by Messrs. Brownhill, Thear, and Perey Jones. Mr. Baile said the band was delighted with its reception in Geeloug. Ho refersed in complimentary terms to the ability of Mr. Peres Jones, and paid the above high tribute to St. Augustine's Boys' Band, with which Professor Beard was emraptured, and which Mr. Ord Hume pronounced "the best boys' band in tho world," saying: "If this band would travel the world it wotald paxalyso the world." Besides winning the A grado championslip contest and Quick Step in Australia, St. Augustine's Band permanently holds the Sutton Shield, the Boosey Cup, and the Sutton Cup.

## QUEENSLAND.

With a view to providing for the future needs of the Church, his Grace the Archbishop, with his usual foresight, has just purchased a charming clevated site on the Brisbane River, a few miles above the property recently aequired as a site for a college (writes the Brisbane correspondent of the Catholir Press). This latest site colltains 49 arres of excellent land, vicldiug frait and vegetables of many varietics. Tho principal portion of it is a glorious hill immediately ore the river, and known as Mi. Hominey. The view from this hill is really incomparable. It was regardet by its tio.coverer, Dr. Simpson, as the finest devalimen on the banks of the Brisbane River. The vistas of secmery make a truly delightfi! picture, while the isloation and solitude give a sense of peare, not always to be foume within eight miles of a capital city. It is not unlikely that this site will later be used for a novitiate. By purchasing it now his Grae has secured it for the Church at a figuro that would not probably purchase a tente: part of it five years lence. Nit. Hommey overlooks the 700 aceres of land on the opposite bank of the river, which were the prince-
ly gift of a Icading Brishane Catholie ly gift of a Icading Brisbane Catholic (Dr. J. O'Neil Mayne), to the University of Queensland, in comnection with the Chair of Agriculture, which is just about to be established.


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## Here and There

Praise for the Ossercatore.-The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican, and on that aceount supposed to he of little moment, is declared by the Momin! Post to be the only realiy inclependent netspaper in Italy to-day. After saying that a great deal too much has been made of Mussolini's methods with the opposition press, the Tory organ groes on to say: "Meanwhile it would appear that the only really independent paper published to-llay in Italy is the Osservatore Rumano, the Yatican organ. which presumably shares in the extra-territociality of the Pope. It is, as is fitting, a serions little paper, well written and not at all biassed, and it is indispensable even in normal times to the student of Italian affairs. Unfortunately it comes out about 9 p.m.. at an hour when despatches for the English papers have already left Rome, and its influence on opinion here can be but small."

Mount Everest.-The death of the two daring mountain climbers Mallory and lrvine, while attempting to ascend MIt. Everest, again called the public's attention to the world's highest mountain. This famous Himalayan peak takes its name from a British officer, Colonel Everest, to whom its firsi discovery by Furopeans is generally attributed. In Col. Howard-Bury's account of the preliminary expedition of 1921, this claim is repeated, but in another book, Mownt Heerest, Sven Hedin disagrees with this finding and proceeds to show that the mountain was seen and described by Europeans more than 200 years ago. "It is absolutely incorrect," he says, "to say that Mount Ewerest was the discovery of the English Colonel Everest; :. . the Mount, with only slight inaccuracies, is found under the true Tibetan name, 'Tschomolungma,' on mabs made hy Frencl Jesuits in Peking in the year $177 \%$. These maps were first engraved in Paris and published in 1733." Hedin further recalls how the two Jesuits, Grueber and J'Orville, left Peking in 1661, and made their way through Tibet, visited Ihasa, its capital, carrying scientific instruments with them. This was probably the first European expedition to this "forbidden" country, and an account of it is preserved in Kirchmer's China Illustrata. Nor is this the only $\mathrm{cx}-$ pedition of the kind. Some forty years later. or in 1703, to be exact, six Capuchins left Rome for Chasa, where they arrived in 1707, being later reinforced by other missionaries. Not to be outdone, two Jessits. Fathers Desideri and Freyre, reached Thasa a short time afterwards, and an account of their journey was published in Rome in 1904 by the Italian Geographical Society. To all these missionaries, Mount Everest, as it is now known, could scaredy have been other than a familiar object, since it towers almost over Lhasa itself. Sven Hedin goes on to describe other expeditions to Tibet in the same century. In 1738; the Oapuchin Father, Orazio della Pema, with eleven others, left Rome for Tibet, and reached Lhasa in 1741, passing through Tingri and

Schikar, which places Col. Bury (undoubtectiIy in good faith), asserts he was the first Furopean to visit. Aud from that time on other missionaries, braving the opposition that was undoubtedly made to them, penetrated the fomidden lame, and evon hat andience with the Graud Lhama himself. This fact by mons mudermines the crealit due to Colonel Everest, to Colonel Younghusband, or to the personnel of the expeditions of 1922,1923 , and the one of a few months ago in which the intrepid Mallory and Irvine lost their lives.

Rigypt's A postolic Delegation.- Recently in the charming island of Chesireh, on a branch of the River Nile, at a little distance from the bridge of Bolaceo that joins the lovely island with the city, the Delegate Apostolic hlessed and laid the first stone of the residence of the Apostolic Delegation. The ceremony had a very intimate character and was of an importance that cannot be overestimated in this far-distant region. A numerous and distinguished gathering witnessed the function. The bishops of Earypt, the Vicars, and a large number of the clergy, representatives of religions institutes, and other notables were present. The great plot of land on which the now edifice rises was tecorated with gaily-colored bamers in honor of the erent. Conspicuous among them were the papal banners. An artistic parrhment printed in Latin by Mgr. Nuti, Apostolic Vicar of Legypt, and in French hy Mgr. Aziz, Bishop of Caldeo, was onclosed in the stone, telling to posterity that the monnment has been placed under the protection of St. Mark Evangelist, St. Catherime of Alexandria. Virgin, and all the saints of Lerypt, in the reign of the Pontiff, Pius XI, and of Fouad I sitting on the Egryptian Throne. After the corner-stone was blessed. the Apostolic Delegate addressed his great autlience in moving sentiments. "It is not without protound emotion," he said, "that I have blessed this comer-stone of the residence of the Apostolic Delegation. The Divine Blessing las come to confirm the most nohle and worfly propositions which testify to the great filial clevotion of the Egyplian people toward the Holy See. "The building of a house is in itsolf not an important thing. But the siguificance of this lonose is grand and sublime. It will perpetuate those eternal principles of charity and faitl which have always been the force and the vament of the Catholic Church through the "ourse of centuries."

Sovitiate for Negro Priests and Sisters.The Catholies of Holland are cugaged in an effort to raise funds necessary for the establishment of a seminary for the training of negro priests and a novitiate for negro Sisters in the Uganda protertorate. The project las been organised by friends of the Right Rev. Joseph Biermans, a native of Holland, who is now Superior-General of St. Joseph's Society for Foreign Missions,

Hill Hill, England. Bishop Biermans spent 28 years as a missionary in the Upper Nile region-sixteen years as a priest and twelve as Vicar-Apostolic. His recent selection as the Superior-General of the Congregation founded by the Jate Cardinal Vaughan to carry the Gospel abroad, cut short his plans for the establishment of a seminary and novitiate in the Vicariate over which he presided. The task was taken un by his friends, and it is hoped the necessary funds will have leen raised by March, 1925. At that time, in accordance with the Dutel custom, Bishop Biermans will celebrate a jubilee to mark the twelve and a half rears of his episcopal service. It is plamed to make the presentation of funds for the Uganda seminary and novitiate a part of the jubilee celebration. More than 100,000 persons have been baptised in the Uganda vicariate during Bishop Bierman's term of service as a missionary there Of this number, more than 15,0010 were baptised in 1923. It is this steady progress of Christianity in that territory that in the opinion of Bishop Biermans and his friends, justifies the erection of a seminary and novitiate to take care of religious vocations among the natives.

