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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A STRAY CYCLONE IN WELLINGTON.

BRITISHERS—even those who write for the press—know more about New Zealand frozen mutton and old age pensions than they do about New Zealand geography. We do not

export any geography worth speaking about, so that the Britisher's ignorance of our whereabouts does not affect our pockets to any alarming extent. Moreover, it results in giving us, from time to time, the benefit of sundry bits of rare and curious information of which we should otherwise be deprived. London *Tablet* recently informed us of a great Catholic Association which is supposed to be working wonders in the field of politics here. Scottish journalists have now applied themselves to the task of improving our colonial minds. The latest issue of an Edinburgh paper to hand conveys the information that the recent Queensland cyclone did 'the greatest damage at Wellington, New Zealand.' The Catholic church there had the roof 'blown right off. The western window, which cost a hundred guineas, was smashed to pieces.' We are left to infer that the damage done to the rest of the Empire City was on a correspondingly liberal scale; for when a fresh and mettlesome cyclone breaks out of Æolus's cave-stable and goes to frolic and horse-play with big buildings—whether in Kow-Long or Mauritius or the Barrier Reef or Wellington—it says as plainly as a cyclone can: 'Now, then, let's have a gay time, and—hang the expense!' To nobody will the story of this stray cyclone come with a more sudden impact of surprise than to the people of 'Wellington, New Zealand.'

THE NEW MELBA.

MADAME MELBA may well look to her laurels now. A new nightingale has arisen in Victoria. She is a mere schoolgirl in short frocks, but she has taken the colony by

storm. The young soprano is a Catholic girl—Miss Amy Castles, daughter of a hard-working compositor in Bendigo, and pupil of the Sisters of Mercy. The young songstress is said to have a glorious voice. Quite recently she set 10,000 people crazy in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne. It was one of the biggest audiences ever assembled in the city. People hardly know what to do next. The gifted young lady, however, takes her triumphs coolly and with good sense. She will hide herself for a time, until the farewell benefit concerts which are to supply her with the means of finishing her musical studies in Europe. Her parting demonstrations promise to be great successes, for already Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo are getting up subscription lists and arranging for 'send-offs' on a big scale. People say that Miss Castles will outshine Madame Melba in Grand Opera. *Table Talk* (the Melbourne Society paper) says of her:—'This child with the nightingale throat wears short frocks and her hair like a school-girl's hanging loose. She dresses simply, and is extremely modest and retiring. It is when she enters with spirit into a song that you find beauty—the beauty of the soul—in her face. Her eyes grow luminous, her features finer, and a deep flush suffuses her animated face. One sees at a glance the artist in the illumined face of the glorious young singer.'

FRANCE: A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

THE following fresh testimony to the revival of religious fervour in France is from the pen of a non-Catholic writer in the *United Service Magazine*. Evidence has already been given in the columns of this paper to show that not

alone the zealous and ever alert Fathers of the Society of Jesus, but the members of the other religious orders, the bishops, and the secular clergy are taking an active part in the movement which promises to bring back that fair but lodge-ridden country to her old pride of place and prestige as 'eldest daughter of the Church.' The writer referred to says:—

'France of late has monopolised the rôle of the disturbing element of Europe, but the reasons for this are evident, and are removable by a curative treatment. The country, in fact, is undergoing the secret throes of a psychological revolution. Much that is good is working up and in the struggle is arming the enemies of a Christian creed to oppose a settled form of Government. This element of reform is the powerful influence of the Pope of Rome and his associates, the more or less independent but strictly disciplined followers of Lozola. Thus though, strictly speaking, illegally existent in France by the enactments of a forgotten statute, the emissaries of the Order of Jesus are working out steadily and silently the reformation of France. By degrees the children of the higher orders are passing through the hands of the religious orders, and the young men are carrying into the army the spirit of religious discipline and the enlightenment of a liberal education. And the convents are wielding a tremendous power by the winning over of the high-born maidens of France, which is the more important in an age when the influence of the gentler sex is widening in all the educated classes of Europe. For women, with the emancipation gained by physical development and association in half the sports of men, are slowly winning their way to a voice in the councils of nations. And this subtle influence of sex is said to promise results which are likely to extend the sphere of influence of the ruling classes.'

HOW TO COOK A RABBIT.

THE very cherubs in our infant schools knew the old directions for cooking a hare: 'first catch your hare.' But the following directions for cooking a rabbit possess all the crisp charm of absolute novelty. They are taken from an exchange which devotes a weekly column to enlightening the public on household affairs. The new recipe for cooking a rabbit runs as follows:—

Choose a good plump rabbit, cut it into joints, dip these in a seasoning of a tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, and half a teaspoonful of pepper mixed together. Put the rabbit in a medium-sized saucepan with a thick slice of salt pork cut into pieces and enough water to barely cover the meat. Put the lid on trimmed with lace crosses in front and fastens on the right, with the lace extending half way down the side of the peplum. The short sleeves are merely a puff of the material.

These directions are the joint product of the united wisdom of the household editor, the fashion editor, the linotype operator, and the foreman of the printing department. It may upset the traditions of domestic management to trim the lid of your saucepan with lace crosses in front and garnish it with lace down the side of the peplum (whatever that may be)—and all for the sake of a threepenny rabbit. But then the saucepan is only 'a moderate sized one.' Moreover, the novelty of seeing 'a good, plump, rabbit' in short puffed sleeves is a consideration not to be sneezed at in the dying days of a century whose craze for novelty has produced dog-modistes and live tortoise 'jewellery' and 'dungeon dinners' and 'Looking Backward' balls—in which people wear their clothes the wrong way about. And lastly, has not the prince of *gourmets*, Brillat-Savarin, laid down as an axiom in his *Philosophie du Goût* that the happiness of a nation depends upon how its food is cooked? Will some of my lady readers get somebody else to try the new recipe—on somebody else?

LONG-BOW AND RIFLE.

THE exploits of Robin Hood and his seven-foot Achates, Little John, with bow and arrow in the twelfth century, have been outdone by a pair of unromantic Tennesseans, with Krag-Jorgensen rifles, in the Philippines. So much, at least, may be inferred from the following story which has come from the correspondent of *Harper's Weekly* at Ilo-Ilo—unless he is himself performing the feat of archery known as 'drawing the long bow':—

'A Filipino convict had climbed the prison wall and was running for dear life through the open. Two long-legged Tennesseans were on guard duty. They kneeled to fire.

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"I don't guess it's more than three hundred yards," said one, quietly.

"I reckon its most five hundred," said the other, as if he were discussing the weather.

The prisoner was running like a deer, and rapidly approaching the undergrowth around innumerable little huts, where he would be safe.

"Call it four hundred," suggested the first Tennessean, in a conciliatory tone.

They adjusted their sights, aimed, and fired. The escaping convict fell, and the two Tennesseans went out to bring in what was left of him.

"If he's hit in the head, it's my shot," said one.

"I aimed low, acco'din' to a'my regulations," drawled the other.

The convict was found with one bullet through the back of his head and another through the lower end of his spine. They know how to shoot in the mountains of Tennessee.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF THE PULPIT.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the priest has things all to himself when he mounts pulpit or altar to divide the word. Here and there and now and then he has to count with the screams of fractious babes and the horse-coughing of inconsiderate adults. The buzz of a blue-bottle fly would stampee a herd of elephants. And seven pounds weight of sprawling, mewling, kicking, palpitating, human infancy would stop the highest flights of Cicero or Demosthenes, or Bossuet, or Massillon, or Tom Burke, as effectually as if it were a fog-siren or a circus band or a quartz-crushing battery. Only one person is calm, collected, and undisturbed in the face of the profane din that is attracting all eyes and ears and leaving the preacher silent, nonplussed, and as solitary-looking on his perch as a sparrow on the housetop. And that is the fond mother of the arch-disturber. The little bundles of lungs are likely to maintain their ground until the crack o' doom. Why? For two chief reasons: (1) Because no system of logic has yet been devised, or is likely to be devised, which is capable of convincing the materfamilias that the screams, screeches, whoops, yells—or whatever else they may be termed—of her darling could, by the wildest stretch of insane imagination, be disagreeable or disturbing to anybody. And (2) because the priest whose sermon has been knocked all topsy-turvy in his head, and the long-suffering congregation know full well that it would be nothing short of a Bulgarian atrocity to hint, ever so delicately, the desirability of giving the little cooing cherub a little fresh air. Josh Billings wrote: 'When I see a snake in a hole, I say: That hole belongs to that snake. And I moves off to the left.' Preachers who have a wholesome fear of the tomahawk and scalping-knife of feminine eye and tongue, will, on occasion, do likewise, and leave His Majesty the Baby quietly in possession of the church.

Coughing on the part of adults may become, on occasion, as effective a sermon extinguisher as the lungs of a squalling infant. It usually betokens, or causes, broken attention to the discourse—for every medical man knows that in the vast majority of cases of people who are well enough to attend church, the coughing habit is largely controllable by the will. For want of something else to do, the owner of some mind that is a-wool-gathering gives and repeats a few times a sonorous and emphatic 'hem,' or, perhaps, a round, full cough. The epidemic travels like a fit of yawning—and much more rapidly than the whooping-cough or measles. The preacher raises his voice in vain, and, perhaps, wastes the sweetness of his finest trope and happiest illustration upon the desert air. The professional sermon-cougher would cough his harmful and unnecessary cough if the sky were to fall. He would cut in two the thundering period of a Bourdaloue, or the most impassioned sentence of a Peter the Hermit, with the same calm serenity as he would hack at one of those meandering discourses in which, as Whately says, 'the preacher aims at nothing and hits it.' And with throat and lungs as sound as those of Stentor, he will cough, cough, cough at the preacher—like the stroke of an axe falling on a tree—be it summer, with a hot wind that gives a hard, metallic rustle to the totara-leaves, or winter with its honest dry frost and snow, or its damp, dank, raw winds that search like X-rays into your bone and marrow.

The great pulpit orator, the late Mr. Spurgeon, found a tolerably effective remedy for the coughing nuisance. Many years ago, while preaching at his Tabernacle in London, a number of his audience started coughing. The epidemic passed swiftly around the mighty audience until the coughing rose to a storm. Spurgeon paused in his discourse. When the storm had somewhat subsided he said: 'My dear friends, I have a cough; you have coughs. But I think we can stop them if we try. So let us have a cough, a good cough, and a cough altogether. Now—!' 'The result,' says one who was present, 'was terrific. But, after half a minute's uproar,

Spurgeon concluded his sermon in perfect silence.' Our hard-wrought clergy throughout New Zealand will be grateful for the hint.

THE CROMWELL CENTENARY.

The wildest and worst vagaries of human character and conduct will find a fat-witted apologist here and there. Cranks are not few, and religious, racial, and political bias disturb and warp and twist and fuddle the judgment after the manner of strong spirits—sometimes to the extent of causing a sort of mental *delirium tremens*. In the midst of an apparently rational conversation a man so affected will see troops of his particular pink snakes and blue devils—just as, for instance, Dr. Horton sees 'Jesuits in disguise' (male and female) at every corner down the street, and even in the *sanctum sanctorum* of his neighbours' kitchens and the lofty pulpits of the English Protestant Church. Such mental warp will read revolution and massacre in the wink of a passing eye. It will, on the other hand, be ready to find lofty virtue in the greatest crime. I am reminded of all this by the fact that the third centenary of Oliver Cromwell is on; that the English Nonconformists are celebrating it on a large scale—as they are fully entitled to do; that a 'graven image' of him has been erected at his birthplace in Huntingdon; and that strenuous efforts are being made in various quarters to whitewash—or gild—his conduct in the Irish campaigns. We have had a faint-hearted and apologetic endeavour of this kind in Dunedin. In the course of a lecture on the Protector, a Baptist clergyman is reported to have said that too much was made of the Drogheda (Ireland) massacre against Cromwell, because, as Froude says, 'the Drogheda garrison suffered no more than the letter of the laws of war permitted.' Cromwell would not allow any outrage or cruelty to be committed upon women and children. He even forbade pillage, and only those were to be put to death that had taken up arms against him.

Here we have—in Froude—a conspicuous example of religious, racial, and political bias driving a man to mental *delirium tremens*. It was a moral impossibility for James Anthony Froude to pass a consciously sane verdict on anything that was Catholic, and especially if it were at the same time Catholic and Irish. Dr. Freeman—Regius Professor of History in Oxford University—referred in scathing terms (*Contemporary Review*, March, 1878) to Froude's 'fanatical hatred' of the Catholic Church, his 'constant inaccuracy of reference and quotation,' his 'endless displays of ignorance,' etc. A rather startling evidence of his insane hatred of Catholics is furnished by Lecky in his *Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*. In 1723 a Bill was brought in by the Irish House of Commons ordering all unregistered Catholic clergy to depart out of the kingdom before March 25, 1724, unless they had in the meantime taken the oath of Abjuration of Popery. The penalty for non-compliance was the same as for high treason: that is to say, the offending cleric was to be hanged, cut down, *disembowelled* while still living, and then quartered as a butcher quarters a carcass of mutton. 'By another clause,' says Lecky (i, 164), 'it was provided that all [Catholic] bishops, deans, monks, and vicars-general found in the country, should be liable to the same horrible fate, and in their case the *Abjuration Oath* was not admitted as an alternative.' Lecky tells us in the same work (p. 165, note) that 'Mr. Froude warmly supports this attempted legislation.'

So much for Froude's animus against Catholics. The work of his referred to by the Dunedin clergyman-lecturer is his *English in Ireland*. Lecky tells us (i, 13, note) that it 'is intended to blacken to the utmost the character of the Irish people, and especially of the Irish Catholics.' In another place he tells us that Froude's book 'has no more claim to impartiality than an election squib.' Other respectable and responsible authorities might be quoted by the dozen in the same sense. But enough has been said to discredit the sole authority on which the Dunedin apologist of Cromwell relied for a vindication of the massacre perpetrated at Drogheda in 1649.

And now as to the facts of the massacre and sack of Drogheda. It is certain that quarter was promised to the gallant garrison by Cromwell's officers. It is equally certain that when the promise had effected its purpose, the order of 'no quarter' was given by Cromwell himself. An authority on the subject says: 'The refusal of quarter is a terrible aggravation of the horrors of war, and is only at all justifiable towards an enemy who has been guilty of atrocious cruelty himself, or of some flagrant breach of faith.' No such accusation could be laid to the charge of either the garrison or the people of Drogheda. Neither had any connection with the so-called massacre of eight years previously (1641), nor was any breach of faith on their part even hinted at. The whole bad business was, in fact, a gross violation of the laws of war, even as understood in those wild days. The Irish Protestant historian of the Civil Wars (ii, 21) says that 'though quarter had been promised by his officers, Cromwell refused to ratify the agreement, and ordered the garrison to be put to the sword.' But not the garrison alone. Unarmed men, women,

and children fell a prey to the fury of Cromwell's soldiery. Leland, another Irish Protestant historian, tells of the dire slaughter of ecclesiastics within the walls. About one thousand helpless citizens were—according to Cromwell himself—massacred within St. Peter's church, where they had taken refuge, and (says Leland, another Irish Protestant historian, and Prebendary, of St. Patrick's, Dublin) 'for five days this hideous execution was continued with every circumstance of horror.' And so far from forbidding, Cromwell directed the sacking of Drogheda.

A lurid glimpse of Oliver's respect for the laws of war is given by Thomas Wood, an Oxford student who was in Ingoldsby's regiment at the storming, sack, and massacre of Drogheda. Thomas Wood's exploits are enshrined in the *Athenæ Oxonienses* of his eldest brother, Anthony Wood, the Oxford historiographer. Anthony Wood relates how, after the capture of Drogheda, his brother Thomas

returned to Oxford to take up his arrears at Ch. Church and to settle his other affairs, at which time, being often with his mother and his brethren, he would tell them of the most terrible assaulting and storming of Tredagh [Drogheda], wherein he himself had been engaged. He told them that three thousand at least, besides some women and children, were, after the assailants had taken part, and afterwards all the town, put to the sword on the 11th and 12th of September, 1649, at which time Sir Arthur Aston, the governor, had his brains beat out, and his body hacked to pieces. He told them, that when they were to make the way up to the loft and galleries in the church, and up to the tower where the enemy had fled, each of the assailants would take up a child, and use it as a buckler of defence, when they ascended the steps, to keep themselves from being shot or brained. After they had killed all in the church, they went into the vaults underneath, where all the flower and choicest of the women and ladies had hid themselves. One of those, a most handsome virgin, arrayed in costly and gorgeous apparel, kneeled down to Tho. Wood with tears and prayers to save her life. And being struck with a profound pity took her under his arm, went with her out of the church, with intentions to put her over the works to shift for herself, but a soldier perceiving his intentions ran her through with his sword. Whereupon Mr. Wood seeing her gasping, took away her money, jewels, etc., and flung her down over the works.

Green, in his *History of the English People* (iii., 268) says that Cromwell's 'storm of Drogheda in September [1649] was the first of a series of awful massacres.' The promiscuous slaughter, of men, women, and children at Drogheda and Wexford are, however, the facts of the Protector's campaigns which have burned themselves most deeply into the Irish mind. 'The curse of Cromwell on you' is to this day one of the most vindictive maledictions in Ireland. Despite the strenuous explanations and denials of Froude and the somewhat brutal frankness of Carlyle, Drogheda and Wexford must ever remain a blot upon the memory of Oliver Cromwell.

RUSSIA AND POPE GREGORY'S CALENDAR.

DROPPING INTO LINE AFTER 317 YEARS.

A THREE line cable message—set up in a remote corner of a Dunedin paper—conveys the news that, after 317 years, Russia is about to adopt the Gregorian Calendar. The change begins with the opening of the new year. The Gregorian Calendar is so named from Pope Gregory XIII., who, in 1582, reformed the faulty Calendar adopted by Julius Cæsar in the year 46 before the Christian era. This was, in turn, a reform of an older Roman Calendar, which adopted a year of 12 lunar months, giving only 355 days. In the course of time the seasons did not correspond with the same months. At the time of Julius Cæsar the spring festivals occurred in the nominally summer months, and in time the months would have made the round of the whole year. With the help of an Alexandrian astronomer, Sosigenes set the errant year to rights again. This he effected by making the year 46 B.C. consist of 445 days. This was the longest year on record, and is known in history as 'the year of confusion.' All subsequent years were computed at 365½ days, with the exception of every fourth year, which was to have 366. He divided the year into 12 months, of alternately 31 and 30 days, with the exception of February, which was to have 29, and in the fourth or leap year an additional day, so that the natural year—which was believed to be 365 days 6 hours (365¼) days long—might keep pace with the civil year, and the seasons keep their due and fixed place. Cæsar gave the name of Julius (July) to the month following June, in honour of himself. Later on, the Emperor Augustus altered the name of the following month to August (Augustus) in honour of himself, and lengthened it out to 31 days by filching a day from February for the purpose. And thus poor February has been left with only 28 days in the ordinary year, and 29 in a leap year. This alteration would have left three consecutive months (July, August, and September) with 31 days each. To avoid this, Augustus made September, October, November, and December, consist of 30, 31, 30, and 31 days instead of 31, 30, 31, 30 as they had been hitherto under the Julian Calendar.

The mistake of the Julian Calendar (as that of Julius Cæsar is called) consisted in adopting a year of 365 days 6 hours (365¼ days). In reality the year is eleven minutes and some seconds shorter, and accumulated minutes created an apparent loss of a whole day in every 128 years. Now, when Julius Cæsar was upon the earth the vernal equinox corresponded with March 25; at the Council of Nice

(A.D. 325) it had retrograded to March 21. By the time of Gregory XIII. it had got back to March 11, and the whole machinery for computing the true date of Easter had gone out of order.

Pope Gregory XIII. took active steps in 1577 for a reform of the calendar. He consulted the Catholic scientific men, remedied the error, and—what was even more to the purpose—provided against its recurrence for all time. On March 1, 1582, Gregory issued a Bull ordering the dropping of ten days, so that October 5 should be reckoned as October 15. This restored the vernal equinox to March 21, the day on which it had fallen at the Council of Nice in 325, and made up for the error caused by the miscalculation as to the length of the year in the Julian Calendar. To prevent a recurrence of the displacement a new rule was adopted for determining the leap-year. Thenceforward every year whose number is divisible by four was a leap-year, excepting the centesimal years (1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, etc.). These were to be leap-years only when divisible by four after suppressing the two zeros. Thus 1900 will be a common year, and 2000 will be a leap-year. The length of the mean year thus fixed is 365 days, 5 hours, 42 minutes, 12 seconds. It exceeds the solar year by a fraction less than 26 seconds—a not very deplorable error, since it amounts only to one day in 3,325 years. The care of that accumulated day is left to posterity.

Before the close of the same century Pope Gregory's Reformed Calendar was accepted by all the Catholic Governments in Europe. Its Roman and papal origin long barred it out of Protestant countries, with the exception of Scotland, where it was adopted in 1599 and took effect in 1600. Holland, Denmark, and the Protestant States of Germany accepted the 'New Style' (as it was called) in 1700. Sweden fell into line in 1753. England adopted it by Act of Parliament passed in 1751. The change took effect in 1752, which began on January 1, instead of March 25, as hitherto. But by that time eleven days had to be omitted, and September 3, 1752, was reckoned as September 14. The change to the New Style went sorely against the grain of the English Protestant masses. Chambers' *Book of Days* says that they 'were violently inflamed against the sttesmen who had carried through the Bill for the change of style; generally believing that they had been defrauded of eleven days (as if eleven days of their destined lives) by the transaction. Accordingly it is told that for some time afterwards a favourite opprobrious cry to unpopular statesmen in the streets and on the hustings was: Who stole the eleven days? Give us back the eleven days!'

The European countries that belong to what is called the Orthodox Greek Church—Russia, Greece, Servia, etc.—have thus far barred out the Gregorian Calendar. They alone use the Julian Calendar to this hour, and are now twelve days out of reckoning with the rest of the European States. Russia's adoption of the new reckoning will probably be swiftly followed by its use in the lesser States that cling to the orthodox creed.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent).

April 29,

SUNDAY last being the feast of St. Joseph, Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, the Rev. Father Hills being celebrant, Rev. Father Clancy deacon, and Rev. Father Maloney sub-deacon. The choir, under Mr. McCardell, sang Mozart's Seventh Mass. The soloists were Misses Sullivan, Hickling, and Rigg, Messrs. Rowe and Butcher. As an off-rtory Gounod's 'Ave Verum' was sung by the full choir. Rev. Father Ainsworth preached a sermon on the Gospel of the day. In the evening there must have been fully 1700 people present at the mission service. Rev. Father Ainsworth again preached, showing the origin of the Catholic Church and tracing it from its founder Jesus Christ down to the present time.

The mission, conducted by his Grace the Archbishop and Rev. Father Ainsworth, has been continued during the week, and night after night the church has been packed. Evidence of its great success is shown by the large number of communicants every morning. His Grace will preach the closing sermon on Sunday evening.

