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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LEECHES THAT BLEED THE POOR. A GOOD many readers of the N.Z. TABLET will remember the enterprising lady who, under the title of 'Dr. Anna Potts,' netted such a rich haul of chinking shekels a few years ago by guaranteeing cures for various

ills that flesh is heir to in New Zealand. A 'lady doctor' of the same or similar name—Mrs. Longshore Potts—has recently been ordered by an English court to pay £175 damages, with heavy costs, for unskilful treatment of a patient—or rather, victim. The incident sets one of our Dunedin contemporaries wondering 'how people of average intelligence are so readily captured by the medical charlatan, who makes loud-mouthed professions of performing cures which the well-trained medical man, who conducts his profession upon scientific principles, knows to be impossible.' How, indeed? Here is a riddle which even the *Lancet* cannot solve. For it is a question for the psychologist rather than for the physician or the journalist. The solution of the knotty problem may, perhaps, be found partly in the theory that there is an insane spot somewhere in most people's brain-cells, partly in the hope which, as the poet assures us, springs eternal in the human breast—especially in the breast of one who is, or fancies he is, not himself at all'; and partly in the principle enunciated by Butler in his *Hudibras*, that, for the time being, at least,

Doubtless the pleasure it is great
Of being cheated as to cheat.

The known impossibility of the 'guaranteed cures' is no bar to the popularity or success of the brazen impostor who appeals to the evergreen hope and credulity of the masses. A cancer-curer and a consumption-drencher are always sure of a plentiful *clientèle*. Bartholin professed to cure all disorders—especially epilepsy—by repeating rhymes, and very poor rhymes they were, too. And Bartholin was the rage in his day. Paracelsus—or, to give him his full procession of names—Aurelius Philippus Paracelsus Theophrastus Bombastus de Hohenheim—set people crazy through the power he claimed of making men immortal by dosing them with liquid gold. He belied his cure by dying at forty-seven—just as little Methuselah Jenkins played false to his name by dying at six months old. And did not Kenelm Digby set all England by the ears with his new system of curing all human ills with a shake of his 'sympathetic powder'? Speculator Kelly—a Worcestershire man—claimed, besides the gift of prophecy, the power of raising the dead to life. And Wever tells us in his *Funeral Monuments* that Queen Elizabeth 'sent for him out of Germany,' and, it is surmised, knighted him for secret services. The credulity of those days was lashed by Cervantes in Don Quixote's balsam of Fierabras, which the Knight of the Rueful Countenance declared would make a man 'sound as an apple' after he had been cut in two; and in Waltho van Clutterbank's balsam of balsams, two drops of which, 'seasonably applied,' would in six minutes restore life and activity to anyone who chanced to have his brains knocked out or his head chopped off.

Despite our electric lights and our Baldwin engines and our liquid air and our patent nutmeg-graters, there still remains somewhat of the adjutant-bird in the human kind. That long-legged Indian stork will swallow with equal composure and trustfulness a healthy green swamp-frog and a carving-knife or a saw-file. Such, in respect to quacks, is the *gobemouche* of the crowd. They will swallow at a gulp, and without examination, every statement that is made to them. In this respect we have advanced but little since the days of Digby and Paracelsus. The increase of the quack fraternity has probably more than kept pace with that of the population. This is, in fact, the golden age of quackery. The claim of occult power is put forward with as calm assurance in the advertising columns of the secular Press as it was from the

stage in Elizabeth's days by charlatans like Doctor Dee. An ungrammatical trickster, for instance, advertises his semi-miraculous powers in a number of New Zealand papers, asseverates that neither cancer nor any other disease can 'baffle' him, and modestly declares himself the greatest physician the world has ever known. He has probably his *clientèle* of open-mouthed idiots. According to the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, one of the islands in Puget Sound, near Seattle (U.S.A.) possesses at the present time another prince of quacks who prattles with ungrammatical lips. He is less demonstrative than his New Zealand *confère*. But he is evidently not easily 'baffled.' He sets forth his prospectus in the following placard printed by himself on a home outfit:—

Legs and arms sawed off while you wait without pane.
Childbirths and tumours a speciality.
No odds asked in measles, hooping cough, mumps, or diarrhoea.
Bald heads, bunions, corns, warts, cancer, and ingrowing toenails treated scientifically.
Coleck, cramps, costiveness, and worms nailed on sight.
Wring-worms, pole-evil, shingles, moles, and cross-eye cured in one treatment or no pay.
P.S. Terms:—Cash invariably in advance. No cure no pay.
N.B. (Take Notice). No coroner never yet sat on the remains of my customers, and enny one hiring me don't haf to be laying up money bye a grave stone. Come one come awl.

The poor are nowadays the chief sufferers from the wiles of the quack. Some of the fraternity would be in appropriate surroundings if placed under lock and key in gaol for playing at dice with human lives—or, to slightly alter Voltaire's words, conveying drugs of which they know nothing into bodies of which they know less. A few of them would be 'name the waur o' a hanging.' Samuel Rogers kept both physician and quack from his door, and lived till ninety-two on this prescription: 'Temperance, the bath and flesh-brush, and don't fret.' Sydney Smith's saying was: 'The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman—an adaptation of the old Latin distich:—

*Si tibi dolerant medici, tibi fiant
Hæc tria: mens lecta, riquæ, moderata diæta.*

If they fail, call in the doctor, not the quack.

SOME of our readers may have heard the story of how Bishop Moorhouse, when in Melbourne, administered a finished and most scientific drubbing to a big hulking fellow whom he caught in the act of pommelling his (the hulking fellow's) wife. The Bishop was an accomplished pugilist in his younger days, and his hand had not lost much of its cunning nor his biceps much of its strength amidst the cares of episcopal life in Melbourne. A recent issue of *Sandow's Magazine* records a somewhat similar exploit by Dr. Short, the first Anglican Bishop of Adelaide. One evening in the Australian bush a party of shearers were amusing themselves by boxing in the shearing shed. Bishop Short was staying the night at the squatter's, and looked in to share the fun. A heavy weight was having it all his own way, and was unmercifully punishing all comers. When everybody had had enough, the Bishop stepped into the ring and offered to put on the gloves with this man. After some laughter and pretended reluctance the shearer took up the challenge, and resolved to give the bishop a lesson. But he was no match for the old Westminster boy. In a few minutes he got a scientific pommelling, and retired after a straight knockdown amid great applause from his former victims.

It is said that at the Record Reign proceedings in London the mob that lined the sidewalks expected to see the Australian and New Zealand contingents with brass rings in their noses, black skin on their faces, and fuzzy hair on the place 'where the wool ought to grow.' Despite our frozen meat, our wool, our gold, and the other enormous et-ceteras with which we comfort the outsiders and

TALENTS
GOING TO
WASTE.

ANGLO SPECIAL" Cycle

Is absolutely the Best Colonial-built Cycle. B. S. A. Part and Co. Prices: Gent's, £21; Lady's, £22. Call and

see them. THE ANGLO-NEW ZEALAND CYCLE CO., 6 PRINCES STREET.

line the insides of the British Islanders, there exists among the mass of our kinsmen of the northern seas a bountiful ignorance of the actual facts of our colonial life and progress. Among a large class in Great Britain, the sister island is even still almost as little understood. For them Ireland is a desolate land, peopled by ape-headed barbarians with pipes in their hat-bands, heavy clubs in their fists, wild 'whirroos' in their mouths, and their hair done up with hay-rakes. The principal occupation of those benighted islanders is supposed to be that of breaking each others' heads and potting strangers from behind hedges with blunderbusses. Political passion *plus* the stage Irishman are jointly responsible for this libel on a nation. The idea finds curious expression in the following advertisement which appeared in a recent issue of the *London Times* :—

Wanted by a pensioned Indian civilian, aged 51, employment in Ireland, or elsewhere. Physical risk not objected to. Salary not so much an object as steady and interesting occupation. Is a good pistol shot, swordsman, and boxer. Speaks German, French, Dutch, and several dialects of Hindustani.

This advertisement, by the way, appeared in the *Times* just after the time when the judges were presented, county after county, with white gloves at the Spring Assizes in Ireland.

The Indian civilian's pistol, sword, and 'mailed fist' would be about as unnecessary to him in Ireland as his parcel of 'dialects of Hindustani.' For in no part of the British Isles and in few, if any, civilised countries in the world, would he run less 'physical risk' than in green Eirinne of the streams. In his *Kilmainham Memories* (published towards the close of 1895), Mr. Tighe Hopkins, a keen English critic, says: 'There is hardly any crime in Ireland. The entire convict population of the country, male and female, numbers fewer than five hundred persons.' 'In the whole of Ireland last year (1894-1895),' he adds, 'only 187 males and 8 females were sent into penal servitude, and the largest number of sentences were for the shortest term of penal servitude.' No less than 82 per cent. of those in gaol were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month. Crime, said he, 'as we know it in England is practically non-existent in Ireland. . . . Our great guilds of crime—the bands of professional burglars and robbers; the financial conspirators; the adept forgers; the trained thieves; the habitual leviens of blackmail, the bogus noblemen, parsons, and ladies of family; the "long firm" practitioner; the hotel and railway sharps; the "magsmen," "hooks," and "bounces"—these are almost unrepresented in Ireland. In a word, so far as habitual and professional crime is concerned, there is not as decent a country in Europe.'

The 'pensioned Indian civilian,' with his arsenal of weapons and 'language,' would not be happy in Ireland. His talents would go waste in that too crimeless land. Better become a London detective or a football umpire.

CONCERNING SERMONS.

TWELVE years ago the genial author of the *Recreations of a Country Parson* referred, in one of his parochial sermons at St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, to the change which had even then been effected from the long, dreary sermons of his childhood days. And now forth comes a Dundee paper with the information that the average sermon, both in the Anglican and Presbyterian churches in Scotland, has dwindled down to a merciful half-hour. This is a mighty change from the long-drawn sermons of the good old Puritan days. The writer of a tract published in 1648 irreverently says of the preachers of his day that they 'could pray, or rather prate, by the Spirit, out of a tub, two hours at least, against the King and State.' In those days every pulpit was furnished with a corpulent hour-glass. It was cased in an iron frame, fastened on the board on which the cushion lay, and was visible to the whole congregation. The glass was turned up as soon as the text was given out. Congregations were—like women—kittle-cattle in those days. If the sermon did not hold out till the sands were run, people glared at the preacher and said he was lazy. If the words ran very much longer than the sand, people yawned, shuffled, stretched, and dozed, and signified in various other ways that it was high time for the founts of eloquence to dry up. In some parts of Italy to the present day, and in certain Catholic Religious Orders or Congregations, an uncompromising note of the sacristy bell warns the pulpit orator that his 'lastly,' or his peroration, or both, must come to an end within five minutes.

It is an open question as to how far—outside of special occasions—the long sermon is useful or judicious. The owner of a strange face may, of course, be allowed a certain latitude—with, however, a recommendation to mercy in the direction of brevity. The same remark will hold true of missions and all notable occasions. But a wise and venerable clerical friend of ours once gave it as his opinion that, 'for a constant thing,' half-an-hour is consistent with both charity and justice; three-quarters of an hour is a weariness of spirit; an hour is a mistake; an hour and a quarter a crime; and anything beyond that a blunder.

A Protestant clergyman once asked the celebrated but erratic preacher, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, what they did in Plymouth church when the congregation got sleepy. Mr. Beecher's eyes sparkled with a merry twinkle as he replied: 'I don't know that it applies to your church at all. I guess it doesn't. But we have a definite rule about that in Plymouth church. The sexton has strict orders, whenever he sees the congregation getting sleepy, to go and wake up the preacher.' Not a bad plan, by the way, when the chloroform is in the preacher's subject, or manner, or both. No Catholic priest is lacking in a choice of interesting subjects. Here it is a sheer *embarras de richesses*. But, none the less, are not a few of the published sermons that we see marked by that 'decent debility' which Sydney Smith said was characteristic of the Anglican sermons of his time—tedious essays, full of commonplace morality? As to manner: A tedious manner would make even a splendid sermon dry as a chip and lifeless as a stone. You remember Kinglake's account of the English Cabinet Ministers dozing over the monotonous hum-drum reading of the momentous despatches of the Duke of Newcastle ordering the invasion of the Crimea. As Samiel Weller would have said: 'Poppies were nothing to it.'

Unfortunately, there is another and more subtle force at work which does more than every other cause combined to seal the ears of body and mind against even the most fervid oratory on the most burning subject. Eloquence and earnestness are, at best, but a partial barrier against it. The matter is thus expressed by one who himself spoke words that smote with the impact of a Nasmyth steam-hammer: 'Wherever there is a preacher in the pulpit, there is a devil among the pews—busy, watching the words that fall from the speaker's lips to catch them away, and, by the idle, worldly, evil thoughts—the birds of the Parable that pick up the seeds—which he intrudes on them, to prevent the word making an impression or to remove any it happens to make.' There lies the preacher's chiefest grief. And there the cause why many whose tympanum vibrates to the physical sound of the priest's words, never really hear a sermon—like the graceless housewife who hears the visitor knock and batter at the hall door, yet goes on with her knitting or baking, and never slides back bolt or bar to let the caller in. When we set forth to write these lines we thought that, like Bobby Burns' *Epistle to a Young Friend*,

Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
Perhaps turn out a sermon.

A sermon on a sermon. Which, by the way, is a very good subject for a sermon, after all. For mark you, dear lay friends, the discourses of your gentle *sogart* may serve you as wings to soar to the great Aloft. But they may be also so many millstones tied around your necks to plunge you into the depths of a place whose floor is said to be paved with good intentions. Listen to your *sogart's* voice with the mental ear as well as the vibrating tympanum of flesh.

LESS than nine years ago Lord Wolseley THE HEATHEN declared that he fully shared General CHINEE AGAIN. Gordon's rose-tinted views as to the future of the Chinese race and nation. 'The Chinese,' he said to Mr. Stead, 'are the coming nation.' The Chinese will, I think, over-run the world. The Battle of Armageddon will take place between the Chinese and the English-speaking races. There will be, I assume, another war between France and Germany, and it will be about the bloodiest war or series of wars which we have seen in Europe. But, some day, a great General or Lawgiver will arise in China, and the Chinese, who have been motionless for three centuries, will begin to progress. They will take to the profession of arms, and then they will hurl themselves upon the Russian Empire. Before the Chinese armies—as they possess every military virtue, are stolidly indifferent to death, and capable of inexhaustible endurance—the Russians will go down. Then the Chinese armies will march westward. They will over-run India, sweeping us into the sea. Asia will belong to them, and then, at last, English, Americans, Australians, will have to rally for a last desperate conflict. So certain do I regard this, that I think one fixed point of our policy should be to strain every nerve and make every sacrifice to keep on good terms with China.'

Thus Lord Wolseley—with much more in the same strain. The Tartar rulers of the *Hwa Kwo* or Flowery Kingdom follow so religiously the policy of lopping the tall poppies—slicing off the progressive heads—that the great General and Lawgiver has but little chance of becoming famous. When Commissioner Leh was asked whether it was true that he had, in three years, lopped off 60,000 heads, he replied: 'Oh, surely many more than that.' As for 'straining every nerve and making every sacrifice to keep on good terms with China'! Why, the very idea of the thing is enough to give one a wholesome fit of blood-tingling, diaphragm-shaking laughter. England is up to the eyebrows in annexing big slices of the country, threatening and bullying the Tsung-li-Yamen, and, generally speaking, tweaking the nose of the Emperor just as if he were the veriest

scullion, instead of being (officially) *Tien Ti* or Celestial Ruler, the *Tien Tse* or Son of Heaven, and the *Wan sui wan wan sui* or Ten-thousand-times-ten-thousand-years—in other words, the Everlasting. However, the Powers have made some amends at last for this lack of courtesy. They invited China to take part in the deliberations of the Peace Conference. The poet of the *Sunday Chronicle* took down his harp and chanted thereon the following lay:—

WALK THIS WAY.

It was a battered Chinaman,
A worried look he wore,
He had been used extensively
For wiping up the floor;
His heart was very heavy, and
His bones were very sore.

He was a heathen Chinaman
To superstition prone,
A poor benighted infidel
Who worshipped wood and stone,
The joys of Christianity
To him were all unknown.

And righteous souls in Christendom
Were deeply pained to gaze
Upon such ignorance; they felt
Their duty was to raise
That heathen and convert him from
The error of his ways.

So Briton, Russ, and Mailyphist
Devised a pious plot
To lead him to salvation, and
They taught him quite a lot,
They speedily knocked spots off him,
And each retained a spot.

And having thus appealed to him
By bludgeon and by sword,
The Russ (who'd got the biggest share
Of swag, all snugly stored)
Cried: 'Let us now make Peace unto
The glory of the Lord.'

And so that heathen Chinaman
With flagellated skin
Is beckoned to the Conference
The sweets of Peace to win.
And O, it is a goodly sight
To see him taken in!

REV. MR. GIBB AND ST. ALPHONSUS LIGUORI.

THE GENTLE ART OF MISQUOTATION.

SOME AMAZING EXAMPLES.

THERE was a good deal of shrewdness and good sense in Don Quixote's corpulent squire, Sancho Panza. 'Let every man,' said Sancho, 'take care what he talks or how he writes of other men, and not set down at random, hab-nab, higgledy-piggledy, whatever comes into his noddle. We commend this, together with the commandment against bearing false witness, to the crowd of noisy controversialists who supply the myriads of cheap tracts and pamphlets which profess to expose the 'errors and abominations of the Church of Rome. Few have learned better than these versatile and slippery individuals the gentle art of making a very little truth go a very long way. They adopt to the letter the principle of economy laid down by Hudibras's squire:—

'For truth is precious and divine,
Too rich a pearl for carnal swine.'

Forged papal and episcopal documents were, a few years ago, a favourite weapon of the A.P.A. Mad tales—fit for Bedlam—of Jesuits (male and female) in disguise find ready credence with the more gullible and superstitious, even among stray members of the clergy. But the cowardly art of misquotation has been reduced to something like a system by men like Collette and the many who hold with him, in practice, that the cause of the God of Truth may be advanced by the persistent dissemination of falsehood.

These are strong words. But they are written by us after, and in consequence of, a varied and somewhat extensive acquaintance with a large class of Protestant controversial tracts and pamphlets. People using these wretched outrages on sacred truth undoubtedly act in practically every case in perfect good faith. But those who are in the first instance responsible for many of the stock quotations that are flung at us from press and pulpit, cannot, even by the largest exercise of charity, be acquitted of a deliberate intention to mislead.

A prominent Presbyterian clergyman in Dunedin favoured the public last week, through the columns of the *Otago Daily Times*, with a few of these carefully garbled quotations from St. Alphonsus. As usual in such cases, he gave no detailed references, and undoubtedly relied with a faith that was simple and childlike on the honesty of some

SLIPPERY PAMPHLETTER.

The withdrawal of the accusation flung at the Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. Gibb, and the consequent close of the controversy between us, prevented the readers of the *Otago Daily Times* from witnessing the exposure of a particularly discreditable method of controversy. A more disgraceful misrepresentation of an author's true meaning has never yet come under our notice.

A MISCONCEPTION.

The Rev. Mr. Gibb has no idea of the scope of the decree passed by the Congregation of Rites in 1803, and confirmed by the Pope, which declared that this great Saint's works contained 'nothing deserving of censure. Heilig, one of St. Alphonsus' disciples in religion, explains that this by no means implies that each separate statement and opinion of the Saint is true; nay, more, that it does not exclude the possibility of some or other of his opinions being condemned; but that it means just this and nothing more—that his works are free from any error already recognised as such by the Church.' All this is so well understood in the Roman Curia and by Catholic theologians that it needs no statement. In fact, when the Sacred Penitentiary, in 1831, declared that a confessor might with a safe conscience follow all St. Alphonsus' opinions, it did not by any means declare them on all points the best possible and the only safe ones. On the contrary, it stated that confessors were free to follow the opinions given by other approved authors, even where they differ from those of the sainted Founder of the Congregation of Redemptorists.

A DUTCH GARDEN.

So much by way of explanation. And now for some charming specimens of the art of garbling as practised by the Rev. Mr. Gibb. The reverend gentleman favoured the readers of the *Otago Daily Times*—after a fine preliminary trumpet-blast—with three 'quotations' from St. Alphonsus Liguori. His purpose was to show that it is quite 'in accordance with' the 'authentic doctrine' of the Catholic Church that men having her Holy Orders should, with her sanction, exercise the ministry in the Anglican communion. The Rev. Mr. Gibb overlooked these two trifling circumstances: (1) That the 'quotations,' even as given by him, contain not one statement, suggestion, or hint that could be even decently twisted into such a meaning; and (2) that the 'quotations' were lopped, trimmed, pruned, and pulled about just as an honest holly is shorn, trained, and twisted by a clog-shod Dutchman till it assumes the shape of heraldic lion rampant. The Rev. Mr. Gibb's St. Alphonsus resembles the original about as much as the Hollander's tortured, hunch-backed garden-holly resembles the fair holly of the free, open forest.

SPECIMEN NUMBER ONE.

1. The Rev. Mr. Gibb says: 'The absolute denial of the faith he (St. Alphonsus) pronounces unlawful; the dissimulation of the faith he declares to be lawful. Here are his own words rendered into English: "It is lawful to dissemble what is, or to cover the truth with words or other ambiguous and doubtful signs for a just cause, and when there is not a necessity or confessing..."

