

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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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

Joseph's Coat

Joseph Chamberlain's political coat is one of many colors. His opinions are not fast-dye ones; neither are they all of one piece. About four years ago—in November, 1901—he consoled an admiring audience (they needed much consolation then) with this cheering hope: 'I might die to-morrow, and this great Empire of our fathers would still remain.' Which led the London 'Speaker' to make the following metrical remarks:—

'Josephus states to an admiring train
That if he died, the Empire would remain.
Yes, if you die, it will survive you, Joe;
But if you live? That's what we want to know.'

Joseph still lives. He is now a witness to the rout of his party and the fall of its trusted leaders. And he talks of 'disruption.' Even his hopes have changed their hue.

Good to be Here

Our new year enters off in cape and fur upon the scene. As these lines are being penned, we of the South wear crape for a sickly summer that seems to have died in the midway of its career. We bewail the exasperating coolness from which there is a ready retreat. But there are worse things in life. One of these is to be held—as our Australian neighbors are—in the grip of a heat-wave and toasted with temperatures that are high enough for a convention of salamanders. Our cousins over the way opened their new year with one of those glows of tropical heat that sometimes drop in unexpected and uninvited upon the Southern States of the Commonwealth

'In lang, lang days o' simmer,
When the clear and cloudless sky
Refuses ae wee drap o' rain
To Nature parched and dry.'

Then came a lucid spell. People revelled in fresh breezes that came from the far-off bergs in the south, and were 'suffering a recovery' from temperatures that had soared to 124 in the shade. And then, lo! another tidal wave of heat broke from its moorings in the tropics and once more submerged our neighbors in a glowing atmosphere fit only for a coolie. And this time in Victoria, as during the previous visitation in New South Wales, there have been keener sufferings (including loss of life) than those that arise from unpleasantly high temperatures. For vast areas have been de-

vastated by fires that recall the agony through which Victoria passed on the day known in its history as black Thursday. On that wild day almost the whole colony was ablaze. Ashes from the burning forests and fields fell thick on the decks of vessels sixty miles out to sea; the smoke impeded navigation; and many of the scared inhabitants fancied that the world's last day had come.

Through the thick blue haze the people look out over the smoking grasslands—waiting patiently the time when the welcome rain patters upon the hot earth, and

'The genial night, wi' balmy breath,
Gars verdure spring anew,
An' ilka blade o' grass
Keeps its ain drap o' dew.'

Meantime, newspaper philosophers are patching the sufferers' grief with proverbs. Meteorologists and weather-prophets (they are not necessarily the same thing) tell them, for their comfort, that those recurrent heat-waves are due to antarctic depressions; and that they usually advance in a rotary spiral, varying in width from a hundred to several hundred miles. It is fortunate that these sultry spells are not usually either frequent or of long duration. For the narratives of some of the exploring expeditions—such as, for instance, that of Sturt—give a terrible picture of the physical prostration, and worse, that a thorough-going heat-wave is capable of producing, especially in the uninhabited interior. The dryness of some of our legislators' dreary periods is the thing that kills. But the dryness of the Australian heat is its saving quality. And that, too, is what takes the sting out of the winter cold of Canada, 'the Lady of the Snow,' so that it shall not 'bite so nigh' as the low temperatures that are moist and clammy.

Capping and Rowdyism

Chesterfield had no patience with the men—and they are to be found a-plenty—who reserve their best manners for 'les jours de gala'—great occasions. University students in English-speaking countries reverse the principle: they reserve their worst possible manners for gala-days, and especially for capping ceremonies. Why this should be so we cannot say. It seems 'like-wise passing strange to us that the London 'Times' and some of its New Zealand echoes should have a benignant smile for students' horse-play under their own noses, so to speak, and throw a series of epileptic fits when they hear of a bit of a rumpus at a capping ceremony as far away as Dublin is.

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The ideal aim of professors is probably to make the university student 'omnibus ornatum excellere rebus'—a model of excellence in all respects, manners included. One must not, of course, expect too much. Your average student can hardly be required to cultivate the calm repose that stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. But sit modus in rebus—there should be a medium in all things, even in ebullitions of youthful frolicsomeness on capping day. We are in accord with what Chief Justice Sir Robert Stout said on this subject some days ago at a meeting of the University Senate. The rowdyism indulged in on such occasions is (said Sir Robert) 'such as to bring university institutions into contempt, and it is impossible to ask men of light or leading to deliver any address on university subjects, for it cannot be guaranteed that they will be heard or allowed to speak. The only object of a capping ceremony,' the speaker added, 'is to utilise it as an opportunity for bringing the subject of university education before the public, and for keeping our university institutions in touch with public opinion. It is perfectly plain from what has taken place at many of the capping ceremonies that these ceremonies have ceased to afford such an opportunity. They cost a considerable sum of money; the expenditure would endow at least two junior scholarships a year, and I think the money would be better spent in that direction than in continuing the public exhibitions of disorder which take place when degrees are granted.' It is now left to the students to determine, by their conduct, whether degree-day ceremonies are to be continued or not.

Good manners are the natural adornment of good morals. They are, in fact, the umbra or shadow cast by virtue. They should also (as Chesterfield points out) adorn knowledge and smooth its way through the world. The scholar without good breeding, says he, 'is a pedant; the philosopher a cynic; the soldier a brute; and every man disagreeable.' The witless and floutous exhibitions associated with our capping ceremonies are only

'Fit for the mountains and the barb'rous caves,
Where manners ne'er were preached.'

Chesterfield was merely a cultivated pagan. He did not know that sound principles of morals are the only true foundation for the good behavior and the social courtesies that make this creaky old world move along with the sweet springiness and ease of pneumatic tyres. None the less, he recognised the necessity of mutual courtesy for social well-being, and of 'the graces' for success in life. His social hero was the Duke of Marlborough. The Great Duke was a man quite devoid of brilliancy. 'He was eminently illiterate,' says Chesterfield; 'wrote bad English, and spelled it still worse.' But he had 'an excellent good plain understanding, with sound judgment'—and exquisite manners. With these he rose to place and power and wealth. 'He could refuse more gracefully than other people could grant; and those who went away from him the most dissatisfied, as to the substance of their business, were yet personally charmed with him, and in some degree comforted by his manner. With all his gentleness and gracefulness,' the writer concludes, 'no man living was more conscious of his situation, nor maintained its dignity better.' Some good may indeed be effected by the threat of the University Senate to end, if they cannot mend, the ceremonies of degree-day. The brutal custom of 'hazing' was, for instance, stamped out of West Point (U.S.A.) after years of strenuous effort. But it is also possible that the University Senate's threat may only change the venue of the annual orgie. Meantime, it is generally agreed that the rowdies of capping-day are 'des gens d'une aimable absence'—people whose room is preferred to their company. The percolation of religion into their daily lives would, however, furnish a better founda-

tion than senatorial threats on which to build up an unflinching courtesy and good behavior. And there were some things in which even the victor of Kamillies was sadly lacking.

War of Extermination

There is no mistaking the spirit that animates the French Freemasons in their war upon religion in France. Time and again they have declared, with frank brutality, that it is a war of extermination, and that the abrogation of the Concordat is merely a means towards an end. Here is a further and recent statement of the Masonic programme from the columns of 'La Lanterne': 'The war between the Republic and the Roman theocracy can only end by annihilation. One or the other of the combatants must disappear. Yes, we intend to destroy utterly by law the last vestiges of the privileges accorded to the Church, just as we also intend by propaganda and by political and social influence to fight against the Church so long as she survives. It is absurd to hope, we shall not say for a reconciliation, but even for a truce. Whether the clericals accept the present law, or defy it, we shall go on fighting them mercilessly. There can be no doubt that if the Church refuses to submit to the decrees of the legislature, she will facilitate what we have undertaken to do in the decisive struggle that will enable us to get rid of her altogether.'

There is no mistaking the substance and temper of this frank avowal of policy. But, for their comfort, French Catholics can remember that the Church, even as stripped to the bone in lodge-ridden France, possesses a power of internal resistance for which her enemies will be probably quite unprepared when the real test of strength has to come. Nations have fallen away, and may fall again. But it seems to us that the star of hope of the Church in France is rising over the troubled waters of persecution. As to the Church herself, however she may be harassed in this land or that, she can never know decay. Some years ago (it was early in 1899) the Rev. H. K. Carroll, a prominent American Methodist clergyman, writing in the 'Christian Advocate,' said of the Church of Rome that she 'is evidently not to be crushed by any forces yet discovered. Kings,' said he, 'who have measured arms with it have in the end gone to Canossa, and but recently a man whose name was a synonym of strength in Europe went to his grave after a memorable conflict with the powers of Rome, in which he was not successful. . . The Church emerged from what was pronounced to be a duel to the death, without the scars of wounds.' And so may she emerge from the 'duel to the death' that is at present being fought in France.

