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PRION 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

Peace!

Russia and Japan have proclaimed a new Truce of God. They have agreed to return dripping sword to dangling scabbard, and after their long encounter can sit and get back their breath, and patch up, as best they may, the physical and financial gashes through which their blood and treasure have so freely poured. For both Jap and Russ it is a peace with honor. Russia won at the last a diplomatic victory that neutralised to some extent the generally anticipated results of the splendid conquests achieved by Japanese skill and daring by flood and field. To France, in 1871, one of the most galling conditions of defeat was the vast war indemnity of five milliards of francs (about £200,000,000) with which the Man of Blood and Iron meant to crush his fallen foe into the very dust and keep him there. The cession of Alsace and Lorraine was vitriol thrown upon the open wound. Payment of the indemnity—the greatest ever exacted for a war—was to be extended over four years. German garrisons were to remain on the soil of France till the last franc was paid. But, with unexampled patriotism, the people emptied their private hoards into the coffers of the Treasury, and in a little over two years—in July, 1873—the last Prussian helmet disappeared beyond the country's eastern border. Russia has, happily, escaped the payment of the indemnity, the demand for which threatened, up to the last moment, to rupture the peace negotiations. After the Congress of 1878 Disraeli held that the peace then concluded would be a lasting one. And why? 'Because,' said he, 'I see that every one of the Powers is benefited by the peace, and no one is humiliated.' For the same reasons we venture the hope that the Russo-Japanese peace of 1905 will long endure.

That Nibelungen 'Milliard'

Some three years ago we switched the electric arc upon the legend of the 'milliard of francs' (about £40,000,000) which (as M. Waldeck-Rousseau declared at Toulouse) would fall into the fob of the workers of France on the suppression of the religious Orders in that lodge-ridden and ill-starred country. The bait held out by the French Premier was substantially the same as Henry VIII. and the Scottish Reformers dangled before the public eye to attract 'rice-converts' to their new-fangled faiths over three centuries ago. But in the case of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the promise was a pie-crust one. It was made to be broken. For (as a French correspondent writes) 'it was founded upon

figures which did not truly represent the property of the religious. But the deception did its work.' The religious associations were suppressed, their property seized, and everything, down to the pots and pans and pokers and tongs, was sold and confiscated. And now those who clamored for the 'milliard' want to finger the coins. They are singing a doleful variant of 'The Highland Laddie'—'Oh! where, and oh! where is the convent milliard gone?' This is the burden of an article in the June number of the 'Revue Maconnaise.' 'We are still,' says this Masonic organ, 'far from the famous milliard which the liquidation of the property of the monks was to give to workmen's pensions. The Treasury has already advanced a million and a half (about £60,000) for the processes which have been entered into, and there is no assurance that it will be able to recoup itself for what it has paid, to say nothing of what will still be necessary for the same purpose.'

And so endeth the story of the French monastic millions! It is the modern version of the mythical hoard of gold and precious stones that is sung in the nineteenth canto of the great barbaric drama of the North, the Nibelungen Lied. Moore sang of such another milliard when he damned the Wicklow gold-mines with this sarcastic stanza:—

Has love to that soul, so tender,
Been like the Lagenian mine,
Where sparkles of golden splendor
All over the surface shine?
But if in pursuit we go deeper,
Allured by the gleam that shone,
Ah! false as the dream of the sleeper,
Like love, the bright ore is gone.'

The 'sparkles of golden splendor' that shone all over the surface of the Wicklow mine were the showy but valueless minerals such as catch the untrained and expectant eye of the newly-imported miner in Australia and New Zealand. They are known by the homely and descriptive title of 'new-chum gold.' For this cheap and doubly fraudulent bribe, numbers of gullible French workers acquiesced in the régime of persecution, plunder, and proscription inaugurated by M. Waldeck-Rousseau and conducted with such cynical heartlessness by M. Combes. The gulled workers have had their reward. And we cannot honestly say that we 'weep with them tear for tear.'

A Merited Defeat

According to the 'New York Herald's' Chicago correspondent, a certain woman in Porkopolis—one Mrs. Warren Williams—was recently leaning up against the gates of death. Her malady was a complication of

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typhoid fever and blood-poisoning. It seemed that the gates would soon swing open and let her spirit pass beyond the great barrier that the footsteps of all of us must one day cross. But (so runneth the report) a timely flash of lightning struck her house, set the sick-room on fire, and (by some unknown electric alchemy) restored the patient to the health that not a drug in all the pharmacopeia could have given her. An analogous effect may be produced upon the Bible-in-schools leaders in Victoria by the heavy shock of censure that was passed upon them by the State Legislature of Victoria within the past two weeks. It may cure them of their ready resort to intimidating methods of electioneering, and induce them to consider some means less unworthy of 'the cloth' for shaking salt upon the Parliamentary tail. The means adopted by them to 'persuade' Members contributed largely to produce the deadly majority—forty-five votes to six—which pole-axed the Scripture Instruction in State Schools Bill introduced on their behalf by Mr. Watt. Is it not high time for our parson-politicians both in Australia and New Zealand to cease for a time the application of the knobkerry to the Parliamentary pate, and turn—for a change—to their long-neglected duty of instructing unto justice the little ones of their respective flocks?

That Text-book

Verdi, in his 'Rigoletto,' sang of woman's variable moods. His merry aria ('La Donna e Mobile') was a lengthened echo of the couplet that (according to tradition) was traced by the royal hand of Francis I., who was a somewhat luckless King of France in the Reformation days, and was confined in the same year as his many-wived neighbor, King Hal the Eighth:—

'Souvent femme varie;
'Bien fol est qui s'y fie.'

(('Woman changes full many a time and oft; foolish is he that puts his trust in her'). Verdi cruelly likens lovely woman to a bit of soft feather-down upon the breeze—the southern emblem of hopeless inconstancy. But never was woman more tossed about by every wind that blows than are the thistle-down heads of the Bible-in-schools League in regard to the details of their scheme for Protestantising the public schools of New Zealand. On the one lone question of the now notorious text-book they have pretty well boxed the compass. Some time ago they invited the population of New Zealand to sound the loud timbrel over that incomparable compilation of 'religious instruction' which they had imported from over-sea and docked and pulled and lugged this way and that to suit (as they for the moment thought) the young idea in New Zealand. Up to a certain point (says the Rev. P. B. Fraser), synchronising with his public attacks upon it, 'the trumpeting of this text-book was unceasing. A Bill was instantly to place it before the people, and it was to be pitch-forked right over the heads of Parliament into the schools, and become the established and endowed sectarian religion of the land. Objectors who didn't want it could just leave it—they would not be 'forced' to learn it, though they would be forced to pay for those who did.' But that day has gone by. The mobile-minded clerics that lead the movement seem to have wrapped their precious manual in cotton-wool and left it to the mercy of moth and dust upon the shelf. And no wonder. For they know full well that the country does not want it, and that it has had no honor in the land from which it came—having been relegated to the rubbish-heap by the Parliament and people of Victoria. Thus it comes to pass that the famous text-book is, for the present at least, kept out of sight and out of mind by the very men in New Zealand who licked it into such fantastic shape. 'And now,' says the Presbyterian clergyman already quoted, 'the issue for the country is the "abstract" question of Bible in schools—with the text-book up the sleeve of the oecumenical Council of the Churches with headquarters at Wellington.'

And thus, like Moore's harp, the cold chain of silence hangs over the famous text-book of mutilated Bible-extracts that was to have made an 'educational peace' as deep as the peace of Nirvana to settle upon New Zealand. Even the paid small-bore politician of the League seems unwilling to talk about it until his tongue is set a-wagging by the point of a goad. A few days ago, at Lovells Flat (Otago) he was provoked into putting up some sort of a fight for his employers' 'emasculated caricature of the Bible.' On his part, however, the combat was what has come to be called, by a happy euphemism, 'an offensive movement to the rear.' 'Nothing of vital importance,' he pleaded—over his shoulder, [was omitted which could vitiate its Christian character.] 'All the salient features of the New Testament,' he urged, as he sprinted along, 'were preserved, and the condensation was done in such a way as not to do any violence to the Scripture narrative.'

The debate that ensued proceeded somewhat on the lines of the discussion that broke up the society upon the Stanislaw. But, incidentally, it was shown (among other things) that Dandel, for instance, was, so to speak, 'defenestrated' (or fired out through the window) from 'the Scripture narrative'; that Jonah was thrown overboard and drowned—the incident of 'the great fish' of the inspired record being, possibly, treated as a 'snake-yarn' by the reverend 'higher critics' of the League; and that a child would have to be six years at school, taking his daily dose of the Bowdlerised Protestant version of the Bible, before hearing (of such events 'of vital importance' as the Creation and the Fall). On our own account we might add the omission—by no means accidental, we ween—of the very remarkable series of texts and incidents which go to establish what Catholics call the 'prerogatives' of St. Peter; while emphasis is given, by nothing less than triple repetition, to his denial of the Lord in the days before he, being converted, received from the Master the commission to strengthen his brethren and feed the lambs and sheep of the flock of Christ. This and sundry other musty old controversial fallacies are bad enough in their way. But the Wellington clerics have perpetrated a still worse form of 'violence to the Scripture narrative.' They tore out of it and threw over the fence the grand central fact of the Christian faith—the Virgin-Birth of the Saviour of the world. This (says the Presbyterian professor, Rev. Dr. Rentoul) 'is a wanton and a deadly wrong to the bona fides of the story and to the central faith of the Protestant Churches themselves.' The idea of mutilating the inspired record of the Incarnation in this disgraceful way must have come from a place a long way off from heaven. The Victoria Commission rejected it 'because (as it turns out) some of the clergy composing it do not believe in the Virgin-Birth and Divinity of Christ. History has a trick of repeating itself. Over fifty years ago Archbishop Whately endeavored to force upon the National Schools of Ireland his 'Evidences of Christianity'—a book that is chiefly remarkable for containing not so much as the shadow of a reference to the Divinity of Christ. Foiled in this, and in his various other attempts to use the public schools of Ireland 'as an instrument of conversion,' he retired in dudgeon from his place on the National Board.

Farmers who want to make sure of getting the Donaghy's Gold Medal Binder Twine at 4½d per lb cash for coming season had better send in their names early to Morrow, Bassett, and Co., Dunedin....

There's the sneezy cold, the wheezy cold,
The tickler in the glottis;
The chilly cold, the killy cold,
The cold that burning hot is;
The tearful cold, the fearful cold,
The one that all the lot is—
Yet these be colds that none endure
Who purchase WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

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'TRUTH'S' SENSATIONAL UNTRUTH

'A COMPLETE AND UNQUALIFIED WITHDRAWAL'

In our last issue we pointed out how 'Truth' (Christchurch) published some weeks ago a sensational story which (it said) had been telephoned to the 'Mattino,' an anticlerical daily paper with which the city of Naples (Italy) is afflicted. It was, briefly, to this effect: that two Capuchin Fathers at Fiumara, in Calabria, quarrelled about a female penitent; that they pounded each other to the best of their respective abilities; that the other monks joined in the fray; and that a sort of Donnybrook melee proceeded merrily until the Prior, in desperation, rang an alarm bell, when the villagers appeared and the combatants dispersed. As soon as this tale from a far-off land appeared in our Christchurch contemporary we got upon its track. Inquiries are being made on our behalf at Fiumara. Pending the arrival of our special correspondent's report, we may state that our enterprising contemporary, the 'Glasgow Observer,' however, was in the field before us and in the issue to hand by the last American mail it prints a wholly satisfactory and authorised exposure of the now famous Calabrian 'scandal.' This was supplied by the 'Observer's' special correspondent. It consists of

A Complete and Unqualified Withdrawal of the accusation by the correspondent of the journals at Reggio, in Calabria, who first reported the story, and of a triumphant vindication of the Capuchin Fathers. Here (says the 'Observer') are

- (1) A letter from the Capuchin Superior,
- (2) Copy of the retraction appearing in the newspapers involved (July 2), which has also been sent to 'Daily Mail' and 'Weekly Scotsman,' where it appeared:—

Letter from the Superior of the Capuchins at Fiumara.
Fiumara, 5th July, 1905.

Dearest Sir,—At the same time that I send you this letter, I also forward you the two newspapers, "Mattino," of Naples, and "Gazette," of Messina, where you will read the denial made by the correspondent of the said journals regarding the defamatory article which he had allowed himself to write. I earnestly trust that you will have this denial inserted in other foreign journals, and so destroy in part the poisonous seed which Satan everywhere seeks to scatter.

What can you expect, my dear Sir? There always have been persecutions against the Church and her clergy. Nevertheless, we know the enemies of Christ, while they persecute, do not overthrow—we shall always triumph. In thanking you in anticipation for the great pleasure you will do me in causing this to be inserted in other journals, I await a copy of them.—Yours devotedly,

'FRIAR FEDELE MARIA,
'Capuchin.'

(Translation.)

From the 'Gazette' of Messina and Calabria, and the 'Mattino' of Naples:—

Calabria, Reggio, July 1.
'Concerning the supposed scandal in the Monastery of Fiumara. Dutiful Denial.

'Some time ago we sent to this journal a communication referring to a scandal which was supposed to have taken place between two Friars in the Monastery of Fiumara.

'The news contained in the communication by telephone was, as we said, not only reported, but was formally guaranteed by several persons, and amongst them principally by

An Evangelical Minister

of this place.

'The said communication caused an extraordinary uproar, was reproduced by many other journals in Italy and elsewhere, especially Protestant, and also in smaller sheets.

'The Fathers accused in this report took, as they had a perfect right to do, an action against the "Gazette" of Messina and of Calabria, and its correspondent at Reggio, reserving action against the "Ora" of Palermo, and the "Mattino" of Naples.

'Having come to know this, we began to have serious doubts as to the truth of the facts narrated and reported, and we believed it was our duty to make enquiries regarding it among many persons worthy of credit, who could have no motive in falsifying the truth.

'With the greatest surprise we learned from them that the facts and circumstances reported by us are

destitute of any kind of foundation whatsoever, and ought to be attributed to enemies of the Franciscan Order rather than the personal enemies of the Friars.

'We have also visited in person Fiumara and the surrounding villages, and we are in a position to certify that the Friars of the Monastery of Fiumara, and especially the two Friars, P. and S., have at all times enjoyed, and always do enjoy, the esteem of everybody without distinction; as also we can certify that the facts have no foundation.

'Impartial as we have always been, are, and shall be, scrupulous and conscientious in the discharge of our delicate duties, we believe it is our duty to publish these declarations, as we published the first communication, the blame of which certainly cannot, and ought not, to be attributed to us, but to the implacable hatred which not a few bear to Catholicism and the Religious Orders.

'We do not think it superfluous or inopportune—lest we be accused of carelessness—to repeat that absolutely everything, even the most minute particulars contained in the communication, came, not only reported, but guaranteed to the full, from persons whose explicit statements we are preserving, ready to publish them whenever occasion demands.'

It is highly satisfactory (says the 'Glasgow Observer') to have one more lie against the Mother of Saints

Nailed to the Counter.

A few salient points remain to be noted:—

(1.) The principal liar concerned is an 'Evangelical Minister,' without doubt the same Bomba who was thrashed the other day for scoffing at a Catholic procession. Whether he is really a minister of some Protestant sect, or merely a lay preacher at the head of some meeting-house, or an agent of a Bible Society (either of the last two is the more probable), we do not know, nor does it matter much. Enough that he has paused to shine forth in lurid colors the sweetness and purity of that reformed Christianity with which he is so anxious to evangelise the faithful Calabrians. Anyone may be misled either by his own senses or by the mistake of others, and thus unwittingly form a rash judgment; but that an 'Evangelical Minister' of any species whatsoever should deliberately set himself to concoct such a vile story, down to the most minute particulars, and with such a circumstantiality of detail as to forbid the supposition that he was merely mistaken; further, that he should guarantee and certify it as the truth, for the purpose of ruining, if possible, the reputation of holy religious who are consecrated by the most solemn vows to serve God day and night—this, indeed, would be almost incredible were it not that we are already painfully familiar with it. Let us hope and pray that the unhappy man may soon emancipate himself from the dominion of Satan, whose servant he is.