Here our Presbyterian divine calmly decapitates his victim, and with an *acc homo!* exhibits the headless trunk as the full and genuine St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori. We will set the head on the shoulders again, with the necessary sense of truth, and see how he looks. To drop metaphor, the alleged quotation is from vol. I., lib. II., tract. I., cap. III., sec. 12 of the *S. A. S. Theologia Moralis*. The chapter treats of the question: 'Whether it is ever lawful to externally deny the true faith or profess a false one.' Section 12, from which Rev. Mr. Gibb's decapitated quotation is taken, runs in English as follows. The words carefully omitted by him are here given in italics:—

"12.—*Est oporteret non potest, sed debet, deny the truth.*"—*Reply.* In no case is it lawful to do so, whether by words or otherwise, for Christ says: "He that doth deny Me before men, I will deny him before My Father." But although it is unlawful to do so, to keep what is, or to cover the truth with words, or other ambiguous and indifferent signs, when there is a just cause, and no necessity of confessing the truth. This is the common opinion.

Even pious and sensible Presbyterians protect themselves thus every day in railway carriages and on board ships from the impertinent questions of prying busybodies. The reader will observe—with shame or indignation as the case may be—that the Rev. Mr. Gibb contrived to suppress just the very words of St. Alphonsus which blow his (Rev. Mr. Gibb's) contention to atoms. This controversial process is known as garbling. And garbling is a peculiarly contemptible method of falsehood.

SPECIMEN NUMBER TWO.

Here is another brilliant specimen of shady controversy. Liguori (says Rev. Mr. Gibb) goes on to discuss these two questions: 'Must a Romanist on being interrogated speak the truth? and: Is it necessary for a Romanist not to be interrogated to acknowledge his religion?'

This first question is simply ridiculous. We hereby challenge the Rev. Mr. Gibb to show us in all the writings of St. Liguori one solitary place in which he even asks, much less proposes to discuss, the question: 'Must a Romanist, on being interrogated, speak the truth?' The question he 'goes on to discuss' (in section 13 of the same chapter) are simply these: 'Is it lawful to use ambiguous words? Or to be silent?' The Rev. Mr. Gibb might be accurate just once, if only for the sake of variety.

ONE MORE SPECIMEN.

'To the first of these questions,' says the Rev. Mr. Gibb, 'he (Liguori) answers thus; "He who being asked either by private or public authority is silent or answers obscurely, . . . does not appear to deny the faith, but is unwilling to betray it."'

'To the first of these questions' St. Alphonsus makes the following reply, which, as it did not suit Rev. Mr. Gibb, is *completely suppressed*. As we have no interest in misrepresenting the teaching of the great Catholic divine, we give herewith a translation of the answer which Rev. Mr. Gibb, in schoolboy phrase, skipped:—

'13.—(1) *A person questioned regarding his faith, whether by the public or private authority, out of hatred to [the Catholic] religion, may by no means (nullo modo) so employment reservation or ambiguous words in his reply as to seem (videatur) to those present to deny the faith; much less (multo minus) may he say that he is a heretic, or a Calvinist, or a non-Catholic.*

And yet Rev. Mr. Gibb calmly asks us to believe that St. Alphonsus' doctrine 'not merely permits a Catholic to say in words that he is a non-Catholic, but actually permits and encourages his acting and teaching as an Anglican clergyman!

YET ANOTHER!

Rev. Mr. Gibb's 'quotation' as given by him (and repeated above) is just a homœopathic portion of St. Alphonsus' reply to the second query: Is it lawful to be silent? This time Rev. Mr. Gibb lops the legs off St. Alphonsus. In other words, he slices off the end of the quotation. Here are the omitted words. The reader will at once understand the reason of the omission:—

'Hence, if by this means he can be freed from a troublesome inquiry, it is lawful, as Roncaglia says [to remain silent or answer obscurely, or to say you do not wish to answer. . . .]. For generally speaking, it is not true that a person interrogated by the public authority is bound to make a positive profession of faith, unless such profession becomes necessary lest he should seem to others to deny the faith.'

SPECIMEN NUMBER FIVE

is a controversial gem of purest ray serene. It is introduced by Rev. Mr. Gibb as Liguori's answer to the 'second question.' Now this is precisely what it is not. It seems as if Rev. Mr. Gibb cannot be accurate even by chance or good luck. It is in reality an answer to query six, under section 14 (four paragraphs further down). Rev. Mr. Gibb, or rather his Ananias of a pamphleteer, has completely suppressed all reference to the fact that this query, together with the three that precede it and several that follow it, *all relate to the duties of Catholics in times of persecution*. There is not throughout so much as the shadow of a hint that a Catholic may, even under stress of rack or halter or thumbscrew, make profession of any Protestant creed, much less exercise the ministry in the Anglican or any other non-Catholic fold. We give below in italics the all important words of St. Alphonsus which Rev. Mr. Gibb suppressed so as to conceal from the public the vital fact that the Saint's wise counsel was meant for the exceptional times of cruel persecution, not for the piping time of peace:—

'6. When you are interrogated regarding the faith, not only is it lawful, but often more conducive to the glory of God and the utility of your neighbour, to cover the faith than to confess it; for example, if concealed among heretics you may accomplish a greater amount of good; or if greater evil would result from an open profession of faith, as, for instance, disturbance, loss of life, exasperation of a tyrannous ruler, and danger of backsliding under stress of torture. For this reason it is very often rash to voluntarily expose one's self to danger.'

We should think so. A big percentage of people are not built of the stuff that martyrs are made of. St. Alphonsus would permit such people to quietly hold their tongues, but never to deny their faith, as stated above, 'whether by word or any other sign.' But where, in the name of reason, does St. Alphonsus in these words hint that, even under the terror of torture, a Catholic may make profession of Protestantism, much less act as the minister of a Protestant fold?

WE QUOTE A LITTLE.

Thus far we have been occupied in patching and piecing the lopped chopped, cropped, and garbled 'quotations' of the Rev. Mr. Gibb. We will now add four extracts on our own account from the very same chapter from which the Rev. Mr. Gibb professed to quote. They will show all the more clearly the altogether disgraceful fashion in which the Saint's teaching has been misrepresented.

1. In the very next sub-section following Rev. Mr. Gibb's last 'quotation,' St. Alphonsus—still dealing with times of persecution—says that 'it is often very discreet to preserve one's life for the glory of God, and to conceal the faith by lawful means.' But (he continues) 'it is not lawful to adopt those articles of dress or other marks of infidels the sole use of which is to serve as outward signs of the profession of a false religion or worship; such as the vestments used in sacrifice; incensing, or tending the knee before an idol; as also receiving the communion of heretics, etc.' And yet Rev. Mr. Gibb represents St. Alphonsus as teaching that a Catholic may not alone receive, but even minister, the 'communion of heretics.'

2. Three paragraphs further down, and on the next page of our edition of St. Alphonsus' works (Chalandre's, 1834), the Rev. Mr. Gibb would have found the following, had he consulted the Saint at first-hand:—

'It is not lawful to be present at the worship of infidels and heretics in such manner that you may be regarded as taking part in it.' In the face of this, the Rev. Mr. Gibb calmly assures the readers of the *Otago Daily Times* that, according to St. Alphonsus' teaching, a Catholic may not alone take part in, but, in the garb of a clergyman, lead, the worship of Anglicans.

3. In the next following sub-section, St. Alphonsus (basing his opinion on two rescripts of Pius V. to the English Catholics) lays it down as unlawful for Catholics to assist at the sermons of non-Catholic preachers, even if penal laws require them to do so 'under the direst penalties.' And yet the Rev. Mr. Gibb will have it that a Catholic may not alone assist at such sermons, but preach them—and that, too, in the easy days of peace and toleration.

4. On the same page of the same chapter the great Saint says: 'Catholics living among heretics are guilty of a sin against faith, if, in obedience to the order of the civil authorities, they contract marriage before the minister of a heretical creed, even though before or afterwards they go through the ceremony in the presence of a Catholic priest.' And yet the Rev. Mr. Gibb will have it that a Catholic may even, in the capacity of an Anglican minister, act as the celebrant of such a marriage.

RENVOI.

If we went further through St. Alphonsus' works, the Rev. Mr. Gibb would fare even worse than this. But we have purposely limited ourselves to the chapter from which he professed to quote. Comment on such shameless misrepresentation is quite superfluous. The Rev. Mr. Gibb has reason to feel grateful for the timely application of the editorial *cloture* which prevented the further exposure of his controversial methods in the columns of the *Otago Daily Times*. And yet with enthusiastic positiveness he claimed to have 'incontestably proved' his foolish statement regarding the teachings of St. Alphonsus Liguori! 'Tis ever thus with controversialists of his class. A dip into some miserable old clo' shop of second-hand and tattered 'extracts,' and they are fit to teach Catholic theology to the Pope and the whole College of Cardinals! Like the man in *Hudibras*, they

'Know more of any trade b' a hint

Than those that have been brought up in 't.'

Such 'theology' is to the genuine article what a scarecrow is to a man.

If the Rev. Mr. Gibb wants to know something about Catholic theology, let him make a bonfire of his no-Popery pamphlets and—for a beginning—invest in a penny catechism.

THE DANGERS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL MEASURES.

THE New South Wales Government has just appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into tuberculosis in cattle, and the effect of consuming the meat and milk of tuberculous animals. Of late years considerable attention has been given to this matter, and something like a panic has been created in regard to the danger that arises to human beings from the use of flesh and milk of animals so affected. In this Colony the Government veterinary surgeons are using the 'tuberculin' test on herds in various districts, with the result that numbers of animals are found to be suffering from tuberculosis, and their slaughter becomes a necessity. In fact, the number of milk cattle discovered to be suffering from this disease has been so great, that many people have declined to use milk under any circumstances, unless they are perfectly satisfied as to the healthiness of its source. Science has not accurately determined at what stage of the disease the flesh and milk of affected animals are hurtful to human beings, but there is one point upon which experts are agreed, and it is this, that the milk of such animals is much more likely to prove detrimental to the health of the consumers than the flesh. This may be due to two causes—milk is particularly liable to infection, and is very generally used as an article of food in an uncooked state.

DAIRY INSPECTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

In various centres in New Zealand, boards have been set up for the purpose of looking after the milk supply, seeing that its quality does not go below a certain standard, and that the dairies are kept clean, and not allowed to become hotbeds of disease. These boards have jurisdiction extending over certain city and suburban areas, but in cases where milk is brought into the towns from long distances, this supervision must necessarily be faulty, except with regard to its quality. Milk is very liable to be affected by its surroundings, is a very congenial medium for disease germs, and being a food in general use by young and old, rich and poor, it is absolutely requisite that the greatest care should be exercised in using only healthy cattle for its production, and in keeping the dairy utensils and byre scrupulously clean. Until we have in New Zealand a general and compulsory inspection of cattle and dairies, and the slaughter, under Government supervision, of infected animals, we cannot be said to be doing all we ought for the conservation of the public health. In order to have any law dealing with the compulsory slaughter of cattle effective, there needs must be some system of compensation. The destruction of such cattle would be in the interests of the community as a whole, and it would, therefore, be only just and right that those benefited should contribute to that which is to their advantage. When that dread scourge, pleuropneumonia, swept through the herds of Ireland some years ago, compulsory slaughter of the diseased animals, and segregation of infected herds were rigorously adopted, with the result that in a short time the disease was successfully combated. In this case the local Boards of Guardians were empowered to deal with the pest, and when it was necessary to destroy animals the cost of such was equally borne by the owner, the district, and the Government. In dealing with infected cattle in this Colony some such law must be enacted, otherwise we shall not succeed in stamping out disease.

It is well to know that tuberculosis is not confined to men and cattle, but that pigs, poultry, etc., are subject to it, and that there are great risks of it being conveyed from man to animals, and *vice versa*. Like all diseases, whether moral or physical, tuberculosis flourishes best in dirt and darkness; light and cleanliness are its greatest foes.

A very interesting lecture on this subject was given recently in the University College, Dublin, by Professor McWeeney, who said that the development of our knowledge of tuberculosis may be

dated from the second decade of the present century, when a Breton physician described the 'tubercles' which form the basis of the disease. Since then observation had been conducted by Koch and others.

DIS-SEMINATION OF TUBERCLE BACILLUS.

The tubercle bacillus can grow in almost any part of the human body. In children the lymphatic glands, bones, joints, and brain are often affected, in adults the lungs. The bacilli leave the bodies of affected people chiefly in the matter coughed up from the lungs. It has been calculated that a consumptive may liberate as many as two billions of bacilli in twenty-four hours. The sputum falls on the ground, becomes dried up, and is inhaled by healthy persons in the form of dust, and the disease thus propagated. Some recent experiments by Flügge have shown that the danger from dust is perhaps exaggerated, whilst that from the liquid particles that are disseminated by consumptives in the act of coughing, or even of loud speaking, has not been sufficiently recognised. Apart from hereditary tubercles, which, though considered common by the Tuhingen School, is looked upon as rare by most observers, there are three modes or portals whereby the tubercle bacillus may enter the human body—inhalation, inoculation, and alimentation. The first occurred when dust or liquid particles containing virulent bacilli were drawn into the lungs; the second when children were allowed to crawl about on floors soiled with tuberculous sputum; and the third when meat or milk containing the bacilli were taken as food. Our domestic animals were liable to the disease, especially the cow and pig. Fowls and fishes had special varieties of the disease.

MORTALITY AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The mortality caused by tuberculosis was greater than that of all the other infectious diseases put together. In Europe it was computed that a million deaths were caused by it annually. In the United Kingdom as a whole it caused 11 per cent. of all deaths; in Ireland at large, 14 per cent.; in the Dublin district, 17.2 per cent. The indifference with which the public looked upon this subject was in great measure due to the slowness with which the disease developed, and which prevented its infectious character being recognised. The prevention of this great waste of human life and human pain lay mainly with the public. The fact that many consumptives could go about and earn their bread, and bring up families rendered it impossible to apply to tuberculosis those restrictive administrative measures that had proved successful in the case of the acute specific diseases. Improved ventilation, prevention of overcrowding, and the systematic and persistent inculcation on the public of the necessity of destroying tuberculous sputum were most important measures.

A GREAT Foe OF THE HUMAN RACE.

Consumptives ought always to guard the mouth with the hand when coughing, so as to prevent dissemination of infective particles. Systematic inspection of all slaughter-houses was advisable, though he was inclined to assign a limited rôle to infection from tuberculous meat; only carcasses with diffused military tubercle, or with all three chief body cavities extensively involved, need be condemned. The case was otherwise with the milk of cows suffering from tuberculous disease of the udder. Such milk was intensely virulent, and cows so affected should be excluded from the milk supply by means of systematic veterinary inspection of dairy herds. It would be still better if herds of milch cows were systematically subjected to the 'tuberculin' test, and those proved to be diseased segregated. Householders should boil the milk, at any rate, if intended for young children. Milk contracts for public institutions ought to be made subject to the contractors' cows being tested with 'tuberculin,' and the diseased animals removed. Tuberculosis was, in its early stages, a curable disease, and fresh air, with good food, would often bring about recovery. Sanatoria for this purpose were very successful abroad. The tubercle bacillus was a greater foe to the human race than the fabled Upas tree.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 3.

The second social in aid of the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, Thorndon, is to be held in St. Paul's schoolroom on Wednesday next. The net proceeds of the first one amounted to about £30.

The Marist Brothers' School Old Boys' Association intends to issue in two or three weeks the first number of a monthly journal. It is to be edited by Mr J. Kays, while Mr McGovern will act as sub-editor.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy occupied the chair at a lecture on 'The Federation of the Colonies,' delivered under the auspices of the Marist Brothers' School Old Boys' Association by Mr. J. P. Kays. The lecturer, who treated his subject most minutely and exhibited a thorough knowledge of it, showed that though it might be inadvisable for New Zealand to co-operate with Australia in the scheme at present suggested, the federation of the Australian colonies would greatly increase her trade in that continent. At the conclusion of a very interesting discourse a hearty vote of thanks was carried with acclamation.

The first social in the Te Aro parish this year was held on Tuesday evening. The Choral Hall, which was engaged for the purpose, was crowded with young and old. The Ven. Archdeacon

Devoy, Very Rev. Father Lewis, Rev. Father O'Sullivan, of St. Patrick's College, and the Rev. Fathers O'Shea, Servajean, Doherty and Holley were among those present. The general management was in the capable hands of the committee of the Marist Brothers' School Old Boys Association, and the supper provided by the ladies of the parish was controlled by a sub-committee, consisting of Mesdames Sullivan and McDonald, Misses Rigg (2), North (2), McDonald, Casey and Beveridge.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Children of Mary was held on Sunday afternoon at St. Mary of the Angels Church. The Rev. Father O'Shea, director of the society, presided. There were thirty members present. The rev. director in a few words complimented the members on the progress of the society in Te Aro parish, and urged each one by her example to encourage others to join. An election of officers was held, and resulted as follows—President, Mrs Casey; vice-president, Mrs Williams, treasurer, Miss North; secretary, Miss McDonald; councillor, Misses Kelly, Sullivan, Lodge, T. Casey, Beveridge and Brett. It was announced that the aspirants would be received as Children of Mary on the last Sunday in June.

SUNDAY being the feast of the Holy Trinity and the fourth Sunday of the month, there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's, Buckle street. A *Missa Cantata* was sung by Rev. Father Herbert. The music was Weber's Mass in G, the soloists being Misses Sullivan, Hickling, Gallagher, and McDonald, Messrs. Rowe and Haughey. The Rev. Father O'Shea read the Epistle and Gospel. As an offertory, Gounod's 'Ave Verum' was sung. Cherubini's 'O Salutaris' was given by Mr. M. C. Rowe. At Vespers the Rev. Father Moloney was celebrant. The musical portion of the service included Lambillotte's 'Magnificat' and Murphy's 'Adoremus,' Mr. Ennis presided at the organ. Archdeacon Devoy, V.G., preached a very instructive sermon, after which a procession of the Blessed Sacrament was held, the members of the various sodalities taking part.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 1.

Rev. Father Purton has wired from Gisborne that there is an improvement in Father Mulvihill's condition.

To-day, the Feast of Corpus Christi, the early Masses were well attended. It is pleasing to see so many in the morning twilight fulfilling their religious obligations.

The Little Sisters of the Poor desire to acknowledge the receipt of ten shillings, to obtain a favour through the intercession of St. Anthony, from an anonymous donor, and to return, therefore, their most sincere thanks. I regret to state that one of the Little Sisters is dangerously ill.

The Very Rev. Father Hackett, gave an interesting and amusing lecture upon 'Irish Wit and Humour' lately at Waikanae in aid of the parochial funds. The subject was placed in good hands, as the rev. gentleman abounded in the wit and humour for which his cherished native land is so famous.

The Rev. Father Tuckwell, now labouring in Paris, and whose conversion through the power of the Holy Rosary was recently chronicled in the N.Z. TABLET, was at one time a curate at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland. Monignor McDonald was at the time in charge of the parish, and had under him Fathers Tuckwell, and Lemhan (now the Right Rev. Dr. Lemhan, Bishop of the Diocese).

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his *au-dé-camp*, Captain Ward, visited the Star of the Sea Orphanage, Pongsonby, on Tuesday. They were received by the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Rev. Fathers Gillan and Buckley, and the Rev. Mother and Mother de Chantal, Superiors of the Home. The Governor took the deepest interest in all matters explained to him, and complimented the good Sisters upon the high excellence attained by the institution.

'Do not allow your ministers of religion to touch your education system.' This was uttered at a public meeting in Auckland by the garrulous member for Christchurch City, Mr. T. E. Taylor. Surrounding him on the platform were a number of parsons. This catch-cry tickled the ears of the crowd, and earned rounds of applause. Later on, and with an air of importance, this tyro assured his hearers that 'the Premier was the biggest hangdog he had ever met.' If this were so, Mr. Seddon has not far to seek for a bird of feather.

Brothers John Patterson, D.P., Daniel O'Sullivan, D.V.P., and P. J. Nerheny, P.D.P., proceeded last week to Paeroa to enquire into the causes which led to the failure of St. James branch of the H.A.C.B. Society established under very favourable conditions some time back. The district officers brought home with them the regalia, books, etc., of the defunct branch. An effort is now being made to affiliate the residue of the Paeroa branch to that at the Thames. In this it is to be earnestly hoped the executive will succeed.

In the *Coromandel County News*, of May 15th, a letter appears over the signature, 'Max D. King,' in which the writer highly eulogises the management of the local hospital by the good Sisters of Mercy. The nursing is done gratuitously under the supervision of a Sister specially trained for hospital work in Sydney. The efficiency of the work is testified to by the community. The chairman of the Board said it was 'practical Christianity.' In spite of all this testimony there are those in Coromandel who would deprive the poor sufferers the comfort of these 'ministering angels.' The letter is an admirable one, and shows clearly the whole-hearted devotion put into this laudable work by the self-sacrificing Sisters of Mercy.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

June 5.

Preparations are being made for an operatic concert and dramatic entertainment to be held on the 26th, at which the art union in aid of the Pro-Cathedral parish funds will be drawn. The prizes, numerous and valuable, are now displayed in St. Aloysius Hall, and may be inspected at any time on application to the Vicar-general.

