

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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PRIME 6D

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.
April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

The Earthquake

As we were preparing to go to press with our last issue, the 'Tablet' buildings got a mild shivering fit and groaned and creaked as though with inward pains. We knew it was a 'quake' and later on heard that it had given pretty nearly all New Zealand a passing palsy, inflicted on Wellington a vigorous shaking, and shivered the timbers and masonry of many a building there. Wellington has had experience of rude shakes in 1848, 1855, 1868, and 1875, and scores of minor tremblings. Such long-term visitations, however, do not reconcile people to the sudden onset of 'quakes' that set to work without preliminary warning and rip and tear and shake things to pieces. Custom has hardened people more to earthquakes on certain other portions of the earth's surface. A recent book on the Philippines, for instance, states that the inhabitants pay very little attention to the constant recurring 'shakes' unless they are accompanied by a moderate degree of mortality. In Japan and in Quito (Ecuador) people are even more phlegmatic. Of the twenty to fifty earthquakes that, according to Professor Milne, crack and corrugate the earth's surface every day, at least one occurs in Mikadoland.

Those that occur in New Zealand's far-extending volcanic areas give us not infrequent reminders that the earth's crust is not the mass of cast-iron rigidity that the English footballers fancied the Australian portion of it was when they happened to 'come a cropper' upon its surface. The density and elasticity of the earth's materials vary widely. The world's shaky area is, happily, comparatively small. But the whole ball has a 'creepy' skin; it is a bundle of 'nerves'; and shivering fits—technically known as earth-tremors—are constantly running through some portion or other of it, like the premonitory symptom of influenza. Some of these are so undemonstrative that only such delicate instruments as seismometers can find and make a note of them. Others are 'regular' earthquakes, of varying intensity of shock. But in one way or another they keep the earth-skin in a pretty constant state of motion—swelling it here like a puffed fetlock; shrinking it there; crumpling and rolling and fracturing it yonder—as at Cheviot, in 1901, when the mighty blow of a steam-explosion or rock-fracture far down beneath the surface smote the crust with a vertical and horizontal

shock and sent the soil moving like the billows of the Tasman Sea. The house-breaking and chimney-wrecking that the earthquakes produced in Wellington last week were, however, mere anarchist bomb-throwing compared with the revelry of devastation that it indulged in half a century ago—in 1855. That was our record 'shake'—so far as history can tell. Professor Thomas, of Auckland, told a representative of the Christchurch 'Press' the other day how it ripped a great fissure ninety miles long in the earth and shouldered the land on one side of the rent till it stood nine feet above its former level. 'The valley of the Hutt,' said the Professor, 'was raised from four to five feet, but in the South Island the Wairau Valley subsided five feet, and the tide came up for some miles beyond where it ordinarily reached, and matters remain unchanged there to this day. The strange part of this disturbance is that, while the elevation of the east face of the Rimutaki Ranges increased, the Wairarapa Plains were unaffected by this great earth movement, and yet the shocks were felt in Cook Strait, and by persons on vessels 180 miles out to sea.'

It is strange that the men who know everything and a good deal besides are unable to tell us precisely what causes earthquakes. Doctors proverbially differ. So do earthquake experts. 'But people are not likely to go sleepless over the question of causation when so potent an agent of destruction has made a visitation and left without curtailing the population of our tight little islands. Mulhall and the historians tell how over 100,000 human lives were cut suddenly short in the historic earthquake that destroyed 54 cities and towns and 300 villages in Sicily in 1693. Among its other exploits, it wiped Catania and its 18,000 inhabitants off the face of the earth. As many as 40,000 were slain at Cairo in 1754 and the same number in the Neapolitan territory in 1783. Here are other figures, that look like a roll of the dead in so many big wars: Pekin (1731), 95,000; Lisbon (1755), 35,000; Guatemala (1773), 33,000; Quito (1797), 41,000; Mendoza, South America (1861), 12,000; Manila (1863), about 10,000. When the Krakatoa eruption jolted the earth in 1883 it caused a loss of 36,500 lives and sent a wall of water on a tour round the earth. These are a few sample figures taken at random from two works before us. The Bengal tiger is said to be 'right enough w'en yer comes to know 'im.' And in all the circumstances detailed above, it is a comfort to learn, on so good authority as that of Herschel, that earthquakes present, to those acquainted with their action, some compensa-



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ting advantages. 'Earthquakes,' says he, 'dreadful as they are as local and temporary visitations, are, in fact, unavoidable—I had almost said necessary—incidents in a vast system of action to which we owe the very ground we stand upon—the very land we inhabit, without which neither man, beast, nor bird would have a place for their existence, and the world would be a habitation for nothing but fishes.' Which may be a comfort—if only a cold comfort—to those who look upon their rent and battered walls and broken crockery in Wellington.

A Great Boycott of Catholics

'He who serves queens,' says Darkush in Disraeli's 'Tancred,' 'may expect backsheesh.' The ascendancy party in Ireland went somewhat farther—they demanded backsheesh (gifts). Their loyalty was, in express terms, conditional, and the price they put upon it was distinctly high—namely, a complete and perpetual monopoly of all places of honor, power, and emolument under the Crown. 'And,' said they, in the course of a historical pronouncement made in 1792, 'that no doubt may remain of what we understand by the words "Protestant ascendancy," we have further resolved that we consider the Protestant ascendancy to consist in: A Protestant King of Ireland; a Protestant Parliament; a Protestant Hierarchy; Protestant electors and Government; the benches of justice, the army and the revenue, through all their branches and details, Protestant.' It is—outside of Ireland—a common superstition that this monopoly of place and pelf was broken by the passing of the Emancipation Act, and that Catholics in the Green Isle now enjoy equal rights with their Protestant fellow-countrymen in the matter of State appointments. Nothing could be farther from the truth. But the full extent, the searching character, of the State boycott of Irish Catholics has never before been brought out in such a startling way as was done by Dr. Hogan at the recent meetings of the Maynooth Union. We will publish the article in its entirety as soon as the demands upon our space permit. It will come with the shock of a great surprise to many of our non-Catholic and Colonial-born readers to discover the flagrant extent to which that institution of evil repute—Dublin Caw'sle—has (to use the words of Edmund Burke) succeeded to this day in enabling 'one set of people in Ireland to consider themselves as the sole citizens of the Commonwealth, and to keep dominion over the rest by reducing them to servitude, and, thus fortified in their power, to divide the public estate, which is the result of a general contribution, as a military booty solely amongst themselves.'

A Tale from Far Bolivia

The following letter was sent for publication to the 'Outlook' (Dunedin), which is described as 'the official organ of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of New Zealand.' The letter sufficiently explains itself:—

'Sir,—In your issue of August 6 (p. 13) there appears a selected article from the pen of Mr. C. T. W. Wilson, "of Bolivia." The writer makes two statements to which I ask space for a reply.

'1. He declares that "there is not a single school for Indians throughout Bolivia." Official returns for many years back—those before me go back to the early nineties—tell quite a different tale. Here, for instance, is a quotation in point from "The Statesman's Year Book" for 1904 (pp. 485-6), which gives the figures for 1901: "The primary schools include 70 schools for the rural Indian population, taught by the parish priests, besides 160 schools at mission stations receiving subventions from Tarija, La Paz, and Potosi, and 10,000 bolivianos from the Government." In other words, the Bolivian Government, from whose official statistics these figures are taken, declares that there are 230 schools for Indians "throughout Bolivia," while Mr. Wilson—a recent arrival in the country—says, in the course of an article soliciting funds for missionary work, that there

is not a single one. It is scarcely necessary to say which of these two incompatible statements is the more worthy of credence.

'2. Mr. Wilson also states that "he has, amongst other things, a translation of a letter published by a bishop in a Spanish paper," which furnishes "startling evidence" of the laxity of living which (he says) prevails among the clergy of "the corrupt and corrupting Church of Rome" in Bolivia. And you publish some extracts from the alleged "translation" as samples of what he holds in reserve.

'But (a), unfortunately for Mr. Wilson, he has given "startling evidence" of his unreliability in at least one matter of which he ought to have direct cognisance. On what grounds can he claim credence in another which is supposed to have taken place at a distance of 10,000 miles from him? (b) Writing of Bolivia, he asserts that "a bishop" wrote to "a Spanish paper" accusing his clergy of all manner of crimes and misdemeanors. But even "a bishop" has a local habitation and a name; "a Spanish paper" has a title and an address; and a particular issue of it has a date of publication. Why were all these facts withheld? Why this studied reticence about a document which—assuming it to have been published, as alleged—had become public property? If Mr. Wilson wants to aid, and not to baffle, investigation he will state which of the four Bolivian bishops published the alleged letter, and in what "Spanish paper," and at what date. How can he in conscience advance as "evidence"—whether "startling" or otherwise—against the moral character of any man or of any body of men an alleged translation of an alleged document on which—as appears by the context of the article published by you—he has apparently never set his eye? (c) Again: will he kindly explain how a Spanish-speaking bishop, writing a letter in Spanish to "a Spanish paper," contrives to use a particular expression which is altogether unknown in the Spanish tongue, and which, as employed in English-speaking countries, could only be translated into Spanish by a very roundabout circumlocution? I write with a knowledge of Spanish as it is spoken and written both in Spain and South America. Since 1897 so extensive a use has been made in missionary letters—no doubt in good faith—of a bogus papal "encyclical" to South American bishops, and of a bogus letter attributed to the Bishops of Brazil, that Catholics are naturally somewhat critical about alleged episcopal documents coming from the same quarter of the earth. In the present instance I think you will hardly set me down as hypocritical.

'Mr. Wilson—who, to judge by his remarks, seems to have been a former resident of Dunedin—is described as a missionary to the Quichua Indians in Bolivia. These descendants of the Inca tribes represent about 50 per cent. of the pure Indian population of Bolivia, and with their kinsfolk, the Aymara people, have been for centuries civilised and Christianised. They are described in "Chambers' Encyclopaedia" (ed. 1891) as "devout Catholics." This is what I should expect from the testimony of Protestant and Catholic writers before me as to the zeal and self-sacrifice of the clergy who labor among the Indians in these countries. Mr. Wilson should explain how the Quichuas blossomed into "devout Catholics" with a horde of demons as their spiritual guides. However much he may dislike the Catholic clergy and people of Bolivia, he should at least give the Spaniards and the Portuguese the credit of being the only colonising nations that have systematically civilised and Christianised the aboriginal races with which they came in contact, and saved them from destruction.

'I ask you, as a matter of justice, to publish this communication, or at least a fair and sufficient summary of its contents. I ask you, furthermore, to do

me the courtesy of furnishing me with the address of Mr. Wilson, "of Bolivia," if known to you, and of the missionary magazine from which his article was taken by you. I have facilities for investigation both in Bolivia and in Spain, and am desirous of getting to the bottom of this story of "a bishop" and "a Spanish paper," as I have got to the bottom of some other stories from South America—Yours, etc.

Editor "N.Z. Tablet"

Dunedin, August 15.

ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD ON HIS TRAVELS

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION

The following interesting letter from his Grace Archbishop Redwood to a friend in Wellington has been placed at our disposal:—

Chicago, June 28

"I arrived here the day before yesterday from St. Louis, where I spent about a fortnight. For several days there I was the guest of Archbishop Gannon, the Archbishop of St. Louis, and the youngest Archbishop in the world, I believe, at the present moment, being only 12 years of age. After a while I found that he became so busy with preparations for the reception of Cardinal Satolli at the St. Louis World's Fair and with other business connected with the clergy's retreat and various communications, that I was better somewhere else, and so, with his full knowledge and approval, I became the guest of the Jesuit Fathers at their splendid University of St. Louis, a few blocks away from the Archbishop's residence. I met with the most kind and cordial treatment at their hands, in fact they expected me to take up my quarters with them on my arrival at St. Louis, having invited me to do so in their house at San Francisco. But I told them I had first to be at the Archbishops, and then I would see whether circumstances would allow me to be their guest for a time. The Archbishop being too busy, and the Redemptorist Fathers being very desirous to have some of their candidates ordained in their own splendid Gothic church in St. Louis—a favor never yet granted to them—they came (in the person of their provincial), in returning my visit to them, to ask me to perform their ordination for them, which I did with much pleasure. They borrowed from the Archbishop's whatever was necessary for the function, and so, to the delight of their congregation, I ordained in their church (called the 'rock' church on account of the stone with which it is built) for three days in succession, prior to the six candidates to the Minor Orders and six others to the priesthood. Accordingly I left the Jesuits, and took up my quarters with the Redemptorists during the days of ordination and up to the time for my departure for Chicago. And now I am then guest here near their magnificent church of St. Michael, in which I daily say Mass. To-day I have just paid my visit to Dr. Quigley, Archbishop of Chicago, and also to the Sacred Heart Nuns and the Jesuit Fathers. While at St. Louis I got a telegram from Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, asking me to come, of course, to St. Paul. He said he was going to Washington for a week, and that afterwards he was returning home. I replied that I was going shortly to spend a few days at Chicago and then proceed to St. Paul. I am expecting to hear from him every day at the Great Northern Hotel, where he stays when in Chicago. Of course I called on the Sacred Heart Nuns at St. Louis and saw their surpassingly beautiful Gothic chapel at Maryvale, which was not built when, about 26 years ago. I spent a week at their chaplain's cottage at the time when I obtained them for Timaru. As good luck would have it, I was able to preside (instead of the Archbishop of St. Louis) at the distribution of prizes in both their establishments at St. Louis. The affair came off on both occasions most charmingly. I had plenty of time to see

The World's Fair

at St. Louis and spent many delightful days there, as well as evenings to enjoy the splendid illuminations. Let me take you for a trip in the electric cars round the Exposition grounds on what is called the Intra-mural Railway. It traverses the grounds, which occupy 1240 acres, in a circuitous route, with stopping places convenient to every point of interest. First we come

to a close view of the ornate facade of the palace of varied industries, soon we pass near to the transportation, electricity, and machinery palaces, and are in full view for a moment of the pavilions of Great Britain, France, and Mexico. As our train passes on, we see in the distance the agricultural hall, a building, the largest of all, covering, roofing in, 23 acres. Next we pass round the administration building, a picture of the architecture of Oxford and Cambridge Universities; then we pass close to the hall of anthropology. Beyond the hall of anthropology is the library building of the university group, called the hall of congresses. To the west of this hall is the woman's building, which is occupied by the board of lady managers of the exposition. The aeronautic concourse, for the trial races of airships and dirigible balloons, comes into view as we near station No. 4. At stations Nos. 5 and 6 we enter the midst of an elaborate plant devoted to physical culture, the stadium and granite gymnasiums being prominent features. We now pass out of the administration district into a section of the site for out-door exhibits of agriculture, horticulture, and forestry. The Philippine encampment also comes into view, an exhibit on which the United States Government has spent over a million dollars, or £200,000. Arrowhead Lake, an artificial body of water, lies between us and the Filipinos. It serves as head water for the prevention of fire, and for the aquatic sports of the natives of the Filipino camp. Arrowhead takes its name from its shape. It is 250 feet wide and 1500 feet long in each wing. It is supplied with water from the city mains. To the right, as we wind slightly back, lies the agricultural hall. We see

The Enormous Floral Clock,

which consists of a dial 100 feet in diameter, the numerals on which are about 15 feet high, and made entirely of flowers on the hill slope. At the top of the dial we see a small house built to contain the mechanism, and on the top of the house is placed a 5000lb bell, whose tones can be heard throughout the whole grounds, and a mammoth hour-glass is exposed to view. This bell strikes the hour and half-hour, and upon the first stroke of each hour the immense hour-glass turns and the sand runs back. At the same time the doors of the house swing round and open, exposing the mechanism, worked by compressed air, which controls the striking and operates the dial, and closing instantly upon the last stroke of the bell. At night the clock is brilliantly illuminated, and about 1000 electric lamps are required for the purpose. Beside this clock are the government buildings of Ceylon and Canada. We next approach the extensive pavilion of the French, the facade of the Grand Trianon and garden of Versailles, installed at enormous cost in liberal recognition of France's historical relations to the Louisiana Purchase, which the World's Fair commemorates. Opposite is the artificial lake built for the United States daily life-saving exhibitions, which are viewed by crowds with intense interest. The agricultural hall, the largest and most wonderful exhibit palace ever erected, engrosses our attention as we reach station No. 8. It covers, as I have said, 23 acres, having 7 miles of aisles, and is devoted to plant products and food, with its accessories. Other sections of the agricultural department have exhibits outside the building. In all they comprise the most remarkable displays ever assembled in any exposition. In the agricultural hall is found

The New Zealand Exhibit

In part, the rest being in the fish and forestry building. Australia has not exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair, but New Zealand's exhibit occupies in both buildings a considerable space well filled, and most creditable also. I felt quite proud of it when I visited it, meeting with a very hearty welcome from the officials in charge of it. East of station No. 8 the Japanese government buildings and garden come into view. By the way, I may state that Japan in several buildings occupies much space and has made one of the most splendid and interesting exhibits in all kinds of productions to be seen at the World's Fair. We next sight two fine State buildings, California and Illinois. Approaching station No. 9 we see the horticulture hall. It occupies the eminence south of the palace of agriculture. Here the rose gardens and other floral displays belong to the horticulture department and they are on a vast scale. Soon we come to the camp of the Boers, occupying a wooded slope, where fights between the British and the Boers are reproduced by a large number of men. Next the live stock and dairy barns are accessible from station No. 9. We now skirt the forest, and by means of a long loop (1000 feet) in the rear of the art palace group, and on our way we pass the wild

animal exhibit of the State of California. We soon approach the plateau of states, the grandest aggregation of special buildings ever erected for an exposition. Now we are skirting the mining gulch, where practical gold mining is carried on artificially, also coal mining, with a vast array of the most up-to-date machinery. We now approach station No. 13, and from the car windows see the Inside Inn, a mammoth hotel partly under the control of the Exposition Company. It can accommodate 6000 guests. At the State building entrance (station 11) we see Washington's headquarters at Morristown (a facsimile), reproduced as the New Jersey building. Other important buildings loom up, Indiana, Iowa, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Washington. Beyond these, half hidden in the trees, are many other interesting buildings: Maine, West Virginia, New Mexico, etc., etc. Among these State buildings are a number of restaurants, so that the visitor can pleasantly spend the hot part of the day in the cool shade of the plateau of states, as these State buildings are collectively called.