Orders of Deaf Mutes and Blind Sisters.The celebration of the jubilee of a deaf-mute who entered a Religious Order in 1864 and who is now 83 years of age, has called the* attention of the public to the Order to which she belongs, and which is composed entirely of deaf mutes (writes a Paris correspondent). It is the Community of Our Lady of the Seven Sorrows, founded in 1851 by Abbe de Larnay at Poitiers. Since that time fifty deaf mutes have entered the community. Half of this number have alrealy passed to their reward. Twenty-fomr religious and one novice remain. The Sisters of Oar Lady of the Seven Sorrows have, at several times, received as pupils young girls who are still more unfortunate than themselves, for ther were blind in addition to being deaf and dumb, belonging to the class of unfortinnates known as "the souls in prison." There is also, in France, an order of blind noms, the Sisters of St. Pant.

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[^3]
## Irish News

) IRISH FISHEIRIES.-A HISTORY OF IRELAND.--TRADE WITH CANADA.LOOKING AHEAD.-STORM AND FLOODS.-THE LANGUAGE MOV FMENT. -THE OATH.

The president of the Irish National Fishermen's Association has issued a call to all Irishmen to contribute to the Association. It is pointed out that the wealth of the sea is not a wealth which has to be discovered or even made, it is there waiting to enrich the whole country if the fishing industry is properly fostered and developed. Already the campaign conducted by the Association has resulted in steps being taken by the central authorities to suppress illegal trawling.

## 8858

A movement is afoot in support of the preparation of an authoritative and impartial history of Ireland, compiled from the original records in Irish and foreign libraries. Through the destruction of the Public Rccord office, Four Courts, Dublin, many documents of historic interest were lost. Some of those documents, went back to the days of the Anglo-Norman invasion and embraced State papers of all classes, ineluding many autograpli letters of English monarchs, of Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and other Irish chieftains. They also iacluted the marriage license of the Duke of Wellington and portions of the wills of Swift and Daniel 0'Connell.

## 2if

A Trade Commissioner for Canada has come to Dublin, to develop and increase trade between Canada and the twenty-six counties of Southern Ireland. He intends to call on Irish importers to advise them of the address of the Canadian office in Dulblin and to furnish them with statistics. If a Canadian exporter of, say flour, wishes to establish a market for lis product in Southern Ireland he will communicate with the Dublin office and the Canadian Trade Commissioner there will put him in touch with desirable importers. A prominent Irish manufacturer fears that the function of the Canadian office in Dublin is to push in the 26 Counties the sale of Canadian goods, most of which Irish manufacturers and producers are able and willing to supply. He asks what steps are being taken to increase Irish exports to Canada. For the ten months, January to October, the value of the imports from Canada into the twenty-six counties was over $\$ 5,000,000$. In the same period exports from the twenty-six romties to Canada represented only $\$ 100,000$.

## 88

In his messago to the nation on the third anniversary of the signing of the Treaty, Mr. Kevin O'Higgins has had the courage to dispense with comfortable commonplaces (says the Weelly Freeman). He does not disguise the fact that the Free State, like every European nation, is condemned to a stiff struggle in the teeth of wind and tide. Its opponents would like us to believe that the ordeal is an inevitable consequence of
the Treaty. Whis is about as sensible as if a section of the crew of a ship in the thick of a gale should argue that cerrything wonld come right if the captain consented to change the ensign. No revolation in the form of goverument will cut Ireland ont of the European system, and so long as we are part of this systen, so long must we be sulbiect to reactions from economic upheavals that have shaken the whole Contiment to it, fommdations. Cuder the Free State wo possess the power, not indeed of a verting these evils. but of mobilising our best encrgies to grapple with them. Judge Cohalan, who seess our problems from the outside, is cmphatic that conditions in the Saorstat are immenamably better than they were a year ago. "Tiberty," he siys acutely. "does not consint alone in the prossession of free institutions. hut in the exercise of power under thise free institutions." The Saorstat provides the fullest scope for this exercise of power on the part not only of its statesmen, hit of its cilizens. Under it ware laming to eliminate our waknesses. as well as to develop our strength. The reign of 1error has heen broken, and with security one more established the country is in a position to face its urgent social and ecomomic problems. These are serious enough, but they are hy no means so grave as those whell confront the majority of European mations. Energy and honest endeavor, to quote Mr. O'Higgins, are the main qualities required to secure a happy solution, and the greatest achievenumt of the men who won the Treatr is that their exertions cnable Irishmen to bring all their energies to hear in dealing with their own difficulties.

## sis

Lreland has experimened one of the most boisterous of Christmases, woth as regards family festivities and in the matter of weather (writes a correspondent to an exchange). A gate has heen blowing orer the country since Christmas night, hringing thunder, lightuing, snow, sleet, and tremendous rain. Rivers all orer heland have hurst their hanks, and from Belfast, Cork, Galwar, and Dublin, representing the fowr points of the compass, come reports of flooderd streets and houses made uminlabitable by water. Along the coast there has locen serions damage. At Lahinch, a favorite seaside resort in Co. Clare, the promenado was practically destroyed by heary seas, while the galo stripped honses of their roofs and blew in their windows. In one case sea and gale between them brought a whole house down. At Waterford, a heavy railway truck was blown along the track by the gale, its clange of position nearly eansing a firstclass railway accident. In Kerry, lightning carried aray a church belfry at Monaghan. a haycart was blown of the road, two men being injured; while at Derry and Belfast boats are being used as street vehicles. Huge tracts of land are under water in many tracts of
counties.

Dublin revently mithessed the spectacle of the leaders of the warring Irish sections mited at the Congress of the Gaelic League in an attempt to revive the Irish language. The novement was seriously embarrassed by the political disseusions of recent years.
It wats surprising to see many men, including Eamon de Valera himself, who had been gaoled by the Saorstat Government, sitting in the same room with the Cabinet Ministers, and to see the generals who facel each other in the recent fighting assembled together to promote a mevement of which all approved. Not a word of English was spoken through. out the proceedings.
There were men present, too, like Lord Ashbourne and Donglas Hyde. who have long been identified with the language movement, and yet who are aloof from the controversies which divide the Free Staters and Republilcans.
The general criticism was that the Gaelic League has been ruined by polities, and the articles written by its president, Mr. McCinley, and printed in American newspapers, were condemned by Michael Hayes, Speaker of the Dail. it was also complained that the official organ of the league discussed controversial political topics.

The main purpose of the meeting was to raise funds, and the Free Staters feared the funds might be used for anti-Free State propaganda. The suggestion was made by a Free Stater, Professor McEnri of Galway, that there was plenty of money available in the funds collected for the Dail Eireann in America, which might be devoted to the language movement. This brought de Valera to his feet. He offered, on behalf of the Republicans, to abandon his American litigation provided the money was devoted to the economic reconstruction of Irish-speaking districts and administered hy an indicpendent committee drawn from the miversities, including that of Belfast.
Patrick O'Maille. Deputy Speaker of the Dail, welcomed this proposal, lut Ginera: Mulcahy. supported by Generals O'Murimuille and O'Sullivan, described it as hizhly controversial, and urged that it be lroppes in the interests of mity. This comrse was adopted, and the Congross ?imited itself to the appointinent of a mixed commission of 15 to investigate the condition of the lan. guage movement, and to make recomimen lations to the mational convention.

## 28

At the moment (says a Home paper for January 24) there are frantic efforts being made by the rank and file of the Anti-Treaty party to persnade the leaders to enter An 1) ail and take the oath to the Saorstat. There is not the remotest chance of their succeeding in this. The reasoin for the change of outlook on the part of the rank and file is calsed by the well-known intention of the Goverument, at as early a date as is convenient, to declare the 46 seats held by the Anti-Treaty Party vacant. Discussing this mater with a member of the Cabinet during the week, he told the writer that he was fully satisfied that when the election for these 46 seats takes place, the Anti-Treaty Party would not be able to win more than ten of them at the outside. Large stock of Fancy \& Leather Goods, Sporting Requisites.

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Varief exillbits presext vivid record of catholic achilevement.

By the tine this appears in print (writes a home correspondent to the Boston Pilot, under date January 8) the opening of the Vatican Missionary Laposition will be history, and as I sit here surrounded by buildings seething with deventh-hour activity, I try to anticipate what the great exhibition will mean for catholicism.
The lloly Pather has just driven by a few yards from the China parilion in which I write and has aliohted and entered a nearby dell doistered with hedges. About two years aro (March 20, 1923), the preliminary meeting for the exposition was called at his worl, and a mentl later, on April 24 , he gave the order to begia. Millions of lire have been expended on the project and a large gromp of shholars and administrators have given the best portion of the intervening two rears to the innumerable details. Mis Holiness must feel gratified to see the realisition of this reflore to intemsify the mission interest of Christembon:
On Derember 21, his Holimess, aceompanied by his Cardimals and the diplomatic corps. cntered the Expusition from the Vatican. A special door was prepared for him cutering on a vestbule embtaining castimes of all the continents and Jating to the twentrotwo exhibit halis berome Sumountime the entrance is a hate cooss with an ivory Corpus, a reift to his Holiness Pome Lem XIII.