(2.) Notice the contrast: the 'Evangelical Minister,' professing to preach a purer Gospel, fabricates

A Foul Lie

to destroy the character of the Friars—the Superior of the Friars, for charity's sake (as he wrote), withdraws the slander action by which he would have certainly, have gained much from the journals, and is content with a formal retraction. This breathes the spirit of Jesus. We cannot but feel that both Bomba and his dupes have got off extraordinarily cheap.

(3.) It is very remarkable that it is against the most saintly innocent men that these calumnies are directed. Now it is Leo XIII.; now it is Cardinal Rampolla, a model of piety and mortification. At Albano the Fathers slandered were held in the highest reputation for sanctity; so it is in this case. But it is enough for the disciple that he be as his Master. 'If they persecute Me, they will also persecute you.' St. Gerard Majella, the lately canonised Redemptorist lay brother, lay for nine months, deprived of Holy Communion, and disgraced, under a most foul and awful imputation. Even St. Alphonsus was deceived. At last the calumniator wrote to St. Alphonsus to say that 'all she said about Brother Gerard was untrue and inspired by the devil.' When asked why he had not defended his innocence, the boy only replied, 'Does not the rule forbid me to excuse myself when I am blamed?' It was this (1754) that made St. Alphonsus say, 'Gerard is a great saint.'

(4.) It is obvious, from what the journals themselves admit—and they are a good authority on such a point—that the same

Anti-Catholic Agents

have been at work in Calabria as at Albano and Tivoli and Brindisi. It is the secret dagger of the Socialist, the Freemason, and the Infidel that is everywhere

drawn, not so much against individuals as such, but against Jesus Christ and His Church. They are consumed with hatred against Catholicism. This is an argument for its Divinity.

(5.) It is earnestly to be hoped that Catholics in Scotland and England will steel their minds and harden their hearts against any and every story whatsoever that they may read detrimental to the Catholic Church abroad. The Anti-Catholic movement in Britain is a weak and foolish thing: it lacks earnestness, sincerity, depth of conviction; its supporters are not people of weight. It provokes ridicule, and very often fizzles out in some stupid way. On the Continent it is far otherwise. One only needs to live for some time in a country where anti-clericalism is rampant, to realise how deep and terrible is its enmity to the Catholic religion; how utterly lost to all sense of truth and morality in attempting its ruin. The anti-Catholic bodies are organised far and wide with agents in every branch of life, bound together by deadly hatred of a common foe, inspired with all the concentrated malice of the Devil towards Catholic Christianity (Protestant Christianity does not trouble them), and they cease not to use means the most cruel and diabolical to attain their object. Indeed, their excess of zeal often leads them to fabricate the most grotesque and incredible charges, which every sensible Catholic knows at once to be sheer nonsense. But the story appears in Protestant journals and in the British press: Catholics read it: they are disedified, grieved, scandalised: what can they say? Let them say without fear, without doubt, 'It is a lie' it is the Devil sowing his seed!' and in 999 cases out of 1000 they will be right. The 1000th case may very well be left to the ecclesiastical authorities.

PRESENTATION TO THE Rev. Father Coffey, Adm.

As was generally expected, the pastoral duties which, for a period extending over seven years, the Rev. Father Coffey had exercised among the Catholics of South Dunedin, were not allowed to come to an end without some tangible expression of regret at his departure and practical token of their esteem and regard and appreciation of his work whilst among them. During his time in South Dunedin Father Coffey had seen the congregation increase and multiply to a marked extent. The progress covered both the spiritual and material domain of his administration. The Catholics of South Dunedin are not, generally speaking, overburdened with the world's goods, but what they lack in wealth they amply make up in generosity. Among the principal works carried out during his time was the erection of the fine new brick convent for the Sisters of Mercy, the adornment of St. Patrick's Basilica, one of the notable features of which was the erection of the Stations of the Cross at a cost of over £300, the completion and opening of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, in which he has always shown the greatest interest, the enlargement of the parish schools, and the liquidating of the debt on the Basilica, which will very soon be extinguished altogether. Of course in all this he had the hearty and generous co-operation of the people, to whom much credit is due. The parish societies, too, came in for a good deal of his attention, and more especially the Young Men's Club, which he helped and encouraged in every possible way, recognising in it one of the best institutions in the parish.

No sooner had the Catholics of South Dunedin realised that they had to part with their pastor than they took steps to make him a presentation, and thus in a practical way to give expression to their regret at his departure, and appreciation of his zealous work amongst them. At a general meeting of the parishioners the matter was placed in the hands of a committee, of which Mr. C. A. Shiel was chairman and Mr. Marlow secretary. The presentation took place in the school-room, South Dunedin, on Monday evening in the presence of a large gathering of parishioners. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. C. A. Shiel, chairman of the presentation committee, Mr. J. J. Marlow, Mayor of St. Kilda, presided, having on his right the Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. The following clergy occupied seats on the platform: Rev. Fathers Howard, Delaney, Cleary, O'Malley, Liston, and Corcoran, as well as several of the laity.

The chairman read a letter from Mr. C. A. Shiel, expressing regret for his unavoidable absence. In the course of his communication Mr. Shiel paid a high tribute to Father Coffey's worth and work, his charity, and his popularity, both with Catholics and non-Cath-

olics. He wished the Rev. Father many years to use his untiring energy in the larger sphere to which he had been called, and that he would enjoy many years of uninterrupted happiness.

At the conclusion of a musical programme the chairman said that he had before him a little task for which he would prefer to have been better prepared—to make a presentation to the Rev. Father Coffey expressive of the regard and esteem felt for him by the Catholics of South Dunedin. Since his advent amongst them he had done great work, and—apart from his duty as a Catholic priest and merely as a citizen of South Dunedin—he had won the admiration of all classes. As a priest he had done work which had endeared him to his people, and he would leave behind him feelings of the highest regard and esteem that would last for years to come. To many an Irishman who had just come out from the Old Land Father Coffey had proved a real and true friend, and although he would always have a warm place in his heart for his native land, still he had a great love for his adopted country. He had nothing further to add to the address which he was about to read but to say that Father Coffey carried with him to his new sphere of labor their very best wishes for his success. (Applause).



REV. J. COFFEY, ADM., DUNEDIN.

The Address.

Rev. and Dear Father,— ...

The regret with which we learned of your departure from South Dunedin has been tempered by the knowledge that you are not going far from amongst us, that your new position will give wider scope to those splendid qualities that have enabled you to do such grand work in our midst.

It is rarely given to a priest to see such marked evidence of successful administration as has been granted to you to see in this parish during the seven and a half years you have been in charge. Yours has been the pleasure of witnessing the completion and opening of the Orphanage and its establishment on the sound basis it now occupies; the erection of the splendid Convent of Mercy, the enlargement of our schools; the beautifying of our church and freeing it from debt; the acquiring of additional land to allow of further expansion; and, more than all, you have seen the members of your congregation doubled.

Your whole-souled devotion to your priestly duties, your care of the sick and dying, your solicitude for the poor, and the interest you have ever taken in the welfare of the young, have endeared you to us, and caused your name to be a household word for many years in this parish.

In asking you to accept the accompanying purse of sovereigns as a slight token of our appreciation, we do so with the sincere wish that your future may be blessed with health, happiness, and the energy to continue your good work.

We beg to remain, Rev. and dear Father, affectionately yours,

C. A. SHIEL, Chairman.
J. J. MARLOW, Hon. Secretary.
AUSTIN MISCALL D. O'MAHONEY
P. FITZPATRICK M. McKEY
JOHN DWYER J. MCCURDY
J. O'CONNOR

For St. Patrick's Congregation, South Dunedin.

The address, which was accompanied by a cheque for £90, was tastefully illuminated by the Sisters of Mercy, and framed in carved oak and gold. Mr. Marlow, in presenting a purse of £10, accompanied by a silver-mounted walking stick, from the Catholic Young Men's Club, said that the young men desired in a special manner to mark their appreciation of the work which Father Coffey had done in their behalf. He had encouraged and helped them in every way to improve themselves, so that in after life they might be able to take their proper place in the world. He had devoted a great deal of his time to the young men, and it was owing to the great interest which he took in the society that it was now one of the largest in New Zealand. He would carry with him their heartiest wishes that he would have many years of happiness. (Applause). The chairman also made Father Coffey a presentation of a silver-mounted pocket-book on behalf of the Confraternity of the Children of Mary.

On the invitation of the chairman, Rev. Father Cleary briefly addressed the meeting. He was pleased to see a fellow-priest receive at the hands of a congregation such warm and cordial appreciation as had been extended to Father Coffey that evening. That splendid demonstration showed that Father Coffey had gained the esteem of the Catholics of South Dunedin. He felicitated Father Coffey on the manner in which his work was appreciated by the Catholics of South Dunedin, and congratulated the people on having such a splendid successor as Father Howard, who concealed beneath an extremely modest exterior many admirable qualities of heart and mind. (Applause).

Rev. Father Howard thanked Father Cleary for the kind remarks he had made regarding him, and also the meeting for the very cordial manner in which it had expressed its approval. In one sense he was fortunate in having to follow such a man as Father Coffey, as he found there was no work in construction, organisation, or building left to be done, the taste and solidity displayed in everything about were quite in keeping with the characteristics of Father Coffey himself. On the other hand he felt very diffident about filling the place of Father Coffey, who was most successful in making himself agreeable. It would not be for want of trying if he did not succeed, and while God spared him he would do all in his power to fulfil his duties towards the people. (Applause).

Father Coffey's Reply.

The Rev. Father Coffey, whose rising to reply was the signal for enthusiastic applause, said that he was somewhat at a loss as to what he would say. There were two occasions when a man felt in such a position; in the first place when he had got nothing to talk about, and secondly, when his thoughts are crowded in his mind, and his feelings get the better of his words, and he finds great difficulty in giving expression to his thoughts. He was in the latter position that evening—he could not give expression to his thoughts in words. A father did not require to remind his children that he loved them, nor need the children assure the father that they respected him. In the same way, after his stay of seven and a-half years in South Dunedin, having come among them as a stranger, it was not necessary to be told that there existed that good feeling between them that was referred to in the address. They had called him Father. He had tried to act as a father towards them, both in a spiritual and temporal sense. (Applause). In doing this he had to acknowledge faults and failings. When he commenced to work amongst them he set before his mind certain ideals, and he was perfectly satisfied he had failed to a certain extent in carrying them out. He had worked for the

good of the congregation to build up a suitable edifice and to pay off the debt upon it, but at the same time he had not neglected to visit the homes of the people or to care for their youth. It was his pleasing duty to accept their handsome testimonial, and to thank them for their kind expressions of esteem and regard. The people of South Dunedin knew full well that he had not enriched himself whilst amongst them, and he did not think he would enrich himself in the future, but he trusted that when they required his assistance in any way they would ask it, and they would find him right willing to help them, and render any assistance that might be in his power to give. (Applause). The address spoke of the work that had been done—the beautifying of the church, the building of the orphanage, the building of the convent, and the enlarging of the school. Now, as far as the church was concerned as a parish church, it was second to none in New Zealand. As for the Orphanage, it was a very necessary work, and he hoped they would be as kind and generous to the orphans in the future as they had been in the past. With regard to the convent, like many others who had left a place, he was leaving a heavy legacy to his successor. (Laughter). It was not he who had done the work referred to in the address, it was the people themselves; it was they who had done every bit of it. Sometimes a general who had won a battle got all the credit, whilst his soldiers did the work, in the same way he (the rev. speaker) could not have done this work without the help and co-operation of the people during the past seven years. He had not been more than a few weeks in the parish when he called a meeting to carry out some work, and five or six men were picked out to assist him, and it was the brightest thought in his mind to know that these men were to the fore ever since in every good work, that they were there present on the platform that evening. (Applause). He was sure they would be found working with his successor, and he could assure him that there is no parish in New Zealand he could find more willing workers than in that hall. He could assure them that he was very loth to leave South Dunedin, and he only wished that he could take his people with him. With regard to his work among the young men, he would take credit for it, as he worked very hard on their behalf, as he considered it a very necessary work. He was proud to know that to a certain extent it was successful. When first he conceived the idea of starting the society he saw many difficulties in the way, and among those who gave him advice and encouragement to go on with the work, and said the difficulties would eventually be overcome, was Mr. Gallaway, a gentleman who did not belong to the congregation. (Applause). The result was as anticipated, the society was most successful. He had always maintained the most friendly relations with his flock; in fact he did not think he had made a single enemy, and sometimes he felt as if this state of things did not require an examination of conscience to see if he were doing his duty and admonishing those who deserved it. He thanked the people from his heart for their great kindness towards him and their appreciation of his work. The chairman referred to the manner in which he had discharged his duties as a citizen, and he could only say that he had never sought to curry favor with anybody, but had always acted in a straightforward manner. After referring to the address from the Children of Mary, Father Coffey expressed the hope that the people would show the same kindly feelings towards his successor, that they would receive him with warm and open hearts, and he (Father Coffey) would promise that Father Howard on his part would fulfil his duty as a priest towards them, for Father Howard cloaked the most excellent qualities under a modest demeanor, and they would make no mistake in following his advice. In conclusion he referred to the respect that had been always shown him by all classes in South Dunedin, and although his duties had often taken him out late at night he had never been the object of a rough and insulting remark. (Applause). He thanked his fellow-priests for their kindness in coming there that evening, and again expressed the hope that his successor would meet with the same kindness and consideration that had been extended to himself, and that during Father Howard's stay amongst them the congregation would not only be doubled but trebled. (Applause).

On the motion of the Rev. Father Coffey a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Marlow for presiding.

During the evening songs were contributed by Misses McLean, Mahoney, Heffernan, and Messrs. E. Mee, B. Knox, and Master O'Connor, a pianoforte solo by Mr. Knox, and a recitation by Mr. J. Dee.

A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE

BIBLE-IN-SCHOOLS METHODS

We take the following from the Dunedin 'Evening Star' of September 1. It was supplied by our local evening contemporary's Parliamentary reporter:—

Dr. Gibb, president of the Bible-in-schools League, recently wrote to Mr. A. W. Rutherford and Mr. Witty, who voted against Mr. Sidey's Bible-in-schools Bill, stating that they had broken their pledges to the electors regarding the Bible in schools, having stated that they would support a referendum on Bible-reading. The writer stated that the League's organising secretary (Mr. Myers) would visit their electorates and publish Messrs. Rutherford and Witty's broken pledge throughout both constituencies. The matter will be brought up as a breach of privilege this afternoon by Mr. Rutherford, in view of the threat at the end of Dr. Gibb's letter. As a matter of fact, the members for Hurunui and Riccarton stated that they would support Bible-reading, while Mr. Sidey's Bill provided for teaching. Mr. Rutherford has written a reply, stating that he has broken no pledge, and sarcastically thanking Dr. Gibb for his promise.

The following correspondence has passed between the Rev. Dr. Gibb and Mr. A. W. Rutherford, M.H.R., this being the letter on which Mr. Rutherford bases his motion for breach of privilege. A similar letter has been received by Mr. Witty from Mr. Gibb:—

'Dear sir,—It is my duty as president of the Bible-in-schools League to bring to your notice the fact that you have broken a pledge to remit the question of Bible-reading in schools to the people of the Colony. The following is a copy of the letter you sent to Mr. Flesher, secretary of the Canterbury branch of the League, in 1902:—

'Dear sir,—Replying to yours, although generally opposed to the Referendum, I think that the question of Bible-reading in the State schools is one which ought to be remitted direct to the people for decision.—Yours truly, A. W. Rutherford.'