One, Hundred Thousand Persons can Conveniently Dine in the restaurants on the grounds at one and the same time. Moving northward towards Forest Park borders (the whole exposition is in Forest Park, occupying two-thirds of it), we approach (station 15) the splendid Missouri building, towering majestically over Government Hill. On one of the broad terraces of the sloping grade stands the United States Government building, architecturally, perhaps, the finest of the whole exposition. Soon we near the Plaza of Orleans at station 16, and gain a grand general view of the main picture of the exposition buildings, a splendid vista crowned by the cascades and Art Hill, a view never to be forgotten. The high tower of the wireless telegraph is also seen opposite station 16. At the model city, with its interesting models of public utilities, hospital, school, library, town hall, etc., we reach our destination, the end of the Intramural Railway, station 17 and last, and we, for fivepence, have travelled about seven miles. From this point the Intramural cars, carrying during the day thousands and thousands of visitors, return on parallel tracks in the opposite direction. We have spent forty minutes on the trip, and have now a general idea of the location of the chief points of interest we wish to visit. Coming to details (where details are countless), of what shall we speak in this short account of what would take months of minute and serious examination; for it is a very world. Let me say a word of the landscape and gardens. Surrounded on three sides by primeval forests and comprising hill and dale and slope and ravine, the grounds afforded the Louisiana Purchase Exposition architects abundant opportunity for the most beautiful and varied effects. They turned every natural advantage to profit, with the result that a city of ivory palaces—called so on account of their color—of

Vast Grandeur and Exquisite Beauty

rose apparently from a forest. Lovely glorious vistas everywhere; thirty-five miles of exposition roadway, wide avenues between stately palaces or over narrower and shady paths of the wooded sections—a constantly varying and ever beautiful landscape. Gardeners of all the nations have united in producing landscape masterpieces. But of all the cascade gardens perhaps take the palm. They are on a slope, in the southern part of the central picture, south of the grand basin, which lies between the education and electricity buildings. The feature is half a mile in length, forming a long majestic sweep round the end of the basin and the communicating lagoons. The slope is about 300 feet wide, with a rise of 60 feet. Between and beyond the cascades I greatly admired the great lawns with their rich tapestry of flowers. Cement walks adorned with a liberal use of excellent sculpture complete the decorative detail. And in the landscape work large trees admirably set off the decoration. Near Great Britain's national pavilion there is a most charming garden, it is a replica of the orangery of the Kensington Palace, London, surrounded by an English country seat garden of 200 years ago. You see the old-fashioned roses, the juniper, and the yew, and other shrubs pruned into forms of lions, peacocks, and other birds and animals. Parallel rows of poplars form the side walks. Their crossing and meeting branches made a roof of shade through which flickers the proper degree of light. The treatment of the French gardens of Versailles round the Grand Trianon is equally elaborate. Then you have the garden of Pekin, in which the Pa Lun domicile is gorgeous in scarlet, gold, ebony, and blue, the same extravagance of coloring being conspicuous in the garden effect. A fragile pagoda and a pool of gold fishes set in cases of Chinese lilies, peonies, and roses, lend a pecu-

liarily Oriental aspect. Agricultural hill, an admirable site for the purpose, is adorned with perhaps

The Largest Rose Garden in the World.

It covers 10 acres and contains over 75,000 rose bushes arranged in a million blossoms. Another extraordinary piece of gardening is the gigantic map of the United States, occupying five acres, each State being represented by native plants and grasses, a total of 820 distinct species of plant life. This map and its underlaid drains cost £5000. It would be impossible in this letter to give you any adequate notion of the countless treasures of science, art, and industry contained in the vast buildings covering, that is, roofing in, 128 acres. So I will describe whatever comes to my memory as my pen runs. The electrical effects are a feature of the World's Fair. Nearly 120,000 electric lamps turn night into day, picking out in lovely outline the magnificent specimens of architecture and the surrounding grounds. From some standpoints you see at one time over 90,000 lights all aglow. On the varied industries building alone 15,000 lamps shine in chains of incandescent splendor. Charming as are the cascades and their surroundings in the daytime, the sight at night is far more impressive and entrancing. Twenty thousand incandescent electric lamps form the illuminations. Globes of three colors thrill the sight. And the grandeur of the picture is heightened by the fact that the lights which figure in the gorgeous night view are in largest number concealed, making the illumination a reflected one. Under the steps or ledges of the cascades, where the water falls in copious sheets, rows of variegated lamps are arranged. Who could describe the charm of the different hues forcing their rays through the descending water, which also delights the ear with its plash and murmur.

The Picture Raffles Description:

we are in the dreams of fairyland. I shall never forget one night when with a party of friends, we took a real Venetian gondola with real Venetian 'goldoliers', good singers too, and glided smoothly over the tepid waters with their wavelets shimmering in the light, going for over two miles round the splendid illuminated buildings and in front of the cascades and festival hall. As regards music, there is no lack of good music at the exposition. There are eight attractive band stands in the grounds and three good bands, of various nationalities, are heard daily. Then in the grand festival hall, which towers several hundred feet above the cascades and forms the most attractive feature in the centre of the grand picture of the assembled buildings, you can hear, as I did, the largest organ in the world. It covers a space 33 feet wide, 63 feet long, and is 40 feet high. It has five manuals, 110 speaking stops, 289 movements, and 10,079 pipes. Built by a Los Angeles company in California, it required a train of 11 cars for its transportation. An orchestra of 80 carefully selected players gives concerts in the festival hall and elsewhere. The concerts cost you a shilling and the organ recitals sixpence. Some of the best choral societies in America give occasional concerts of standard and modern works. School children are also heard in massed concerts in the stadium or in the festival hall. I would have a thousand other wonders to tell you about, but why try to do so in a letter? Volumes would be required or days of conversation on the most varied topics. So good-bye to the St. Louis World's Fair, in my opinion far more beautiful and splendid than that of Chicago, which I saw in 1893.

The letter I wrote from Los Angeles in California has told you of my delightful and instructive visit to South California, to the wonderful fig and olive and plum and grape and orange plantations, where, by irrigation, a desert has been turned into a very paradise. According to prior arrangement Father Smyth, who had been at Portland and Seattle, over 800 miles north of San Francisco, joined me at Salt Lake City, where we were the guests of the Maist Fathers in All Hallows College, and right royally they treated us for several days. At last we both reached St. Louis and saw the Fair for some days together. Then Father Smyth went south to New Orleans and Algiers and Jefferson College, to see his old confieres again in the places where he spent some years prior to his departure with me for New Zealand, nineteen years ago. We shall meet again at Washington. I am going in a few days to St. Paul with Archbishop Ireland, who will arrive here from St. Louis in a few days. Afterwards I shall go to New York and Washington, and then (when I hope the Atlantic will be asleep towards the end of July) we (Father Smyth and I) shall sail for Liverpool via Queenstown, Ireland. So far the weather at St. Louis and here has been very unusually cool. Some days, however,

The Heat was Rather Oppressive, the thermometer at night being 80 degrees. The days are very long and also the twilight. It is so pleasant to sit out of an evening and watch the fire-flies and enjoy the relative coolness. There are pleasant shady parts here along the lake which, when the north or east wind blows, greatly cools the atmosphere, particularly at night. Yesterday my old friend, Father Galligan, who, thank God, is in excellent health, came from St. Patrick's Church to see me, and I am going to dine with him to-day. You perhaps remember him when, some years ago, he visited Wellington at the time of the clergy's retreat, and greatly amused everybody with his racy American wit and humor. I find lots of people much interested in New Zealand and her social experiments and reforms, of which I have not a little to tell them. By the bye, Father O'Hallahan, from Kumara, met me at the Fair. He is well.

(A further interesting letter from his Grace Archbishop Redwood will be published in our next issue.)

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 13.

The Catholic school in the parish of Wellington South was examined by the State Inspector this week. The results are, I believe, highly satisfactory. Details of the report will appear later.

On Thursday evening Mr. J. J. Devine delivered an instructive and very interesting address to the members of the Catholic Club and friends. The subject of the address was the life of Lord Chief Justice Russell of Killowen. After the lecture a short concert programme was provided.

The members of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Society held their usual weekly meeting on Monday evening. A measure for the abolition of the Legislative Council was introduced by Mr. Moran. After an able and interesting discussion, the meeting decided by a majority of one in favor of the retention of the Council as a revising chamber.

At a meeting of the recently formed social club in connection with the H.A.C.B. Society of Wellington South, held on Thursday evening, Mr. E. Fitzgibbon was elected secretary, and Messrs. J. Delany, L. Rawnsley, M. Fitzgibbon, A. Guthrie, and J. Ryan a general committee of management. The club room will be opened every Tuesday and Thursday in each week.

At the meeting of the executive of the Federated Catholic Young Men's Societies, held on Wednesday evening, replies were received from various societies expressing approval of the project of arranging for a general Communion of the young men throughout the Colony on the first Sunday in Advent. Further donations towards the fund for sending delegates to the Australasian Catholic Congress were received.

The Rev. Father Huault, who has been for some time assisting at St. Mary's, in the Te Aro parish, is about to leave for Sydney. He has been appointed to take charge of the parish of Villa Maria, in place of the Rev. Father Gmistry, who is to succeed the late Father Le Rennelet at St. Patrick's. Before coming to Te Aro Father Huault was for about fourteen years one of the professors at Meance Seminary.

The main topic of conversation during the past fortnight has been football. Tuesday's earthquake, however, for a brief time furnished scope for much discussion and more theory. Several of the large brick buildings here, chiefly the Government Life Insurance and Public Library, were badly shaken. The Sacred Heart Basilica was in no way affected by the shock, a pleasing fact that speaks much for the builder and the architect.

It is my sad duty to record the death of Mr. Ambrose Williams, father of Miss Kate Williams, of the Technical School staff, and of Mr. Robert Williams, accountant of the Defence Department. The deceased was formerly a resident of Charleston on the West Coast. The deepest sympathy is felt for the sorrowing family, the members of which are always to the fore in any matters of Catholic interest—R.I.P.

Mr. Thomas Burke, of the poultry division of the Department of Agriculture, leaves on Monday next for Dunedin to take charge of the export depot there in place of Mr. Leahy, who is to assist in the Wellington office. Mr. Burke, in addition to managing the export depot in this city, has also attended the various poultry

shows throughout the Wellington, Hawke's Bay, Marlborough, and Nelson districts, for the purpose of encouraging the export trade by demonstrating the departmental methods. The industry in the south should benefit by his presence. On the eve of his departure the members of the various branches of the Department made Mr. Burke a suitable presentation as a token of the esteem in which he is held by all.

The news of the death of Mr. John Curnin caused widespread regret amongst all classes of the community. The funeral took place on Tuesday. Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Sacred Heart Basilica, Hill street, the Very Rev. Father Lewis being celebrant, the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy deacon; Rev. Father Huault sub-deacon, and Rev. Father O'Shea master of ceremonies. The music was sung by the Rev. Fathers Ainsworth, Hills, Holley, Moloney, and Kimbell, assisted by members of the choir. The Very Rev. Father Keogh, Rector of St. Patrick's College, preached an eloquent panegyric on the deceased, making mention of his great charity and his character as a devout Christian. The interment took place at the Karori Cemetery. The Very Rev. Father Lewis, assisted by other priests, officiated at the graveside. Many of the pupils of St. Patrick's College, of which institution the deceased was a prominent benefactor, were present at the funeral.—R.I.P.

Pahiatua

The Rev. Father Duffy experienced a pleasant surprise at the conclusion of Mass on Sunday, August 7 (says the 'Pahiatua Herald'), when Messrs. T. Quirk, Sullivan, and London, on behalf of the parishioners, presented the rev. gentleman with a well-filled purse of sovereigns to enable him to take a holiday after his long and severe illness. They also gave him a souvenir of the event in the shape of a gold mounted greenstone shamrock pendant.

In making the presentation Mr. Quirk apologised for the absence of the Rev. Father McKenna, who was to say that the presentation had his entire sympathy, no one being better pleased than himself that Father Duffy had recovered. Mr. Quirk assured Father Duffy that though he was a comparative stranger in the district he was very popular amongst his people, who had thus given tangible expression of their sympathy, the presentation having been subscribed without any effort by the collectors, from Eketahuna to Waipawa. In conclusion he hoped that Father Duffy would have an enjoyable holiday, and be spared many years to minister amongst the people in this parish.

Father Duffy, in replying, said he thanked the parishioners from the bottom of his heart, for their spontaneous and handsome gift. He did not merit it, and on that account he appreciated their generosity all the more. He liked the parish since his first coming into it, due largely to the fact of the harmonious relations existing between the parish priest, 'Father Tom,' and himself. He hoped these relations would long continue, and that, with health restored, he would spend many happy days amongst them. He took the present opportunity of thanking the collectors, and also those who had been kind to him during his illness, particularly Drs. Dawson, of Pahiatua and Woodville, and Cahill, Wellington, but for whose skill and attention he might not have been alive that day.

Wanganui

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

August 15.

After a short illness, Sister Mary Bertille passed to her reward early on Thursday morning. The deceased Sister, who had not yet attained the age of 24 years, was a daughter of Mr. Daniel Ball, an old resident of Wanganui and a familiar figure in St. Mary's Church, where he has acted as collector for many years past. Sister Bertille received her education at the local convent, and on the completion of her school course she passed as if by natural transition into the ranks of those who had been her teachers. Never robust, Sister Bertille became seriously ill a short time ago, and the best medical attention, combined with every comfort which the affection of the good Sisters could devise, was of no avail. The funeral took place on Saturday, and a large concourse, including the pupils of the parochial schools and the Children of Mary, followed the remains to their last resting place. The Very Rev. Dean Grogan officiated at the graveside and the Very Rev. Father Power, of Hawera, delivered a touching panegyric before the funeral procession left the church. Great sympathy is felt for the Sisters of St. Joseph and for Mr. D. Ball, who is having more than

his share of sorrow, as his wife has been seriously ill for many months past.—R.I.P.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 15.

In honor of the feast day of the Rev. Mother Prior, of the Monastery of the Sacred Heart, Mother M. St. Philomena, which occurred on Saturday last, the High School pupils are to-day (Monday) to be treated to an outing at Sumner.

In the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday last an appeal was made to the congregation at all the services in aid of the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the annual printed report was distributed. The Very Rev. Vicar-General (spiritual director), at the half-past nine o'clock Mass, laid special emphasis on the good work of this admirable Society, and its absolute necessity in all large centres of population. A Missa Cantata was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Connell, and his Lordship the Bishop preached impressively on the subject of alms-giving, from the text, 'Blessed is he that understandeth concerning the needy and the poor, the Lord will deliver him in the evil day.' At Vespers the Rev. Father S. Mahony was preacher and delivered an earnest appeal on behalf of charitable deeds. During the collection at Vespers the hymn to St. Vincent was sung by the choir, the solo part being taken by Miss Gardiner.

Greymouth

(From a correspondent.)

Tenders are now being called for the completion of St. Patrick's church, and it is expected that the work will be commenced within a few weeks' time. It has ever been the wish of our worthy Dean to see the work completed, and although the total amount of money required is not yet in hand, still there is sufficient collected to date to guarantee its commencement.

The earthquake shock caused quite a sensation all over the Coast, but notwithstanding its severity, there was very little damage to property.

The new club rooms in course of construction for the St. Columba Club should be completed ere these notes are in print. It is the intention of the members to celebrate the opening of the new building with an invitation social to the members of the congregation, after which a bazaar is to be held for the purpose of giving a little monetary aid to the indebtedness incurred in the erection of the building.