The place of honor must be reserved for the Itead of all missions." remarked his Grace Archbishog Marchetii. who, as Secretary of the Comprowation of Propaganda, and president of the Exposition. has been on the grounds for months trom morning matil exening directing the preparations.

## Roads Trodden hy Our Lord

The logical starting point for a tour of the Exposition is the Jiall of the Holy Land. If you have the privilege of visiting Rome this year make the first olject of your attention the large ratised model of Palestine sis metres by three motres in size, which holds the centre of this hall. Here sou may trace the roads the Siviour trod.
From Patestine ome passes to the Hall of Mission History. Students of missions have overseen its preparation although they have mate un pretence at completeness. The Christian adrane is divided iuto four periods: from the Aprestles to St. Benedict : from St. Benedict to St. Francis of Assis; ; from St. Francis of Assisi to the discovery of America; and the great period of modern times.
Paintings of great aposiles are on the walls, charts give the story of the centaries, while glass cases coutain raluable records. The full-size model of the remarkable Nestorian tablet of Si-Ngan-Fu, North China, which was presented to the Vatican by its discoverer. is one of this hall's oljects of outstanding iuterest.
If you would linger for a while among the mountain peaks of the Church's glory, pass into the Hall of Mission Martyrs. No one has counted Catholic: martyrs, for no records
except the Book of Life can give them all. Here is a hall in commemoration.

Beautiful paintings, some from the Lateran Galleries, 25 supplied by the Franciscans, and others from varions countries of Europe, tell of torture, death, and glory. A sculpture in the centre of the hall shows Pope Gregory sending forth the apostles of England and Germany. This work has just been completed by an artist brought here by the Benedictines. Glass cases about the walls hold relies, instruments of torture, and records of martyrdoms.

## Contribution to Knowledge.

d few steps will hring you to an entirely different phase of mission activities: The Hall of Ethology and Linguistics. This hall reveals what missioners have contributed to the world's deposit of knowledge. The hand of scholars is evident here. Large display cases contain carefully arranged specimens and the walls are covered with charts and diagrams.
Opposite the Vatican hall of entrance is the Mission Library. This will be in every sense a library and doubtless holds a special measure of the affection of the Sovereign Pontiff. Tiers of steel shelves enough io accommodate over 30,000 volumes, are in place, and glass-top sted shelves for valuable mission book exhibits promise to make this the finest library of its kind in the world. Thousands of volumes have already been grathered from cery continent.

Beyond this hat are the mission field ex. hibits. The thall of Nortl America is certainly s, eredit to th: societies that planned it. Beautiful castings of great Indian rhiefs and bas-reliefs of Indian life are some of the decorative features. A copy of the slatue of Father Marquette which stands in the United States Capitol makes - fitting centre-piece.

The Hall of South Ameriea hoids a commanding figure at Don Bosco. The Halls of tho Near Fast ant India are crowde to the very roofs with models, specimens, and splendid photographic collections, some of areat value and all of interest to the lover of inissions and to the student of peop s .
An Exposition catalogue has been prepard A monthly review will be published durag the Exposition under the direction of srholarly editors and an official photographer wi!! make a camera record of the Exposition's treasures.

## A Notable Painting.

The mission-field exbihits finish the first group of specially constructed buildings and lead into the Cortile della Pigna, a coirrt of the Vatican Palace which the coming spring will make a landscape delight and in which are a group of native huts from far scattered parts of Asia. Due to the unforseen extent of exhibits the Vatican Musen di Chiaramonte has been converted into the Hall of Mission Institutes, and the Egy;tian Museum holds for the year the Mall of Furope, the Hall of Civilisation aud Pro-
gress, and the Hall of Mission Aid Societies.
We pass from the "Court of the Pine Cone" to a group of six pavilions devoted to the missions of Africa, Fastern Asia, : nd the South Seas. All of these halls were not ready on the opening day, due to transportation difficulties, but soon they were to be groaning under trainloads of cases built with incalculable effort from the mission fiens. The exhibit of the Jesuits in the China section alone filled forty great boxes. 'ihe Parish Foreign Mission Society has almost 400 cases of specimens from forty fields stretching from the torrid to the frigid zones.

Returning to the entranee we find the Hall of Medical Missions. Here again is the thorough hand of the scientist with a story of acute suffering among unchristianised millions and of loving devotion on the part of missioners and medical workers.

Above the exit from the Hall of the Holy Land is a painting entitled "F Passato Gesu," "Jesus has Passed." The qreat stairway of an Eastern street occupies half the canvass. At one side of the stairway is a group of people knceling. Jesus lias passed and left the impression of His life on them. This is the lesson of the Exposition.

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## Sunday Afternoon Readings <br> (By Right Rev. Mar. Power for the N.Z. Tablet.)

XVIII.-TITE MASS PERPETUATES CALVARY.

The angrls sang their song of praise near Bethlehem the niglit Our Lord was born, but their music died away into stillness as they gazed with the shepherds into the manger to see its lovely Tenant, and in that stillness they heard the breathing of the gentle peace that was falling like dew from Heaven upon the earth. The Host is raised above the altar at the moment of consecration, and once again tho angels are awed iuto silence as Christ comes with His fragrant graces to purify the hearts that come to see the beloved sign which each new morning brings to pass. The same mystery surrounds the altar and the manger, it is the same Jesus that comes and dwells amongst us. St. Bonaventure writes:-
"Not less duth God seem to do, when He deigneill to desceurd daily from Heaven upon the altar, than He did when He assumed human mature and became incarmate."
"Whar can doubt," St. Giragory says, "that at the moment of immolation, when the priest utters the word, the heavens open, and that the cloirs of angels are present at that solemn act of Jesus Christ -that Heaven and earth intermingle and that the Mighest is joined with the lowly?"

No wouder that the Mass ocenpies so large place in the life of cuery good Catholic! No wonder that the enemies of God went by a certain diabolic instinct against the Mass wben they wished to wrerk the Chureh. It is the Mass that mattered to loth, for the Mass is the test of Catholie brotherhood, binding priests and people into the one Mystic Rols of Christ. It was to strangle the Mass that rack and rope were requisitioned by Elizatheth, and it was to cast it out as something vile that the mummers were sent through the country, in the hope that mockery might succeed where rack and rope had failcd. But all these wicked agencies have failed, and the Mass abides to be the centre of Cathofic life and the source of Catholic strength. Always threatened, always mocked, always attacked, it is fated not to die, for He whose word fails not has decreed that the Clean Oblation shall be offered to the Loril of Hosts. from the rising to the setting sum.

Bethlehem, Calvary, and the Altar, beloved trinity of names, their music will never cease to beat upon our ears and thrill our inmost hearts. At Bethlebiem the atoning Victim of our sins is born. The work of His priesthood began at Betlilelem, it is for this priesthood He was horn. The sacrifices of the WId Law-of Aaron and Melchisadech-were binly figures and symbols, "weak and needy "iements," acceptable to God only becarnse they represented that which was to come. It was the Divine decree that the God-Man should offer Himself in sacrifice. St. Paul in his Fpistle to the Hebrews tells us that upon His entrance into the world Christ
accepted this decree of His Father and made the voluntary offering of His Body to be immolated on the Cross.

For," he writes, "it is impossible that with the blood of oxen and goats sins should be taken away. Wherefore when (Christ) cometh into the world, He saith : Sacrifice and oblation Thon wouldst not; but a body Thou hast fitted to Me; Holocausts for sin did not please Thee. Then said I: Behold I come; in the head of the book it is written of Me, that I slould do Thy will, 0 God. . . In the which will we are sanctified by the oblation of the body of Jesus Christ once. . For by one oblation He hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified."