The Rev. Father Bower, Rector of St. Patrick's College, has received from Very Rev. Dr. Watters a letter, posted at Apia. The voyage thus far had been a very agreeable one, and already the holiday had made a very marked improvement in his health. Owing to the progress of the war, the passengers by the Mariposa were not allowed to go ashore.

In honour of the feast of the Rector on the previous day, the College students and professors held a picnic at Day's Bay on last Monday. The weather was perfect for the outing which was much enjoyed. On the steamer's return to the wharf, cheers were given for the Rector, and Captain Jones, who, by his thoughtfulness, contributed largely to the success of the picnic.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood has been the guest of the Rector and staff of St. Patrick's College during the continuance of the mission.

His Grace and Father Ainsworth leave for Nelson early next week to begin the mission there, returning to open the church at Pelone on the 14th prox.

Mr. J. C. Evison, who for some years was editor of the now defunct *Catholic Times*, is again in Wellington. Rumour has it that he is to lead the literary staff of a weekly paper, styled the *Critic*, which the Opposition intend to establish in the Empire City.

LANGDOWN & STEEL Family Butchers. 173 and 180 Colombo Street Christchurch.—Hams, Bacon, Beef Sausages, German Sausage (Brown), White Puddings, Pressed Beef, Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Ox Tongues, and a good supply of Small Goods. Orders solicited daily and delivered punctually. Ring up Telephone 399.

A quiet little wedding took place in St. Mary of the Angels' on Monday last. The contracting parties were Miss M. Sullivan and Mr. J. M. McCarthy, of Palmerston North. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy performed the ceremony. Miss Sullivan was for many years engaged in St. Patrick's College.

Quite a number of Old Girls attended the opening of the tennis-court at St. Mary's Convent on Saturday. A very pleasant afternoon was spent. Afternoon tea was provided, and several well-contested games were played.

The first social of the year is to be held on behalf of Thorndon parish on the 10th of May. Owing to the refusal of the City Council to grant a license for Thomas's Hall, the Anglican school-room in Sydney street is to be utilised for the purpose.

His many friends will regret to hear that the Venerable Archdeacon Devoy is suffering from a rather severe attack of influenza.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 1.

The Rev. Father Richards had so far recovered from his late accident as to be able, on Sunday week last, to celebrate the half-past nine o'clock Mass in the Pro-Cathedral. He has been staying at Sumner during the past week, and on Sunday last celebrated Mass at eight o'clock, in the little church of Our Lady Star of the Sea at this popular sea-side resort. After Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral Father Richards preached a panegyric on Blessed Peter Louis Marie Chanel, the first canonised saint of Oceania. In the course of an eloquent discourse the rev. preacher treated of the early life and subsequent missionary career of the martyred Marist priest, and the stirring events leading up to his sad and tragic end on the island of Futuna.

A largely attended meeting of the general committee in connection with the approaching bazaar and festival in aid of St. Mary's, Manchester street, was held on Tuesday evening, April 25, the Rev. Father Marnane presiding. Many matters of detail were arranged, and various sectional committees formed. Subsequently, an executive meeting was held to consider musical, advertising, and other matters. The reports received as to the progress being made were deemed highly satisfactory, the juvenile element and corps of assistants, under the able tuition of Signor Borzoni, are becoming remarkably proficient; even among professionals, says their instructor, he has rarely, if ever, met with such aptitude as that displayed by those now under his direction. The festival bids fair to outrival any similar event ever undertaken in this city, and the opening night, Monday, May 15, is anxiously looked forward to.

On Thursday night last a meeting of the officers and members of the H.A.C.B.S. was held in the Hibernian Hall to settle matters in connection with the National concert held on St. Patrick's Day. The balance sheet, read by the secretary, Mr. G. J. Sellars, showed that after the payment of all expenses, a substantial sum had been placed to the credit of the Society. Well deserved votes of thanks were accorded several gentlemen outside the order, who had rendered valuable assistance in making the entertainment and celebration so successful. Those present afterwards spent a pleasant musical evening.

At the Art Union drawing next month an operatic concert, in character, selected from 'Les Cloches de Corneville,' will be given. The event is to take place in St. Aloysius' Catholic Hall, a building in every way suited for entertainments of the kind, being provided with up-to-date stage accessories and ample seating accommodation. The enterprise is being vigorously promoted by the Very Rev. Vicar-General and is intended to furnish funds for defraying expenses incurred in much needed improvements in the Pro-Cathedral parish.

HOKITIKA.

(From a correspondent.)

27th April 1899.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes, accompanied by Rev. Father Goggan of Christchurch, is at present on the West Coast preaching a mission and collecting for the new cathedral to be erected at Christchurch.

On Sunday afternoon many of the congregation, availing themselves of the splendid weather, proceeded to Rimu to escort his Lordship to town.

About four o'clock a very imposing procession of some fifteen or more carriages was seen winding its way towards the church, whilst the school children and other members of the congregation formed up about the entrance to welcome their prelate. Across the entrance of the main gate was erected a large archway, surmounted by the mystic symbol—the cross—and bearing that dear old Irish welcome, *cead mile failte*. His Lordship bowed his acknowledgement of the welcome and imparted his blessing to the assembled throng. In the evening before Vespers Mr. Gribben read and presented an address of welcome to his Lordship; which he suitably acknowledge and at the same time took occasion to thank all who had assembled to bid him welcome in the earlier part of the day.

His Lordship then delivered an eloquent and instructive sermon on the reason and significance of a bishop's visitation to the parishes of his diocese, and concluded by informing the congregation of his intention, with the assistance of Father Goggan with him, to preach a short mission in the parish, in order to renew the good word so lately performed by the Redemptorist Fathers.

On Monday, after the 7.30 Mass, Father Goggan gave a short instruction on the Mass. His words were listened to with great attention, as he described the historic and mystical significance of the various vestments worn by the priest at the sacrifice of the altar. Morning and evening one or the other of the reverend

preachers dwells in an able and intelligent manner on the subjects they deem most essential to bring before the minds of the congregation at the time of a mission.

On Wednesday afternoon a class of instruction was commenced for those who are to be confirmed. The mission closes on Sunday, April 30.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND.

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 1.

The Rev. Father Mulvihill, of Gisborne, arrives in Auckland at the end of this week, and officiates at the Cathedral for a few days in place of the Rev. Father Purton, who goes to Gisborne to fulfil similar duties.

At the Cathedral on last Sunday evening Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly delivered a very fine discourse on the Blessed Virgin, showing from Scripture and the Fathers the high place occupied by Mary in the divine plan of Redemption. The congregation were earnestly exhorted to practice devotion to Mary during this month, if not in the churches at least in their homes.

The Rev. Father Gillan has announced at St. Benedict's a series of sermons for each Sunday evening of the month of Mary. The first, entitled 'The Ark of the Covenant,' was delivered last Sunday evening before a large and attentive congregation.

The week's mission preached at Avondale by Rev. Father Gillan concluded last Sunday morning. It was a thorough success, settlers travelling over seven miles to attend it. Misses Annie and Coleta Lorrigan, Casey, Willis, and Mahon went out from the city and furnished a very good choir.

That portion of the Pastoral Letter issued by the hierarchy and clergy assembled at the late Provincial Council in Wellington, dealing with the obligations of parents to send their children to Catholic schools, was read and forcibly commented upon at the Masses in the Cathedral on last Sunday.

The Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly left for the Thames on Monday, in connection with his duties there on the Board of the District Hospital.

An increased attendance of boys is reported at the Marist Brothers' School, this being due to the activity of the priests and Brothers in visiting the homes of the people.

The parishioners of Ponsonby, under the direction of Very Rev. Dr. Egan, have organised a series of social entertainments to be held in the parochial school, during the winter evenings.

In Saint Bonaventure's Hall, Parnell, the pupils of the Convent School, Newmarket, will give a musical and dramatic entertainment on Friday, May 6.

The local Hibernians are actively engaged in raising subscriptions to place a handsome tombstone and railing over the grave of the late Brother Patrick Kearney, district secretary.

PRESENTATION TO THE VENERABLE ARCHPRIEST WALSH, WESTPORT.

(From a WESTPORT correspondent.)

April 26.

A CROWDED, enthusiastic, and representative audience assembled in St. Camille's School on Friday evening to do honour to the Venerable Archpriest Walsh. Numbers were unable to gain admittance. The school room had been most tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers and presented quite a striking and picturesque appearance. The expressions of sympathy and esteem tendered to the Ven. Archpriest took the form of a beautiful illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns. The address—which evoked general admiration—was the work of the Sisters of Mercy (Westport), and reflects the highest credit on their artistic skill and taste. The printing is of a superior kind, and the border, with its garlands of flowers, and choice clusters of blue-bells, the dove, the chalice, the monstrance, etc., are all emblematic and in excellent keeping with the tone and scope of the address.

Prior to and after the presentation a musical programme was given by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Misses Pain, Collins, Gallagher, Songen, and Mrs. Songen, and Messrs. Pain, M-Padden, Songen, and Curryne. The various items were well received, Mr. M-Padden especially coming in for a storm of applause.

Father Costello presided. The rev. chairman said that it was hardly necessary for him to explain the object of that large gathering. They were all aware that they were assembled for the purpose of doing honour to the Ven. Archpriest Walsh. They would recollect that on the occasion of his silver jubilee his Grace the Archbishop had been pleased to confer on Father Walsh the dignity of Archpriest, a recognition of long and faithful services which he felt sure they would all agree Father Walsh richly deserved.

In order not to be behind hand in tendering their congratulations to their venerable pastor, the Catholics of Westport held a meeting, at which it was decided to ask the co-operation of all the Catholics of the parish to mark their appreciation of the compliment paid Father Walsh, and the esteem in which he is deservedly held by the entire community. They saw in the evening's proceedings the outcome of that meeting. As there were distinguished speakers to follow, he would not monopolise their time. He might, however, be permitted to join in felicitating the Ven. Archpriest, and to say that if long services, indomitable courage in the faithful discharge of arduous, and at times disagreeable duties, together with an edifying life counted for anything, he knew of no priest better entitled to the honours than Father Walsh. It must be gratifying to them all to witness such cordial union between pastor and flock—a union far dearer to the heart of the priest than any monetary consideration.

Mr. Pain then read the following address in a distinct and sympathetic manner, and afterwards presented it to the ven. archpriest:—

To the Venerable Archpriest Walshe. Venerable and dear Father,—On behalf of the Catholics in Westport and surrounding districts, we, the undersigned, members of your congregation, beg to tender you our hearty congratulations on the high distinction lately conferred upon you by our worthy and venerated Archbishop. To convey to you the full extent of our grateful feelings on this happy occasion, would be beyond the compass of a brief address, and we can only assure you that your long identity with this parish wherein you have so nobly and conscientiously fulfilled the onerous duties of your sacred office, has made upon us a lasting impression of your high qualities as priest and citizen. For the last 32 years, you have laboured amongst us, sharing our joys and sorrows, in prosperity and adversity always the same constant friend and patient minister; the full extent of your benevolence may never be disclosed, but the memory of many acts of genuine kindness, secretly performed, will live nevertheless in many a grateful heart, and afterwards be perpetuated where good and noble deeds are eternally rewarded. Your work in this parish has been characterised by sound judgment and sincerity of purpose, and the many blessings we now enjoy as the fruits of your perseverance in our behalf are ample testimony of your zeal and devotion. We take this opportunity of also offering you our congratulations on the success which has attended your efforts in promoting the interests of our Holy Church, in the district allotted to your care, and we pray that it may long enjoy the benefits of your able direction as parish priest. We would also ask you to accept the accompanying gift which we modestly offer you, as a token of our appreciation and gratitude, which it but feebly represents. We earnestly hope and pray, dear Father, that you may be long spared to enjoy the honour you have so long merited and by which the authorities of our Holy Church have so worthily confirmed the general esteem in which you are held.—We beg to sign ourselves,—D. DOYLE, M. MCPADDEN, H. PAIN, J. J. MOLONEY, Secretary.

Mr. McPadden (at present a member and formerly chairman of the County Council) made the presentation of the purse of sovereigns. In an excellent speech he bore testimony to the wonderful work done by the ven. archpriest during his 32 years' residence on the West Coast. He had, irrespective of schools and a convent, together with a beautiful presbytery, built ten churches, and all this had been accomplished in the face of immense difficulties. Councillor McPadden gratefully referred to the assistance received from non-Catholic friends, and concluded by wishing the ven. recipient many years of health and happiness.

Councillor Driscoll—who is looked on as one of our coming men—offered his congratulations and testified to the untiring zeal and energy with which the Ven. Archpriest had laboured in their midst. He had worked in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and had nobly surmounted the privations and difficulties ever attendant on the foundation of a new parish. He was pleased to notice the unanimity existing between clergy and people which makes them a tower of strength in advancing spiritual and scholastic interests. Councillor Driscoll spoke at some length of the wonderful devotedness of the Irish race and the zeal with which they propagate the faith of their fathers. It seemed as if they had been specially chosen by God to spread the light of the Gospel. He concluded a stirring and patriotic speech by once again offering his congratulations.

The Ven. Archpriest Walshe, on rising to respond, was received with loud and prolonged applause. His speech was a masterpiece, and I regret exceedingly that space will allow but a brief résumé of it. In the course of an eloquent and feeling address (which was punctuated with rounds of applause) he thanked them all most sincerely for the great kindness and goodness shown to him that evening. He had received the honour of archpriest, but he thought he need scarcely tell them that he never aspired to the honour nor expected it. Now, however, that it had been bestowed, it would show a want of appreciation on his part if he did not accept it. He believed himself unworthy of the title he had received, yet with the blessing of God he hoped to live so as not to dishonour it. He thanked them for their beautiful address and the purse of sovereigns. The latter he did not at present require, and he intended to devote it to a much-needed work, the painting of the interior of the church. He reminded his audience that twenty-one years ago a similar honour was paid him on the eve of his departure for the old country. It gave him great pleasure to see some of those who had gathered on that occasion still present, and it was with sadness that he reflected that many familiar faces were no longer in their midst. When the thought of his lost opportunities occurred to him he felt he had reason to tremble, but he yet hoped to do good and faithful service. He expressed his gratitude to Father Costello for the invaluable help rendered by him in the work of the parish, and said that the spiritual condition of his flock—although leaving much to be desired—was more satisfactory than in former years, and this he attributed in large measure to his much-esteemed, zealous, and able coadjutor, their worthy chairman. He took this opportunity of thanking the good nuns for the beautiful and valuable gift of a preaching stole, which they kindly presented to him on the occasion of his receiving the title of ven. archpriest. The ven. archpriest resumed his seat amidst intense applause.

Father Costello, in bringing the pleasant and brilliant gathering to a close, heartily thanked all those who had in any way contributed to its success.

I may add that the ven. archpriest is to be presented with an address and purse of sovereigns by the people of Addisons. The people of Charleston are also determined not to be outdone, and have decided to present an address and purse on their own account.

Japan is to send to the Paris Exposition a house, hexagonal in shape, and composed entirely of porcelain.

Friends at Court.

BIOGRAPHICAL GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- MAY 7, Sunday.—Fifth Sunday after Easter. St. Benedict II., Pope and Confessor.
 " 8, Monday.—Rogation. Apparition of St. Michael the Archangel.
 " 9, Tuesday.—Rogation. St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 " 10, Wednesday.—Rogation. Vigil of the Ascension. St. Comgall, Abbot.
 " 11, Thursday.—Ascension Thursday.
 " 12, Friday.—SS. Nereus and Achilles, Martyrs.
 " 13, Saturday.—St. Stanislaus, Bishop and Martyr.

SAINT COMGALL, ABBOT.

Comgall, or, as he is more properly called, Coemgal, the renowned abbot of Bangor, was of the distinguished family of Dalaradia. His father's name was Ledua, and his mother's, Briga. It is said that St. Patrick foretold his birth sixty years before he was born as Jocelyn relates: 'St. Patrick being in the district of Bangor, was asked to erect a monastery there, but he refused, saying, that sixty years hence a child of light would be born, named Comgal (beautiful pledge) who would establish a celebrated church and monastery in the place.' The Annals of Ulster assign the year 516 as that of his birth.

He was placed under the instruction of able masters until he became well versed in various branches of learning, particularly in theology.

He then went to the monastery of Cloneagh in Leinster, which was then governed by St. Fintan, who received him kindly, and admitted him a member of his community. Here he remained for several years with St. Fintan, who, at length, finding him fully qualified for the purpose, advised him to return to his own country, and form some religious establishment. He soon after entered into Holy Orders; and we are told that he was ordained by Bishop Lugidus of Clonmacnoise. He preached for some time through the province of Ulster, making a great religious impression by his fervid eloquence and piety.

Comgall was strongly tempted at this time to join those missionary bands of Irish ecclesiastics that were propagating the Gospel in Britain and on the Continent, but he was advised by Lugidus and other holy men to remain at home. We are told that he spent some time in solitude and prayer in an island on Lough Erne, and that soon afterwards he founded the Monastery of Bangor, now Bangor, near the town of Carrickfergus, about the year 559.

Comgall drew up rules for the government of his monastery. In the Acts of St. Kieran he is named among the eight chief framers of monastic rules. The other seven named are St. Patrick, St. Bridget, St. Brendan, St. Kieran, St. Columbkil, St. Molassius, and St. Adannan.

Bangor soon acquired such fame that there was not accommodation for the numbers that flocked there, so that it became necessary to establish several monasteries and cells. It is computed that, in his time, there were no less than three thousand monks under his superintendence, and all observing his rule. Among them is mentioned Cormac, King of South Leinster, or Henry Kinselagh, who, in his old age, retired to Bangor, and there spent the remainder of his days. Among the subordinate monasteries subject to Comgall was that of Camos, on the River Bann, barony of Ooleraine. The fame of Bangor soon spread over Europe, and was much enhanced by the celebrated men educated there, particularly St. Columbanus. It is related in St. Comgall's Life that in the seventh year after the founding of Bangor he went to Britain in order to visit some saints there. It is most likely that it was on this occasion he and St. Brendan, and others, paid a visit to St. Columbkil at Tona. While in Britain he is said to have established a monastery in the country. He is also said to have been the means of converting Bridens, King of the Northern Picts. After his return to Ireland he died in his abbey at Bangor, in the year 601, on the 10th May, after receiving the Holy Viaticum from St. Fiachra. St. Comgall was remarkable in his life, and holy in his death, and has justly been reckoned one of the Fathers of the Irish Church.

Little now remains to attest the former greatness of this renowned abbey, and the great schools so celebrated that they were resorted to by students from nearly every part of Europe. According to some writers, Bangor was the germ out of which Oxford arose; for when King Alfred founded, or restored, that monastery, he sent to the great school of Bangor for professors. The establishment flourished until the early part of the ninth century, when it was subjected to the merciless visitation of the Danes, who, in the year 818, massacred the abbot and above nine hundred monks out of the three thousand who then resided there. It suffered from other invasions, both of Danes and English, and at the confiscation its possessions fell into the hands of the English planters.

The way of virtue, says the American, Preston, is arduous, and needs the help of bright examples, which beakon us on in that heavenly race and urge us to persevere in the great work of sanctification. What others have done before us, we can do in their footsteps—not by seeking to imitate their extraordinary ways, but by following their unselfish lives, and in our several stations seeking purity and high motives in all our daily actions. To live for God in the lot in which He has placed us is the true way of sanctity. This is an ever-purifying path, leading steadily towards the Supreme Good. Refreshing, amid the countless examples of those who live only for some worldly or selfish end, is the sight of one who sacrifices all for God, and never strays from the view of things eternal.

People We Hear About.

A Buenos Ayres contemporary announces the death of Mr. E. T. Mulhall, proprietor of the *Standard* newspaper there. Mr. Mulhall was a brother of the eminent statistician of that name, and a man of the most generous disposition.

Mr. Robert Myler, of South Bend, Indiana, has given two acres of land to the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Historical Society for a site for the monument to be erected in honour of Chevalier De La Salle, the explorer. The situation is one of the most picturesque on the St. Joseph river, and is the spot where La Salle landed, over 200 years ago, on his voyage up the river, and established a post.

The British Government (says the *London Times*) will probably appoint Baron Russell, of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice of England, to succeed the late Baron Herschell on the Joint High Commission. This would be a highly advantageous selection, while his being a Catholic would make him *persona grata* to Sr Wilfrid Laurier and a large section of the Canadians. Though it would be difficult to spare him from his important functions at home it would not be easy to suggest an alternative appointment.

Mr. George Wyndham, the Imperial Under Secretary for War, is, notwithstanding acute political differences, a universal favourite with the Irish Nationalist Members, both on personal and ancestral grounds. He is the great grandson of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the leader of the Irish Rebellion in 1798, who died of wounds sustained in that struggle, and Wyndham has often been congratulated by his Irish friends on his likeness to his ancestor.

An amusing story is told of the present Earl of Antrim, who is well-known in the North of Ireland as a lover of agriculture and any kind of farming. An aristocratic gentleman, who shall be nameless, sent a letter to his lordship complaining that his conduct was not that of a titled Earl but rather that of a country farmer. 'I saw you myself,' he wrote, 'driving three cows to market, and consider it disgraceful,' etc. In reply to this extremely personal epistle, the Earl thanked the writer, and merely added that a mistake had been made, 'For it was not three cows you saw me drive to market, but two cows and a bull!'

In referring to Sir George Dibbs the other day as 'an extinct volcano' Premier Reid was repeating history. The first use of that phrase in politics is recorded of Thomas Sexton. In the bullying style he assumed in his later days John Bright, pointing to Sexton (whose argument was unanswerable save by abuse), asked the Commons, 'What is Mr. Sexton that he and his friends should be considered in this House?' 'And what is the right hon. gentleman?' was Sexton's quick retort. 'He is an extinct volcano.' Never did the onetime 'old man eloquent' receive such a crushing rebuke; and it was thoroughly deserved.

The Hon. Richard W. Pennefather, Attorney-General of West Australia, who is a Tipperary man and a Catholic, was educated in Melbourne, where he took, at the University, the degrees of B.A. and L.L.B. He was called in 1878 to the Victorian Bar, and afterwards also to that of New South Wales, practising his profession both in Melbourne and Sydney. In 1896 he went to West Australia, where, after the elapse of the interval of six months required, he was admitted to the Bar of that colony, making his mark so rapidly, that in 1897 he was returned to Parliament as M.L.A. for Greenough. In October, 1897, on the retirement of Mr. Burt, he was offered by Sir John Forrest the portfolio of the Attorney-General, the duties of whose office he still discharges with distinguished ability.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere, the well known Irish poet and writer, is thus described in an article in *New Ireland*:—'In personal appearance he is very tall, wears his hair rather long, and has a most dignified and impressive presence. London sees but little of Aubrey de Vere, who lives entirely at Curragh Chase, not far from Adare, County Limerick. The two brothers, now close upon the nineties, devote most of their time to literature. Up to ten or fifteen years ago Aubrey de Vere was a constantly seen figure in London literary circles, where his learning, his culture, and his simplicity of manner made him the centre of interest.' Ireland, the writer adds, is justly proud of Aubrey de Vere as one of her greatest and best literary sons.