The members of the Greymouth Harbor Board are greatly concerned over the state of the bar, which has been in a bad way for some months past. The deviation from Sir John Coode's plan is now beginning, it is said, to make itself very much felt. It seems that in the endeavor to widen the entrance to the channel, the new north mole now being constructed by the Harbor Board is only tending to lessen the depth of water on the bar. During the past few days the condition of the port has been very bad, several steamers have to discharge part of their cargoes in order to safely put to sea.

The Catholic young men of Greymouth following the example of some of the larger centres, have formed a club, having for its object the promotion of the religious, social, and intellectual welfare of its members. It is to be known as the Greymouth St. Columba Club, and a fine large building is now nearing completion for the use of the members as a club room. The Club has already a large membership. The Very Rev. Dean Carew deserves much credit for the valuable assistance he has rendered the Club in many ways, and the same may also be said of the Rev. Father Herbert and the Brothers, who are all working hard for its success. The ladies of Greymouth are also taking a lively interest in the Club, and intend holding a bazaar shortly to aid it financially. The president of the Club is Mr. William McCabe, treasurer, Mr. B. J. Phillips; secretary, Mr. J. J. O'Gorman. It is intended to open the new club rooms in about three weeks' time, when it is proposed to celebrate the occasion by an invitation social to the members of the congregation.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

August 15.

A most successful smoke concert and banquet were tendered by St. Mary's branch of the Hibernians to Bro. T. Donovan, their retiring president, in the boys'

school on last Friday night. The chair was taken by Bro. J. O'Leary, who was supported by the Rev. Father Tubman, chaplain of the branch, and a large gathering of past presidents. The first toast on the list was that of His Holiness the Pope, by the Rev. Father Tubman. The chairman then announced the principal event of the evening, the presentation of a handsome P.P.'s collar to Bro. T. Donovan, their retiring president. The good work of the retiring president during the twelve months he had presided over, the interests of their branch, which term he considered embracing as it did the holding of the triennial movable meeting in their midst, had been the most memorable in the annals of the branch. He concluded by asking Rev. Father Tubman to make the presentation. Rev. Father Tubman, in investing Bro. Donovan with a neatly embroidered collar, agreed with all the president's remarks and wished the recipient many happy years in which to wear the decoration which his fellow Hibernians had bestowed on him. The toast of 'Our Native Land' was proposed by Bro. J. T. Fitzgerald in a fine speech which was frequently punctuated with applause.

Bro. T. O'Connor, V.P., in reply, instanced some of the sufferings and glories of the Old Land, and was also accorded a good reception. The toast 'Irish Patriots' (political) was in the capable hands of Bro. M. F. Denny, who gave an interesting and instructive resume of the great peaceful warriors who have done so much to get for Ireland the concessions she enjoys to-day. The second part of this toast 'Irish Patriots' (military) was dealt with by Bro. M. J. Doyle, who put before his hearers the past glories of their race, from Brian the Brave to Thomas Francis Meagher. The 'Chaplain of the Branch' was neatly proposed by Bro. T. Venning, and was received with musical honors. One of the best toasts of the evening was that of 'The Senior Members of the Branch.' His proposal was in the capable hands of Bro. Mahoney, and it was responded to by Bros. Kane, Denny, Sugrue, and Hartnett.

During the evening songs were rendered by Bros. O'Leary, McDonald, Murphy, Ryan, Mahoney, Doyle, and Whelan, and recitations were contributed by Bros. M. F. Denny and J. P. Fitzgerald. The toasts of the 'Chaplain,' 'Chairman,' and 'Our Guest' were received with musical honors, and the whole company, as the rev. chaplain retired at eleven o'clock, rose to their feet and sang 'Faith of our Fathers.' The gathering dispersed at midnight to the strains of 'God Save Ireland.' The whole arrangements for the evening were well carried out under the direction of the secretary of the entertainment committee, Bro. J. Venning.

One of the old identities of the district passed away peacefully last week in the person of Mr. J. Toner. The deceased, who came out in 1872, was a native of County Armagh, Ireland. He was a fervent and practical Catholic, and died at the ripe old age of 92 years.—R.I.P.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

August 11.

Our schools have undergone successfully the annual examination by the Government Inspectors.

A first collection for the sustenance of the diocesan clergy was partly taken up last Sunday. It is really in the direction of superannuation, and is a very wise and good step.

A Te Deum was sung at St. Patrick's by the choir, under Mr. P. E. Hiscocks, last Sunday morning and evening in honor of the first year of the Pontificate of His Holiness Pope Pius X. After Vespers a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place.

The district officers of the H.A.C.B. Society have been apprised that new branches of the excellent society are likely to be opened at Stratford and Okato, and these, with the new branch at Wanganui, will make four on the West Coast of the North Island. It is likely that the district president, Bro. C. Little, and the district secretary, Bro. Kane, will visit the coast and open the branches in question. It will please the Southern brethren to know that the Waikato branch is going steadily ahead.

The Rev. Father Gillan is about to take steps for the erection of a new church at Avondale, which will be known as that of Our Lady of Avondale. To raise the necessary funds for this undertaking and also for the building of a convent Father Gillan will make a personal call on his parishioners at an early date. He proposes also that a bazaar be held about Christmas time, and Very Rev. Dean Hackett has kindly consented to deliver a lecture at Avondale shortly on behalf of the funds.

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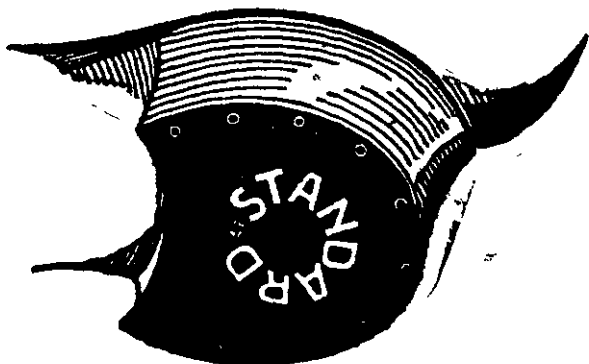
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Irish News

CORK.—An Historical 'Find'

An historical 'find' has just been made at Ballycotton Bay, County Cork, in the engines, pumps, and engine framework of the ill-fated steamship 'Sirius.' This was the pioneer steamer from the Old World to the New, having left Cork on April 5, 1838, arriving at New York on April 23, after a very adventurous passage, in which everything available had to be burned to enable her to reach her destination. After her Atlantic experiences she traded for several years between Cork and Liverpool, and eventually met her doom by foundering in a storm in Ballycotton Bay in 1847. The 'find' was made by a firm of salvage contractors at Queenstown.

Death of Lord Cork

Lord Cork, who died on June 22, was a warm friend of Mr. Gladstone and a consistent Radical throughout his life. He sat as Liberal member for the long disfranchised borough of Frome in the House of Commons, by the courtesy title of Viscount Dungarvan, from 1854 to 1856, when he succeeded to the Peerage, in his twenty-eighth year, on the death of his grandfather. He held minor posts in several Liberal Administrations, and was honorably distinguished on September 9, 1893, as one of the forty-one Peers who voted for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Lords, and the only Irish Peer who went into the Aye Lobby in favor of the motion for the re-establishment of an Irish Parliament. Lord Cork was in some respects a link with the Parliament of Ireland. His grandfather, General Edward Boyle, eighth Earl of Cork, who was his immediate predecessor in the Peerage of his family, voted against the Union in the Irish House of Lords, and was the last surviving Peer who had sat in the Irish and the English House of Lords.

DERRY.—The Study of Music

At the distribution of prizes in St. Columb's College, Derry, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, after referring to the persistent refusal of the Government to grant a University for higher education and expressing an earnest hope that this grievance would soon be removed and a free field given for Irish talent, spoke at length on the study of music. He advised the boys to cultivate and practise it well. Nothing was more refining, and in future they would find it would while away many a lonely hour and dispel the gloom which overwork or anxiety frequently produced. It was the strains of David's harp that softened the heart of the misanthropic Saul and won him back to reason and gentleness. And many a heart had since then been softened by the magic power of song and many an Irish exile had melted to tears in the backwoods of America or the wilds of Australia as he heard again the sweet melodies that gladdened his youth in the green vales of holy Ireland. Let them study the music of their native land, and in doing so they were studying the sweetest, the loftiest, and the grandest productions of the musical world.

DUBLIN.—Claim for Damages Abandoned

At Dublin on June 27, before Mr. Justice Barton, in the case of Lord de Freyne against members of the United Irish League and others for alleged interference with his tenants, a consent was entered into abandoning the plaintiff's claim for damages, all parties to abide their own costs of the action up to the present.

A Well Deserved Appointment

The appointment is announced of Mr. M'Ardie, F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery at the St. Cecilia School of Medicine, and Senior Surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, to the position of Surgeon to Maynooth College, in room of the late Surgeon Hayes. Surgeon M'Ardie is pre-eminent in his branch of the profession, and the high compliment involved in his selection for this distinguished position is essentially well deserved.

The Moore Memorial

The desire of the Irish people (says the 'Freeman's Journal') which finds an eloquent and touching expression in the recent communication to the press of the Moore Memorial committee, that the remains of the poet, who died 'far from the land,' should rest in Irish soil has been fulfilled in the case of many of Ireland's illustrious sons who breathed their last in other countries. The remains of O'Connell were brought from Genoa, of Terence Bellew MacManus from San Francisco, of Gavan Duffy from Nice, of Curran and Parnell from England, of Smith O'Brien from Wales for sepulture in Ireland, and many another instance, notably

that of Father O'Growney, might be cited as supporting noble precedents for the proposal to bring back to Ireland the remains of Thomas Moore for sepulture in the country that he loved and on which his genius has shed lustre.

Church Music

Speaking at the opening of a series of lectures on Catholic church music in the Belvidere College, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea, said that he had had an opportunity recently of speaking to the Holy Father on the subject, and when he ventured to suggest that in some places there might be difficulties in carrying out to the letter the words of the Holy Father's instructions, his Holiness answered him by saying that difficulties only existed to be surmounted. Many were perhaps unacquainted with the fundamental principles that guided the employment of music in the service of the church. The lectures would largely tend to inform their minds on this point. They were met under the patronage and approval of his Grace the Archbishop. In this country we had been deprived of the practice of the liturgy, and we did the next best thing possible to fulfil the laws of that liturgy. We produced a fictitious representation of it, and that explained what he called the anomaly of sacred music at Low Mass. He heard a distinguished prelate say lately that it reminded him of a military band at a flower show. The military band was very nice, but it had nothing to do with the flowers. The music accompanying the Low Mass was simply a diversion, which, to his mind, had no right to existence.

Catholic Truth Society

There was a large attendance at the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society in University College, Dublin, on June 24. The report, which was read by Mr. Rochford, hon. sec., gave in detail an account of the work done during the last twelve months. The committee regretted having to record the loss of several members by death since the last general meeting—including Count Moore, Sir Percy Grace, Mr. Maher, and Very Rev. Canon Dillon, P.P.—all ardent friends of the Society. In conclusion the report referred with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction to the great mark of his favor that the Holy Father had bestowed upon the Society by enriching it with a grant of precious indulgences, plenary and partial. On the motion of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, seconded by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, the report was adopted. Both expressed regret that the excellent publication containing the official report of their recent successful conference did not meet with better support, and requested the members to use their influence to make the publication a success in future, because it would be a great pity if it had to be given up, as it must be, for financial reasons, if its circulation was not more widely diffused.

LIMERICK.—In Memory of Gerald Griffin

This year (says the 'Irish Weekly') marks the centenary of Gerald Griffin, poet, journalist, novelist, patriot, and Christian Brother. Cork City, where his zealous labors in the education of youth were brought to a close by the hand of death, has taken steps to secure that his memory shall not be allowed to pass unmarked, and now we learn that Limerick, the city that has the distinction of being his birthplace, is making arrangements to perpetuate his memory also. In the neighboring city of Cork the commemoration took the form of the establishment of memorial schools. A similar project is about to be carried out in Limerick, his native city, and the Centenary Commemoration committee have just issued an appeal for funds towards the erection of the memorial, one which, it is felt, would be most in consonance with his own sentiments, were it possible that he could have been consulted on the matter—namely, the erection of schools in his native parish of St. Mary's, in the old city that he loved, with the addition of a statue of Griffin, placed in a niche in the exterior front, which will face the ancient Cathedral of the city. These schools it is intended to build on the site of the old Courthouse, which, though it has suffered from the effects of time, is still in existence, in which took place over eighty years ago the memorable trial of Scanlan for an occurrence the incidents connected with which are immortalised in Griffin's novel of 'The Collegians,' as well as in the well-known play of the 'Colleen Bawn.' At that trial and in that Courthouse, it is said, Griffin, then a mere youth, was present as a journalist, and reported the case for a local newspaper.

MEATH.—Death of a Priest

The death of the Rev. Father Ballesty, Moynalty, occurred, after a brief illness, on June 22. The immediate cause of death was pneumonia brought on by a severe cold.

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WATERFORD.—Exhibition at Dungarvan

A most interesting exhibition is being organised in Dungarvan, County Waterford, and it is calculated to be far more profitable to local industries than any international bazaar. It is designed to contain four classes of exhibits. First of all, there will be exhibits of existing industries, in which it is hoped to have specimens of every commodity actually being produced in County Waterford. Second, it is intended to illustrate extinct industries, such as the famous cut-glass of Waterford and Bonmahon minerals. Third, it will have a bearing on prospective industries, such as pottery from the clays of the back-strand of Tramore, and other possible industries. Fourthly, the archaeology and art of the county will be represented. Pictures by Waterford artists, or about Waterford subjects, coins struck in Waterford mints, books from early Waterford presses, or relating to Waterford and printed during the days of the exile as far away as Louvain and Frankfurt, etc. It is a very suggestive development of the industrial movement.

GENERAL**A Thoughtful and Suggestive Paper**

A most able, thoughtful, and suggestive paper was read at the Maynooth Union by the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross, on the subject of 'Woman's Share in the Industrial Revival of Ireland.' His Lordship faced the facts boldly that the Irish people in Ireland are in danger not merely of diminution by emigration, which skims the very cream of the rural population, but of deterioration by improper rearing and nutriment. It is in infancy and in youth, as his Lordship showed, that the stamina of a race is secured. The child is father to the man, and it is the special province of the Irish women to save the rising generation from physical deterioration. The man is the breadwinner of a family, but the woman is the food-distributor. It is for the women to see that, where poverty does not forbid, the young are fed with food appropriate and necessary for youth. His Lordship's paper dealt with many phases of the social and economic life of Ireland with a sympathetic insight and knowledge that give to his views a very exceptional value.

Pronouncement of the Hierarchy

Broadly speaking (says the 'Catholic Times') the statement and resolutions on the subject of Catholic rights issued by the Irish bishops are a denunciation of the proposed further development of a centralising policy in Ireland. Centralisation of governing power, with the exclusion of the representative principle, has been the bane of Government work in Ireland. It has naturally enough excited hostility and criticism, and has been a bar to progress. In order to prepare the way for the contemplated change in the educational system, there has been talk of the smallness of contributions for educational purposes and the necessity of co-ordination. The bishops give an effective answer on both points. They point out that it is the uniform experience of managers that the people are willing to contribute whatever is necessary to the upkeep of the schools, and that defects which have been objected to could easily be removed were the Government to prevent waste and extravagance. To speak of co-ordination without provision being made for a Catholic University is, their Lordships appropriately remark, like arranging a house without a roof. The language of the bishops is forcible and emphatic—all the more so because they are convinced that the intention of those who desire to interfere with the control exercised by managers is to weaken the power of the clergy in the schools.

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

MAKE NO MISTAKE!—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly develop into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptom of trouble try TUSSICURA, which everybody who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep TUSSICURA, and you should insist on having it.—***

People We Hear About

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, celebrated his 70th birthday on July 23. He was born in Baltimore of Irish parents, but was taken to Ireland to be educated. He was ordained priest 43 years ago, consecrated Bishop in 1868, appointed Archbishop of Baltimore in February, 1878, and was made Cardinal in the same year.

'Pius X' writes Mr. Booth Tarkington in 'Harper's Magazine,' 'is of good height, strongly made, even stout, and has a fine grace of carriage; his dignity is as great as his position, but utterly without haughtiness or pomposity or pride of office. He has none of the "magnetism" of the popular preacher, actor, or orator; nevertheless, he is remarkably magnetic; it is the magnetism of unmistakable goodness and good-will to all the world.'