'As soon as our agent reaches your electorate, which he will presently, we shall do the best to make your breach of faith public. Your letter to Mr. Flesher will be read at every meeting we hold in your region, and equal prominence will be given to the fact that you voted against the second reading of Mr. Sidey's Bill.—Yours truly, James Gibb'

To this Mr. Rutherford replied:—

'Upon due consideration, I am of opinion that the exception I made in favor of Bible-reading in schools was a grave mistake. However, I would point out that it was not a pledge made to my electors, to whom, so far as I am aware, I have broken no pledge. I have therefore to tender you my sincere thanks for your kindly intention to give prominence to the fact that I am opposed to Bible-reading in the public schools, also to a Referendum being taken on the subject.—Yours truly, A. W. Rutherford'

In Parliament.

The further course of the affair is described as follows by the Parliamentary reporter of the Dunedin 'Evening Star' in its issue of September 2:—

During the course of yesterday afternoon's business,

Mr. Rutherford said he had received a letter (published yesterday) from the Rev. Dr. Gibb, which he proceeded to read, also his reply thereto. Although not material to a breach of privilege, he would point out that his pledge was not broken. What he objected to, and what he had been advised was a breach of privilege, was the

Threat Conveyed in Dr. Gibb's Letter.

He understood that another member of the House had received a similar letter.

The Premier asked for a ruling as to whether there had been a breach of privilege.

The Speaker said that that was for the House to decide.

The Premier said there could not be much doubt on the point, and he quoted a case where Sir Maurice O'Rorke, as Speaker, had ruled that a letter addressed by Sir Walter Buller to the late Sir John M'Kenzie was a breach of privilege.

Mr. Witty then read the letter received by him from Mr. Gibb, which was similar to that received by Mr. Rutherford, except that it was stated that Mr. Witty's letter to Mr. Flesher 'would be read to meetings in his (Mr. Witty's) district, with appropriate comments.'

'Your reply?' asked several hon. members; but Mr. Witty's reply was silence. The letters were then handed to the Speaker.

The Premier said that while he deeply regretted the necessity for the motion he was about to make, he thought the House would be wanting in its duty to itself and in its protection of free speech, if they allowed what had transpired to pass unnoticed. The members for Hurunui and Riccarton had very properly brought the letters under the notice of the House. The present case was exactly on all-fours with that ruled on by Sir Maurice O'Rorke when Sir W. Buller wrote to Sir John M'Kenzie, except that in the latter case stronger language was used. He therefore moved that a breach of the privileges of the House had been committed by the Rev. Dr. Gibb, this

Resolution

reading—'That the letters addressed to Messrs. Rutherford (member for Hurunui) and Witty (member for Riccarton) by the Rev. Dr. Gibb on 28th August, 1905, are a breach of the privileges of this House.'

Sir William Russell asked if this was really a breach of privilege. If this were constituted a breach of privilege, would they not also have to notice the comments of newspaper correspondents on the way that members of the House voted?

Mr. Witty: It is a threat—a threat to defeat me at the next election.

Sir Wm. Russell disagreed, and said that if notice were taken of it the House should take notice of newspaper articles also.

Mr. Duthie said that the matter was a trivial one. His own actions in the House had been commented on adversely from the pulpit, but he never took any notice of that. Dr. Gibb's action was, he admitted, very indiscreet and improper, but it was not worth noticing.

Mr. Rutherford (warmly): 'I protest against being dictated to by an arrogant, intolerant, religious bouncer such as the Rev. James Gibb. He can send his agent to my district, and do his best. He should have lived 200 or 300 years ago, when he would have had the privilege of roasting us, as his Presbyterian ancestors did, or would have liked to have done. I think an Act of Parliament should be passed to prevent these people from writing to members of Parliament.' Mr. Rutherford concluded by saying that the Noxious Weeds Act should be amended, and such parsons brought under the first schedule.

'Political Parsons,'

he went on to say, 'are the curse of this country, and the curse of any other country.'

Mr. Witty: 'They are trying to go back to the Dark Ages, to be threatened by a fellow like that. They are going to make appropriate comments. No doubt they will if they are like the rev. gentleman. The Lord help those who are under such men as the so-called Dr. Gibb.' After reading extracts to show he had not broken his pledge, Mr. Witty said: 'Let them threaten me outside. We are simply going to be ruled by fanatics if we allow them to have their way. As my fellow-member says, he's a regular clerical bouncer.'

Mr. Massey: I don't think a breach of privilege has been committed.

The Premier: It was a menace.

Mr. Massey: I don't think it was intended as a threat by Dr. Gibb. Mr. Massey proceeded to quote May in support of his contention, and said that if the matter in the letters were as strong as what some Government newspapers had said about himself, they would have something to talk about.

Mr. Laurenson: What about me?

Mr. Massey moved the previous question, with the object of preventing anything being done in the matter.

Mr. Rhodes seconded.

The Premier (speaking to this amendment) said that the letters contained a menace by a gentleman leading the agitation upon the Bible-in-schools question. The high position held by Dr. Gibb should not cause the members to forfeit their freedom. He only intended to go as far as to see that the House expressed its regret at the action of Dr. Gibb. Mr. Massey, by moving 'that the question be not put up,' was applying the gag, which, added the Premier, is exactly what Dr. Gibb would do. In days gone by it would be followed by the Inquisition and the rack. It was premeditated, and he could show in the newspapers where this had been threatened. He was sorry to have to be called on to do this, because some little time ago he had had some disagreement with Dr. Gibb, and it might be held that this present action had been caused by that past friction.

Mr. Massey's motion was then put, and lost by 36 to 29, and the Premier's motion affirmed that

(Continued on page 15.)

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Irish News

ANTRIM—Alleged Sedition

At the Antrim Assizes Stephen Clarke was charged with sedition by issuing a number of bills advising Irishmen not to join the British Army. The jury found him guilty of the publication, but not with seditious intent. The Judge said this was a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

Blessing a New Altar

Holy Cross Church, Ardoyne, Belfast, was crowded in every part on Sunday, July 16, when the magnificent high altar, the gift of Mrs. Hughes, Derryvoyle-avenue, was solemnly consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor.

CLARE—Death of a Nun

On July 14, at the Convent of Mercy, Ennis, after a Requiem Mass celebrated by the Bishop, the interment took place of a venerable member of the community, Sister Mary de Sales Macmahon. The deceased was in her 68th year, and in the 45th year of her religious profession.

CORK—Electric Lighting

The Mitchellstown Rural District Council has obtained power to carry out a scheme for the electric lighting of the town. This is the first Rural Council in Ireland to avail of the Electric Lighting Acts.

DONEGAL—Silver Jubilee

June 29 marked the completion of the 25th year of the priesthood of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, and a few days later his Lordship was presented by the priests of the diocese with a testimonial worthy of his unselfish and untiring labors in the cause of faith and fatherland. This took the form of a cheque running into four figures, a silver casket of exceedingly fine design, richly ornamented with appropriate heraldic and other devices, and containing an exquisitely illuminated Gaelic address on satin, and an equally artistic English translation of the address handsomely framed in carved oak.

Discovery of Gold

Speculation caused by the announcement at the meeting of the Royal Society of Antiquaries in Belfast that gold had been discovered in Ulster has been very great, and conjectures as to the whereabouts of such an important find have been varied. It is in a mountainous district in County Donegal. Some gentlemen have been carrying on a series of explorations in Ulster for the past two or three years, and some time ago they came across a district in County Donegal which is now engaging their closest attention. The surface attracted them, and samples of the ore were taken. The results of the assaying of these samples proved extremely satisfactory, and as a result a lease of a large area of ground was taken for a number of years. Parts of the lode in the Donegal area are low in gold, but the general average of this metal in the assaying up to the present has been close on two ounces to the ton, and in some few samples three ounces. This is exceedingly high, when it is remembered that in the Transvaal the average yield is less than three-quarters of an ounce per ton, or about 12dwt, so that the average in the Donegal area is high, and if it should be maintained on further operations the discovery will be truly a wonderful one.

DUBLIN—Priests Honored

The Archbishop of Dublin has received an intimation through his Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda that the Holy Father has been pleased to confer upon the Very Rev. Mgr. Fitzpatrick, P.P., V.G., the office of Domestic Prelate, and to appoint the Very Rev. T. O'Donnell, D.D., P.P., V.G., to be one of his Holiness's Private Chamberlains.

Illness of the Under-Secretary

Regret was felt by all classes (writes a Dublin correspondent) when it became known that the Under-Secretary was dangerously ill, and had undergone a severe operation in a private hospital in Mount Street, whither he had been removed from his lodge in the Phoenix Park. Although Sir Antony's intimate friends knew for some time past that he was far from well, the public at large had no idea of the fact, as he attended to his official duties with a regularity that could scarcely be expected from the most junior of his subordinates. The climate of India, however, in which he spent so many years, weakened a naturally robust constitution. The constant worry, too, to which he has been subjected, did much to break down his health.

Even his greatest enemies, however, heard of his illness with deep regret, for all admit that he came through a trying ordeal as a man of high honor and great integrity. Lady MacDonnell received the following telegram from the Vatican: 'Rome, July 17.—Holy Father affectionately sends special blessing for Sir Antony MacDonnell. Wishes recovery.—Cardinal Merry del Val.' The following was King Edward's telegram: 'The King is much concerned to hear of Sir Antony's illness and operation, and hopes that you will be able to give a good account of him.—Knollys'

Disastrous Fire

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, July 18, the large drapery establishment of Mr. Aiden Grennell, Lower Camden Street, was discovered to be in flames. Half an hour later the whole spacious premises were completely gutted, and were in ruins. There were between 30 and 40 people, employees of the firm, residing on the premises, and considering the fierce ravages wrought by the flames in such an incredibly short space of time, it was little short of miraculous that they escaped a terrible doom. Six or seven of the employees, mostly young girls, were badly injured, whilst one lost her life. The deceased, Miss Flanagan, was a native of Sligo, and was only 18 years of age.

GALWAY—Charitable Bequests

Captain John Smyth, of Masonbrook, Loughrea, County Galway, J.P., late of the 15th Foot, left personal estate valued at £16,296 9s, including £16,610 17s 1d which ranks as English estate. Amongst Captain Smyth's bequests were the following: £100 to the Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Cabra; £100 to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith; £100 to Magdalen Asylum, County Galway; £100 to the St. Joseph's Night Refuge, Dublin; £100 to St. Brigid's Orphanage; £200 to be held in trust for the Prior of the Carmelite Convent, Loughrea, for the poor; £100 to the Superiress of the Carmelite Convent, Loughrea; £100 for distribution among the poor, as his wife shall determine, and £100 for Masses.

KERRY—Under Coercion

Kerry is among the counties proclaimed under the Coercion Act. At the opening of the summer assizes Judge Holmes told the Grand Jury that there was only one case to try, and that was not a serious one.

Death of a Journalist

The death is reported of Mr. Edward O'Shaughnessy, London correspondent of the Dublin 'Daily Independent,' and a member of the official reporting corps of the House of Commons. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who was only in his 38th year, was a native of Cahirciveen. He had been for years a prominent and active member of the Gallery Committee, and in 1903 he was elected chairman of the Gallery.

LIMERICK—Sectarian Differences

The Protestant Bishop of Limerick, addressing the annual meeting of the Synod in Tralee, said sectarian unkindness was perhaps more than anything else a hindrance to the peace and prosperity of the country.

TIPPERARY—Good Advice

After blessing a beautiful altar in Drangan parish church on Sunday, July 9, the Most Rev. Dr. Fennelly delivered an eloquent address, in the course of which he dealt with the emigration evil. He said while waiting for Home Rule, which was the radical remedy for the evils under which they were languishing, he would suggest as a stay on the emigration which was depleting the country, that they try their hand in cultivating a fair share of the land, with a view of enlarging their profits and creating employment for the people who were leaving the country. He knew that the transition from grazing to tillage was not a very easy matter. But, notwithstanding all the drawbacks under which they labored, there was still an opportunity of living and thriving on the soil of Ireland. They should strain every nerve to live in that grand old country, so favored by heaven in the faith of the people, and so favored by Nature in the salubrity of its climate.

TYRONE—Primary Education

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, speaking at a bazaar for the erection of schools and a Catholic hall at Dunganon, advocated the management by the Irish people of the education of their country, and protested against the present system under which they were asked 'to wear the cast-off educational clothes of the people of England.'

Death of a Monsignor

The death is announced of the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Hagan, V.G., Strabane. The deceased prelate was born in 1832, in Ballina, Screen, County Derry, and after an excellent local education entered Maynooth College.

There the Monsignor went through a course with great distinction. About nine years ago the Holy See recognised his splendid services to religion by appointing him as Domestic Prelate to his Holiness.

GENERAL

Proposed Redistribution

Great indignation has been excited in Ireland by the Redistribution proposals. The 'Freeman's Journal' says it cannot find any word to describe them properly but infamy. The Act of Union acknowledged the right of Ireland 'for ever' to have a hundred members in the Imperial Parliament in London. Under the redistribution scheme Cork will lose two seats, and the following other counties will one seat each: Armagh, Donegal, Fermanagh, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, King's County, Leitrim, Longford, Louth, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's County, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, Westmeath, and Wicklow. Belfast will be given one additional member. Galway, Newry, and Kilkenny will cease to exist as separate constituencies.

Defeat of the Government

The defeat of the Government in the House of Commons towards the end of July was the cause of great rejoicing by the Irish party, who were mainly responsible for it. Writing on the subject the 'Catholic Times' says:—As a Parliamentary tactician Mr. Redmond has proved himself a leader of wonderful resource. When the Government were defeated last session on what they treated as a snap division the reverse occurred on an Irish vote and was due to a plan carefully pre-arranged by Mr. Redmond. It was Mr. Redmond who elicited from the Speaker the ruling which compelled the Premier to abandon the Redistribution Scheme for the session. Lastly, it was Mr. Redmond who procured such support for an attack on the administration of the Land Act by the Irish Executive that it ended in 199 votes being recorded against the Government, whilst there were only 196 for it. In the scene which ensued Mr. Redmond and the other Irish representatives naturally took the lead. Following their example, all the occupants of the crowded Opposition benches sprang to their feet. Cheers rang out wildly for five minutes, echoing from the roof and through the empty corridors without. Once more, after Sir Thomas Esmonde, the chief Nationalist whip, who, with Captain Denelan, was acting as teller, had announced the figures, a hurricane of cheers swept the Chamber. Members shouted till they were hoarse, waved hats, papers, and handkerchiefs, and danced upon the cushioned seats. It was a moment of exultation due to the consciousness of victory owing to Mr. Redmond's generalship. As expected, Mr. Balfour has decided to remain in office, despite the defeat in the House of Commons upon what is now admitted on all sides not to have been a snap division. As to the intentions of the Irish Party, Mr. Redmond's incisive speech left no room for doubt. They considered that the Premier was acting unconstitutionally, and during the continuance in office of the present Government they would give and take no quarter, but would fight in small matters, as well as in large, day and night, as long as the session lasted. Mr. Balfour may be able to resist successfully, but the struggle will entail very severe party discipline. Mr. Long's position is even more unenviable than Mr. Balfour's. His Irish policy has been condemned by a majority of the House of Commons, and it is difficult to see how he can with dignity continue to hold the office of Irish Chief Secretary.