The closing scenes of the recent Early History Carnival in the Opera House were performed on Monday, May 29, when the goods remaining over were, at mid-day, submitted for sale by auction. In the evening a very large audience assembled at an excellent entertainment, contributed to by leading vocalists and instrumentalists of the city, the most popular items, selected from the carnival programme, being also repeated. At the close of the concert the Rev. Father Mahoney, from the stage, publicly expressed his thankfulness to all who had helped in the event just terminating so successfully. Although the balance-sheet has not yet been presented the profits of the carnival, clear of all expenses, exceed £500. The art union was drawn at the close of the entertainment.

On Thursday last, the feast of Corpus Christi Masses were celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral at six, seven, and nine o'clock, and in the evening there were Vespers, sermon, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On Sunday within the octave of the feast, the patronal one of the Pro-Cathedral, the church was tastefully decorated with banners, streamers, &c., the sanctuary, high and side altars, presenting a pleasing aspect with a profusion of choice flowers, pot plants and candles, effectively arranged. At three o'clock in the afternoon a procession, consisting of the various confraternities, the children, and members of the congregation, took place in the adjoining convent grounds, in which a pretty altar had been erected. The monstrance was borne by the Very Rev. Vicar-general, supported by the Rev. Fathers Coffey and Richards, under a canopy carried by four Marist Brothers, the whole affording a devout and imposing spectacle. After Benediction in the open air the procession returned to the church, where Benediction was again given. A sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Very Rev. Vicar-general. The weather was beautifully fine, in fact, the only really sunny day for several weeks.

NELSON.

OPENING OF A MUSEUM AT STOKE ORPHANAGE.

YESTERDAY afternoon (says the Nelson *Colonist*, June 2) a number of citizens and residents in the neighbourhood assembled at the Stoke Orphanage to witness the opening of the new museum building in connection with that institution by his Grace Archbishop Redwood. The boys, to the number of between 140 and 150, were drawn up in lines in front of the entrance to receive his Grace, and the band, under the leadership of Mr. Leaper, was playing in front of the main building. About three o'clock the company assembled in front of the museum building, which is situated to the left of the main building.

The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many present. He said he believed that, although his Grace had been 26 years a Bishop, he had never before been asked to open a museum. He acknowledged their indebtedness to the benefactors who had helped them to procure the building. He referred to the time he started the Orphanage, when he had not more than £20 in cash, and what the institution had grown to, owing to the zealous labours of the Brothers, and the kindness of their many friends. He felt sure the Brothers joined him in sincerely thanking all their benefactors. He then handed the key to his Grace, and requested him to open the building.

Archbishop Redwood said he had great pleasure in being present, and in performing the pleasant duty required of him. He had always taken a great interest in the orphanage. He said Bro. Latus had long desired to have a museum, and he congratulated him upon the realisation of his hopes. His Grace spoke of the value of a museum in enabling the boys to study Nature, also man. He eulogised the good work the Brothers were engaged in in training the lads to become creditable and useful members of society. He acknowledged the assistance given by Mr. John Tinline, Mr. C. Y. Fell, Dr. Roberts, and other benefactors to the institution. He said the museum would be found to contain many things of interest already, and he hoped it would prove a source of profit and increased happiness to the boys. He had great pleasure in declaring the museum building open.

His Worship the Mayor and Mr. C. Y. Fell also addressed the assemblage, referring to the valuable services rendered by the late Father Garin, also to those of Father Mahoney, Bro. Latus, and his colleagues in caring for the boys, and training them for lives of usefulness, thus not only conferring a benefit on the boys, but doing a good work for the Colony. They each wished the Brothers God's speed in their noble work.

The visitors on entering the fine building were surprised to see such a valuable collection of exhibits of all descriptions. The building, which is 50 feet long, 20 feet in width, and 18 feet in height, is well finished throughout, and reflects great credit on the builder, Messrs. Leaper Bros. Bro. Latus, now there is such a suitable building to place them in, would be pleased to receive specimens and objects of interest for the museum. Among the many valuable exhibits in the building one we think deserves special mention, and that is the fine collection of various grass seeds.

The band played a number of selections during the afternoon, which were greatly enjoyed. Light refreshments were provided for the visitors, and his Worship the Mayor proposed the health of Brother Latus and his colleagues, which was enthusiastically received. Archbishop Redwood wrote the following memorandum in the visitors' book:—"June 1, 1899. This day will be ever memorable in the annals of this noble and successful institution, as the one on which his Grace Archbishop Redwood, in the presence of a large number of the most distinguished citizens of Nelson and its neighbourhood, solemnly opened the new museum, and wished it a long career of ever-increasing prosperity." The signatures of the visitors followed. All present were pleased with the institution and its surroundings.

RECEPTION OF ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD.

There was a very large attendance on the evening of May 31, in St. Mary's Hall, Nelson (says the *Colonist*), when a social and concert were held in connection with Archbishop Redwood's and Father Ainsworth's visit to Nelson. The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, in presiding, expressed the pleasure he felt on seeing such a large audience present, who, he was sure, had come not only to enjoy themselves, but to welcome his Grace the Archbishop and Father Ainsworth. There were old associations connecting his Grace with St. Mary's. They were sorry they had not the Archbishop present at the opening of the hall, but were pleased now to see him present, and no doubt later in the evening his Grace would make a few remarks. Among the performers at the concert was the Rev. Father Ainsworth, who sang 'The admiral's broom,' and on being most enthusiastically recalled his fine voice was heard to even greater advantage as he sang 'Father O'Flynn.' The audience were not satisfied until the reverend gentleman reappeared and sang over again a portion of the song. Later on he gave 'The Holy City,' and as an encore piece, 'I'm off to Philadelphia.' His Grace Archbishop Redwood said that, looking on the audience as an assemblage of friends, he had consented to give them a violin solo. He had consented also because where some of them were sitting that evening was the spot where he first began to play the violin in 1851. He would not play them anything elaborate, but would play them an old melody 'Home, sweet home.' He did so, and received a most enthusiastic encore, when his Grace played an exquisitely sweet Italian melody, which was received with rounds of applause. At the conclusion of the concert Archbishop Redwood addressed the audience. He said that when an elephant was made to dance a polka, the people applauded greatly, not because the elephant danced well, but because the people wondered at an elephant being able to dance, and he thought the same applied to his violin playing. He had extreme pleasure at being present, and felt flattered at seeing so large an audience to welcome him and his associate. He esteemed the mark of their good feeling. In 1851, he and Mr. George Bonnington, the successful chemist, were the first boarders at St. Mary's. He first tried to play an accordeon; next a flute which required too much breath; next a flageolet, with which he was more successful; and after that he got Mr. George Bonnington to give him some instruction on the violin, and afterwards took lessons from Mr. Charles Bonnington. While he was pursuing his heavier studies for years he lost sight of his violin, but after he became a Bishop he took to his violin again to while away his cares. He most heartily congratulated Father Mahoney and the congregation of St. Mary's on obtaining such a splendid hall. He hoped it would be a source of much enjoyment to them. In concluding, he thanked His Worship the Mayor and Mr. Graham for the kindly references made by them to himself when the hall was opened.

The Catholic World.

ENGLAND.—Outdoor Services in London.—It is reported that Rev. Father Green, who is attached to the Church of the Guardian Angels, Mile End, London, proposes to inaugurate a series of outdoor services on Sunday evenings after the conclusion of the church service. At these services the principles of temperance will be inculcated, together with instruction in Catholic doctrine.

Maundy Thursday in Catholic Countries.—Maundy Thursday, (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*), is a great day in Catholic countries, but little observed by English people. Maundy comes from the obsolete word *mandu*, a command, and refers especially to the command given to the disciples to wash one another's feet as an act of humility—an injunction that is, more or less literally, still carried out by the Emperor Francis Joseph in Vienna. Although no English sovereign has performed this ceremony since James II., it was certainly carried out at Whitehall by the Archbishop of York, as Lord High Almoner, so lately as 1731, and at the same time there were distributed to forty-eight men and forty-eight women—forty-eight being the King's age—meat, drink, and money.

An Ancient Catholic Survival.—At Westminster Abbey on Holy Thursday, the Royal Maundy, (says the *Catholic Times*), was duly distributed. The distribution is an ancient Catholic survival dating from 1363, when Edward III. was 50 years of age, and has been maintained uninterruptedly through Protestant ages down to the present. The Monarch mentioned instituted the customs of distributing alms to as many poor persons as he was years old, and it has been observed by all his successors on the English throne. The Queen being now 80 years, that number of poor persons received purses, each containing between £5 and £6. Formerly the Maundy was distributed in clothing and food, now it is invariably in coin, contained in two purses, one in lieu of clothing, the other in lieu of food.

Friends at Court.

BIOGRAPHICAL GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- JUNE 11, Sunday.—Third Sunday after Pentecost.
 " 12, Monday.—St. John of Facundus.
 " 13, Tuesday.—St. Anthony of Padua.
 " 14, Wednesday.—St. Basil the Great.
 " 15, Thursday.—SS. Vitus, Modestus, and Crescentia.
 " 16, Friday.—St. John Francis Regis.
 " 17, Saturday.—SS. Marcian and Nicander.

ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

St. Anthony, though a native of Lisbon, in Portugal, received his surname from his long residence at Padua, which city is possessed of the treasure of his relics. He was born in 1135, and christened by the name of Ferdinand, which he changed for that of Anthony when he entered the Order of St. Francis, out of devotion to the great patriarch of monks, who was the titular saint of the little chapel of his Order in which he took the habit. His father was Martin de Bullones, an officer in the army of Alphonso I., who, having defeated five kings of the Moors in the battle of Orique in 1139, was crowned King of Portugal, and died in 1158. The mother of our saint was Mary of Tevera, one of the most accomplished of women. Both his parents were equally distinguished by their nobility and virtue. They placed their son very young in the community of the canons of the Cathedral of Lisbon, where his rising genius was carefully cultivated, and from his tender years he always advanced in knowledge and devotion.

At fifteen years of age he entered among the regular canons of St. Austin, near Lisbon; but not bearing the interruption and distraction which the visits of his friends there gave him, he desired, two years after, to be sent to the convent of the Holy Cross of the same Order at Coimbra. The close retirement and the austerity in which he there lived astonished his brethren, whilst he pursued his studies and read assiduously the Holy scriptures and Fathers. By his regular method and application, and by his sound and piercing judgment, he made a quick progress. In the meantime he inflamed his devotion by assiduous prayer and holy meditation, and nourished daily in his soul the strongest sentiments and affections of piety, without which means the heart is left spiritually dry, the usual consequence of studies, whether sacred or profane, unless prayer imparts to them its unction. But the saint was called by God to serve Him with greater fervour, and to be the ornament and support of

ANOTHER ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER

of religious men. He had lived at Coimbra near eight years when Don Pedro brought over from Morocco the relics of the five Franciscans, who had been lately there crowned with martyrdom. Anthony was strongly affected at the sight, and conceived an ardent desire to lay down his life for Christ. Shortly after, certain Franciscan friars came to his Monastery of the Holy Cross to beg an alms for their community. Anthony discovered to them his inclination to embrace their institute, and was by them encouraged to put it in execution. Having therefore obtained the consent of his prior, he received this new habit in 1221, in the little Franciscan convent, dedicated to the great St. Anthony, patriarch of the monks, near Coimbra. After some time spent in solitude, prayer, and penitential austerities, burning with a desire of martyrdom, he obtained leave to go into Africa to preach the Gospel to the Moors.

Denied a martyr's palm, and enfeebled by sickness, at the age of 27, he was taking silent but merciless revenge upon himself in the humblest offices of his community. From this obscurity he was now called forth and for nine years France, Italy, and Sicily heard his voice, saw his miracles, and men's hearts turned to God. Suddenly, in 1231, this brief apostolate was closed, and the voices of children were heard crying in the streets of Padua, 'Our father St. Anthony is dead.' The following year the church-bells of Lisbon rang without ringer, while at Rome, one of its sons was inscribed among the saints of God.

It is related of St. Anthony that one night while he was staying with a friend in the city of Padua, his host saw brilliant rays streaming under the door of the saint's room, and on looking through the keyhole he beheld a little child of marvellous beauty standing upon the table and clinging with both arms round Anthony's neck. With an ineffable sweetness he watched the tender caresses of the saint and his wondrous visitor. At last the child vanished and St. Anthony, opening the door, charged his friend by the love of Him, whom he had seen, 'to tell the vision to no man' as long as he was alive.

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 Worcester-hire 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.—*.*

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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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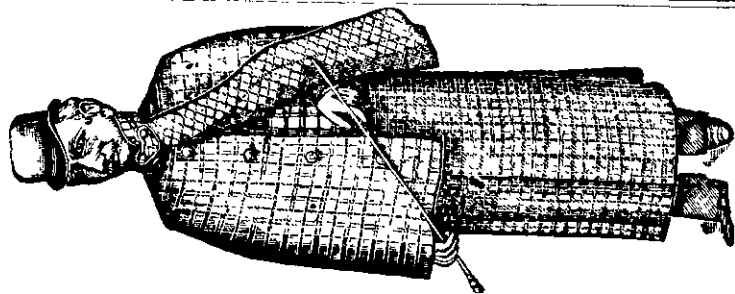
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Big Liners in Belfast Harbour.—Not for a considerable time, says the *Nation* of April 1st, have there been as many huge liners in the Belfast port completed or under completion. These include, of course, the monster Oceanic, fast hastening towards completion, and the *Medic* of 12,000 tons, which is receiving her final touches in Abercorn Basin. Her sister ship, *Afric*, 12,000 tons (Captain Smith) came in yesterday for repairs, and lies at Clarence wharf. A fourth White Star liner, the *Germanic*, occupies the Alexandra dock looking as sound and as good a sea boat as when she first left the Lough twenty-three years ago. The *P.* and *O.* liner *China* lies off Alexandra wharf—a marvel of salvage and Belfast workmanship. Another fine steamer, the *Camberonian* (Dominion line) is under repairs and alterations in Abercorn Basin, to enable her to take her place in the summer trans-Atlantic passenger traffic. The *China* ran ashore this day twelve months exactly.

CORK.—Coal Mining in Dromagh.—The Scotch Mining Company, whose representatives for some time past have been making an elaborate examination of the extent and resources of the Dromagh coalfields, County Cork, are so satisfied with the richness of the strata that they have concluded negotiations with the landlord, Mr. William N. Leader, D.L., of Rosalie, and have almost completed their preparations for opening the works. A large number of colliers' dwellings are now all but completed, whilst an immense quantity of machinery of the most approved description has arrived. Operations commenced on the 1st of May, when work was found for 100 hands for a start. It is also contemplated to start a brickmaking industry in connection with the mining operations.

A Sermon in Gaelic.—An excellent service (says the *Cork Herald*) was rendered to the cause of the Irish language by the sermon delivered by Father P. Sampson, the Redemptorist, in the Cork Cathedral on St. Patrick's Day. A large congregation attended and listened eagerly to the Word of God preached in the Gaelic tongue. It is a sign of the advance of what is called the Gaelic revival. Work like this done for the revival of the language outside the organisation is very encouraging to the band of workers within. Hearing the use of the language advocated in the House of God, and His Word conveyed to them through its expressive accents, should cause those who can speak it to cherish it as a valued possession, instead of being ashamed to own a knowledge of it as many we fear have been.

Alleged Rioting at Charleville.—The County Council elections passed off too peaceably to suit the tastes of the English Press, and accordingly when a few roughs, acting in the interest of a Unionist landlord, named Sanders, tried to disturb a meeting at Charleville, the incident was magnified into a riot, and the cable man thought it worth his while to make the most of it for the benefit of his antipodean readers. Here are the plain facts as told by Mr. Davitt:—“On arriving in the town from Kilmallock my friends and myself were received with some cheers from sympathisers, and some stones from opponents. Not one of us, as far as I know, was struck. Not more than a dozen small stones were thrown altogether, and these proceeded from a few roughs and boys, who were driven up a narrow lane by our friends. My meeting was proceeded with without a single stone being thrown at it as far as I could see or learn. Our opponents, who numbered fifty or sixty young fellows, as against at least five or six hundred of our audience, succeeded, behind a cordon of police, in “booing” very successfully during the proceedings, and, of course, making it difficult to be heard. This, with the exception referred to, was really the only serious “attack” made upon me during my stay in Charleville. As far as I could learn, the damage done by the stone-throwing Sandersites comprised a broken drum of the Buttavant band, two broken windows, a man cut with a stone, and one man bated by a policeman.”

DUBLIN.—Horse Racing on Sunday.—The Dublin Vice-Chancellor has granted a perpetual injunction with costs against the City and Suburban Racecourse Company to prevent them holding race meetings on Sunday in future. The action was brought by residents of Drumcondra, within which the racecourse is situated, on the ground that Sunday racing attracted crowds, which caused the public thoroughfares to become obstructed, to the annoyance and disturbance of congregations worshipping in the neighbourhood. The *Daily Nation* was the principal mover in arousing public attention to this obnoxious practice.

A Distinguished Lady Councillor.—Lady Rosa Mulholland Gilbert, who has been returned unopposed for the Blackrock District Council, is a distinguished acquisition to the ranks of lady Guardians. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Mulholland, of Belfast, and a sister of Lady Russell, of Killowen. As a writer she has considerable reputation, her first effort being made under Dickens in *All the Year Round*. She has published, in addition to two volumes of verse, a number of stories and articles in various magazines. In 1891 she married the late Sir John Gilbert, the historian of the city of Dublin. Lady Gilbert will bring to her position ripe experience and knowledge of human nature. One of her latest books, *Nanno: a Daughter of the State*, which has been universally praised by the Press of the three Kingdoms, deals largely with workhouse life.

Death of a Venerable Priest.—On April 3, after a very brief illness, the Very Rev. William Walsh, D.D., Prior of SS. Augustine and John, died at the convent, Thomas street. This venerable priest—he was in his 80th year—passed the greater part of his ecclesiastical life in the place where he passed away, and it can be truly said of him that his long years of devoted service in the cause of religion and charity have produced abundant fruit. The Very Rev. William Walsh was born in 1819 at Graigueamagh, Co. Kilkenny. After the usual preparation he took the habit of the Order of St. Augustine in 1844; was professed the following year in 1845. He had therefore spent 54 years in the sacred ministry—beginning and ending in Thomas street, with the exception of an interval spent in Rome, where he filled the office of Assistant-General of the Order.

KILDARE.—Death of the Hon. Charles Bourke.—The Hon. Charles Bourke, C.B., brother of the late Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India, and uncle of the present Earl, died at his residence, Roseboro', Straffan, Co. Kildare, on Tuesday morning, April 4, from paralysis, by which he was seized some days before. He was chairman of the Irish Prisons Board until 1895.

LIMERICK.—A Landlord on Landlords.—Lord Emly, speaking recently at Clarina, at a public meeting in support of his candidature for the Patrick's Well Division of the Limerick County Council, said he hoped not a single Unionist candidate would be returned. The Unionist policy now was to drive the Irish farmers and labourers into opposing classes, but he (Lord Emly) would advise the labourers and farmers to beware of the landlords. Landlord rule depopulated the country, sent Irishmen into exile, ruined Ireland's commerce, and destroyed her manufactures. The landlords were the men who would enslave Ireland under England.

TIPPERARY.—Death of a Well-known Resident.—Mr. Richard Butler, C.E., who has passed away at Ballycarron House, Golden, Cashel, was (says the *Nationalist*) an octogenarian, and had been formerly a most distinguished civil engineer under the Government. In this and in his subsequent career he acquired great wealth. Most of his fortune is believed to be willed to his near relative, Sir William Butler, Commander-in-Chief in South Africa. During his many years' residence in Ballycarron deceased was regarded as a very dear and kind friend by the poor in the district, and the renovation and decoration of the Catholic Church at Kilmoyler is due to his generosity. Although it was arranged that the funeral should be private, the popular feeling could not be gainsaid, and the *cortège* was remarkably large and representative. It was headed by the clergymen of Bansha, Revs. L. J. Hayes, D.D., Martin O'Connell, and James Byrne, who read the funeral service. The chief mourners were Mr. Thomas Butler, D.L., General Henry Butler, Colonel Charles Butler (brothers.), Mr. Thomas Butler, R.M., Cork, Mr. R. Butler, Mr. Greene Barry, J.P.

WEXFORD.—Reception of a Sister of Mercy.—On Sunday, April 2, the ceremony of reception took place in the beautiful Convent Church of the Sisters of Mercy, St. Michael's, Wexford. The young lady who had the happiness of receiving the white veil was Miss Nellie F. Bohan, who took the name in religion of Sister M. Ita Joseph. Sister Joseph is the third daughter of Mr. Michael Bohan, Ochilbeg, Co. Galway. The ceremony was performed by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns, assisted by the Rev. G. Hartley.

GENERAL.

A Gallicised Irishman.—Admiral MacGuckin de Slane, who has died in Paris at an age of 62, was one of many Gallicised Irishmen. He was the son of Baron William MacGuckin de Slane, an eminent Orientalist, born at Belfast, who settled in France, and died in Paris in 1878.