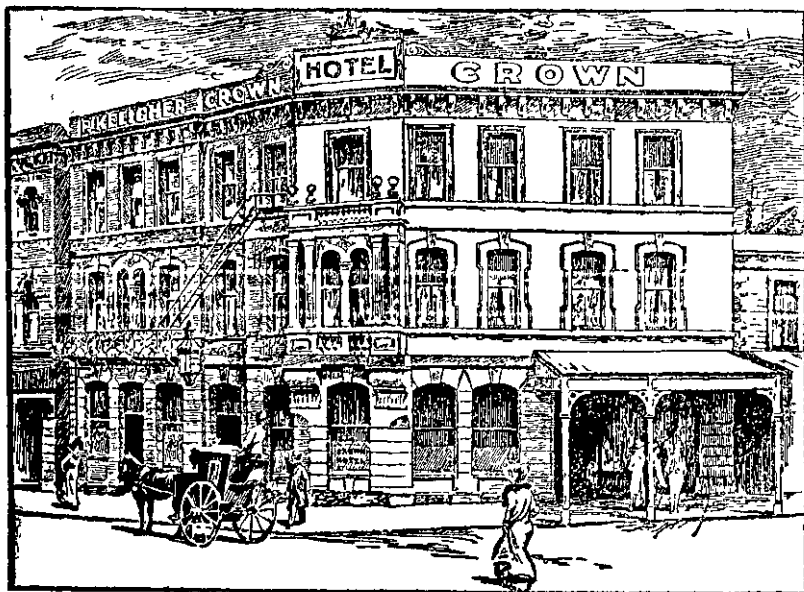
The death is reported of Mr. Justice O'Connor Morris, a county court judge in the Connaught circuit. The deceased gained a good deal of notoriety during recent years in consequence of his political harangues from the Bench and also for his denunciation of the Irish Land Purchase Act which he condemned in very strong terms. His opinions were not taken much notice of in Ireland but were eagerly seized upon by the Tory press of England, and occasionally cabled for our edification to these colonies.

Mr. John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of the United States, who was on a visit to Dublin towards the end of June, though a young man, has figured largely in the Labor history of America. Born in Illinois in 1869, his connection with organized labor dates from his sixteenth year. Commencing life as a working coal miner in 1882, by an arduous course of night study he succeeded, in spite of rugged obstacles, in acquiring a good education. After serving in several secretarial positions in labor organisations in the States, he was elected President of the Mine Workers in 1899. The great strike of anthracite coal miners was successfully conducted by President Mitchell in 1900. He is the associate-editor of 'Boyce's Weekly,' Chicago.

Dr. Edward Elgar on June 21 received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of Durham. In the list of birthday honors the name of Dr. Elgar appears among those on whom his Majesty has conferred a knighthood. Sir Edward's new honor has met with unanimous approval, and is recognised as one of the very few bestowed for personal merit as distinguished from political service. The London 'Morning Leader' describes him as 'our greatest modern musician,' and like sympathetic references have appeared in other leading journals. The author of 'King Olaf,' 'The Dream of Gerontius,' 'The Apostles,' etc., lives at Malvern, and the present incident has recalled an episode of his schooldays savoring somewhat of prophecy. It is said that the following dialogue took place with a former tutor Master. 'What is your name?' Boy: 'Edward Elgar.' Master: 'Add the "Sir".' Boy: 'Sir Edward Elgar.' The new knight has received the warm congratulations of many of his co-religionists.

It is somewhat remarkable (says the 'Catholic Times') that though all the obituary notices of Mr. Clement Scott mentioned that his father was a Protestant minister, scarcely any state that the deceased journalist was a convert to the Catholic Church. Like the late M. Blowitz and the late Mr. George Augustus Sala (born Catholics), Mr. Clement Scott was supreme in his own journalistic department—theatrical criticism—that is whilst in the heyday of his strength. In 1872 began his association with the London 'Daily Telegraph' which won for him celebrity as an able and discerning critic of the drama. He might, says the 'Newcastle Daily Chronicle,' have been called the English Sarcy, for at one period his word was almost law on the subject of plays and players. Mr. Scott had been for some time in declining health, but still managed to produce contributions for the weekly paper 'Free Lance,' founded by him. He was a clever adapter of French pieces, a vigorous writer of lyrics and stirring poems, and a picturesque essayist.

The convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Rose Bay, Sydney, received the other day a magnificent organ, worth at least £5000, which belonged to the convent of the community of Bordeaux, France, recently closed by the Combes Ministry.



CROWN HOTEL

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

P. KELIGHER,

Having considerably enlarged and thoroughly renovated this Old-established and Well-known Hotel, offers to the Travelling Public really

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY SITUATED, being only a few minutes' walk from Railway Station and Wharves.

COMMERCIAL ROOM,
LADIES' DRAWING ROOM,
BILLIARD ROOM, &c

BOTTLED ALE & STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST

HOPE STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Country Orders Punctually attended to,
Order through Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay
'Lequer' Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Sypons, and all Bottlers
Requisites in Stock.

J. F. WILSON

DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),

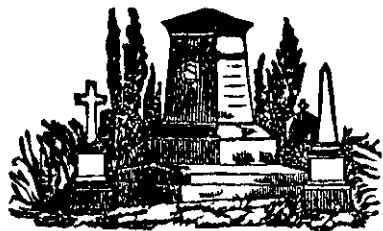
SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

MR. WILSON, having purchased the goodwill of Mr Yule's practice, would like patients to understand that any contracts entered into by Mr. Yule for Mechanical work or otherwise, will be carried out by him without any difference in fee. Any alterations and so on free of charge.

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m.
to 5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

Hospital patients attended on Tuesday and
Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

IN MEMORIAM.



THOMSON & CO.

Monumental Masons,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

(OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH)

Branson's Hotel

Corner of KING & ST. ANDREW STS.

MR CHARLES BRANSON, who for many years was at the Grand, has now assumed the management of the above Hotel, which is centrally situated at the corner of Great King Street and St. Andrew Street. At considerable cost, the whole building has undergone reconstruction. It has been greatly enlarged, furnished, and appointed, regardless of expense, making it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron balcony completely surrounding the Hotel, giving the most ample security against fire

Tariff—5/- per day, 25/- per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY - Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early Trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in time, a Porter being kept for that purpose.

The Bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the Fittings and Accommodation throughout is all that could be desired.

The Wines and Spirits are all of the Choicest and Best Brands. Dunedin XXXX Beer always on Tap.

Table d'Hôte daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.

TERMINUS HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triange Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful position in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired.

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS. CORNISH - Proprietor.

C. W. WARD,

223 CASHEL ST. W., CHRISTCHURCH

(Late of A. J. White's and J. Ballantyne and Co.).

Up-to-date Furniture

At Lowest Current Prices.

Call and Inspect the Stock.

Duchesse Chests...	...	45s 0d
Full Size Brass-rail Bedsteads	...	35s 0d
Full Size Kapoc Mattresses	...	25s 0d
Kapoc Pillows	...	2s 3d

NOTICE TO

Hotelkeepers and .

. . Boarding Houses

The Best in town for all Household Requisites, Tea, Dinner, and Bedroom Ware Cutlery, Electroplate, Decanters, Tumblers, and Glassware of every description is

RITCHIE'S STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.

Cutlery, Lamps, and Crockery Lent on Hire

Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the country at

Ritchie's

Staffordshire House

29 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

Sole Agents for the supply of

PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90
INVERCARGILL.

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

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

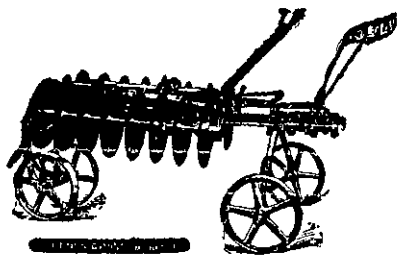
We invite all who enjoy A Good Glass of Beer to ask for
STAPLES BEST

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

J STAPLES AND CO., Limited
MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

REID & GRAY

LEADING IMPLEMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.



The Best PLOUGHS Can Supply any Implements
Needed on a Farm

Best HARROWS

The Best CHAFFCUTTERS

The Best GRAIN DRILLS

Write for
Catalogue all
Information

REID & GRAY

DUNEDIN
And Branches
Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY.

—OVER FOUR MILLION SOLD ANNUALLY IN AUSTRALASIA—

Marseilles Red Roofing Tiles

SALES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE INCREASING EVERY MONTH

Light, Cool, Watertight, Everlasting, Inexpensive.

Uniform Colour throughout. Every Roof Guaranteed.

Past Works.—Such as Dunedin Convent Oamaru Convent, Clyde Church, Holy Trinity Church Port Chalmers, Dunedin Car House, Gore Post Office, Creosote Works, Invercargill, numerous Private Residences, particularly in High Street, Dunedin, and in Roslyn, SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Future Works.—Such as Christchurch Cathedral, Dunedin, Bluff and Rangiora Railway Stations, Railway Library, Invercargill and TEN (10) Private Houses in Dunedin, Oamaru and Invercargill show the increasing popularity of the line.

Estimates Given of any work. These are carried out by our RESIDENT EXPERTS, and WHICH WE GUARANTEE.

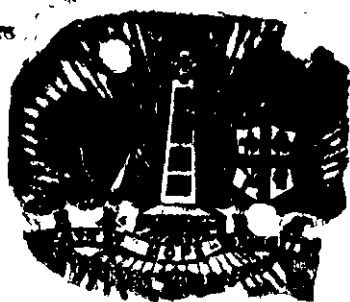
The most PICTURESQUE ROOF for either Private or Public Buildings.

WUNDERLICH'S PATENT ZINC CEILINGS, Cheapest, Safest, and most Artistic.

SOLE
AGENT

BRISCOE & Co., Ltd,

Dunedin, Wellington, Christchurch,
Auckland, and Invercargill.



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY,

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

Sick Benefits 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 5s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at the death of a Member's Wife.

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

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

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.***

Invention

Is the Foundation of Industrial
Wealth.

An Invention skilfully and scientifically Patented is
more than half sold

We procure PATENTS and Trade Marks in any country of the
world which has a Patent Law.

We will advise you, without charge, whether your Invention is
probably patentable.

We shall be glad to send our Booklet on all Patent Matters and
including Illustrations of nearly 400 mechanical movements
free on application.

BALDWIN & RAYWARD

GREY STREET, WELLINGTON.

Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
For the apparel oft proclaim the man."

Shakespeare.

W. E. FITZGERALD,

Merchant Tailor & Cutter,

1119 PRINCES ST., [DUNEDIN]

(Next door to John Edmond, Ironmonger.

Commercial

For week ending August 17.

PRODUCE.

London, August 12.—Wheat: The American markets are again excited. The harvest is in full swing. The South of England crops generally are very light. The European markets are firmer; owing to reports from the United States there is practically no surplus for export. Cargoes are quiet; an Australian sold at 31/1½ to 31/3. The New Zealand new crop is satisfactory, but quiet, there was a sale of Tuscan at 31/6 to 31/8. Flour is firm. Australian patents, 23/6 to 21/-.

Oats.—Firm, but little demand. Australian Algerian on passage is offered at 15s 3d.

Butter.—Firm. Danish, 109/-; New Zealand, 96/- to 98/-; New South Wales, 92/-. The droughts in Europe have considerably improved the prospects of the new season.

London, August 14.—Wheat—An Australian cargo and a parcel of 12,000 quarters August and September shipments sold at 32/7½. The American market has slumped.

Frozen Meat.—Mutton in all classes is unchanged. Lambs: Canterbury light, 5½d, heavy, 5¾d; Dunedin and Southland, 5 1-16d; North Island, 5½d. New Zealand beef: Ox fores, 3½d, ox hinds, 5d. River Plate sheep unchanged. Beef: Ox fores, 2¾d; hinds, 4¼d.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale — Butter farm, 7d; separator, 9d; butter, factory, pats, 11½d. Eggs, 1s per dozen. Cheese, (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £2 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £2 per ton. Flour, £9 10s to £10 10/- Oatmeal, £8 10/- to £9. Bran, £3 15/- Pollard, £5. Retail—Farm butter, 9d; separator, 11d; butter (factory), pats, 1s 1d. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Hams, 10d. Bacon, 10d. Potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt. Flour: 200lb, 21/-; 50lb, 6/- Oatmeal, 50lb, 5/6; 25lb, 3/- Pollard, 8/6 per bag. Bran, 4/6. Chaff, 1s 6d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1/6½ to 1/8½; feed, 1s to 1s 6d. Wheat: Milling, 3s to 3s 5d; fowls, 2s 4d to 2s 10d. Potatoes, £1 15s; seed, £2 10s to £3 10s. Chaff, £2 7s 6d to £3 10s; clover hay, £2 10s to £3. Straw Pressed wheat, 30s; oats, 35s, loose, 35s Flour Sacks, £9 10s, 100lb, £10, 50lb, £10 5s, 25lb, £10 10s. Oatmeal, £9. Pollard, £1 10s. Bran, £3 5s. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 4½d, dairy, 1d Eggs, 1d Onions. Melbourne, £4 10s.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Most of the lines on offer met with good competition, fowl wheat particularly being in good demand. Potatoes and chaff, being more plentiful, had not the same attention. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—During the past week A grade, chiefly Gartons, have been in good demand at late values. For B grade there has not been the same inquiry, shippers' orders in this quality not coming up to expectations. Lower grades have some attention, but at slightly reduced prices. Quotations: Prime milling, 1/7½ to 1/8½, good to best feed, 1/5½ to 1/7; inferior and medium, 1/2 to 1/1½ per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The reported shortness in American crops, and consequent improvement in other markets, has had its effect here, and all classes of wheat show a distinct improvement in value. Prime milling is offering sparingly, and is readily taken by local millers. All sorts have some attention from speculators, while fowl wheat is especially scarce, and has good demand, both locally and for export. Quotations: Prime milling, 3/3 to 3/6; medium to good, 2/11 to 3/2; whole fowl wheat, 2/8 to 2/10; broken and damaged do, 2/3 to 2/6 per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley.—In milling lines only the best quality have any demand. Medium sorts are not in request, and difficult to place. Feed lines have more attention, but sales are not passing freely. Quotations: Prime malt, 3/- to 3/3; medium, 2/4 to 2/10; milling, 2/- to 2/4; feed, 1/9 to 2/- per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Heavier supplies of Derwents and other table sorts have been coming forward, and are not so readily cleared. Seed lines are also offering more freely,

and at lower prices. Quotations: Best Derwents, 37/6 to 40/-; others, 30/- to 35/-; seed lines, 40/- to 55/- per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—With fine weather consignments are more numerous and late values cannot be realised. Quotations: Best eaten sheaf, £3 to £3/5, choice, to £3/7/6; medium to good, £2/5 to £2/15 per ton (sacks extra).

Turnips.—Heavier supplies to hand, which can only be cleared at a reduction in values. Quotations: Best swedes, 12/- to 13/- per ton (loose, ex truck).

Straw.—Quotations: Oaten, 32/6; wheat, 27/6 to 30/- per ton (pressed).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Wheat.—There has been a further advance during the week, and the following are present quotations: Prime milling, 3/2 to 3/6; medium, 2/11 to 3/1; best whole fowl wheat, 2/8 to 2/10; broken and damaged, 2/2 to 2/6.

Oats.—We cannot quote a rise in this cereal, in fact there is a slightly easier tone in the market. Quotations: Prime milling, 1/7½ to 1/8½; good to best feed, 1/5 to 1/7; inferior and medium, 1/1 to 1/4.

Potatoes.—Prime Derwents, £1/17/6 to £2; other sorts, £1/10/- to £1/15/- per ton.

Chaff.—Prices are a shade easier this week, prime eaten sheaf being worth £3 to £3/5/-; extra prime, to £3/7/6; medium, £2/12/6 to £2/17/6; light and inferior, £2 to £2/10/- per ton.

WOOL.

London, August 12.—The Bradford wool market is quiet, and prices are slightly in buyers' favor.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Monday, when bidding was brisk, and in consequence we had a very satisfactory sale. We sold winter does to 17½d, bucks to 16d, and mixed bucks and does to 16½d, and blacks to 23d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a medium-sized catalogue on Tuesday, when there was a fair muster of buyers, and prices were again very satisfactory. We had some very good skins forward, and sold crossbreds to 11/3, half-breds to 7/8, and merinos to 5/1. We can confidently recommend consignments being sent in at present.

Hides.—We offered a medium-sized catalogue last Thursday, when there was a larger attendance of buyers present than usual, and prices were quite up to those previously quoted. Our top price for ox was 5½d, and for cows 4½d.

Tallow and Fat.—There is no change to report in this market.

LIVE STOCK

OTAGO FARMERS' HORSE BAZAAR.

The Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association of New Zealand (Limited), report:—For Saturday's sale 34 horses came forward. Included in this number were a few good sorts of lorry and plough geldings and mares from Palmerston, Henley, and the Taieri. All of these lots changed hands at very satisfactory prices. The team advertised on account of Messrs. Keast Bros met with good competition for the young and fresh geldings, but those showing signs of heavy work were not so keenly sought after, and two or three of them were withdrawn, prices offered not being up to owners' expectations. Several nice van and spring-carters met with spirited bidding, and found new owners at figures satisfactory to the vendors. A fair number of hackney and buggy horses were well in demand, and a good business was also done in this class. The demand for young sound draught mares and geldings and light harness horses continues good. Quotations: Heavy draught geldings, £16 to £58; lighter sorts, £37 to £45; useful plough horses, contractors' teams, about same price; light harness horses, suitable for express, £25 to £28; good hackneys, £18 to £25; medium sorts, £12 to £18.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—Two hundred and fifty-five yarded. Prime local and North Island beef sold well, but the bulk of the northern entry and unfinished lots declined in price. Best steers, £11 to £14; others, £6/17/6; heifers, £5/10/- to £8/2/6, and extra to £9/5/-; cows, £5/15/- to £7/10/- and £8/17/6. Prime beef realised 23/- to 25/- per 100lb, ordinary, 20/- to 22/-.