How the Scheme is Worked

A sample of the way in which it is proposed to treat Ireland in the matter of representation may be gleaned from the fact that under the plot which is on foot, County Dublin, with a population of 157,000, will have two representatives, while seven British county constituencies, namely, Bute, Rutland, Radnor, Sutherland, Peebles, Berwick, and Flint, with a total population of 154,868, will return seven representatives. It is quite plain to anyone who studies the scheme that it has been devised to favor Great Britain to the furthest possible extent at the expense of Ireland. With the exception of the 'Daily Express' and 'Irish Times,' the metropolitan papers denounce the proposal in vigorous language. The last-named journal thinks that the reduction of the Irish representation does not go far enough, but, as is customary, it gives no reason for the views put forward so glibly. The 'Freeman's Journal' calls upon the country to make its voice heard, and this it is doing with no uncertain sound.

People We Hear About

It is rumored that Mr. Labouchere will shortly retire from the editorship of 'Truth.'

The newly-married Lord Bute traces his descent right back in unbroken male line to King Robert II. of Scotland, the present generation being the seventeenth in succession to the Stuart King.

The Duke of Norfolk stands in very much the same relation to Sheffield that his cousin, the Marquis of Bute, does to Cardiff. They inherited these respective estates through female ancestry, the Duke coming by his vast property in South Yorkshire through descent from the granddaughter and heiress of George (Talbot), sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, the custodian for fourteen years of Mary Queen of Scots, at Sheffield Castle. The Earl was one of the judges who sat on the trial of the Queen, at whose execution he presided.

Lord Justice Mathew has entered on his 76th year. He is the senior Judge on the English Bench, and has the reputation of being the ablest. A man of modest manner, he never made the Bench a platform for the display either of witicism or pomposity. In commercial cases he is the special joy of litigants because of his faculty of getting to the heart of a case at once, without any unnecessary circumlocution or ceremony. An Irishman and a Catholic, Sir James is the nephew of the famous Father Mathew and the father-in-law of Mr. John Dillon, M.P.

Old I Luce, Mochrum, where Lord and Lady Bute spent their honeymoon, is well situated on the Wigtonshire uplands, between Luce Bay and Wigtown Bay. The surrounding country is wild and lonely, and consists of hills, moors, and lochs. Old Luce, which was originally built during the latter part of the fifteenth century by Sir John Dunbar, was thoroughly and carefully restored by the late Lord Bute about twenty years ago, and it is now one of the best examples of a mediæval house in Great Britain. The windows command beautiful views over Mochrum Loch and Castle Loch, each of which contains several pretty islands.

Two hundred women writers met as comrades at dinner the other day (reports the London 'Tablet'), and three of their number were down on the programme for speeches—Mrs. Meynell (who presided over the pretty banquet, made gay with flowers and musical with the wattle of feminine voices), Mrs. Katherine Tynan Hinkson, and Mrs. Craigie. The last note to be suggested by such a festival is a polemical one. Yet the fact that the three spokeswomen of the women writers happen all to be Catholics is something more than a lucky hit. It represents the very generally predominating activities of Catholic women in nearly all the departments of literature and journalism.

The literary executors of the late Cardinal Newman have entrusted to Mr. Wilfrid Ward the task of writing the Cardinal's biography. The selection is happy, since Mr. Wilfrid Ward's father, Mr. William George Ward, was one of the leaders of the Tractarian movement, who 'came over' with Newman. Mrs. Wilfrid Ward, too, is a daughter of Mr. J. R. Hoop Scott, another college friend of Newman's. Among the cherished possessions of their library at Dorking is 'The Grammar of Assent,' inscribed 'to Wilfrid Ward, with the affectionate regards of John H. Cardinal Newman, 31st Jan., 1885.' As the author already of the life of Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. Ward is steeped in the history of the English Catholic revival of the 19th century.

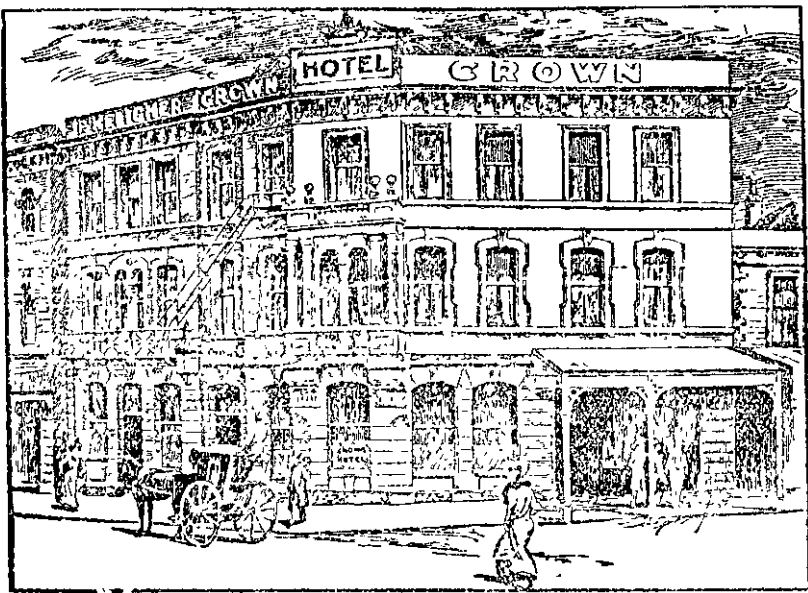
Sir Timothy Carew O'Brien, who has recently been showing at Lords that his bat has not lost its cunning, enjoys a baronetcy which was conferred on his grandfather by Queen Victoria when she entered Dublin in 1819. The first Sir Timothy O'Brien was a prominent merchant of Dublin, and he was specially invited to accept the Lord Mayoralty in order to welcome the young Queen. As Lord Mayor he presented the keys of Dublin to Queen Victoria, who on that occasion described Dublin as 'the second city of my Empire'—a distinction now claimed by other cities. Sir Timothy C. O'Brien—who, by the way, is married to the sister of Mr. de Trafford, the noted Leicestershire cricketer—succeeded his uncle, Sir Patrick, in the baronetcy a little over ten years ago. Sir Patrick O'Brien is still well remembered by many members of the House of Commons, in which he sat continuously for King's County from 1852 to 1885. A Liberal like his father, he did not favor the Parnellite movement, and was in strong antagonism to Mr. Parnell's party during his last year in Parliament.

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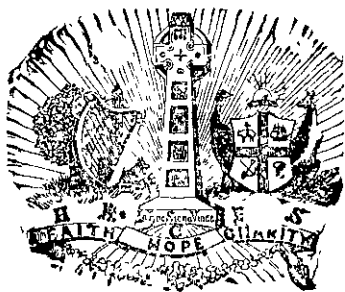
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The District Officers are anxious to open New Branches, and will give all possible assistance and information to applicants Branches being established in the various centres throughout the Colonies an invaluable measure of reciprocity obtains.

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District Secretary,

Auckland

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Commercial

PRODUCE.

Wellington, September 4.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the High Commissioner, dated London, September 2:—Mutton: The market is steady, but the demand is only moderate. Holders of lightweights are firm. Average price to-day: Canterbury mutton, 4½d; and for North Island mutton, 4½d for lightweights. For heavyweights the average price for Canterbury mutton is 4d, and for North Island mutton, 3½d. Lamb: The market is quiet, and the demand has considerably fallen off. Average prices to-day for New Zealand lamb: Canterbury brand, 5½d; and for brands other than Canterbury, 5½d lightweight, and for heavyweights, 5½d and 4½d respectively. There is a better demand for beef. Supplies of American chilled beef are small. Average price to-day for hindquarters New Zealand beef is 3½d, and for forequarters 2½d. There is general and active demand for butter. Danish, 12s; Canadian, 10s; Australian small arrivals (new season's), 11s. The cheese market remains firm. Canadian is quoted at 5s per cwt. There is a better demand for hemp. New Zealand hemp, 'good fair Wellington' grade, on spot to-day is £28 10s per ton; October-December shipments, £29.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter, (factory), pats 1/0½; butter (factory) 1/-. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Cheese, 6d.; Hams, 8d. Barley, 2/- to 2/6. Chaff, £2/15/- per ton. Flour, £9 to £10. Oatmeal, £9/10/- to £10. Bran, £4/5/-. Pollard, £7. Potatoes, £10 per ton. Retail—Farm butter, 10d; separator, 1/-; butter, factory, pats, 1/2. Cheese, 8d. Eggs, 1/- per dozen. Bacon, 9d. Hams, 10d. Flour: 200lb, 20/-; 50lb, 5/9; 25lb, 3/-. Oatmeal, 50lb, 6/-; 25lb, 3/-. Pollard, 10/6 per bag. Bran, 5/-. Chaff, 1/9. Potatoes, 10/- to 11/- per cwt.

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

Oats.—The market is firm, and prices are a shade better, viz:—Seed lines, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d; good to best feed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior and medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per bushel.

Wheat.—Business passing is not great, and prices remain the same, viz:—Prime milling, 3s 1d to 3s 2d, good do, 3s; best whole fowl wheat, 2s 10d to 2s 11½d, broken and damaged, 2s 5d to 2s 9d per bushel.

Potatoes.—There is a very strong demand, and prices show a considerable advance, viz:—Good to best Derwents, £11 to £11 10s; special seed lines, £11 10s to £12; good to best kidneys and other white sorts, £10 10s to £11 5s; medium quality and small, £9 to £10 per ton.

Chaff.—Prices show no change, but prime samples are readily disposed of. Quotations: Best oaten, £3 5s to £3 10; medium to good, £2 15s to £3 per ton.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Our catalogue consisted of good to best feed oats, fowl wheat, and feed barley, with a fair selection of potatoes, chaff, and hay. There was fair competition throughout, and for most classes of produce sales were effected at prices fully equal to late quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—With better inquiry for shipments, and only moderate quantities offering for sale, the market is

firm at a slight advance in prices. Millers are not disposed to operate freely on account of the reduced price of oatmeal, but for all good to prime shipping lines there is keen demand and ready sale. Quotations: Choice seed lines, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; good do, 1s 10d to 2s; prime milling, 1s 9d to 1s 9½; good to best fed, 1s 8d to 1s 9d; inferior and medium, 1s 6d to 1s 7½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is no alteration in values to report. Millers' purchases during the week have been confined chiefly to small lines for mixing purposes, and the demand is by no means general. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; good do, 3s; best whole fowl wheat, 2s 10d to 2s 11½d; broken and damaged, 2s 5d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—At Monday's sale there was strong demand at prices somewhat in advance of last week's rates. Supplies last week were heavier than usual, and despite this fact values were more than maintained. Under these circumstances the tendency is undoubtedly towards still higher prices being reached. Quotations: Good to best Derwents, £11 to £11 10s; special seed lines, £11 10s to £12; good to best kidneys and other white sorts, £10 10s to £11 5s; medium quality and small, £9 to £10 per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—Last week's rain had the effect of retarding consignments, but no improvement in prices resulted. Only a few trucks of prime quality were quitted at auction, while most of the medium chaff on offer was withdrawn owing to competition not being up to valuations. Quotations: Prime oaten chaff, £3 5s to £3 10s; medium to good, £2 15s to £3; inferior, light, and discolored, £2 7s 6d to £2 12s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—Supplies are not so heavy, and best swedes are in fair demand at 12s per ton (loose, ex truck).

Pressed Straw.—Quotations: Oaten, 35s; wheaten, 30s per ton.

Hay.—Quotations: Best clover and ryegrass, £2 15s to £3; medium, £2 10s to £2 12s 6d per ton.

WOOL.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a fair sized catalogue on Monday, prices being much the same as those lately ruling, viz:—Winter does, to 20½d; winters (mixed bucks and does), 16½d; Fawns, to 15d; and blacks to 3½d.

Sheepskins.—We submitted a fairly large catalogue on Tuesday to a good attendance of buyers, prices again being very good. Of an ordinary catalogue, we obtain up to 9½d for halfbreds, 8½d for crossbreds, 8d for fine crossbreds.

Hides.—No sale since last report.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

As was to be expected, after the previous two days' sale, the entry for Saturday was small, and the quality very poor, on the whole. There was a fairly good attendance of the public, and a few buyers were on hand, but as most of the horses forward were not of the class in request, very little business resulted. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, at from £50 to £55; extra good do (prize horses), £56 to £65; superior young draught mares, £60 to £75; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £45; aged do, £17 to £30; upstanding carriage horses, £25 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £100; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £20 to £28; light hacks, £10 to £18; extra good hacks, £20 to £30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £5 to £8.

The allegations of wholesale murders of whites by aboriginals in North-west Australia have all broken down on investigation at Marble Bar. They appear to have been part of an attempt to discount Dr. Roth's report on the treatment of aborigines.

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(Concluded from page 6.)

A Breach of Privilege had been Committed, he did not intend to proceed any further in the matter.

Mr. Massey asked Mr. Speaker if he could say anything further in the matter.

Mr. Rutherford: Don't waste any more time.

Mr. Massey moved that the breach of privilege was so slight that it was not worthy of notice. It was the most childish and trivial incident he had come across during his twelve years' experience of Parliament.

The Premier denied that it was a slight breach of privilege.

Mr. Hardy: Then why don't you proceed further with it, and bring him to the bar of the House.

The Premier said he did not want to make martyrs of anyone. The punishment of having the action declared a breach of privilege was sufficient to one in Dr. Gibb's position.

Finally, after further discussion, Mr. Wilford moved the closure of Mr. Massey's motion, and this was carried by 37 to 31.

AKAROA

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

September 5.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes arrived at Akaroa on Saturday afternoon last and, despite the incessant downpour of rain, he began the visitation of the parish in the presence of a full congregation in St. Patrick's Church. On Sunday morning his Lordship celebrated first Mass at 8 a.m., at which some of the children made their First Communion. After the eleven o'clock Mass the Bishop examined and confirmed sixteen candidates, one of whom was an adult convert. In the evening there was renewal of Baptismal vows, sermon by the Bishop, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

It is reported that a family in the Kaponga (Taranaki) district cleared £319 by milking on shares last season.

The new Bank of New South Wales building at Wellington, which is nearing completion, has cost £40,000, and is said to be one of the handsomest structures in the Colony.

In response to a deputation from the city bands, the Wellington City Council has decided to set aside £160 as a subsidy for open-air performances. This will give each band £40. The grant last year was £100.

Late Burnside Stock Report

Per favor Messrs. Donald Peiu and Co.

Fat Cattle—120 head yarded. There was brisk competition for all classes, and a rise of 10s per head on prices ruling last week. Best bullocks, £9 10s to £11 7s 6d; medium to good, £7 10s to £9; light, £6 to £7 5s; best cows and heifers, £6 to £8; others, £4 to £5 15s.

Sheep.—There was a yarding of 1541, prices being on a par with those ruling lately. Best wethers, 25s to 27s 9d; medium to good, 21s 6d to 23s 6d; light, 18s 6d to 21s; best ewes, 22s to 24s; others, 18s to 21s.

Pigs.—120 forward. Prices were about on a par with those ruling last week. Suckers, 6s to 9s; slips, 10s to 15s; stores, 16s to 20s; porkers, 24s to 33s; light baconers, 36s to 43s; heavy do, 45s to 52s; choppers, up to 63s.

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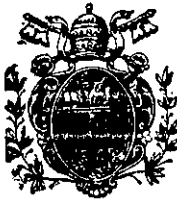
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Students not preparing for the learned Professions have the advantage of a Special Commercial Course, under efficient management, where they are taught all that will be of use in mercantile pursuits.

Special attention is also paid to the teaching of Physical Science, for which purpose the College possesses a large Laboratory and Demonstration Hall. Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, and all other branches of a Liberal Education receive due attention.

Physical culture is attended to by a competent Drill Instructor who trains the students three times a week in Drill, Rifle Practice, and Gymnastics. A large and well-equipped Gymnasium is attached to the College.

The religious and moral training of the pupils is an object of special care, and particular attention is bestowed on the teaching of Christian Doctrine.

A well-appointed Infirmary attached to the College is under the charge of the Sisters of Compassion, from whom in case of illness all students receive the most tender and devoted care, and who at all times pay particular attention to the younger and more delicate pupils, who without such care would find the absence of home comforts very trying.