The man 'whose name was a synonym of strength in Europe' was, of course, the Man of Blood and Iron, the late Prince Bismarck. During his great struggle with the Church, the situation in Germany was neatly hit off by a cartoon in a Dublin newspaper—we think it was 'Zozimus.' On one side of the picture was represented a tall building. A stout cable was twisted around it, and the burly figure of Bismarck was pulling away at it with might and main. Satan steps up and queries:—

'What are you doing, Bizzy?'

'Oh, just pulling down this old Papist Church.'

'And when do you expect to have it down?'

'In about a year,' said the Iron Chancellor.

'In about a year? Very good. If you do, I'll exchange places with you. For I've been pulling away at it for over eighteen hundred years, and blest if I've loosened a stone in it yet. Worst of it is, the older the plaguy thing grows, the stronger it gets.'

The story bears repetition at the present juncture.

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Those Eastern Mendicants

Two Easterns—'bearded like the pard'—are at present and have been for some time perambulating New Zealand, soliciting subscriptions from all and sundry. The object of their collecting tour (so say the bearded strangers) is to build churches and orphanages in their own country. At the homes of Catholics these mendicants have represented themselves as 'Catholic priests.' We have already notified our readers that they do not belong to any Church or rite in union with Rome. They bear no credentials signed by any prelate or priest of our Faith, and they have not been authorised by any of our Bishops to collect moneys from Catholics in any part of New Zealand. One of them, who called upon us, is the bearer of a document in an Eastern language. He also exhibits what purports to be a translation of the same, authorising him to collect moneys in foreign lands for the establishment of schools, orphanages, and churches for the poor. Both documents bore very clumsily made seals in colored ink. But we took occasion to point out two missing links in the chain of evidence as supplied to us: In the first place, no independent testimony was tendered to us that the principal document was in the handwriting of the Eastern patriarch whose name it was said to bear; and in the second place, no independent testimony was submitted to us to prove that our visitor was the person named in the document. So far as we were concerned, his double claim to be a priest, and to have been duly authorised to solicit subscriptions, rested in its last resort upon his personal testimony, and upon that alone.

In an interview accorded to a representative of the 'Press,' the Anglican Bishop of Christchurch has been 'saying things' about Eastern mendicants. 'He knew nothing,' says the 'Press' interviewer, 'against these two Oriental missionaries in particular, but his experience of previous visitors coming with similar stories from the same part of the world had made him very suspicious of them generally. From time to time so-called priests of Oriental Churches had paid visits here, and he had found several of them to be utter frauds.

... There was one standard test of the genuineness of such missionaries which the present visitors to Christchurch were unable to fulfil. The Eastern patriarchs have definitely undertaken to send through the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, Bishop Blyth, credentials in all those cases in which they sanction an appeal for funds, and these credentials the visitors could not show. "Unless," said Bishop Julius, "these visiting Syrians, or Chaldeans, or whatever they may be called, who come to us from time to time, present that credential, certified to by the Bishop of the diocese, I trust my people will have nothing to do with them." . . . It had been noticed in the past, the Bishop stated, that roving religious mendicants from the East went round and round the colonies, and never returned home. They kept no statements of accounts, and no one knew whether the money went home, or what became of it. . . . Archdeacon Gould, who had been led to speak in defence of these two men, had only their own word to go upon.'

A much-travelled Anglican missionary, now in Christchurch, was also interviewed. He (says the 'Press') 'had a conversation with the two strangers, which made him very doubtful of their bona fides. He considered that they contradicted themselves several times, though, of course, they could not talk English at all well.' The publication of the report of the 'Press' interview brought one of 'the two swarthy strangers from the Orient' to the office of our Christchurch contemporary. He made a series of statements in more or less broken English. The chief pertinent matter elicited from him is set forth in the following extract: 'As some doubt had been cast on the destina-

tion of the money collected, he was asked if he could produce any evidence that it had reached the authorities of his Church. He explained that there were no banks in his country, and then, in tones of reliance on the good intentions of all human beings, declared that his "brother" had taken it back.' Archdeacon Gould (Anglican), of Oamaru, proceeded to make crows' meat of us for a recent paragraph of ours in reference to those Oriental mendicants. He had his say in the columns of an Oamaru contemporary. So had we. And there, for the time being, the matter ended. The Archdeacon vouched for the bona fides of the visiting Oriental money-seekers. He now owes it to himself, to the public, and to the Eastern strangers (assuming their bona fides) to state explicitly the grounds on which he gave his personal guarantee in regard to their claims. On the question of their bona fides we have expressed, and express, no opinion. But Catholics would do well to keep their money in their pockets until the position is made quite clear and the relation of these foreign mendicants to our episcopate are adjusted in accordance with our laws and usages regarding money-seeking clerical strangers. As regards Archdeacon Gould's claim to the title 'Catholic,' we shall be prepared to grant this when he has established his right to it—and not before. And, with some knowledge of the subject, we have no hesitation in saying that any attempt to establish such a claim, in the face of adverse criticism, would be labor dire and heavy woe.

'The Church and the World'

We understand that the first edition of 'The Church and the World' by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., is already exhausted, which, considering the short time that has elapsed since it was issued, shows that the work has met well-merited appreciation, and has been a distinct success. A second edition (revised) is now in course of preparation, and will be ready shortly.

New Publications

We have received from the office of 'The Liberal Herald,' Wellington, 'The Liberal Labor Calendar' for the current year. The calendar is admirably compiled, and shows in a nutshell the advance of the Colony during the administration of the present Government, besides other matters of general interest. For those who have neither time nor inclination to refer to official publications for information on certain matters the calendar will be found extremely useful.

Among the many school annuals issued at the close of the scholastic year that of St. Patrick's College, Ballarat, occupies a very high position. The college, which is a most successful institution, is conducted by the Christian Brothers, who have shown themselves there, as elsewhere, to be in the forefront, as educators. The publication, which is edited by the students—one of whom, by the way, is a grandson of the late Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty and of 'Eva' of the 'Nation'—is very creditable to all concerned, the letterpress and illustrations being very good. In addition to a record of the college work during the year and other events connected therewith the annual contains a number of original contributions in prose and verse on various subjects, which display more than ordinary literary merit.

Very few of the college magazines are to be compared to 'Our Alma Mater,' the organ of the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney. The letterpress, illustrations, printing, and general get-up of the publication are excellent. The Christmas issue, now before us, is devoted mainly to a record of the work done by the students during the year in classroom, debating hall, and athletic field. As these reports take up the greater part of the 70 pages of the semi-annual very little space has been left for those literary contributions in prose and verse, which were a feature of the midwinter issue. There is, however, an interesting account of the site on which the college stands, and of the founding of the institution, with a very good photograph of the late Father Dalton, S.J., its founder and first Rector.

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A REMINDER.—See that you are getting Cook o' the North Tea when you ask for it.

IT MEANS the most for the money. It's the quality of Hondai Lanka Tea that tells.

We have received the 'Almanac of the Diocese of Maitland' for the current year, and a very useful publication it is, great industry and care being employed in its compilation. It is now in its seventh year, each succeeding issue since the first showing noticeable improvement. It is as its sub-title indicates a family home annual, which should find a place on the bookshelves of every Catholic householder in the diocese. In addition to a comprehensive account of the various missions of the diocese are added a comparative table of progress, diocesan statistics, religious information for 1906, whilst in purely secular matters we have a list of the Federal Senate and House of Representatives, also of the Legislature of New South Wales, with useful notes on postal and telegraph rates, etc. The two contributed articles, especially that entitled, 'Our Relations with our Non-Catholic Brethren,' by the Right Rev. Mgr. Long, V.G., Bathurst, will be found worthy of perusal and earnest attention by many outside the diocese for which the Almanac is intended.

There are many cookery books on the market, but the majority of these are compiled for countries where the conditions of life are very different from those which obtain in the Australian colonies, and furthermore many of them are devoted to directions for the preparation of dinners, etc., which are altogether beyond the means and requirements of the bulk of the people of these colonies. Some time ago Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, Ltd., published the Kingswood Cookery Book, which was designed more for the everyday use of people enjoying moderate incomes than for the wealthy. This book is now in its sixth edition, completing the 29th thousand—a practical proof of its popularity. The volume is not a mere compilation of recipes, as the majority of them are original, many having been written expressly for pupils attending the author's cooking classes, and therefore have been practically tested before being recommended to the public. There are close on 1700 recipes in the book, which is obtainable in cloth at the very moderate price of 1s 6d.