The Rev. Don Lorenzo Perosi, the young composer of Oratorio, whose 'Resurrection of Christ,' recently performed in Rome, scored such a great success, is said to be engaged on another Oratorio Professor Cameroni describes the work in a recent issue of the *Legua Lombarda*, furnishing facts which he derived from the illustrious maestro himself. The idea of this Oratorio, which will probably be entitled *Natale*,—the Nativity—was already mature in the mind of the author when he won his great triumph at Rome in December last, with the 'Resurrection of Christ.' He then confided to Cameroni that he had the idea of introducing into the orchestra—at the moment when the Birth of Christ was described—the theme of the Passion, as if to indicate the ultimate and unique scope of the coming of God on earth.

There recently passed away a worthy priest whose name was associated with an incident which, more than thirty years ago, caused no little excitement and indignation throughout Belgium. The Abbé Van Hamme Rombaut, late curé of Notre Dame d'Hanswyck, was in 1866 chaplain of the House of Correction at Vilvorde, and in the course of a judicial investigation he was questioned on matters which he had heard in the confessional. Declining to divulge the information which had been communicated to him in the sacred tribunal, he was prosecuted for this 'offence' and condemned to fifteen days imprisonment! The occurrence goes to illustrate what small regard Liberals entertain for the scruples of a 'conscientious objector,' more especially when he happens to be a Catholic priest.

Mr. King, the new Resident Magistrate of Norfolk Island, has taken with him from Sydney a veteran who has been in his service for many years, Michael M'Namara. Mr. M'Namara—a native of Templemore, County Tipperary, enlisted in the British army in the early 'fifties,' and only served some six years; but those years he spent almost constantly under fire. He passed through the Crimea war from start to finish—lost his right eye while skirmishing, through the impact of a shell-splinter; was seriously wounded in the breast at Inkerman, and was blown up with the Redan, from which he retired with both hands mutilated. Great Britain then gave him a pension of 1s 6d per day, for he was at that time past further military service; and for over 40 years he has not only drawn his pension, but has supplemented it by the proceeds of hard toil in the back-blocks of New South Wales.

Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, the new Resident Commissioner of National Education, Ireland, was born in Sligo on December 10, 1860, being the fifth son of the late William R. Starkie, J.P., R.M., of Cregane Manor, Roscarbery, who died in 1897. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and subsequently entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in which he took out the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. During his academic career at Cambridge he obtained a Foundation Scholarship and a first class in the Classical Tripos. In Trinity College, Dublin, he also gained several distinctions. In 1889 he secured a classical studentship worth £700, and was First Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist in Classics, and Second Senior Moderator in Logics and Ethics. He also gained the first Vice-Chancellor's gold medal for Latin. At the Fellowship examination in 1889 he won the Madden prize of £400, and in 1890, after gaining the Tyrrel Memorial gold medal for classical composition, he became a Fellow of Trinity College, having obtained the highest recorded marks in Classics. Mr. Starkie, from 1883 to 1886, was Professor of Classical Literature in the Catholic University of Ireland. He was appointed a Commissioner of Education for Ireland in 1880. In 1896 he became a member of the Academic Council of Dublin University. In the following year he was appointed president of Queen's College, Galway.

Dr. Herzfeld, who attended the Princess of Bulgaria in her illness, gives the following details of her last hours:—The Princess, though in delicate health, awaiting her confinement soon, attended the festival of Epiphany and the following parade, being one hour and a half in the open air, and a few days afterwards she rested on a bench in the Palace gardens, her feet in deep snow. There she caught the bronchitis which developed into inflammation of both lungs, and, after a series of collapses, ended fatally with paralysis of the lungs. On Tuesday morning the Princess regained consciousness, and called for her children, whom the prince brought to her. Addressing herself to her husband, she said, 'I am going to die, but in spirit I shall always be with you, and in Heaven I shall watch over you, over our children, and over Bulgaria and the cause of Bulgaria.' Turning to Boris, she said, 'You will always think of me as I thought of you, and when one day you will come to the throne you will be honest and pure.' The Princess then blessed and kissed all her children, and embraced her husband, who held her hand in his, weeping. Soon the dying Princess lost consciousness. The Princess, who was a devout Catholic, never got over the conduct of Stambuloff in compelling her son Boris to be brought up in the Orthodox Greek Church after the formal stipulation, made at the time of her marriage, that her children should be trained in her own religion. This change of faith, which was done at the instigation of Russia, made the Princess the deadly foe of the late Prime Minister.

Referring to the dignities recently conferred on some of the priests of the archdiocese of Wellington by His Grace Archbishop Redwood, the *Taranaki Herald* says:—It may be interesting to many of our readers to know that four of the priests had been at one time in charge of parishes in Taranaki. The Very Rev. Dean Rolland was parish priest in New Plymouth from 1865 to 1872, and attended the spiritual wants of the Catholics as far down the coast as Patea. During the war with the Maoris Father Rolland was always present with the colonial forces when going into action, and was at the engagement at Ngatu-o-te-Mauu. Amongst other things the late Major von Tempky wrote to the *Wanganui Times*: 'As soon as any man dropped, he (Father Rolland) was by his side; he did not ask "are you a Catholic?" or "are you a Protestant?" but kneeling, prayed for his "last words."' The Very Rev. Dean Binsfield temporarily filled Father Rolland's place during 1869-70, and was the only clergyman who took part in the demonstration held in New Plymouth on the departure of the last Imperial regiment (18th Royal Irish) from New Zealand for Melbourne, en route for England, January 17th, 1870. The Very Rev. Dean McKenna is the present parish priest in New Plymouth. He came here on September 15th, 1889, taking over a debt on the Church property of £450; also the debt on the Inglewood property of £116. During the ten years the Rev. Dean has been in this place he has cleared off the old debts at New Plymouth and Inglewood, built at the former place a handsome new church, started a library which has over a thousand volumes in it, consisting of secular as well as religious work, and done many other things which want of space prevents us from particularising. He also built at Stratford a church of good dimensions, as well as one at Okato; and at the former place a convent has through his exertions been recently erected. The old church at Inglewood is to be replaced by a new one, the foundation stone of which was laid by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington on Sunday, March 26. It is not only in the towns that the Rev. Dean McKenna has been at work, for he travels into the most isolated parts of the district where any of his people are known to be settled. The Dean is much beloved by his people, and his kind and genial nature has also gained for him the esteem of all sections of the community. The Very Rev. Dean Grogan, who is now at Napier, was parish priest at Hawera for many years, and during eight months, in 1880, when New Plymouth was without a priest, Father Grogan used to visit occasionally that town.

W. McCLEA & CO., of CHRISTCHURCH, are reliable DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, and the Lowest SPECIAL.—Now in stock, BROWN MOHAIR, specially imported for the Sisters of St. Joseph.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

Miss Elizabeth Kilsyth Livingston, a member of an old New York family, has joined the Catholic Church.

The Rev. F. C. C. Colly, sometime curate of St. Peter's, Fulham, England, has been received into the Catholic Church.

We learn (says the *Catholic Herald*) that Miss Campbell, of Craigie, Ayrshire, has just been received into the Catholic Church.

Miss Winifred Mary Chapman, daughter of Mr. Arthur Chapman, Victoria Parade, Ramsgate, was recently received into the Church by Father Fox, of Ramsgate.

Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, the Greek priest who established the first Russian Greek Church in New York City, and later on embraced the Presbyterian faith, has become a Catholic.

Hon. Walter M'Henry, son of Judge W. H. M'Henry, of Des Moines, Iowa, has been received into the Catholic Church. The M'Henrys can trace their ancestors back to the famous Patrick M'Henry, of Revolutionary fame.

Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. Cyril Russell, author of the clever controversial story, *Cyril Westward*, has been received into the Catholic Church. Mr. Russell became a Catholic some years ago, and was formerly an Anglican clergyman.

We are glad to announce (says the *New Era*) that Mrs. Austin Lee, wife of the first Secretary at the British Embassy at Paris, has been recently received into the Church at the Chateau Josselin. The Duke and Duchess de Rohan, whose guests she was, acted as godfather and godmother.

A Leamington correspondent states that much interest is being aroused by the fact which has just become known that the Rev. Harold Wilson, late of Liverpool and now of Leamington, has been received into the Catholic Church by Mgr. Souter at St. Peter's, Leamington. The wife of Mr. Wilson has also joined the Catholic Church.

At the parish church of the Immaculate Conception, New London road, Chelmsford (says the *Catholic Times*), Miss Martin, of Mill House, Baddow road, was received into the Catholic Church on Friday, March 3, by the rector, Rev. Father Padbury, M.R. She is the eldest daughter of Mr. Martin, architect to the P. and O. Company.

A touching ceremony (writes the Rome correspondent of the *Catholic Times*) took place, on February 8, in the chapel of the Convent of the Assumption, when three young German ladies, sisters, abjured the errors of the Protestant religion, and were received into the Catholic Church by Most Rev. Mgr. Granello, Archbishop of Selesia and Commissary of the Holy Office.

The Rev. Robert Thomas T. Nichol, a former Episcopal minister, has been converted to the Catholic faith (says the *New York Freeman's Journal*). Mr. Nichol had been one of the most devoted adherents of the Anglo-High Church Party in this country. His conversion followed attendance upon a series of missions lately held in New York in a Catholic church and a subsequent brief study of the subject of Catholic doctrine. He was born in Toronto, Canada, about forty years ago, and graduated from Trinity College, in that city, in 1879. He was ordained minister in the Church of England in 1883.

Dr. Jeffaris, writing in the Adelaide daily press in reply to a letter by Mr. K. P. B. Joyner on the subject of the capitulation grant, says:—Mr. K. P. B. Joyner was certainly an occasional attendant at my church, though not a member of it. I am sorry that I had no personal acquaintance with him, for the tone of his letter is that of a thoughtful and conscientious man. Perhaps if he had done me the honour of seeking my counsel in his religious difficulties I might have helped him. I will not say a word against his conversion to Roman Catholicism, though it seems to have been sudden and very complete. Free determination is the crown of our manhood. And he may find rest where thousands have found it, in the teachings of an infallible Church.

A CALUMNY REFUTE.

In discussing a proposed measure for teaching temperance in the Massachusetts public schools, a Boston school teacher asserted that the Catholic school teachers would oppose it.

President Capen, of Tufts College, the most noted educationalist of New England, thus refuted the silly calumny:—

'Something was said that implied that a certain class of teachers in the public schools are opposed, on religious grounds, to carrying out the provisions of the present law. If that were true, Mr. Chairman, it might be doubtful whether it would be wise to enact a law which would bear hardly upon the consciences of a large number of the teachers. But I deny the implication. We have a large number of Roman Catholic teachers in the State. There is no more able and conscientious body of teachers anywhere than they are. They are law-abiding. This is one of the fundamental requirements of their Church that they shall obey the constituted authorities. Moreover, I deny that there is any disposition or desire on the part of the authorities of the Catholic Church to evade the law; or that the authorities of the Church are not in sympathy with the temperance sentiment of the State. I have it on the highest authority that temperance is a cardinal principle of instruction in all Catholic schools, parochial schools, academies, and colleges. I am reinforced in this position by the fact that I have myself worked side by side with some of the most eminent Catholic ecclesiastics in the temperance cause—Archbishop Ireland, Father Conaty, now the head of the Catholic University, Father Scully and others. The intimation is an unjust reflection on a faithful and devoted company of teachers.'

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J. F. NIXON

WITH reference to the above, we feel that it is hardly necessary to assure our Friends and the Patrons of the 'City' that no effort will be spared on our part to merit the Patronage so liberally bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.

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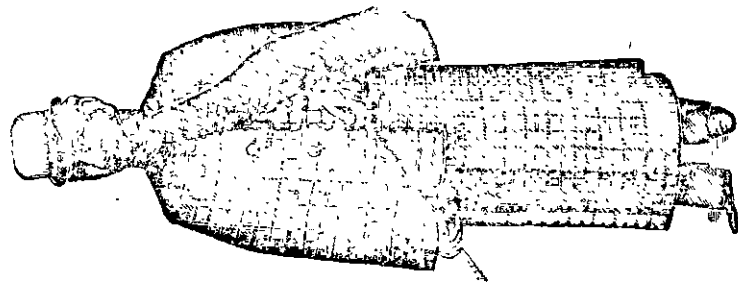
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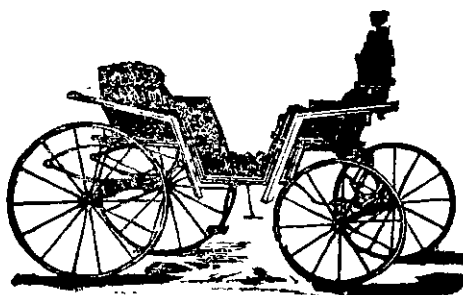
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Harland and Wolf's Employees.—Messrs. Harland and Wolf, the great Belfast shipbuilders, have voluntarily raised the wages of 6000 workmen.

A Corn Mill Damaged.—Damage estimated at £4000 was caused by fire on March 4 in a large corn mill at Belfast, owned by Messrs. Grierson and Burns.

CORK.—Death of Canon Griffin.—Canon Griffin of Mill street, died at his residence on February 22. He had been incapacitated from his ministerial duties for a long period on account of ill-health.

DERRY.—Death of a Polish Exile.—Captain G. Renzyski, one of the very few surviving officers of the Polish Revolution of 1830, has just died at Derry at the advanced age of 96. Captain Renzyski was an excellent scholar, an author, and a musician. He fled to Great Britain from Poland after the failure of the insurrection, and settled first at Stirling, then at Tottenham, and finally in Ireland. He wrote several books and poems.

DONEGAL.—Success of an Irish Writer.—The many friends (says an Irish exchange) of Mr. James McManus ('Mac') of Mount Charles, County Donegal, who is at present in New York, will be glad to learn of his literary successes beyond the sea. Though 'Mac' has only been six months in the States, already he has made his mark there, and all the leading magazines—the *Century*, *Harper's*, *Frank Leslie's*, *Criterion*, *Youth's Companion*, and many others—have gladly accepted contributions from his pen. His original, quaint style seems to have taken the American editors by storm.

DUBLIN.—The Castle Records.—According to Mr. John Morley, the really secret and confidential documents formerly in the Record Tower were removed some time since to London. This removal took place during the Chief Secretaryship of Mr. Arthur Balfour. The Unionists foresaw the defeat of 1892, and the return of the Home Rulers to power, and they feared that in the height to which partisan passion had gone the Home Rule cause might be strengthened by the publication of some of the most infamous evidences of the manner in which the Union was brought about. The compromising documents were accordingly removed to London, and there is every reason to believe that for a time, at any rate, they were not in the custody of any Government department.

Irish Doctors in the Front.—It is pleasing to note that since the prospects of army surgeons have improved the Irish candidates for commissions have once more, as formerly, taken first place. In the last examinations just announced the first and second places were taken by Irishmen. Both were educated at and Licentiate of the Dublin College of Surgeons—Dr. Delap, first place; Dr. Warren, second—the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, having also secured eight other places out of twenty-four vacancies.

A Distinguished Visitor.—His Royal Highness the Prince Miguel, Duke of Braganza, was in Dublin recently. His Royal Highness, who travels as Count de Nera, is the only son of the late Don Miguel, King of Portugal, and in the eyes of legitimate Europe is himself *de jure* King of Portugal, his father having lost his throne by the revolution which gave the crown to his niece, Queen Maria. This is the third visit to Ireland of the Duke, who is a bold and popular rider in the hunting fields round Dublin.

A Well-Deserved Tribute.—In the course of a lecture in Dublin, Dr. M'Ardle, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, paid a well-deserved tribute to the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of Charity who founded and maintain the Catholic hospitals of the city. They had succeeded, he said, where others would assuredly have failed, because they have that unselfish fidelity to whatever cause they take to heart which overcomes every obstacle, that implicit belief in the righteousness in their effort that nerves them for any sacrifice, but, above all, they possess that perseverance which time cannot encompass, and which defies delay.

The College of Surgeons and Catholic Doctors.—Dr. M'Ardle, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, delivered a remarkably vigorous and outspoken address at the inaugural meeting of the Medical and Scientific Society of the Catholic University School of Medicine, Dublin. His description of how Catholic doctors are treated by the College of Surgeons in Ireland will be news to many. Referring to the complaint made that the establishment of an Irish Catholic University would seriously interfere with the College of Surgeons by diminishing the number of

students attending that institution, he said it is a strange anomaly that a College supported chiefly by Catholics is so blind to its own interests that when a chance of educational reform comes it dreads the result of Catholic competition. If in the past it had so conducted itself in relation to our co-religionists that they had now that respect for it which under ordinary circumstances is due to one's Alma Mater, there would be no fear that a rival in the shape of a new University would lead to its annihilation. Not alone has it refused to recognise its own licentiates, but out of the numerous class of Catholic students, many of them distinguished, it has failed to select one to occupy any position of trust or emolument.

KILDARE.—Another Defection from the Unionists' Ranks.—In an address issued to the electors of Kilkullen district, Mr. McCramer Roberts, D.L., ex-Grand Juror, notifies his intention of becoming a Home Ruler. Mr. Roberts opposed Mr. Edward Fenealon.

Death of Major Hugh Barton.—The death has occurred of Major Hugh Lynedoch Barton, of Straffan House, County Kildare, after a lingering illness. Major Barton was a large land owner in Kildare and other counties, as well as proprietor of vineyards near Bordeaux. Straffan is a lovely place, and beautifully kept. Major Barton died childless, but his widow, a sister of the late Lord Clarina, survives him.

LEITRIM.—A Redemptorist Foundation.—The Redemptorist Fathers have got a new foundation in Connaught, at Carrick-on-Shannon. The influence of the sons of St. Alphonsus (says the *Catholic Times*) is sure to bear much fruit in that corner of the Lord's vineyard. Connaught, though less favoured by fortune than the other three provinces, can boast that her 'hills and her valleys' have never lost the faith since St. Patrick himself planted it there. We believe this is the first time that a missionary house of any religious Order has been established in Connaught. We congratulate the bishops, priests and people, and especially Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin (worthy successor of Dr. Gillooly), upon his good fortune in securing for his diocese and the whole western district the services of these devoted sons of St. Liguori. The Very Rev. Father Somers has been appointed Superior of the new foundation.

MAYO.—A Land Sale Boycotted.—There were about 2500 acres of grazing lands advertised for sale in the Ballinrobe district. The first auction was announced for 28th February, at Turin Castle, one mile from Kilmaine, the scene of the proclaimed meeting on 26th February, where 650 acres were for sale on the eleven months' system. Not one bidder, however, appeared, so the sale could not be carried out. It is generally believed in the district that the proclamation of the Kilmaine meeting is responsible for the boycott of the auction.

TIPPERARY.—Reported Death of Count Moore's Son.—The report which was circulated in the early part of March, that the eldest son of Count Moore, M.P. for Derry City, had died in the Austrian Tyrol, has happily proved to be incorrect.

TYRONE.—Appointment of a Deputy-Lieutenant.—Major Lowry, of Pomeroy, has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for County Tyrone in the room of Earl Caledon, deceased.

WICKLOW.—The Cordite Works.—Some time ago we reported that the cordite works at Arklow had been closed, as the Kynoch Company was not satisfied with the facilities provided for the despatch of their goods. The difficulty has evidently been got over, as our latest files say that work is about to be resumed. The works give employment to about 300 people.

GENERAL.

The Conservatives and the University Question.—Though communications (says the London *Standard*) are still going on with reference to the question of a Catholic University in Ireland, it is practically certain that nothing will be done this session. The support of the leading men on both sides might have been secured for such a scheme as was sketched by Mr. Balfour, but it has been found that it would be impossible to obtain for it the votes of the rank and file of either of the great parties.

Bigotry Rebuffed.—The penal laws are not exactly a dead letter yet in Ireland, as an attempt was made recently to enforce them. Rev. Father Barden, S.J., was left certain property on condition that he adopted some profession or calling before he reached a certain age, and the will was disputed on the ground that the Jesuits were an 'illegal' Order. The judge took a different view, and, holding with Father Barden's counsel that teaching was a 'calling' within the meaning of the testator's condition, gave a verdict in favour of the will.

THE MASSIVE

Plate-Glass Windows of the CITY BOOT PALACE, with their Beautiful Display of New Season's Footwear for LADIES, GENTS, and CHILDREN, give a fair indication of the grand VALUE and VARIETY to be found inside the Establishment.

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How the Land is Owned.—The area of Ireland is 20,000,000 acres, and 750 individuals own half the land. Here are some figures: 110 individuals hold in Ireland 4,152,142 acres, or one fifth; 192 others 2,607,719 acres; 440 others 3,071,471 acres. One and three-quarter millions of people in Ireland possess not one rood.

The Over-Taxation of Ireland.—In 1795 the Irish people were taxed at the rate of 9s a head of the population, while in 1845, although the population had doubled the tax had increased to 17s 4d a head. At the present time a tax of 49s 6d a head is charged to the Irish people, while the burden on the English taxpayer is considerably lessened. 'One result of the century,' says Mr. Lough, an English M.P., 'is that the inhabitant of England has had his Imperial taxation cut down one-half, while the inhabitant of Ireland has had his doubled.' The total income of Ireland, that is, the value of every commodity produced on the island, is £60,000,000, on which the Irish people have to pay an annual tax of £12,000,000 or one-fifth of its value, or in other words, for every pound of income raised in Ireland is has to go to support the British Crown. The income of England is estimated at 1600 millions, on which the English people pay a tax of 115 millions or one-fourteenth of its value. Everyone knows that the taxable capacity of Ireland is not so great as its wealthy and prosperous neighbour, but by a system of book-keeping, known only to English statesmen, a royal commission has recently found Ireland is annually robbed of 2½ millions of pounds in taxes more than she is justly entitled to pay.

Ireland's Demands.—The Irish local councils have passed resolutions in favour of Home Rule, the establishment of a Roman Catholic university, and the redress of the country's financial grievances.

Irish Footballers in Scotland.—Having easily disposed of the Saxons on Shamrock-bearing soil, Messrs. Louis Magee, Mike Ryan, and Co. turned their attention to the Scottish Celts who fight friendly battles under Rugby rules, and travelled over to old Edina on Saturday, (says the *Dublin Freeman*, February 25), just to give the descendants of the Irishmen who colonized Scotland a taste of the quality of the Celts at home. They did so with very considerable success. If there was one thing in connection with Saturday's match more surprising than another, it was the cheerful confidence of the braw laddies of Scotia and their admirers. They had a feeling almost amounting to superstition that Scotsmen were invincible on their native heath—perhaps mud would more appropriately indicate the scene of the struggle—and the natives watched their champions filing out with pride, and gleefully offered the big odds of 5 to 1 on them. Of course the Scots knew that Ireland had soundly whipped England; and the fact that they were willing to offer five to one against the boys who beat the Saxons shows that the people of Edinburgh must hold in dire contempt the representatives of John Bull at that gentleman's own game. As our readers knew on Saturday evening, long before the information was obtainable elsewhere, the Irish won by nine points to three.