The Shamrock in the Army.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 21, a detachment of the 4th King's Royal Rifles, numbering 160 non-commissioned officers and men, in command of Major

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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J. M'KAY.

Leslie. left Cork by special train for Waterford, whence they were to be conveyed by steamer to Mowbray, Essex, to embark for India. The men marched from the barracks to the train with the shamrock conspicuously displayed on their uniforms and caps, notwithstanding that only a very few of them were Irishmen, and had been but a few months in Ireland.

Death of an Irish Patriarch in the United States.—

After one hundred and seventeen years of quiet life, spent in this country and in Ireland (says a New York exchange), Michael Shea passed peacefully into death at the home of his son, James Shea, Highland avenue. There seems to be no doubt that he was really 117 years old. The old man said that he was born September 29, 1781, and his sons saw the records of his birth in the parish church. Besides, the old man told of his school days with Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, and said O'Connell was six years older than he. O'Connell was born in 1775. The homes of both were in the village of Cahiriveen, Dromah Parish, Kerry County. The village is a seaport. When a young man O'Connell left home, Shea's father was a blacksmith and the son learned the father's trade. He travelled all over Ireland and then returned to his home and took up his trade again. He was well advanced in life when he married—his eldest son (Thomas) is 61. Two of his sisters came to this country, and when his two daughters became young women they left home and came to live with their aunts. Thomas Shea followed, and in 1861 the old man, with his son James, made the trip.

The Duke and Duchess of York in Ireland.—The Duke and Duchess of York travelled to Holyhead on Monday, 10th April, and in the afternoon embarked in the special steamer Connaught for Ireland. Rather unfavourable weather was experienced, but Kingstown was reached shortly before 5 o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses were met there by Lord Roberts, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and on the arrival of the special train at Westland Row were received by Lord Lurgan, son-in-law to the Lord Lieutenant. During their drive through the streets to the Vice-regal Lodge their Royal Highnesses were accorded a reception which was hearty and respectful. The visit was of a private character. The Duke and Duchess, accompanied by the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cadogan, a distinguished party from the Vice-regal Lodge, on Tuesday visited Punchestown Races, a special train being placed at their disposal by the Great Southern and Western Railway. From Naas the journey was completed in carriages. Lord Roberts and Lord Iveagh accompanying the visitors, who, on arrival on the racecourse, were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the largest attendance ever seen at the meeting. The weather was fairly fine, and their Royal Highnesses apparently enjoyed the proceedings. Both on the way to the racecourse and back to the Vice-regal Lodge their reception was most cordial.

The Evicted Tenants' Fund.—The Mansion House Committee, for assisting evicted tenants, has issued an appeal for funds to Irishmen abroad. The committee is composed of men of all shades of national politics, including Messrs John Dillon, T. M. Healy and John Redmond. The committee regrets that the home response has not been as generous as was anticipated, as public attention had been too much turned towards anniversary celebrations and the local Government elections. Years have elapsed since hundreds suffered evictions in obedience to what they believed to be the call of duty, amidst the encouragement and plaudits of their countrymen at home and abroad, and supported by promises of unflinching help from all sides. They acted with a courage and a devotion equal to that of any patriots that ever ascended the scaffold, or faced death on the field of battle. Many of these have been reinstated, some have emigrated, some have been laid to rest in the land that gave them birth. Some 100 families (2500 persons) still remain dragging out a miserable existence at the portals of their old homes. The committee has been overwhelmed with applications for assistance, but has not been able to give the most inadequate relief. Under the Plan of Campaign, which was inaugurated in 1886, 20,000 tenants combined, and more than three-fourths of these obtained their demands without cost or suffering of any kind, and have held their homes at a reduced rent. About 3000 families were evicted and subjected to more or less suffering and loss. Of these a number has been restored, some on satisfactory terms, others on terms which make it unlikely they can hold their homes. About 500 families have been refused all chance of reinstatement. Some of these have emigrated and some have died of hardship. Four hundred remain on the books of the committee, who may be described as the wounded soldiers of the struggle, the results of which the body of Irish tenants are now enjoying.

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 house 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 sides 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 Rattray streets, Dunedin.—*.*

MR. P. LONDON, 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.—*.*

R. MACDONALD, MOA CYCLE WORKS, Stafford Street, Timaru. Repairs Carefully Executed. Machines Built to Order. Accessories of every kind on sale.

THE LATE FATHER BRIDGETT.

In the April issue of the *Irish Monthly Rev.* Father Russell, S.J., gives some reminiscences of his friend, the late Father Bridgett, C.S.S.R. After stating that Father Bridgett's work as a priest was, besides some eighty missions chiefly as a preacher and confessor at Limerick, Liverpool, and London, besides discharging the onerous duties of Rector for more than thirty years, and that his sermons, all of which he made it an invariable custom to write, filled some twenty-seven volumes at his death, Father Russell says: I think I can claim the merit of being the first to induce Father Bridgett to print some of his writings, about the year 1870, when we lived near each other in Limerick. Father William Maher, S.J., of Farm street, London, was then editing the English *Messenger of the Sacred Heart*, which at that time was a sixpenny magazine. Father Maher was one of those editors, generally the most efficient, who never write a line themselves; and he allowed an Irish *confrere* to fill a good deal of his space each month, with his own prose and verse, or with the prose and verse that he induced friends to place at his disposal. The many contributions which in the first eleven half-yearly volumes bore the signatures W.L., M.R., T.A.F., P.F., R.M., A.D., J.M.M., and W.H., came from and through the Crescent, Limerick; and to these were added through the same medium T.E.B., F.H., and E.V., for Father Bridgett, besides his own, communicated some very devotional pieces by his *confreres*, Father Hall and Father Vaughan, C.S.S.R. His first contribution to the *Messenger* seems to be 'Brother Giles and the Theologian,' which, under the title 'Daily Grace,' is the second last in his volume, *Sonnets and Epigrams on Sacred Subjects*, published in the last year of his life. But he has left many beautiful poems of this series uncollected. He seems to have gathered by preference his shorter pieces, as if to justify a remark he makes in one of his letters to me: 'Like the fat little robin, my muse has a very short song and very short flight, but not so pretty a note.' Some of his prose contributions before 1873 were 'The Two Mothers,' 'Protestant Testimony in Favour of Prayers to the Saints,' and 'Good Friday in England.' Father Bridgett's contributions to the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* ceased in 1873, for the summer of that year saw the birth of the *Irish Monthly*, on which he was so good as to bestow his shorter pieces from time to time ever after. At this time he had been removed from Limerick to London. Father Bridgett's last appearance in our pages was so late as last September, but then only in a letter giving a most interesting account of some of Cardinal Newman's motives for writing *Loss and Gain*.

A MAN OF VAST AND VARIED ERUDITION.

Preaching on Easter Sunday at Kirkham, England, Father McLaughlin paid a well-deserved tribute to the memory of the late Bridgett. He said that Father Bridgett was a man of truly giant mind, of vast and varied erudition. 'Like Mr. Gladstone, he was an indefatigable—I might say an insatiable—reader. He grasped a subject with marvellous quickness and accuracy. He acquired knowledge easily, and could use it with singular promptness and appropriateness. His knowledge of the Scripture was something quite exceptional, and he seemed to know its meaning with an intuition that looked almost like inspiration. Few of those who heard him harmonise—if I may use that word—passages of the Sacred Writings whatever religious subject he was handling, could fail to be struck by the idea that he had the Old Testament as well as the New, both as to words and sense, at his command. His power of applying it in sermons, lectures and conferences always seemed to me unique. He was one of the few whom people of all classes, poor and rich, the less educated as well as the most highly educated, could listen to with delight for over an hour, and would be sorry that he finished so soon. He wrote a number of books, which abound with rare interesting and most useful information—and information which can be confidently and safely relied upon. Two of them were *Our Lady's Doury*, which gives the history of England's pre-Reformation devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and *The Blessed Eucharist*, which covers the same ground in reference to the Real Presence. These two of themselves, not to speak of the others, which are equally able, ought to be sufficient to keep him fresh in the memory of the people of these countries for generations. Few men of the time have done more, whether by voice or pen, to dissipate anti-Catholic prejudice and further the interests of the one true Church than the man whose great gifts and remarkable works of zeal I am now recalling. But, above and beyond all, he was an eminently holy man, and one to whom was particularly dear our Lord's favourite precept of fraternal charity. 'This is My commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you.' For these reasons, as well as for many others which it would be difficult to enumerate, he has a claim to the gratitude not only of the Catholics of these parts, but of all English-speaking Catholics throughout the world. And the debt of gratitude which is due to him cannot be better paid than by offering prayers for his repose.'

The giving away in charity is the most difficult in this world of ours, as man hankers after riches, and riches are acquired with the greatest possible difficulty.

'Peace be to this house and all who dwell in it.' Such is the beautiful blessing which falls from the lips of the priest, entering the homes of his parishioners.

Industry, frugality, and discretion, the three foundations of economy, are moral qualities, and cannot be obtained without moral discipline.

May, thou art the book in which the rule of our life is written or rather thou art the book which contains the wisdom of the Eternal Father.—St. Catherine.

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WINTER SEASON, 1899.

4/6 Boys' Blue Nap Reefer Jackets from 1/6 each.

9/- Boys' Fawn Covert Coats from 7/- each.

Men's Covert Coats, 22/6, 30/-, 39/6, 44/- each.

Men's Macintosh Overcoats, guaranteed thoroughly

15/6 Boys' Highwayman Overcoats with three Capes, from 15/6 each.

10/- Boys' Tweed Overcoats, with Deep Capes, from 10s each.

Men's Chesterfield Overcoats, 21/-, 22/6, 32/6, 39/6 each.

Waterproof, with sewn seams, Best make, from 30/- each.

Suits to Measure, from £3 3s.

Ladies' Tailoring a Specialty.

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LARGEST EXPORTERS OF
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NO COMMISSION.

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MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to
notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to
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Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

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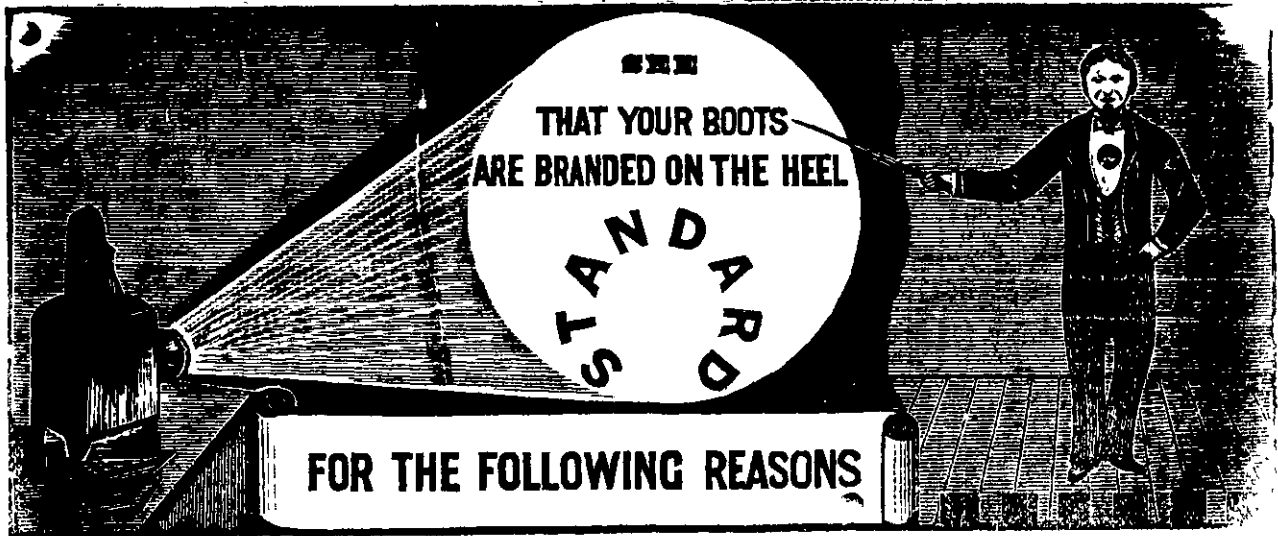
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<p>FIRST. Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.</p>	<p>SECOND. On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.</p>	<p>THIRD. Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.</p>	<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 June 7.)

Mr. Harman Reeves, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows: BANKS.—National, Buyers, 2/9/6; Sellers, 2/10/6. 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., 16/9; S., 17/0. New Zealand, B., 3/3/0; S., 3/3/6. South British, B., 2/4/0; S., 2/5/6. Standard, B., 1/3/0; S., 1/3/6.

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., 4/0; S., 5/0. 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., 2/4/0; S., 2/5/0; do, new issue, B., 1/2/6; S., 1/3/0. 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. Emu Bay Railway, B., 8/0; 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., 1/0. Dillon Extended, B., 1/0; S., 1/6. Keep-it-Dark, B., 25/0; S., 26/0. Alpine Extended, B., 5/6; S., 5/3. Welcome Co. (Ltd.), B., 1/6; S., 2/0. Croesus (Paparoa), B., 2/0; S., 2/6. Otago.—Alpha (vendors), B., 2/0; S., 2/6. Golden Site, B., 3/0; S., 3/3. Morning Star (A issue), B., 9/0; S., 10/0.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Belmont, par. Buller, B., 2/0; S., 2/1/0. Chatto Creek, B., 35/6; S., 37/0. Clyde, B., 47/0; S., 50/0. Dunedin, B., 15/0; S., 15/6. Empire, B., 4/0/0; S., 4/10/0. Enterprise, B., 2/17/0; S., 3/0/0. Enterprise Gully, 1/0 prem. Evan's Flat, B., 23/0; S., 25/0. Ettrick, B., 13/0; S., 15/0 (paid). Golden Gate, B., 71/0; S., 75/0. Golden Beach, B., 10/0; S., 11/0 (prem). Golden Point, B., 28/6; S., 29/6. Tuapeka, B., 21/6; S., 22/6. Vincent, B., 41/6; S., 42/6. Hartley and Riley, B., 33/0; S., 35/0. Jutland Flat, B., 5/6; S., 5/9 (contrib). Kyeburn, B. —. Macraes Flat, 20/0; S., 21/0. Golden Run, B., 25/6; S., 28/0. Golden Terrace, B., B., 16/9; S., 17/9. Magnetic, B., 66/0; S., 68/0. Matau, B., 66/0; S., 68/0. Matakiki, 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., 22/0; S., 23/0. Ophir, S., 10/0. Otago, B., 2/7/6; S., 2/10/0. Success, B., 2/10/0; S., 3/0/0. Upper Waipori, B., 3/0; S., 3/6. Waimumu, B., 30/0; S., 31/0. Sunlight, B., 17/0; S., 18/0 prem. Cromwell, B., 20/0 prem; S., 21/0 prem. Riverbank, B., par.; S., 0/3 prem.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight (contrib.) B., 17/6; S., 20/6. Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), B., 5/9; S., 6/3. Deep Stream, B., 27/0; S., 28/0.

PRODUCE.

London, May 30.—A cargo of Victorian wheat has been sold at 28s 10d.

The total quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 3,326,000 quarters, and for the Continent 1,635,000 quarters.

London, May 31.—A cargo of Australian wheat has been sold at 28s 9d. Nine thousand quarters of New Zealand (June shipment) were sold at 27s 3d.

A consignment of ducks by the steamer Thermopylae arrived in good condition, and sold at from 2s 6d to 3s.

Napier, June 1.—Messrs. Nelson Brothers have received the following cable from the C. C. and D. Company, London:—'Frozen meat market. To-day's quotations: Best Canterbury mutton, 4½d; Napier and North Island, 3½d; lamb, first quality, 5½d; second quality, 5½d.'

New Plymouth, June 1.—From September 1, 1898, to May 31, 1899, the value of butter exported from New Plymouth and Waitara was £322,819, and of cheese £34,993. The total exports of all produce from January 1 to May 31 was £251,989, including frozen meat (£26,946) and wool (£22,118).

London, June 1.—The wheat markets are firm owing to more unfavourable reports of American crops. Oats are dull. Gold New Zealand, 24s. Beans and peas are nominally at 32s 6d and 26s 6d. Rabbits are dull at 8½d.

London, June 2.—Two cargoes of Victorian wheat (January-February shipments) were sold at 29s 6d, and 10,000 quarters of New Zealand (June-July shipments) at 27s 6d.

The American visible wheat supply is estimated at 39,912,000 bushels.

London, June 4.—Two cargoes of Victorian wheat have been sold at 29s 6d and 29s 3d respectively.

Frozen Meat.—Mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland are not quoted; North Island, 3 13-16d. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 5 1-12d; fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 5 3-16d. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers—heavy, 3½d; light, 3½d.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company received the following cable from their London office:—'Wheat (c.i.f. market): There is an active inquiry, with upward tendency. Spot market inactive. New Zealand wheat (long-berried) is worth 29s per 496lb—average, 28s. Oats: Market steady.'

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

WHEAT—Market unchanged. Prime milling velvet, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; do. Tuscan, and red sorts, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 1s 8d to 2s per bushel (sacks in).

OATS—No change to report. Quotations: Prime milling, 1s 4½d to 1s 5½d; seed lines, 1s 3d to 1s 6½d; Good to best feed, 1s 3½d to 1s 4½d; medium, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

BARLEY—Market unchanged.

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf, L2 5s to L2 10s; medium, L2 to L2 2s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES—Market glutted. Best sorts, 30s to 32s 6d per ton (bags in).

INVERCARGILL PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices have somewhat declined in the oat market during the week, there being a drop of fully ½d. The following are the latest quotations:—

Best feed, 1s 2½d; medium, 1s 2d (in trucks). The quality of the oats now being delivered is not very good.

Wheat, milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d (on trucks); fowls' wheat, 1s 6d to 1s 8d.

Linseed is scarce, at 4s 9d to 5s. Ryegrass, 1s 3d to 1s 6d for farmers' lots on trucks.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale—Butter, fresh, 8d; eggs, 1s 6d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; bacon (rolled), farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, 40s 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, 10d; eggs, 1s 9d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon (rolled), 8d; sliced, 9d; hams, 10s; potatoes, 60s per ton; flour, 200lbs, 17s; 50lbs, 4s 9d; 25lbs, 2s 6d; oatmeal, 50lbs, 5s; 25lbs, 2s 9d; pollard, 5s 9d per bag; bran, 3s 6d per bag; chaff, L2 10s per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 3d per bushel.

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.

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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 Liqueur' 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."

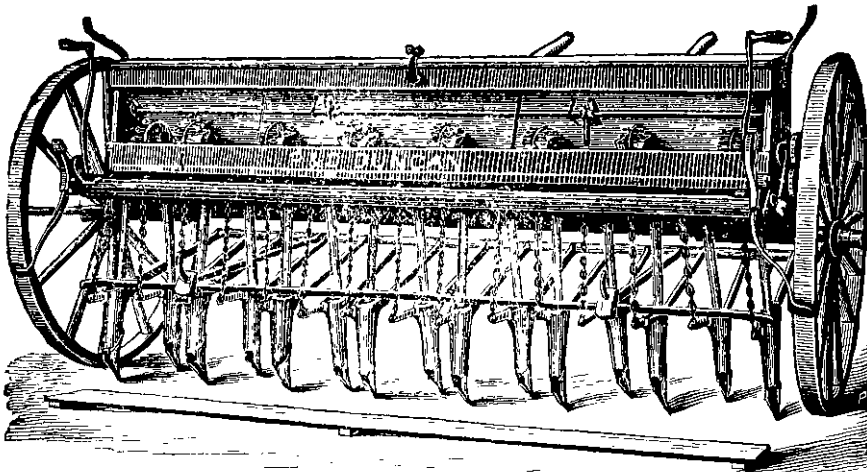
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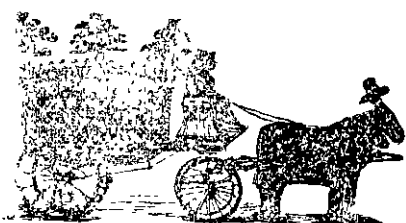
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HOTELS FOR SALE.

Hotel, Wellington; beer trade, 15 hhds monthly; average weekly takings, £45; house is splendidly furnished; rent, £1; price, £1250. This is the best bargain offered for some time in Wellington.

Hotel, Nelson: rental 30s; trade, £35 to £60 weekly; ingoing, £900; free house.

Hotel, New Plymouth: lease 5 years, with purchasing clause of freehold; price, £3700.

Hotel, Palmerston North; long lease at £7; trade averages £95 weekly; price, £2350.

We are prepared to advance a large proportion of the purchase money to suitable buyers.

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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—

Talune Wed., June 7 3 p.m. D'din

Te Anau Fri., June 9 3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau Fri., June 9 3 p.m. D'din

Mararoa Tues., June 13 2.30 p.m. trn

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Talune Wed., June 7 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa Tues., June 13 2.30 p.m. trn

Waihora Tues., June 27 2.30 p.m. trn

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Wakatipu * Thurs., June 8 2.30 p.m. trn

Monowai Thurs., June 15 2.30 p.m. trn

* Calls Hobart.

WESTPORT, via TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON.

Cargo only.

Taupo * Thurs., June 8 4 p.m. D'din

Corinna † Fri., June 16 4 p.m. D'din

* Via Taranaki and Greymouth.

† Calls Nelson if required.