THE PANAMA CANAL

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE UNDERTAKING

In view of a statement made the other day that it would be necessary to employ Chinese labor for the construction of the Panama Canal, the following particulars regarding the chief engineer of the undertaking and the many difficulties to be overcome, will be of interest:—Some genius with a passion for statistics has declared that, at the present rate of progress, the Panama Canal will take 264 years to construct, while, on the other hand, the celebrated engineer, M. Bunau-Varilla, has in a written statement to President Roosevelt declared his ability to cut the passage in forty-eight months provided he is given a force of 25,000 men. The general belief in engineering circles is, however, that the canal will be completed and open for traffic in ten years from the day on which the real work begins. This belief is shared by Mr. John F. Wallace, who was appointed chief engineer of the canal by the United States President last spring.

In order to superintend this immense engineering feat Mr. Wallace goes into voluntary exile for a decade. And not only that, but he will give up a salary of £10,000 for one of £5000, and also run the risk of losing his life by taking up a permanent residence in a country which is looked upon as the most fatal fever-bed in the world. But 'Engineer Wallace,' as he is called, values his life little and money not at all in comparison with the honor of being chief of so great an undertaking, and even were he inclined to refuse the appointment his professional pride would prevent him. And yet, when the letter from the President appointing him to the work was placed in his hands and he had read it, he hesitated. In fact, for more than a day that letter was unanswered, for he would not reply until he had obtained the consent of another—his mother, an old lady between seventy and eighty, who was living in Wooster, Ohio.

Mr. Wallace is a bachelor, and so the ties of affection between him and his mother are, perhaps, doubly strong. However this may be, the engineer started there and then for Wooster (he was staying at Washington at the time), and when he arrived at the house he told his mother of the honor which had been conferred upon him, and they rejoiced together. Then he explained to her how it would necessitate

An Exile of Ten Years at Least, and how more than possible it was that if he went he should never see her again. But the old lady is. pos-

sessed of a faith which rises above mere earthly partings, and, kissing him affectionately, she told him it was his duty to go, and go he must. So that night a letter was dispatched to the President accepting the appointment, and a few months later the famous engineer started for Panama.

It is difficult for one who is not an engineer to realise the immensity of the problems which have to be overcome in the construction of a work like the Panama Canal. In July last Mr. Wallace arrived at Panama strong in the determination not to return until the canal was completed and in operation. Never before had a man faced so colossal a task, but that 'Engineer Wallace,' if his life is spared, will see the completion of this task no one who knows him doubts for a moment. Before his departure the engineer delivered an address giving some particulars of the difficulties which would have to be overcome, in the course of which he said:—

'The construction of the Panama Canal involves problems covering the entire field of civil engineering. There are two big harbours to construct at Colon and Panama. Extensive surveys are to be made to determine which of the five plans proposed is the most economical and the most advantageous commercially. To determine the cost of locks and dams it will be necessary to make extensive borings. Great works must be constructed with a view to controlling the Chagres River, which rises from 20ft. to 60ft. sometimes in the course of twenty-four hours. This river follows the route of the canal for a distance of twenty miles. Immense reservoirs will have to be built in the mountains to provide a water supply for the upper reaches of the canal, to furnish power for lighting the canal with electricity throughout its length, and to provide water for adjacent cities.'

Curiously enough, eight years ago Mr. Wallace visited Panama and the canal, and inspected the works then being carried on by the French company. That he should ever be put in charge of such an undertaking never, of course, at that time entered his head. But, being an engineer, he was vastly interested in the enterprise and spent a considerable time at Panama gathering facts which have since proved of immense service to him.

In his paper addressed to the Commission, Mr. Wallace places

The Problems

which he will have to overcome under five divisions:—

First: There is the great problem of sanitation. All efforts will be made to keep from adding to the graves on Monkey Hill, that pest-ridden spot in which the bones of so many Frenchmen now moulder. Not only at the ends of the canal, but along its entire route, most insanitary conditions prevail. Panama and Colon, first of all, must be made sanitary, and in doing that a pure and adequate supply of water must be provided.

Second: Wharves, docks, and harbour protection must be constructed at Colon, for vast quantities of materials must be unloaded there for the construction of the canal proper.

Third: A harbour must be constructed at Panama. The present harbour at that port is now an open shallow roadstead, and the canal must be extended by dredging or building quays out into the deeper water of Panama Bay.

Fourth: A way must be found for diversion and control of the waters of the Chagres River, which runs along the course of the canal for a number of miles, and which at certain seasons of the year is subject to sudden and great freshets.

Fifth: Reservoirs to provide water-power for developing electricity must be constructed. The canal must be lighted along its entire length, and in addition to electricity for that purpose electrical power will be needed in operating much of the machinery used in constructive work.

German newspapers refer to the new Premier as "Herr Lord Campbell von Bannerman," and state that the last name is undoubtedly German. In France he is called 'The Messrs. Campbell Bannerman who have formed a coalition.' A Belgian newspaper calls him 'Le Baron de Bannerman of Campbell, in Scotland.'

The publication of an advertisement in a Catholic paper shows that the advertiser not only desires the patronage of Catholics, but pays them the compliment of seeking it through the medium of their own religious journal.' So says an esteemed and wide-awake American contemporary. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Those who buy Cock-o'-the North Tea know that they are getting good value for their money, for it is a pure article, and can be relied on to be always of uniform quality....

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

January 27.

The new Convent of the Sacred Heart at Island Bay will be publicly opened on Sunday week, and will be ready to receive pupils next month.

The convent schools are to re-open on Monday next. Owing to the annual retreat of the Marist Brothers now being conducted in Christchurch, the Boulcott street school will not re-open until the following week.

The annual retreat for the clergy of the archdiocese will begin at St. Patrick's College on Wednesday, February 7, and conclude on the following Monday, when the annual Synod will take place. The retreat will be preached by the Rev. Father Cleary, C.S.S.R.

The Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., has gone to Feilding, where he is to open the new convent erected there for the Sisters of St. Joseph. The foundation stone of this convent was laid some time ago by his Grace the Archbishop.

The following pupils from St. Patrick's College were successful in the Junior Civil Service examination: B. Kelly, R. Hill, T. Boyce, A. Cullen, G. Miller, H. Seymour, J. Duggan, T. Walshe, F. Kelly, P. Kavanagh, R. Miller, and L. Chapman. The first two pupils gained forty-fourth and fifty-third place respectively for the whole Colony.

The new home of the Redemptorist Order here and the head house for New Zealand occupies a very prominent site overlooking Oriental Bay, and commanding the very best view in the city. The present house consists of seventeen rooms, and the grounds are a little more than an acre and a half in extent. The reverend Fathers took up their quarters in their new home on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday his Grace the Archbishop blessed the building, and celebrated the first Mass in the little chapel that will be used until other arrangements for this purpose are made. On week days Mass will be celebrated at 7 a.m. and on Sundays at 7 and 9 a.m., with devotions at 4 p.m. The place has been named St. Gerard, after a lay Brother of the Order. The Order has, in consequence of their purchase, incurred a heavy debt, and further liabilities will also have to be faced in the near future. The work of the Order is one that strongly commends itself to the Catholics of New Zealand, and the Redemptorist Fathers may rely on generous assistance.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The half-yearly meeting of members of St. Patrick's branch H.A.C.B. Society was largely attended. Bro. C. Foley (president) occupying the chair. The sub-committee set up to make arrangements for celebrating St. Patrick's Day reported that it was intended to hold the gathering this year at Day's Bay on Saturday, March 17, and also a concert in the Town Hall on Monday, March 19. The order paper for the District Board's meeting was fully discussed. It was agreed to instruct the branch's delegate to vote against the motion to be moved by the Onchunga branch re increasing the secretary's salary, as it was thought that the matter should be referred to the next triennial meeting of delegates for discussion. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Bro. J. W. Callaghan; vice-president, Bro. T. O'Brien; secretary, Bro. P. Kelleher; treasurer, Bro. O. Krohn; warden, Bro. M. Condon; guardian, Bro. E. F. Reichel; sick visitors, Bros. M. Condon and P. O'Callaghan; delegate to District Board, Bro. J. B. P. Stead; auditors, Bros. Feeney and Moroney; medical attendants, Drs. Cahill, Cameron, Mackin, Herbert, and Shand; delegate to Friendly Societies' Dispensary, Bro. P. Kelleher.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

January 27.