THE POPE'S LATEST POEM.

A ROME correspondent states that immediately before his last illness, the Holy Father wrote some beautiful hexameters in Latin addressed to nuns, which translated read as follows:—

THE MAIDENS CONSECRATE.

"Lo! Christ is nigh and His delight it is
To greet you as His spouses—sweetest name,
Who by a holy pact to Him are pledged,
Far from the clamour He has given you,
Within the peaceful precincts of your cells
To lead a blameless life. You blossom there
Like fragrant lilies in a garden close.
Let Satan spread his nets and baleful arts
And with his frown the timid mind o'erawe;
Jesus, Who ever guards, shall fly to aid
And make the weakest powerful in the fray.
Then shall He make your love more ardent glow
And shield you closer in His Sacred Heart,
Your souls with wondrous sweetness gladdening,
And when at length your happy course is run,
And to you, faithful ones, Death shows himself,
All beaming and with visage mild and kind,
Our Lord shall give you His supremest gift;
From your drear exile He shall lead you then
To the celestial shore and bid you there
Be ever blessed with the light divine."

THE FRENCH SOUP KETTLE.

MISS PARLOA, when in France, remarked that over the fire or on the side next its hearth there is always the never failing soup-kettle—a wholesome custom, an economical one, and one which every American woman who discovers it clings to faithfully. A bowl of soup to a hungry child or to a beggar, a cupful when the mother herself is tired and has a hysterical lump in her throat, that is good sense. When a French housekeeper makes her clear bouillon it is a matter for rule, but into the everyday soup kettle goes every scrap of food in perfect condition and unswweetened. A crust of bread, a slice of apple, a bit of cauliflower, a shred of cabbage, a piece of bacon, a couple of chicken wings, one follows the other, day in and day out, until by some unlucky chance it runs dry or discretion suggests a new start.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

Few people in this Colony are aware of the magnificent dimensions of the new Westminster Cathedral, or of the progress which has been made in its erection. A recent issue of the *London Tablet* gives many interesting particulars of this new Cathedral, which, when finished, need not shrink from comparison with any of the old cathedrals of England. The outer walls of the Cathedral now stand at 85ft from the pavement, and the arches to carry the domes are now being turned. In like way the walls of the aisles, chapels, transepts, and monks' choir are up to the copings—in fact, speaking generally, it may be said that the great fabric is ready for the roof. There is no reason why the whole Cathedral should not be roofed in by the close of the present year, and ready for opening on the Golden Jubilee of the Hierarchy, the 29th of September, 1900. It is not a question of time, but of money. Over £90,000 has been received, and of that sum only £7000 remains in hand. One effort is wanted to carry the work beyond the reach of failure, and then the Catholics of England may feel that they are in possession of an edifice of which their children's children shall be proud. For it is not a little thing that has been done, or some second-rate Cathedral that is in question. If we take the superficial area of the nave, or its width, or its height, there is not a church or cathedral in England, ancient or modern, which in any of these respects can vie with the building now being raised at Westminster.

It will be of interest to record that up to date 9,300,000 bricks have been laid, requiring 12,000 tons of sand, and 3000 tons of Portland cement for mortar. In addition to the above 42,000 cubic feet of Portland stone have been used in the dressings.

There will be 12 altars in the Cathedral in addition to the High Altar, as there were 12 Apostles around our Lord. They will be dedicated to different objects, and will bring out and feed different Catholic devotions.

So far five chapels have been appropriated. The chapel of the Blessed Sacrament is being collected for by the Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, who got nearly £4000 in Spain for this object, and is at present in South America soliciting subscriptions. The cost of the structure of this chapel is put down at £5000, and £7000 or £8000 will be needed for its becoming decoration, which will be rich in mosaics and marbles. The chapel of Our Lady, has already been provided for more handsomely than any other. In the year 1871 the Baroness Weld died, bequeathing over £11,000 for a memorial chapel in the Cathedral of Westminster. With accumulated interest the sum now amounts to more than £17,000. The cost of erecting and adorning the chapel of St. Joseph has been generously undertaken by Mr. Weld Blundell. Lord Brampton, of Brampton, more generally known as Sir Henry Hawkins, the famous Judge, who, in recognition of his great services to his country has been raised to the Peerage, is the Founder of the Chantry, dedicated to St. Gregory the Great and St. Augustine his disciple. There is yet one more chapel already undertaken and appropriated, that of the Holy Souls. Mrs. Robert Walmsley, who has taken the Benedictine veil at East Bergholt, founds this Chantry on behalf of her late husband, and of the souls in Purgatory.

Europe has been laid under tribute for the marble columns required for the interior of the Cathedral. Altogether thirty-four columns, each thirteen feet high, will be required for the arcade of the aisles, dividing the chapels from the nave; they will also carry the groining of the aisles and the floors of the galleries. These columns, each a single stone, will be of great beauty and of infinite variety. Besides the *verdo antwo* columns from Thessaly there will be others of another and more delicate shade of green, the famous Cipollino marble, from Switzerland and Euboea, from the quarries near Verona will come the Brescia marbles, purple and grey and yellow with streaks of white, while the columns supporting the gallery, where it crosses the transepts, will be supplied by Egypt and show the red and orange of the Numidian marble.

From a comparative table, showing area, height, and width of naves of the principal English cathedrals, as compared with the new Westminster Cathedral, we can realise to some extent its fine proportions and great dimensions. York Minster has the largest nave area of the old cathedrals of England, but it falls short by 800 square feet of the new Westminster, which is nearly double the size of St. Paul's, and is two-thirds more than the Brompton Oratory. Its total breadth across the nave and aisles is 150ft. which is nearly double that of Salisbury. The walls are 109ft high, or 4ft higher than Westminster Abbey, which up to the present was the highest of any of the great churches of England. In a word, its nave area will only fall short of the combined nave areas of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey by about six hundred feet.

The German Emperor stands god-father to all the seventh sons in Prussia. The ex-Empress Eugenie in one year acted as god-mother for 3834 children who were born in France on March 16th, 1866, the same day as the Prince Imperial. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is godfather to about 40 young scions of the British aristocracy.

MR. P. LUNDON, Phoenix Chambers, Wanganui, is still busy putting people on the soil. He has also hotels in town and country For Sale and To Lease Write to him.—*.*

LONDON DENTAL INSTITUTE.—£1000 has been deposited by the principal with the Bank of Australasia at Dunedin as a guarantee of our worth. See advertisements. Complete sets from £3 3s; gas, 2s 6d; extractions, 2s 6d and 1s. Absolutely painless. All work guaranteed 10 years. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—*.*

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The Best Driller in the Market.

SAVES TIME and LABOUR,

MAKES THE DRILLS,

SOWS SEEDS and MANURE

AT ONE OPERATION.

Send for Catalogue.

Your Old Friend the

INVINCIBLE M'CORMICK REAPER AND BINDER

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WON THE TWELVE BIG PRIZES IN FIELD COMPETITIONS IN FRANCE THIS SEASON ALREADY.

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HERBERT,

Special Show in each Department.

Everything New and Fashionable.

Our first shipments of over 260 cases of New Winter Drapery are now opened, and comprise the Latest Productions from British and Foreign Looms.

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Dealers in Tea, Sugar, Wheat, Oats, Bran, Chaff, Straw, Hay, Barley.
All kinds Coal and Firewood. Hams, Bacon, and Cheese a speciality

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<p>FIRST. Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.</p>	<p>SECOND. On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.</p>	<p>THIRD. Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.</p>	<p>FOURTH. Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet, dry try this Brand.</p>	<p>FIFTH. The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality</p>
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Commercial.

(For week ending May 3.)

Mr. Harman Reeves, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows:
BANKS.—National, Buyers, 2/8/6; Sellers, 2/9/6. New South Wales, B., 37/0/0; S., 37/10/0. Union of Australia, Ltd., B., 26/15/0; S., 27/5/0.

INSURANCE.—National, B., 17/6; S., 17/9. New Zealand, B., 3/3/0; S., 3/3/6. South British, B., 2/1/0; S., 2/5/6. Standard, B., 13/3; S., 13/6.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, B., 4/12/6; S., 4/15/6. Union Steam, B., 9/17/6; S., 10/0/0.

COAL.—Westport B., 3/2/6; S., 3/3/6.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property Company (2/10/0), B., 5/3; S., 5/6. National Mortgage, B. 17/0; S., 17/6. Perpetual Trustees, B., 11/9; S., 12/6. Trustees and Executors, B., 1/12/6; S., 1/13/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Kaiapoi Woollen Co., B., 6/3/6; S., 6/6/0. Milburn Lime and Cement, B., 2/4/6 S., 2/5/6; do., new issue, B., 1/5/0; S., 1/5/3. Mornington Tramway, B., 16/0; S., 16/6. Mosgiel Woollen, B., 4/5/6; S., 4/6/0. New Zealand Drug, B., 2/10/6; S., 2/11/6. New Zealand Drug (30/- paid), B., 1/16/0; S., 1/17/6. Otago Daily Times, B., 12/0/0; S., 12/10/0. Emau Bay Railway, B., 3/0; S., 9/0. Wellington Woollen, B., 4/15/0; S., 4/17/6. Silvertown Tram, B., 4/9/0; S., 4/11/0. New Zealand Refrigerating, B., 1/19/0; S., 2/0/0.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton: Big River Extended, B., 14/0; S., 14/6. Cumberland Extended, B., 0/9; S., 1/3. Dullon Extended, B., 1/0; S., 1/6. Keep-it-Dark, B., 20/6; S., 21/6. Alpine Extended, B., 4/9; S., 5/3. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., 1/6; S., 2/0. Croesus (Paparua), B., 4/9; S., 5/3. Otago.—Alpha (vendors), B., 2/6; S., 3/0. Golden Site, B., 3/0; S., 3/6. Morning Star (A issue), B., 9/0; S., 10/0.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Belmont, par. Buller, B., 23/0; S., 21/0. Chatto Creek, B., 33/0; S., 35/0. Clyde, B., 47/0; S., 50/0. Dunedin, B., 15/0; S., 16/0. Empire, B., 3/7/0; S., 4/0/0. Enterprise, B., 3/0/0; S., 3/3/0. Enterprise Gully, par. Evan's Flat, B., 25/6; S., 26/0. Ettrick, B., 9/6; S., 10/0 (paid). Golden Gate, B., 71/0; S., 75/0. Golden Beach, B., 11/0; S., 11/6 (prem). Golden Point, B., 28/6; S., 29/0. Tuapeka, B., 20/0; S., 21/0. Vincent, B., 30/0; S., 31/6. Hartley and Riley, B., 34/6; S., 35/6. Jutland Flat, B., 5/6; S., 5/9 (contrib.). Kyeburn, B., 10/0. Macraes Flat, 20/0; S., 20/6. Golden Run, B., 19/0; S., 19/6. Golden Terrace, B., B., 16/9; S., 17/9. Magnetic, B., 50/0; S., 51/0. Matau, B., 52/0; S., 57/0. Matakitaiki, B., 5/0; S., 5/6. Mount Ida, par. Molyneux Hydraulic (B), B., 27/0; S., 29/0. Naseby, B., 31/0; S., 32/0. Nevis, B., 21/6; S., 22/0. Ophir, S. par. Otago, B., 2/5/0; S., 2/7/0. Success, B., 2/10/0; S., 2/15/0. Upper Waipori, B., 3/3; S., 3/6. Waimumu, B., 30/0; S., 31/0. Sunlight, B., 12/0; S., 15/0 prem. Cromwell, B., 10/6 prem; S., 11/6 prem. Riverbank, B., 1/0 prem.; S., 1/3 prem.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight (contrib.) B., 17/6; S., 20/6. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 6/9; S., 7/0. Deep Stream, B., 27/0; S., 28/0.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows.—
 Business was very slack to-day, chiefly owing, however, to the paucity of the supply. There was not a decent draught horse in the yard, and several buyers who were in attendance wanting good geldings were compelled to return without filling their requirements. Heavy geldings are wanted for town work, and useful young medium draughts for the country. Consignments of these classes would meet with a ready sale. Strong, useful, young, light harness horses are scarce and wanted. A few common

hacks and harness horses changed hands to-day at from 17 to 111. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L35 to L40; extra good prize horses, L24 to L45; medium draught mares and geldings L24 to L32; aged do., L14 to L20; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L50 to L65; strong spring-van horses, L16 to L24; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L12 to L18; tram horses, L8 to L12; light hacks, L5 to L10; extra good do, L15 to L20; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L1 10s to L3 10s.

There was a good demand for all classes of sheep at the Gore sale on Tuesday. About 1450 were offered. Old ewes brought from 5s to 8s; good sorts up to 10s; lambs, best, 8s 6d; medium, 6s to 7s. Sixty-five head of cattle were entered. There was rather a poor demand. Fat heifers realised L2 15s to L4; bullocks up to L6; store cows, 20s to 30s; yearlings from L1 to L1 10s.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The entries at Addington yards to-day included 16,791 sheep and lambs, 401 cattle, and 559 pigs.

FAT CATTLE.—179 head, mostly light to handy weights, upheld last weeks prices—viz, 15s to 18s per 100lb for good to prime beef and 12s to 14s 6d for inferior to medium. Steers brought L5 to L7 5s; heifers, L4 to L6 5s; cows, L3 5s to L7. The stores were a rough lot, and nearly all were sold privately.

FAT SHEEP.—The large yarding contained a larger proportion of freezing wethers than for some time past, and a rise of fully 1s per head took place, selling at from 14s to 17s 4d and up to 27s for heavy Corriedales. There were too many fat ewes for the trade, and matters were slightly easier, good to prime, 12s to 13s 3d; medium, 10s to 11s 6d; inferior, 8s 2d to 9s 6d.

FAT LAMBS.—Some splendid lines of fat lambs came forward, and met with a keen demand for export, showing a sharp rise, freezers bringing from 11s 6d to 14s 6d and others from 9s to 11s.

STORE SHEEP.—Good station lines of turnip sheep were plentiful, but there was a very strong demand, all being sold at from 13s to 15s. Ewes were also in demand, good young sorts bringing from 11s to 11s 10d, and aged, 8s 9d to 8s 11d. Lambs were in request, and brought from 9s to 10s 3d.

Pigs of all classes were slightly easier. Baconers, 3½d to 4d per lb; porkers, 4d to 5d. Per head baconers realised 45s to 65s; porkers, 35s to 45s 6d; stores, 24s 6d to 41s; weaners, 9s to 16s.

PRODUCE.

London, April 25.—The total quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 3,070,000 quarters, and for the Continent 1,480,000 quarters.

Wheat at Mark Lane is firm and is 6d dearer on the week.

London, April 26.—The American visible wheat supply is estimated at 49,189,000 bushels.

London, April 27.—A cargo of South Australian wheat was sold at 28s 9d.

London, April 28.—The wheat market is quiet but steady. Victorian cargoes (March shipment) are offering at 28s 6d, and April shipments at 28s 3d.

London, April 28.—There is a slump in the butter market for Danish, which is selling at from 96s to 98s, while Australian is nominal at 98s to 100s.

The rabbit market is firm, colonial supplies fetching 1s.

London, April 30.—Cheese is firm. New Zealand is quoted at from 50s to 53s.

Frozen Meats.—Mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4 3-16d; Dunedin and Southland are not quoted; North Island, 4d. Lamb—Prime Canterbury, 5d; fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4 11-16d. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers—heavy, 3½d; light, 4d.

A private cable received in Christchurch (says the Press) from London, dated 26th April, reports the sale of Rivett's wheat, ex

ARTHUR M. BYRNE,

Manufacturer's Agent and
Indent Merchant,

Telegraphic Address
"BYRNE, DUNEDIN."
P.O. BOX 131.

QUEEN'S ROOMS, CRAWFORD ST., DUNEDIN, and 5, FEN COURT, FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C.

Having just returned from the Home Country, where I have made arrangements to be the Sole Agent for the colonies of New Zealand and Tasmania for the following celebrated and well-known brands of Irish Whiskies. For Otago and Southland: Guinness' Stout and Bass' Beer. It is my intention to visit the chief centres of business in New Zealand and Tasmania at least twice a year, when I trust to be favoured with your valued indents for same.—Yours faithfully, ARTHUR M. BYRNE.

AGENCIES.

The Old Bush Mills Distillery Co. Ltd. (Distillers of Pure Malt Whisky only).

The only Medal, with Highest Award, for Irish Whisky, Chicago, 1893; and only Gold Medal for Whisky, Paris, 1889.
'Special Old Liquor' Malt Whisky, 12 years old. "Special" Malt Whisky, 7 years old. *** Malt Whisky, 9 years old
** Malt Whisky, 5 years old " Malt Whisky, 3 years old.

Duncan Alerdice & Co., Limited, Old Distillery, Newry.—"Extra Special"—"The Native Liqueur." "Hand in Hand" The "Native." "Killarney Cream." "The Blackthorn." "Old Irish" (with buyer's name printed).

Henry Thompson and Co., Newry (Purveyors by Royal Warrant to Her Majesty the Queen H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and both Houses of Parliament.) "Old Irish." H. T. & Co. "St. Kevin." "Dr. O'Toole."

AGENT FOR OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND:

W. E. Johnson & Co., Liverpool. Export Bottlers of GUINNESS'S Extra Foreign Stout. BASS & CO'S Pale and Light Bitter Beer (the well-known 'Compass' Brand).—QUOTATIONS FOR ABOVE ON APPLICATION.

50 Miles Australasian Road Record

Reduced by 12min. 11sec.

This Fine Performance was accomplished by W. B. BELL,
who rode 50 Miles in 2hrs. 8min. 19sec.

ON A

SWIFT CYCLE with Dunlop Tyres.

SOLE AGENTS:

AUSTRAL CYCLE AGENCY, Ltd.

123 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES SHAND AND CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,

209 HEREFORD STREET

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.

BOOK BINDING
PAPER RULING,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURING,
including the supply of Paper, Ruling, Print
ing, Numbering, etc.

ALEXANDER SLIGO,
42 George St.—Dunedin—42 George St

NEWS AGENT.

Importer of Magazines and Periodicals of
every kind.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

J. FITZPATRICK,

WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT, WHARF
CARTER, ETC.

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN,

Begs to announce to his Friends and Public
of South Dunedin that he has started in the
above line, and by careful attention to
business hopes to receive a fair share of
patronage.

JAMES BARRIE.

THE BAZAAR (next Wilson Bros.),
STAFFORD ST., TIMARU.

FANCY GOODS IMPORTER, FRUITERER,
and CONFECTIONER.

Picture Framing on Shortest Notice.

The best assorted stock of Fancy Goods,
Confectionery, &c, in South Canterbury.

HOTELS FOR SALE.

Hotel, country; rent £4 10s, trade £60;
long lease purchasing clause; about £1000
required.

Hotel, suburb; rent £3, price £1250.

Hotel, Napier; rent £3, trade £60; price
£800.

Hotel, Palmerston North; trade £30;
price £500.

Hotel, Pahiatua; rent £3, trade £30;
price £800.

Hotels, New Plymouth, Hawera, Patea,
Wave-ley, Blenheim, Tenui, and different
districts.

We are prepared to advance a large pro-
portion of the purchase money to suitable
buyers.

DWAN BROS.,

WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON

**UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
LIMITED**

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Flora Fri., May 5 3 p.m. D'din

Te Anau May 14 3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Tarawera Tues., May 2 2.30 p.m. tr'n

Flora Fri., May 5 3 p.m. D'din

Te Anau May 14 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Mokoia Thurs., May 11 3.30 p.m. D'din

Wakatipu Wed., May 17 2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa Tues., May 16 2.30 p.m. tr'n

Tarawera May 30 2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Monowai* Mon., May 8 2 p.m. D'din

Waikare May 15 2.30 p.m. tr'n

* Calls Hobart.

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON.

Cargo only.

Corinna † Fri., May 5 4 p.m. D'din

Taupo* Thurs., May 11 4 p.m. D'din

* Via Taranaki and Greymouth.

† Calls Nelson if required.

GREYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and
NEW PLYMOUTH—

Herald Wed., May 17 4 p.m. D'din

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—

Manapouri Wed., May 31 From Auckland

TAHITI and RARATONGA—

Ovalau Tues., May 9 From Auckland

FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Upolu Wed., May 24 From Auckland

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

FUNERALS Conducted with the
greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most
Reasonable Charges.

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

H. I S L I P,

BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTER,

104 George Street, DUNEDIN.

Being a Direct Importer of all classes of
Boots and Shoes, I am in a position to offer
the Public the Best Manufacturers' Goods at
Very Reasonable Prices.

I can offer you Ladies' Walking Shoes from
5s per pair and confidently recommend the
wear.

Men's Light Boots from 8s 6d; Boys' and
Girls' School Boots a Specialty.



LISTER AND BARRIE,

UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS,

STAFFORD STREET, TIMARU.

Private Residence: CHURCH STREET.

Rakaia, at 2s per 496lb, ex granary, and Hunter's white wheat, ex Rakaia, at 28s per 496lb, ex granary.

Sydney, April 26.—Wheat: Chick, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d. Flour, L6 10s to L6 15s; Manitoban, L9 10s to L9 15s. Oats: Feeding, 1s 8d to 1s 10d; milling, 2s; seeding (Tartarian), 2s to 2s 3d. Barley: Cape, 2s 6d; Chevalier, 3s 3d to 3s 6d. Peas: Prussian blue, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Maize, heavy supplies new, 2s 6d. Bran, 8d to 8½d. Pollard, 9d. Potatoes: Circular Heads and New Zealand, L2 15s to L3. Onions: Victorian, L2 10s to L3; New Zealand, L3 to L3 5s. Butter: Dairy, 10d to 10½d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Large, 3d; loaf, 5½d to 6d. Bacon, 6½d to 8d.

Melbourne, April 26.—Wheat, firm, 2s 7½d to 2s 8d. Oats: Some large lots of New Zealand white sold for export at 1s 8d to 1s 8½d (f.o.b.); local feeding, 1s 5½d; Algerian, milling, 1s 8d. Barley: Chevalier, 1s 9d. Maize, 3s 1d to 3s 3d. Bran, 7½d. Pollard, 8½d. Potatoes, L2 5s to L2 10s. Onions, L2 5s to L2 12s 6d.