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI and SYDNEY—

Manapouri Wed., May 31 From Auckland

TAHITI and RARATONGA—

Ovalau Tues., July 4 From Auckland

FIJI (SUVA and LEVUKA)—

Upolu Wed., May 24 From Auckland

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,

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101 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 Speciality.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL.

Sydney, May 31.—Wheat: Chick, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; milling, 2s 8d to 2s 10d. Flour L6 10s to L6 15s; Manitoban, L9 15s. Oats (feeding): New Zealand, 1s 7d to 1s 9d; Tasmanian, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; Tartarian, seeding, 2s to 2s 3d. Barley: Cape, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; English, 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Maize: 2s 8d. Peas: Prussian blue, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Bran, 9d. Pollard, 10d. Potatoes: Circular Heads, L2 10s to L2 15s; New Zealand Derwents, L2 5s to L2 7s 6d. Onions: Victorian, L3 10s to L3 15s; New Zealand, L3 10s. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 9d; factory, 10d. Cheese: Large, 4d; loaf, 5d. Bacon, 6d to 8d. Hams: New Zealand mild-cured, 9d.

Melbourne, May 31.—Wheat, good sales, 2s 8d to 2s 8d. Oats: Algerian, 1s 4d to 1s 8d; Barley: Chevalier, 4s 3d to 4s 7d. Maize, 2s 3d to 2s 5d. Bran 8d. Pollard, 8d. Potatoes, up to L1 17s 6d. Onions, L3.

Adelaide, May 31.—Wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 9d. Flour, L6 10s. Oats: dun and Algerian, 1s 6d to 1s 8d; stout, 2s to 2s 5d. Bran and pollard, 9d.

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

OATS—We submitted a catalogue composed chiefly of medium to good feed lots. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but bidding was not animated, and prices show no improvement on those ruling last week. We sold medium to good feed at 1s 3d to 1s 4d; inferior, 1s 2d to 1s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—There is good demand for choice milling samples at late quotations. Medium quality is not in request. Fowl wheat is offering more freely at prices a shade under late values. We quote: Prime milling velvet, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; do Tuscan, etc., 2s 3d to 2s 5d; medium, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; fowl wheat, whole, 1s 10d to 2s; medium and broken, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES—We catalogued a fair offering of both Northern and Southern Derwents. Bidding was slack, and the bulk was passed in. We quote best Derwents at 30s to 32s 6d; others, 25s to 27s 6d per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—We again submitted a large quantity—about 60 tons being catalogued. There was some competition for prime oaten sheaf, but medium and light consignments met with no demand, and were difficult to place. We quote: Best eaten sheaf, L2 5s to L2 10s; medium to good, L1 17s 6d to L2 2s 6d; light and inferior, L1 5s to L1 15s per ton (sacks extra).

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, May 31.—At the tallow sales 1625 casks were offered and 1325 sold. Mutton: Fine, 27s; medium, 25s. Beef: Fine, 25s 3d; medium, 24s.

The New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company received the following cable last week:—Tallow: There is a good demand. Tallow has advanced 6d per cwt since last report.

The Wool Market.—Arrivals of wool for the fourth series of the London and colonial sales, which open on June 27, total 357,000 bales, of which 129,000 have been forwarded direct to the manufacturers. The quantity available at the sales will be 233,000 bales.

Hides.—Queensland heavy ox, 5d; light ox and cow, 5d. New South Wales heavy ox, 4d; light, 4d; cow, 4d. Basils: Australian strained average, 8d; New Zealand, 11d.

London, June 2.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Common sixties, 2d; supers, 2d.

Tallow: Stock, 17,016 casks; imports, 5913 casks; deliveries, 2842 casks.

THE WOOL SUPPLY.

In a recent issue the *Financial News* (London) says:—The recurrent droughts in Australia and the steady increase in the breeding of crossbred mutton in the River Plate, as well as in Australia and New Zealand, are exercising a marked influence upon the markets of Europe, and the question repeats itself in many quarters: Is there a scarcity of wool actual or probable? With respect to merino wool, the following figures illustrate the position: In 1895 Australia (without New Zealand) produced 1,626,000 bales; in 1896, 1,502,000; in 1897, 1,472,000 bales; in 1898, 1,300,000 bales; total, 5,900,000 bales. If the production of 1895 had been maintained during these four years Australia would have supplied 6,500,000 bales. Thus, in four years, the production is about 1,000,000 bales less. Besides this, in the United States, under free wool, the farmers had either decimated or destroyed their flocks, and it is stated in that country, on the figures of 1892, the diminution was 50,000,000 yearly, or, counting 400lb a bale, 125,000 bales yearly, or 500,000 bales for the years we now consider, which makes a total of 1,500,000 bales with the deficit in Australia. In the other producing countries we only find a slight increase—viz., the River Plate, in 1895, 513,000 bales; in 1896, 543,000 bales; in 1897, 550,000 bales; in 1898, 555,000 bales; total, 2,161,000 bales. Counting one bale River Plate as equalling two bales Australian, this is only an increase of 302,000 bales, thus leaving a net deficiency for the four years of 1,200,000 bales. Russia is a producing country, but she consumes all she produces. With wool scarcer, as it seems to be on the foregoing figures, it cannot be long before we have higher prices for yarns.

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

RABBITSKINS—There was a very keen demand at Monday's sale and prices were slightly better. Early winters sold at 1s 11d to 2s, late autumns, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; medium do., 1s 6d to 1s 8d; summers, 1s to 1s 5d; blacks up to 1s 10d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS—Market firm at late quotations. HIDES—In good demand. Prime heavy ox, 3d to 4d; medium, 2d to 3d; light and inferior, 1d to 2d per lb.

TALLOW—Market firm. Best rendered mutton, 14s to 16s; medium, 12s to 13s 6d; rough fat, 8s 6d to 11s per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—

At Saturday's sale there was a fair attendance of buyers, but only a small number of horses of all classes forward. Draught horses were best represented, there being a few exceptionally good young mares and geldings, and a fair number of really good useful horses forward. The demand for this class of horse is very good, and satisfactory prices were ruling for them. Spring carters were poorly represented, no really good animals of this class being forward. The inquiry for this stamp of horse is very good, and we can confidently recommend consignments. There were a few very good hacks forward, which sold at full values. We quote as follows: First-class young draught mares and geldings, L45 to L50; good do., L33 to L40; aged, L18 to L30; upstanding spring-cart horses at from L20 to L28; light harness horses at from L15 to L25; medium, L10 to L15; aged and inferior, L2 to L5. We beg to direct special attention to our annual horse fair, which takes place on the 8th and 9th inst. There will be the finest display of draught stock that has ever been seen in Dunedin. The entries now number 170, so the sale will start each day at 9.30 a.m. sharp. The draught horses will be sold on the 8th, and the light horses on the 9th.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The Addington market to-day was a record in more ways than one. There was not only the largest entry of fat sheep ever seen there but prices, especially for lambs, were very high. The yardings were between 14,000 and 15,000 fat sheep, 6260 fat lambs, 6000 store sheep, 537 cattle, and 400 pigs. Business throughout was brisk, and the sale was kept up with spirit till after dark, when about two-thirds of the fat sheep had been sold, and an adjournment was then made until 9 o'clock next morning to finish.

FAT CATTLE—254 yarded, and better sorts met with an improved sale, but others were slightly easier. Good to prime steers, L7 to L9 17s 6d; others, L5 7s 6d to L6 10s; heifers, L4 to L6 10s; cows, L3 to L6 10s. Per 100 lbs extra prime up to 20s; good to prime, 16s to 18s 6d; medium, 14s to 14s 6d; inferior, 12s to 13s 6d.

FAT SHEEP—The entry included some really good lines of freezers, which met with keen competition, selling at from 16s 6d to 21s 6d; extra heavy wethers up to 24s 6d; best butcher's ewes, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; medium sorts, 2s 6d to 11s 6d.

FAT LAMBS—The market was very excited, and 25s was given for a line of 46 for export, while freezing sorts brought 14s to 16s 11d; others from 10s to 13s 6d.

Store sheep met a good sale for forward wethers, including North Islanders, at 14s 6d to 15s 1d, and smaller sorts 12s to 13s 10d; mixed two-tooths, 10s 6d to 12s; ewes, 8s 3d to 11s 7d; lambs, 8s 9d to 11s 3d.

Fat pigs were slightly firmer. Baconers, 3d to 4d; porkers, 4d to 4½ per lb.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

For the week ending (6th inst.) returns were reported from 25 dredges (says the *Otago Daily Times*), the total gold yield being 853oz 12dwt, or an average of slightly over 34oz per dredge. The returns reported were as follows:—Magnetic (Cromwell), 127oz; Matau (Alexandra), 125oz; Alpine (Biley's Beach, Cromwell), 112oz; Golden Gate (Island Block), 44oz 1dwt; Success (Waipori), 34oz 17dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 34oz 16dwt 15gr; Golden Point (Alexandra), 33oz; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat), 30oz 8dwt; Ettrick (Moa Flat), 30oz; Vincent (Clyde), 25oz 10dwt; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 23oz 5dwt; Golden Terrace (Lower Shotover), 22oz 15dwt; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 21oz 2dwt; Sunlight (Beaumont), 20oz 2dwt; Waimumu (near Gore), 20z; Upper Waipori, 19oz 12dwt; Nevis (Nevis River), 19oz; Clyde (Alexandra), 19oz; Manoburn (Alexandra), 17oz 10dwt; Enterprise (Alexandra), 16oz 19dwt 6gr; Empire (Waipori), 16oz 1dwt; Evans' Flat (Tuapeka), 13oz 10dwt; Chatto Creek (Manuhierika), 14oz; Macraes Flat (Macraes), 8oz 4dwt 3grs; Kyeburn (Kyeburn), 3oz 19dwt;—total, 853oz 12dwt.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street reports:—Wholesale price only—Oats: feed, medium to prime, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; milling, 1s 4d to 1s 5d. Wheat: plentiful: milling, 2s 3d to 2s 6d; fowls, 1s 6d to 2s. Chaff: L1 15s to L2 5s according to quality, plentiful. Ryegrass and clover hay: L3 to L3 5s. Straw: bare, loose, 28s; pressed, 27s per ton. Potatoes: L1 10s to L1 12s 6d. Market overstocked. Flour: L7 to L7 10s. Oatmeal: in 25lb bags, L8. Butter: dairy, 6d to 8d; fresh factory, 9d to 10d. Eggs: 1s 6d. Bran: L3 0s. Pollard: L3 10s. Onions: L3 10s to L3 15s per ton best.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(SPECIAL TO N.Z. TABLET.)

(Per favour Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris.)

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—About 180 yarded. Prices rules about the same as last week. Fat bullocks, L6 to L8 10s; medium, L5 to L6 15s; best cows and heifers, L5 to L6 15s; medium, L3 10s to L4 15s.

SHEEP—About 4000 penned, all forward meeting with a ready sale. Best crossbred wethers, 17s to 19s 6d; medium, 14s to 16s 6d; best ewes, 15s to 17s 9d; medium, 13s to 14s 9d.

LAMBS—A small yarding, prices about the same as last week. Best lambs, 12s 6d to 14s 6d; medium, 10s 6d to 12s.

PIGS—All offered met with a good sale. Prices in favour of vendors. Suckers, 11s to 14s 6d; slips, 15s 6d to 20s; stores, 27s 6d to 37s 6d; porkers, 38s to 42s; baconers, 52s 6d to 60s; heavy pigs 67s to 70s.

Packed only in
Air-tight
Nett weight Tins.



No. 1, Blue Label, 1/9
No. 2, Red Label, 2/-
No. 3, Gold Label, 2/4

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CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS

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Of every description.

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Books and Newspapers procured from any part of the World.

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we can supply in any quantity, 3s 6d per lb. (four or six candles to
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(Opposite Pro-Cathedral)
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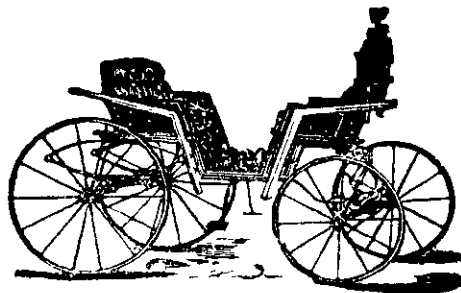
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ELECTION NOTICE
DUNEDIN ELECTORATE.
TO THE ELECTORS.

I intend to be one of the CANDIDATES at the next Election. I have been resident here for 31 years and besides having been Mayor and City Councillor for Dunedin, I have occupied other important public positions in town and country.

Yours, etc.
C. R. CHAPMAN.

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NOTICE.

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All communications connected with the literary department, reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., should be addressed to the Editor.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

Correspondents forwarding obituary and marriage notices are particularly requested to be as concise as possible.

Annual Subscription, 25s booked; 22s 6d if paid in advance; shorter periods at proportionate rates.

DEATH.

GOLDEN.—On the 1st inst., at her residence, Upper Maclaggan street, Catherine, relict of the late John Golden, native of Ballysimon, County Limerick, Ireland; aged 59 years.—R.I.P.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

THE NEW SOURCE OF ENERGY: MORE ABOUT LIQUID AIR.



JUST twelve months ago Professor DEWAR, the noted English chemist and experimentalist in low temperature phenomena, remarked in one of his lectures: 'It is said that our American cousins purvey liquid air in milk-cans.' This was one of the little spices of pleasantries with which the eminent Professor is wont to season the dry details of the liquefaction of oxygen and other gaseous bodies. But truth is often wrapped in a witticism, as the silkworm within its flossy cocoon. Hitherto many a political prophecy has been gaily flung to the winds on the thistle-down of a light *ban-mol*. Now it is the intings of the scientific seer. Before twelve months had passed by, the mere laboratory model of a machine devised by Mr. CHARLES E. TRIPLER, of New York, was turning out liquefied air at the rate of about four gallons per hour at the trifling expense of about ten pence per gallon; and the first measure of the liquid air sold was delivered to Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE PECKHAM, literally in a milk-can. The eyes of the scientific world are riveted upon liquid air just now. *McClure's Magazine* opened in March with sensational details of Mr. TRIPLER's experiments. The *Century Illustrated* last to hand follows it up with fresh details and photo-illustrations which bring home to the eye in realistic fashion this latest, most puzzling, and most sensational product of chemistry and applied mechanics.

Before the invention of Mr. TRIPLER's machine, liquid air was procurable only in minute doses. Even in the hands of that magister of ultra-Arctic temperatures it was merely a costly laboratory curiosity. Mr. TRIPLER's machine—although merely a small working model—has enormously increased the output and diminished the cost of liquefied air. It is based on the principle that the expansion of a gas under pressure lowers its temperature. The American experimentalist convinced himself that by making the expansion continuous, he could secure a continuous lowering of temperature. He set to work, devised his new machine, and subjected the harmless, necessary atmosphere, in a series of tubes, to the merciless pressure of two thousand to three thousand pounds per square inch. He threw ice and freezing mixtures—like physic—to the dogs, and gently cooled the tubes by water rippling round the pipes. The rest of the process is thus described by Mr. W. CLARKE PECKHAM:—

By a peculiarly constructed device, the proper proportion of the compressed air is allowed to escape continuously, and flows back over the outside of the coil through which it has just come. The pressure in the system is all the while maintained by the pump. The apparatus is packed with felt to prevent the entrance of heat. The air which escapes expands and is cooled, and cools the inner coil of pipe. The result of this continuous flow is a continuous fall of the temperature within the pipe till the air within it is liquefied at 312 degrees below zero.

'This,' says the same writer, 'is a very simple process.' Its very simplicity is one of its chiefest merits. The distinguished American chemist aimed at liquefying the air directly without the use of any intermediary cooling agents. He had the will. He found the way. And now the scientific world is standing on tiptoe to see what is going to happen next.

And no wonder. For we know that liquid air is a giant in strength, and that its energies flow deep in a thousand strange and unaccustomed channels. Thus far we are pretty much like the Lilliputians when they found GULLIVER. Later on we shall know its temper and the lines of its activity better, and shall, as time runs on, harness it into all the varied services that it can do to man. There are features in its character which make contemptuous familiarity with it decidedly unhealthy. It has an insatiable mania for returning to the gaseous state again; and, as it expands to 750 times its liquid bulk at very low temperatures, it will brook no imprisonment. It is an accomplished gaol-breaker, and rips sealed iron and copper tubes to ribbons. It must be kept in open vessels, in touch with the wide, free air from which it came. In direct contact with the flesh, it inflicts a wound that takes long to heal. And mixed with cotton in which charcoal dust has been incorporated, it forms an explosive of an energy like that of dynamite. The newly-found giant has its tempers, but like the showman's man-eating tiger, will probably be 'right enough w'en you come to know 'im.'

One of the most interesting results of Mr. TRIPLER'S invention is the facility it affords of investigating the wonderful effects of intense cold, and that, too, on a scale hitherto impossible. We remember the time when, as a student of physics, we stood awestruck at the laboratory experiment of freezing mercury with a freezing mixture consisting of two parts of snow and three of crystallised chloride of calcium. It effected a depression in temperature of over forty degrees centigrade. But the days of freezing mixtures are numbered. Liquefied air has kicked them out of doors and thrown them over the fence, and given us a new point of measurement and comparison. The expression 'cold as an iceberg' will convey but little meaning to people acquainted with the fearfully low temperature of liquefied air—or of that of hydrogen and helium which have been reduced to the liquid state in small quantities by Professor DEWAR. The relation of ice cold to liquid air cold may be best understood from the fact that a block of ice may be used to *boil* liquid air just as a coal fire may be used to boil water in a kettle. Mr. CLARKE PECKHAM words it thus:—

Liquid air poured upon ice flies off hissing like water from hot iron; but when one reflects that the ice is 314 degrees hotter than the liquid, it does not seem so strange; or to see one's breath blown into the can of the liquid, sent back instantly, its moisture congealed into a miniature snow-storm. A jet of steam is frozen as quickly, for steam in the open air is only 111 degrees hotter than the breath, while from the temperature of a can to that of liquid air is a terrible drop of 524 degrees. In this freezing effect probably is found the greatest obstacle to the use of liquid air as a motive power. The moisture of the air is deposited rapidly as ice upon the machine, especially around the orifice from which the jet of extremely cold air emerges. This soon closes the orifice and stops the machine.

It freezes an egg so hard in a few seconds that it takes a heavy blow of a hammer to break it. A few ounces of it used at a lecture lowered the temperature of a room by ten degrees, and led to a call for overcoats and wraps—a sign of good omen for our refrigerating plants and frozen meat industry. It liquefies street gas at ordinary atmospheric pressure. It freezes all other liquids. It plays red ruin with the ordinary, everyday qualities of nearly every metal: freezes mercury so hard that a chunk of it has been used to drive nails; makes iron and steel brittle as glass, lead as stiff and elastic as steel. A rubber ball cooled in liquid air is as fragile as an egg shell; but leather remains as flexible after its cold plunge baths as before. And yet seeds of barley, oats, peas, cucumber, and squash, after an immersion of 110 hours at 312 degrees below zero, were slowly thawed out, and sprouted and grew as if they were none the worse for the monstrous freezing they had gone through.

Thus far liquid air is merely in the laboratory stage. GLISSLER'S tubes led to the X-rays. Heaven knows where liquid air is going to lead to. But it is evidently a source of energy with a big future before it. And they that live shall see.

Those who have lost an infant are never without an infant child. The other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality. This one alone is rendered an immortal child. Death has arrested it with his kindly harshness, and blessed it into an eternal image of youth and innocence.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The winning numbers in the art union in connection with St. Andrew's Catholic bazaar are published here where.

The Millers Flat correspondent of the Mount *Mail* writes:—The Catholic Church is nearing completion and should the windows arrive during the coming week everything will be in readiness for the opening by the end of the week. The structure, though small, is neatly designed.

A Waitahuna correspondent writes:—Since the Very Rev. Dean O'Leary's departure for the Old Country the Rev. Father Keenan has been our spiritual director. The last few Sundays have been intensely cold, and Father Keenan paid a high tribute recently to Dean O'Leary's zeal and powers of endurance in coming from Lawrence to Waitahuna to say Mass every Sunday. Even in fine weather it must be a severe strain to say Mass in both places, but in the winter months these early morning trips on the Lawrence-Waitahuna road would try an iron constitution.

There was a good attendance at the weekly meeting of the Dunedin Catholic Literary Society, held on Monday evening last, in St. Joseph's Hall, when a lecture on phrenology was given by Mr. Forster. This gentleman is well acquainted with his subject, and during the lecture exhibited a number of drawings, by way of illustration. At the conclusion of the lecture several of the members availed themselves of the opportunity of having their bumps examined. Altogether a most enjoyable and profitable evening was spent. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Forster for his lecture. Next Monday the Society hold their musical evening to which the members of St. Joseph's congregation will be admitted.