The results of the public examinations to hand bring news of the success of three pupils of the local convent school. Miss Nellie Dwyer passed the Solicitors' General Knowledge and Matriculation examinations, Miss E. Mahoney Matriculation and Junior Civil Service, and Miss Josephine Lloyd the Junior Civil Service. Misses Mahoney (49) and Lloyd (116) are both gazetted as having 'passed with credit' the Junior Civil Service examination. These latest successes afford additional proof of the thorough education imparted at the Wanganui Convent School.

There was a large congregation at St. Mary's Church last evening, when five young ladies were received into the Order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and three others made their profession. The Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., of Perth, West Australia, officiated, and delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. The five young ladies received were—Miss Sophie Georgetti (Sister Bernardine), Miss Parker (Sister Claude), Miss Lily Dalziell (Sister Agnes), Miss McNamara (Sister Berchmans), Miss Alice Casey (Sister Gerard). Sisters Rita, Ursula, and Raphael made their profession. The Rev. Fathers W. Tynmons, of Palmerston North, and J. Tynmons, of Wellington (brothers of Sister Ursula), were present. A special feature of the ceremony was the singing of the choir, which was composed exclusively of the nuns.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

January 29.

His Lordship the Bishop celebrated Mass at Sumner on Sunday last.

The schools of St. Mary's parish re-open after the Christmas vacation to-day, and those of the Cathedral parish on next Monday.

The annual retreat of the Sisters of the Missions was opened last week at the Sacred Heart Convent by the Rev. Father Cleary, C.S.S.R., and is being continued by the Rev. Father McDermott, C.S.S.R.

At Vespers in the Cathedral on last Sunday evening the Rev. Father McDermott, C.S.S.R., preached a practical and impressive sermon on Christian charity.

The annual retreat of the Sisters of Mercy (including the branch convent at Darfield) at St. Mary's Convent, Colombo street, was conducted by the Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., and concluded last week.

The Superiors of all the convents of the Order of Our Lady of Missions in the province of New Zealand are at present assembled at the mother house in Christchurch to deliberate on matters of importance in connection with the Order.

Two pupils of the Sisters of the Missions of the Sacred Heart Convent High School passed the Civil Service examination—Miss Irene O'Connor (with credit) and Miss Annie de Garvey. Master Philip Dwyer, a pupil of the Marist Brothers' Schools, also passed with credit.

The destruction wrought by the recent wind storm to the main building of the Exhibition, now in course of erection, has proved not so extensive as at first estimated. According to expert opinion, after an independent survey the total loss is about £700. It is stated that the incident will not in any way affect the progress of the Exhibition.

The Rev. Father Marnane (St. Mary's, Manchester street) and Rev. Father Tubman (Timaru) intend leaving shortly on a visit to the Old Country. It is understood that the Rev. Father Hickson will assume temporary charge of St. Mary's, and that the Rev. Father Galerne is to be transferred from Hastings to replace the Rev. Father Mahony at the Cathedral.

Mr. J. R. Hayward presided at a recent meeting of the tennis club in connection with the Christchurch Catholic Club. Thirty members were in attendance. Arrangements were made for the formal opening of the Club's courts at the 'Grove,' Brougham street, Sydenham, on next Saturday afternoon. It was decided that the annual subscription should be half a crown. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. R. Hayward; treasurer, Mr. J. J. Canavan; secretary, Mr. P. McNamara; committee, Messrs. M. O'Reilly, D. O'Connell, and Hayward.

The balance sheet of the Catholic excursion and picnic held on Boxing Day, which is to be presented at a meeting of the committee on Tuesday evening, shows receipts from all sources to be £96 9s 0½d. The expenditure, including prizes for the children and sports events, was £63 11s 6d, thus leaving a credit balance of £32 17s 6½d. This is a very satisfactory result, when it is remembered that all the children were conveyed and provided for free.

There was a well attended meeting of members of the Christchurch Catholic Club on last Tuesday evening to consider matters in connection with the tennis club, and also a proposal to hold fortnightly general meetings. The president, Mr. J. R. Hayward, occupied the chair. As it was found that the establishment of the tennis club is complete and satisfactory, it was decided to open the courts on Saturday, February 3. The proposal to hold fortnightly general meetings was well received, and a sub-committee was formed to assist the executive in arranging and carrying out the winter programme.

The Marist Brothers of the South Island, and those of Wellington, numbering eighteen in all, went into retreat on last Thursday, which is being conducted by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G. The Rev. Brother Stanislaus (Provincial) is also in attendance.

There was a meeting on Monday evening, January 15, of St. Patrick's branch (No. 82) H.A.C.B. Society, when the following officers were elected and installed by the retiring president, Bro. P. Pearce:—President, Bro. G. J. Sellars; vice-president, Bro. Jas. Nelson; treasurer, Bro. L. Haughey; secretary, Bro. F. J. Doolan; assistant secretary, Bro. E. J. Walls; warden, Bro. M. Dineen; guardian, Bro. McAloon; sick visitors, Bros. T. Pender and T. O'Connell; auditors, Bros. M. Garty and R. P. O'Shaughnessy; delegates to United Friendly Society's Dispensary, Bros. Dobbs and O'Brien; do. to Benevolent Association, Bros. Evans and McCormick; do. to Medical Benefit Interchange, Bro. J. R. Courtney.

On last Tuesday the Month's Mind of the late Very Rev. Dean Foley took place in the Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop presided, and nearly all the clergy attending the annual retreat were present in the sanctuary. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop; the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G., was assistant priest, the Very Rev. Deans Ginaty and Bowers deacons at the throne, the Rev. Father Aubry and Very Rev. Dean Regnault deacon and subdeacon respectively of the Mass, and the Rev. Father O'Connell master of ceremonies. The Rev. Fathers Mahony, Richards, and Cooney were cantors, the choir and clergy assisting in the Gregorian music of the Mass. The ceremony was most impressive, and was attended by a numerous congregation.

Greymouth

(From our own correspondent.)

January 26.

The committees of the united schools and Friendly Societies met on Wednesday night, and decided to hold the annual picnic at Lake Mahinapua on Wednesday, January 31.

The members of the St. Columba Club met last Tuesday evening, when the programme consisted of humorous readings and impromptu speeches. All the members present spoke on the various subjects.

The following shows the excellence of the education imparted in our local convent school. At the recent Civil Service examinations, eight pupils from Greymouth were successful, and of these seven were taught by the Sisters of Mercy. At the Matriculation and Solicitors' General Knowledge seven of the convent pupils succeeded in passing. The above is a record which any school in the Colony may well feel proud of, and the Sisters are to be congratulated on the success of their pupils.

Quite a gloom was cast over the town last Friday afternoon when it became known that Mr. Walter Cocks, one of the most popular young men in Greymouth, had been killed by an explosion of dynamite in Messrs. Forsyth and McKay's ironmongery premises. The deceased was an enthusiastic musician, being a prominent member of St. Patrick's choir, of the Orchestral Society, and also captain of the Grey Battalion Band. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, and was without exception the largest ever seen in the town. At St. Patrick's Church at both Masses on Sunday, Rev. Father Gondringer feelingly referred to the death of the late Mr. Cocks. Out of respect to their late fellow-choir member, the usual music was dispensed with at 10 o'clock Mass, and the 'Dead March' was impressively played by the organist (Miss Kempie) as the people left the church.

A very pretty and interesting wedding took place at the Catholic church, Ahaura, on January 15, when Miss Sarah Kennedy, daughter of Mr. John Kennedy, an old and respected resident of Ahaura, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr. Michael Malone, school teacher of Nelson Creek, and son of Mr. Michael Malone, of No Town. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Leen. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a lovely dress of silk crepe-de-chene, and also wore the usual wreath and veil. The bridesmaids were Misses Julia and C. Kennedy (sisters of the bride). After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of, and the customary toasts honored. The presents were numerous, costly, and useful. The happy couple left in the afternoon for Christchurch, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

The Mother of Athletes

Drained of the best of her population, as she is week after week, Ireland is still the mother of the greatest and brawniest of the world's athletes (says the Newry 'Frontier Sentinel'). The best of them, somehow, always hail from the southern half of the island. Ulster has never wanted for excellent men in the running path, or as jumpers or weight-throwers; but all the 'record-makers' whose fame has become world-wide have hailed from Munster and Leinster in our time. The advent of the Gaelic Athletic Association gave the southern giants and men of speed a grand opportunity of distinguishing themselves. It 'brought them out,' and for twenty years the wide world all over has not produced jumpers or weight-throwers fit to stand in the field with the 'champions' of Munster.