What He accepted in Bethlelem He fulfilled on Calvary. "Father, not as I will but as Thou wilt." Then the great HighPriest took up His Cross and on it took away the sins of the world in His own Blood, shedding the last drop of it as was the law for holocausts. "It is consummated," the One Oblation" that would for evermore perfect those who would have a participation of it.

This participation we have through the Sacrifice of the Altar, which is a reproduction or perpetuation of the Sacrifice of Calvary. In the Holy Mass Christ still renews His Sacrifice through the ministry of men. He still shares with us through the Mass the inexhaustible fruits of the Cross, His "corn of the elect" and His "wine springing forth virgins." It is to perpetuate these gifts that He, Who has an Eternal Priesthood. gives His unction, His dedication, His consecration, a participation of His Priesthood to every priest.

But since the priest is ordained for men in the things that appertain to God, he must in his turn not only bring the people around the altar, but must also show them how they too may participate and are bound to participate in the offering, in the Sacrifice; how they too in their measure should voluntarily make themselves hoth priest and victim. It is true that priests alone have the right to consecrate aud officially offer to the Father the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. hut by a lesser title, but in a real manner, the people can offer the Host though they cannot consecrate it. Study the prayers with which the Church accompanies the Djvine Sacrifice. And here it will not be out of place to urge upon my readers the beauty of the consecrated prayers of the Roman Missal; they are full of inspiration, and should be more desirable than the fifty, or one hundred and fifty methods of hearing Mass that are found in too many sentimental manuals.
When the priest is about to enter upon the most sacred part of the Mass he turns round to the people and says: "Orate fra-tres-Brethren, pray that my sacrifice AND
youns may be acceptable to God the Father Almighty." At the commemeration of the living he says: "Remember, 0 Lord, Thy servants of both sexes, and all here present for whom we offer or who themselues offer up to Thee this sacrifice of praise for these selves and those belonging to them." Again at the Hanc iuitur, when just before tho consecration he spreads his hands over the chalice, you will notice that he asks God to accept the oblation not only as his, but of the whole parish, that is of the spirituat family assembled around the altar. The priest then consecrates and offers Christ to the Father, but the people make the offerime with him. So that in a certain real sense the people do participate and were meant to participate in the priesthool of Jesus Christ. If we only remembered this, how we should love to gather around the altir.
But Christ is not the only High Priest in the Mass, He is Victim also, in which character we must alsn share, all of us, both priests and people. Thus, our union with Christ in the Mass beromes one of the closest possible nature. A little water is mingled with the wine at the Offeriory, then both are offered unto (iod "as a sweet odor for our salvation." The wine represents Christ and the water the people, so that we inite ourselves with Christ in His offering, in His immolation, we beconc victims with Him. we offer ourselves with Fim. In one of the Masses of Pentecost. in the secret prayer after the offering of the bread and wine. the Church puts these words on our lips: "Vonchsafe, 0 Iorrd, to sandify these with. and receiving the oblation of this spiritual victim, make US an etcrnal sacrifice in Thyself." It follows from all this that whei we assist at Mass, we shoula, in imitation of Ohrist, give ourselves entirely up to God. The High Priest at the sacrifice has full power over the victim: we should phace ourselves withont any reserve in His hands that He may do His holy will in us. That holy will is our sanctification and strengthening in grace, our identification with Christ in His Mystic Body, our participation of His Priesthood, the bringing about of that great consummation expressed by Si. Panl: "ĩ live now, mot any longer 1. hut Christ Jesns liveth in me." This is the real fruit of the Mass, so close an identifeation with Christ that the lowliest and the weakest amone us may say with St. Peter that :wo are partakers of the Divine mature."

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## On the Land

## MARKET REPORTS．

There was a large yarding of fat cattle at Burnside last week， 276 coming under the hammer．There were not a great many pens of extra prime heary bullocks，the bulk of the yarding consisting of well－finished me－ dium－weight bullocks and a large number of cows and heilers，some of which wore very good quality．There was keen competition， a number of country butchers being in at－ tendance，and prices may he quoted at from 10 s to 15 s per head above the previous week＇s rates for all grod heef．Priane heary bul－ locks made $£ 15$ to $£ 1812 \mathrm{~s} 60$ ，medium from $£ 1110$ s to £1t，lighter sorts from 6810 s to $£ 10$ 10s．Prime heary heifers and cows made to $£ 1310 \mathrm{~s}$ ，prime heiters and cons $£ 7$ to $£ 9$ ，medium $£ 510$ s to $\mathfrak{£ 6} 1 \mathrm{sis}$ ，old and inferior from £3 10 s to £is．Fat Slicep．－－ The number varded consisted of $2-528$ head． There was a large number of ewes，amongst which there wrere some pens of very nice quality．The balance of the rarding was： made up of a number of prime medium－ weight wethers，with odd pens of extra beary． The sale opened with prices mucl on a par with the preceding week＇s rates，and as it progressed gradually improved，until prices were，if anything，a shade better than those of the previous week．Extra prime heays－ weight wethers sold at from 45 s to 49 s，prime 42 s to 44 s ，medium 37 s 6 d to 40 s 6 d ．lighter 32 s to 35s．Extra prime heary ewes sold to 41s 6d，prime from 32s to 3 g s，medium 2 ： s 6 d to 31 s 6 d ，old and inferior 20 s to 2 ms ． Fat Lambs．－About 830 came forward，the quality taken all round heing of a modium description，as there was not an extra Targe proportion of prime lambs forward．There was keen rompetition for everything fit for freezing，while graziers competed for the others at late rates．Prime lambs 40 s to 43 s $6 d$ ，medium 33 s to 38 s，unfinished and small 20 s to 27 s 6 d ．Pigs．－There were 150 fats and not many stores．The entry consisted manly of baconers．There was a gook at－ tendance of buyers，and a fair denamd，priees roing up to 4 s or 5 s ．
Lower yardings were the rule last weok at the Addington market．Store ewes and we－ thers sold up to 2 s per head better，and fat sheep were 1 s 6 d to 2 s easier；fat lambs 10 s 6 d easier，and fat cattle a shade better than on the previous week．Fat Lambs．－There were 3470 penned，of very mixed quality． On account of the waterfront tronble and an under－strength board of butchers at the freez－ ing works，the market was under the export schedule prices by ${ }_{2}^{l} d$ per lb．Prime，under 36 ＇s made $12 \frac{1}{2} d$ per 1 h ，light seconds and overweights from $11 \frac{1}{2} d$ to 12 d．Extra prime lambs made 45 s 10 d ，prime 38 s 6 d to 41 s ， medium 36 s to 38 s ，light 33 s to 33 s 6 d ，store hambs 29s to 32s 6d．Fat Sheep．－－There was k slacked sale，and exporters bought much less freely than usual，and wethers were down 1s 6 d and ewes by up to 2 s a head．Extra prime wethers made 45 s 10 s ，prime 38 s 6 d to 42 s 6 d ，medium 35 s 6 d to 38 s ，light 33 s to 35 s ，extra prime ewes 44 s 1 d ，prime 33 s to 37 s ，medium 30 s to 32 s 6 d ，light 26 s to 29 s 6 d ，old 22 s to 25 s ．Fat Cattle．－There

Was a smaller entry，combrising 432 head． There is a steadying ap if prices，cow and heifer beet being 20 s per head better than on the preceding week．Cood serviceable beof averaged from 33 s to 38 s per 1001 h ． Fxtra prime strers made $\mathfrak{f l d}$ lös fid，prime



 E9，extra prime eows $£ 13$ lis Gi，prime $£ \mathrm{Q}$

 was a larese entry of small，handy－weight calves which sold well．Rumers made $£:$ ） 15s，good vealers $£ 3$ to $£: 15$ ，good calves
 －Porkers were a shade better bacomers be－ ing about the same．Choppers made $£ 3$ to E6，light baconers $\in 3$ los to $4 t$ ss，heavy £f 10s to £is，extra heavy £j zo．The aver－ age price por th was for to 7 d．hight porkers made iol）s to ins 6t，heary EB to EB 8s．The a verage price per ll，was id to gd．