Fat Sheep.—A large entry of quality above the average, and last week's rates were fully maintained. A few extra prime lines of wethers brought 28/6 and up-

W. P. LINEHAN,
Wholesale and Retail
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
IMPORTER & PUBLISHER.
St. Joseph's Prayer Book,
New Edition just out. Beautifully
Illustrated.
Should be found in every Catholic home and
in the hands of every Catholic child.
Printed from new type. New Prayers and
new Hymns added.
309-11 LITTLE COLLINS ST.,
MELBOURNE, AUS.

MASONIC HOTEL

CHRISTCHURCH.

Visitors to the above Hotel will receive a

Cad' Mile Faltie from the Proprietor,

E. POWER

Late of Dunedin.

I AM A PURCHASER of ALLUVIAL
and RETORTED GOLD at 1s (One Shil-
ling) per ounce above present ruling prices.

Offices: LOWER HIGH STREET
(opposite Railway Station).

A. H. VERNON KING,
Gold Buyer.

SILVERINE

A perfect substitute for Silver at a
Fraction of the Cost.

SILVERINE

Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish
and Wears White all through. More
durable than Electroplate, at one-
third the cost

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction
thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New
Zealand at following prices:
Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

Desert Spoons and Forks 5s doz
Table Spoons and Forks 10s doz
15s doz

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EDWARD REECE & SONS

FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

GOITRE CURED.

'Derbyshire Essence'
is a safe and reliable remedy for
Goitre in all its forms, and for
all Glandular Swellings. It is also
of great service in reducing
Adipose Tissue, and can be con-
fidently recommended to stout
people.

Post free to any address,
2/6 per Bottle.

JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,
Chemists & Opticians,
MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

When you call on your Chemist
or Storekeeper for a Bottle of

IRISH MOSS

You will be offered a substitute. There is absolutely no reason
why you should not get what you ask for. Don't be put off
with substitutes, but see that you get

 **Bonningtons.'**

**THE "TROCADERO" SUPPER AND
DINING ROOMS**
NOW OPEN. NOW OPEN.
Grills at all Hours. Fish Suppers a
Specialty.
THE TROCADERO, RATTRAY STREET,
Dunedin
Proprietor: LARRY CLANCY
(Late Gridiron Hotel.)

**PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL
WATER.**
FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
ETC.
At all Clubs, the leading Hotels,
and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s
Steamers.
PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

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To the Readers of of the 'Tablet'
YOU are earnestly requested to call at
194 George St., Dunedin, where
you will get your pictures framed in the
most artistic and up-to-date style for a mere
trifle. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, don't
forget the address **I. McVICAR,**
194 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN. 194
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wards; prime, 22/6 to 27/6; others, 19/1 to 22/-; ewes—extra, 26/3 to 29/3, prime, 21/- to 25/3, medium, 18/- to 20/-, aged, 16/- to 17/6, merino wethers—prime, 18/9 to 22/-, others 11/- to 18/-. There was a good entry of fat lambs, including first of the season, which were not very attractive, and sold from 17/- to 18/-. Hoggies brought 18/3 to 21/- and 25/9 for an extra line; others 15/- to 18/-.

Pigs.—A good entry, but dull of sale, except for small stores. Baconers, 33/- to 49/- (averaging 34d per lb); porkers, 25/- to 36/- (averaging 4d per lb), large stores, 20/- to 21/-, small do, 13/- to 16/-; suckers, 8/- to 13/-.

The drawing of the art union in aid of the Catholic church, Makikihi, has been postponed to September 15. All blocks and remittances should be returned to Rev. Father Regnault by September 10.

Bullocky Bill had a cold so bad, That, though his language was very sad, His team stood placidly chewing the cud, While the wheels sank deeper into the mud. WOODS' PEPPERMINT CURE his voice brought back, When of classical speech there was no lack, And his cattle took to their work with a will 'Neath the lurid appeals of Bullocky Bill.

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

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

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

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The Annual Vacation begins on the 15th of December and ends on the 15th of February.

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

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

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EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. Stale reports will not be inserted.

Communications should reach this office BY TUESDAY MORNING. Only the briefest paragraphs have a chance of insertion if received by Tuesday night's mails.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES are not selected or written at this office. Subscribers desiring the publication of such notices should forward them to the Editor.

ADDRESS matter intended for publication 'Editor, "Tablet," Dunedin,' and not by name to any member of the Staff.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

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NOTICE.

THE DRAWING of the ART UNION in aid of the Catholic Church, Makikihi, has been Postponed to THURSDAY, 15th September.

All Blocks and Remittances ought to be returned to Father Regnault on or before SATURDAY, 10th September.

The list of Winning Numbers will be published in the 'N.Z. TABLET.'

DEATH

RENTOUL.—On the 16th August, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. B. E. Grave, Humber street, Oamaru, Mary Ann, beloved daughter of Mrs. Alexander Rentoul, of Melville street, Dunedin.—R.I.P.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

J.J.—Declined. Ancient history. Send news while it is fresh.

E.P. (Dunedin).—Subject of cremation has been touched upon editorially in the 'Tablet' several times during the past few years. Will make a summary statement in next issue.



To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1904.

UNDER A STIGMA



THE Catholic Bishops of New Zealand, in their two manifestoes, put the whole Bible-in-schools movement in the pillory—the spirit which animates it, the objects which it is pursuing. It is, in brief, the story of a grave public scandal: one non-Catholic clergyman to every two State schools in the Colony; yet, according to official figures, 'only about one in eight of them (as against about one in four of the Catholic clergy) takes the trouble to impart religious instruction there. And, their Lordships truly add, 'no section of the Christian clergy has done more than those of the Bible-in-schools movement to impress the public with the belief that religious education is not a matter worth personal effort or sacrifice.' Here was an impeachment of the gravest kind, affecting, as it did, the character of the Bible-in-schools clergy and

the bona fides of the political campaign which they are conducting. But their leaders make no reply—for the simple reason that no reply was possible. They allowed the verdict on the damning count to go by default. They lie quietly down under the stigma of lazing and dozing the precious years away while the children of their various faiths were slipping into indifference or infidelity for lack of effort to save them.

The gifted but little-known poet, Mackworth Praed, wrote with graceful humor of the vicar of his day:—

'His talk was like a stream which runs
With rapid change from rocks to roses;
It slipped from politics to puns,
It passed from Mahomet to Moses;
Beginning with the laws which keep
The planets in their radiant courses,
And ending with some precept deep
For dressing eels or shoeing horses.'

In reading over the well-advertised doings of the Bible-in-schools leaders, one finds them, too, flitting 'with rapid change' from one secular interest to another. But political agitation seems to absorb most of their spare steam-power, and, somehow, we have yet to hear that they have sufficient zeal for the souls of the children of their flocks to take any advantage of the facilities for religious instruction which are afforded under the present Education Act. 'Since 1877,' says a Presbyterian writer in the 'Outlook' (Dunedin), 'a generation has been practically lost while we have been grumbling and trying to get others to do our work cheaply—and indifferently,' scheming to shirk the duty of child-instruction, and to fling 'the first plastic years' of the people to 'the perfunctory mercies of paid officialism.' 'If the Church,' says the same writer, 'shirks the problem of the children now, how is she to face the worse problem of a grown and alienated generation later?—a generation none the better for a few Bible facts flung in among other smatterings.' This attempt to relieve the consciences of a section of the Protestant clergy at the expense of the general taxpayer has been styled 'the battle for the Bible'; but the Presbyterian writer already quoted gives it a truer designation when he styles it 'the battle for the State-taught Bible—a vastly different thing.'

The Bishops' gentle reminder, and the manner in which it has been applauded by the secular press of the Colony as 'a palpable hit,' have been followed by a significant waking-up of some of the non-Catholic clergy from the lethargy in which they have been snugly wrapped for a generation. We recently gave two instances in point. Here is another which the Press Association wired from Auckland on last Friday:—

'A meeting of the Bible Instruction in Schools League was held at the residence of the Anglican Bishop of Auckland. The members of the League consist of clergymen, head masters, and teachers of Auckland City and suburban schools, members of school committees, and other ladies and gentlemen. The object of the League is to give religious instructions to the children attending the State schools prior to the commencement of ordinary school work. The Bishop explained the proposals, and said it was not a counter movement to the effort for legislation in favor of Bible teaching in schools, but an effort to cope with an immediate need. (Canon McMurray, the Rev. Gray Dixon (Presbyterian), and the chairmen of school committees and others spoke sympathisingly with the movement.'

It is impossible to emphasise too frequently or too strongly the two facts which we have frequently brought under the notice of our readers: (1) the callous neglect of the religious instruction of youth by the Bible-in-schools clergy, and (2) the testimony of large bodies of Protestants in the Colony that there exist, under the present Education Act, abundant facilities for the minimum doses of religious instruction which they desire to impart. The Presbyterian Synod of Dunedin, for instance (at which the Chairman of the Bible-in-schools Conference was present), declared on November 1, 1899,

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that 'not only can ministers accomplish a great deal under the present Education Act, but that they will take this work vigorously and earnestly in hand when once they become alive to its practicability, as they must be already convinced of its absolute need. For every argument in favor of political agitation is tenfold an argument in favor of "doing what we can" under the present Act.'

Notes

'Mangling Done Here'

Every student of Irish history is familiar with the story of the tortures inflicted by the Orange soldiery on the unhappy people of Dublin with a view to goading them into insurrection in 1798. Beresford's Riding-house was the headquarters of the cruel sport. A wag placed the following inscription by night over the entrance: 'Mangling done here.' The same inscription might have been very appropriately placed over the consulting-room (or shall we say dissecting-room?) in Wellington where the Bible-in-schools Conference vivisected and dismembered the Bible, eviscerated it of its grandest and most vital truth, the Incarnation of the Son of God, and left of it only what an Anglican archdeacon aptly calls 'an emasculated caricature.' Yet the perpetrators of this Bible-mangling have had the courage to lecture other people about 'what is due' to the Sacred Scriptures. Is it because of its rarity that consistency is called a jewel?

'Defeat of Protestantism'

The Rev. Dr. Fitchett is a past master of the art and craft of evolving material for argument and 'history' out of his inner consciousness. His series of gilded historical romances, beginning with 'Deeds that Won the Empire,' furnish one instance in point; his contributions to the Bible-in-schools controversy are another. In both cases he displays an equal unwillingness to take facts as he finds them, but must clout and anvil-shape them in an effort to make them dovetail in a rough way into his immediate purpose. His latest 'break' consists of a statement which he announced with portentous solemnity in his paper, to the effect that 'the whole Romish press is chanting hymns of triumph over the "defeat of Protestantism" in Victoria' at the recent Bible-in-schools plebiscite. Reputable controversialists have, by the way, long since dropped such offensive theological slang-terms as 'Romish,' etc., and Dr. Fitchett, in retaining them, classifies his manners as proper to the strident enthusiasts who rave and rage on Orange platforms during the temporary insanity that seizes the lodges when the dog-star is blazing in the North. We have carefully perused every pronouncement of every Catholic paper published in Australasia on the recent plebiscite. The quoted expression, 'defeat of Protestantism,' was not used by so much as one of them in reference to the failure of the attempt to sectarianise the public schools. Dr Fitchett's statement is, in plain terms, a falsehood through and through. Here is how the Archbishop of Melbourne scored it in the course of a recent speech: 'Their (the Bible-in-schools party's) complaint is that we did not assist them in the recent referendum, and that in opposing their scheme we sought to bring about the "defeat of Protestantism." But that is utterly untrue. At the very first moment I used an opportunity which offered of disclaiming any such intention. I ascribed our victory in great part to the generosity and good sense of the non-Catholic electors of the State. The result, instead of being a "defeat of Protestantism," is, I believe, a great vindication of the intelligence and fairmindedness of the great majority of the voters who are Protestants.'

The Lark and Her Young

On the same occasion the Archbishop of Melbourne—who has a rare faculty of bringing from the treasures of his knowledge things old and new—made the following happy application of one of Aesop's fables. 'Catholics,' said he, 'are mindful of the old fable of the lark and its young. Once a lark built its nest in a corn field, and when the young birds were fledged, but were not fit for flying, the farmer who owned the field came, and in the hearing of the old bird said: "This crop is ripe, but I must wait for a few days to get help from my neighbors to cut it." When the farmer went away the old bird said: "Have no fear, we can safely remain longer, that man is depending on his neighbors, and the man who depends on his neighbors for the work he should undertake himself will be disappointed." A few days later the farmer came and found the corn over-ripe, the young corn shed and lying on the ground, to be trampled under foot, and the crop on the verge of ruin. He, however, said: "I must still wait a few days for my neighbors." The old lark said to her young: "Have no fear still; that man is still trusting to his neighbors, and the man who trusts to his neighbors for the work he should do himself is bound to be disappointed." The farmer came again a few days later, and found the crop being ruined, and in a fit of virtuous indignation he said: "To-morrow I will cut it down with or without my neighbors." The old lark then said: "We must go to-night; he is going to do it himself, and when a man intends to depend on himself instead of on his neighbors, he will carry out his resolution." Catholics did not look at the educational necessities of their children and say: "We cannot provide for them until we get help from someone—the Government, or the State school teacher, or some other extraneous body." Catholics had said: "The crop is ripe, we must reap it with or without the help of our neighbors. If the neighbors come and give us help we will be thankful and grateful, but if they withhold it from us we will gird ourselves to the work, for we have a duty to discharge." He wished to urge that application only as far as Catholics were concerned. If it had any application to others, let others apply it to themselves.'

It is the good old principle of self-help that was raised 'in excelsis' by Samuel Smiles. A wagon-load of accumulated reflections would not have made the impression deeper than the Archbishop left it.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The ladies' minstrel entertainment, in aid of the Christian Brothers' School, is in active rehearsal, and a good night's amusement may be confidently expected. The usual minstrel business will be given, together with dances, tableaux, farces, and sketches. The object is a most worthy one, viz., to help to defray the heavy expenses incurred in repairing and renovating the Christian Brothers' School. The grounds have been asphalted and the fencing has also been attended to. No appeals of any consequence have been made on behalf of these schools for many years, and consequently it is hoped the public will respond with more than ordinary generosity on this occasion, and that there will be a crowded house at His Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday, August 21. Tickets can be obtained from the school-boys and leading parishioners.

The Catholic school at Port Chalmers, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, was examined by the Otago Education Board Inspectors on August 11, with excellent results. The following is a summary of the report: Number of pupils on roll, 60; present at examination, 57; organisation, satisfactory; certificates of proficiency granted (Standard 6), 6; compulsory subjects—reading, satisfactory; composition, good; writing, good; spelling, good; recitation, good; arithmetic, good; drawing, good; singing, good; physical instruction, good; geography, good; history, good; moral instruction and health, satisfactory; addition—

al subjects—nature study and elementary science, good ; handwork, good ; needlework, excellent ; pupils in standard 7 did well in the work of standard 6 ; except in arithmetic the work of the infant department was very well done ; order, discipline, and tone of the school, very good ; efficiency of the school, very good.

OPENING OF THE CATHOLIC CLUB, AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

August 11.

The Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association and Catholic Young Men's Club was successfully started on its useful career on Wednesday evening, August 10, in the new club rooms, Pitti street. The occasion took the form of a social gathering, over which his Lordship the Bishop presided. There were also present the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., and Rev. Fathers Furlong, Holbrook, McMillan, Meagher, Duffy, and McGuinness. Apologies for non-attendance were received from a number of the diocesan clergy. A large number of leading citizens also attended. The room was most tastefully decorated, thanks to the efforts of a body of zealous ladies, under the direction of Mr. Whelan. The billiard room was brilliantly lighted, and presented a gay appearance. The walls had been newly plastered, the floor covered with linoleum, and a first-class billiard table placed in position. The whole of the apartments are well appointed.

The following are the officers of the association—Patron, the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, president, the Rev. Brother George ; vice-presidents, Dean Hackett, the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, Rev. Fathers Patterson, Holbrook, (chaplain), Gillan, Furlong, McMillan, Kehoe, Darby, Brodie, Hon. J. A. Tole, Hon. W. Beehan, M.L.C., Messrs. J. J. O'Brien, W. J. Napier, P. Darby, E. Mahoney, W. Taylor, T. M. Taylor, R. J. Mackey, P. Brophy, P. J. Nerheny, Doctors Darby, Murphy, Collins, and the Rev. Brother Mark, working vice-presidents, Messrs. D. Flynn and W. Tole ; hon. sec., Mr. R. A. Keenan ; hon. treasurer, Mr. F. Gormley ; executive, Messrs. P. J. Grace, J. J. Furlong, H. Herbert, T. Gusscott, C. Stichbury, W. Moylan, W. Scanlon, W. Darby, W. P. Bryant, J. O'Sullivan, M. J. Sheahan, and P. F. Egan ; auditors, Messrs. Hugh Maguire and C. Thorne.