What a Glorious Band

those Gaels were:—John Purcell, the great brothers Davin, Shanahan and Looney, McCarthy, of Macroom; O'Reagan, of Mourne Abbey; the swift O'Sullivans of Cork and Kerry; fleet Tommy Conneff, from Kildare; poor Willie Real, Drs. Barry and Daly; Kiely, ever-green and yet invincible after nearly twenty years of invincibility as an 'all-round athlete; Mitchell, who was once unequalled at the heavy weights; Denis Horgan, the working farmer of Banteer, whose weight-throwing has been the wonder of the world for nearly a quarter of a century; the Mangans; John Flanagan, king of weight-throwers and the greatest wielder of the 'ponderous hammer' since the days of Cuculain; Tim O'Connor and Morty O'Brien; Frank Dineen, prince of sprinters and still to the fore as Gaelic handicapper; the brothers Phibbs, Sheehan and Dan O'Neill, long-distance runners who never seem to tire—these were but a few of the mighty band whom Finn himself might be proud to lead to the battle or the chase, or to the heroic contests on the field of the Tailtean.

Some are still to the fore in Ireland. Some, like the peerless Flanagan, who has never been beaten, have emigrated to the Western Republic. It may be remarked that while Irish-born men in the States are the greatest athletes who uphold the fame of America in almost every department, we cannot remember one of the first-class springing from amongst the Irish exiles of the second or third generation.

The Old Motherland

is still the true nursery of bone and muscle and endurance—and ever it will. The Gael may attain to physical and intellectual eminence away from the hills of Ireland; but the extent of his development abroad can never be more than a poor earnest of the height to which he might reach under favoring conditions at home. The conditions have ever been as unfavorable as they well could be; yet the pre-eminence of the old race's mind and muscle has asserted itself despite of all.

At Gaelic sports held in Westport not long ago, despite the most noble Browne, who is Marquis of Sligo, and who ordered the Gaels off his lands when he discovered they were Gaels—a youth named Con Leahy—one of a wonderful pair of brothers—jumped a bar placed 6ft 4in from the level ground. We have seen the first prize taken in Ulster by a competitor who succeeded in clearing 4ft 3in. Leahy comes from Charleville, on the borders of Cork and Limerick.

If any reader wishes to realise what the feat meant, he need only place a lath across posts 6ft 4in high and contemplate the possibility of flying over it. And it was a fair square jump from the grass, and not a leap from a carefully prepared 'take off.' We do not believe there is another man living in the world who would have followed Con Leahy, of Charleville, over the bar that day in the West, just as no man on earth can come within fathoms of Flanagan, of Kilmallock, with a 16lb hammer.

In Prosaic Ulster

we pay little heed to these things: in the South they are as proud of the Leahys, Kielys, Flanagans, and Sullivans as they are of the poets and orators and political leaders that spring up amongst the people. And it is right and good that this is so. Finn and Oscar and Cuculain and Ferdiah—giants of the olden days—live in the minds and hearts of the people still after all the centuries: they are far more real than the primal bard, Oisín, whose songs gave immortality to their deeds. These young men of the South whose feats challenge the wonder and admiration of the world are all of the native Gaelic race, and to the native Gaelic Association their success is directly due.

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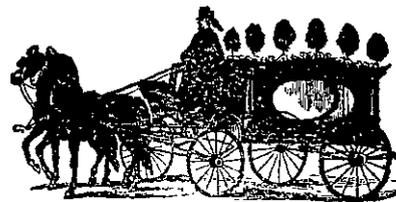
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Irish News

OUR IRISH LETTER

(From our own correspondent.)

Dublin, December, 1905.

The Catholic Truth Society.

A month ago, the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland held its third Congress under the presidency of his Eminence Cardinal Logue, supported by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, and a large number of bishops and priests. "The principal paper read was a long and interesting one by his Lordship the Bishop of Ross, who dwelt eloquently upon the dignity of labor and the true nobility of rising above those false and pagan ideas that lead so many to despise honest work. His Lordship also went deeply into many of the historic reasons for Irish poverty, showing what so many people are apt to ignore, that in Ireland industries did not fail from lack of character, of industry, of honesty, of enterprise, but from deliberate systematic suppression by laws passed to destroy every trade by which Irish Catholics could obtain wealth and might, by winning wealth, retain any power. It was not alone of our lands we were dispossessed, but of every source of commerce for which Ireland was famed: her woollen trade, her fishing trade, her tanning trade, her glass manufactory—even Royalty now eagerly seeks after specimens of old Waterford glass—and many other sources of wealth which Ireland formerly exported all over Europe.

These Conferences are of very great value, even though it seemed to me some of the speakers forgot that the encouragement of Catholic literature is the object of the Society, and were apt to wander off the main line and seize upon this opportunity to air their own fads somewhat. Even so, it is good to see such throngs of earnest Catholics, lay and cleric, gathered to show their interest in what should be one of our most important Catholic works, and what would be of immense benefit were it not for one drawback. We all know the saying: How much do you sympathise? Strange to say, although the annual subscription is only the modest sum of five shillings, there are but 600 subscribers, so that the committee, as they frequently regret, are not in a position to pay writers or to publish many important works without which the issues of the Catholic Truth Society are incomplete.

A Literary Treat.

Talking of literature, we are promised at no very distant day a rare treat in the publication of what are known to a comparatively few students as 'The Survey Letters' or 'O'Donovan's Letters.' Hitherto these manuscript letters, of which there is a large collection, have been under lock and key in the Royal Irish Academy, Dawson street, Dublin, and are only lent to readers on the premises. These letters were all written at the time when a Government Survey of all Ireland was being prepared. I have not the date at hand, but I think it was about seventy years ago. At the head of a staff was the celebrated Dr. Petrie, assisted by John O'Donovan, the great Irish scholar and translator of the Annals of the Four Masters. Under O'Donovan's directions, a number of clerks went from county to county, from parish to parish, from barony to barony, from house to house in such of the counties as were surveyed. But, unfortunately, sufficient money was not supplied by Government, for such a work was necessarily costly, and even though much was done for payment that barely covered the daily expenses, a stop was put to the Survey and the work was never completed. But what was done is of the highest interest and serves to show the value of what has been lost to us for ever through State niggardliness. John O'Donovan himself travelled over much of the ground and wrote his report daily to Dr. Petrie in Dublin in precisely the same way that he instructed his assistants to write to him, namely, at once and while the information was fresh in their memory, and as nearly as possible in the words of those giving the information; also, no tradition, no local legend, no touch of character or coloring, no idiom of speech was to be lost: everything was jotted down and transmitted at once. We have, therefore, in those Survey Letters, a fund of Irish lore that keeps the reader who knows anything of Ireland poring, charmed, over their pages for hours together. It is long since I heard of any work about to be published that will give such pleasure to Irish readers as this will.

Even the peasantry would, should it be published at a price within their reach, be the most eager readers of all, so much is there of the lore told them by their fathers long ago.

COUNTY NEWS

DUBLIN—Death of a Talented Lady

In Gaelic League circles deep regret is felt at the death of Miss May Curran, B.A., who passed away at the residence of her parents in Drumcondra. As a linguist, a musician, and an educationist she occupied a high place in her native city.

How a Unionist Looks at it

How Sir Francis Cruise remains a Unionist, notwithstanding the decided views he holds as to the cause of Irish disaffection, is incomprehensible to ordinary mortals. Here is what the eminent doctor and well-known litterateur writes to the 'Daily Chronicle': 'The bane of English rule in Ireland seems to lie in unreasonable delay in conceding reasonable demands. Thus the psychological moment is lost wherein good might be done, gratitude earned, and solid peace secured. Under the existing regime all these are forfeited, and a prize set upon agitation and its dangerous consequences—the only means by which any concession is ever obtained. This is a very sad old story, as I have witnessed. Others of far superior judgment than mine tell the same. The late Sir Robert Hamilton, some time Under-Secretary for Ireland, stated once—at my dinner table—that if his country (Scotland) were governed on the lines adopted in Ireland it would not take two years to produce a rebellion. Doubtless he said the same elsewhere, and very soon afterwards—as I expected—he was promoted (as far as possible from Ireland) to the Governorship of Tasmania.'