Adelaide, April 26.—Wheat, 2s 6d to 2s 7d. Flour, L6 5s to L6 10s. Oats: Stout, 2s to 2s 6d; dun and Algerian, 1s 6d to 1s 8d. Bran and pollard, 8½d.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter, fresh, 7d; eggs, 1s 6d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; bacon (rolled), farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, 30s per ton; fowl wheat, 2s; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, L2; flour, L8; oatmeal, L9 to L10; bran, L2 10s, including bags; pollard, L3. Retail—Fresh butter, 9d; eggs, 1s 9d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon (rolled) 8d; sliced, 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 50s per ton; flour, 200lbs, 17s; 50lbs, 4s 9d; 25lbs, 2s 6d; oatmeal, 50lbs, 5s; 25lbs, 2s 9d; pollard, 1s 9d per bag; bran, 3s 6d per bag; chaff, L2 10s per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 3d per bushel.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:—

OATS—We offered a quantity of medium to good feed. There was a large attendance of buyers, and, under moderate competition, the catalogue was cleared at prices on a par with last week's values. We quote: Seed lines, long Tartars, duns, etc., 1s 4½d to 1s 6d; prime milling, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; good to best feed, 1s 3d to 1s 3½d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 2½d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—No change to report. Prime milling is saleable at late quotations, buyers having a preference for choice lines. We quote: Prime milling velvet, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Tuscan, etc., 2s 3d to 2s 5d; medium to good, 2s 1½d to 2s 3d; fowl wheat, whole, 1s 11d to 2s; broken and damaged, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—We submitted a quantity of good to prime Derwents, both Northern and Southern. Supplies being somewhat in excess of the demand competition was not strong, and best Derwents were quoted at 35s to 37s 6d; medium, 30s to 32s 6d per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—We catalogued a large quantity, mostly good to prime quality. The local market is at present quite glutted, and consignors having further supplies would do well to hold them over until stocks become reduced. Prices to-day suffered a drop of fully 5s per ton. We sold: Best old chaff, L2 7s 6d to L2 10s; best new chaff, L2 to L2 5s; medium (which is extremely difficult to place), at L1 12s 6d to L1 17s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

WHEAT—The market remains unchanged, the demand being mostly confined to prime samples. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; Tuscan, etc., 2s 3d to 2s 5d; medium, 2s 1½d to 2s 3d; fowl wheat, 1s 8d to 2s per bushel (sacks in, terms).

OATS—Market unchanged. Quotations: Seed lines, duns, etc., 1s 4½d to 1s 6d; milling, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; good to best feed, 1s 3d to 1s 3½d per bushel (sacks extra).

BARLEY—Demand dull. Prime malting, 2s 9d to 3s 4d, milling, 1s 9d to 2s; feed, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF—Market over supplied, and prices slightly lower. Prime oatens sheaf, L2 to L2 5s; medium, L1 15s to L1 17s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Prices again show a slight decline, the best price to-day being 37s 6d per ton (bags in).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, April 26.—At the Tallow sales 673 casks were offered, and 30 sold. Prices for all sorts are unchanged.

London, April 28.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Tops, common sixties, 21½d; do, superior, 23½d.

As showing the rise in the value of store sheep that has taken place during the past two months, it may be mentioned (says the Christchurch Press) that a line of 900 two-tooth half-bred wethers that were bought for 10s 8d at the Starborough sale in March changed hands at Addington yesterday at 14s 6d to 14s 8d, while 1000 four-tooth ewes that cost 10s 3d at the Waitakahi sale early in April were sold at Ashburton on Tuesday at 13s.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

RABBITSKINS—Last week's high values were fully maintained at Monday's sale, the demand for all classes of skins being very keen.

SHEEPSKINS—There was a good attendance of buyers at Tuesday's sale, and prices remained firm.

HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 3½d to 4d; medium, 3d to 3½d; light, 2½d to 2¾d; inferior, 1½d to 2d per lb.

TALLOW—Market firm. Best rendered mutton, 14s to 15s 6d; medium, 11s 6d to 13s 6d; inferior, 9s 6d to 11s. Rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s per cwt.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: feed, medium to prime, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; milling, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d. Wheat: plentiful: milling, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; fowls', 1s. 6d to 2s.

Chaff: L2 5s to L2 12s 6d according to quality, plentiful. Ryegrass and clover hay: L3 to L3 5s. Straw: bare, loose, 28s; pressed, 27s per ton. Potatoes: L1 15s to L2. Market overstocked. Flour: L7 to L7 10s. Oatmeal: in 25lb bags, L8. Butter: dairy, 6d to 8d; fresh factory, 9d to 10d. Eggs: 1s 7d. Bran: L2 10s. Pollard: L3 10s. Onions: L3 10s to L3 15s per ton.

What the Cables Say.

It is announced that the Imperial Government has decided to contribute to the Pacific cable, England's contribution will take the shape of a yearly subsidy of the amount of the guarantee recommended in the report of the commission of 1896. The cable is to be laid between Vancouver, Fanning Island, Fiji, Norfolk Island, Queensland, and New Zealand.

Russia will adopt the Gregorian Calendar from the beginning of 1900.

Lynching is spreading in Georgia. The newspapers are clamouring for the emigration of the negroes.

A Manila cable says that further fierce fighting has taken place at Calompit, one of the Luzon Islands. The Filipinos, after losing heavily, were driven from their entrenchments and fled to the hills. Eight Americans were killed. A later message is to the effect that the Filipinos have asked for an armistice for the purpose of holding a native congress with a view to arrange a peace settlement. General Otis demands their complete surrender.

An amalgamated copper company has been formed at New Jersey with a capital of 74,000,000dols. (nearly fifteen millions sterling). The Standard Oil and the Morgan Trusts have a controlling influence in the new 'combine,' the capital of which will probably be raised to 400,000,000dols. (eighty millions sterling).

A message from St. Petersburg states that the Siberian Railway has been opened to Irkutsk. In a recent issue of the N. Z. TABLET there appeared an article, which dealt with the history of this vast undertaking, the difficulties met with in the course of construction, and the many advantages, in a commercial sense, which would result from its completion.

Count Hatzfeld, the German Ambassador to England, has invited the Australasian Governments to send representatives to a congress to be held in Berlin on May 24 to discuss the prevention of the epidemic of tuberculosis.

RUDYARD KIPLING AND IRISH MELODIES.

It is an interesting fact that Rudyard Kipling has found inspiration for some of his finest ballads in the old Irish airs. Some people sneer at Irish melodies and Irish music, but they are Kipling's favourites. In an interview with Mr. William Strang, who has made a famous etching of Kipling, the poet said:

'Well, do you know, I cannot write unless I hum a tune. I get inspiration from these fine old melodies. Tom Moore, you know, hunted up all the old Irish melodies he could and then wrote lines to fit them. I do not do that, but I take up for example, "The wearing of the green" and I hum it over and over, and the spirit moves me to write. I do not depend entirely upon Irish melodies, but I must say they are my favourites.

'Take my "Shillin' a Day," if you please. How could I ever have written it but for the fine old Irish melody that I hummed as a prelude?

'Oh, I tell you,' continued Kipling, after he had recited these lines of his popular poem, 'I've turned off many a stanza with the help of an Irish melody, and "The wearing of the green" is one of my preferred creditors.'

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillins, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read advertisement.—*.*

The attention of farmers and agriculturists generally is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Reid and Gray, the well known implement makers, which appears elsewhere in this issue. This old-established and up-to-date firm has an established reputation as makers of all kinds of agricultural implements—a reputation which extends to the other colonies. Their 'Champion' double furrow plough has long been recognised as one of the best on the market. Messrs. Reid and Gray are also makers of 2, 3, and 4-furrow stubble ploughs, steel and wood frame disc harrows, combined grain, turnip, and manure drills, chaff-cutters, and baggers, all of which are held in high repute, and have, from time to time, gained special prizes and awards at agricultural shows. Messrs. Reid and Gray are agents for the Peering harvesters and binders, horse rakes, and mowers, and the Rudge-Whitworth and Yellow Fellow bicycle. —*.*

The Waverley Bicycle.

Send for beautiful illustrated Catalogue and learn all about this handsome and easy-running wheel.

WAVERLEY CYCLE DEPOT, 217 Colombo St., Christchurch and John Orr and Co., Ashburton.

HAS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PRIZE MEDALS AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
AND HIGHEST AWARDS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

Prepared from
Choicest Selected Grain

TRADE MARK
"MAIZENA"
MARK

Quite a different article
from the ordinary
Cornflour.

(DURYEA'S)

Manufactured exclusively by the NATIONAL STARCH MANUFACTURING CO., is and from the
Choicest Maize

FACTORY AT GLEN COVE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

NEILL & CO., LTD., Proprietors.

E. W. DUNNE,

CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWS AGENT,
81 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!—

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Commencing THURSDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1899.

For One Month Only. | For One Month Only.

STUPENDOUS REDUCTIONS.

Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods of every variety—a Tremendous
Sacrifice. Bargain Tables of every description.

All Special Lines of Goods 20 per cent. discount. Kindly note—
2d in the shilling, 3/4 in the pound.

No deception. Every article marked in plain figures. Terms
strictly Cash. Inspection invited. Catholic readers are cordially
requested to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing good
sensible reading and objects of religious devotion.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT

(Opposite Pro-Cathedral)

BARBADOES STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Amongst Goods now landing are—Ceremonies of Some Ecclesi-
astical Functions, D. O'Loan; Programme of Sermons and Instruc-
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The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899.

THE NAVAL-MILITARY FARCE IN SAMOA.



THE vast majority of the sixty and odd British wars of the present reign have been little wars. But the Victorian era—or, for that matter, the whole round of British history—has, perhaps, never witnessed such solemn tomfooleries as the so-called naval-military ‘operations’ that are being carried out in the neighbourhood of Apia under the joint ægis of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. The far-resounding military farce was preceded by a diplomatic blunder which apparently furnishes a fresh proof of the truth of the old saw, that men of the sword are seldom fitted either by nature or art for solving the big or little problems of diplomacy. There was a rather pretty miniature quarrel in Samoa over the kingship. It had not reached the dimensions of a decent ‘situation’ nor got beyond the province of an efficient chief of police, much less of a master in diplomacy, when lo! two out of a trio of naval officers turned it into a war. And such a war!—contemptible on every count: in its purpose, in its methods, in the comparative fewness and scanty resources of the ‘enemy’ against whom it is directed, in the insignificant results attained by an expenditure of war-material that ought to have been almost sufficient to blow Samoa out of the water. DE QUINCEY declared that he could tolerate anything, even rain—provided it rained dogs and cats. In like manner the average tax-payer can stand military fooling—provided the fooling is cleverly done. The charge of Balaclava and the fierce rush of the French cuirassiers at Rezonville were samples of military folly. But it was magnificent folly—if folly ever can be magnificent. We not only tolerate it, but we huzza it, even though we know the gallant madness arose from the fact that ‘someone had blundered.’ But if ever the history of the ‘operations’ at Apia is written by the crow-quills that furnish the reports of the ‘war’ to the New Zealand daily papers, the world will learn to smile a broad, wise smile at mention of the name of Samoa.

The newspaper Press has, by common consent, agreed to give the situation the apt title of ‘The Samoan Imbroglia.’ The cardinal fact of this miserable muddle is thus stated by the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*: ‘MATAAFA was unquestionably the people’s choice.’ He was, in fact, elected by a five-sixths majority of his countrymen. The British and American commanders, says the same paper, have ‘interfered to maintain on his little throne the refugee king (TANU), whom a majority of his people did not want,’ and who cannot set foot on an inch of his ‘territory’ except under the muzzles of his protectors’ big guns. The riddle of the situation is still the selection of the boy TANU, and the rejection of the people’s choice, MATAAFA, by Mr. Justice CHAMBERS. Dr. REFFEL, Mr. OSBORNE LLOYD (son-in-law of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON and late American vice-consul at Apia), and the Germans and French in Samoa persistently maintain that the decision was influenced by the London Mission Society, who are all-powerful in the island, and whose sympathies would not unnaturally lean towards a Protestant succession in TANU as against a Catholic one in the person of MATAAFA. It is the misfortune, if not the fault, of the Society that the line of their interests in Samoa coincides with the extraordinary judgment of Mr. CHAMBERS. In all its circumstances, the charge made against the officers of the Society is of the gravest kind—one which, if groundless, they can effectually combat only by courting the fullest inquiry when the Samoan Commission sits. We shall watch their course of action with some degree of curiosity.

Meantime, one solid and instructive fact remains: Mataafa and his people have, consciously or unconsciously,

taken up arms in defence of ‘the right of a people to choose its own rulers.’ It matters not for our present purpose whether the principle is sound or unsound. It was enunciated again and again by the London *Times* when, in 1859-1860, it encouraged the Italian subjects of Pius IX. and Francis Joseph and Ferdinand to conspire and rebel. It was adopted by Lord ELLENBOROUGH. It was made a plank of public policy by Lord JOHN RUSSELL (then Minister for Foreign Affairs). It became the watchword of the British Press and of the great Parliamentary parties, and was even affirmed in the Queen’s speech from the throne. Some animals devour their offspring. The *Times* has once and again eaten up the motive principles of political action to which it gave birth. Parliamentary parties have now and then followed suit. But it is useful to remember that consistency is as bright—if as rare—a jewel in 1899 as it was in 1859. And if there is anything in the principle that once swayed both Press and Parliament in Great Britain, then, indeed, was the action of the British and American commanders an outrage on the rights and liberties of the people of Samoa.

The movements, which are by courtesy termed military ‘operations,’ prove—if the reports from Apia are true—that the ‘friendlyes’ (or red-caps) that have been armed, fed, and led against their MATAAFA countrymen have no heart in the affair. The Samoan, like his kinsman the Maori, is gifted with plenty of personal courage. And yet the special commissioner of the *Otago Daily Times* on the spot tells with disgust how the native MALIETOA forces ‘took a great deal of persuasion to make them move’ against MATAAFA; how ‘any little bravery they may have possessed now vanished entirely, and both they and the Tutuila men stayed where they were [at the front] in a blue funk’; how on one occasion they ‘cleared out,’ on another bolted pell-mell and without cause from a captured MATAAFA fort; how again they had to be brought back to the firing line at the muzzles of their officers’ revolvers; how on many occasions they ‘swam off to the boats’ or had to be (euphemistically) ‘retired’ from the fight; how ‘the women were not such cowards as the men’—and more to the same effect. One of the rare breaks in the charge of poltroonery against MALIETOA’S men is a description of a dozen of them suddenly finding heart, and, without sustaining a scratch, putting to ignominious flight two thousand MATAAFA men who had ‘plenty of ammunition’ and were filling the air with flying lead. We may dismiss this ‘tall story’ without further parley as one of the kind that sane people reserve for the marines. The *Otago Daily Times* commissioner credits the MATAAFA men with considerable pluck, great determination to ‘fight till death,’ and remarkable skill in the construction of forts, palisades, obstructions, and other military works. MALIETOA’S followers are of the same race, brought up together in the same villages under like conditions. All things considered, we are less inclined to view their lack of zeal at the front as the result of poltroonery than as the outcome of a conviction that it is scarcely worth their while to risk their dusky skins in so unpopular a cause as that of the schoolboy TANU.

A singular feature of the ‘war’ in Samoa has already been referred to: the amazing quantity of iron and leaden death that was fired into the island, and the ridiculously small results obtained from so vast an expenditure of destructive energy. For weeks the warships, the military, and the ‘friendlyes’ were ‘pumping lead’ (that is the correct expression ever since the battle of Omdurman). At every ‘battle’ the air was thick with messengers of death. The screaming of the shells was a terror to hear; the rattle of small arms so loud that the commissioner ‘could not converse’ with a man standing beside him. The note of description is pitched throughout in a high key. Gravelotte or Omdurman have scarcely been tricked around with such a frill of cornuscating superlatives. And the results? Save for the melancholy deaths of the three brave lieutenants and the four sailors—almost *nil*. A few ‘rebels’ and ‘friendlyes’ slain; a few MATAAFA boats and wretched hut-villages burned; ‘a quantity of tinned cats and several pigs’ captured after a desperate ‘battle.’ And so on. After all this powder-burning and shell-screeching and press sky-rocketing, who shall tell us now that Butler’s *Hudibras* is mere comedy and Barnes Rhodes’ *Bombastes Furioso* a mere stage-

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extravaganza, or the *Pirates of Penzance* only comic opera and nothing more? The roar of the British lion and the scream of the American eagle on the shores of Samoa recall the words of the pugnacious BOMBASTES when his rival, the noisy old king, knocked his boots off the tree:—

So have I heard on Africa's burning shore,
A hungry lion give a grievous roar;
The grievous roar echoed along the shore.

To which the king—in this case Mataafa—makes reply:—

So have I heard on Africa's burning shore
Another lion give a grievous roar;
And the first lion thought the last a bore.

The Samoan extravaganza has dragged on for many a weary week. People can stand extravaganza in strict moderation and for a brief space. But the British and American Governments have evidently got a surfeit of the follies that have been throwing ridicule and contempt on their respective flags in Samoa. They have stopped hostilities, and for the present Mataafa remains in quiet possession, pending the action of the Samoan Commission.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

By a recent regulation of the Postal Department, used stamps are placed in the category of valuable enclosures, and accordingly letters containing these are compulsorily registered by the Postal authorities. Persons forwarding parcels of used stamps to this office for charitable purposes should note this and register their letters, otherwise we will be under the necessity of refusing to accept delivery. We have had to pay a registration fee recently, which was treble the value of the stamps received.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

At a meeting held last week in connection with St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, it was decided to make an effort to clear off the debt of £400 odd, which still remains on the church. It was resolved that Rev. Father Coffey make a house to house visitation of the parishioners, and if possible to get each householder to contribute £2, payable within six months. The sum of £50 was subscribed at the meeting. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and it is confidently expected that the efforts now made will meet with a very liberal response, and that in a short time the church will be free of debt.

A Macraes correspondent writes:—A very enjoyable entertainment took place here, on April 21, the proceeds going towards the funds of the local Catholic Church. Mr. James White presided, and Mr. John Phelan acted as secretary, both positions being filled in a very satisfactory manner. The performers acquitted themselves very creditably, so much so that nearly every item was encored. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Rev. Father Lynch complimented the performers on the excellence of the entertainment, and also paid a well-merited tribute of praise to the generosity of the people of the district. The entertainment was a financial success, the net proceeds being about £15. The church, which is a stone building, has undergone a thorough renovation. It has been painted a light blue inside, and tastefully stencilled with the cross and shamrock entwined. The outside has been cement plastered, lined, and jointed to imitate stone. On the whole it is now one of the nicest little country churches in the Colony, and entirely free from debt.

The annual general meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Friday evening last. The Rev. Father Murphy presided, and there was a good attendance. The Committee, in their seventeenth annual report, stated that 24 meetings had been held during last session, and that the attendance, especially of the younger members, was very satisfactory. It was hoped that the senior members would take more interest in the welfare of the society in the future. Now that the society had the fine new hall to meet in, it was trusted there would be a considerable increase in membership. Good work was done during the past session in the way of debates, essays, readings, etc.—the debates, especially, being a source of enjoyment and instruction. Owing to pressure of private business Mr. C. E. Haughton, vice-president, had been obliged to sever his connection with the society. Regret was expressed that the prize of one guinea in books, for the best essay, did not induce a larger number to compete. It was hoped that the library would be better patronised in the future. The society, at its breaking-up entertainment, was honoured by the presence of his Grace Archbishop Redwood, his Lordship Bishop Verdon and several of the clergy. The entertainment was an excellent one, and reflected credit on the performers and the society. Several musical evenings and open meetings were held and much enjoyed. The balance sheet showed a small credit, whilst there were no liabilities. In conclusion, it was hoped that with the advantage of the new hall the work of the society would be carried on with renewed vigour, and that the reputation of the society would be maintained. On the motion of Mr. J. A. Scott, seconded by Mr. A. E. Quelch, the report and balance sheet were unanimously adopted. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Rev. Father Murphy (re-elected); vice-presidents, Messrs. J. A. Scott, J. E. Cantwell and James Hill; secretary and treasurer, Mr. A. F. Quelch; assistant secretary, Mr. A. Connor; committee, Messrs. T. Hussey, L. Pastorelli, and J. Black. During the evening there was considerable discussion as to

the altering of a number of the rules. It was decided that persons under the age of 18 years would not be admitted as members, and that the weekly meetings be held on Monday evenings. A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. J. E. Cantwell, the retiring secretary, for his past services, and regret was expressed that he could not see his way to continue in office.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THERE are about 3000 Dalmatians in Auckland province at the present time.

MR. J. R. BLAIR, Mayor of the Empire City, has been re-elected chairman of the Wellington Education Board, a position which he has held for 17 years.

THE total output of coal in the Colony during last year was 907,032 tons, compared with 840,712 tons in 1897, and 792,851 tons in 1896.

THE Department of Mines states that there are now seventy-three working dredges in Otago and Southland; four are under removal, and nine are standing, while fully thirty are building or projected—a total of about 116.

MR. JAMES HUNTER, of the *Otago Daily Times* has been appointed general manager of the *New Zealand Pines*. Mr. R. E. Bauister, who formerly held the position, becomes a director of the *New Zealand Pines Company*.

SAYS the *Oamaru Mail*:—The record yield of oats in this district is reported from a small paddock on the Ardgowan Estate, at the top of Eden street, belonging to Mr. Ryan. From five acres 610 bushels were threshed. The crop was so heavy that it had to be cut and bound by hand.

It is reported that there is a dredging boom on the Kawarau and Cardrona rivers, near Arrow. Claims are being pegged off in all directions on account of the great success of the industry throughout the goldfields. Opinion is general that Cardrona will be a great field for dredging.

SETTLERS are experiencing a remarkably good season in the Wellington district. Feed is plentiful, and the crops are looking well. A prominent colonist who has lived nearly all his life in New Zealand thinks there never has been so good a year, and attributes it mostly to the expansion of the dairy industry.

MR. H. W. NORTHCROFT, S.M. on the West Coast of the North Island, has been transferred to Wairarapa, to succeed Mr. Haselden, who will replace Mr. Kenny in Wellington. It is believed the latter replaces Mr. Northcroft. Mr. Stratford, S.M. and warden in Westland, will be transferred to Invercargill, and be succeeded by Mr. R. S. Hawkins, who is at present in charge of the Tokomairiro, Tuapeka, and Lawrence districts.

MR. AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN stated in the House of Commons last week that the Imperial authorities were subsidising the Auckland Harbour Board to the extent of £2950 for 30 years on condition that the Board constructed buildings for machinery, a deep water jetty, and wharves, the Admiralty to have priority of the use of the Colliage dock and machinery for the repair of warships.

THE Post and Telegraph revenue for the quarter was £119,925, against £101,682 last year. Postal notes were sold to the value of £31,865 and paid to the value of £33,988, against £33,306 and £32,736 for the corresponding quarter last year. The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during the quarter was £912,230, against £811,112; withdrawals, £887,424 against £827,823.