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

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

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

Prospectuses on application to the Director.

The College RE-OPENED on FEBRUARY 8th, 1905.

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Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

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

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

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

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

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.

The College RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, February 15.

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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.

Reports of MARRIAGES and DEATHS are not selected or compiled at this office. To secure insertion they must in every case be accompanied by the customary death or marriage advertisement, for which a charge of 2s 6d is made.

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DEATHS

O'SULLIVAN.—At Manutahi, on August 22, 1905, Patrick O'Sullivan, native of County Kerry, Ireland, and brother of Michael O'Sullivan, of Manutahi, Taranaki; aged 69 years.—R.I.P.

McMULLAN.—On Wednesday, August 9, Mary, beloved and only daughter of James and Margaret McMullan, of Arthur's Point; aged 28 years, Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.



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

LEO. XIII, to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1905.

BIBLE-IN-SCHOOLS TYRANNY



THE Bible-in-schools party are at loggerheads with justice and out of tune with our time. Their inspiration comes from the days of State creeds and religious tests. Nearly eighty years have gone by since the Test Act was abolished and Catholic Emancipation was passed. People in the mass cover with a merciful forgetfulness the evil days of grinding religious inequality that preceded the historic years of liberty, 1827 and 1829. And yet, strangely enough, it is from the Nonconformist side of Reformed Christianity—the side that felt almost as keenly as Catholics the bitter brunt of the Test and Corporation Act—that there comes the chief volume of the loud and discordant cry for the imposition of a peculiarly odious form of religious tests in the administration of the Education Act in New Zealand. These are intended to hit teacher and pupil alike. And the high official approval given by the Bible-in-schools leaders to the intolerable condition of things that prevails in certain States of the American Union furnishes a sufficient indication of the heartless spirit in which such tests would be enforced in this 'God's own country' upon dissidents from the proposed established creed. We have already given detailed evidence of the open, shameless, and wholesale discrimination that is practised against Catholic teachers, no matter how high their qualifications, in those 'model' States where our Bible-in-schools League's programme is in force. And we have before us numerous and recent newspaper protests against 'the annual outrage' that is there inflicted, as a preparation for the school holidays, upon the faith and the religious sentiments of Catholic parents and pupils.

These protests come from States as widely separated as Massachusetts, California, and Louisiana. They refer to the evil and long-established custom of turning what we would call the 'break-up' exercises of the supposedly 'unsectarian' public schools into Protestant prayer-meetings. These are sometimes (as recently at Boverley, Mass.) conducted in the churches or conventicles of the Reformed denominations that happen to be locally dominant. An average sample of the sort of 'non-sectarianism' that prevails in those regions is furnished by a Massachusetts State Normal School, to which reference is made in a recent issue of a Buffalo contemporary. The exercises took place in the school. They consisted of a Protestant hymn, a Scripture reading from a Protestant version of the Bible by a Protestant clergyman and class, a prayer by another Pro-

testant divine, and then more Protestant hymns. Next followed the presentation of diplomas to the budding teachers. The function then closed, on approved Protestant lines, with 'the doxology and the benediction,' 'A very good programme,' says the Buffalo 'Union and Times,' 'for a sectarian school picnic, but for the commencement exercises of a State Normal School unnecessary, not in keeping with the unsectarian spirit that should prevail, and eminently unfair.' If the pupils of, say, the Dunedin Normal School were required to attend High Mass in St. Joseph's Cathedral, or to take part in Vespers and Benediction in their classrooms, as part of their annual 'break-up,' the Bible-in-schools Executive would go off in a collective fit of apoplexy, and a tidal wave of religious passion would sweep New Zealand from the nose of North Cape to the toe of Stewart Island. But the very States where a similar outrage is, by an old and tyrant custom, annually inflicted on Catholics, Jews, etc., are admirably pointed to by the official index-finger of our Bible-in-schools League, as grand exemplars for our country's imitation. The significance of this latest pronouncement of the League should not be lost sight of by parents and teachers throughout New Zealand.

Notes

If?

It matters a good deal, after all, whose ox is gored. In the course of his remarks during last week's debate on the breach of Parliamentary privilege, by the reverend chairman of the Bible-in-schools Executive, the Premier expressed the hope that Dr. Gibb had sent the offending letters inadvertently 'and did not realise what he was doing. If,' continued Mr. Seddon, 'it had been a clergyman of another denomination who had sent these letters, there would have been no hesitation about the matter amongst hon. Members in regarding it as a breach of privilege. They would have brought him before the bar of the House and fined him.' 'And sent him to gaol' added Mr. Hawkins. 'Probably that,' said Mr. Seddon. We do not profess to know what our legislators would do in such a case. They would probably 'tear around considerable' We have our own ideas as to Dr. Gibb's action and the censure passed upon him by the Legislature. We are not, however, called upon to express them here. But we have no manner of doubt as to what the Bible-in-schools clergy and their organs in the religious press would do in the circumstances contemplated by Mr. Seddon. They would order the 'Romish' cleric to pack his portmanteau, step off this planet, and betake himself to Mars—or elsewhere.

Knox

In a recent issue, the 'Edinburgh Evening Dispatch' (a non-Catholic daily) wrote as follows: 'It is much to be regretted that the character of Knox and his work was not presented' (at the late quarter-centenary celebrations) 'to their (the children's) youthful minds without uncharitable reflections being cast on Roman Catholics of to-day.' A similar regret was, in substance, expressed by the Very Rev. P. Power in reference to a panegyric on the Scottish 'Reformer' that was circulated through Hawera and the surrounding district. In one respect, however, the publication of the offending pamphlet was a 'felix culpa'—a blunder that had a happy issue. For it led to the publication of an able and learned discourse, in which the widely-read pastor of Hawera temperately examines, in the light of the most recent Protestant historical research, the character and conduct of the 'Reformer,' and lets off a long series of charges of rackarock under the amazing contention that Knox was a champion of 'liberty of conscience.' Father Power's pamphlet deserves to be widely read.

That Voucher Inquiry

The 'Tablet' does not fly as a knot in the tail of any political party kite. It sees beyond and above the bickerings and wranglings of mere party strife. It exercises its citizen rights to stand for clean administration and honorable methods in public life, and it uses the knout, on occasion, with strict impartiality, upon legislators, no matter what their political hue may be. In regard to the Auditor-General's recent report, we adopt the only course that is possible—a full and frank acceptance of his finding that no improper payment was made out of the public funds to Captain Seddon. The evidence tendered at the inquiry placed any other verdict beyond the furthest bounds of possibility. And it is now abundantly clear that the charge alleged with such vociferous emphasis by Mr. Fisher and his New Liberal friends was based on nothing more substantial than an over-hasty perusal of two vouchers that were duly drawn, for proper and legal payments, to a contractor's agent, Mr. R. Sneddon. Messrs. Fisher and Taylor declared their intention of abiding by the Auditor-General's report. Yet they are not satisfied. The Christchurch Member seems to think that a disproven assertion deserves attention merely because it is repeated in a shriller key. He talks in torrents around the subject and calls for a fresh inquiry, without having taken the sane precaution of advancing, in support of his demand, so much as a scrap of fresh evidence vital to the issue that he and his friends have raised. His action reminds us of a long-winded Massachusetts legislator who was delivering a political address to his constituents in a village some miles from Boston. The speaker was one of those pump-handle orators, of the Viscount Castlereagh order, who rise

'And coolly spout, and spout, and spout away,
In one weak, washy, everlasting flood.'

An old Scotsman in the audience bore the hosing of the dreary oratorical flood for a solid hour. Then he arose and conspicuously left the hall. Outside, he met a brither Scot who was waiting with a buggy to drive the legislator to the station. 'Is he done yet, Sandy?' the driver queried. 'Aye,' replied the wearied listener, 'he's done lang ago, but he will na stop.' That is about what is the matter with Mr. Taylor. For all useful purposes, his last word has been said. Yet he 'will na stop.' And the last word to have come from the accusers upon this wretched theme ought to have been a frank withdrawal from the humiliating position in which they have placed themselves before the country.

(Since the preceding paragraph was set up in type Mr. Fisher has made a frank and free apology to Mr. and Captain Seddon).

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

September 2.

The many friends of the Rev. Father Holley, S.M., will be pleased to hear that the condition of his father has considerably improved.

Mr. M. Sheehan, who came in charge of the Auckland football team, took advantage of his short stay here to renew acquaintance with his many friends, who were pleased to find him looking so well.

The general public will be pleased to learn that there is to be an organ recital at the Sacred Heart Basilica on Monday, September 11. The services of Mr. Robert Parker have been secured as organist for the occasion, and a treat may therefore be confidently expected.

The third annual social of the St. Patrick's and St. Mary's branches of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on

Wednesday evening in the Druids' Hall. There was a very large attendance, and the function proved highly enjoyable. A strong committee, with Mr. E. F. Reichel as secretary, worked hard to ensure the success of the gathering.

On Wednesday last Mr. John Power, at present in the office of Mr. A. G. Carty, solicitor, of Feilding, was admitted as a solicitor on the motion of Mr. M. Myers. Mr. Power, who is well known on the West Coast of the South Island, and in New Plymouth and Wellington, as a young man of promising ability, has the best wishes of his many friends for future success in the legal profession.

With reference to the exception taken to your correspondent's remarks relative to the inter-college football match, your correspondent wishes to state that he had no desire to reflect in any way on Mr. White, whose knowledge of Rugby football cannot be questioned. The inference was merely made from an observation of the style and standard of the display. The boys were evidently not in their best form, having but recently returned from their winter vacation.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Society was held on Monday evening. The Rev. Father Kimbell, S.M., presided. A debate was held on the question whether municipalities should establish produce markets. Mr. E. A. Baker led in the affirmative, and Mr. O'Connor in the negative. After an interesting discussion a majority declared in favor of the affirmative. The society has prepared a very interesting syllabus that will keep members occupied for the remainder of the year.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

September 4.

'St. Patrick's Fireside Magazine' will be issued on Wednesday next.

A social in aid of the convent debt will be held in the Zealandia Hall on the 13th inst.

A friendly game of cards and quoits was played between the Oddfellows and H.A.C.B. Society during the week, resulting in a victory for the Oddfellows.

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's choir was held in the school after Vespers on Sunday, 27th ult. The Rev. Father P. Tymons occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members. The report and balance sheet were read and adopted, and showed a credit balance of £1 7s 3d after all outstanding debts had been met. Three new members were elected. The following officers were then elected: Organist and conductor, Mr. P. Tombs (re-elected); secretary, Miss Arambue (re-elected); treasurer, Mr. V. A. Dallow; committee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. E. Higgins, and Mr. Tombs, and the rev. chairman. It was decided to practise Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle' and some new music to hand for Christmas. A vote of condolence was passed to Miss L. Brophy and family on account of the death of her sister, Mrs. Kemp (Waverley), a former member of St. Patrick's choir.

The inaugural meeting of St. Patrick's Literary and Debating Society was held in the Zealandia Hall on Monday last, the Rev. Father J. Bowden being in the chair. It proved to be a representative and enthusiastic gathering of the young men of the parish, and was well supported by members of the H.A.C.B. Society, Bro. Albert Rickard being elected its first secretary. The Rev. Father P. Tymons (patron), in delivering the opening address, referred to the great pleasure it gave him in having such a useful institution started in his parish, and said he was delighted to note the initiative came from the young men themselves, which was a good augury for the future success of the society. He congratulated them on securing the Rev. Father J. Bowden, B.A., as the president, and said they little knew of the fund of knowledge and learning they would be able to draw upon from their president in their various debates. The Rev. Father Bowden said after what they had heard he feared more would be expected of him than he could impart, but he trusted useful instruction would be gleaned from the debates, and asked them to over remember and stick to the three well known rules laid down by the late Lord Russell for debate: First of all to know what you were going to say; when knowing the same, to rise and say it, and to sit down when you had said it. He informed the meeting that the society would meet every Monday in the Zealandia Hall, and that he would read a paper for discussion on 'Bible-reading in schools' on Monday, 11th inst. Messrs. R. Mulrooney, W. T. Devine, and M. Kennedy also addressed the meeting.

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DIocese of Dunedin

The dramatic class in connection with St. Joseph's Ladies' Club, assisted by friends, produced on Wednesday evening of last week in St. Joseph's Hall the comedies 'A Slight Mistake' and 'Ici on parle Francais.' There was a large and appreciative audience, including the local clergy. Both pieces were produced under the direction of Miss Leech, and as they were well rehearsed the productions went with a swing from start to finish, that displayed the perfection in the histrionic art which the performers have attained. The cast of characters in 'A Slight Mistake' was as follows: Lady Prince Proudly, Miss M. Staunton; Penelope Perfect, Miss I. Popplewell; Rosina, Miss M. Bryant; Dorothy, Miss L. Bryant; Sarsnet, Miss Smith. The performers, one and all, showed more than ordinary dramatic ability and a true conception of their parts. In the well known farcical comedy, 'Ici on parle Francais,' the various characters were sustained as follow: Major Regulus Rattan, Mr. T. Deehan; Victor Dubois, Mr. H. Miles; Mr. Spriggins, Mr. T. Wilkinson; Mrs. Spriggins, Miss A. Clancy; Angelina, Miss A. Treston; Julia, Miss K. Hannigan; Anna Maria, Miss K. Hanrahan. This amusing piece was admirably staged, the acting being on a plane much higher than that generally reached by amateurs. A small but efficient orchestra, under Mr. W. Miles, contributed much to the evening's enjoyment. Owing to the success attending Wednesday evening's production it has been decided to stage both plays again in the near future.

Bazaar at Port Chalmers

A bazaar and fancy fair for which the ladies of the Catholic congregation had been energetically working for several months were opened in the Garrison Hall, Port Chalmers, on Monday evening by the Mayor (Mr. D. A. De Maus), who in his opening remarks complimented the committee on the completeness of the arrangements, and the stallholders on the excellent display of goods. The decorations were on an extensive scale, Japanese in style, and very artistic. The fair is in aid of the building fund of St. Joseph's Convent school, and judging from the very comprehensive display of artistic and useful goods—the best which has ever been seen at Port—it should prove a great financial success. The stalls, of which there are four, are arranged and decorated with much taste, and in keeping with the general surroundings. In the centre of the building is a large maypole, which is a special feature of the decorative arrangements. The following is a list of stalls and stallholders:—No. 1 stall—Mrs. Mead, assisted by the Misses Staunton and M'Kay. No. 2 stall—Mesdames Heller, Borliss, and Varney. No. 3 stall—Mrs. Hart, assisted by Mesdames O'Halloran and Smith and Miss Miller. Confectionery stall—Mrs. Hyland. The refreshment room is in charge of Mesdames McCann and Albertson. On the opening night the children attending the convent school gave a number of graceful dances, which were greatly appreciated by the large audience. The children also contributed first-class vocal and instrumental items. The fair will remain open until the end of the week, and on each evening a new and attractive programme will be presented.

DIocese of Christchurch

(From our own correspondent.)

September 4.

His Lordship the Bishop left last Saturday on a pastoral visitation to Akaroa.

The Rev. Father Rockliffe, who arrived in New Zealand by the last San Francisco mail steamer, reached Christchurch on Friday. He was in South Africa during the late war and afterwards in America.

Mr. M. Nolan, who is taking a trip to the Old Country, via America, was at Saratoga, N.Y., on August 1, having visited Niagara Falls, Toronto, etc., travelling down the Hudson river to New York.

St. Aloysius' Hall, which was moved to form an addition to Nazareth House, is now re-erected on its site as good as new, and adds very materially to the accommodation of that institution. Connected with the main building, the extensive structure is divided into a large day room, dormitory, and bath rooms, and fitted up with every modern requirement for the comfort and accommodation of the aged female inmates for whom it is intended.