The members of St. Joseph's Cathedral choir entertained Miss Kitty Blaney at a farewell social at St. Joseph's schoolroom, on Tuesday evening, when she was presented with a French marble clock in recognition of the esteem in which she is held by the members, and of her long and valued services to the choir. Rev. Father Murphy presided. Vocal and instrumental selections were given during the evening by some of the ladies and gentlemen present. Father Murphy, in making the presentation, spoke of the recipient's abilities as a vocalist, of the great services she had rendered the choir, the regret felt by the Catholics of Dunedin at her departure from amongst them, and concluded by wishing her every happiness in her new sphere. Mr. J. A. Scott, chairman of the choir committee, endorsed what Father Murphy had said regarding Miss Blaney's services as a member of the choir, and whilst expressing his own and the members' regret at her departure, he said she would carry with her their best wishes for her future happiness and prosperity. Other members, also, added their need of praise, and one and all congratulated Miss Blaney on her approaching marriage. Mr. P. Carolan returned thanks on behalf of Miss Blaney.

A most successful bazaar (says the *Dunstan Times*) was opened in Clyde on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of raising funds to build a Catholic chapel in Clyde, on a site which had been kindly given by Mr. E. M'Manus, an old and much respected resident of Clyde. A large gathering attended on Wednesday evening at the bazaar, and we understand over £50 was taken during the day. A number of Cromwell people attended, and gave vocal assistance during the evening, which was much appreciated by those present. Mrs. Waddell (as president of the committee), Mrs. Dickie (as treasurer), and Miss Farsander (as secretary) were antiring in their efforts to make the bazaar the success it was. The bazaar was continued on Thursday when business again was brisk. At the close of the bazaar, Mr. R. S. Gilkison kindly acted as auctioneer, and received record prices for the goods he offered. A social then followed, which was largely attended.

A meeting was held in St. Joseph's Hall, Dunedin, on Friday evening for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to start a Catholic Social Club. Rev. Father Murphy presided, and explained the object of the meeting. Mr. J. B. Callan warmly supported the proposal, and outlined the main features on which, he considered, a social club could be successfully carried on. Mr. F. W. Petre also expressed himself in favour of starting such a club, which, he thought, would be a success if formed on the lines sketched by Mr. Callan. In the course of a conversational discussion, in which Rev. Father Cleary, Messrs R. Dobbin, T. Deehan and others took part, it was pointed out that the attendance would have been much larger were it not for the shortness of the notice, and suggested that the meeting should adjourn for a week, so as to allow the proposal to be more fully brought under the notice of the congregation. The suggestion met with the approval of those present, and a committee consisting of the Rev. Father Murphy, Messrs J. B. Callan, F. W. Petre, and Pavlovitch was appointed to draw up a draft scheme to be submitted to a meeting to be held in the same place on Friday evening next.

The farewell concert tendered to Miss Kitty Blaney by the citizens of Dunedin took place in the Garrison Hall on Wednesday evening of last week. The attendance was worthy of the occasion, and worthy of the people of Dunedin. The chief promoters of the concert were the leading musical societies of this city, and in their undertaking they had the enthusiastic support of a committee composed of many of the leading citizens. The compliment was one of which any lady might feel proud, still, notwithstanding the appreciative manner in which the public testified their esteem, it must be admitted it was nothing more than Miss Blaney deserved, as her services had ever been at the command of those interested in any good cause. The knowledge of Miss Blaney's great abilities as a vocalist has not been confined to Dunedin. She has a well-established reputation all over the Colony, and if the people of Dunedin are proud of her as a singer, they are still prouder of the generous and ungrudging manner in which she has always utilised her great abilities for every worthy object. It was only natural and right, then, that on the eve of her departure from this city her friends should testify, in a tangible manner, their appreciation of

her many kind deeds since she attained eminence as a vocalist. The spacious hall was packed from floor to ceiling, even the passages were crowded, it was a gathering to be proud of. The place of honour in the programme is due to the fair singer herself, on her appearance received a right royal welcome, the applause lasting for a considerable time. It is needless to say that her items were rapturously applauded, and encored more than once. A similar compliment was paid her in the duet with her sister, Miss Rose Blaney. The programme, which was a pretty long one, was made up of items, which included vocal solos by Mrs. R. Hudson, jun., and Miss Esie Jacobs, Messrs J. Jago and J. Blenkinsopp, a vocal duet by Mrs. Hudson and Mr. J. T. Carter, a vocal quartette by Mrs. Hudson, Miss Rose Blaney, and Messrs Young and Blenkinsopp, two part songs by the Duncann Liedertafel, two contributions by the Venetian String Quintette, a recitation by Mr W. F. Young, a pianoforte solo by Miss G. Blandford, and a couple of violin solos by Mr. G. H. Schicht. The accompaniments during the evening were played by Miss Kate Moloney, Mrs. Blandford, Messrs Barth and Timson. During the evening Miss Blaney was the recipient of several handsome floral bouquets, and altogether the enthusiasm displayed on the occasion was such as Dunedin has not witnessed for many a day in front of a concert platform. Naseby is singularly fortunate in its acquisition of so talented a *cantatrice* as our popular young townswoman. Her departure from Dunedin is a loss not merely to the Catholic body here, but to the whole city and district.

O B I T U A R Y.

MRS. GOLDEN, DUNEDIN.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Catherine Golden, relict of the late Mr. John Golden, who passed away at her residence, Upper MacLaggan street, Dunedin, on the 1st inst. The deceased was a native of Ballysimon, Limerick, Ireland, and came to New Zealand in 1876. Mr. Golden died about 21 years ago. Mrs. Golden was a most fervent and practical Catholic, and was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She leaves a son and a sister to mourn their loss. The funeral took place on Sunday. The remains were taken to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where the first part of the burial service was read by the Rev. Father Murphy, who also officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

MR. PETER KENNELLY, INVERCARGILL.

It is with regret that I have to announce (writes our Invercargill correspondent) the death of Mr. Peter Kennelly, which took place on the 22nd ultimo at his residence Spey street, Invercargill. The deceased was a native of Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland. He came to the Australian colonies when a boy, and some thirty years ago he arrived in New Zealand, and made up his mind to settle down in the City of the South, where, fortified and comforted by the rites of the Catholic Church, of which he was a pious member, he peacefully passed away at the rather early age of sixty years. His occupation was a fitter in the Railway Department, and he was much esteemed and highly respected by the railway employees, as was manifest on the day of his funeral, when they turned out in a body to pay the deceased their last tribute of respect. He leaves an only unmarried daughter to mourn her loss. The burial service was conducted at the house and grave by the Rev. Father O'Dea.—R.I.P.

The somewhat unique opportunity of acquiring a small Irish library for the trifling sum of six shillings, which Messrs. Louis Gillie and Co., of the Catholic Book Depot (says the Sydney *Traveller's Journal*), are now offering, is one which the Irish people in the colonies should eagerly embrace. Most of the books on the list, advertised on another page, are standard Irish works, and absolutely essential to the student of Irish history, or to all who wish to be correctly informed on historical points which frequently come up for discussion. *The Men of '98* should be of interest at the present juncture, as it treats on the lives of the men whose monument is shortly to be unveiled at Waverley, and also of the commemoration movement in Australia. The other works, from the pen of such brilliant and graceful writers as T. P. O'Connor, Daunt, Carleton, Duffy, MacCarthy, and Davis, etc., should be found in every Irish home in the colonies.—*.*

Despite the utmost care persons are liable to catch colds during the winter season, and if these are not attended to quickly serious results may ensue. Benjamin Gum is reputed to be an excellent remedy in such cases. This is a vegetable remedy obtained from a tree by making an incision in the trunk. It was known some hundreds of years ago, and has been in use ever since. Spencer Vincent's Benjamin Gum is prepared on modern principles, and consequently is much superior to the old preparation. A Christchurch resident, who had occasion to use it, speaks thus of its efficiency:—"I was troubled with a very sore throat, and bought a bottle. I took about two-thirds of it during the day and next morning my throat was quite well. It has not troubled me since." The gum may be obtained anywhere, or from the manufacturers and sole proprietors, Loashy's Wahoo Manufacturing Company, Limited.*.*

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.—*.*

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.

A contemporary states that Mr Joseph Taylor has determined to contest the Motu-ka seat against all-comers at the general election. Messrs R. McKenzie and R. Hursthouse are already in the field in the Ministerial and Opposition interests respectively.

Mr Gilteader has been addressing his constituents lately. At one of his meetings he advocated Government assistance in the opening of markets for New Zealand produce, moderate borrowing to enable a progressive public works policy to be carried out with a view to opening up the country, developing its resources and giving facilities to back settlers. He met with a good reception.

The Premier on Captain Russell: 'In Auckland he (Mr Seddon) was termed the Right Hon. Dr. Seddon, but at the times he was only "Diek Seddon" in the mouth of Captain Russell. The further the gallant Captain got from Auckland the further he fell from grace.'

It is rumoured that Mr. C. Macintosh will contest the Geraldine seat as an Independent.

It is likely that Mr. W. J. Napier, Chairman of the Auckland Harbour Board, will offer his services to the electors at the general election.

Mr. W. F. Massey, the Opposition whip, and Member for Franklin, has announced his intention of seeking re-election.

The Hon. Mr. Cadman will very soon retire from political life. In its report of a speech recently delivered by the Premier, which lasted over three hours and a half, a Government organ naively remarks: 'Towards the close of the speech much of the rowdiness which characterised the earlier part of the proceedings had subsided.' We should think so. An individual who could sit out a political speech of such length, and at the same time punctuate it with interjections has a future before him. He has many of the qualifications requisite for the making of a first-class politician.

Mr. George Hutchison on the Premier.—He goes about the country bulging out with figures.

According to the Cromwell *Argus* there will be plenty of candidates for the Tuapeka seat. Messrs. A. W. Tyndall, teacher, of Bluespur, James Bennet chairman of the Tuapeka County, and Alexander Fraser are announced as likely candidates. Mr. J. J. Ramsay will once more go to the poll; the present member, Mr. C. C. Rawlins, will face the starter, and the Tuapeka voting paper promises to look something like an agricultural society programme or a subscription list.

Mr. Seddon addressed a public meeting in Auckland on Wednesday evening of last week, when he took occasion to outline the Government work for the coming session. This would include a Workmen's Compensation for Accidents Bill on the lines of the Imperial Act, and accident insurance. The Government, he believed, could do an accident insurance business at 25 per cent. under the present rates. The Advances to Settlers Act would be amended to provide for a return of 1/4 per cent. or 1/2 per cent interest on the regular payment of the interest. There will be an extension of loans to urban and suburban properties so as to put town people on the same footing as the country settler. The Land for Settlements Act Amendment Bill would provide for the compulsory taking up of land in boroughs and town districts for workmen's villages. It was intended to provide inland penny postage. At first he expected a loss of £70,000, but it would ultimately be recouped. With regard to old-age pensions, but slight amendment was necessary. If a person who otherwise would have qualified went Home or elsewhere merely on a visit, and stayed more than two years, he was barred from getting a pension. In this respect the Act required some amendment, so as not to exclude such a case. Other measures would be a local Government Bill, Mining Act Amendment (providing for accidents, framed on similar lines to the Coal Mines Act), Asiatic Restriction Bill, Electoral Act Amendment (to ensure correct returns at the ballot under both the electoral and licensing laws of the colony), provision for landless natives, slaughtering and inspection of dairies (so as to give people good meat and good milk), a referendum (providing for one vote only in deciding on a levy of special rates for loans by local bodies), parliamentary under-secretaries on the lines Sir George Grey recommended, technical education (to aid the working classes and remove a reproach from the colony), and labour laws completion. Wherever the people put their money or invested, the Government should audit the books of companies. A time was coming when it would be necessary to determine by law the legal rate of interest. The Government got a glimpse of some business of companies, and when a man paid 150 per cent. for money he would be better without it.

As the time is now at hand for the putting in of fruit trees, it would be well that persons about to plant should exercise great care in the selection of their stock. An orchard or fruit garden, when once stocked, lasts for a long time without renewal. It is, however, only after some years that the owner is able to judge of the quality of his trees. If he has procured them from a long-established and reliable nurseryman he may rest confident that they will turn out all right, on the other hand, if he picks them up haphazard the chances are that he will be greatly disappointed. The safest plan to adopt is to patronise a reliable nurseryman, whose reputation is at stake unless his goods are up to representation. Messrs. Howden and Moncrieff, of Dunedin, who have been in business as seedmen and nurserymen for many years, direct the attention of the public to their large stock of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, &c. They have, also, a large stock of farm and garden seeds, which are guaranteed to be of the purest and best strains. Catalogues will be sent post free on application.*.*

WEDDING BELLS.

COSTELLO—BLANEY.

One of the most interesting weddings celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral for a long time, was that of Mr. T. F. Costello (Naseby) and the popular vocalist, Miss Kitty Blaney, which took place yesterday (Wednesday). Long before the hour fixed for the ceremony (ten o'clock) the cathedral was filled in every part by an expectant crowd of people of every class and creed. The bride was attended by the Misses R. and M. Blaney and Miss Costello, and six charming little children in white dresses, with wreaths and veils, and carrying baskets of flowers, and the bridegroom by Messrs. D. and A. Costello, A. Hall, C. Morkane, and Dr. O'Neill.

The bride was attired in white moiré silk with chiffon trimmings, veil, and orange blossom. The bridesmaids wore dresses of cream lustre and picture hats. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Murphy, assisted by Fathers McMullen, Ryan, O'Donnell, and Cleary. The bride was given away by her father, Captain Blaney. At the Nuptial Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Murphy, the newly-wedded couple approached the Holy Table. The cathedral choir—of which the newly-made bride was a prominent and faithful member—sang portions of Mozart's Twelfth Mass, and for an offertory piece Arcadelt's 'Ave Maria.' As the happy couple went from the cathedral the strains of the Wedding March rang out from the organ, and people pressed around on all sides with blessings and good wishes.

After the Nuptial Mass the newly-wedded couple and their friends proceeded to Captain Blaney's hotel (the Caledonian). A sumptuous repast was spread there, and a large body of guests assembled, including Very Rev. Father O'Neill, and the Rev. Fathers Murphy, McMullen, Ryan, O'Donnell, and Cleary. The health of the young couple was proposed by Rev. Father Murphy in a happy speech in the course of which he made feeling reference to the valuable services rendered to the Catholic Church and body in Dunedin and to every good and deserving cause by the bride and her sister. Various other toasts were also duly honoured. The young couple left by the afternoon train for Christchurch, where they will spend the honeymoon. We join with their many friends in wishing them a full and flowing measure of every blessing.

COLUMB—HORAN.

A ceremony, which attracted considerable attention, took place in St. Columba's Church, Owaka, on May 23, when Mr. Charles Columb was married to Miss Mary Anne Horan, second daughter of Mr. John Horan, Owaka. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by her sister, Miss Kate Horan, whilst Mr. James Columb (brother of the bridegroom) acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. J. O'Neill. At the conclusion of the ceremony a large party assembled at the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was laid. The health of the newly-wedded couple was proposed in felicitous terms by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

PARLIAMENT meets on the 23rd inst.

The Wellington City Council have adopted the Mayor's scheme involving the expenditure of some £50,000 upon tramways, electric light, town hall, water supply extension, and minor work.

A CHRISTCHURCH jury found a verdict of 'Not guilty' in the case of Charles Henry Carter, charged with manslaughter in connection with the Rakata railway disaster.

THE *Gasiti* announces the appointment of Mr. M. Foley as Clerk of the Warden's Court and Receiver of Gold Revenue and Mining Registrar at Gore, from May 6.

WE have received parcels of used stamps for Father Kreymborg's mission from Miss Maggie McAfee, Otautau, Miss Margaret Lee, Woodlands, Mr. P. Fennessy, Gimmerburn, and Miss E. Cunnene, Broadfield.

THE June number of the *Triad*, which has just come to hand, is a very creditable production. As usual the illustrations are very good, whilst the letterpress maintains the usually excellent standard of the journal.

IN the annual reports presented to the Wellington City Council it was stated that the drainage scheme, which is now complete, had cost £173,202, the estimate being £175,000. The influence of a proper drainage is shown in the steady decrease of typhoid cases, which have fallen from 101 in 1891 to 11.

THE Marine department has received a telegram from Captain Bolland, of the *Hinemoa*, stating that W. Brown (chief mate), M. Buchanan, C. Osterm, and O. Sjoblom (sailors) were drowned by a boat swamping at East Cape. The second mate, Hardy, and a seaman named Weymark were saved. The boat was endeavouring to effect a landing when the accident happened.

WE desire again to remind our readers that parcels of used stamps sent through the post office are liable to a registration fee. Unless such parcels are registered by the sender we shall in future decline to accept delivery. Within the past week we had to pay a registration fee, which would purchase ten times the quantity of stamps received. Only large parcels, containing stamps of the value £12 and upwards should be sent and these should be registered.

REFERRING to the operations at Orepuki of the company which now owns the Kaitangata coal mine, the correspondent of the *Southland Times* says: 'Shale obtained from a trial shaft, put down in the drive and tested by Mr. Dunlop in a retort, which has been erected, returned, I am informed, the magnificent average of 90 gallons of oil to the ton of shale, so that the prospects of success of the company are good.'

A RECENT visitor to Otago Central informs the *Otago Daily Times* that the farmers in that district have had a good year, and one Moonlight settler is alleged to have threshed a crop giving an average of 100 bushels of oats to the acre. He sold the oats at five shillings a bag, bags extra, and even at that small price made a good profit. Stock of every kind looks well, and things on the whole are very prosperous.

ON the afternoon of May 23, His Excellency the Governor and party paid an official visit to the Panmure district, Auckland, where they were received by Monsignor Walter McDonald. They paid a visit to the Catholic School, and also inspected the district church and other places of interest. The vice-regal party also visited the Catholic Church, and His Excellency expressed himself as being very well pleased with his visit, and with the cordial welcome extended to him.

MR. COOPER (president) occupied the chair at the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society. Mr. J. Higgins was elected librarian. The programme for the evening consisted of a mock parliamentary election. There were four candidates—Messrs. McSherry and Duffy (Liberals), Moison and Bowden (Independents). After the candidates had given their views on the subjects of the day and answered a number of questions, a ballot was taken with the result that Mr. Duffy was elected by a majority of four. The usual speech, on the declaration of the poll, was made by the successful candidate, after which the proceedings terminated.

A SYDNEY message of June 1 states that a tug reported speaking the barque Northern Chief, from Kaipara, off the coast. The captain of the Northern Chief said that he passed the Perthshire last Thursday in Latitude 34deg. south, longitude 164deg. east, about 400 miles from Cape Maria Van Dieman. The Perthshire reported all well. The Northern Chief met heavy weather after passing the Perthshire. Up to going to press nothing further had been heard of the disabled steamer.

THE Dunedin winter show of stock, agricultural machinery, and farm produce, held in the Agricultural Hall, was opened on Wednesday afternoon by the Right Hon. the Premier. There was a very large attendance, visitors being present not alone from all parts of Otago, but also from Canterbury and Wellington. The entries in all departments were very good, especially the exhibit of agricultural machinery, which was a very fine display. In consequence of going to press on Wednesday afternoon we are obliged to hold over our notice of the exhibits until our next issue.

AT St. Patrick's Church on Sunday morning, May 28 (says the *Charleston Herald*), the Ven. Archpriest Walsh was presented with an address and a purse of sovereigns, the gift of the Brighton and Charleston congregations, who recognise with feelings of pride, the high honour which has lately been conferred upon their worthy parish priest. The address was written by Mr. P. J. Fleming, and read by that gentleman, who thanked the congregation for allowing him the privilege to read a congratulatory address to their priest. The purse of sovereigns was presented by Mr. Thomas Shine, who referred in eulogistic terms to the Venerable Father's long and honourable career in the parish. In the course of the address the parishioners said—'During the last thirty years we have witnessed your many virtues, toils, and labours for the advancement of our holy religion, and how the days of your youth and vigour have been always devoted to the best interests of our holy Church. Through your gentle tenderness and kind forbearance and sympathy for others, you have won our confidence, love and admiration, and the golden opinions of the other denominations here. The Ven. Archpriest said he felt very grateful for their sentiments, and accompanying purse of sovereigns. After all it was no more than what he would have expected from the people of Charleston, for he remembered some years ago, when he was on the eve of his visit to the Old Country, he found that the people of Charleston were the first to come forward and present him with an address and a purse of sovereigns. Regarding the dignity conferred upon him by the Archbishop, he felt how unworthy he was of such a high honour, but nevertheless he would endeavour to prove himself worthy of it.'

Persons about to purchase bicycles ought not to be led away by the opinions of others, but should exercise their own judgment in the selection of machines. The "Cleveland" bicycle, for which Messrs. Mason, Struthers and Co., of Christchurch, are agents, is considered to be honest value. The 'Rover,' also offered by the same firm, has its admirers. Any of our readers in Canterbury intending to purchase a bicycle should inspect these machines, when they can satisfy themselves as to their merits.* *

Mr. E. W. Dunne, bookseller, George street, Dunedin, directs the attention of the Catholic community to his large and well-selected stock of prayer books and books of devotion. Patrons of Mr. Dunne's establishment have an opportunity of making a selection of rosaries, crucifixes and aids to devotion generally, from one of the most extensive stocks in the colony. Books, newspapers, and magazines, published in any part of the world, may be ordered through Mr. Dunne. Special attention is given to stationery, the assortment offered being unequalled for variety and quality. Tucker's wax candles are kept in stock, and supplied in large or small quantities at reasonable prices. All are invited to inspect the stock without being pressed to purchase.* *

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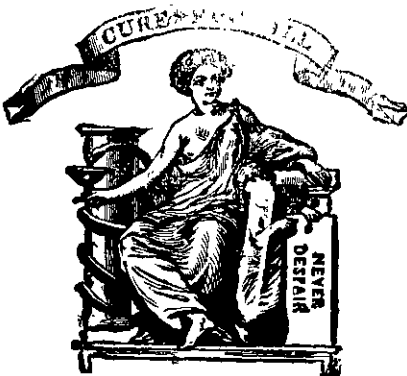
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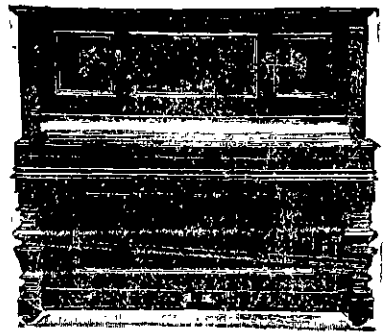
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The Storyteller.