THERE was a rush for sections in Karaka township, twenty miles from Gisborne, when 190 acres, the property of Mr. W. Perry, M.H.R., was submitted to auction, and some of the land brought as high as £48 per acre, the average being £20 2s per acre. The sale marks a new era in Native land settlement in that district, for it is the intention of the trustees in Natives' estates to bring a very large area into the market at an early date.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has arisen in Christchurch over the action of the Salvation Army in ignoring the mayor and asking Mr. T. E. Taylor, M.H.R., to receive General Booth on behalf of the citizens. At their last meeting the City Council passed the following resolution:—That the Council regret the action of the Salvation Army in asking anyone but the Mayor of Christchurch to welcome General Booth on behalf of the citizens, and consider such action will tend to alienate the sympathy of many friends of the Army.

IT is of interest to the people of this Colony to know that Lord Carrington has been experimenting in re-populating his rural estates by the process of splitting up holdings. His Lordship gives a summary of the results in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he says he has now had over 30 years' experience of small holdings on his various properties, both close to and remote from towns, and he declares that they are a financial and social success, alike on the clays of Buckinghamshire and the chalk of the southern portion of that country, on the ordinary soils of north Lincolnshire and on the fertile land of the fen country. His figures have so direct a bearing on colonial aspirations towards village settlements that they deserve extended quotation.

THE funeral of Miss Catherine Butler, of Bald Hill Flat, whose sad death we reported in our last issue, took place on Wednesday of last week, the *cortège* being the longest that had been seen in Alexandra for a long time. A short halt was made at St. John's Church (says the *Dunstan Times*) where the Rev. Father Hunt conducted a solemn service in the presence of a large congregation. The long sad procession then resumed its way to the cemetery, where the Rev. Father Hunt conducted the burial service in the presence of a large gathering of people.

WE are in receipt of parcels of used postage stamps for Rev. Father Kreymsborg's mission from Miss Minnie Cain, Spec Gully; Miss Kirkpatrick, Stratford; 'Dunedinite,' Dunedin.

It has been known for some time past (says the *Taiari Advocate*) that Mr. James Oughton's Janefeld farm, North Taiari, has been under offer to the Government for settlement purposes. We now have it on the best authority that an offer has been made to Mr. Oughton which he is prepared to accept. The farm consists of 150 acres, and will probably be cut up into small allotments of three and five acres, a larger allotment going with the homestead. The land is of superior quality, and will cut up into ideal homes for working men.

A LARGE number of friends assembled at the Railway Station on Thursday morning (says the *Southland Daily News*) to wish a pleasant journey and safe return to the Hon. J. G. Ward, on his departure to England *via* Wellington and Sydney. The hon. gentleman's trip is undertaken in connection with matters relating to his business, and will be very expeditious, the arrangements he has made being such that he will be enabled to be back again in the Colony not later than the end of August. When in Wellington Mr. Ward declined to be drawn on the object of his visit to London, but he states that it is unconnected with the Government, and is entirely in reference to private business.

SPEAKING at the opening of the new wing of the technical school in Wellington, Mr. Samuel Brown said that the manufactories of the Colony, which the Industrial Association represented, employed about one-third of all the bread winners of New Zealand, and that there was sunk in plant, buildings, and land about £6,000,000; that about £2,000,000 was annually paid in wages, and that the product was about £10,000,000. This estimate had to be arrived at from 1896 figures, the latest available. It would, therefore, be seen, he added, that no portion of the community was more interested in the proper training of artisans than were the manufacturers, for the twofold reason that the better trained and skilled a workman the greater profit his employer could make, and he was better able to compete with outsiders.

A VAGRANT dog that had crept unobserved into one of the Harbour Board offices near the wharves at Oamaru (says the *North Otago Times*) was looked in for the night. It almost accomplished the feat of eating a good coat, ate the covering off a sofa bolster, and scattered the feathers over the room, then tackled the door, and had almost eaten a panel out of it when it must have bethought itself that the quickest way out was to jump through the window. This it did. An inquest was held on the damages in the morning, when it was concluded that the place had been burglarised; but on the question being asked if a burglar was likely to eat a coat, part of a door, or a sofa bolster, the conclusion was arrived at that no self-respecting man would ever think of breaking into a place where he could get nothing but these things to eat. The dog has not yet been found. He probably died of an overdose of coat, bolster and door.

INTERCOLONIAL.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lanigan, Bishop of Goulburn, who has been seriously ill, is slowly recovering.

The Queensland Catholic papers say that one pleasing feature of the late general election was the almost total suppression of racial and religious feeling.

Monsignor Bourke, V.G., Perth, was on Easter Sunday presented with an address, congratulating him on his recent elevation, and a purse of sovereigns.

Mr. James McCourt, of Mininup, Western Australia, died recently. The deceased, who was a pioneer settler, was a native of Downpatrick, Ireland, and had attained the ripe old age of 85 years.

The Very Rev. P. O'Leary, D.D., Senior Dean of Maynooth College, has been on a visit to Australia for some two months. The Very Rev. gentleman returns to Ireland from Australia in a few weeks *via* San Francisco.

Mr. P. J. O'Driscoll, Resident Secretary to the Citizens' Life Assurance Company in Adelaide, has been promoted to a similar position in the head office, Sydney. Before leaving the South Australian capital he was banqueted by the Irishmen there.

There was a very large gathering in the Guild Hall, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, on April 13, on the occasion of a presentation of an illuminated address to the president of the Ladies' YN Committee, Mrs. C. E. R. Murray, who, with her husband, Judge Murray, was on the eve of leaving on a trip to Europe.

The contingent of the New South Wales Lancers arrived in London last week. The Coldstream Guards' Band met them at Fenchurch street station, and marched at the head of the column to the Waterloo station. The men were received in the streets with much cheering. The Royal Hussars provide them with horses.

The totals of the imports and exports of the seven colonies for the year 1898 are interesting. The imports amounted to about £68,500,000, against £65,800,000 for 1897, an increase of £2,700,000 being shown, while the exports gave a total of about £78,500,000, against one of £72,200,000 for 1897, the increase in this case being £6,300,000. In 1897 the exports exceeded the imports by about £6,600,000, but in 1898 the excess was nearly £10,000,000. The aggregate of imports and exports for 1898 was £147,000,000.

The death is reported of Mr. Timothy Curley, an old resident of Sydney. The deceased was born at Killew, in the County of Clare in 1799. He was in his 100th year, and his memory went back to what he used to call 'Boney's War.' He remembered O'Connell's election for Clare, and the establishment of 'The Peelers,'

or new police. He went through the '48 troubles and the Fenian agitation. After being shipwrecked in an attempt to reach California, where one of his sons resides, Mr. Curley came to New South Wales.

A Solemn *Requiem* Mass was celebrated recently at Monte San Angelo (Sisters of Mercy), Sydney, for the repose of the soul of the late Sister Mary Theresa Murphy. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. John Murphy, an old parishioner of St. Patrick's, Sydney, and sister to two members of the Marist Order, Brothers Adrian and Joseph, the first of whom is at present director of St. Patrick's Boys' School, Sydney. The other, Brother Joseph, had been for many years director of the Marist Brothers' School, Christchurch, and later on of the Marist Brothers' School, Auckland, where he died about three years ago.

Superintendent Martin Brennan, of the New South Wales police force, after forty years of service, has taken a well-deserved holiday, and gone on a trip to Europe. Mr. Brennan is a graduate of the Sydney University. He is accompanied by his daughter, who is a Master of Arts of the same university. After spending some time in Ireland, especially in his native town of Kilkenny, Mr. Brennan intends to visit the principal universities of Great Britain and the Continent.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gibney is arranging for the emigration of Irish families to West Australia. Three Irish families, numbering 24 persons, arrived a few weeks ago, and were met by the Chief Inspector of Lands. They belong to the agricultural class, and they came out with the object of settling on the land, and Dr. Gibney, in a letter to the Minister, says if they report well of the country it is impossible to tell how far the influence may extend.

THE CRISIS IN SAMOA.

DESPATCHES from Samoa, under date April 18, show that matters are still far from being settled at the Islands. On April 6 an attack was made by Tamasese men, backed up by Europeans, on Stevenson's house, where a number of Mataafa's followers were in occupation. The result was that the Mataafaitees had to vacate the position, the loss on both sides being small. The reports do not speak very highly of the bravery of the Tamasese party.

On April 12, H.M.S. Porpoise went down the coast to Falifa and landed 60 men, who attacked a party of Mataafaitees occupying a mission station. After an hour's fighting the latter were routed, with a loss of six dead and several wounded. On the following day there was a skirmish at Vaivase, resulting in one Malietoa and six Mataafa men being killed.

On April 17 a very severe engagement took place at Vaillimo. One of Mataafa's chiefs had occupied the forts around Vaillimo with a strong force. H.M.S.'s Porpoise and Tauranga shelled the positions for upwards of an hour, after which a force of between 500 and 600 natives, under the command of Lieutenant Gaunt, and supported by 80 bluejackets, advanced to the attack. After a rush the first fort was taken, with the loss of a number of men, but the attacking force was unable to get any further, and after four hours heavy firing they had to retreat. The warships in the harbour then shelled the position for about an hour, after which Lieutenant Gaunt made another effort to capture the forts, but the untrained natives failing to support him, he was obliged to give up the attempt. The casualties of the force under Lieutenant Gaunt were five killed and 17 wounded. Next day the warships turned their guns on Vaillimo and vicinity, and a heavy bombardment continued for an hour or so.

New York advices state that Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, is likely to be ultimately superseded for strongly criticising Germany in a private letter published in America. Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has admonished Admiral Kantz for similar letters.

The Samoan High Commissioners left San Francisco last week for Samoa. The Commission is composed of Mr. C. N. E. Elliott, second secretary to the British Embassy at Washington, as British representative; Mr. Tripp, formerly United States Minister at Vienna, as American representative; and Baron De Sternberg, who has been connected with the German Legation at Washington and Peking, as representative of Germany.

In the course of a speech at Sydney Cardinal Moran characterised the trouble at Samoa as not warfare, but deliberate murder. He knew on good authority that the natives were anxious to become British subjects, that the Germans were willing to forego any little difference so as to allow the Samoans to be under British protection, but it was the third Power, a very dangerous Power, which had taken an aggressive attitude. America seemed bent on making the Pacific Ocean a new American lake. He looked upon this as very dangerous, not only to the natives of islands in the Pacific, but to the British Empire. It was clear to him Americans fomented the disturbances to suit their own ends. He stated that Admiral Pearson admitted to him he would have liked to go to Samoa, but that the Imperial authorities had ordered him to remain in Sydney. The Cardinal expressed the opinion that if Admiral Pearson had been in charge bloodshed would have been prevented.

Admiral Pearson, in the course of an interview, said that Cardinal Moran was evidently voicing his own opinions about Samoa. In the course of a conversation with the Cardinal he (the Admiral) had expressed the opinion that if he had been allowed to go to Samoa at the commencement of the trouble, and to make a display of force, the outbreak would probably not have occurred. That was his personal view of the matter. He regretted that there was so much discussion of these matters. Personally he had declined to express any opinion regarding the affair, which was altogether a political one, and was in the hands of those above him.

The Pukaki, which arrived at Auckland on Tuesday, reports further fighting at Samoa, but no fatalities to the British or Americans. Great damage was done to the rebel forts by the fire from

the warships. British and American sailors patrol the roads to Apia. When the Pukaki left fighting was proceeding between the rival native factions.

It is reported from Auckland that the Powers have cabled instructions to cease hostilities.

O B I T U A R Y.

FATHER COMTE, THE FIRST CATHOLIC PRIEST IN OTAKI.

Last week (says the *N.Z. Times*) the news was received in Otaki of the death of the Rev. Father Comte (Kometa, in Maori). He died in France on January 14th last, at the age of eighty-seven years. He remained strong and healthy to the last. In the Catholic Church last Sunday (says the local *Mail*) reference was made to the good work done by Father Comte over fifty years ago. He was the first priest who came to Otaki, and had his first church on the top of the Pukekarakara Hill, with his little *whare* close to it. Having converted the Ngatikapu and several other tribes up the coast to Christianity, he proceeded, with wonderfully successful results, to civilise them. He induced them to erect a flour-mill and a rope-making concern at Waitohu; to buy a fine schooner named Elizabeth, in order to take their produce to Wellington; to cut and saw up the Otaki River—the timber for the actual church. However, he left Otaki before the church was erected. The deceased clergyman's memory is quite green even now amongst the natives, and also the very few old settlers, who were in the district and knew him. They all speak in the highest terms of him. On Monday a solemn *Requiem* Mass was celebrated in the Catholic Church at the end of which the 'Dead March' was played on the organ. At the conclusion of the service the Maoris had a proper *tangi* in honour of the late Father Comte. The natives have decided to perpetuate the memory of their first priest by erecting a tablet in the church, after the building has been renovated and enlarged. It will be remembered that the Jubilee of the Catholic mission in Otaki was celebrated on December 30, 1894, by the erection of the large cross on the Pukekarakara Hill. His Grace Archbishop Redwood, preached on the occasion.—*R.I.P.*

MISS MARY KERIN, CROMWELL.

We deeply regret to record the death of Miss Mary Kerin, eldest daughter of Mr. James Kerin, Cromwell, the sad event taking place on April 20. The deceased had been in failing health for some time, so that her end was not unexpected. Miss Kerin was of a kind and gentle disposition, which made her a great favourite. The funeral took place on Sunday, April 23, and the *cortège* (according to the local *Times*) was the largest ever seen in Cromwell. Residents were present from the whole of the districts round, including Tarras, Hawea, Bannockburn, Lowburn, and Quartz Reef Point. The coffin was borne from the cemetery gate to the last resting-place by eight young ladies—Misses M. Mountney, P. Fleming, E. McNulty, M. McNulty, S. McNulty, F. Thomas, F. Richards, and M. Wishart. A very large number of floral wreaths and crosses were laid on the grave. The Rev. Father Hunt conducted the burial service. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Kerin in the sad loss they have sustained.—*R.I.P.*

MR. WILLIAM GAVIN, CLUTHA.

The death of an old and respected resident of the Clutha, Mr. William Gavin, is reported, the sad event taking place on Sunday, April 23. The deceased had been a great sufferer for some years, but passed away quietly at the age of 74 years. Mr. Gavin was born in Loughrea, Galway, and left his native place for the United States about fifty years ago. After remaining in the States for some years, he left for Australia, and eventually came on to New Zealand, arriving in Otago in the early gold-digging days. Since 1862 he had been a resident of Clutha and neighbourhood, where he had been held in the highest respect. The deceased was a shrewd, practical, and straightforward man, and a sturdy champion of his native land. The funeral took place on Tuesday, April 25, and was largely attended.—*R.I.P.*

MR. DAVID GRIFFIN, JUNR., TIMARU.

On Saturday, April 29, Mr. David Griffin, junr. (writes our Timaru correspondent), passed peacefully away, fortified by the rites of the Church. The deceased had been ill only for a few days, so that his death, which was wholly unexpected, came as a great shock to his relatives and friends. Mr. Griffin, who was about 27 years of age, had been married only a year, and he leaves a widow and one child. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Griffin, and also for the parents of the deceased in the loss they have sustained. There was a very large number of persons present at the obsequies in the Church of the Sacred Heart. Rev. Father McDonald officiated at the interment in the Timaru Cemetery.—*R.I.P.*

Messrs. Arthur Briscoe and Co., Princes street, Dunedin, and Esk street, Invercargill, call attention to their most complete and up-to-date stock of hardware and ironmongery, which had been purchased in the Home markets before the great advance in prices had taken place. These goods are now offered at prices to suit the times. Messrs. Briscoe and Co. are agents for Curtis and Harvey's powders, special domestic kerosene, Ajax horse nails, etc. Their specialties include Kea rabbit traps, fencing materials of all sorts, and gold dredging requisites of the best quality.—*

Now that winter has come, the question of footgear is one of vital importance. Mr. H. Islip, George street, Dunedin, notifies that he is a direct importer of all classes of boots and shoes, and is in a position to offer the public the best goods at reasonable prices. Ladies' walking shoes are priced as low as 5s per pair, and men's boots at 8s 6d. These as well as all other goods sold by Mr. Islip, are guaranteed to wear well and give satisfaction.—*

O A M A R U.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 1.

This season's harvest is the most prolific that the Oamaru district has had for many years. Some very heavy yields have been obtained throughout the various parts of the district. Mr. Ryan, of Ardgowan, threshed 106 bushels of oats to the acre in a small paddock near his homestead, Mr. Gilchrist had 70 bushels of wheat at the Devil's Bridge, and Mr. Rodgers' paddock at Taipo averaged up to 50 bushels for the whole 200-acre paddock.

The country in the vicinity of Oamaru bears now a different appearance to what it did some five years ago. Thanks to the land policy of the Government we have now an industrious farming community settled upon estates, which, heretofore, yielded profits only to absentee land companies. The Maerewhenua, Ardgowan, and Tokorahi estates have been resumed under the Land for Settlement Act, and industrious and thriving farmers are building up comfortable homes where there was scarcely a habitation a few years ago. Waikakahi has just been balloted for, and the fortunate ones are already preparing for next season's crop. The Elderslie estate has also been acquired. The work of survey is far advanced, and all possible speed is being made to get the ballot over in time for this season's sowing.

Our Catholic community can scarcely be said to have benefited proportionately by the breaking up of these estates. At Ardgowan and Maerewhenua they are, numerically speaking, better represented, for the conditions upon which those estates are let were less exacting than the terms imposed upon the tenants of the estates acquired later. The consequence is that those most in need of land, through not having the capital arbitrarily deemed necessary by the Land Commissioner, are rejected. The majority of our people, who are in need of land, must necessarily suffer in consequence of these restrictions, for in general they are not over-burdened with this world's goods, so it behoves them to use every effort to remove those restrictions and, if possible, to bring about a return to the system at first in existence.

The readers of the *N.Z. TABLET* are no doubt aware that our church property—in church buildings more especially—Oamaru claims pre-eminence over any other provincial town in the Colony. Our Basilica would be an ornament, not alone to a provincial town, but to a city, and we are not insensible to the compliment paid us by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington in choosing for the design of his new church, at Thorndon, a *facsimile* of our Basilica. We are justly proud of our church, and the sacrifices made for its erection, and they were not few, are forgotten in the knowledge that what is given in promoting the greater glory of God is repaid tenfold. Great things have been done by the generosity of the Oamaru people in the past, but a good deal yet remains before we can claim all the honour. The debt on the Basilica, although comparatively small, is a very inconvenient burden, and a great effort is now being made to reduce it. A Shakespearian bazaar is to be opened on the 23rd inst., together with an art union, in which prizes of exceptional excellence are being offered. The winner of the first prize is guaranteed a purchaser at £40, and the paintings and other works of art are fully worth the intrinsic value set opposite each item on the art union tickets.

Those who like a good cup of cocoa would do well to try Aulsebrook's, which is said to be very sustaining and nourishing, and possesses many of the qualities which go to build up the constitution.—*

Messrs. Dwan Bros. the well-known hotel brokers and estate agents, Wellington, have a number of hotels for sale and to lease in various parts of the Colony. These are of all classes, and are situated at New Plymouth, Hawera, Patea, Waverley, Blenheim, Palmerston North, Wellington, etc. Messrs. Dwan Bros. have an established reputation, and clients may depend upon being treated in a fair and businesslike manner.—*

Residents in and visitors to Christchurch are reminded that Messrs. W. Brice and Son are the leading hairdressers in the city. The firm, which has been in existence for over 35 years, has a well-deserved reputation for the excellent work done in the saloon, and also for the hairwork of every description, which is finished off in the most modern and artistic style. A large stock of ornamental hair always on hand, also toilet requisites, perfumery, and brushware. The premises are in the most central part of the city, being directly opposite the Bank of New Zealand.—*

Our readers in Christchurch and district are reminded that Messrs. W. McClea and Co., drapers and clothiers, have a large and varied stock to select from, at prices which will stand the test of comparison. Special attention is paid to dressmaking and tailoring, both of which departments are under very efficient management. Messrs. McClea and Co. are importers of Mohair goods, and supply the Sisters of St. Joseph with this material.—*

The difficulty of making a good cup of coffee has often prevented many persons from using that delicious beverage. The difficulty has been got over of recent years by the use of essence of coffee, which, when good, has all the best qualities of the berry, and can be utilised in a few minutes by the most inexperienced person. Mason's essence, for which Mr. C. J. Badham, of Christchurch, is the agent in Zealand, has a well-established reputation, which is based up by special first-class awards at various exhibitions. Mr. Badham is agent, also, for Mason's wine and beer essences, which include raspberry, black currant, elderberry and many other kinds. It is stated that a small bottle, which can be purchased for 9d, will make a gallon of delicious wine, whilst eight gallons of beer can be made at a cost of a penny per gallon. These essences have been awarded 28 gold medals, and a special first award at the Chicago exhibition.—*

I have learnt again what I have often learnt before: that you should never take anything for granted.—Disraeli's Speech, Oct. 5, 1864

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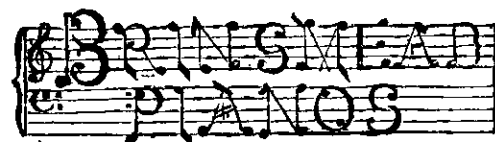
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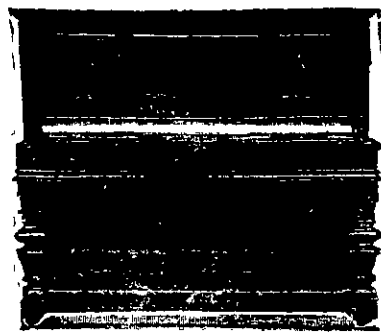
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The Storyteller.

SHEILA'S PRESENTIMENT.

'I FEAR it means waiting still longer, Sheila,' said Gerald sadly. 'The rise I had hoped for has not come, and now that poor uncle's money is not forthcoming, I have nothing to expect from any outside source. It would be worse than folly to marry on my present salary.'

'Indeed it would,' I answered quickly. 'And you must be brave and patient.'

'I try to be; but it's dreary work. And you can't imagine how I long to be with you, sweetheart.'

'I think I have a good idea,' I said, knowing how keenly I felt our separation myself. 'I wish we dared risk marrying on your salary and my thirty-five pounds.'

'You could not earn it as a married woman, dearest. You would have enough to do then—too much to allow you to work as a daily governess.'

'Perhaps. But your uncle's money may soon be found. Since he made a will leaving thousands to you, there must be some somewhere.'

'I think not. The old man fancied he had money; but it can only have been a fancy. Beyond a few pounds, the farm and a few head of cattle, we can find nothing. Bree Farm he has left to my mother. So, I am thankful to say, she has a home.'