The Bishop's Address

The Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, in his opening address, said : At the invitation of the members of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association and Catholic Men's Club, we have gathered together at this social to rejoice with these young men and to congratulate them on the successful inauguration of their Club. The Marist Brothers' old boys, mindful of their happy school days and filled with pleasant memories of their former teachers, wish to do honor to that select body of men, the Marist Brothers, who are so devoted to their work, so disinterested in the joys and pleasures that the world offers, and so anxious to see that the efforts of their teaching in religious and secular matters may have lasting effects. Although school days are over, friendship is ever present, and in this formal opening of these rooms, freely given by the Brothers, with my full sanction and the approval of the clergy, I note a bond of union established between teacher and student which I trust will end here below in death alone. These old boys or ex-students have for their object the encouragement of virtue and Christian piety and the promotion of the interests of youth generally, and for this reason they are inviting young men of their own faith to join the Society, offering them many facilities for lawful enjoyments. Young men are instinctively drawn into relations of brotherhood, for man is a gregarious animal, we are told, and they willingly affiliate themselves to societies which appear to offer social and material advantages of any kind. Now what are the inducements of this Society ? I find by the rules that debating, gymnastics, and games of various descriptions will be at their command, and the nucleus of a good library has already been formed. To draw all our Catholic young men to the Society, they have added to their title the words,

'Catholic Men's Club.'

Our young men will, I feel, gladly join, awaiting only the initiative from those who are interested enough to study their desires, and zealous enough to put this plan into execution. This Society or Club is the idea of the young men themselves. They alone are to be credited with its inauguration. They are responsible for the purchase of the property belonging to the Club

and its safeguarding, and this gives us the best guarantee, I think, of their determination to carry it on successfully. Heart-aches accompany the formation and maintenance of any society, and we must be prepared to meet some of the lack of appreciation, opposition, and bickerings which are the usual attendants of efforts such as this. Young men are full of exuberance ; they look out for means of enjoying life ; they expect to have 'a good time,' as it is called. In this, are they any worse than their elders ? The marvel is that under actual circumstances, so many of them lead comparatively blameless lives. If they fight shy of reading circles, of literary debates, of lectures on religious topics, and show a preference for games—billiards, cards or football—and at times a dance, this does not prove that they are devoid of higher aspirations. They want some relaxation in their hours of leisure, and this Club offers them every legitimate inducement for honest sport and agreeable occupation. The ideal man, young or old, is a rara avis. I saw

The Absolute Need

of the establishment of a college for our boys, in addition to our parochial schools, and I urged and entertained for it ; and the day of its opening marks the happiest day of my episcopate. I realise that this Club will be an extension of these needs for our boys, and to foster and encourage it will be my earnest and pleasing duty. I look forward with much pleasure to spend many an evening amongst our young men, to know them intimately, and to hear of their well-being. The prosperity of this Club and its propaganda should be fostered in every parish until the young men throughout the diocese are organised into a compact body and brought to realise their duties as defenders of their faith and as representatives of the best New Zealand citizenship. And now I have the honor of proposing the health of our Pope and our King. In Catholic circles these are always combined : our mutual respect for each claims this. As Catholics we recognise in the Pope our Father and our spiritual guide ; as loyal citizens we love to do honor to the King. The friendship of Pope and King is recognised everywhere, and our hearts go out to King Edward in loving respect for his gracious visit to his Holiness last year. His Lordship then proposed the toast, which was enthusiastically responded to.

The Hon. J. A. Tole, in proposing the toast of the Association, said he hailed with pleasure the inauguration of the Association. Many societies had preceded this with more or less success, but this was the first of its kind in connection with the Catholic body. Its objects were most comprehensive, being to promote the intellectual and physical improvement and social intercourse and amusement and also the interest of members, both spiritually and temporally. He was glad to see from the Club's title the determination to keep green the old boys' attachment to the Marist Brothers, who so steadfastly worked in the cause of education, and who were so devoted to the noblest of professions, teaching the young. In other respects the Association was broadly designed to attract the interest of all, food for every taste, culture for every phase in the life of our young men, having also the effect of keeping them together and away from unprofitable influences. Not the least important feature was the debating element, which provided training in the arts of thought and correct and effective speech. The destinies and future of the country depended on the sound intellects and sterling characters of our young men. The field of exertion was boundless, and the avenues of distinction were free. There was no royal road to success, it could only be achieved by thorough hard work. Mr. Tole concluded by congratulating them all on this promising beginning, and hoping that amongst other things the members would treasure the memories and traditions of the Old Land from which most of them sprung ; and also, as citizens, endeavor to preserve peace and harmony in the community by a true spirit of tolerance and consideration for the sentiments of others. If, as he hoped, by the loyal co-operation of its members, the Association faithfully fulfilled its objects, then it would grow richer in usefulness with succeeding years, and make those present recall with pleasure the memory of that evening.

Rev. Brother George replied on behalf of the Marist Boys' Association, and after thanking Mr. Tole for the many kind things he said and for the valuable advice he had given, went on to say that the objects of the Association were much the same as those of similar organisations, binding together young men for their own benefit and that of others. This could only be accomplished by bringing young men together, and keeping them in touch with each other. For this rooms in which to meet were necessary, and the Association was

singularly fortunate in possessing rooms centrally situated, and sufficiently commodious to meet all present requirements. One of these rooms would be fitted as a gymnasium, where those of an athletic turn of mind could recreate themselves; another would be devoted to cards, chess, and kindred games; a third room had been suitably furnished as a reading room, and already contained the nucleus of a very valuable library. The building had undergone complete renovation, being plastered and painted, and in it had been placed a first-class billiard table, which had cost £100. Altogether he felt safe in asserting it was as fine a billiard room as they could find in Auckland. Debating and dramatic classes would be formed, and in short everything would be done that could give members an opportunity of improving themselves mentally, physically, and socially. The club rooms would be open every evening from 7.30 to 10 o'clock. In conclusion he wished to place on record the very deep debt of gratitude they owed to his Lordship for many acts of kindness. He had given them many valuable pictures that adorned the walls, and last but not least he had given use of these rooms absolutely free of rent. Such a gift as this could only be characterised as princely. In view of the fact that his Lordship had taken a most active interest in the workings of the club from its humble beginning to its opening, he had very good reasons in believing that his Lordship's generosity, which was proverbial, had not come to an end, but that what he had already done for the association was only an earnest of what he intended doing for it in the future.

An interesting programme consisting of songs and recitations was contributed to by the following during the evening:—Messrs. R. Mantell, F. Graham, Hamilton Hodges, F. Whitaker, W. Whyte, H. Stebbing, R. A. Keenan, Casier, Aspinall, J. Whelan, and G. Ralph, (violin solo). The committee of management is to be congratulated for its indefatigable efforts. The tables were bountifully laden with the choicest of delicacies. This most successful function, which will live long in the memories of all present, and which augurs well for the future prospects of the new club, was brought to a close at 11 p.m., all agreeing that nothing of its kind had ever been so successfully initiated and carried through in Auckland.

OBITUARY

MRS. MURPHY, KUMARA.

On August 5 (writes a correspondent) there passed away at Kumara Mrs. Ellen Murphy, wife of Mr. Michael Murphy. The deceased lady was 53 years of age, and had been ailing for some considerable time. She was a native of Ireland, and had been 36 years in the Colony. She was one of the most kind-hearted and sympathetic of women, and many an old digger found a ready and generous helper in her when times were hard. The deceased was a practical Catholic and had the consolation to be attended in her last illness by Dean Martin, of Hokitika, and Dean Carew, of Greymouth. A family of two sons and two daughters are left to mourn the loss of a loving mother. The second son, Michael, is a student for the priesthood at Meaneck Seminary. The funeral took place on Sunday, 7th inst., and was one of the largest seen in the district for a long time. The large concourse of mourners was a striking testimony of the respect in which the deceased lady was held by all sections of the community. The interment took place in the Stafford Cemetery, the Very Rev. Dean Martin officiating both at the church and at the graveside. The sympathy of a wide circle of friends goes out to the family in their sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

PALMERSTON NORTH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 14.

There was a large attendance of members of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society on Wednesday last, when the past president, Bro. F. Herring, installed the following officers for the ensuing half-year: President, Bro. Vernon A. Dallow; vice-president, Bro. Jas. Carr; treasurer, Bro. T. Norris; warden, Bro. A. McWilliams; guardian, Bro. T. O'Reilly; sick visitors, Rev. Father Bowden and Bro. John Hurley; auditor, Bro. M. J. Kennedy. The president, in a few well-chosen words, thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that it was his intention of putting all business through each night with the utmost despatch, and in this way hoped to have a greater part of the evenings spent in amusements, so as to in-

duce others to join this fast-increasing branch. He announced that a gentleman of the parish had promised a handsome trophy which he would supplement with another, to be won at some game during his term of office. Four new members were initiated, and Bro. A. J. Rickard was elected secretary in place of Bro. Dallow. It was decided to hold a smoke concert to celebrate the first anniversary of the opening of the branch, which has now over 50 members, whilst eight candidates are awaiting initiation.

St. Patrick's Choir intend giving a sacred concert in the Zealandia Hall at the end of the month. The choir has made great improvement since the return of its old organist, Mr. Percy Tombs, one tourist lately remarking he had not heard Vespers sung more devotionally throughout his travels in New Zealand.

PETONE.

(From our own correspondent.)

After Vespers on Sunday evening Rev. Father Maples dedicated the sanctuary lamp, candelabra, vestments, and other articles which were presented to him on his feast day, to the service of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Petone. The ceremony was very solemn and impressive, and Father Maples spoke in a very touching manner. The massive lamp is a great ornament to the church, and along with the rest of the articles is much admired. They are splendid specimens of Italian art, and come from Rome.

A pleasant ceremony took place on Tuesday night, when the Rev. Father Maples, on behalf of the members of the choir and other friends, presented Mr. Oswald Avison with a handsome silver-mounted baton, suitably inscribed, a cassock and cotia, and some music, in recognition of his services as voluntary choirmaster of the Church of the Sacred Heart. The Rev. Father referred to Mr. Avison's untiring zeal and ability and his unselfish sacrifice in giving up so much of his time to the good work. During the evening a musical programme was gone through, items being contributed by Mrs. Taylor, Misses Gray (2), Taylor (2), and Messrs. Taylor, Avison, Ryan, and Dunne. An enjoyable evening was terminated by partaking of refreshments. The baton was of ebony mounted with richly chased and engraved silver bands and was procured from the eminent firm of Messrs. Begg and Co., of Wellington and Dunedin.

Southland News Notes

(From our own correspondent.)

Preparations are being made for the holding of an art union on behalf of the parish funds at an early date. Judging from the patronage bestowed on such undertakings in the past, I can safely predict success for the present one.

The Athletic Debating Society continues to gain local prominence. Its numbers have considerably increased and much interest in the proceedings is now shown. The question of affiliation with the chief New Zealand body was discussed at the last meeting, but nothing in that direction is to be done in the meantime.

The Dramatic Club give a very interesting entertainment at Kennington on the 26th inst. in aid of the organ fund in connection with the new church.

The members of the Athletic Football Club assembled in strong force last week for the purpose of showing some slight recognition of the honor conferred upon two of their members, Messrs. L. W. J. Morton and T. Kane, by being selected to play in the representative football team.

A pleasant gathering of railway men took place last week at the Victoria Hotel to bid farewell to Mr. James Wren, who has left the service. The veteran chairman, Mr. T. Mahoney, presided, with his usual success. Toasts were honored and many good things said of Mr. Wren and railway employees generally. Several songs were sung and a very pleasant evening spent.

It is rumored here that the new workshops at Invercargill will not start working until some distant date. Large numbers of would-be employees have flocked here in anticipation of work, so the commencement is looked forward to with eager expectation.

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I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

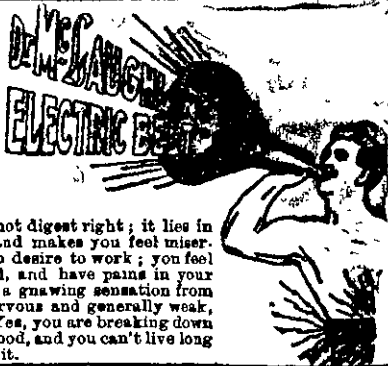
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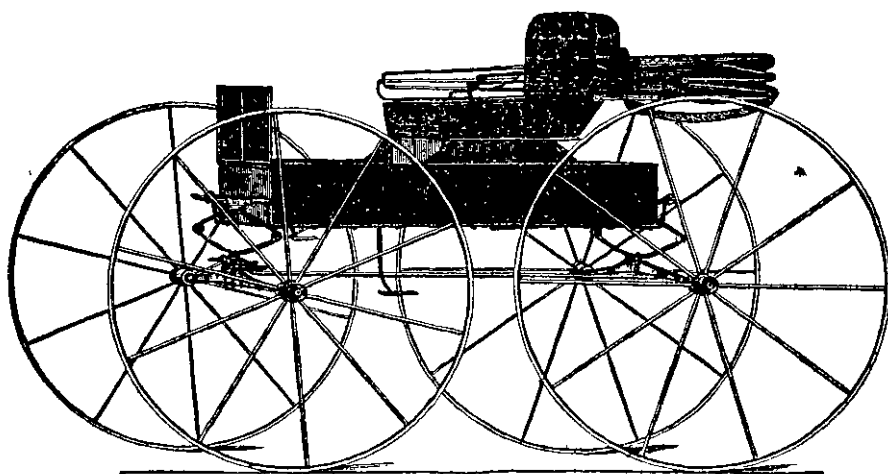
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The Storyteller

DREAMS

(Concluded from last week.)

But even that was denied her, for she met Kate soon after, and what she saw was a girlish figure, small and graceful, with a striking face and wonderful eyes all alight with happiness. Whilst Kate, feeling herself keenly scrutinised, saw a pretty girl with an expression of unnatural coldness and hardness in her delicate flower-like face, and a frozen look in the big blue eyes. And the happiness and sorrow both alike were caused by Shameen Fionn.

In September they were to be married, and now at the end of August there was to be a great Feis in the neighboring town of Cahirevean, and all the valleys round about were entering their best orators and singers and dancers for the competitions. There was a long-standing rivalry between Ballinablowne and the next parish of Coom, and the Coom men were now boasting that they had a singer and a dancer who very soon would knock the pride out of the men of Ballinablowne with their Shameen Dincen.

Shameen should have the best dancer in the Glen for his partner, and that was Molly Barry. And she refused flatly to take any part in the Feis.

But Shameen kept urging her, coaxing in the way he knew the power of, only too well. 'Do a chaillin, do astoir. Since you wouldn't have the Coom boys beating us before the judges from Dublin and all. And if you don't dance I won't, and then they'll say we are afraid of them.' Thus, because she could not refuse him when he spoke like that with his golden head bent over her, when he whispered—'For the last time, astoir-in ban'—she lifted her sad blue eyes to his and said 'I will', but before he could say another word she was off like a deer along the brown path home.

The day of the Feis arrived, a perfect August day. The little town was crowded with people, gay flags with Gaelic mottoes floated from the houses, everywhere the sound of the Gaelic was heard in the thronged streets. Kate's heart throbbed high with the significance of it all. She had heard, of course, of the Gaelic Revival in America, but now she was in touch with it in its living reality. And she was very proud of her handsome Shameen, handsomer than ever that day with the sparkle of excitement in his eyes—for weren't the hopes of Ballinablowne centered in him to uphold their honor?

In the singing he won an easy first with his splendid rendering of the song Kate chose for him out of all the great store he had—the alluring 'Paisdin Fionn,' and her heart was big with happiness and pride in her own dear Fairhead when he had finished the song, and applause surged up around him like the sea.

After the singing came the dancing. Kate was in a corner, just out of reach of the surging crowd, and beside her was a big window commanding a lovely view of the meeting of the wide river and the sea, beyond which Valentia Island lay flooded with the glorious light of the sinking sun. Beyond the silver sweep of the waters in front her eyes dreamily followed the outlines of the mountains till they rested with a sudden start on the shadowy cross on the summit of Knocknatubber. Ever since she had first seen it on her return from America it had a strange fascination for her—that cross on the top of the lonely mountain—and her thoughts turned with irresistible sympathy and admiration to the man who had erected it there, one who had been a dreamer of great and noble dreams, ay! and who would have achieved them greatly had not Death the ruthless taken him, dreams and all, leaving his work interrupted. And Kate could see the beautiful church, too, where he sleeps his last sleep all the sounder, perhaps, for the knowledge that the work so magnificently conceived and begun by him is being carried out as he would have wished by those who came after him.

But now the cross chained Kate's attention. Even in the midst of the laughter and fun and chatter, through the mad ring of the fiddle and the thud of the dancers' feet, her gaze and her thoughts would return to the cross on Knocknatubber, where it stood clear and well-defined against a perfect evening sky, compelling her eyes to seek it, till a vague fear crept cold into her heart.