At all the Masses and at Vespers in the Cathedral on Sunday collections were taken up on behalf of the

funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Cathedral Conference). The Very Rev. Vicar-General made an eloquent appeal at the 9.30 o'clock Mass for the object under notice. At 11 o'clock the Rev. Father Rockliffe celebrated a Missa Cantata, and the Rev. Father S. Mahony preached the annual charity sermon. A generous response was the result on the part of the congregation.

Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., at the Church of Our Lady, Star of the Sea, Sumner, last Sunday. The Rev. Father made a special appeal on behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, which was generously responded to by the congregation. Father O'Connell stated that as the church at Woodston would be started soon, which would necessitate having a priest, the Sumner Catholics would not be so long without Mass as it was the intention to have one priest to look after both parishes.

In the Catholic Club room on Wednesday night last, the boys attending the Marist Brothers' school, who have been successful in securing the 'Senior Flag' in the public schools' football competition, were entertained at a social and supper by the Catholic ladies of the Cathedral parish, and the members of the club. Mr. P. Pender presided. Songs were given by Misses Hayward, Potter, Shanley, Canavan, McKay and Edmunds. Mr. Doolan gave a recitation, and Miss Casey played the accompaniments. When justice had been done to the good things provided, the chairman congratulated the boys on their success. He was always pleased to see Catholic boys coming to the front, and he felt assured that their efforts during the season in the football field, was in keeping with the vigor with which they applied themselves to the acquisition of knowledge, which in the future would enable them to attain success in whatever walk of life they may choose to follow. He exhorted them to be always upright, always manly, always striving after better things, and never to rest satisfied with a position when a better was attainable. During the evening a presentation—a neat dressing-case—was made to F. Woodham, the captain of the team; Brother Basil said it was almost invidious to single out any member of the team for special distinction. All had worked hard, and acquitted themselves creditably, as the scoring of 167 points to nil would show; but Woodham had been so consistent and prominent as a player, not only during the season just ended, but many previous ones, that some recognition of his services was deemed fitting and deserving. The Rev. Fathers Mahony and Peoples spoke in praise of the boys, and expressed their great pleasure at their success. The boys manifested their gratitude to Mr. G. Dobbs, to whose kindly efforts the pleasant reunion was due, and also to Mesdames Dobbs, Cahill, and Williams, and to the Misses Cronin, who, at much trouble, provided and prepared the repast. A hearty cheer was reserved for Brother Walter who, during the season, had been acting as coach.

Rangiora

(From our Christchurch correspondent.)

On Tuesday at Rangiora the pupils of the Catholic schools, conducted by the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions, took part in a charming entertainment arranged in honor of the visit of the Bishop. A special feature of the event was the presentation to his Lordship by the children of a purse of gold, on behalf of the Cathedral fund.

In continuance of his episcopal visitation of the diocese, his Lordship the Bishop arrived at Rangiora on last Saturday week. He celebrated first Mass next morning at 8.30 a.m. in the Church of St. Mary and St. Francis de Sales, and at the eleven o'clock Mass the Bishop conducted the ceremonies of the visitation in the church and visited the adjoining Catholic cemetery. After Mass he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation. In the evening his Lordship preached on the Blessed Sacrament to a crowded congregation. On Monday he visited Oxford, where on arrival he was presented with an address of welcome, to which his Lordship replied in suitable terms. Here the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, and on the following day at St. Bridget's Church, Lohren. On Wednesday his Lordship visited St. Patrick's Church, Kaiapoi. Being attended by the Rev. Fathers Hyland and McDonnell. Forty persons in all were confirmed during the visitation of the northern parish, whilst among those at Rangiora the Bishop was very pleased to confirm eleven adult converts, seven of whom were men and four women.

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Oxford

(From an occasional correspondent.)

His Lordship Dr. Grimes, accompanied by Rev. Father Hyland, visited Oxford on Monday, August 28, for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation. At the conclusion of Mass Mr. McCormack read and presented the following illuminated address to the Bishop:—

'May it please your Lordship,—We have been vouchsafed, another opportunity of welcoming you to this part of your diocese on the occasion of the administering of the holy Sacrament of Confirmation, and on behalf of all the Catholics of Oxford and surrounding district tender you our respectful greetings and most cordial welcome. We are thankful to Almighty God that, as we prayed in our last address, your Lordship has been spared to witness the completion of our grand Cathedral Church, an undertaking which greatly weighed you down and frequently induced ill-health; and now that the burden of anxiety has been greatly diminished, we deeply rejoice in your much improved state of health. Need we mention, especially those of us who had the privilege of being present, the grand spectacle presented at the dedication of the Cathedral, when the beautiful ceremonies were graced by the presence of the highest ecclesiastical and civil authorities of New Zealand and Australia. What a token of esteem, approval, and sympathy! We shared your pride deeply that day of renown, and join again now in congratulating your Lordship, and wishing you very many years to reign in that mother church and in the hearts of your devoted people. Wishing you every blessing, we remain, on behalf of the congregation, your humble and dutiful children, Jas. McCormack, J. P. Rodgers, John McGrath.'

His Lordship was much pleased, and replied at great length. The public examination of the candidates for Confirmation then proceeded, and great satisfaction was expressed at the good answering by the nineteen candidates, after which the Sacrament was administered. The Baptismal vows were renewed, and the newly-confirmed took the total abstinence pledge.

The Bishop and Fathers Hyland and McDonnell were entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. McCormack, Oxford, and they returned to Rangiora by the afternoon train.

GISBORNE

(From an occasional correspondent.)

September 2.

The local branch of the Hibernian Society has benefited notably as the result of the mission lately conducted here by the Very Rev. Father Clune, C.S.S.R., and the Rev. Father McDermott, C.S.S.R.

The members of the local branch of the Hibernian Society held their annual social recently in His Majesty's Theatre. The function (says the local paper) was a great success in every way, and the Society must feel gratified with their yearly gathering. Over 200 persons were present, and a pleasant time was spent by one and all. It was only three years ago since the local branch (St. Patrick's 373) of the Hibernian Society was formed, but it has made big strides in strength of membership and popularity. Its annual social is recognised as one of the chief events in local social life, and the young lodge yields place to none in the excellence and completeness of the arrangements for the gathering. The good-fellowship between the various lodges was shown by the large number of representatives present from kindred societies. A hearty welcome was accorded them by Mr. G. Gratz, who, in a happy speech, assured the representatives of the pleasure felt by the Hibernian Society at their attendance, and expressed the cordial goodwill of his Society to brother organisations. The representatives of the visiting societies suitably acknowledged Mr. Gratz's courtesy. During the early part of the evening the Rev. Father Mulvihill was present, and took much interest in the well-being of the social. The various members of the committee were tireless in their efforts to promote the success of the gathering, and the result of their united efforts ensured to the full the comfort and convenience of those present. The officials of the Society were the recipients of warm congratulations on the excellent manner in which the arrangements for the gathering were carried out. No detail was left unattended to, and the secretary and committee thoroughly deserved the thanks of all for their assiduous efforts. The committee to whom the credit of the success of the social is due comprised Messrs. W. Hackett, T. Walls, G. Gratz, T.

Hackett, J. Chambers, P. Barry, P. Muldoon, M. O'Connor, F. Maher, G. Petersen, M. Hagan, M. Mahoney, J. Lindsay, H. Martin, and J. Muhlieson. To the secretary, M. Gratz, special recognition is due for the indefatigable way in which he worked in ensuring the comfort and pleasure of patrons.

OBITUARY

MISS MARY McMULLAN, ARTHUR'S POINT.

Sincere regret was felt in the Queenstown district when it became known that Miss Mary McMullan, eldest and beloved daughter of Mr. James McMullan, had passed away on August 9. The deceased, who was 28 years of age, was extremely popular among her many friends and acquaintances, and the circumstances of her death were extremely sad, inasmuch as she was a victim of consumption—a disease which had already claimed three other members of the family within a brief period. It is needless to say that this affliction, coming so quickly after the others, has aroused the keenest sympathy for the sorrowing parents and relatives. The funeral left St. Joseph's Church on August 11 for the local cemetery, where the interment took place in the presence of a large concourse of mourners. The Rev. Father O'Donnell officiated at the church and graveside.—R.I.P.

MR. PATRICK O'SULLIVAN, HAWERA.

The many friends of Mr. Patrick O'Sullivan, late of Hawera, learned with sincere regret of his death, which took place at the residence of his brother, Mr. Michael O'Sullivan, Manukahi, on August 22. The deceased, who was unmarried, came out to Australia in the early sixties, and after a few years' residence in Victoria was attracted to New Zealand by the West Coast diggings. He worked in Charleston for many years, where by his honesty and sterling worth he made a large number of friends. Later on he was engaged in business in Westport, from whence he went to Hawera. About a year ago his health began to fail, and notwithstanding medical skill grew worse. A few weeks prior to his death he went to reside with his brother, where he passed away at the age of 69 years. The interment took place at the Patea Cemetery, and was very largely attended. The Rev. Father McGrath, who attended the deceased at his last moments, officiated at the graveside. We extend to his brother and sorrowing friends our sincere sympathy.—R.I.P.

MR. W. H. HAYDON, DUNEDIN.

On Tuesday morning of last week there passed away at the Central Hotel, Dunedin, a well known and highly esteemed resident of the city in the person of Mr. W. H. Haydon, at the age of 72 years. The deceased was a native of London and came out to Victoria when he was nineteen years of age. After spending about a dozen years on the Victorian goldfields he came to this Colony, where he was first engaged as a gold buyer at Dunstan for one of the banks. Later on he became manager of the old Port Chalmers Hotel. After a time he commenced business on his own account, since when he had been engaged in conducting hotels in various parts of Dunedin—for a period of 36 years. The late Mr. Haydon was a very well read man, but being of a retiring disposition, he did not take an active part in public affairs. Over a year ago his health began to fail, and from that time until his death he was practically an invalid. A widow and one son—Mr. George Haydon—are left to mourn their loss. On Thursday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Rev. Father Cleary being celebrant, Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., deacon, and Rev. Father O'Malley subdeacon. The solemn music of the Mass was rendered by the choir of the Dominican nuns. The interment, which was private, took place in the Northern Cemetery, where the Rev. Father Coffey officiated.—R.I.P.

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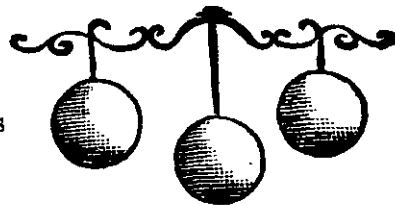
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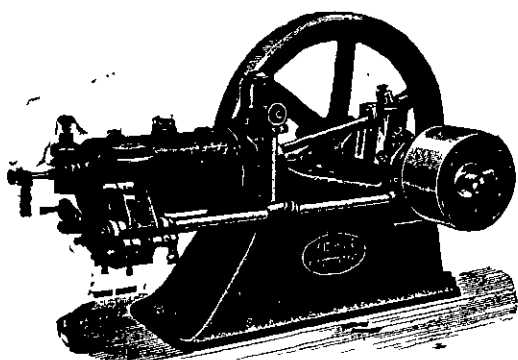
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The Storyteller

A MOTHER OF SORROWS

I don't think I ever knew a more thoroughly happy family than that of James Kerrigan, who lived on the boreen leading up the mountain to the village of 'Doo-leys' Street,' as the collection of houses was called. He was one of the most comfortable farmers in the parish—a hard-working, honest, much-respected man. He had managed by shrewdness and unremitting industry to save money sufficient, at least, to provide 'fortunes' for his two daughters. He had this money invested in the Loan Bank at A., and was drawing a tidy income from the interest on it. Hence there was a fair prospect that his darling colleens would 'get settled' at home, instead of being obliged to emigrate—the lot, as a rule, of the portionless girl in Ireland.

They were girls that a parent might well be proud of—handsome, sensible, and industrious. 'As good as gold,' was the term the neighbors applied to them. And the three boys also were model young men—quiet, steady, self-respecting, and inoffensive. Tom, the oldest boy, was generally regarded as a 'rock of sinse'; Jim was voted 'a nice-goin', respectable chap'; while Paddy, the youngest of the whole family, was spoken of as 'a fine, promisin', likely gossoon.'

'But, kind father for them, for that,' as my old housekeeper said when I asked her about this family, soon after my first acquaintance with them—'kind father for them to be decent and good; for where would you meet the likes of James Kerrigan and his wife Anne for industry, and keeping up their respect?' My housekeeper, I should remark, was a native of the Mountain Parish, and took a proper pride in maintaining its fair fame on every available opportunity. Mrs. Kerrigan had been considered in her young days, I was informed, the belle of the parish. At the time to which I refer she was about forty-five, but so fresh-faced, unwrinkled, and smooth-checked that she looked still younger. I used to think that I always felt the better for seeing her pleasant, cheerful, sonny face, it was always so calmly and placidly happy-looking. Her smile, especially, was peculiarly sweet and winning—a smile eloquent of a soul attuned to peace and joy, and of a heart that knew no guile. Ah, me! that the cancerworm of grief and care should—but I must not anticipate.

None of us, I dare to say, need go far for evidence of the truth of the Scriptural sayings, 'God's ways are not our ways,' and 'Whom the Lord loveth He chastiseth.' The family of James Kerrigan furnished, I think, a very striking example of the incomprehensibility of the workings of Providence, who yet 'ordereth all things sweetly,' and who takes cognisance of even the sparrow's fall. Mayhap, the story of their Job-like afflictions will give solace to some sorrow-laden soul.

The first of the series of misfortunes with which Providence was pleased to afflict this happy family occurred in the beginning of my second year in the parish. It was the failure of the Loan Bank at A., owing to the dishonesty of its manager, who, after losing in speculations on the Stock Exchange all its funds, committed suicide. James Kerrigan thus lost every penny he had in the world. The utterly unexpected misfortune had the effect of somewhat deranging his mind. He became moody and silent, and moped about, disconsolate at the wreck of his fortune and the fair prospects of his children. At any rate, one morning he was found drowned in a small river that ran through his farm. He had gone out very early, as was his wont, to bring in the milch-cows; and, in passing over the footbridge, doubtless in a fit of abstraction, stumbled into the river, which at the time was flooded, and at that particular place was deep enough to drown a man who could not swim.

The idea of suicide in his case was not to be thought of, considering the pious, God-fearing man he had always been. Nevertheless, the circumstance of his having lost his little all in the Loan Bank crash gave a color of probability to the notion of self-destruction, and the thoughtless correspondent of an obscure local paper, in reporting the sad occurrence, made some unhappy reference to this point, that sorely wounded the feelings of the bereaved family.

The Irish peasant knows no greater calamity than for any one 'to die without the priest'—that is, the rites of the Church; for in that he considers the soul's salvation is grievously imperilled. Hence the Kerrigan family were inconsolable not only on account of the loss of a good and kind father, but quite as much on ac-

count of the sad, mysterious, and sudden manner in which he met his end. I was on the scene soon after the finding of the body, which lodged in the shallows of the river a few yards from the narrow footbridge; and I never saw such a scene of wild, distracted grief, or witnessed such a frenzy of wailing, as occurred when the drowned man was brought home. His wife and daughters screamed, shouted, and wrung their hands in violent paroxysms of grief, till they sobbed themselves into low moanings of heartfelt anguish; while his sons shook and shuddered in the violent throes of manly grief. It was, indeed, a very affecting scene and one that few could witness with dry eyes. One must have had a heart of stone not to be affected by it.