'Yes; that's a blessing. But to me the whole thing is a mystery. Your uncle must have had money. Remember how he lived. Poor father used to say Mr. O'Riley was inclined to be miserly. He never spent a penny he could help.'

'I'm sure he didn't. And every one for miles round thought he had saved a goodly sum. But you see they were wrong.'

'So it would seem. But I must say I am surprised, though I used to wonder how any man with money could wear the shabby old garments he did. He never suggested a person of wealth.'

'He did not go in for smart dressing,' said Gerald, laughing. 'It was not his way to spend money on himself.'

'Nor on his nephew, I used to think.'

Gerald moved a little closer to me, and laid his hand on mine. 'Let's forget poor old uncle Pat and his supposed but undiscoverable money-bags, and talk about ourselves, Sheila. How are you getting on? Is Mrs. Easton kind to you? Are you fairly comfortable?'

'Yes; Mrs. Easton is very good and the children are sweet. I take all my meals with them now and only go back to my attic to sleep.'

'It's a hard life, darling, and oh, Sheila! what a difference even a little money would have made to us.'

'Don't think about it, dear one. You'll get a rise in your salary and then we shan't care.'

'Some day. And then I'll make it all up to you, my sweet girl. We'll be very happy yet. I know we shall.'

I looked at him, eyes full of love and trust, and pressed his hands warmly within my own.

'I'm sure we shall, dear Gerald. And now, don't trouble about me. Your life, drudging away in your gloomy office, is more trying than mine.'

'You are a brave little soul and deserve a better fate. Do you never grumble, Sheila?'

Tears sprang to my eyes, and I gazed up silently at the blue sky, remembering how often I had grumbled and complained when I first learned that my father had speculated so unwisely that when he died he left his children penniless. It had been a hard trial to leave home and face the world as a governess in London, and I had borne it with but a small show of patience. In my first situation I was haughty and disagreeable. An ill-tempered governess no one could tolerate, and I was promptly dismissed. In my next place I would have fared no better had not the knowledge that Gerald O'Riley loved me come suddenly to soften my despairing heart, and given me a courage and strength altogether new to me. That he was poor and could not marry me, perhaps, for years, hardly troubled me. The hope that I should one day be his wife, the thought of his love, filled me with happiness, and the whole world was changed. Things that had been wont to annoy me did so no longer. Seeing how patiently Gerald worked, I resolved to do the same. All my bitterness departed. I grew cheerful, gentle, and forbearing, and every one became kind and obliging to me. Through the interest of a friend I obtained a situation with the Eastons, and my worst days were over. Mrs. Easton, always kind and considerate, did what she could to make things easy for me. In a short time I loved her and her children very dearly, and found working and with them a pleasure. Thus, I was able to speak encouraging words to Gerald when we met, and bear our long waiting with a certain degree of equanimity. But when he, who had helped me so much by word and example, praised me for my patience, I remembered the past and felt ashamed.

'One thing we must both think of when inclined to grumble during the next few months, Sheila,' he said, wondering, doubtless, why I was still silent; 'that is our visit to my mother at Bree. Mrs. Easton will give you a fortnight's holiday at Christmas, I am sure.'

'Oh, yes!' I turned to him with a radiant smile. 'And won't it be delightful to go back to the dear old place?'

'Most delightful. Something to dream about, Sheila.'

'Indeed it will.'

And then, as evening closed in, we parted. I to go back to the schoolroom, where the children awaited me; he to the station to catch the train to Liverpool, where he worked as a salaried clerk in a solicitor's office.

Gerald and I had known each other from our childhood. His father and mine had been old friends and neighbours all their lives. They had both died poor men—John O'Riley when his son was a

lad of thirteen, Miles Blake only two years before this story begins. Gerald's father had never been rich; mine had inherited a considerable fortune from an uncle in America, but, led on by a desire to make it more, had lost everything in foolish speculation.

John O'Riley's brother Patrick, a quiet, industrious old farmer, gave his widow a home and sent Gerald first to school and then to the office of a friend of his in Liverpool.

Pat O'Riley was a strange, rather surly, character, but was looked up to and respected by all who knew him. He never breathed a word to any one about his money matters. But he was careful and thrifty, and his neighbours believed him to be possessed of considerable wealth.

'Sure, young Gerald will be able to set up as a gentleman by-and-bye,' people said when told that he had sought me out in my dreary loneliness and asked me to be his wife, 'for sorra one else has the old man to lave his money to. He'll be a fine match for poor Sheila Blake.'

Then very suddenly Pat O'Riley died. Struck down by apoplexy late one afternoon, he expired the next, without recovering speech or consciousness. In his will, clearly and legally executed, he stated that he left six thousand pounds to his beloved nephew, Gerald O'Riley. But, though diligent search and inquiries had been made, no trace of any such money could be found.

Gerald's disappointment was great, though he would hardly confess it. He had never believed in his uncle's wealth, but he had hoped that he would have had something to leave him, and these hopes were now completely shattered. The only pleasant thing in the whole business was, that as the little farm was left to his mother, she would have a comfortable home till the end of her days.

During the months that followed my parting from Gerald that afternoon, in Regent's Park, I thought of little but my approaching visit to Ireland. Waking and sleeping, the idea was constantly before my mind, and I talked and dreamed of nothing else. At last, to my delight, the desired time came round, and, saying good-bye to Mrs. Easton and the children, I started on my journey.

Gerald met me at Holyhead, and we went on together to Wexford.

Mrs. O'Riley received us with open arms, and I fairly cried with joy as she led me into her cosy parlour, and, seating me in her own arm chair, kissed and welcomed me as her daughter.

Bree Farm was a small, lone, white-washed house with narrow windows and thatched roof. It was simple and unpretentious, but homelike and full of sweet memories. And as Gerald and Gerald's mother petted and made much of me, my heart was full of happiness and the little place seemed a paradise.

We sat up talking till far into the night. We had so much to discuss that was interesting, after our long separation, that we could not bring ourselves to say good-night. But although we touched upon many topics, the all-absorbing one, the one to which we recurred, over and over and over again, was that of Uncle Pat's money.

'Pat didn't believe in banks,' Mrs. O'Riley said; 'they all smashed up sooner or later, he declared, and Miles Blake's unfortunate losses determined him never to invest money in anything, I know.'

'Had he any to invest?' asked Gerald doubtfully.

'I'm sure he had.'

'Then what did he do with it, mother? Bury it in a hole?'

'Maybe, dear,' she answered quietly. 'Sure, I wouldn't put it past him.'

'You've looked well all over the house, I suppose?'

'Well, I've had up every bit of carpet, opened every mattress, turned out every drawer, ripped the seat off every chair—but not a sight of money, gold or notes, could I find. Unless the old man comes back—'

I started and shivered a little.

'And I don't think he's likely to do that—we'll never know what he did with the money. It's a wonder he rests in his grave—'

'Mother, you're frightening the child!' cried Gerald.

I laughed. 'Indeed, she's not. I'm not such a goose.'

'You've a strong head, I know,' he answered fairly; 'but you must not try it too far. And now it is quite time you went to bed.'

'I think it must be,' I said with a yawn, as I rose from my chair. 'I am sleepy. To-morrow, Gerald, you and I must have another hunt for your fortune. I have a strong presentiment that I shall find it for you.'

'That's right; I have immense confidence in you.'

As I bade him good-night and entered my little, low-ceilinged bedroom, I straightway began my search for the missing thousands.

I opened all the drawers, shook up the bolster and pillows, turned over the mattress and, going down on my knees, crept in under the bed. Then it suddenly struck me that I was very silly, and burst out laughing.

'As if after all Mrs. O'Riley's searching the money would be lying there for me,' I cried. 'You are a born idiot, Sheila Blake. Or, perhaps, the thoughts of this fortune have turned your brain. You'll not find it here, you may be quite sure. So forget all about it and go to bed.'

I took off my dress and, throwing on my dressing-gown, went over to the table and began to brush my hair. The one candle seemed dim to me, accustomed to gaslight, and the weird shadows on floor and ceiling, the uncanny and impenetrable gloom of the distant corners, gave me a sudden feeling of nervous terror. I trembled in every limb.

'I must hurry and get my head under the clothes,' I said, 'or—' I stopped short, paralysed with fear. For as I stood before the dressing-table I saw the reflection of a man's figure in the glass. He was old and bent, and very odd-looking, and was seated in a straight-backed chair beside the fire. He wore a dark frieze suit, patched and well-worn; was pale and ghostly, and had a pair of spectacles stuck on the bridge of his nose. His head was

down, and he leant heavily upon a stout stick that he held in his large broad hands.

'If Pat O'Riley were not dead, I'd say it was he! I stammered, white to the lips. 'What shall I do?' Then, my nerves being strong, I was able, after a moment of terror, to pull myself together and laugh at the absurdity of my fancy and my fears.

'Something has disagreed with me at supper,' I said; 'there is nothing there.' And turning round, I looked across at the chair. It was empty.

'Ah I thought so; but to make assurance doubly sure I'll sit down.' And I walked over and seated myself, half expecting to see the mysterious apparition occupying a place by my side. To my intense relief I was alone in the chair. Delighted that I had proved how completely I had been deceived by my distorted imagination, I jumped up and went back to the dressing-table. But there, to my horror, stood the old man gazing at me, one hand uplifted, the other still grasping his stick. I recoiled, the cold perspiration standing in heavy drops upon my forehead, my eyes fixed upon the strange figure—the figure of Gerald's dead uncle, Pat O'Riley. As I stared at him, fascinated, he beckoned to me and moved slowly towards the door. Terrified, I drew back, clinging to the dressing-table lest I should fall. But, still beckoning, he looked at me imploringly.

'Follow me,' he said in a low, sepulchral whisper. 'For Gerald's sake come—and come quickly! My time has almost run out.'

Drawn on by some unknown power, my knees knocking together so that I felt sure every step must be my last, I staggered after him, out of my room, down the long, narrow passage and short stair, lit only by the rays of a somewhat watery moon, hoping, wishing praying that Gerald might hear me pass his door, and, wondering what was wrong, come out to my assistance. I tried to call him, raised my hand to knock as I went slowly by; but no sound came from my trembling lips, my arm, heavy as lead, hung limp and lifeless by my side. Try as I would, I was powerless to resist the strong, in-comitabile will of my strange guide, and was obliged, in spite of myself, to follow in his footsteps.

In the hall the old man paused, took a large, rusty key from a nail on the wall above his head. Then, opening a door at the far end of a narrow passage, he passed on into a small room, so filled with lumber of every description that I had considerable difficulty in getting along after him.

Having pushed our way through a quantity of rubbish, boxes, old tools, broken baskets, chairs, and rickety tables, he suddenly stopped short, and, raising his stick, pointed upwards.

'When you find what is hidden there my spirit shall be at peace and walk the earth no more,' came from the ghastly lips. 'Waste no time, Sheila Blake, but search in the corner. There, well hidden in the thatch, you will discover the treasure you seek.'

And the weird figure moved slowly away, then vanished from my sight.

I put my foot upon an old table that stood near, and from it clambered up on to a pile of dilapidated hampers, from whence I felt sure I could touch the low, sloping roof. But, as I stretched forth my hand to grope for the promised treasure, the old baskets toppled over, and with a wild shriek I fell headlong to the ground.

When I recovered consciousness I was lying on my bed, Mrs. O'Riley bathing my forehead and Gerald chafing my hands.

'What is wrong?' I asked, looking from one to the other in surprise. 'Have I been ill?'

'No, dear, no,' Gerald said. 'But—'

'Ah!' I cried, sitting up quickly, 'your Uncle Pat came to me, Gerald, and told me where the money was. I know—I know—and I must and will find it!'

'Hush, dear!' Gerald looked at me in terror. The dear fellow trembled for my reason, and, hoping to soothe a d quiet me, laid a cool hand on my brow. But I flung it aside.

'You found me in the little lumber-room?' I said.

'Yes. You must have been walking in your sleep, dearest. It is a dangerous habit, Sheila. You must not do it again.'

'I was not asleep, but wide awake. And I now know where to find Uncle Pat's money.'

'Sheila!'

'Yes; and you'll soon see that I do.' And I insisted upon telling the whole story.

'You were dreaming dear,' he said when I had finished. 'Knowing that old chair was Uncle Pat's, you sat down in it to think, and fell asleep.'

'I did not know it was his chair, and I did not fall asleep, I cried, and burst into tears.

'Your nerves are unstrung, dearest. You must get into bed and go to sleep.'

'My nerves are all right; and if you don't go this moment and look for that money in the thatched roof of the little lumber room, I'll never speak to you again, Gerald O'Riley.'

'Won't to-morrow do?'

'No, no; now!' I was in a fever of excitement. 'The old man must be allowed to rest. Quick, Gerald! He charged me to waste no time. Go—oh, do go!'

'Very well; but you must promise not to be disappointed, dearest, if—'

'I shan't be disappointed. I'm not afraid.'

'Go, dear; if it were only to satisfy her,' whispered his mother.

And then, sighing heavily, Gerald opened the door and went out.

I sprang from the bed and paced restlessly up and down the room. My head was burning; my heart throbbed tumultuously.

'What if I did dream it all? What if I really walked in my sleep? What if—'

Gerald appeared upon the threshold, a white jacket in his hands.

'Sheila!' he gasped in a voice full of excitement, 'It was—there. It was a strange depository, but the money is quite safe.'

I turned and staggered towards him.

'Really? Oh, Gerald!'

'Really, mine own. Our weary waiting is at an end. God bless Uncle Pat; may he rest in peace!'

He drew me into his arms, and with a sob of rapture I hid my face upon his breast.—CLARA MULHOLLAND, in the *Catholic World*.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

THE *Southern Cross* (Adelaide, S.A.) publishes the following pronouncement by the Central Catholic Education Committee:—

Two questions are now being asked in every constituency of candidates for parliamentary honours. These questions are:

1. Are you in favour of a grant to private primary schools, the efficiency of which has been testified to by government inspection?
2. If elected will you undertake to support any motion submitted to Parliament in favour of such grant?

In reference to these questions the central committee, at its meeting last night, adopted unanimously the manifesto below:—

Since the Education Act of 1875 came into force, certain sections of the people of South Australia have had compulsorily to contribute towards the cost of the education of the children of other sections. The sections so compelled to contribute had the privilege left them of providing for the education of their own children at their sole and whole expense. Those whose purses were spared by this one-sided arrangement were, it is true, in a majority; those whose purses were mulcted were, equally true, in a minority. That circumstance, however, does not change the nature of the situation, nor does it modify the unfair principle involved. Injustice is injustice whether committed by a majority or by a minority. Numbers cannot make what is in itself wrong, in itself right. From the law in force Catholics, as well as others, have been suffering for twenty-four years. Is it strange that Catholics should at length protest loudly against the injustice done them? Are they acting so very unreasonably if they try to get the injustice shown them checked?

The question we raise is not, it will be observed, the question of free education in the abstract. Whether education shall be free of cost to parents, or paid for by them out of their private means, is a question for the State, which has control of the public finances, to decide. As a body, we Catholics make no pronouncement on the point. What, as a body, however, we do assert is this, that if the State, believing the revenues of the country admit of it, makes up its mind that education shall be free, such education should be free not to some sections merely, but to all sections of the community; that the boon conferred should be a boon common to the children of all parents in the land. Let the education of South Australia we say, be free as a kindly government, blessed with ample income, can make it; only let, we add, the freedom of education be a freedom shared in by every one. Let not the law so run that the parents of Catholic children or the parents of children of other denominations shall suffer, whilst the parents of the children of many other denominations gain.

South Australian laws are made by the South Australian Parliament. By the power alone that made them can those laws be unmade. What laws shall be made or unmade depends on the personnel of Parliament, and that personnel again depends upon the way the people vote. Our Constitution is assuredly a liberal one. To every citizen of adult years it gives the right to cast a suffrage for the Lower House at any rate, and through the ballot box leaves him in the casting of that suffrage entirely and securely free. Every man may vote as his conscience moves him. Herein is the safeguard and the hope of citizens who think their class or creed is wronged. We Catholics stand on the right the Constitution gives us. Do you think it just—such is the question we ask of every candidate who seeks our favour—that we Catholics should be compelled for ever to go on paying for the education of other people's children while we are left to bear the whole burden of the education of our own? If you answer No, as many we hope will answer, have you then, we add, the courage of your convictions, and, if elected to a place in Parliament, will you be ready in Parliament to stand by your words?

These are in brief the two questions which the Central Catholic Committee propose putting to city candidates, and which they hope to have put, through local committees, to every aspirant in the field. We Catholics have no authority to speak for other religious bodies. We know, however, that others are suffering for conscience sake—as we ourselves are suffering; and our questions are accordingly so worded as to make it plain beyond all challenge that we selfishly seek no exceptional consideration for our own grievance, and that the redress we ask is a redress which we shall be glad to see all other denominations claiming it, obtain.

In the first question the grant to private primary schools, for which the candidates' approval is asked, is a grant conditional only upon the efficiency of such schools being testified to by Government inspection. At the present moment our schools are doing work for the Government which the Government pays for, and in part pays for with our money, when done elsewhere. We ask simply for a return of some of the funds we supply to Government to help us in lessening our loss. A contractor must follow his specifications. Let the Government, we say, fix its standards. Let it determine what and how much is to be done in every year. We accept the conditions. A contractor's work must stand the lynx-eyed search for defect or flaw by the architect of the building. To the closest scrutiny by the Government officials we should be prepared to submit. Let the State inspectors test our secular teaching as much and as often as they wish. If in their judgment our work is satisfactory, pay us for it. If it is unsatisfactory, we are content to go,

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A FULL Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 1s to 1s 3d (graduated according to age), is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself and family (children to be under the age of 18 years) immediately on joining. Also 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s per week for a further period of 13 weeks, in case of sickness, and should there be a continuance of illness, 5s per week is allowed during incapacity as superannuation, provided he has been a member of the Society for 7 years previous to the commencement of such incapacity. On the death of wife, £10; at his own death relatives receive £20.

A Reduced Benefit Member, on payment of a weekly contribution of from 7d to 8d (graduated according to age), is entitled to Medical Attendance and Medicine for himself immediately on joining and a Sick Allowance of 10s per week for 26 weeks, 5s per week for the succeeding 13 weeks, when, if he be still unable to follow any employment, he shall be entitled to 2s 6d per week for another 13 weeks, and in case of additional illness, 2s 6d during incapacity, under the same proviso as in the case of full benefit members. On the death of a reduced benefit member his representative is entitled to the sum of £10.

Members of female branches contribute weekly (graduated according to age) from 7d to 9d, and receive benefits as follows:— Medical Attendance and Medicine immediately on joining, in case of sickness 10s per week for 26 weeks, 7s 6d for the succeeding 13 weeks, and 5s per week for another 13 weeks if still unable to follow any employment. On the death of a female benefit member her representative is entitled (if single) to £20, (if married) on the death of her husband she is entitled to £10. Should she die before him her representative is entitled to £20. Provided in all cases the Rules of the Society and the requirements of the Friendly Societies' Act are adhered to.

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WM. KANE

District Secretary, Auckland

as we should deserve to go, without pay. Men who never made and never will make a sacrifice in the interests of education, easily suspect others of the same lack of generosity as that from which they suffer themselves. We are told that our object is to make money and pile up wealth for our Church. Our object in truth is to see Catholic citizens on the same level as their fellow-citizens of other creeds. Even with a Government grant we should still have to make sacrifices. As for Government money, whenever and however voted us, we should be always prepared to account to the Government's own officials for the expenditure of every penny piece.

General promises of sympathy and support not unfrequently prove illusory. Beyond generalities we Catholics are anxious now to get. The educational question, as it affects us Catholics, has been long before the public. It is high time, we think, it was brought seriously under the notice of our Legislature. We wish to be practical. We realise our position and know that the time for a Bill for the relief of Catholics and others similarly situated has not yet come. The majority is against us. That majority, however, we hope to lessen, we are sure to lessen, by argument and reason, in course of time. Calm appeals to the good sense of the public, from platform and from Press, will do their work. Support for a Bill to redress our grievances we do not ask for at the moment. To ask for it would be a sheer waste of time. A parliamentary motion is, however, something feasible. For a motion, therefore, as an admission of our grievances, even though that admission be the admission of a minority, we ask. Say a candidate acknowledges on the hustings that we Catholics have rights that are slighted and wrongs that ought to be redressed. Well, then, what is true when votes are being canvassed, cannot be untrue when those votes have been gained. What the candidate says before the electors, he cannot in honesty, if returned, unsay before the members of the House. That he will not unsay in the latter place what he has already said in the former is the full extent of the pledge to which his answering the second question in the affirmative commits him. The two questions are linked inseparably. He who meets the first with a 'No' will certainly answer the second with a 'No.' 'Yes' to the first, if sincerely spoken, necessarily means 'Yes' to the second as well.

On behalf of the committee.

W. J. GUNSON.
JOHN BRADLEY.
C. W. JAMES.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE BURGLAR.

SPEAKING at a meeting in New York on the possibilities of prison reform, Archbishop Corrigan related the following bit of personal history, which had long been a secret in his own breast:—

'It was years ago, the Archbishop said, 'that a man who had just been released came to me and asked that I supply him with money to get him to San Francisco, where he promised to start life afresh. "What claim have you on me," I asked. "that I should do this?" My strange visitor hesitated and then said: "I entered your room one night with evil in my heart. You were asleep and the task was easy. I had taken your watch—I can even now tell the number of it—when something caused me to make a closer inspection of the room and I saw who you were. I put back what I had taken and left as empty-handed as I came."

'The man's story decided me,' the Archbishop continued, 'and I gave him five hundred dollars. He did as he had promised, went far away and started a new life. Within a year I received one hundred dollars from him. Every year since I have received from the same penitent a similar sum. The original debt has long since been repaid.'

At the end of February his Holiness the Pope granted a special audience to the oldest servant in the Vatican, the commendator Pacelli, who, on the 27th of February, completed his 101st year. Signor Pietro Pacelli, who was formerly director of the papal customs, enjoys such excellent health that he was able to walk to the Vatican to receive the Pope's benediction.

The *Christian Register* says that Madame Patti is reported to have said that the reading of the New Testament made her a Unitarian. Considering that she was recently married in the Catholic Church this statement is a little singular, to say the least.

The Catholic World.

AFRICA.—A Zulu Priest.—A missionary journal gives the following particulars of a Zulu priest who has just returned to his native country, after being ordained in Rome:—'He came as a boy of ten to the Trappist Fathers in Natal, was sent to Rome in 1888, and has now returned as a priest, and a doctor in philosophy! He speaks German, English, Italian and Latin fluently, in addition to his native Kaffir tongue; understands Greek, the elements of Hebrew, and is thoroughly grounded in humanities, philosophy, and theology. The journal goes on to tell us that Father Edward 'said Mass in the Trappist Church during the Kaffir devotions, and it was interesting to us all to see this black priest at the altar. Hands and face stood out in sharp contrast to the white alb and vestments, and his whole figure had something youthful and simple about it that won and edified all hearts. After Mass he gave a little Kaffir sermon to the congregation. I was witness next day of a meeting between him and an old Kaffir woman. Her joy was unbounded. She clapped her hands, and poured forth thanksgiving to God in heaven for such a favour.' After visiting different mission stations the Zulu priest will begin his missionary labours in Zululand.