MECHTILDE HARLATH.

CHAPTER I.

LORD HARLATH was past fifty, and neither good-looking nor agreeable, when he wooed and won his first wife, the *Grafin* Mechtildke Loversberg, before the end of her first season, and the worst predicted trouble—with a certain melancholy pleasure—when the eighteen-year-old bride and her cannauerous clerical bridegroom should sit up togeher.

The only one of all Lord Harlath's acquaintances who was in the least hopeful about the result of the strange match was the lady's stepbrother, and his Lordship's almost maiden friend, Sir William Durrant, who, knowing the unpopular notoriety better than anybody else, had discovered that there did exist a gentle corner in his heart, which the firmness and sweet nature of the German girl, the daughter of Sir William's deceased stepmother, appeared to have regained. Yet the baronet's discernment seemed at fault, when, immediately after the wedding, Lord Harlath carried off his bride to Kilmore Castle, his Irish seat, a place beautiful in itself, but situated at the back of God-speed, and there without any society save her husband's and that of Mrs. Talbot, the housekeeper (who, however, was of gentle birth, and distantly related to the family) Lady Harlath passed the only year of her married life, and there she died, the day her first child came into the world.

After the funeral Lord Harlath departed from Kilmore, leaving his new-born daughter in Mrs. Talbot's charge, under whose devoted care she grew up and flourished, being a rosy child of seven when his Lordship took for his second wife Lady Jacobina MacPhearson, and Mrs. Talbot received orders to bring it to Harlath Park, in Surrey. But it chanced—or rather happened by God's will—that little Mechtildke fell sick of scarlatina on the eve of her departure from Kilmore, and, when quite recovered, appeared to have been forgotten in her father's anxiety at the hope of an heir, and afterwards in his delight upon its birth (though the title was one which could descend in the female line).

This poor baby was also left motherless at an early age—for the second Lady Harlath died of consumption before it was two years old, and her widower, having arranged that its maternal grandparents should bring the boy up, set off on his travels through Eastern Asia—a long and wearisome account of which he wrote on his return, and was so taken up with this book that he had no leisure to remember how old his daughter was getting, or to think about her at all, until Sir William Durrant remonstrated with him for neglecting the girl's education, and insisted upon the engagement of a governess for her, undertaking himself to find one—and the baronet was certainly fortunate in the choice of a person who was not only accomplished, but experienced in the training of young ladies of high position.

What Mrs. Swanton thought of her new place and pupil may be gathered from the following extract taken from one of her letters to her sister (governess to the daughters of Princess D. von D. S.—)

'The castle is picturesque, and situated at the base of a heather-covered hill facing the sea. Mrs. Talbot, the lady in charge of the establishment, is a cultivated person—but like everybody else here, of the Roman faith, not excepting even the bride—though all the other members of the Harlath family belong to the Church of England. I can only conclude that the first Lady Harlath was a Catholic.

'Mechtildke is very backward for fourteen, but possesses a good deal of general information and some knowledge of music acquired from Mrs. Talbot. She is very tall and pretty, her head being so exquisitely small one wonders how it can bear the weight of two immense plats of gold-brown hair, which reach to her knees. I have never before seen such hair. Her eyes are deep hazel—of a yellowish colour with black pupils. She is quiet, uncommunicative, and childish, all her actions being influenced by a simple piety—which is edifying— notwithstanding the difference in her faith and mine.'

Afterwards Miss Swanton discovered that Mechtildke's mother had been brought up a Lutheran, but even when pretty sure Lord Harlath was ignorant of the fact that his daughter was a Catholic, she did not write either to him or to Sir William Durrant about it, having a theory that a forced change of religion always caused spiritual misery and generally ended in a despair which blighted all spiritual belief.

CHAPTER II.

Thus, in one of the uttermost parts of the earth did Lord Harlath's daughter remain until she had completed her nineteenth year, when the sudden death of her brother from diphtheria made her once more heiress to the family name and estates, and brought her forward in her father's thoughts, causing him to send for her to come to him at Harlath Park.

Though Mrs. Talbot had always expected a separation from her adopted child, she felt the pang of its approach unutterably, and dreaded, not for herself, but for Mechtildke, Lord Harlath's wrath on learning that his offspring 'adored false gods.' She tried to prepare the girl for the efforts which would be made to induce her to give up her faith, avoiding, however, any allusion to the old gentleman's unamiable character. When the day of parting arrived the poor lady was almost desperate with grief and apprehension, both of which feelings she nevertheless concealed to some extent from Mechtildke, who, though in tears at having to bid Mrs. Talbot farewell, believed, with the hopefulness of youth, that her father would allow her to return often to Kilmore. The father who had always been the hero and ideal of her day-dreams—how she longed to

behold his face, to feel his embrace, to sympathise with him in his sorrow on the loss of her brother, whom, alas, she had never seen! Such sweet hopes and desires filled the child-soul during the journey, as they had often done before at Kilmore.

It was late on the second evening since their departure when Mechtildke, her governess, and her maid, reached Harlath Park, and the girl, naturally expecting to be shown at once into her father's presence, was disappointed when he merely sent a message that dinner would be served in half an hour. Wondering at this strange reception, she began to change her dress, and when her toilet was finished went downstairs alone.

The drawing-room was still empty, and going over to the fire she leaned against the marble pillar of the mantelpiece and fell into a reverie, becoming so lost in thought that the entry of someone by the library door at the other end of the room did not attract her attention. As for the person who had come in, he stood motionless in admiration of the picture made by the beautiful young woman leaning against the Carrara column. The severity of her black silk dress showed off the perfect proportions of her tall form; her face was turned sideways, bringing the fine profile in full view, while upon the slightly bent head rested a coronet of shining hair.

But the intensity of his gaze seemed to disturb her, for in a moment she moved and lifted her wistful eyes, meeting the penetrating glance of a pair of grey ones, which softened as they perceived her startled expression.

'I am sorry if I have frightened you,' said the gentleman coming forward, and she saw that he was young and broad in the shoulders, with straight features and light hair, but had little time to wonder who it could be, for he continued: 'As Lord Harlath is not here, allow me to introduce myself; I am James Durrant. I know I have the pleasure of addressing Miss Harlath.'

She bowed, and at the same moment the library door opened to admit a sharp-faced, bent old man, who, as he caught sight of the girl, seemed to become paralysed with astonishment. Unlike as this person was to Mechtildke's conception of her father, still she quickly realised it was he and went towards him, but, as he made no movement to welcome her, stopped short strangely puzzled. Then the old lord, beginning to feel the awkwardness of the position, pulled himself together, approached his daughter, and, dropping a loveless kiss on her cheek, ejaculated:

'Well, well, I never expected to see such a fine girl! Very like your mother, certainly, but a much better height. Dear me, how time does fly! Eh, James? But you don't notice that yet, eh?'

The young man made no answer; he was watching the flush of the girl's brow, called up by this terribly sudden disillusion.

Probably all were relieved when dinner was announced, though it did not turn out a very genial entertainment, Mechtildke being too overcome by her recent emotion to join in the conversation, and the guest, observing how she would fain be left in peace, engaged Lord Harlath in an argument upon some question connected with China—to afford the author of 'Travels in Eastern Asia' the opportunity of airing his views on the subject.

CHAPTER III.

Not a morning at breakfast Lord Harlath, anxious possibly to make amends for the coldness of his welcome of Mechtildke, began to inquire into her tastes, and discovering she was a horsewoman, ordered a quiet mare to be saddled for her, and then saw her and their guest off for a ride.

James Durrant was well satisfied to be Miss Harlath's escort, though every attempt to open a conversation proved vain—Mechtildke being not only shy and reserved, but also oppressed by a weight on her mind, the dread of how and when her father should learn that she was a Catholic. Mrs. Talbot's advice had been to take the first opportunity of seeing him alone and stating the fact, but, since the girl had found her parents so opposed to her ideal, she shrunk from the very thought of this private interview.

To keep her faith a secret she of course knew to be sinful, and, probably ever for one more day, impossible, since it happened to be Friday and her abstinence from meat would certainly be noticed.

On returning from the ride she went tremblingly into lunch, but was relieved to find it was a meal which Lord Harlath never partook of, and if James Durrant remarked that she ate only bread and butter, his curiosity was certainly not excited by the fact.

As the afternoon went by Mechtildke's trouble increased.

She waited to go down to dinner until the last moment, passing into the dining-room with a beating heart. Her refusal of soup and *entrées* escaped remark, but when it came to a helping of sirloin Lord Harlath's attention was attracted, and he asked if she were ill.

Mechtildke answered in a voice so calm that it astonished all present, but no one more than herself.

'No, father, but I am a Catholic and cannot eat meat to-day.'

Lord Harlath dropped his knife and fork, rose to his feet, and slowly repeated, almost too incredulous to be thoroughly angry yet:

'A Catholic! Is it possible that I understood you to say you were a Catholic? Then as the recollection penetrated his mind that Mechtildke had certainly passed her life entirely among 'Papists,' his rage gathered, like thunderclouds before a storm.

'Never let me hear again that you are a Catholic,' he roared. 'Eat your dinner this instant! Simons,' this to the butler, 'replace Miss Harlath's plate!'

Then seeing the girl make no attempt to touch the meat, his fury grew perfectly uncontrollable. Snatching up his wine-glasses, he dashed them against the wall, and, pacing wildly about the room, uttered imprecations unfit for any lady's ears, but inexpressibly shocking to those of his daughter, who shrank away into a corner as far from him as possible.

'You had drop that—Papistical humbug!' he bellowed. 'Who made you a Papist I'd like to know. That—old Talbot, was it? Answer, will you, you stubborn hussy? She'll get her marching orders to-morrow, the idolatrous old fiend—how dare she play such

a prank? I'll have no — Popery in my family. So just you change your tune, Miss, or I'll show you the way! What was that fool, Miss What's-her-name, about, that she allowed this — rubbish? Tell that governess woman,' he yelled to the butler, 'to come here at once. I'll give her the rough side of my tongue in a way she'll be apt to remember!'

'Father, father, please' cried Mechtilde, 'it was not her fault — don't scold her,' then — seeing the appeal to be worse than useless — she turned on James Durrant her beseeching eyes, pleading the more piteously through the dimness of their tears.

What man could refuse that mute cry for help? With a bold movement James strode across the room, and was out at the door in a breath, unobserved by Lord Harlath in his blind passion. To catch up the footman who had been sent to fetch Miss Swanton was the work of a moment, and slipping a sovereign into the man's palm he said meaningly 'The governess has retired for the night.' The man nodded without changing his well-trained countenance, and returned with this message.

Mechtilde understood something of this little by-play, and if her simple goodness was shocked by the falsehood, she was human enough to thank her friend with her eyes as he re-entered the room.

By this time the old lord was too exhausted to storm any longer, and the girl took the first opportunity of leaving his presence, and the only consideration which induced Durrant to control his active indignation against his host was the certainty that a quarrel with the father would ruin any chance of ever again befriending the daughter.

CHAPTER IV.

Lord Harlath spent the next morning in a manner highly satisfactory to himself; first by interviewing Miss Swanton, and speaking to her in terms which could leave no self-respecting person any alternative save to depart from his employment on the spot, and secondly, by composing a most insulting letter to Mrs. Talbot, dismissing her from her post. That was, however, no more than she expected.

As for Mechtilde, she set off after breakfast with her maid to try and find out where was the nearest Catholic Church, and, to her relief, discovered a chapel just on the other side of the Park, where Mass was said on Sundays.

On her return home she was bitterly grieved to find Miss Swanton preparing for instant departure, and though the high-spirited girl resolved to face her trials bravely, yet she became so ill towards evening with violent headache that her appearance at dinner was quite out of the question.

Next morning, though still suffering, she rose in time to go to church, and bidding her maid, who was not quite ready, follow her, went down into the hall; but her father suspecting her intention of attending Mass was prepared to thwart it, and was leaning against the closed hall door.

She stopped, being taken aback, and looked helplessly at him. But he made no move, and left it to her to speak first, when she presently did, asking him gently to allow her to pass.

'Where are you going to?' he demanded.

'To Mass, father.'

'Then to Mass you will not go. At 11 o'clock you shall come to church with me like a dutiful daughter.'

'Father, I cannot do that. Oh, father, do let me pass!' she pleaded, but one might as well have prayed one of the marble statues that adorned the hall to move from its pedestal.

Mechtilde was firmly resolved to reach the chapel in time for Mass, but it was quite plain that she would not be able to get out of the house by the hall door. Then there flashed into her mind the idea of trying some other means of exit. She walked quietly away and went into the library.

Lord Harlath, concluding that she wished to get their guest to plead her cause, smiled to himself, and for some moments did not trouble to follow.

The girl crossed the room without observing James Durrant, who was writing at one of the tables, threw up the window, climbed out, and was walking rapidly across the lawn before the young man could recover from his astonishment, but, a moment later, the sight of the baffled and infuriated old lord in the doorway gave a clue to the mystery.

Then ensued a scene which eclipsed that of the Friday night, and Durrant could only save Mechtilde from the indignity of being pursued by the servant by undertaking to follow her and fetch her back himself, which he accordingly did, waiting close to the chapel until she came out — after the service. She was a little surprised to see him, but he joined her quite naturally, and together they turned into the park.

'You had some trouble about getting to church,' he observed, after they had walked a little way in silence.

She nodded, and, meeting the compassionate glance of his grey eyes, her dignity and self-control suddenly collapsed, and she burst into tears.

'Poor child!' said Durrant. 'But what are you going to do? Things cannot continue like this.'

'Tell me, what must I do?' she pleaded.

'There is but one counsel to give,' he answered. 'You must conform, at least outwardly, to your father's religion.'

'No, no!' she cried at once. 'That would be very wrong. I cannot sell God's peace for that of men.'

'But what will become of you? Your father is stronger than you, and in time he will wear you out.'

'I will trust in God,' she said simply. 'Nothing can happen to me save what is His Will,' and at these words a strange light came into her face, causing her companion to wonder if an angel might visit the earth under the name of a woman.

On reaching the house, Mechtilde was summoned into her father's presence, who, if the actual violence of his wrath had abated, was in a cruel, unrelenting humour. He explained in a few

words that since she persisted in trying to practice the Catholic religion he meant to have her put under lock and key until her obstinacy was overcome, and, as she made no answer to this threat, he dismissed her, adding that the housekeeper would be given orders to immediately send away her Catholic maid.

Mechtilde went upstairs, but it was only when presently the key was turned in the door of her room that she grasped the meaning of the situation. Then followed a bitter sense of loneliness and helplessness, and throwing herself on the bed, she wept until pitiful sleep bore her back in its gentle arms to Kilmore.

So strong was the spell of 'Nature's soft nurse' that the entrance of a servant with some lunch did not break it, and it was late in the afternoon when Mechtilde returned once more to bitter reality.

One of the housemaids had been appointed her gaoler, and the sense of being, so to speak, under a servant's dominion hurt the girl's high-born pride and was more difficult not to resent than anything her father had yet done.

The day dragged on very wearily, too, for though she happened to have plenty of needlework to occupy her hands, there was nothing to occupy her thoughts, and she could not summon up courage to send her father a petition for some books. Often she wondered if James Durrant was still in the house, and therefore aware of her position, and whether he had pleaded for her. But, as a fact, the young man's visit had ended the day after Mechtilde was locked up.

More than a fortnight passed, and want of fresh air was causing the young girl to droop and refuse food, like a captive bird, when one morning an unexpected message came ordering her to be set at liberty.

She lunched alone in the big dining-room, and afterwards wandered out into the gardens. It has been said that in order to fully appreciate the value of freedom it is necessary to have tasted captivity, and Mechtilde certainly wondered if the grass had ever been so green, the sunshine so gay, or the bird-music so sweet as on this May afternoon.

By and bye she sat down on a garden bench, and, taking off her hat, let the light wind caress her forehead, and fell to thinking as was her wont, but soon was disturbed by the sound of footsteps on the gravel path, and saw with surprise James Durrant coming along, evidently seeking someone.

On catching sight of her he quickened his step, and she went forward to meet him.

After the first words of greeting, he explained that he had just arrived, and asked how she had been spending her time since their last meeting, which caused her to recount in her simple way about the solitary confinement, from which she had but just escaped, adding, as an involuntary expression of indignation rose to her lips:

'You must not blame my father; he must do what he thinks right, just as I must.'

Not being able to see the right of shutting up an innocent young girl, and allowing her neither fresh air nor companionship James Durrant answered nothing, but after a short pause he said:

'You are of "the stuff" of which martyrs are made, and I do not like to think you will be a martyr, Mechtilde. There is a way out of all these difficulties by which you shall have a pledge that the practice of your religion will never be interfered with.'

She was too unconscious to attach any significance to the fact that he had called her by her Christian name, but turning her lovely, eager, child-face towards him said:

'Tell me, what must I do to win this pledge?'

Taking her hands and looking down into her eyes, he answered by a question or rather by a petition:

'Mechtilde, will you be my wife?'

She sprang to her feet, wrenching herself free, and gasped, catching her breath between the words.

'Oh, no! I many not marry one who is—who is not a Catholic.'

'If that were all,' he replied, though startled in his turn by her manner, 'you can get a dispensation from your Church. I am ready to make all the required concessions.'

She shook her head.

'But it is never God's wish for a Catholic and Protestant to marry, and God has been so good to me in giving me true faith, I will do nothing except that which pleases Him most.' And she began to move away.

'Answer me one question, Mechtilde,' he said, getting in front of her. 'Do you dislike me?'

Then covering up her face she began to cry.

'Mechtilde, do you love me?'

Still no answer; she only shook from head to foot with the violence of her weeping.

Very gently he drew her hands away from her eyes, and, stooping, pressed a long kiss—as full of homage as of love—upon her forehead. With a moaning cry she turned and fled—terrified not of him but of her own heart.

CHAPTER V.

As soon as Lord Harlath had awakened out of the lethargy of grief on the death of his heir, a desire came upon him to give the vacant place in his hopes and ambitions to the son of his great friend by marrying the young man to his heiress, and he was consequently much gratified one morning (the morning before that on which Mechtilde's imprisonment ended) on receiving a letter from James Durrant, asking permission to pay his addresses to Mechtilde, and mentioning his desire to return immediately to Harlath for that purpose. Therefore it may be understood how disappointed the choleric old gentleman would be on learning that his pet-scheme was ruined by what he could view in no light save that of a girl's fanaticism.

On Durrant's departure he summoned Mechtilde to his presence, and flew into such a fearful rage that he appeared to quite lose his reason, and even descended to personal violence, seizing the girl

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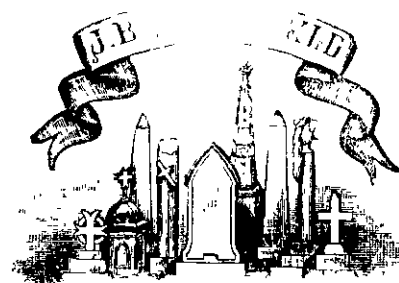
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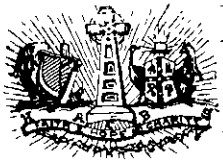
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brutally by the arm and shaking her. As soon as it was possible to escape from his clutch, she fled to her room and fell fainting on the floor, where she was presently found by the housemaid and put to bed.

After a little she came to, but only to faint again, and then the servants, becoming nervous, sent for a doctor, who pronounced the girl's illness to arise from shock to the system.

Next day she was in high fever, and Lord Harlath at this, to him unexpected and very disquieting result of his unkindness (if such a term be strong enough for his conduct) became the victim of very salutary remorse. Nay, more than that, the sufferings of his child touched the one soft spot in his heart, and he began to love her with a devotion of which no one would have supposed him capable. He sought out Mrs. Talbot, and persuaded her (no difficult task) to come and nurse her adopted daughter, and the knowledge of this kindness, and many small acts of attention, contributed as much, perhaps, towards Mechtilde's recovery as the careful tending of her old friend. Yet many weeks, even months, passed before the girl regained health, remaining all the autumn and winter a semi-invalid; but the first spring days began to make her feel herself once more, and then Mrs. Talbot returned to Kilmore to make it ready for a long visit its heiress was now to pay. An event, however, was destined to take place which changed this plan, and when Mechtilde returned to Ireland it was under even happier circumstances than could have been expected.