## にきこきひひも <br> FARM BUILDINGS <br> （Contributed．）

CONCRETE FLOORS ON THE FARM．
It may be usefal here to point out that concrete floors for sheds，barns，and out－ houses，can now be more cheaply laid down than wood wherever shimgle and sand are reasonably clese at hand．Moreover， concrete lasts for ewor－a distinct advantage over the use of wool，which must he renewed from time to time．

To illustrate the mothod of laying down such floors，let us suppose that we require one the dimensions of which are 18 feet $x 36$ feot，and 4 in in thickness or depth．

Materials Required．－To find the requisite fuantity of shingle and sand，then，multiply IS $\times 36 \times$ it（tin erquals ！fit）and divide by 27 to get result in cubie yards

$$
\frac{\times 36}{27} \times 1 \%=\mathrm{s} \mathrm{cu} . y \mathrm{cls}
$$

Wach hay of ement contains approximately lis eubie feot，then assuming the strength of our mixture to be 6 in 1 ，a bag will suffice for 8 cubic foet．

Cement required $=8 \times 27 \div 8=27$ bags．
In dean river shingle the right proportion of sand may often be found intermised with it，but where coarse shingle or broken rock is omployed sufficient sand most be adderd in order to fill up all voids，and thus make of the finished concrete a compact solid mass．

Where quantities are mixed separately about is parts shingle or broken stone， 2 of sand，and 1 of cement will suffice．

Pating down the Screds．－Having got ready our quotil of materials，the next thing to do is to fix our sereeds or guifling rods in position．An expeditious way of effecting this is to drive pegs into the ground at all corners on the outer margin of the area which it is desired to lay down in concrete， and then，by the aid of the carpenter＇s line， more intermediate pegs are driven，to which
straight tin $x 2 i n$ scantlings are affixed and levelled by means of a spirit levol．Strabot sereeds or guiding rods are absolutely indis－ pensable where a level surfaee finish is de－ sired；any butaps or deffections in thean will produce corresponding rises or depressions in the finished floor．

The pegs to which the siorecds are nailed should not be driven too firmily into the ground－just suffeciently rigid to keep them in correct alignment and also withstand the pressure of levelling off with the straight edge，to which ther will be subjected during the work．

It will now be advisable to put down ．an－ other sereed through the centre so as an di－ vide the space of the prospertive floor into two areas of git by 36ft．The levelling of the whole floor（18ft $x$ 36ft）in one section would entail heavy and stremous work，he－ sides a long straight edge is prome io sag in the centre．

The Gange－Box．－When using ennerete at strength 6 to 1 ，frequently 3 hags of cement are considered sufficient to mix with 1 yard of shingle and sand．
In actual practice the average hag does not coutain $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet，hut falls a litale short－ ahout $1 \frac{1}{3}$ cubic feet is more correct．

If the gauge box be made $4 f \mathrm{t}$ square（inside measurement）by 6 in high，it will hust con－ tain 8 cubie feet and strength 6 to 1 main－ tained．

Gauge－boxes may be made in various shapes and to suit any strength；the heishle（ 6 in ） was here set down with the idea of comen－ ience when tipping the wheelbarrow．
By the proper nse of these boxes and a little calculation waste may be reduced to tho minimum．

Mixing．－A large sledge such as is fre－ quently used in prass－seed saring will make a good substitute for a mixing board where no special board is kept for this purpose， and no existing floor near at hand which might be similarly utilized．
Care should be taken to mix thoromghly． The usual way is to measure out the shingle and sand in quantities convenient to suit the size of the mixing board；spread the ec－ ment uniformly over the heap，and then turn twice dry and twice when wrtted．
When mixing or putting concrete in the whecl－barrow always beain from the bottom of the heap and turn the shored orer when emptying it；morenver，in tho case of mixing the shovel when turned should le drown backurards through the henp．Be careful not to throw on too much water and，as it were， drown the cement，causing it to run off the hoard．A water－can will serve well for a sprinkler．In very cold weather beware of mixing up shingle and sand bofore the frost with which it may have been covered the previous night has completely melted awar．

Concreto made from frosted shingle mav blow out or crack soon after being placed． For floors of large areas a concrete－mixer operated by an engine may be advantacreously used to speed up，mixing，and consequently the placing－an important factor of success in this class of work．（To be continued．）

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## Catholic World

DEATH OF A SPANISH BISHOP.
The historic diocese of Salamanca is widowed by the death of its Bishop, Dr. Angel Regueras Lopez, who died at the royal monastery of the Escorial, whilst on a visit to the capital (says Cotholic Xews Service, London, for January 12). The last moments of the Bishop were consoled by a telegram from Cardinal Gasparri, conveying the Apostolic Benediction from Pius XI.
The late Bishop was born of humble parents at Benaventa, in Zamora. In addition to ruling the See of Salamanca, the Bishop was also Administrator Apostolic of the ral cant See of Plasencia.
The funeral offices were recited in Madrich, and afterwards the body of the Bishop was taken to Salamanca, where it has been buried in the cathedral church.

## senornns

slovak church denty moyemext.
A very interesting religious service was held in the Holy Cross Church in Prague, a short time ago, under the auspices of the Church Unity Movement. This movement has its headquarters in the episcopal city of Olmuitz. The Auxiliary Bishop of Prague presided at the function, which was attended by Russian Catholics of the Russo-Greek Rite and the Ukranians and Ruthenians of the Graeco-Slav Rito.
In addition there was a triduum, organized to promote the remion idea anomgst the Czech Catholics. Sermons on unity were preached, and on one of the days the Russian office was chanted by the Russian Catholio priest, Father Trophim. His Excellency the Nuncio was present on the first day of the triduum.

## 20232303

FRENCH CATHOLICS ARE MOBILISED.
Every French Catholic, whether priest or layman, who is endowed in any way with the gift of public speaking, has been mohilised. In every part of the country they have been called on to denounce the antireligious policy of the Government, and to organise an effective resistance against it.

And in all the towns and villages, where they are carrying their message, they are drawing immense audiences, and enthusiastic audiences at that. It is becoming more and more rare for them to fail in getting practical resolutions passed; and they are succeeding in drawing together a mited people.

Some of these are not content only with speaking, they are mriting as well. They give their impressions to the newspapers, and those who read and listen swell the number of those who are struggling for reli gious freedom.
Mr. Jean Guiraud, the editor of La Croix. has been writing his impressions. "Have confidence" (he says). "I have seen the bishops who, as the true pastors of their people. have given the faithful the order of the day in unmistakable terms, gathering them into groups, and placing themselves at their head. I have seen whole populations respond to the appeal of their bishop- 18,000 at Roche-
sur-Yon, the chief place in the Vendee 10,000 in a single suburbs at Cholet." Mr. Guiraud has not, however, seen everything He was not present, for instance, when 50,000 Basques and Béarnais assembled under the leadership of ihe Bishop of Bayome, now when the $i 2,000$ Bretons of Finistere met in response to the appeal of the Bishop of Quimper.
There is that other militant, the Abbe Dest granges, a master of crowls, who was present at the Quimper demonstration, and this is what he had to say: "The Catholic Depit ties now present might tell me that last May they received on an average $65,0,0$ votes, and that many who voted then could not undertake the journcy now. Well, that may he. But there is not the slightest doubt that vast numbers of the electors who then voted for the Deputies who support $M$. Herriot, are to-day manifestly against his Ministry."
And the Abbe Desgranges added that each week, since last July, he has gathered from all parts of the country information that bears out his contention.

## arowsars

## CHURCH AND state in czechoslovakia.

The Catholic Church in the Czecho-Slovak Republic is passing through great difficulties, part of which is an inheritance of the old days when Church and State were lound up very closely together.
Five sears ago the young Republic entered entered into fricudly relations with the Vatican, a Legation to Holy See was established, and Rome sent its Nuncio to Prague. First of all Mgr. Micara, now Nuncio at Brussels. and Mgr. Marmaggi, his suecessor. These prelates have carried out their mission with fidelity and dignity; but nevertheless, their mission has lacked its fullest fruitfulness on account of certain relations between Chureh and State.
$\mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}}$ to the present neither concordat nor convention with the Holy See has been ratified by the Government, though the Popular Party has done all in its power to bring about ratification. From the very beginning the dominant partics, the Radicals and Socialists, have worked to bring about a radieal separation between the Church and the State, whicl, in effect, would be nothing more than a poliey of suppression and confiseation.
Two years ago the Popular or Catholic Party agreed to co-operate in the Government. It was understood that the question of relations between Church and State should be submitted to an understanding, and regulated by a special decision. Nothing since then has heen done officially to create tension, Jut at the same time nothing has been done to put matters on a proper and equitable foundation.
Receutly the Socialists have judged the time opportune for reviving the question of Church and State, in the form of attacks on the Holy See, on the Prague Nunciature, and the Catholic population generally of Czecho-Slovakia.