The Vicariate of Gaboon.—A correspondent, writing in a contemporary on the universality of the church, says that in the Vicariate of Gaboon, West Africa, there is a congregation of native Nuns, in addition to 119 Sisters of the Order of the Immaculate Conception. Out of a total population of three millions there are some 10,000 Catholics, 32 missionary stations, 8 churches, 10 chapels, 18 primary schools with nearly 900 pupils, 6 industrial schools, a theological seminary with 8 native students, 5 hospitals and a creche. The staff comprises a bishop, 31 priests, and 80 native catechists; 29 priests, 20 lay brothers, and 2 native brothers of the Society of the Holy Ghost.

ENGLAND.—Special Missions in the London Catholic Churches.—It is reported that Cardinal Vaughan is making arrangements for the holding of a special Mission in every Catholic Church in London during next year. The services will be held simultaneously, and preachers will be engaged not only from the religious orders of the British Isles, but from other parts of the world.

His Holiness Confers Degrees.—The Holy Father has conferred upon the Very Rev. Samuel Johnston, Vicar-General of the diocese of Southwark, and the Rev. T. B. Scannell, of Folkestone, the degree of Doctor in Theology.

Bishop Bagshawe's Episcopal Silver Jubilee.—His Lordship Bishop Bagshawe, of Nottingham, will celebrate his Episcopal Silver Jubilee this year. It is intended to make a presentation to his Lordship, and subscriptions are now being solicited for the purpose in Great Britain.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society.—The Superior Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, with the advice of the Councils and Conferences of England, has unanimously elected the Marquis of Ripon its president.

FRANCE.—The Life of Father Hecker.—The Abbé Klein, editor of the French edition of the *Life of Father Hecker*, has addressed to the Pope through Cardinal Rampolla a letter dated February 28th, expressing his unreserved adherence to the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons, and announcing that he is withdrawing the French edition of the condemned book from circulation. The Abbé adds he abjures without exception all the errors condemned by the Pope in the same sense in which his Holiness condemns them.

GERMANY.—Good Friday Observance.—According to a German contemporary a Bill for making Good Friday a general holiday has been submitted to the Prussian Diet. The newspaper points out that the recognition of the day as a legal holiday need not interfere with the solemn religious services. At the same time, it appears that the manner of observing the day which has crept in amongst Protestants may extend to Catholics. In Germany as in Great Britain Good Friday is amongst Protestants a day for roistering merriment 'We have no objection,' says our contemporary, 'that it should be a holiday in districts which are wholly or preponderantly Protestant, but that it should be so in places where the Catholics prevail is what we do not understand. At least, we must insist that there also Corpus Christi shall be a legal holiday.'

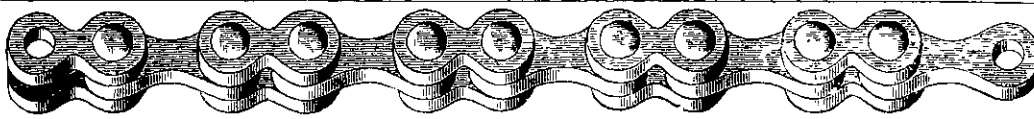
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as illustrated on the—

ROME.—The Pope's Memory.—The following paragraph from a French paper is of interest:—His Eminence Cardinal Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, who has just returned from Rome has brought back with him a charming anecdote of the Pope's perfectly miraculous memory, even for the names of people in a humble walk of life whom he has met on but one or two occasions. The Cardinal was received in private audience of course on several occasions, and at the close of one of his interviews he asked the Pope if he would be kind enough to admit into his presence his servant, who had a great desire to see his Holiness. 'Most certainly,' said Leo XIII., 'by all means let Joseph come.' 'It is not Joseph,' said the Cardinal, 'he is ill, unfortunately, your Holiness.' 'Ah, it is Benedict, then,' replied the Pope. And Benedict it was. Advanced beyond man's allotted span and burdened with innumerable other cares as he is, Leo XIII. still carried in his memory the names of the two manservants of a prelate whom he had not met for years.

The Next Conclave.—Speculation is, of course, rife (says the *Catholic Herald*) as to the probable result of the next conclave. It is noticeable that those who know, or ought to know, most on the point are those who feel least able to offer any prediction upon it. Non-Italian prelates resident in Rome who are acquainted with the constitution of the College of Cardinals confess themselves quite in the dark as to the identity of the Cardinal on whom the choice is likely to fall. This, of course, does not preclude the interesting occupation of speculation on the point. The four Cardinals most spoken of are Cardinal Gotti, of Genoa, a Carmelite of the highest sanctity; Cardinal Parocchi, the Prefect of the Propaganda; Cardinal Oreglia, the oldest member of the College of Cardinals, and Cardinal Ledochowski. The chances of the latter are barred, however, by the fact that the next Pope is practically certain to be an Italian. A very interesting and curious point will arise in connection with the summoning of the next conclave. The interval allowed between the death of the Pope and the meeting and closing of the conclave is ten days. But this rule if carried out will prevent not merely the attendance of the Australian and South American Cardinals, as well as the Cardinal-Archbishop of Mauritius—which is unavoidable—but also of Cardinal Gibbons. It is not to be supposed that the votes of these Cardinals would turn the election, but their presence would testify in a most striking way to the universality and wholeness of the Catholic Church.

SCOTLAND.—Success of a Catholic Lady.—In the examination for lady clerks in the Post Office, a Catholic candidate, Miss Rose Dempsey, has taken fourth place in order of merit from 116 competitors examined at the Glasgow Centre.

Ordinations in Rome.—At the General Ordination on Ember Saturday, in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, Rome, Mr. William McLellan, of the Diocese of Argyll and the Isles, and Mr. William Mellon, of the Diocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, received the Tonsure at the hands of Monsignor Cassetta, Patriarch of Antioch and Vicegerent of Rome. Both were students of the Scots College and were educated at Blairs and Paris before going to Rome.

UNITED STATES.—Legacies for Boston Charities.—A man named James Keough, who had been a coachman for 25 years in the employment of one Boston family, died in January last. By his will, on which probate was granted in March, he left nearly £6000 to charitable institutions. No one thought he had been possessed of so much money. Keough had no relatives, and he left all his property to Archbishop Williams and Bishop Brady, as executors, to distribute as follows:—\$2000 for the poor of the parishes of the Holy Cross Cathedral, St. James', St. Mary's, and St. Stephen's churches; \$10,000 to the working girls' home, \$3000 to the society for the propagation of the faith, \$1000 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, \$2000 to the home for destitute Catholic children, \$2000 to the Carney Hospital, \$1000 to the House of the Good Shepherd, \$1000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1000 to the working boys' home, \$1000 to the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, \$1000 to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, \$500 to the conferences of St. Vincent de Paul connected with the parishes of the Holy Cross Cathedral, St. James', St. Mary's, and St. Stephen's, to help the poor.

Polish Catholics.—A well-informed priest of Polish nationality states that there are 370 Polish priests in the United States and about 2,000,000 Polish Catholics.

The New Archbishop of Oregon.—Right Rev. Alexander Christie, D.D. Bishop of Vancouver's Island, has been appointed to succeed the late Most Rev. William H. Gross, D.D., as Archbishop of Oregon. Bishop Christie has worn the mitre less than a year. He was born in Vermont.

Honoured by the Pope.—For the first time in many years a New York lady has been decorated by his Holiness. The recipient of this great honour—one of the highest that can come to a good Catholic—was the Countess di Cessnola, wife of Gen. L. P. di Cessnola, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The symbol of it is an exquisite cameo mounted in gold. No one was more surprised than Mme. di Cessnola herself at the honour his Holiness chose to confer on her. Had she been of Italian birth it might have been expected, but though she bears a title, Mme. di Cessnola is an American by birth and lineage, the daughter of Captain Samuel Chester Reid, U.S.N., the hero of Fayal, and the officer who designed the Stars and Stripes as they exist by law to-day. For this he received the thanks of Congress. The decoration was presented to Mme. di Cessnola by Mme. Cabrini, Mother Superior of the Salesian Order, in that city, to which Mme. di Cessnola has given her time and attention for years. Mme. Cabrini received it from the hand of his Holiness himself.

A Martyr to Duty.—The Rev. Father J. A. Hartnet died of smallpox at Dallas, Texas, on March 7. He contracted the disease while visiting patients in the Dallas pesthouse, when he walked six miles with the thermometer 11 degrees below zero. Father Hartnet was rector of the Pro-Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Dallas.

THE KING OF KLONDIKE.

MR. ALEXANDER MACDONALD, 'The King of Klondike,' and the reputed possessor of twenty-seven millions sterling, was married at the Catholic Church, Brixton, to Miss Margaret Chisholm, eldest daughter of Superintendent Chisholm, of the River Police. The adventurous career of the bridegroom, and the almost equally romantic circumstances under which he first met Miss Chisholm, attracted many to the ceremony besides the friends of the contracting parties. Mr. Macdonald and his bride afterwards journeyed to Bournemouth for their honeymoon. Thence they will depart shortly for Klondike. Born thirty-one years ago in the town of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, of Scottish parents Mr. Macdonald is described by a correspondent as having led for twenty years the sturdy life of a settler. It was when in his twentieth year that he first turned his attention to mining. Hearing of the success of the silver mines of Mexico, at that time the most productive in the world, he first bent his steps in that direction, and there, by dint of hard labour and steady perseverance, he soon succeeded in acquiring a fortune. The very richness of his mines, however, proved his ruin. The immense quantities of silver put forth annually by the mines of the world gradually led to such a depreciation in its value that he was finally compelled to realise at a loss. It was at this time, early in 1895, that he resolved to go to the goldfields of Alaska. Dawson City at that time was nothing more than a collection of huts. Far from being a city, as it is now, of over thirty thousand inhabitants, it was a place where meat sold at 4s a pound and eggs cost 2s each, and vegetables were unprocurable. At the end of barely three years Mr. Macdonald found himself the owner of no less than seventy-eight mines, including those of the famous Eldorado and Shookum groups, with a yearly output of above a million pounds, and valued by the Government assessors at £27,000,000. Instead of allowing his good fortune to elate him, and lead him into foolish extravagances, Mr. Macdonald is reported to have become still more abstemious, and displayed in greater prominence his benevolent disposition. One of his first acts was to rebuild, at the cost of 30,000dol, the Catholic Church at Dawson City, of which he had been a staunch member. About this time, also, he resolved to leave the cold climate of Alaska and visit England. Armed with an introduction to a Scotchman resident in London, given him by one of his companions, he arrived in the metropolis early in December last, taking up his quarters at the Hotel Cecil. After visiting his parents in Scotland, and placing them far beyond the reach of poverty, he decided to find out Superintendent Chisholm, of the River Police, to whom the letter of introduction was addressed. He visited Mr. Chisholm's house at Brixton, fell in love with his eldest daughter, and married her.

Rev. Andrew Morrissey, president of Notre Dame University, Indiana, United States, left recently for Europe. He intends to visit many European universities, including Maynooth, Oxford, Cambridge and Louvain. He will also make a brief visit to Rome with the superior general of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Rev. James French, vice-president, will fill Rev. Father Morrissey's place during the latter's absence.



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Vacation is given twice a year, in June and December.

One term's notice is required before the withdrawal of a student.

The religious education of the student will be attended to as a matter of the first and greatest importance.

Non-Catholic students are required to attend the common exercises of religion, and to conform to the ordinary rules of the College

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Each Intern Student requires the following Outfit:—Two ordinary suits of clothing for week days; one dark suit for Sundays; six day shirts, three night shirts, six pairs socks, six pocket handkerchiefs; three table napkins, three pairs boots, one pair slippers, three pairs of sheets, four pillow cases, six towels; combs, brushes, and other dressing articles; one silver spoon, knife, fork, and napkin ring.

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DAY SCHOLARS: Preparatory School, 6 guineas per annum College, 9 guineas per annum.

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A charge of 10 guineas per annum extra is made for day scholars who dine at college. A reduction of 10 per cent. is made in favour of brothers, whether boarders or day scholars. No reduction may be expected in the case of absence or withdrawal before the end of a term. For further particulars, application may be made to the PRESIDENT, the RECTOR OF THE COLLEGE, the MARIST FATHERS, and the LOCAL CLERGY.

N.B.—Payments are required in ADVANCE at the beginning of each term: 1st February, middle of May, and 1st September.

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We act as agents for the Sale or Lease of Freehold or Leasehold Farming and Grazing Properties, and have several of such properties to sell or lease on favourable terms.

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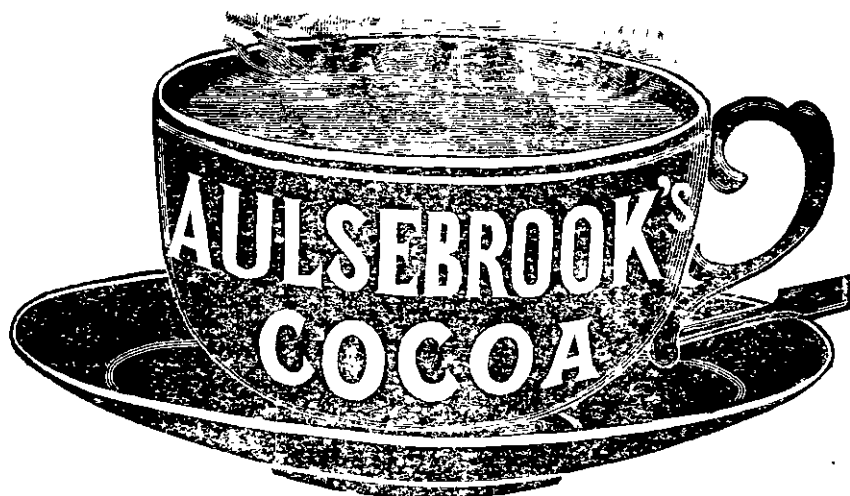
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EDUCATION IN BELGIUM.

THE following is from an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Manchester Courier*: 'Pending controversies impart a special interest to a report on commercial education in Belgium lately received at the Foreign Office from the British Legation in Brussels. Prosperous little Belgium forms a striking exception to the statement that Roman Catholic countries are far behind their Protestant neighbours as regards education and educational facilities. This report shows that for sixty years past Belgium has been enjoying the advantages of such commercial schools as are only now being established in this country. What is more, it shows that the movement was led by the Jesuit and Josephite Orders. It was only after the commercial schools established by these confraternities at Antwerp and Melle-lez-Grand had proved their utility in advancing the commerce and manufactures of Belgium that the Government stepped in, two years ago, and extended the system on a much wider basis. There are now a dozen institutions of the kind in the little kingdom. Whilst the State Universities grant a special degree in *sciences commerciales et consulaires*, for which three years' study is requisite, the Catholic University of Louvain gives a complete course of commercial education, and similar facilities are afforded by the University of Brussels. The principal institute at Antwerp receives money grants from both the State and the municipality, but the others throughout the kingdom appear to be entirely dependent on voluntary subscriptions and class fees. As the latter in no case exceed £12 a year, Belgium must be running a close race with Germany in the matter of cheapness of education. No remarks as to the quality of the commercial teaching are made in the report, but the fact that the Government has deemed it expedient to build upon the foundations laid by the Jesuits, etc., seems to suggest a satisfactory answer to that question.'

BOARDING HOUSE GEOMETRY.

THE following addition to the works of Euclid was received recently by Master Cotter, a juvenile Philadelphian, from his aunt in the Dominican Convent, Cape Town, South Africa:—

DEFINITIONS AND AXIOMS.

All boarding houses are the same boarding house.

Boarders on the same floor and in the same boarding house are equal to one another.

A single room is that which has no parts and no magnitude.

The landlady of a boarding house is a parallelogram—that is, an oblong angular figure, which cannot be described, and which is equal to anything.

A wrangle is the disinclination of two boarders to meet each other, that meet together, but are not on terms of affection.

All the other rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

POSTULATES AND PROPOSITIONS.

A pie may be produced any number of times.

The landlady can be reduced to her lowest terms by a series of propositions.

A bee line may be made from any boarding house to any other boarding house.

The clothes of a boarding house bed, though produced ever so far both ways, will not meet.

Any two meals at a boarding house are together less than two square meals.

On the same bill and on the same side of it there should not be two charges for the same thing.

If there be two boarders on the same floor and the amount of side of the one be equal to the amount of side of the other, each to each, and the wrangle between one boarder and the landlady be equal to the wrangle between the landlady and the other, the weekly bills of the two boarders be equal also each to each.

For if not let one bill be the greater.

Then the other bill is less than it might have been—which is absurd. *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

Mr. Gawne, of Dunedin (says the *Southland Times* of April 13, 1891), has just been on a visit to Invercargill to push business a little. Not that it wants much canvassing, for since he commenced the manufacture of his Worcestershire Sauce, the demand has kept pace with his capacity to supply it. He makes a really good thing, indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrins, which he places upon one's table at a much lower price, and trusts to that to secure a steadily growing trade. Those who have not yet tried the colonial article should put their prejudice aside for a time and test the question with a bottle or two.—* *

Advice to persons about to marry.—The thrifty young man who wants his money to go as far as possible, and sees that he gets the best value for it when making his purchases for house furnishing, we would advise him to go to a good establishment where goods of a reliable class are sold. We know of no house more suitable than the D.I.C. The best goods are kept, and they are sold at moderate prices. Every article required for a household is obtainable, from the smallest article used in a kitchen or dining-room to the largest piece of furniture. The Company are always pleased to afford customers the fullest information whether sales are affected or not. Houses can be completely furnished in a few hours. We would recommend you to try the reliable and leading establishment the D.I.C., High and Battray streets, Dunedin.—* *

PUBLICATIONS.

Ave Maria PUBLICATIONS.

TWO new volumes have been added to the admirable series of books with which the *Ave Maria* (Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A.) has been for many years enlarging the scope of safe, profitable, and interesting reading for the family circle. The first of these is *The Tales Tim Told Us*. The author—Mary E. Mannix—has long been well known to readers of the *Ave Maria*, in the pages of which these tales originally appeared. The tales—eleven in number—are supposed to be told by an old Limerick man, a man-of-all-work and faithful retainer in the author's family. They are decidedly racy of Irish soil—full of verve and go and play of sprightly wit, with here and there that play of satire which an Irishman once defined as 'wit with her temper up.' This latter quality comes out with a strong flavour in 'The Rival Cloisters' and 'Mulready's Crest.' There is a wholesome lesson in the well-told tale: 'A Slandrous Tongue.' The volume concludes with a pathetic and touching narrative entitled 'Tim's Own Story.' The volume contains 158 pages, 16 mo., is attractively and appropriately bound in green and gold with inter-twined sprigs of the 'chosen leaf of hard and chief.' Price 75 cents.

From the same press we have received *Peasants in Exile*, a Polish tale by the well-known Catholic author, Henry Sienkiewicz, (translated by C. O'Connor-Eccles). The tale opens on board a German emigrant vessel, and details the trials of a little knot of Polish exiles in the struggle for bread in the United States. The tale ends very sadly, but it is simply yet powerfully told, and is one of the most touching that we have read in many a day. (Pp. 172, 16 mo., handsomely bound in gold cloth, and colour, 75 cents).

The *Ave Maria* publications are eminently suited for the domestic circle, and should figure among the book-prizes in every Catholic school.

OTHER PUBLISHERS.

We have received from the publishers (Marlier, Callanan, and Co., Boston, U.S.A.) a beautiful edition of *The Secret of Fougerouse*, translated from the French by Miss Louise Imogen Guiney. Miss Guiney is the daughter of a distinguished Irish-American soldier, has made her name as a poetess, story writer, and classical scholar, and (as shown in her *Monsieur Henri*, a story of La Vendée rising of 1793) has an intimate and tender knowledge of French life, scenery, and history. The author is fortunate in his translator, whose work, from start to finish, is admirably done. The story is a fifteen century one—a stirring romance of the feudal days and the times of the crusades. The story is splendidly told, and full of bright colour and incident. Its motto—the old device: *Tout passe fors aymer Dieu* ('all is transitory but the love of God')—sufficiently indicates the character of its contents. The paper, type, and illustrations are unexceptionable, and the blue and silver illustrated cover gives the book a decidedly attractive look. Admirably suited for private reading, and should be in every prize-list of our Catholic educational institutes (demy 8vo., pp. 348, 5s).

A Treatise on Bringing Children to Jesus Christ. Translated from the Latin of John Charlier Gerson. By Rev. W. Whitty. Dublin: Gill and Son. 1899.—Our old and valued friend, the Very Rev. W. Whitty, P.P. (Lady's Island, Wexford, Ireland) has added another useful and dainty little volume to his translations of ascetical works. This time he has done into sweet and mellow English one of the valuable writings of Jean Charlier de Gerson, the famous French theologian who was Chancellor of the University of Paris, and died at Lyons in 1429. In 1419 Gerson retired to Lyons, where he devoted himself with heart and soul to the work of catechising children, hearing their confessions, etc. He was a firm believer in the now well recognised principle that the best way to save the man is to begin by saving the child. To this noble work he devoted the last ten years of a valued life. The little book which—as the translator says—is quite a classic in the original, is the embodiment of his methods. Its value is enhanced by three very useful appendices by the translator on the methods of dealing with children and on the nature of catechetical work. A valuable booklet for the priest's table and the Catholic home.

The Belfast Catholic Truth Society (Ireland) is publishing a handsome magazine entitled *Sancta Maria*. The number before us contains 24 pages of reading matter—including an appreciative article on Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne—together with several well-executed process engravings.

Brown and Nolan (Dublin) have issued in pamphlet form the interesting lecture delivered in Maynooth College last December by the Archbishop of Melbourne on 'The Progress of the Church in Australia.' Selections from his Grace's discourse have already appeared in our columns. It is dedicated 'to the Students, past and present, of All Hallows and Maynooth Colleges.'

Notices of a number of other publications also received during the editor's absence are unavoidably deferred until our next issue.

Count Arthur John Moore, of Mooresfort, Tipperary, and Akerlow Castle, Bansha, who was returned for Derry City at the recent bye-election, is the only surviving son of the late Mr. Charles Moore, of Mooresfort, Tipperary, M.P. in three Parliaments for Tipperary, from February, 1865, till his death in August 1869, by his marriage with Marian Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Story, of Dublin, and was born in 1819. He was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham, and married in 1877 Mary Lucy, only daughter of Sir Charles Clifford, first Bart., of Hatherton Hall, Staffordshire. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1877, a Lay Chamberlain of Honour to the Pope, a Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, and in 1879 was created by the present Pope a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

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