Blackrock College

The bond of affection which exists between the Fathers of the Holy Ghost and their past pupils is proof, if proof were required (writes a Dublin correspondent), of the paternal care, combined with excellent education, which students receive at Blackrock and Rockwell. The 'old boys' seldom lose an opportunity of showing their high regard for those to whom they owe much of their success in life. On the evening of November 29 they entertained Very Rev. Father Healy, Provincial, the Presidents of Blackrock, Rockwell, St. Mary's, Rathmines, and Clareville to dinner in the Dolphin Hotel. Replying to the toast of 'Our Guests,' the Provincial made an important announcement regarding the new University College. Inspired by the traditions handed down to them by Father Reffe, and relying on the just appreciation of their work by the country at large, on the loyalty and support of their past students, of which they were sure, and on the loyalty of their present students, on which they had a right to count, they were determined to spare no efforts or expense in affording to their pupils the fullest advantages of a higher education. By next summer their new University and Civil Service College, a large and commodious building, worthy in every respect to be a noble seat of learning, would be ready. It would afford accommodation to 60 resident students, who would there have the advantages and safeguards of a resident college. They had at present 740 pupils in their three colleges, and they would not think him over sanguine when he expected that, even if they had to rely on these alone, they would send up sufficient students to fill the new University College.

KERRY—A Successful Probationer

Miss Kathleen O'Connell, of Derrynane Abbey, great-granddaughter of the Liberator, who is a probationary nurse in Richmond Hospital, Dublin, has won a gold medal for the highest aggregate of marks in three competitive examinations in anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, against a number of competitors from three hospitals.

KILKENNY—Presentations

Miss Donegan, I.S.M., who is resigning the position of organist of St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, Kilkenny, to act as conductor of the Irish Ladies' Choral Society in Dublin, has just received two handsome presentations, one a purse of sovereigns from her Kilkenny friends, and another from the members of her choir in that city.

LIMERICK—A Reminder of '48

A son of William Smith O'Brien, the Irish patriot, whose participation in the Young Ireland Movement endeared him to his countrymen, has been appointed Protestant Dean of Limerick.

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MAYO—An Appointment

Mr. Malachy F. Kelly, Crown Solicitor for County Mayo, has been appointed Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland, in succession to Sir Patrick Coll, who has retired on a pension.

MEATH—Resignation of the Bishop

The resignation of the Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney, Bishop of Meath, has been officially accepted by the Holy See. Dr. Gaffney was obliged to resign owing to partial blindness.

TIPPERARY—Death of a Canon

The death occurred early in December of the Very Rev. James Canon Cantwell, Ballingarry, County Tipperary, after a protracted illness. The deceased, who was aged 65, was appointed curate in Thurles in 1875, and in 1878 succeeded Dean Kinane in the Administration. In 1885 he was transferred to the pastoral charge of Ballingarry, in succession to the late Rev. Dr. John Ryan. Canon Cantwell was a powerful factor in the stirring episodes of the Land League days in Tipperary. He was president at the meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, in 1881 at which the No Rent Manifesto was issued. So much indeed, did he concern himself in the uplifting of his country that he was marked out by the Government for arrest as a suspect. When the rumor spread throughout the town of Thurles that his arrest was to be made on a certain date, the people of the town gathered in large force in anticipation of the arrest and watched throughout the night to resist any attempt of this kind. No arrest was effected. For weeks afterwards a watch was kept on the movements of the police, and even by night a bugler named Egan kept sentry outside the presbytery. During his connection with the cathedral town Canon Cantwell was loved and revered by the people.

TYRONE—Law and Boycotting

When the rights of Irish landlords have been in question a wink or 'a humbugging sort of smile' have been construed as boycotting, but in the same Green Isle it has just been decided by three judges of the Court of Appeal, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and Lord Justice Holmes, Lord Justice Walker dissenting, that there is practically no such thing as boycotting when a Catholic is deprived of the means of living simply for being a Catholic. The case need but be stated in the barest outline to enable the reader to see the meanness and injustice which formed its salient features. Miss Rose F. Sweeney was engaged by the Rev. W. H. Bailey, Presbyterian minister, as manual instructress in the Carnteel school, County Tyrone. The appointment was sanctioned by the National Board. The school is a mixed one, but most of the children are Presbyterians, and though Miss Sweeney had nothing to do with the teaching of religion, a movement for her dismissal was set on foot. Mr. Coote, a magistrate, took a leading part in it. The minister, acting as a man and a Christian, refused to dismiss the girl. Some twenty children were accordingly withdrawn from the school. Miss Sweeney took an action against Mr. Coote for conspiring with others to injure her. Judge Barton gave a decision in her favor, but it has now been reversed by the Irish Court of Appeal. The case will be taken by the plaintiff to the House of Lords.

WATERFORD—The Bonmahon Mines

The 'Financial News' states that the capital offered for subscription, in connection with the working of the Bonmahon mines, has been fully subscribed, and adds: 'It is refreshing to find that a plain unvarnished proposition has met with acceptance at the hands of the public. It looks now as if the development of the mineral resources of Ireland had at long last come within the region of practical politics.'

GENERAL**Reduced Drink Bill**

Writing to the press with reference to Mr. Talbot Power's speech at the annual meeting of the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association, Mr. Wilkinson, secretary of the Irish Temperance League, says: 'If the multiplication of the facilities for obtaining intoxicating drinks does not produce drunkenness, it is curious that the arrests for drunkenness last year were 9501 less than in 1902, and that the licenses issued for the sale of intoxicating drinks last year were 1113 fewer than those issued in 1902, and also that the drink bill of Ireland for last year was £494,716 less than in the previous year.'

People We Hear About

Mr. John Burns has the distinction of being the first Labor leader elevated from the position of a private member to Cabinet rank.

President Roosevelt will, it is understood, pay a series of European visits, including one to the King in London, on the conclusion of his term of office.

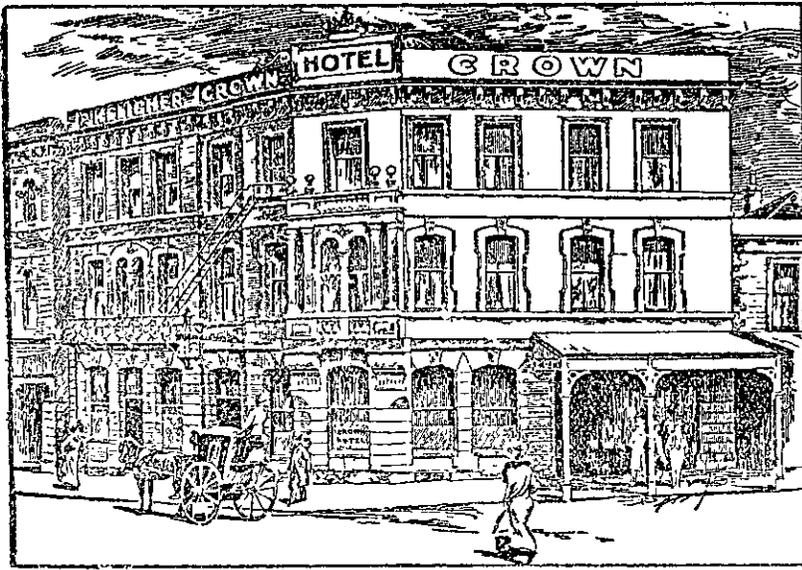
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., who has been appointed a member of the Irish Privy Council, preceded Dr. Windle as President of the Queen's College, Cork. He is a forcible writer. Sir Rowland is a Catholic.

There is no more curious office under the Constitution than that of Irish Secretary, to which Mr. James Bryce has been appointed. Though styled 'Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant,' the Irish Secretary, as often as not, exercises his great powers entirely on his own responsibility. He is almost invariably a Cabinet Minister, while the Lord Lieutenant is almost invariably without a seat in the Cabinet. The Lord Lieutenant, however, acting Ministerially, appoints as Irish Viceroy by his warrant the Chief Secretary, and accordingly the appointment of Chief Secretary is generally the last of all the Cabinet offices to be announced.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is fond of telling the following story connected with his stay at a country inn near Oxford some years ago. His Lordship arrived overnight quite alone, and told his host who he was. In giving a young waiter instructions how to act towards such a distinguished visitor, the hotel proprietor said:—'Look here, we have got a lord here—a real live lord. We never had one here before, and I don't suppose we ever will again. When you take his lordship's shaving water up in the morning knock three times, and if a voice says, "Who is it?" mind you say, "It's the boy, my lord."' The unfortunate youth was so much fluttered, however, next morning, that, shivering outside the door with his hot water, when Lord Charles cried, 'Who is it?' he blurted out:—'It's the lord, me boy.'