The obvions aim of the Socialist parties is to provoke a rupture between the Government and the Holy See. For example, the separatist movement in Slovakia, which aims at an autonomous partiament and self-determination, is declared to be fostered and kept up by the instigation of the Holy See. This, it should be unnecessary to adde, is far from the truth. The Slovabs are Catholics, and their political loader is Father Andrew Hlinka; but the Holy see has nothing 10 do with Slovakia, apart from its propher interest in the episcopal sees.
Again, the Holy Siee appointed an Apostolic Administrator of the Slorak diocese of Trava: but the work of the Administrator has been thwarted ly an official refusal to accord him recognition, so that he cannot, in fact, administer the propert: of the seo at all.
There are two vacitht sees in Slovakia, for which Rome has nommated bishops. Time after time the Holy See has intimated its candidates for these sees; hut thie Government takes no notice whatever, refuses either to accept the candidates, or to submit other names to Rome.
Last of all, the Socialist parties, evidently taking the French Radicals as their model, are demanding that the vote for the Vatican Legation shall be withdrawn from the next Budget and the Legation itself suppressect. The whole position is thoroughly unsatisfactory, and were it not for the fact that separation is only another word for spoliation, the Churel would be better off if its relations with the State were severed.

## sanossos

JUBILEE OF PORTUGAL'S PRLMATE. Braga, which is Portugal's Rome, has been celebrating the silver jubilee of the episcopal consecration of its Archbishop, Mgr. Vieira de Mattos. The celebrations lasted several days, and in spite of the efforts to suppress religion, religious enthusiasm has been the most prominent feature of the celebration.
The admirers of the Archlishop are numerous. Almost all the Portugese bishops came to Braga for the jubilee, as did the Nuncio, and the amiversary has left the Portugese Catholics with a feeling of great satisfaction.

Religions conditions have been very difficult. But the Archbishop is not a man to be overamed by politicians. He saw to it that the Catholic congresses continned to meet at Graga, and one of the most notablo of them was the National Eucharistic Congress, which met not very long ago.
The Archbishop of Braga, whose See dates lack to the 4 th century, is Primate of Spain, but he also has the honorary title of Primate of the Spains, and he is seigneur of Braga. When the monarchy was overthrown and a republic set up, a great deal of church property was confiscated. Anong this were the two diocesan seminarics; but the Archbishop has since then provided himself with two fine seminaries, which take the place of the tro buildings which are now used as government offices $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{y}}$ the Republic.

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## Historian of the Diocese of Ossory

deatil or the very rev. canon oarrigan, d.d., p.P., durrow.

$\lambda$
We decply regret to announce (says the Kilkemy People for December 20) that the Very Rev. William Caton Carrigan, D.D., P.P., M.R.I.A., died on Friday, December 12, from pneumonia contracted at the beginning of the same week. Mis death is not only a loss to the Catholic Church in Ireland, of which he was a distinguished ornament, but it creates a gap that cannot be filled in the attenuated ranks of the students of Irish archacology on which he was perhaps the greatest living authority.
His Magnum Opus, the IIstory and Amtionuties of the Dioserse of Ossory, will make his memory immortal. His great learning, his inexhaustible capacity for researel into, and elucidation of, the evidences of Ireland's ancient pre-eminence in church architecture and in everything relating to the history of religions derelopment in our comatry have shed lustre on his name and adorned our national annals.

The puhlication of his Mistory and Antiquities of the pioverse of Ossory, was the fruition of 21 years of matiring and wisely directed enerey. The wiver spent a holiday but in archanolugical recearch work either among historic rums in the diucese and elsewhere or in the study of manuserigts in the Roval trinh Acadengy and the Record Office. He possessed many valuable copies of manuscripts destrosed in the Four Conrts when that leantiful public buikling was laid in ruins. Thase best rualified to judge recosnised in him one of the mont eminent auth-
a ities, if not indeed the greatest authorits. on Irisk archacologr.

Mr. S. Moyd in his preface to Perst Seanachus, refors to Camon Carrigan in the fol lowing terms:-
"In compiling this Post Sumachus I got considerable assistance from Rev. W. Carrigan, Darrow. This learned priest is the last word as an authority on Irish phace names. Not only does he possess a complete, accurate. and scholarly knowledge of the districts of Ossory and Leix but he has in addition a thorough acquaintance with the place names mentioned in ancient manuscripts and lexts. I may say indeed that in this important branch of Gaelic study he is the only worthy successor of John O'Donovan. If it were not for his invaluable assistance we would have but very scant knowledge of the topography of Leix and Ossory."

Ho had a marvellous momory for anything connected with this branch of study.

Some short time since the Arehaeological Society of Trinity asked him if he could locate Cill Corbain, the ancient burial place of the Kings of Lainster. Not alone was he able to furnish the desired information stating that Cill Corbain was now the old burial ground at Naas known as Cill Nas, but he actually from memory was able to refer them to a particular poem in a eertain manuseript in the Academy (giving the number) in which Cill Corbain was mentioned as being identical with Cill Nais.
It is only right in any memoir of this very distinguished Ossory priest to give promin-
ence to the fact that in writing, and preparing for publication, his great history Canon Carrigan received the most sympathetic help and encouragement from, and was given every facility for pursuing his devoted and learned labors by the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, to whom Canon Carrigan, for his enthusiastic approval and never failing support, was under a delbt of gratitude which he felt he could never adequately repay.
Canon Carrigan was a native of Ballyfoyle, Co. Kilkenny, where he was born 64 years ago. He was edtcated at St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, and at Maynooth. He was ordained in February, 1884, and was Professor in St. Kieran's for about a year. He was afterwards curate successively at Templeorum, Rathdowney, Conahy, Ballyragget, and Durrow, and was appointed to pastoral charge of Durrow in 1909 in succession to the late Canon Shortal.

A frequent and learned rontributor to the Irish Press over the signature "K." has writen the following touching appreciation of Canon Carrigan which was published in Wednesday's Irish Times:-
There has just passed away, to the sorrow of all that knew him, a good man and a great antiquary. The Very Reverend William Canon Carrigan, D.D., died last Friday evening, after a few days' illness, at Durrow, where he had lived for more than twentyseven yoars, first as curate and afterwards as parish priest. Ife said Mass on Monday. a holy day, but on the next day pnemmonia hegan.

As so ofter happens in Ireland, although quite well, be went lately to see all his kinsfolk and old frionds in the County Kilkenny, and on the very day week before his death he marked the spot where he wished to be buried. The poor of his parish will miss him to whom his hand was ever open: "He hadn't what would hury him left," it was said. His curates, past and present, are in grief for him, who was always sincere and kindly and cheerful.

He would spare no pains in giving information asked about antiquarian and genealogical matters, ropying lengthy documents, and all done so kindly and willingly. He was sixtr-four.
"I would give a good deal," he wrote a couple of years ago. "for a glimpse of the congregation $I$ used to see at my matwe chapel of Ballofoyle (between Castlacomer and Kilkemuy) fifty-five years ago-the old men all dressed up in the Trish style, even to the riding coat, and the married women in their picturesque hooded cloaks; and almost all of them Irish speakers. Many changes have occurred since then, some for the lester, no doul)t, but the old homeliness and simplicity have been to a great extent lost."

Thirty-two years ago, when Father Carrigan was curate of Conahy, there were will some good old Irish speakers there who conld give the old names of townlands and families for miles around. He took copious notes from
them and from many Irish speakers all through the County Kilkemny. These notes are of great value and should be carefully preserved.
"Alas and alas," he wrote, "that the Public Record Office should now be no more, with its millions of records? I feel its loss intensely, having spent my vacations for the last thirty-seven years there. And now io find that all the precious documents are gone for ever! I copied much Laoighis and Kilkenny matter there, and in return I mean to leave all my MSS. to the new Record Office in case the anthorities will think them of any value.
He copied a good many exiracts from the old Recister Book of Durrow Paxish, which was afterwards burnt in the Record Office, and he noted the rorious fact that there was not a single will of the old Cullenagh family of Barrington-Sir Jonah's family-in the Record Office.