At last out came Shameen and his partner amid a thunder of applause. Forgotten was the lonely cross and the shadow it cast over her spirits. Here was her share of the world, her's beyond doubt or fear. Shameen looked proud and happy; and in Molly's white

checks two roses of excitement burned, the big blue eyes were dark with many emotions, and little damp curls clung in tiny rings round her white forehead. Kate thought her a very lovely girl, but her thoughts did not linger on her; they turned lovingly to Shameen, her dear Fairhead.

Dimly she became aware of voices beside her. They were talking about Shameen, her Shameen, and the girl dancing with him.

One remarked how worn Molly Barry looked, a mere shadow of the girl she was three months ago. 'Ayeh! she'll go like her mother did,' said another. 'But they do say that young Dincen there treated her mighty badly. They used always be together, and now he is marrying that girl of the Moores that came from America lately. 'Tis the old story. His father did the same, so he is a good chip of the old block. Courting a pretty girl, and marrying a rich one, that's their way.'

Kate's heart seemed turned to icy lead as she heard this. She tried to stir, to say it was a lie, but no sound would come from her parched lips; her eyes stared dully in front of her, where Shameen, coming to the end of his dance, courtesied to Molly, and holding her hand, led her off the stage.

How many things now became plain to Kate, viewed under the searchlight of this new knowledge. Words, looks, hints—how had she been so blind, so stupid? How could she have believed that he loved her? He had never been lover-like she remembered now; only a gay comradeship, carelessly happy, he had offered her. She ought have known the difference.

The rosy blinding veil was torn from before her eyes. Now she saw everything in its true light, no longer dreamily, no longer the imaginative weavings of her brain, but this fact—that with all her heart and soul, and with all the strength of a passionate and loyal nature she loved a man who loved another girl, even while he was willing to marry her for the wretched pelf she had earned with her heart's blood during years of toil.

Almost numb with pain, she turned her eyes away from the stage out again to where the cross on Knocknatubber came out clearer and more distinct than ever against the sky, and it seemed to her as if the cross was branded red hot upon her smarting heart; and in the golden sky behind Valentia Island clouds were piling up grey and heavy and threatening. It was all symbolic—the day that had dawned so brightly and happily for her was closing in gathering clouds 'neath the shadow of the cross.

Shameen saw very little of her in the days that followed. She needed solitude to mature a plan that was forming in her tired brain. It was a very simple plan. She was just to clear the way for others, and, perhaps, after a while, peace might come again to her heart when she would be far away from the Glen where she had been so happy, and so unutterably miserable. Once she had thought no earthly misery could be greater than leaving the Glen again. Now she was wiser. Not that she loved the Glen less. Oh, no! But what was the Glen, what was anything in life compared to the loss of Shameen's love, the love that never was hers? In those days she dragged through the very loneliest depths of human pain. But it was not in vain that the blood of heroes ran in her veins. One evening Molly, holding her smallest brother by the hand, was crossing the bog-road after the cows when she was suddenly confronted by Kate Moore. Startled and half afraid, she was about to pass on, but Kate stopped her.

'Don't be afraid,' she said; 'there is something I want to ask you. Do you love Shameen?'

'I do,' answered Molly.

'And he—does he love you?' she asked, very quietly.

'He does—he did,' replied Molly, in growing wonder.

'I only wanted to tell you that I never knew,' said Kate, dully. 'And I'm going away to-morrow, so it won't make any difference. Promise me that it won't come between you and him,' she added, eagerly, and Molly said, 'I promise you.'

The small yellow-headed boy smiled up at Kate, and because of the trouble in her eyes, he thrust a bunch of withered field-flowers into her hand in silent sympathy; so she bent and kissed him, and the fair head of him reminded her with a cruel stab of pain of another fair head, so dear, that would never, never again feel the kisses of her mouth.

'Be good to him, and God keep you and him happy,' she said at last and went across the bog and over the hill, out of Molly's sight for ever. Only the girl's heart leapt high with hope though she knew not for what, except that Kate had said that she was going away.

'Be good to him; good to the pulse of her heart! Why need anyone ask her to be that?' Then, remembering the look of Kate's face, her generous little heart turned from her own happiness to another's pain.

Kate had one more journey to go that evening, this time to Shameen's own house. She watched till he was gone out, and his father alone inside. What passed between them can only be guessed at, but when he was again alone by the smouldering turf fire, the old man brushed away a mist from before his eyes frequently, muttering over and over again:

'Kate a gradh, mo bhron, mo bhron!' but whether his thoughts were of the far-away past or of the present I know not.

But next day he said to Shameen: 'You may marry that little girl of the Barry's whenever you like. You are a great fool, my boy, but the fault is not yours.' After that he never alluded to Kate again, except in his wanderings, when he grew older, when he seemed to have mixed up the younger Kate with her mother.

As for Shameen, not to any living soul did he tell what passed between Kate and himself when he met her that night coming down the breen from his father's house. Not even to Molly did he breathe a word of it, though she would have dearly liked to know the particulars of Kate's good-bye.

Soon after Kate's going, Molly was informed that a good sum of money was lodged to her account in the bank, enough to establish her eligibility for Shameen's hand in the eyes of Tade Dineen. All those concerned knew where the money came from. And so, very early one misty morning in September, Kate Moore left the place of her dreams for ever. Only six months since she had come home, never to leave these hills again. And now the sight of them seemed to crush her in till she longed to escape, though she loved him just as much as ever.

When she reached Cahirciveen a great heavy cloud rested over Knocknabur, and all along the hills, while Valentia was completely hidden from her sight. Dully she thought it was all as it should be, clouded skies and breaking hearts go best together. But even as she looked the clouds broke and lifted, the sun shone out, and a shaft of light rested on the cross, glorifying it, till it seemed to her no longer to threaten and menace her life with its shadow, but to point out to her a fuller life of love and hope and a peace exceeding great.

In the outgoing ship from Queenstown Kate thought she saw a familiar figure amid the crowd on deck. It was, indeed, the Man of Experience; and her weary heart felt glad to see one who had shown himself her friend. But she avoided him; she could not stand the scrutiny of his keen eyes in the searching light of day.

That night as she leant over the ship's side gazing back to where Ireland lay, with eyes that had no more tears to weep, she felt him beside her suddenly. He gave no greeting, only—'You are coming back, then?'

'Yes,' she said, 'I am coming back.'

'And your dream?' he asked.

She kept her head turned away, but he knew. She choked down something, and said, with forced lightness, 'Oh, my dream came too near reality, and I woke up, and—' but an uncontrollable sob finished what she meant to say, and the Man of Experience found himself alone under the stars.

'Poor little girl,' he said to himself, softly. 'Poor little girl!' For he, too, had had his dreams—'Weekly Freeman.'

A TWELVE MONTHS' ENGAGEMENT

Eileen Mattison came out from 'home' with a somewhat false idea of life in the colonies—as the Australian States were pre-ferentially described. To begin with she had imagined that the spirit prevailing in this new land would be much more progressive and original than that of the old, but the very briefest sojourn in easy-going old Sydney dispelled that notion. What touched her affairs more personally, however, was her false estimate of the labor market. She had been led to believe by the cousins on whose advice (at her father's death) she had taken passage for Australia, that the professions were much undermanned, and that a girl with her high attainments and Continental training would be sure to command a salary bordering on munificence.

The truth was that the cousins were by no means sorry to be relieved of the fear of her support. They knew little of the girl, as she had spent most of her life abroad; chiefly at the Brussels convent noted for

its high educational standard, or they would have realised that her nature, an essentially proud one, would have forced her to accept the humblest situation before the bread of charity.

Whether or no Eileen's cousins believed in the wondrous possibilities for teachers in Australia, they knew well that none existed in Ireland. Talented and trained young women there were in plenty, for whom no salaried positions opened, and, the sum left by Brian Mattison being so absurdly below anticipations, there was every chance, they reasoned, of Eileen swelling the ranks of unemployed governesses, and with no home to look to but theirs.

Thus it was that Eileen arrived in Sydney armed with a capital of £20, a bright and pretty face, and a letter of introduction to the Mother Superior of a Sydney convent, a lady who had been a bosom friend of one of her instructresses in Brussels. To her intense grief, on presenting the letter, she found that the death of the revered lady had taken place some weeks earlier. Her successor, however, and the other Sisters with whom she was associated at once took an affectionate interest in Eileen, begging her to make the convent her home while they endeavored to find her a suitable position. They shook their heads with pitying smiles when Eileen spoke of the ease with which she expected to find employment, but put no obstacles in the way of her departure when she, though warmly grateful for their ready hospitality, felt the tension of inaction affecting her painfully, and left the convent for a quiet lodging in the city, where she could be near the registry offices and other business places.

Fortune befriended her in the very first 'employment agency' to which she applied.

'Yes,' said the hard-visaged agent, on her second call, 'we have found something to suit you. Have you paid the booking fee of five shillings?'

Eileen credulously had.

'Well, it is very fortunate that you are from home, for I have a client who particularly stipulates for an English or Irish lady—Colonial girls have such shocking accents—you won't object to going some distance inland, I suppose?'

'Oh, no.'

'The salary,' continued the agent, 'is £30, and there are three children to teach. Will you sign now? Mrs. Lee is anxious for the governess to start at once.'

Eileen was quite ready to leave at any moment, and so signed two formidable documents by the strict interpretation of which, she laughingly noted, she seemed to give herself body and soul into the keeping of Mrs. Sam Lee for a period of twelve months.

'Now the fee will be thirty shillings,' said the harpy, 'and your fare, second-class, will be paid at Redfern the night you go.'

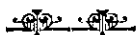
Eileen felt a mixture of elation and depression on leaving the dingy room in which she had bound herself to remain 300 miles from civilisation for a year, but she was young and strong and eager for bush experiences, so she conquered the timidity, and went to tell her news to the kind Sisters. They comforted her with helpful advice and loving prayers, and the following Friday night found her at Redfern starting for Tinnabrinka, 30 miles from the railway town of Birrabool. A girl from the registry office procured her ticket, and, putting her into a car, went away. Not until she had gone out of sight did Eileen discover that she had marched off, inadvertently no doubt, with a hand-bag she had offered to hold while Eileen arranged her parcels. This contained a few articles of value, so she jumped out of the train in the hope of getting some official to telegraph or telephone to the registry office. While on her somewhat distracted quest a gentleman travelling by the same train came to her assistance, and, taking her to the station-master, arranged for a wire to be sent as soon as the agency was open in the morning. Eileen, thanking her fellow-passenger, did not put less fervor into her thanks that he was a handsome manly specimen of the best type of Australian. He courteously saw her to her carriage, and, mentioning that Birrabool was his own destination, asked permission to look after her comfort on the journey. Eileen, who had been feeling horribly depressed and a little scared, had quite an enjoyable sense of protection as she watched 'Broad Shoulders,' as she mentally dubbed her new acquaintance, walk away to his own carriage.

The deflection of the bag was not an unmitigated evil, for 'Broad Shoulders' proved quite a knight-errant, bringing sundry cups of tea or coffee, prints, magazines, and other trifles to Eileen along the route, for all of which she was truly grateful, as on this, her first all-night journey in Australia, she would have lacked courage to look after herself.

Next morning our new chum faced the situation rather gloomily. It was a little startling to awake and find one's self still rushing on to the unknown after

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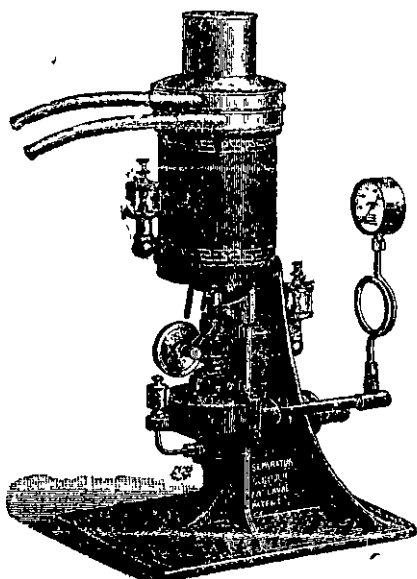
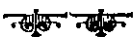
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what seemed an interminable journey. Neither was the grey-green country, its monotony broken only by trices of bush fires, calculated to raise a stranger's spirit, so when 'Broad Shoulders' appeared with some breakfast and stopped for a chat in her now somewhat less crowded carriage, Eileen, sociable daughter of Erin as she was, gladly welcomed him. He told her his name was Gisborne, and that he was on a visit to his father's run of Tinnabrinka, 35 miles from Birrabool.

'Why, I'm going to Tinnabrinka,' said Eileen, 'to a Mrs. Lee, to teach her children.'

'Indeed! That is pleasant. Lee—I don't know the name. It is probably one of the new selectors.'

'Yes, it is a selection thirty miles from Birrabool—I go by coach.'

'Yes, the coach meets the train, but I expect my brother with a buggy. If I were sure our roads lay in the same direction I'd ask you to accept a lift.'

'Oh, no, thank you; my fare is paid by coach, so I had better go that way.'

On reaching Birrabool Eileen said good-bye, and got into the waiting coach, leaving Mr. Gisborne on the platform, looking for his tardy brother.

The coach went to Tinnabrinka by a circuitous route, and the driver evidently thought his passenger bound for the station.

'Look Ned Gisborne on the platform,' he remarked when some miles out, 'I wonder you didn't go out with him.'

'But I am not going to the station,' Eileen explained, 'I'm going to Mrs. Lee's—Mrs. Sam Lee's.'

'What?' said the driver in the tone of a very deaf or astounded person.

'Mrs. Lee's.'

His only comment on this was a species of grunt, and Eileen, not finding the conversation very exhilarating, also relapsed into silence.

It was nearly five o'clock when the coach driver at length pulled up, saying 'Here's Sam Lee's, if you really want to get out here. Shall I put your baggage down?'

'Please,' said Eileen, and looked about for the house, but she saw nothing but a bark shed with a dingy woman leaning against it.

'Where do I go?' she asked bewilderedly, as the driver prepared to go on.

'Straight over,' he jerked, and whipped up the horses.

The dingy woman thereupon came over to Eileen and said: 'You're Miss Mattison, I suppose.'

'Yes, can you direct me to Mrs. Lee's?'

'I am Mrs. Sam Lee. I'll take your things in.'

She actually took the luggage into the bark hut, Eileen following, and not till inside realising that it was a dwelling-house. While the governess was staring about her with a dazed sensation, the woman said: 'Here are the children, and three of the quaintest infants she had ever seen came into view.'

'I've got some tea ready in the next room,' remarked the woman, 'and that's my husband coming up the path.'

Eileen looked, and lo!—Mr. Sam Lee was a Chinaman! a fairly clean, decent-looking individual, but unmistakably from the Flowery Land. In a flash she understood the dark eyes and yellow skins of the children—her pupils!

She threw herself on to a chair, and tried to realise her position. What horror had she come into? This hut—this dreadful hut with its surface cleanliness and strange, close odors, was where she was supposed to live for twelve months. Why, she could not sleep one night in it. With the thought came hysteric laughter and a desperate determination to escape.

'I understood I was engaging with a Catholic Australian family,' she managed to gasp. 'I cannot stay here—I cannot.'

'I explained to the Sydney office exactly,' said the woman, angrily, 'and you must stay. I got the agreement fast mail.'

'Please let me go,' pleaded Eileen wildly. 'Oh, don't let me go, I don't like it—I didn't understand—and the poor, overwrought girl burst into such terrible sobs that even phlegmatic Mrs. Sam Lee was frightened.'

'You can't go, anyhow, till the coach comes this way again,' she said, 'and we won't eat you.'

Nothing could comfort Eileen. There she sat with hat and gloves on, never moving, but crying, crying, as if her heart would break, putting up broken prayers for rescue, stared at solemnly the while by her would-be pupils, and scowlingly by their ambitious father.

About nine o'clock, when faint and ill with weeping and lack of food, Eileen stayed her tears a moment to listen to what seemed the sound of wheels, almost drowned by the barking of dogs about the place. A

man's step on the path, and an emphatic knock on the tumble-down door proved her right.

The Chinaman opened the door. 'Is Miss Mattison here?' asked a voice that seemed to Eileen that of an angel from heaven.

'What you want?' asked Sam Lee.

'My mother has sent me for her. She thinks there must be some mistake.'

At this Eileen ran to him, sobbing out, 'Oh, Mr. Gisborne, take me away—God sent you to take me away.'

'You poor little woman, of course! Here's the buggy for you, and my sister in it. Come along, we'll apologise to Mrs. Lee another time.'

Eileen sprang into the buggy as if she feared forcible detention, and in less than five minutes was driving through the darkness to the hospitable roof of Tinnabrinka homestead. Young Gisborne and his sister, a gentle girl of seventeen, soon soothed her into calmness, and then Gisborne told his tale. At tea-time that evening he had mentioned his meeting with Eileen, and asked his people if they knew the Sam Lees, to whom she was going.