The great American millionaires are evidently determined that their sons shall not degenerate into idlers and prodigals of the type too often seen in Europe. Mr. Pierpont Morgan, jun., the son of the great trust magnate, entered his father's office in a minor position, and, having served an apprenticeship to the work of the banking-house, was made a junior partner in the London office. The youngest son of Mr. James J. Hill, the railway millionaire, was till recently earning about 24s a week as a clerk in a railway office. The son of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, reputed to be the richest man in the world, has worked not only as a clerk, but as a labourer. Many other instances might be given of the sons of millionaires being placed by their fathers in humble occupations, that they might rise through their own merits to higher positions, and thus be well equipped for taking over the vast responsibilities entailed by immense wealth.

The Very Rev. Canon Sheehan, the popular Irish author, was born in Mallow, County Cork, on St. Patrick's Day, 1852, so that he is now 54 years of age. In his early years he had as schoolmate at the national school, of his native place, Mr. William O'Brien, M.P. Just 40 years ago he commenced his classical course at St. Colman's College, Fermoy. Later on he went to Maynooth, but during his career, at this college, from 1869 to 1874, he was in very delicate health. All his family died of consumption, except a younger brother, who stands high in the Civil Service under the Local Government Board of Ireland, and who shares in Canon Sheehan's literary tastes. His health not improving, he was compelled to remain at home from 1872 to 1878. Canon Sheehan received the Order of the priesthood at the earliest canonical age. His first curacy was in England, under the Bishop of Plymouth. He was attached to the Cathedral staff for three months, after which he was two years in Exeter. It was in 1895 that Canon Sheehan was appointed parish priest of Doneraile. His first book published was 'Geoffrey Austin'; then followed 'The Triumph of Failure,' which is the author's favorite of all his works. Amongst his other works are 'My New Curate,' 'Under the Cedars and the Stars,' a volume of literary and philosophical reflections; a drama of life entitled 'Lost Angel of a Ruined Paradise,' written specially for the benefit of the Children's Hospital, Dublin; 'Marie Corona'; 'Luke Delmege,' which is widely known, and now his latest, 'Glenanaar.'



CROWN HOTEL

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN

P. KELIGHER,

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

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

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

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

WHEN FOOD DISAGREES WITH YOU,

when the stomach is tired and cannot assimilate heavy foods, try "ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS." It makes a meal easily digestible and most satisfying. In all cases its tendency is to promote a healthy regularity of system.

Cafe de Paris . . Christchurch.



MR. P. BURKE has again taken possession of the above Hotel, and will supervise the Entire Management, and by close attention to business, hopes to receive the support of his old and esteemed customers and friends.

BOTTLED ALE & STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

BOTTLED BY

Messrs. Powley & Keast

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DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Country Orders Punctually attended to.
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Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay
"Liqueur" Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Syphons, and all Bottlers' Requisites in Stock.

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY - - - Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

CASH GIVEN AWAY.

PLEASE NOTE.—Forty-eight Cash Prizes are given away every half-year as a cash discount to Regular "KOZIE" TEA Users, instead of spending it on extensive advertising; and the quality of the Tea is well known to be better than any other Tea at the same price.

YES!

IT'S TRUE that we hold the highest credentials for Tailoring, and also true that Tailor-made Garments with our name,

Samuel Smith & Co.,

Tailors,

OCTAGON.

on the tag, is a guarantee for fit, workmanship, and quality. We make all kinds of Garments at fair and square prices.

Visit us for next suit.

IN MEMORIAM.

WE have Purchased from Mr. H. PALMER, of Princes street, his LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, CROSSES, and STATUETTES.

The above has been Purchased at a Large Discount of Landed Cost, and we are in a position to offer For Sale AT PRICES which CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Designs Sent on Application.

THOMSON & CO.,

MORAY PLACE,

(opposite First Church).

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

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

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

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

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

KEEN'S MUSTARD.

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150 years' Reputation as the Best in the World.

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(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

Sole Agents for the supply of

PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90
INVERCARGILL.

BETTER FOR LESS MONEY.

If you want to buy better Tea cheaper than you should try "KOZIE" TEA. It is certainly the best and most economical Tea on the market, but, in addition, there are Coupons in every packet. Try it; we know it will please you, and you will save money

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Bonuses accrue with each Premium paid.

TRIENNIAL DISTRIBUTIONS.

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J. H. RICHARDSON, F.F.A.,
Commissioner

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For over 100 years Colman's has been the Favourite Condiment. But be sure you get it.

COLMAN'S MUSTARD

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Reid & Gray's Double-furrow Ploughs

Still maintain their Premier Position as the Perfection in Ploughs.
Made of Best Hammered Scrap Iron—very few bolts—with Welded
Beams. Made to suit New Zealand soils.

SEE OUR

Latest Pattern Short

Three-furrow Ploughs,

About the same length as the Double-furrow, and made of
the same material.

SOLE AGENTS for the famous HORNSBY-AKROYD OIL ENGINES. Send for our new 1905 Catalogue.

REID & GRAY, Dunedin, Gore, Invercargill, etc.

—OVER FOUR MILLION SOLD ANNUALLY IN AUSTRALASIA—

Marseilles Red Roofing Tiles

SALES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE INCREASING EVERY MONTH

Light, Cool, Watertight, Everlasting, Inexpensive.

Uniform Colour throughout. Every Roof Guaranteed.

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

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

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

The most PICTURESQUE ROOF for either Private or Public Buildings.

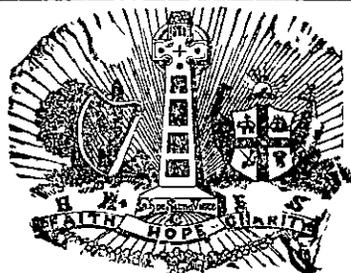
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BENEFIT SOCIETY,
NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.**

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland

James Knight * Cash Butcher

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The Most Up-to-Date Establishment
in CHRISTCHURCH

HIGH STREET

I MAKE a specialty in keeping only the Prime Quality of Meat, and having special cool chambers of the latest design, can guarantee all Meat in perfect condition. Customers in city and suburbs waited on daily for orders. Letters and telegrams receive prompt attention.

TAMER JUICE

The essence of health is obtained by taking this herbal medicine. Mr. T. Porterfield, a well known and respected resident of Portobello, Otago, in writing to the proprietor, says: I have suffered for years from Indigestion, Liver and Kidney troubles; at times the pains were such that I was nearly bent double. I was unable to eat meat without suffering great pain and discomfort for hours afterwards. Patent medicines of all kinds I had tried, but they had no effect. A friend visiting me one day recommended me to try DR. EN-SOR'S TAMER JUICE as a trial, which I did, and the result was that after taking two bottles of the remedy I found the pains gradually disappearing, my appetite came back, and what is more important to man than good health?—which, thanks to TAMER JUICE, I now enjoy. P.S. I am sending you this testimonial of my own free will, as I think many sufferers would be glad to try a remedy of such sterling worth.—T. Porterfield,

Isn't the weather awful?

But it doesn't matter one iota how changeable the weather may be if you wear the Hygienic Wool-woven Underwear of the Mosgiel Co. You see, it's all made of the Finest Wool, and is a positive safeguard against chills. But see that you get "MOSGIEL, and not some "just-as-good" make. Look for the trade-mark "MOSGIEL."

Commercial

PRODUCE.

Invercargill Prices Current.—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 6d; separator, 7d. **Butter** (factory), pats, 1s 0½d. **Eggs**, 1s per dozen. **Cheese**, 6d. **Hams**, 9d. **Barley**, 2s to 2s 6d. **Chaff**, £3 5s per ton. **Flour**, £10 to £11. **Oatmeal**, £11 10s to £12. **Bran**, £4. **Pollard**, £5 10s. **Potatoes**, £7. **Retail—Farm butter**, 8d; separator, 9d. **Butter** (factory), pats, 1s 2d. **Cheese** 8d. **Eggs**, 1s 3d per dozen. **Bacon**, 9d. **Hams**, 10d. **Flour**: 200lb, 22s; 50lb, 6s; 25lb, 3s 3d. **Oatmeal**: 50lb, 7s; 25lb 3s 6d. **Pollard**, 9s 6d per bag. **Bran**, 5s. **Chaff**, 2s. **Potatoes**, 9s per cwt.