Canon Carrigan was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Antiquaries and the Kildare Arehaenlogical Society. His Histomy ant Antiquities of the Diorese of Ossory, will be a lasting memorial to him. More than a quarter of a century ago a doctor who is now long dead spoke of him as being "most estimable in crery relation of life." The time that could be spared from his daties were given to his beloved books. None could be readier for the call hence than he, and none could be more missed here; for of him it may truly be said, "We shall not look unom his like again."
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# Domestic 

By Maureen

## Bread Pudding.

$\frac{1}{2} 1 \mathrm{~b}$ bread, 4 ounces currants, 2 oumces sugar, 2 ounces finely chopped suet, 1 egg, a good pinch of nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, mised with the bread. Soak the bread in cold water until soft, then squeeze dry and beat out the lumps with a fork. Mix all the ingredients together, and if necessary add a little milk. Pour into a greased pie-dish, and bake about 1 hour in a moderately hot oven.

## Bread and Butter Pudding (Steamed).

3 or 4 thin slices of stale bread (huttered). 2 tablesponnsful cleaned and picked sultanas, 1 dessertspoouful moist sugar, 2 egges, 3 pint milk, cat the bread in small strips or squares; place a layer in a well-greased basin, sprinkle on a little sugar and a few sultanas, repeat until the basin is nearly full. Beat the ecers, add to them the sugar and milk, potr over the bread, and put the pudding aside for at least 1 hour. Have ready a saucepan half full of boiling water, put in the puddiner, cover the lop with a greased paper, and steam gently for abont an hour.

## Brown Bread Pudding.

6 ounces hrown hread crumbs, 3 ounces butter, 4 ounces surar, 2 ounces mixad candied peel, 1 teaspoouful fround cimbamon. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk, 3 egers, grated mutmeg, a pinch of salt, 1 glass sherry (if liked). Boil up the milk and pour over the bread crumbs; add the cimamon, candied peel fuely chopped or shredded, amd a pinch of salt. Work the butter and sugar to a cream, add the egge, one at a time, mix in the soaked bread crumbs, and add a little grated nutmeg. Put the mixture into a well buttered mould, cover with a buttered paper, and steam for about two hours. If wine is used, it should be added last of all. Unmould the pudding on a hot dish, and serve with fruit syrup or custard sauce. This pudding is equally nice served cold.

## Whole Meal Bread.

Allow $1 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds flour to $3 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds lrown meal; one ounce salt, $1_{4}^{\frac{1}{4}}$ ounces yeast, and about one quart liquid-say one pint milk and one pint water; the introduction of about one teacupful of fresh buttermilk is an improvement. To ensure a crust which is neither hard nor tough, work about half an ounce butter aud two or three ounces good dripping or lard into the flour; and to procure au attractive brown color add about two tablespoonsfal of black treacle. The dough should be well worked, and chilliness, as, well as extremes of heat, should be guardyd agrainst. When the dough has risen sufficiently shape portions into tins or cotTige loaves and Iet another rising take place in a warm place before putting the loaves in the oven. The rising process in the kneading pot should not be unduly prolonged, as then an undesirable sourness ensues.

Scotch Buns.
Put ono teaspoonful salt into $21 b$ flour, and rub into it ${ }_{1}^{3} \mathrm{lb}$ butter; add a little warm water and two tablespoonsful fresh yeast (or baking powder if yeast is not obtainable), and knead into a light paste. Put aside about one-third of this paste, and work into the rest 1 ! 1 lb currants, 21 b stoned raisins, $40 z$ hanched ahond ${ }^{2}$ (chopped small), 숄 $b$ candied peel, and $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{oz}$ each ground cimnamon, white pepper, and ground ginger. When these are all worked in form into a cake the shape of a checse. Roll out the paste which was set asikle, and put it round tho bnen so as to form a sort of case. Prick some holes in the top, and run a skewer from the top to the bottom in two or three places. Flour some thick paper, wrap the bom in it, tying it well with thick tape to keep it in shape. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour and three-quarters. If the quantities are too large, they may be halved or even quartered.

## Mending, a Kid Glove

Mending may he so perfectly done that the rent article is embelished rather than disfigured by the stitches that repair. Especially is this true of lid gloves, although there are very fow who know how to mend a ylove successfully and neatly.

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He can shun all that's mean,
He can keep himself clean,
Both without and within;
That's a very fine thing he can do.
His soul he can brace
Against everything base,
And the trace will be seen
All his life in his face;
That's an excellent thing he can do.
He can look to the light,
He can keep his thoughts white.
He can fight the great fight,
He can do with his might
What is good in God's sight;
Those truly great things he can do.
Though his years are but few,
If he keeps himself true,
He can march in the queue
Of the good and the great,
Who battled with fate
And won through;
That's a wonderful thing he can do.
And in each little thing
He can follow the King-
Yes, in each smallest thing
He can follow the King-
He can follow the Christ, the King.
-John Oxhenean.

## 

## LYING.

Lying is a sin against society and an offence against God. It attacks the very foundations of society. Men can live together and make progress only so long as they can trust one another. Civilisation is based on mutual dependence, and mutual dependence without matual confidence is unthinkable. The more flagrant violations of this trust-the criminal class-society pats behind bars. Nor does society fail to punish the liar. He who is forever making lying excuses, who is ever ready with a denial or a plausible explanation when detected in or accused of wrong-doing, soon finds hinself charged with things of which he is innocent, and his denials and excuses rejected. He has destroyed the confidence which his fellows Fshould be able to place in his word. The "romancer" and the chronic exaggerator soon find even their lightest word, their must moderate statement disregarded and theinselves treated with contempt more or less lightly veiled. He who pretends to virtue or to cleverness which he does not poss.rs. receives no credit.

THE BLESSED MOTHER OF GOD.
The Blessed Mother of God is, naturally, most dear to Christ ; and to love Him is to love her. But she is also a part of the enviromment of the Incarnation. That God should have had a Mother, according to the flesh, is one of the most striking and astounding circumstances of His coming. It is also a circumstance which gives rise to far the greater number of those touching details which make the Incarnation so well fitted to captivate human attention and affection.Bishop Hedley.

## 2303203

## THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.

(From the Writings of the late Bishop Hedley.)
The late Holy Father Pope Leo XIII told $u s$ a few years ago that he was convinced that nothing will tend more to check the spirit of worldliness and of licentiousness, to make men contented with their lot and to bring back Christian faith and charity than the contemplation of that Holy Family of Nazareth, which was divinely established to be the model and example of all families. And, on the other hand, a pious and tender devotion to Jesus, Mary, and Joseph could not fail, he said, to draw down on every family which consecrates itself to them, that help and those graces which will make them worthy of such glorions patrons and protectors.

All pastors know and feel what the Sovereign Pontiff so emphatically says is true. If you sanctify the family, you sanctify the community; whilst, if family life becomes corrupt, you may despair of the life of the nation.

The father and mother and the children make up that divine and sacred institution of God which is called the Christian family. In the family we have the most primary of human relationships, arising out of primitive nature itself; a "society" on which all society rests, a society and relationship which God has sanctioned and blessed in a thousand ways, and which ought to be the strongest, the sweetest, and the holiest on earth.

In the fear of God the young man and the young woman join their hands before the altar of God, promising each other perpetual trust and truth. They henceforth belong to one another and to God. They have their home apart-their bed and board, a door to shut out the world, a fireside to call their own. The father shares his earnings with his wife and children; the wife labors for all; the children look at the hand of the father and the mother for all their wants and all their enjoyments. If prosperity blesses them, all rejoice alike and equally partake of it; if bad times come and adversity visits the home, they meet it together and bear one another's burdens.

As the years go on, they do their best to keep all together, facing the world in unity and affection, knowing one another, trusting one another, standing each by the other.

The husband and father has to toil with his head or his hands; it is the thought of his wife and children at home that makes him brave and patient, and it is his best reward to be weloomed back by those to whom he is mere than all the world beside.