Shocked exclamations from his mother followed, and then he heard that Sam Lee was a very decent, hard-working specimen of Chinese, married to a former housemaid of Mrs. Gisborne's. He had lately made a good deal of money out of his land and a few other things, and while developing no fine ideas on the point of marriage or residence, became very ambitious for his children. 'Mine not go public school,' he was in the habit of saying when Mrs. Gisborne, calling for fruit, took notice of the youngsters. 'They get good education—real English lady.'

Mrs. Gisborne had often quoted this as a great joke, never dreaming Sam was in earnest. On hearing of the destination of Ned's pretty Irish acquaintance, she at once understood that the girl could have no conception of what awaited her, and had sent her son and daughter in haste to find out the facts of the case.

It was with very little reluctance that Eileen soon after agreed to spend the rest of her days under the Southern Cross. She was glad, however, that the other party to the agreement considered with her that the best view of the starry jewel was to be obtained from the shores of Port Jackson, her initial Australian adventure having given her a certain distaste for the interior.—Sydney Freeman.

Pius IX. and the Student

'Good and great men are tolerant as a rule, whereas the ignorant are generally intolerant. On one occasion Pope Pius IX. was walking unattended through the Vatican galleries. In one of these he noticed a young Englishman gazing rapturously at one of Raphael's paintings. The Holy Father stood still and looked at him. The young man, perceiving him, made a profound obeisance. Then the Pope, addressing him, said, "I presume you are an artist, my son?" The young man replied that he had come to Rome to study painting, but unfortunately he had not sufficient means to pay the fees required for admission to the Academy. Pius IX. thereupon promised that he himself would provide the necessary funds to enable him to pursue his studies. "But, your Holiness," the Englishman exclaimed in astonishment, "I am a Protestant." "What does that alter the case," the Holy Father replied with a kindly smile, "admission to the studios will not be denied you on that account."

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forgotten that SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest Store you pass. They all Keep It.

The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Memorial to Cardinal Wiseman

A memorial window to Cardinal Wiseman was unveiled recently in St. George's Catholic Cathedral, Southwark. The window, which is one of five lights, is placed in the south aisle, and is the gift of Canon Keatinge, who has just resigned the administration of the Cathedral. Beneath is the inscription—'Pray for the soul of Nicholas, Cardinal Wiseman, born in 1802, died 1865, R.I.P.' Canon Keatinge preached his last sermon as a member of the Chapter, taking as his subject the connection of Cardinal Wiseman with St. George's Cathedral.

Street-preaching

The Catholic clergy of Bolton (Lancashire) have expressed their emphatic disapproval of the street preaching methods practised by some Catholics of Bolton under the name of the Bolton Catholic Defence Association. The Protestant Association preachers assemble on the Town Hall steps on every Saturday night, and deliver no-Popery addresses, and with a misdirected zeal in defence of the Faith the Catholics have formed an association, whose members meet on the Town Hall steps on Sunday evening and proceed to discuss and disprove the speeches of the previous evening. As might be expected, the result has been the fostering of a bitter spirit, which has led to disturbances. The clergy unhesitatingly condemned the system of Catholic street preaching, and declare it will ultimately do more harm than good.

A Treat for the East End

Many a West End music lover must have envied the East End the wonderful musical treat provided recently at the People's Palace. On behalf of Father Bernard Vaughan's East End work, a concert had been arranged, at which Madame Albani, Miss Mary Anderson (Madame de Navarro), and Mr Santley kindly proffered their services. The large hall at the People's Palace was packed from floor to ceiling, and at Madame Albani's entrance the whole audience rose and cheered. Her songs delighted the audience. Miss Mary Anderson both sang and recited. Particularly charming was her rendering of Tschaiakowsky's 'None but the weary heart,' with 'cello obligato by Mr Hambleton, while in the second part of the programme she thrilled the audience with her recitation of the murder scene from 'Macbeth.'

Temperance and Education

Temperance and education are two watchwords that his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster desires his people to keep ever present. They are really the most essential conditions of progress. In a sermon at St. James', Spanish Place, he spoke with vigor and directness on both points. The interesting announcement that he has himself joined the ranks of the total abstainers is a most indication of the thoroughness with which he desires to conduct the temperance movement in his diocese, and the part which London Catholics took in the Hyde Park demonstration against the Licensing Bill is a clear proof that there is no lack of veterans or recruits ready to follow his leadership. His impressive words on the need of Catholic energy in the promotion of secondary education will, it is to be hoped, evoke a fitting response. At best the outlook is discouraging. His Grace is manfully endeavoring to make it brighter and to safeguard the Faith for coming generations. It befores those who value that precious gift of Faith to rally round him and provide him with the means of realising his intentions.

FRANCE.—Interesting Evidence

The evidence of M. Pichat, Deputy of the Department of Elserre, before the Chartreuse Inquiry Commission was specially interesting owing to the letter he had received from Pere Michel, Prior of La Grande Chartreuse, dated from Monte Oliveto, June 16, 1901, for the express purpose of enlightening the Commission. Pere Michel said that in March, 1903, he had received the visit of a certain gentleman, who, acting in agreement with a personage the Prior had not seen, spoke to him of the possibility of obtaining the authorization of the Order for 300,000 francs down and 2,000,000 francs to be paid after the vote in the Chamber. The Prior's answer was emphatic. As long as he lived the money of the Carthusians should never be employed for such purposes. After that he heard nothing further. 'If it were possible,' the letter added, 'to reveal names, I would do so willingly. But I have no written proof, and my statement would be denied. I have said what I have to say, and henceforth I shall keep silence.' Later on a letter was read from the General of the Car-

thusians stating that he did not feel himself called upon to attend to give evidence.

French Influence in the East

According to a letter which has appeared in 'La Croix,' M. Constans, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, at a banquet on board one of the ships of the French squadron in the East, declared that as an old Freemason he would not be suspected of clericalism, but since he has been in the East he has gone to Mass, followed processions, and had members of the religious Orders at his table, and he had assured M. Combes that without the religious Orders French influence in the East would be lost.

ROME.—Ordinations at the Irish College

On June 24 Holy Orders were conferred on many of the students studying in the Irish College. In the Church of St. Apollinare, which was tastefully decorated for the solemn occasion, his Grace Archbishop Cepelletti, Patriarch of Constantinople and Vice-Gerent, raised the following.—To Tonsure—F. Sexton (Ardagh) and D. O'Brien (Limerick). To Oslariate and Lector—P. Maloney (Cloyne), P. Doody (Ossory), and D. Cohalan (Cork). To Exorcist and Acolyte—M. Costella (South Africa), M. Fahy (Galway), T. F. Fullen (Down and Connor), D. O'Neill (Dunedin), E. Keohan and M. Egan (Waterford), M. O'Donohue (Kildare), J. O'Reilly (Meath), S. Kinkeade (Limerick), T. Molloy (Raphoe), J. Martin (Annagh), and M. M'Sweeney (Dublin). To Priesthood—Rev. D. Laverly (Down and Connor), and Rev. M. McGovern (Dromore).

SPAIN.—The Government and Religious Orders

The agreement between Spain and the Holy See as to the religious Orders shows a rigid spirit on the part of the Government. The articles state that the religious Congregations who on the ratification of the agreement have fulfilled the formalities of the Royal Ordinances are to be legally recognised, but will have no right to assistance from the budget. Canonically they will be subject to the surveillance of their own prelates. Their relations with the civil power will depend on the general laws of the kingdom. No new convent can be opened except by Royal Decree, which is to be published, and convents containing less than a dozen persons will either be closed or the inmates will be transferred to other Congregations, except where they are devoted to works of charity or education or have charge of a sanatorium. No religious Order can for the future be established in Spain without a previous agreement between the Government and the Pope, sanctioned by a Royal Decree. Strangers cannot establish religious Orders in Spain without being naturalised, and foreign religious who preserve their nationality will be subject to all the laws affecting strangers.

UNITED STATES.—A Valuable Present

Cardinal Satolli took with him to the United States as a gift to the Catholic University a chalice which he highly prizes. It is inscribed: 'Presented to Cardinal Satolli on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his priesthood by the pupils of this school of divinity at the Urban College of the Propaganda, July 17, 1887.'

Death of an Apostolic Delegate

The untimely death of Monsignor Guidi, Apostolic Delegate at Manila (says the San Francisco 'Monitor'), followed quickly upon the practical completion of the mission with which he was entrusted. All parties to the controversy over the disposal of the friar estates, which Monsignor Guidi was sent from Rome to adjust, are at unit in praising the Delegate's tact and discretion, and largely to his skill and prudence in handling matters is ascribed the successful and speedy conclusion of negotiations.

A Letter of Condolence

Archbishop Farley, of New York, was one of the first to write a letter of condolence to Rev. M. Haas, pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, which was involved in the tragedy of the ill-starred vessel, 'General Slocum.' The Archbishop, who enclosed a cheque for 100 dollars, said: 'May the giver of all strength comfort you and yours in this their dreadful hour of sorrow.' The Catholic Club also passed resolutions of sympathy and expressed its willingness to co-operate in any plan of financial relief.

The Rev. E. J. Kelly, D.D., of St. Brigid's, North Fitzroy, was entertained and presented with an illuminated address and a purse of 60 sovereigns by his parishioners on July 28. Dr. Kelly had been on a health trip to South Australia, and the trip greatly benefited him.

A Sixteenth Century Bible

The most beautiful volume among the half million in the Congressional Library at Washington is a Bible which was transcribed by a monk in the sixteenth century (says the 'New York Press'). It could not be matched to-day in the best printing office in the world. The parchment is in perfect preservation. Every one of its thousand pages is a study. The general lettering is in German text, each letter perfect, without a scratch or blot from lid to lid. At the beginning of each chapter the first letter is very large, usually two or three inches long, and is brightly illuminated in red and blue ink. Within each of these capitals is drawn the figure of some saint, some incident of which

the chapter tells. There are two columns in a page, and nowhere is traceable the slightest irregularity of line spaces or formation of the letters. Even under a magnifying glass they seem flawless. This precious volume is kept under a glass case, which is sometimes lifted to show that all the pages are as perfect as the two which lie open.

With the advent of spring Messrs. Herbert, Haynes, and Co., Dunedin, are showing a magnificent selection of seasonable novelties, all the departments being fully furnished with the latest productions of the world's factories. The firm's display of furniture, bedsteads, bedding, carpets, linoleums, etc., is very complete, and the goods are quoted at prices which ought to satisfy intending purchasers.

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INTERCOLONIAL

There are 10 Fathers of the Order of St. Augustine laboring in North Queensland. The entire Catholic population of this vast Vicariate does not exceed 6000 persons, and these are found only in small centres, far distant one from the other.

Cardinal Moran, in an address at Parramatta a few Sundays ago, touched upon the work of the Irish race as church builders. His Eminence reminded his audience that if the drum-beat of the British forces followed the sunrise around the world, no less true was it that in every land under the British flag Celtic hands had raised Catholic churches and Celtic voices were heard in Catholic anthems.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne and some twenty priests were present at the obsequies of the late Mrs. Verga in St. John the Baptist's Church, Clifton Hill, on July 29. The deceased lady was the wife of Mr. Thos E. Verga, J.P. It may be mentioned that St. John's Church was partly built and wholly furnished by Mr. Verga and his late wife.

The funeral of the late Very Rev. Father Le Renmetel (says the 'Catholic Press') was probably one of the largest seen in Sydney since that of Archbishop Polding in 1877. It was extraordinary in numbers and extraordinary in the deep sorrow that swayed the multitudes which gathered at the church and cemetery and lined the route of the sad procession from end to end. The bells of churches outside the Catholic fold joined their melancholy tolling to the muffled peals of St. Mary's Cathedral. It is estimated that over 40,000 people took part in the last obsequies. The whole city practically suspended business when the hearse left St. Patrick's for Waverley.

The Archbishop of Adelaide has published his ninth annual report of the financial affairs of the archdiocese, in which he says:—Our total expenditure for the nine years was £194,682. Against this amount the total of our receipts was £191,335. With figures of such magnitude the shortage—£3,346—will seem hardly worth taking into account. In reference to the 'old accounts,' the report says:—'The long list of old liabilities—those liabilities, viz., which were in existence in March, 1895—continues to contract. Of that list, which comprised 28 items in 1895, representing a debt of £56,968, 18 items had disappeared by March 31, 1903, three more had vanished from their places in the table, and this year one again falls out. But six items remain. The £56,968 of March, 1895, is represented, after payment of interest and all other claims, by a debt of but £12,883 in our last balance-sheet.'

His Lordship Bishop Murray, of North Queensland (writes the Brisbane correspondent of the 'Catholic Press') was here recently on his return from the south, and in the course of conversation his Lordship told us the following incident, which is worth repetition. A few months ago, when the Bishop was at Thursday Island, a sick call arrived all the way from Port Darwin. The priests on the island being the shortest distance from the sick person, there was nothing to do but for one of them to pack up and take the next boat Port Darwinwards. Six weeks later, when Dr. Murray again called at the island, the priest who went on the long sick call had not returned. He was still patiently awaiting a steamer to bring him back. Long distances are still very familiar to many of the priests of Queensland. Only a week or two ago Father Fitzsimons, of Rockhampton, covered 310 miles with one horse and buggy.

In his annual report of St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne, the Inspector of Public Charities writes as follows:—'The institution closed the year with a debit balance of £533. The cost per bed was £44 13s 7d., compared with the mean cost of general hospitals of £58 17s 2d. The average cost of each in-patient was £2 19s 4d., and the estimated cost of out-patients was £1302. There is no paid collector, and the proportion of cost of administration to expenditure on maintenance was 3 per cent. The managers of this hospital are deserving of the highest praise for the results which the statistics of the year show. The institution is one of the most economically managed of all the hospitals of the State. On the other hand, it is exceptionally well supported by the public, as it receives by a long way the highest rate, per daily average, of all the hospitals in the State. This result is worthy of congratulation, more especially when it is remembered that paid collectors are not employed in connection with the institution. In addition to these facts, the hospital is kept up-to-date, and from every point of view is one of the most efficient in the State.'

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 21, Sunday.—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joachim, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 22, Monday.—Octave of the Feast of the Assumption.
 „ 23, Tuesday.—St. Philip Beniti, Confessor.
 „ 24, Wednesday.—St. Alphonsus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 „ 25, Thursday.—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
 „ 26, Friday.—St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.
 „ 27, Saturday.—St. Joseph Calasancius, Confessor.

St. Joachim, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Fathers of the Church unite in extolling the sanctity of St. Joachim and St. Anne, whose privilege it was to be the parents of the Most Pure Mother of God.

St. Philip Beniti, Confessor.

St. Philip Beniti, a priest of the Servite Order, was born at Florence about the beginning of the thirteenth century. He was remarkable for his extreme humility, which caused him to refuse all offices of distinction, and for a burning zeal which brought about the conversion of innumerable sinners in the different parts of Italy which he visited. He died in 1285.

St. Alphonsus, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.

St. Alphonsus Liguori was born at Naples in 1696. At the age of 30 he abandoned the legal profession, in which he had already made a name for himself, and in spite of the opposition of his father, he became a priest. Applying himself zealously to the duties of his sacred calling, he touched by his fervent discourses the hearts of the most inveterate sinners. Still more abundant was the fruit which he gathered in the tribunal of penance, where he joined a singular prudence and firmness to the most tender sentiments of paternal affection. He founded, and for a long time governed the 'Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer.' For eight years he was Bishop of St. Agatha, but at length obtained leave to resign this responsible office, which he had accepted only very reluctantly. In the midst of his labors he found time to compose a number of doctrinal and devotional works, which have earned for him the title of 'Doctor of the Church.' St. Alphonsus died in 1787, at the age of 90.

St. Bartholomew, Apostle.

St. Bartholomew was one of the twelve Apostles, and is generally supposed to be identical with Nathaniel. He carried the Gospel to India, i.e. Arabia Felix, of Yemen. A century later traces of Christianity were found in these countries by Pantænus of Alexandria, who also discovered a copy of St. Matthew's Gospel in Hebrew, which had been left there by St. Bartholomew. Armenian writers inform us that he afterwards traversed Persia, Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Asia Minor. Thence he passed into Greater Armenia, and there, after making numerous conversions, suffered a cruel martyrdom at Albanopolis. By order of King Astyages, whose predecessor and brother, Polymnus, had been converted by him, the Apostle was flayed alive and beheaded.

St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Zephyrinus became Pope in 202, the year in which the Emperor Septimius Severus began a general persecution of the Church throughout the Roman Empire. His pontificate was troubled by many heresies, which the Holy Pontiff resolutely combated. Whether his death was that of a martyr, or this title was given to him on account of his previous suffering for the faith, cannot be accurately determined.

St. Joseph Calasancius, Confessor.

St. Joseph was born in the Kingdom of Aragon, in Spain. From his youth, and especially after becoming a priest, he felt a great attraction for the instruction of children. Having gone to Rome, he devoted himself almost entirely to this work. He died in 1648, in his 92nd year, after having founded a religious Congregation, which had for its special object the education of the young, but particularly of the poorer classes.

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