'O Father dear,' said Mrs. Kerrigan, 'do you think is there any fear of his poor soul? Do you think he's saved? Oh, what matter, after all, if he only got the benefits of his Church and his clergy before he went to God! Oh, who is ready to die that way, without warning or time to prepare to meet their Judge? Oh, if I was only sure that his soul was safe, I'd bear his loss patiently; although he was a good husband to me and a good father to his children, working and slaving late and early to make us comfortable. But, Father jewel, only say he's saved, and I'll cry no more for my poor dear James; though God knows my heart is scalded.'

After her husband's sad end I noticed that Mrs. Kerrigan no longer wore the happy, sunshiny expression of countenance that was habitual to her formerly; and her open, pleasing smile grew wan and sickly. Indeed, as if to confirm the truth of the saying that one trouble never comes without bringing another with it, things went badly with her after that untimely death; for her husband was an economical farmer, who, as his neighbors remarked, would live and thrive where another man would starve. Certainly, by managing to save money on a highly-rented farm of poor soil, he went as near as might be to solving the problem of how to extract blood from a turnip. At any rate, what with the loss of all their 'dry money' through the failure of the Loan Bank, and unexpected and serious losses in crops and stock as well that same year, the Kerrigans became very poor, as was plain to be seen. The hey-day of their prosperity was gone; but that, after all, was a small thing compared with the sorrows still in store for them.

Just as the Widow Kerrigan was beginning to forget her first awful grief, under the blessed influence of the great healer, Time, a dread calamity overtook her family; and this time the hand of the Lord smote her far more severely than before. Her eldest boy, Tom, now the manager of the farm and the mainstay of the family, took typhoid fever, and after a short illness died. He was scarcely a week in the grave when the two girls also caught the fever—which evidently was of a malignant type—and succumbed to it, the older girl on the ninth day, the younger on the tenth. Both, in fact, were buried on the same day.

I attended, of course, in their illness all three victims of the plague—in truth, I was present at each deathbed—and I do not know anything in my missionary experiences so pathetically sad as Mrs. Kerrigan's sudden bereavement. It was, indeed, an awful visitation of Providence to be deprived of three of her children in as many weeks: her brave boy, the flower of the flock, and her gentle, winsome colleens—all cut off in the fair springtime of their glad young lives. Poor woman! she was just beginning to hope that a brighter day was about to dawn for her; but instead there came a black night of woe.

I shall never forget the scene the house of death presented on the day of the funeral of the two girls. Except a few immediate relatives, no one came to it. The first funeral was attended by the whole countryside, for Tom was universally beloved; but when another of the family fell ill and died, and yet another succumbed to the malady, the terrible words, 'Fever, the Lord save us!' were whispered abroad; and then the house of the Kerrigans was avoided as were the lepers of old. Scarce sufficient help could be procured 'to lay out' the poor remains of the sisters, or to lower their coffins into the grave.

I never saw such a picture of blank misery as that sad mother presented when the hearse had left her door with its double freight. She sat on a stool in the chimney-corner, rocking her body to and fro, and uttering low, pitiful moans like a dumb creature in its death agony. 'Light griefs,' it is said, 'cry out, but great ones are silent.' Her grief was of this latter kind. She could not cry now; she had passed through the stage of violent, hysterical weeping. She could only moan and moan, with head bowed down, bruised, crushed, and broken under the burden of her sorrows. Her own mother—a very old woman—sat by her side, seeking to comfort her with soft, soothing words of con-

solation, just as if she were once more the pettish child whom she rocked to sleep long ago with some old crooning lullaby. What a picture that was of the octogenarian mother pouring the balm of consolation on the bruised heart of her stricken daughter in the dark hour of her voiceless misery!

When I offered a few words of condolence, Mrs. Kerrigan thanked me for my attention to her dear ones in their illness; and said, with a simple pathos that brought a lump into my throat:

'Ah, Father avourneen, do you think will God leave me any of them at all? Pray to Him to spare me the two that are left. But maybe the Lord wants them all; and if He does, I won't grudge them to Him. I'll soon follow them, anyhow; for my heart is broken.'

After this dread calamity the Widow Kerrigan and the two boys that remained struggled on bravely to keep the roof over their heads; but the odds were against them. About half a year before I left Killanure she was evicted from her holding for non-payment of rent; and the farm was given to another tenant, an under-bailiff of the landlord's. After this Mrs. Kerrigan lived in a poor, tumbled-down cottage situated on John MacCoughlan's farm; and her sons supported her by working 'for their day's hire' round the countryside, wherever they could get employment.

I often called to see the broken-hearted widow in her lonely cabin; although after a few visits I felt somewhat reluctant to call again, for the sight of me seemed to renew her sorrow by reminding her of her lost and loved ones. Two streams of tears would course down her worn cheeks, while her eyes turned heavenward in meek resignation, as if seeking solace from there only. I noticed that, try as I would to amuse and cheer her by some little pleasantries, she never smiled. Formerly she could laugh like a bell, and her face was generally wreathed in smiles; now it wore a look of settled melancholy and sadness. The source of all merriment and joyous feeling was frozen forever, while the fountain of tears seemed inexhaustible. Ah, it was pitiful—very pitiful! The memory of that grief-scarred face will always haunt me, I think.

When I was changed from the parish I lost sight of the Widow Kerrigan for about seven years. I then met her again in the following circumstances. I was curate in the town of A., and chaplain to a large workhouse there. On the occasion of my first visit to the 'poor-house,' as the Irish peasant invariably styles the hated institution, I went into the chapel and knelt in a corner just inside the door. A woman in pauper dress, with a very pale face, was going round the Stations of the Cross. When she came nearer to me I recognised her. It was the Widow Kerrigan, looking old, bent, and feeble. She did not notice me, as she kept her enraptured gaze fixed on the Stations. I watched her in charmed silence as she passed from one to the other, kissing the ground before each; and so mild and heavenly was the placidity of her features that the sight kept me spellbound. Those Stations that brought the Blessed Virgin prominently on the scene seemed to touch her most, for the reason, probably, that she must have felt a sort of kinship of sorrow with the Mater Dolorosa. Acquainted with grief herself, she knew how to appreciate the sorrows of others.

I felt keen regret at seeing, as an inmate of the poorhouse, one whom I had known in the heyday of happiness and prosperity; and my mind unconsciously went back to the time when she was my smiling, hospitable hostess of the station breakfast—very long ago, as it then seemed to me. As 'soon as she left the chapel after performing the Stations, I intercepted her on her way to 'the body of the house,' and addressed her. Then only did I learn the full extent of her misfortunes. She had drunk the chalice of suffering to the dregs. She had supped full of sorrow. On seeing me and hearing my voice, she essayed the old smile of welcome that I knew so well in happier days; but presently she burst into tears. After she had sobbed herself into a calmer mood, she told me her history since I saw her last.

'O Father O'Carroll,' she said, 'I didn't think that I'd cry like that ever again! God forgive me for having such little patience under my trials! But the sight of your reverence reminded me so much of the poor dear children that are gone, I could not help it.'

'How is it I find you here?' I asked. 'Have you not your two sons to support you?'

'Ah, Father dear,' she replied, 'I have no sons now—ne'er a child at all! They're all gone—all gone, blessed be God's holy will! Maybe you don't know that my poor little Patrick, that doted down on your reverence, got the decline and died a couple of years after we went to live in that old, damp, unhealthy house. Well Jim, the only one I had left then, went off to Dublin to look for better work than he could get

near home, intending to bring me there too if he got on well. But I suppose God wanted them all. He met with an accident in a mill—the poor fellow—and died in a hospital off there. But he had the priest to attend him—thanks be to God for that! He was a good, quiet boy, that never had an enemy, and never begrudged any one his share; and he tried to keep me out of the poorhouse as well as he could, although I had to come to it at last. But what matter about that? I won't be long in it, anyhow. I'll soon follow them; and the sooner the better. I'm happy and contented now when all's over; for sure I can attend entirely to my poor soul, and pray for my darling, dear, fine children that are gone—all gone. Blessed be God for everything! Aye, it must be for the best, or He would not take them all.'

She had, evidently, settled her accounts with this world and set her thoughts on the things that are above waiting for 'the Lord to call her,' as she said. Fire-tried in the ordeal of sufferings and poverty, crowned with a diadem of sorrow, she waited calmly, serenely, resignedly for the Angel of Death to whisper in her ear that her time had come to go to join her dear ones in the land where sorrow is no more, nor mourning nor weeping nor bitter separation. I never saw a grander or more soul-soothing example of true Christian resignation.

On returning from the hospital, half an hour later, I passed through the chapel and found her there again. I was informed she spent the greater part of the day there, praying—her lips always moving in prayer. She was looking toward the Tabernacle with a rapt and quasi-glorified expression of countenance, her hands raised like one surprised by a vision. No doubt, after passing through the fiery furnace of tribulation, she was now drinking in deep draughts of peace. Or was she listening in spirit to the 'unheard melodies' of the angelic choirs?

She spoke prophetically when she said she would soon follow her beloved children; for she did. I was by her deathbed in the hospital when she passed away. Her last faint whispered words were:

'It's all over now, thanks be to God! I'll soon be at peace and rest; for I'm going home. I'm going home to my God and to my children!'—'Ave Maria.'

The Catholic World

ENGLAND—Convert Ordained

Rev. E. R. Grimes, formerly a member of the mission clergymen of St. John the Evangelist, at Cowley, was ordained at Westminster Cathedral on Sunday, July 9, by his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, and celebrated his first Mass in the Cathedral on the following day. He was received into the Catholic Church about three years ago, and for the present will be attached to Archbishop's House.

A Church Builder Passes Away

Canon Keens, who was known as 'the church builder' amongst London priests, died on July 18 at Brighton. He was born in London of Irish parents, and was ordained priest in 1851. The Canon had founded no less than eleven missions in various parts of the metropolis, building churches and schools in each. His last work was the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, which was consecrated recently, the Canon having succeeded in paying off the capital debt.

An Interesting Ceremony

An interesting ceremony was witnessed at Westminster Cathedral on a recent Sunday, when the Catholic members of the Congress on Public Health, which was sitting in London, attended at 12 o'clock Mass. Prior to the Mass the members assembled in the Chapter Hall of the Cathedral, whence they marched in procession to the main floor. The procession was headed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who was accompanied by the mace-bearer and sword-bearer, and immediately following him were the Mayors of several other Irish cities. All were dressed in their robes of office, and many other members of the procession wore academic robes, the whole presenting a very picturesque spectacle. On arrival at the main door, the visitors were received by Monsignor Moyes, who conducted them to seats specially reserved in front of the high altar. The sermon was preached by his Grace Archbishop Bourne. After Mass the visitors returned to the Chapter Hall, where his Grace held a reception.

A Charitable Guild

The annual report of the Catholic Needlework Guild shows that there are 8962 members, with 2077

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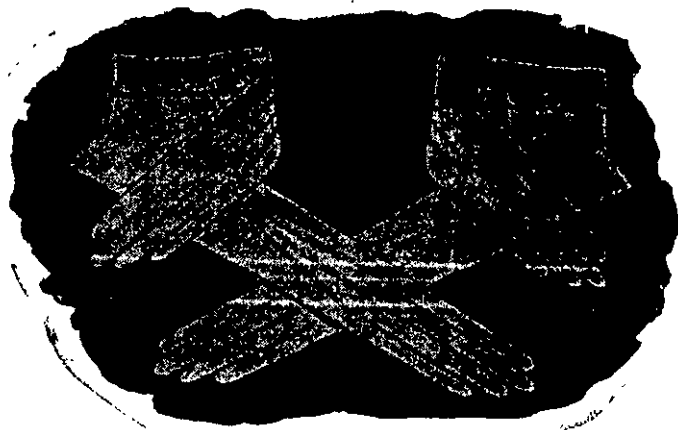
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A COMPLETE CURE.—"Fairview," North Sydney, N.S.W., April, 1903.—The Ven. Archdeacon Spooter, D.D., LL.D., F.R.F.S., being on a visit to Dunedin, had a severe attack of influenza, but was fortunate in taking the advice of a friend to try the Celtic Cough Cure, which effected a complete cure in a couple of days. The Archdeacon strongly advises all who are suffering from coughs and colds to purchase a few bottles of this really splendid preparation from Mr Macdonald. To Mr J. Macdonald, Lyndhurst House, 45 Moray Place, Dunedin, N.Z.

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ROME—Farewell Audience

Towards the end of July the Holy Father received in farewell audience his Grace Archbishop O'Reilly, of Adelaide, who presented £500 as Peter's Pence.

The Irish College

The Vice-Rector of the Irish College, Rome, has received the following letter from the Holy Father:— 'Dearest Son,—While praying that the peace of the just be accorded to the blessed soul of the illustrious Monsignor Murphy, I feel it incumbent upon me to express to you and the dear pupils of the college my most sincere condolences on the occasion of the great loss which we have all suffered. We are comforted by the thought that the good Rector has been called to receive the reward of his virtues, that he will not forget us before the Throne of God, and that he will be a powerful advocate in obtaining the highest grace for us. We shall be grateful if on an opportune occasion you will make known our sentiments to the relatives of the dear departed, and to all those who in their relations with him justly appreciated the beautiful gifts of a truly exemplary priest. Deeply moved, We impart to you and the students the Apostolic Blessing.'

SCOTLAND—Church Progress

'I say without hesitation that the Catholic denomination is now the greatest religious body in the West of Scotland.' So said his Grace Archbishop Maguire on Sunday, July 16, at the re-opening service of St. Mary's Church, Paisley. His Grace (writes a Glasgow correspondent) has good cause to make such a statement, as our Faith has, indeed, made rapid progress in the West of Scotland. In this direction the "Thread Town" has occupied a prominent place. Sunday's ceremonies in St. Mary's marked the completion of the beautiful new chancel. In addition to the erection of the chancel, the length of the church has been increased from 120 to 133 feet, and new rooms, a hall, and a vestry have been provided. The seating accommodation has been increased, and now there are sittings for 1000 worshippers.

Death of a Distinguished Soldier

General Sir Montagu Gerard, K.C.B., whose death is announced from the Far East, was a brother of Father Gerard, S.J. The General was the Laird of Rochsoles, so that in his death the Catholic laity of Scotland loses one of its most distinguished members. General Gerard was born in 1813, was the son of Colonel Archibald Gerard of Rochsoles, and of the 92nd Highlanders, and a grandson of that Colonel Gerard of Rochsoles who acted as Adjutant-General to Lord Lake during the Maratha wars. Sir Montagu was a Stonyhurst man. Entering the Army in '64, he had a long and distinguished career, winning many decorations, and being repeatedly mentioned in dispatches.

SWITZERLAND—Catholic Organisation

The Papal Encyclical addressed to the people of Italy has already had good effects not only in that country but also in other lands. The Swiss Catholics, putting aside all causes of division, have established under the title of the People's Catholic Association an organisation which extends through all the cantons, and has at present fifty thousand members. Its programme is free from politics as such, but it is strong in social features. The moral and material interests of the working classes are to be promoted. The rights of the Church will be asserted and defended. Fresh works of charity are to be set on foot and institutions of beneficence to be founded. Education is to receive attention, and whatever is possible will be done to ensure Catholic progress in the development of Catholic literature and likewise science and art. Innocent popular recreations will not be forgotten, and for the advantage of members who may be stricken down by illness, the Association will have the character of a benefit society. Provision is made for local meetings, and between all the branches there are close bonds of union. The government body is a committee consisting of twenty-five members. The organisation is sure to become an important factor in national advancement.

UNITED STATES—A Presentation

Rev. Father Doyle, the eminent New York Parlist, has been presented with a cheque of 1000 dollars by the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus. Father Doyle, in returning thanks to the Knights, said that he would hand over the cheque to the Apostolic Mission House, Washington, D.C.