The wife, the mother, with all her troubles and striving, uever forgets tho it is to whom she gave her heart in the early days, and she is ready to sacrifice herself for him, to believe in him to the last.

Together they watch their children grow in body and develop in mind-happy ret anxious; thanking God for the wonders of life and intelligence, yet fearing for themselves in the responsibility which it laid upon them. Thus the little community lives through a generation, till the years as they pass on bow the father's back and and dim the mother's eyes, and the children whom Crod gave them are fathers and mothers themselves, with a roof-tree of their own, and God's dispensation to carry out in their turn as their parents before them.
The beauty-and we may add the sanctity -of the Christian home, which ought to beantify and sanctify the whole world and every generation of the world's history, are too often marred and spoilt. This we all know too well. But we are at no loss to understand what is the reason why sometimes the family is so noble and worthy a sight for men and angels, and at other times so lamentable and miserable a failure.

No home an stand unless it is built on a solid foundation. No family can be worthy of God and of Jesus Christ unless it stands upon religion. Religion must be first and foremost, or eise there is no order, no fidelity, no dignity, no success. The family of an unbeliever may be successful in the world's eyes and outwardly prosperous. But the day is coming when the tide must ebb, and the souls who lived for earth and for time will realise their, loss, when time is no more and earth has passed away.

## 

## MY ANGEL GUIDE.

He walks beside me ail the day,
And tells me what to do and nay,
And when my wicked thoughts ariso.
He gently points up to the skies-
My angel guide.

When tempted oft to ge astray,
Rebellious temper has its sway,
He kneels with sweet, uplifted eyes-
An angel robed in human guise-
My angel guide.

He holds me from the path of sin ; He purifies my soul within,
And tha' my heart may ache with pain, Tells me no cross, no crown I gain-

My angel guide.

He 's ever whispering at my side ; He does my every footstep guide, And leads me with a hand of lore To realms of peace-to God aboveMy angel guide.

SHE WAS MIXED.
During his visit to a village school a diocesain inspector of religious knowledge put this question to a class of little girls:
"If all the grood people were white and all the bad people were black, what color would you be?'

Some answered "White" and others "Black." But little Mary replied: "Please, sir, I would be streaky!"

## 

CHEAP ADVICE.
A prominent city man who is as mean as he is wealthy is fond of getting adrice for nothing. Meeting his doctor one day ho said to him:
"I am on my way home, doctor, and I feel very seedy and worn-ont generally. What ought I to take?"
"A taxi," came the curt reply."

## ふ2RER23

THE TEACHER BLUSHED.
It was a lesson on punctuation, and Jimmy was almos's astecp at his desk.
'rou," said the teacher, "if I say, 'I musi leave, as I have an emgagement - . Bp the way. what is the time? I plans a dash ' after 'engagement,' because the senteure is breken off ahruptly."

At that moment she caught sight of Jimmy.
"Now then, dimmy, you are not listening. What was I saring?" she asked him.
"Please, Miss Smith," said Jimmy, with a start, "you were telling us you said' dash" because your engarement was broken off abruptly?

## 2030203

SMILE RAISERS.
"Hallo, Margic! How are you getting on at school?"
"Finc. I'm in the best position in the rlass."
"Splendid! Top, I suppose?"
"No; right at the foot, near the hot-water pipes."

An absent-minded man was strap-hanging in a tramear. He swayed to and fro, and fanally the conductor satid to him: "Can I help yon, sir?"
"Yes," said the man; "hold on to this strap while I wet my fare out."

Reporter: "I've a good piece of news here this morning. I found a person who had been confined to one room his entire life."

Editor: "Good. Sencl it up. Who is it?"
Reporter: "Why, a threc-day-old baby down at our homse."
"Yes," said the first boy, "the first cigar I smoked cost 3s 7cl."
"Whew!" said his rompanion. "Must have been some smoke."
"The medicine cost 3 s 6d."
"The last time I was in camp," said Private Jimson, "the temperature on three successive nights dropped to zero."
"That's nothinur," said an old soldier; "that's nothing."
"What's nothing?" asked Jimson, indignantly.
"Zero!"

# Science Siftings <br> By "Volt" 

## The Deepest Sea.

The discovery of a spot in the Pacific Ocean, south-west of Japan, 32,636 feet deep, will not greatly astonish oceanographers, for the Pacific has long been knowt as the deepest of all the great seas of the globe.

Nowhere else has any depth been reached as great as 30,000 fret, but in the Pacific as many as ten soundings have been made exceeding that figure. In the Ailantic only two places are known with depths greater than 24,000 feet, the deepest being a spot north of the West Indies, where the lead found loottom at $2 \overline{2}, 972$ feet.

## "Pullmans" of the Air.

Not more than a dozen years ago an aeroplane was a curiosity, and people would go miles to see one.

It is a far ery from the crude models of those days to the Rolls-Royce IV 8 air expresses which aro now operating on the Im perial Airways winter service between London and Paris.

Behind the pilot is a long, low saloon, which has been fitted to bo in every way a counterpart of the most luxurious Pullman carriage on the railways. Ample room is provided for the accommodation of fourteen passencers, and for eacli there is a comfortable, cushioned armehair.

Mahogany fittings, flower vases, mirrors, shaded electric lights and draughtproof windows all add to the comfort of passengers, while an improved sretem of heating keeps them warm. There is also a carpeted passageway up the centre of the saloon, and shelves, containing books and periodicals, are within easy reach. Those who make many journoys to the Continent by air read just as much as passengers who travel by sea or land. The novelty of flying does not last very long.

## Weather Wisdom.

'Red at night is the sleepherd's delight, Red in the morning is the shepherd's warning."

This is the old English rhyme, but the idea it expresses is known in nearly cevery country in the world. Even the ancient Raryptians and Greeks bad sayings similar to the above. Furthermore, it is scientifically true. Red skies are really weather forecasts.

If the atmosphere is clear in the evening or morning the sun's light is red, because the Wue, of which the ordinary white light of the sun is mado up, has been absorbed by the great length of atmosphere through which the slanting rays of the sum have to pass.

In the evening the rosy light of the sunset illumines the clouds on the eastern side of the sky. This shows that the clouds lave gone by and are taking the rain with them. Thus we get red at night, indicating fine weather. In the morning, the rising sun being in the east, the light illuminates the western horizon and its clouds, which are on their way to us. We need not bo shepherds to know that if the sky is red and lowering
in the morning we are in for a good "soaker" before lunch-time comes.

A Wood Lighter than Cork.
"What is the lightest wood in the world?" asked Edison in his famous questionnaire, and few were able to answer off-hand. The distinction of superlative lightness belongs to a tropical American tree known as the balsa. Its wood is lighter even than cork, which is only a bark. "Balsa" is the Spanish word for raft, and the tree was so named because tho Spaniards who conquered Central America found the fudians using its rough-hewn trunks for rafts. According to the botanists, the balsa treo is akin to the mallows, the hollyhocks and cotton.
Batsa is rapidly finding many commercial uses. During the World War thousands of mines in the North Sea were attached to balsa floats. Its extreme poronsness makes it a most efficient non-conductor of heat, and so it is being employed in the manufacture of refrigerator plants. It is competing with cork in many of the latter's functions. As in its normal condition the wood decays rapidly, for commereial employment it has been found necessary to treat it chemically to preserve it.

It is interesting to mote," writes R. N. Davis, eurator of Everhart Musemm, :n Nature Magozine, 'that in the tropics there are great extremes in the density of woods. While we have no wood that will sink in water when seasoned, many of the woods of the tropics have a greater sperific gravity than water when green. Among them are the quebracho, ebony, and lignom vitae. In our temperate latitudes the trees do not go to such extremes. Our lightest wood is considered the arbor vitar, with a weight of twenty pounds to the culis foot, while onr heaviest is hickory, which weighs fifty-two. (Water weigls 62.5 pounds per cubic foot). Somo specimens of the balsa weigh only seven pounds to the cubic foot, whilst some of the heavy woods run into the eighties. While there are extensive forests yet in the tropics, the trees are cither extremely light and soft or else are very heary and hard to handle. The tropical forests are made up of momerous species mixed together, and few of the trees are adapted to general purposes like our conifers and hardwoods."

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