It happened that one April Sunday, Mechtilde, on going into chapel for Mass, and taking her usual seat, suddenly saw in front of her a figure the image of which had, despite all efforts to banish it, haunted her thoughts for many months. She could not at first believe her eyes, taking the apparition for a trick of fancy, but as the figure—though always in a motionless attitude of unobtrusive devotion—did not vanish, another explanation—the possibility of its being a 'wraith'—presented itself, making the blood run cold in her veins.

Nevertheless, when Mass began, the ceremony absorbed all her attention, if she did not actually feel reassured until the clasp of a human hand proved, as she passed out of the church door, that James Durrant was there in the body. Then the hearts of both, being too full for words, they walked along together for some time in silence, he being eventually the first to speak.

'You see I am a Catholic now,' he said.

'How much God loves us' was her simple answer, and the saintly light James Durrant had once before seen illuminate her face shone over it again.

He bowed his head.

'Dearest, it was your perfect goodness that first led me to enquire into the teachings of the Church.'

'I shall thank God every day that he has also revealed Himself to you,' she replied.

'Mechtilde, it was your cross that won for me the crowning grace. But God also requires from me now a sacrifice. Dearest love, I have come to say good-bye for ever.'

She started a little.

'Why for ever?'

'Because I sail next week for Australia, to try and make there a livelihood as best I may. Since my change of faith my father has disowned and disinherited me. Lord Harlath would not give you to me now.'

He stooped to kiss her face, and turned to go, but she staved him, asking that he should come and bid her father farewell also, and at that moment they caught sight of the old lord coming along to meet his daughter. They quickened their steps and presently joined him—to his great surprise—as he could not at all account for James' presence.

However, the young fellow lost no time in telling his story, which the old man seemed to listen to with great interest indeed, but with very little sympathy for James' change of fortune. Indeed, had the lovers not been far too sadly occupied with each other to heed him they might have heard him chuckling to himself as at a good joke.

CHAPTER VI.

Sir William Durrant had reason to be taken aback when the afternoon after the meeting we have just described a hired fly stopped at his door, and out of it stepped Lord Harlath, the last person in the world whom he expected to see, though it certainly flattered him to think his old friend had come all the way to Shropshire to condole with him over the iniquity of his eldest son; such an appearing, undoubtedly, the object of Lord Harlath's visit, and they

spent an hour abusing 'papists' in general, and James Durrant in particular, and going on to discuss the criminal independence of the present-day sons and daughters.

'The only consolation in your case,' said the nobleman in commenting upon a specially voluble, paternal denunciation of Sir William's, 'is that it might be worse.'

'Worse?' cried the baronet. 'Why, it's as bad as it can possibly be. To think that my eldest son has turned idolator! I only rejoice my property is not entailed upon him. How could it be worse, I'd like to know?'

'Well, he might, eh, turn Jesuit!' put in Lord Harlath.

'What?' roared Sir William, now horrified almost into a fit. 'What did you say! Did—did he suggest he meant to do such a thing?'

'Well, no, not exactly, but he *might*, I say, if you don't put it out of his power.'

'Hasn't he defied me to the fullest extent already? How could I put anything out of his power?'

Lord Harlath smiled sardonically.

'How? my dear William! Why, of course, by entailing your property upon him and thus enabling me to give him my daughter in marriage.'

The baronet's breath was taken away. If he had known that the heiress to the barony of Harlath had been proposed for by his son he had certainly not known the lady's reason for declining the suit, and it was clear that the wily old lord and he must have come to a satisfactory understanding, from the announcement which appeared a fortnight later in the papers of the marriage of James, eldest son of Sir William Durrant, Bart., and the Honourable Mechtilde, only surviving child of Lord Harlath.—A. MACDERMOTT, in the *Catholic Preside*.

SIR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY.

THE SECRET OF A LONG LIFE.

IN a recent issue of the *Windsor Magazine* Sir Charles Gavan Duffy' among other veterans, lets the public into the secret of how he has managed to live so long. Sir Charles is now 83 years. The *Windsor* also gives portraits of the veterans, but according to the *Australian* the one supposed to represent the veteran of the Repeal movement is that of his son Mr. John Gavan Duffy, Postmaster General of Victoria. The magazine has evidently been the victim of a mistake or a joke. Here is what Sir Charles Gavan Duffy says of himself—

'I attribute my prolonged life to a careful and systematic method of living. In boyhood and youth I suffered habitually from dyspepsia, and in early manhood I was so engrossed in political work that I gave no attention to the state of my health. At about my 36th year a great change came. I read in Addison's *Spectator* a paper on Louis Cornaro. Addison describes Cornaro as an Italian gentleman of undoubted credit, who lived to be a hundred years of age by strict and habitual moderation in eating and drinking. I studied his little book with great satisfaction. From that time I rarely or never ate to fullness or drank to elevation. I have also avoided, as far as was compatible with the business of life, studying or sitting up past midnight, or in later years past 9 o'clock, and I have always been an early riser. I have lived as much as possible in the open air, and have read for instruction or amusement, but still more for necessary rest and relaxation, some hours every day. I have never suffered from rheumatism, gout, sciatica, or any other torturing malady, and this immunity is, I think, attributable to my mode of life.

'You ask if life, after 60 years and 10, is a burden. I have not found it so. The most tranquil and serene period of my life was from my 64th to my 72nd year, and so it would have continued, I think, to this day, but that two great misfortunes befell me. I lost my beloved wife, and my sight—which was not more precious to me than my wife—became seriously impaired. But, notwithstanding, I have since written two or three books, the eyesight of my daughters supplying what failed me. I do not consult a doctor on an average more than once a year, and altogether refrained from taking medicine till after my 80th year, when some of the processes of nature became lethargic, and needed occasional assistance.'

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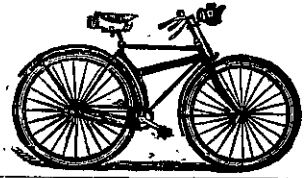
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HOW THE CHURCH IS SLANDERED.

THE REV. MR. GIBB AND THE EDITOR OF THE
 N.Z. TABLET.

READERS of our last week's issue will remember the charge published in the *Otago Daily Times* by a prominent Presbyterian clergyman in Dunedin that some unnamed Anglican clergyman had received 'two Papal briefs, one authorising his ordination as a priest of the Church of Rome, another giving his license to remain in the Church of England.' The insane tale was promptly challenged by us, and evidence in support of the charge called for. This elicited the extraordinary information that the Rev. Mr. Gibb had heard of it from a man who had read about it 'some fifteen years ago' in a leading article in the *London Times*! We may here state that the story of the *Times* committing itself to such a preposterous piece of Munchausenism is unanimously scouted by every pressman in Dunedin who has been a constant reader of the big *London Daily*. The Rev. Mr. Gibb declared his inability either to give a detailed reference to the alleged *Times* article, or to substantiate his accusation by even a shred or scrap of proof. He made heroic efforts to drag us into a multitude of side-issues—relying on the old and well-worn controversial expedient of endeavouring to raise a prejudice, and at the same time escape from the investigation of one charge, by flinging a multitude of others. We, however, held him fast to his one specific charge. In his reply of May 31 he assumes an

AIR OF INJURED INNOCENCE

at being denounced by 'Catholic Layman' for 'believing the word of a man whom I have every reason to regard as a man of honour; and for making, on his authority, a statement concerning the Church of Rome, which is entirely in keeping with the doctrine of that Church, as may be abundantly proved, from Roman as well as Protestant sources. The editor of the *TABLET* and a "Catholic Layman," especially the former, judiciously ignore the fact that I assert the "Papal briefs" to be in harmony with the doctrine of the Roman Church. The cry is, 'Produce the *Times*,' 'Give the text of the briefs,' 'Name the Pope.' This sort of thing may go down with some people; it will make no impression on the judicious. It is, of course, conceivable that Mr. Miller's statement may be incorrect. I do not conceive it to be my duty to engage in a labourious investigation to prove its accuracy. Perhaps some apology is due for the fact that when I made use of Mr. Miller's statement I did not indicate my authority. I knew, however, that it would be certainly challenged, and was quite prepared to do what I did when the question was put to me as to the grounds on which I made it.' Instead of endeavouring to prove his specific accusation, he once more enters into a lengthy dissertation with the object of showing, by the aid of scandalously distorted quotations, that this 'alleged transaction' of the papal briefs is 'in accordance with' the 'authentic doctrine' of the Catholic Church.

OUR REPLY.

It was evident even to the boy in the street that the Rev. Mr. Gibb did not dare to face the charge he had so gaily flung at the Catholic Church. We did what lay in our power to teach him one of the most elementary principles of discussion. But he was not an apt pupil. The following reply to his letter appeared in the *Otago Daily Times* of June 1:—

Sir,—It is quite evident that the Rev. Mr. Gibb no more dares to face the solitary point at issue between him and me than if it were the point of a fixed bayonet. Now, I am determined to keep that one point full in the public eye, even if your patience and the tolerance of your readers permitted this discussion to drag its slow length through the next 12 months. Once more, and for the third time, I beg to remind the Rev. Mr. Gibb that the issue between us is his positive statement that some unnamed Anglican clergyman, at some unnamed date and place, received 'two Papal briefs, one authorising his ordination as a priest of the Church of Rome, another giving him license to remain in the Church of England.'

Your reverend correspondent couched his accusation in as direct and positive terms as human utterance is well capable of. I have declared, and do declare, his statement wholly untrue. Here is the issue between us. There is no other. The issue or non-issue of these alleged Papal briefs is a question of sheer fact, to be determined (as far as we are concerned) by such incriminating evidence as the Rev. Mr. Gibb may adduce on the one side, and such rebutting evidence as I may, in my proper turn, bring forward on the other. The charge

is a specific one of gross, nay, diabolical perfidy and double-dealing on the part of the official head of that ancient church of which a large body of the Rev. Mr. Gibb's fellow-citizens are members. The circumstances of its publication only serve to aggravate the outrage which it is on the cherished religious sentiments of a peaceable and law-abiding body of people. The accusation was hurled at us with wanton recklessness—without so much as a scrap of evidence to support it. One could understand such a thing being done in the heat of an oral controversy. But the Rev. Mr. Gibb has cut away from himself even this slender ground of excuse. He now admits that he published this fearful accusation with perfect deliberation, and with full knowledge that 'it would be certainly challenged.' I will not add to his humiliation by passing even one word of legitimate comment on the strong mental warp against the Catholic Church which is revealed in these melancholy admissions. His deliberate charge of shameless duplicity is still before the public. Its serious nature and the circumstances of its publication alike demand that its truth or falsehood shall be determined without undue delay. Only two honourable courses are now open to the Rev. Mr. Gibb: either to attempt specific proof of his specific indictment, or to frankly and manfully withdraw it. One of your southern contemporaries (the editor of which is not a Catholic) sums up the situation with this brief remark regarding Mr. Gibb: 'The only way out of his difficulty is to apologise.' The reverend gentleman can select whatever course may seem best in his eyes. For my part I am determined that, as far as lies within my utmost power, there shall be finality in the matter of this shocking accusation regarding the definite issue of the alleged Papal briefs—if with the accuser's aid, so much the better: if without it, then it shall be without it.

The Rev. Mr. Gibb's evasive excursions into the domain of side-issues compel me to make the following additional remarks:—

1. The point in dispute between us is not whether the issue of the alleged Papal briefs is, or is not, 'in accordance with' the 'authentic doctrine' of the Catholic Church. The only question is: Were they ever issued at all? To that issue I shall clamp the Rev. Mr. Gibb until finality is reached. You must catch your hare before you cook it; and you may as well get your Papal briefs—dead sure—before you discuss the question of their harmony or discord with authentic Catholic doctrine. This is not an academic discussion, but an investigation into the hard question of fact stated above.

2. The Rev. Mr. Gibb's method of procedure is just as follows: A man is charged with a definite crime—say, wilful murder. The Crown Prosecutor, instead of adducing specific evidence even of the fact of the murder, contents himself with trying to show that murder is quite 'in accordance with' the character and beliefs of the accused. A Crown Prosecutor who would adopt such extraordinary methods would require, and probably receive, vigilant supervision on the part of his friends.

3. Those insane tales about men with Catholic Orders ministering by Papal dispensation in the Anglican Church, must be substantiated—if at all—by an appeal to specific alleged instances. The Rev. Mr. Gibb brought forward one such alleged instance with a grand parade of enthusiastic assertion. When I challenged the truth of his instance he was compelled to admit his utter inability to produce the necessary proofs.

4. I feel quite satisfied that the Rev. Mr. Gibb has received his ideas of Catholic doctrine—like his fairy tale of the Papal briefs—from hearsay, or at second-hand. At any rate he has succeeded in hopelessly misrepresenting that doctrine. I know whereof I write, and shall hold myself responsible to the reverend gentleman for this statement as soon as the present issue between us has been definitely settled. *Au revoir*.—I am, etc.,

EDITOR N.Z. TABLET.

REV. MR. GIBB WITHDRAWS.

In the following issue (June 2) Rev. Mr. Gibb made his parting bow with the statement that it would be useless 'to continue replying to the Rev. Editor of the *TABLET*. But for the pressure of many much more imperative tasks (said he) I should take in hand the examination of the files of the *London Times*, and finally settle the question of the accuracy of the Rev. Mr. Miller's statement. Perhaps at a more convenient time I may do so. I have not the slightest objection meanwhile to withdraw the statement. After all, so far as the Roman Church is concerned, the "point of importance," as your correspondent "Hard Facts" puts it to-day, is "the principle of the thing rather than some particular detail as to date or circumstance." I said very much the same thing yesterday, and proved incontrovertibly that the principle is in perfect accordance with the doctrines of Rome. I foreshadowed accurately the line the editor of the *TABLET* would take—the line he has taken in his letter this



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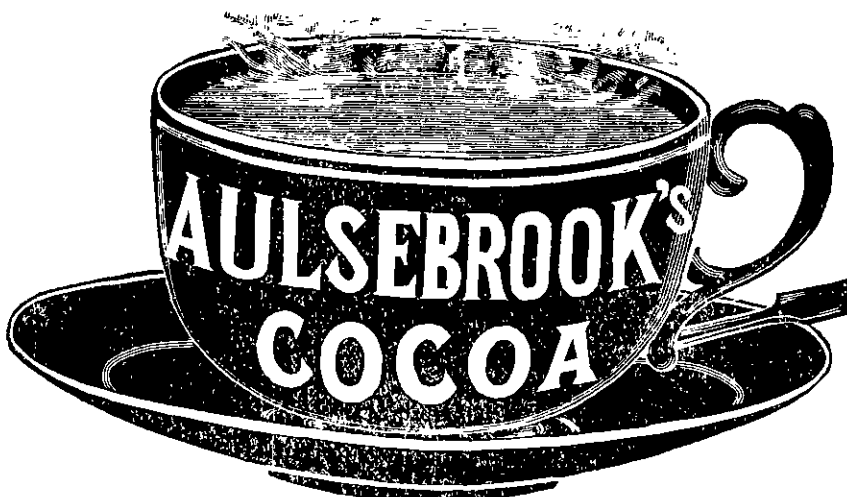
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morning. Right sure am I that he would hold to this line through a hundred letters, or a hundred years if we could live so long. *Cui bono?* Formally, the victory would seem to be his; materially, the victory is mine.

A PARTING COMMENT.

At this point the editor closed the correspondence. Had it continued the Rev. Mr. Gibb would have been afforded an opportunity (1) of proving his positive statement that there were other cases also in which persons having Catholic Orders were permitted by the Church to minister as Anglican clergymen. A specific instance in point would have been insisted on, and the Rev. Mr. Gibb would have found himself once more, for sheer lack of evidence, compelled to withdraw his statement. The discussion of this point would have been doubly interesting on account of the conclusive evidence it would have afforded of the thorough-paced unreliability and (as the *Athenaeum* puts it) the 'silly credulity' of the author of the *Secret History of the Oxford Movement*. (2) The tournament to be complete, should have wound up with a challenge to Rev. Mr. Gibb to prove his further statement that the 'authentic doctrine' of the Church permits men having Catholic Orders to minister in the Anglican communion. The reverend gentleman's second-hand and shamefully garbled extracts in point are dealt with on page 3 of this issue. It is perhaps on the strength of these bogus quotations that Rev. Mr. Gibb claims a 'material victory.' If so, he is very easily satisfied. He is cordially welcome to the utmost comfort he can extract from his supposed 'material victory' in the circumstances; for (a) the discussion (luckily for him) never came off, (b) we had, in our letter of June 1, declared that he had 'succeeded in hopelessly misrepresenting' Catholic doctrine on this point, and (c) we had publicly notified him of our intention to debate the subject with him 'as soon as the present discussion between us had been definitely settled.' There is no accounting for delusions. George III, fancied till his dying day that he had won the Battle of Waterloo.

It is pleasant to know that the various Otago papers which have referred to this controversy have spoken in terms of emphatic condemnation of the tactics of the Rev. Mr. Gibb.

Controversy is distasteful to us on every ground. We have never entered upon it except under the pressure of a slight or insult or calumny cast upon the Catholic Church. Clergymen like Rev. Mr. Gibb compel controversy. If the results are not always to their satisfaction, they have only themselves to blame.

HAWERA.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER CAHILL.

(From our own correspondent.)

FOR the last few weeks Hawera has been very quiet and she has not been anything of consequence to write about. I cannot, however, allow the departure of Rev. Father Cahill to pass unnoticed. As soon as the promotion of the Rev. Father to the position of parish priest of Dannevirke was made known, a strong committee of the principal Catholics of the parish was formed for the purpose of making him a farewell presentation. During the short time Father Cahill has been with us he has won the love and esteem of the Catholics throughout this extensive parish, by his extreme kindness to all, and particularly to those who were in distress of any kind.

As Rev. Father Cahill expressed his intention of taking up his new duties on the first Sunday of June, it was decided to hold a meeting for Wednesday night, May 31, and take the opportunity of tendering him a small token of our affection and gratitude. On the evening mentioned a large gathering of the members of St. Joseph's congregation, and representatives from other parts of the parish, assembled in the schoolroom. The chair was taken by Mr. F.

McGuire, M.H.R. In the highest terms he spoke of Rev. Father Cahill's ability, and of the great amount of good he had done in the parish. The address, which he was presently to call on the energetic secretary, Mr. O'Donnell, to read, would, he hoped, always remind the Rev. Father of the number of friends he had left in the district. While speaking of the address, Mr. McGuire said he could not pass it over without giving the greatest credit to the artist, Miss Annie Flynn. It was a magnificent piece of work, and before proceeding further with other business, he proposed a vote of thanks to the young lady, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. McGuire, continuing, said there was also a purse of 65 sovereigns to be presented, which he hoped would speak silently but eloquently of the feelings of the people towards Father Cahill. The following address was then read by the secretary:—

'Dear Rev. Father,—It is with feelings of heartfelt sorrow that we, the parishioners of Hawera and the surrounding district, assemble to wish you good-bye. Although with us only a few months, you have endeared yourself to us by your great kindness and forgetfulness of self. We congratulate you most sincerely on your promotion to the dignity of parish priest of Dannevirke, and pray that our dear Lord and His Holy Mother may guard and bless you in your new sphere. In conclusion, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse of sovereigns as a slight token of our appreciation of your great services, and asking a remembrance in your prayers during the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.—We remain, dear Rev. Father, respectfully yours, J. O'Shea, J. Flynn, J. H. Russell, J. Bartlett, J. Fennell (Hawera), R. B. Clarkson (Normanby), P. O'Connor (Te Roti), F. McGovern, F. Quinn (Eltham), G. O'Sullivan, M. Fitzgerald (Kaponga), P. McCarthy, M. Franklin (Manaiia), M. J. O'Donnell (Hawera). Hawera, May 31, 1899.

After the presentation Rev. Father Cahill, in replying, thanked them for their generosity and kindness, and wished them all God's choicest blessings, both spiritual and temporal.

Before the meeting closed short addresses were also given by Very Rev. Father Power, Messrs. Milmo and O'Donnell. Great praise is due to the secretary, Mr. O'Donnell, who was ably assisted by the gentlemen whose names appear in the address.

The address was engrossed on parchment and most elaborately illuminated with flowers and ferns. Being in folio form, it was rolled up, and after the presentation was enclosed in a handsome polished rimu case.

On Thursday evening (May 25) Rev. Father Cahill received an address from the Catholics of Kaponga, who also prepared a farewell social for him.

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A very important 50 miles International bicycle race was decided at the Parc des Princes track, Paris, on Sunday, April 16, when some of the best middle distance cracks, including Tom Linton (Wals), Starbuck (America), Walters (London), Digeon (Paris), competed. The race resulted in the victory of Walters, in the splendid time of 1hr 37mins 17¹/₂sec, Digeon being second, and Tom Linton third. The American (Starbuck), who was one of the favourites for the race, gave up about half-way, Digeon being then in front, but owing to an accident with his pacing machine, Linton assumed the lead just after half distance. Towards the finish, however, Walter (on Dunlop tyres), who rode very consistently throughout, gradually worked his way to the front and ultimately secured a very popular victory.—

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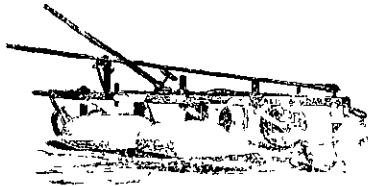
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