Cost of Catholic Schools

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, just published, states that 16,009,361 pupils attended the public schools during the last fiscal year, and that the cost of education now averages £4 a year for each pupil, the country over. The same report states that during the same time 1,093,876 pupils attended the private schools. As everyone knows, the private schools are chiefly Catholic schools; consequently the bulk of this class of attendance belongs to them. If these were sent to the public schools of course it would cost £4 per pupil, or a total of £4,500,000 all told. In addition to this the country is also spared the expense of putting up school buildings.

Great Cities Compared

The following particulars of the population and area of the nine largest cities in the world will be found of interest:—

London may mean the city of London, which comprises only 673 acres, or it may mean the administrative county of London, which boasts nearly 117 square miles, or 74,839 acres; or Greater London, which embraces the metropolitan police district, and has an area of no less than 692 square miles, or 442,420 acres. Within the boundaries of the county of London there were 4,536,541 souls, living in 616,461 houses. Within this area must also be counted 12,054 acres of grass, including the public parks and gardens. In the greater London are 6,580,000 inhabitants, and the area forms a city far more homogeneous and compact than Greater Chicago or Greater New York.

Greater New York covers 307 square miles, with a population of 3,437,202. It has 6,766 acres of parks and open spaces, little more than half that of London; yet the proportion of unoccupied land not under control of the city is, of course, many times as great. The actual agglomeration of buildings in Greater New York—excluding Staten Island—covers barely 51,000 acres, or 80 square miles. Less than 5000 acres of Staten Island's 57.19 miles is built upon.

Paris has an area of a little more than thirty-one square miles, with a population of 2,700,000, living in 75,000 houses. This is within the ramparts, but if the actual agglomeration of houses be taken, including the suburbs, the area is 45 square miles, and population 3,600,000.

Berlin, a mere village a century ago, is now the third city in Europe and the fourth in the world in point of population, having 1,857,000 inhabitants in its 45 square miles of territory. Its actual increase from 1800 to 1900 was 818 per cent. There is an enormous suburban district clamoring to be annexed, and with this added to the population of the present city, the total of inhabitants is about 2,430,000.

Chicago is spread out over 1903 miles, with 1,698,575 inhabitants, but only about 70 square miles of this territory is improved, and less than 50 miles built upon. It has 2232 acres of parks and open spaces.

Vienna, enlarged in 1891 by the addition of 50 suburbs outside the second girdle of fortifications, has now 1,662,269 inhabitants in 69 square miles of territory. She is now reaching out for the adjoining town of Floridsdorf, across the river Danube, and four other towns, with a total population of 50,000 more. More than five-eighths of Vienna are woods, pastures, and vineyards, while more than one-tenth is parks, gardens, and squares.

St. Petersburg covers an area of 21,185 acres, of which 12,820 are part of the delta of the river Neva, and 1330 acres are submerged. The population is now 1,248,739, with 190,635 in the suburbs.

Peking and Boston have about the same population, 1,000,000. The former is a walled city and contains an area of about 30 square miles. The large area in comparison with the population is accounted for by the enormous space taken up by the imperial palaces and gardens. The area of Boston is 24,000 acres, of which 2308 are common open spaces and 126 acres, ponds, and rivers. Boston is reaching out for the suburbs within a radius of 10 miles of her city hall, which would give her a population of about 1,250,000.



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Acting on our Advertising Manager's advice, we have decided to hold a series of Competitions for Children under the age of 18 years.

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Experiments with fifty of the coal tar dyes have shown that fifteen are positively poisonous, and twenty others caused harmful disturbances of digestive organs, kidneys, or general health of animals. Only two colors proved harmful to the skin. The most poisonous colors are not among the greens, though the noxious character of the arsenical greens has given that impression, but among the coal-tar dyes the most seriously poisonous are yellow and orange colors, such as aurantia, mandarin, mentanil orange, and butter yellow. Next in order of number are the blues, browns, and blacks, very few among the violet and green colors having proven at all harmful.

New Source of Silk.

A wearable silk fabric made from gelatine solution is manufactured in Glasgow with undoubted success. It can be dyed any color, and takes all shades with a brilliant lustre that rivals even that of natural silk. The fibre is prepared by ejecting fine threads of a strong solution of a gelatine from very small orifices on to an endless band conveying them to bobbins, on which they are reeled. After leaving the small orifices the gelatine solidifies in a continuous fibre a thousandth of an inch in diameter, possessing a lustre even greater than that of a natural silk. The fibre in this state, however, is unsuitable for use, as it is easily spoiled by water. In order to render it impervious, it is waterproofed by a special process.

A Lesson in Chemistry.

An elderly man dropped into a well known chemist's a short time back, and produced a much ink-bespattered but originally costly white shirt-front. 'Spilt the marking-ink over it,' he explained; 'and I've just called to ask if you can get it out any way. I've heard it's possible.' 'Oh, yes; certainly,' said the person addressed—'that is, if it is the ordinary marking-ink.' And taking the damaged article of dress, he proceeded to eradicate the marks, explaining the method meanwhile. 'You see, all these inks are chiefly composed of nitrate of silver, and this solution,' pouring some liquid over the front and allowing it to lie in a tray—'is bichloride of mercury, usually known as corrosive sublimate, and its action is really to bleach the parts acted upon by the silver—same principle as intensification, as practised in photography.' 'Er—yes. Just so,' said the interested watcher. In the space of a few minutes the chemist, having rinsed the solution out of the article, handed it limp but white to its owner. 'How much?' asked that worthy. 'Twenty-five cents, please,' was the reply. 'Too much,' remarked the gratified but ungrateful customer, laying fifteen cents on the counter. 'Just as you say,' returned the chemist, with affected carelessness. 'But I see there is one spot not erased yet. Allow me'; and he received the front back to remove the imaginary spot. 'You see,' he went on, laying it in another dish, and taking a bottle from the shelf behind him, 'the solution does not eradicate the ink, but bleaches it; and this,' he added blandly, pouring some liquid over it, 'is ammonia, which instantly restores the spots to their previous blackness, with perhaps rather more intensity.' The 'customer' looked on in dismay, while the chemist coolly rinsed the article and handed it back to him, with the remark: 'I am always pleased to show these little experiments, sir, and if you wish to have those ink-stains removed again I shall be happy to do so for one dollar. Won't have it done? Well, good morning, sir'; and, as the elderly skinflint left the shop in a towering rage, the man of drugs went behind his dispensing screen to enjoy a quiet chuckle.

CARRARA PAINT.

In white and colors, mixed ready for inside and outside use. Why use old style paints when past experience proves that in a few months' time you wonder if your home has ever been painted. Carrara costs no more than old style paints and retains its color and lustre for at least five years. A beautifully illustrated booklet entitled 'How to paint a house cheap,' will be forwarded free on application.—K. RAMSAY & CO., 19 Vogel street, Dunedin....

The Home

By Maureen

Tinned Meat.

When buying tinned meat notice if the tin bulges outwards in any place. If it does, you may be sure that the air has got in, and that probably it is unwise to eat the meat.

Ostrich Feathers.

To restore ostrich feathers, throw a big handful of salt on the fire, and then shake your feathers in the heat of the blaze, being careful, of course, not to singe them; they will look almost new after the process.

Potato Cheese Cakes.

Take one pound of mashed potatoes, a quarter of a pound of sultana raisins, a quarter of a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, and four eggs. Mix well together and bake in patty pans, lined with puff paste.

Care of Brooms.

Before using a new broom steep it in warm water for a few minutes, and it will last longer, for the very dry fibres of the broom are brittle and likely to snap. The same treatment is advisable about once a week. Always keep brooms and brushes hanging up, for they soon spoil if left standing on the floor.

Imitation Ground Glass.

If you want to shut off any view, you can do it very cheaply with an imitation of ground glass. Dissolve as much Epsom salts as the water will absorb in a little hot water, and paint it over the inside of the window. When dry you will have a very good imitation ground glass.

To Cure Soft Corns.

Soak a piece of cotton wool in castor oil and place it between the toes, if the soft corn is there, or bind it on the part affected. Renew every night and morning until the corn disappears. Soaking a piece of cotton wool in turpentine and applying it in a similar way will have a like effect.

A Substitute for Chamois Leather.

Old pieces of velveteen should, after they have served their original purpose, be saved for polishing cloths. They will answer the purpose of wash-leather for plate-cleaning, etc., perfectly, and save buying anything fresh. Wash the velveteen cloths as often as needed in soapy water, and hang out to dry.

The Best Way to Give Medicine.

In giving medicine never use a spoon in measuring, as the ordinary household spoons vary very much in capacity. Use a graduated measure-glass, and always rinse immediately after use. Doctors' physic is proverbially nauseous, and in some cases a little may be done to disguise the taste. Castor oil is best taken in milk or coffee. Epsom salts may be disguised by peppermint water, quinine or cinchona by milk, senna by cloves, and aloes by liquorice. A pinch of salt on the tongue previous to taking will effectually disguise the taste of salicin or salicylate of soda; but in the majority of cases, by closing the nostrils tightly with the finger and thumb during the process of swallowing medicine, no taste whatever is appreciable.

Take Care of Your Flat Irons.

Many people have been annoyed at finding their irons quite rusty after they have been put away a few days. The way to prevent this happening is, before you put them away, to rub a little warm grease over them, and then wrap them up in brown paper. When you take them out to use, dip them into hot water that has had a small piece of soda dissolved in it, rub dry, and then put them to heat in the usual way. When they are ready to be used on the ironing-board, have a piece of brown paper with a little powdered bath-brick in it, and rub the surface of your iron with this. It seems rather a lengthy process, but it really does not take long to do it, and housewives will be rewarded for the trouble they have taken by finding the irons delightfully smooth and easy to use, and when they are like this the ironing can be done twice as quickly.

Maureen

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INTERCOLONIAL

The enormous sum of £11,956,922 has been paid in goldmining dividends since the inception of the industry in Westralia. For the first seven months of this year, no less a sum than £1,384,707 has been distributed in the same way.

One of the most capable of Sydney's working journalists was the late Mr. James P. Dowling, editor of the Sydney 'Mail,' whom death claimed unexpectedly on August 22, after an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Dowling's association with journalism went back to 1872. Mr. Dowling was born in Wexford (Ireland) in 1839.

The following resolution in favor of Home Rule has been passed by the Legislature of Westralia: 'that this House, recognising that local self-government, wherever it has been conceded to English-speaking people within the British Empire, has tended to promote happiness, progress, and contentment, is of opinion that the same principle, if applied to Ireland, would produce the same result.' The motion, although opposed by the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, was carried by 21 votes to 9.

A banquet was tendered on August 21 at the Gulgong Town Hall to the Right Rev. Mgr. Long, Vicar-General, on the eve of his departure for Bathurst to take charge of that diocese during Bishop Dunne's visit to Europe. There was a large and representative gathering of all denominations from all parts of the district. Mr. J. D. Parker was in the chair. The toast of the guest was supported by Archdeacon Geer (Church of England), the Rev. A. Doig (Presbyterian), and many others, and was received with enthusiasm. The Rev. Father J. O'Dowd, of Bathurst, succeeds Monsignor Long.

In common with other members of the Federal Parliament (says the Adelaide 'Southern Cross'), the Right Hon. C. C. Kingston received a circular issued by the Orange Lodges in connection with the Home Rule motion now before both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament. Mr. Kingston, who describes himself as an ardent Home Ruler, replied as follows:—'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., informing me that a resolution was adopted at a public meeting in connection with the Loyal Orange Institution held in Victoria Hall, Adelaide, declaring the opinion of the meeting that it is inexpedient and undesirable that any recommendation should be made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in relation to the granting of Home Rule to Ireland. I thank you for the information conveyed, but I should be wanting in candor did I omit to mention that I respectfully venture to differ with the opinion expressed. With every respect for those with whom I have the misfortune to disagree.'

As a counterblast to the explosions of the rabid bigots who would make politics in the Federal and State Parliaments subservient to sectarianism (says the 'Catholic Press'), a resolution passed unanimously at the recent Farmers' and Settlers' Conference possesses great significance and value, and should have a weighty influence at future elections. The resolution, which was moved by Mr. W. W. Killen, the Savernake delegate, read as follows:—'That this conference deprecates and deplores the introduction of sectarianism into politics; that the machinations of those who are working to that end should be resisted by all true lovers of the country; and that the men who are best qualified to represent the people in Parliament should be placed there irrespective of their religious belief.' The mover said the time had come for action to be taken in the matter by all who had the interests of the State at heart. During last election sectarianism had played a most important part, and but for it some of the unworthy men who now held seats would not have been in Parliament. It was a travesty upon their boasted civilisation that they could not sink religious differences and work for the common good. Gratifying incidents in connection with the resolution were that the mover (Mr. Killen) is a Presbyterian, and the second an Anglican; all the speakers to the motion were Protestants.

GREGG SHORTHAND—A NEW ZEALAND RECORD.

At an Examination held by the Gregg Shorthand Association of N.Z. C. Hammond, 15 years of age, secured a certificate for 180 words a Minute. This is a New Zealand Record for one so young.

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229 Kilmore Street, Christchurch.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 10, Sunday.—Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. The Holy Name of Mary.
- „ 11, Monday.—St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.
- „ 12, Tuesday.—St. Rose of Lima, Virgin.
- „ 13, Wednesday.—St. Sergius I., Pope and Confessor.
- „ 14, Thursday.—The Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
- „ 15, Friday.—Octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- „ 16, Saturday.—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Martyrs.

The Holy Name of Mary.

The name of Mary, according to St. Bernard, means 'Star of the Sea,' an emblem of hope in the midst of danger. St. Peter Chrysologus considers the meaning of Mary to be 'Queen,' and this would accord with her royal dignity, as Mother of Him Who was truly King.

St. Rose of Lima, Virgin.

St. Rose, who was a religious of the Third Order of St. Dominic, was born at Lima, Peru, South America. She is the patron saint of her native city, and was the first saint of South America.

St. Sergius I., Pope and Confessor.

St. Sergius was Pope from 687 to 701. He refused to sanction the Trullan Synod, which assembled in 692, at the summons of the Emperor Justinian II. Irritated by this refusal, the haughty Emperor sent orders for the apprehension and transportation of the Pope to Constantinople. But the Romans, and even the Imperial soldiery, rushed to the defence of the Pope, and only for the Pope's intervention they would have torn Zacharias, the Imperial officer, to pieces.

Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

St. Helena, having gone to Jerusalem, ordered the destruction of the temple of Venus, built over the tomb of Christ. Then upon excavating to a great depth the holy Sepulchre, and near it the three crosses, also the nails which had pierced our Saviour's body, and the title which had been affixed to His cross, were found. The true Cross was recognised by the miracles which it wrought. St. Helena sent a part of the Cross to Constantinople and left the other part at Jerusalem, where it was encased in a silver box and preserved in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, which had been erected on the spot of the discovery. The Church has consecrated this event by the institution of the feast of the 'Finding of the Holy Cross,' which is celebrated on May 3. Chosroes II., King of Persia, having taken Jerusalem, carried off the relic, which was recaptured fourteen years later, under Siroes, his son and successor, by the Emperor Heraclius. Both the Greek and Latin Churches still celebrate this victory, on September 14, by the feast of the 'Exaltation of the Cross.'

Saints Cornelius and Cyprian, Bishops and Martyrs.

These two saints were contemporaries and friends. Cornelius was elected to succeed Pope Fabian in 251. During his Pontificate the Church had to contend not only with the persecution of the Emperor Decius, but also with the internal disturbances excited by the heretic Novatian. In 252 St. Cornelius was banished to Civita Vecchia. Brought back to Rome in the same year, he there gained the crown of martyrdom.

St. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, was born in the beginning of the third century, of a wealthy senatorial family, and had been an esteemed and successful rhetorician at Carthage, his native city. He was converted to Christianity about the year 246, and soon after was raised to the priesthood, and, on the death of Bishop Donatus in 248, he was chosen to succeed that prelate. Cyprian ended his noble episcopate by martyrdom under Valerian in 258.

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...

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