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

Oats.—Business continues very quiet, and quotations are as follows: Prime milling, 2s 0½d to 2s 1d; good to best feed, 1s 11d to 2s 0½d; medium to good, 1s 9½d to 1s 11d per bushel.

Wheat.—Business in this cereal is also limited, quotations being as follows: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 10 to 3s 1d.

Potatoes.—Supplies are now more plentiful, and prices have eased somewhat. Quotations: Best, £8 to £9; others, £5 to £6 10s.

Chaff.—The market is well supplied, and business is confined to prime lines. Quotations: Prime oat sheaf, £3 17s 6d to £4; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s, light and inferior, £3 to £3 5s.

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair report as follows:—

Wheat.—There is very little business doing in milling wheat; what few sales are going through are confined to prime samples. Fowl wheat is scarce and in firm demand. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; broken, 2s 10d to 3s 1d per bushel (sacks extra).

Oats.—The demand is quiet. Prime milling, 2s to 2s 1d; good to best feed, 1s 11d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—Numerous consignments continue to come forward. Buyers are purchasing only the best, which means that inferior quality is being taken into store or sold at a low figure. We quote: Prime oat sheaf, from £3 17s 6d to £4; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s per ton (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—For freshly dug and good conditioned Oamaru there is a steady demand. For other than those answering to the above description there is a poor sale. We quote: Oamaru, from £8 to £9; inferior, £6 to £7 10s per ton.

Eggs.—In very firm demand at 1s 2d per dozen.

Pigs.—Baconers, 3½d per lb; heavy weights, 2d to 2½d; porkers, 3¼d.

Butter.—Dairy, 7d to 7½d; separator, 8d to 9d; milled, 8d to 9d per lb.

Honey.—3½d to 4d per lb.

Poultry.—Fair demand. Hens, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; roosters, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; ducks, 3s to 4s 6d per pair; turkeys, hens, 5d per lb; gobblers, 7d (live weight).

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a good attendance of local buyers, but competition was not keen, and only part of the catalogue was quitted at auction, the balance being held over for private sale. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—There is practically no demand for export, and in consequence most consignments coming forward here are being quitted in smaller lots for local consumption at prices a shade under late quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 0½d to 2s 1d; good to best

feed, 1s 11d to 2s 0½d; medium to good, 1s 9½d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—In milling lines, a small local business is being done, chiefly in good to prime samples. Medium quality is not so strongly favored, but is saleable at quotations. Fowl wheat is offering very sparingly, and is readily taken for local use at prices beyond shippers' limits. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 10d to 3s 1d per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley.—A few lines of prime malting have changed hands at 3s 3d to 3s 6d per bushel. Medium quality is not inquired for, but feed is not plentiful, and is in fair demand. We quote: Prime malting, 3s 3d to 3s 9d; medium do and milling, 2s 10d to 3s; feed, 2s 5d to 2s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The quantity arriving from outside markets has had a depressing effect upon values. Best freshly-dug lots are selling here to-day at £8 to £9, while imported kidneys and northern consignments of Beauty of Hebron and other sorts find little favor and few buyers at £5 to £6 10s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—Buyers have numerous consignments to choose from, but are only disposed to purchase prime lots. Prime oat sheaf is saleable at £3 17s 6d to £4, but other qualities are difficult to place at, for medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; light and inferior, £3 to £3 5s per ton (bags extra).

Pressed Straw.—We quote: Oaten, 40s to 45s wheat, 30s to 32s 6d per ton.

WOOL.

London, January 28.—The wool sales are animated and very firm. To date 116,039 bales have been catalogued, and 111,133 sold. The following were the average prices realised for the fleece portions of the clips named: Pimpana, 11½d; Gum Creek (Christchurch), 11½d; Akitio, 12½d; Napier, Motuotaria, 13½d.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a fair sized catalogue at our sale on Monday, prices being much on a par with previous quotations.

Sheepskins.—We offered a small catalogue at Tuesday's sale, prices, in sympathy with the wool market, being decidedly firmer. Pelts sold up to 3s 1d, and Lambskins to 4s 2d.

Hides.—We offered a catalogue comprising 243 hides, and had a very successful sale. Our top prices for ox hides was 8d, and for cows we obtained the extreme price of 6½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson, and Co. report

We had only a medium entry of horses forward for last Saturday's sale. There was a full attendance of the public, and a moderate amount of business was transacted during the day. The scarcity of good young horses of almost all classes continues, and anything fresh from the country finds ready sale at quotations. The demand for really first-class young draught geldings, suitable for town work, is keen, and we can recommend consignments. Spring-van and spring-cart horses and good useful buggy horses are also wanted, and prices for these classes continue good. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, at from £50 to £55; extra good 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, £25 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £23 to £28; light hacks, £10 to £18; extra good hacks, £20 to £30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £5 to £8.

Messrs. Whitaker Bros., Wellington and Greymouth, have just received a number of copies of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Riordan's great work, 'Catholicity and Progress in Ireland,' which is the ablest work on the subject dealt with that has been published for many years. The work extorts the highest praise even from unsympathetic reviewers, and has been quoted extensively by the Catholic press in every English-speaking land. A few months ago the book was noticed at some length in these pages, and a more extended notice will probably appear next week. The same firm has received a supply of Rev. Father Benson's latest works, 'By what Authority' and 'The King's Achievement,' both of which are very popular. Messrs. Whitaker Bros. call attention to their Catholic history books such as the Grenville and Abbey Readers, etc.

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Capital £1,900,000
 Paid up Capital, Reserves & Undivided Profits Exceed £420,000
 Net Annual Revenue Exceeds £285,000

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Branches and Agencies throughout the World. Fire and Marine Risks of every description accepted at Lowest Current Rates.
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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE IN CITY.
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Ladies' Own Combing made up, and Hairwork of every description.
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A perfect substitute for Silver at a Fraction of the Cost.

SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

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Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons 5s doz
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MONUMENTAL WORKS,

(Corner Colombo Street and South Belt CHRISTCHURCH.

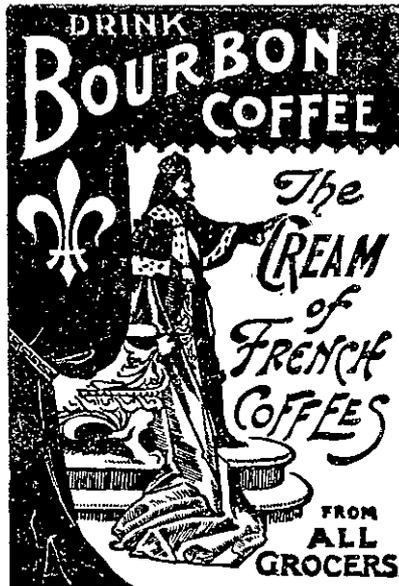
Present Stock is now being offered at a Great Reduction on former prices. Tombstones etc., made to order. Any design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptistal Fonts, House Carvings, etc.

MOTHERS, TAKE CARE OF BABY.

Statistics show a great Mortality amongst Infants, due for the most part to Improper Feeding.

A Grand Food for Infants is "ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY." Dr. Pye H. Chavasse says: "It is the very best."



In 1lb Air-tight Canisters.

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Direct Importer of MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS from the best Italian and Scotch Quarries.

A large stock of the Latest Designs to select from at lowest prices.

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON— (Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)— Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND— Tuesdays and Fridays.

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT— Every Thursday.

SYDNEY via EAST COAST PORTS and AUCKLAND— Every Tuesday

MELBOURNE via BLUFF & HOBART— Every Sunday.

ONEHUNGA and NEW PLYMOUTH, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, & Wellington— Corinna Fortnightly.

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington (cargo only)— Every Thursday.

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Regular monthly Trips from Auckland

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY— Regular Monthly Trips from Auckland.

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Late Burnside Stock Report

Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.

Fat Cattle.—There was a large yarding of 170 head, the greater proportion of these being good to prime bullocks, the balance being medium heifers. Prices at the beginning of the sale were about on a par with last week's rates, but eased towards the finish. Best bullocks, £10 17s 6d; medium to good, £6 15s to £9 10s; best cows and heifers, £7 5s to £8 2s 6d; others, £6 to £6 15s.

Sheep.—The yarding numbered 2150, amongst these being a fair number of prime wethers, and also a few pens of prime ewes. Prices were slightly easier owing to the large yarding, and towards the end medium sorts were difficult to quit. Best wethers (in wool), 21s to 23s; best do (shorn), 18s to 21s; medium (shorn), 15s to 18s; best ewes, 15s 6d to 18s; medium, 11s to 15s.

Lambs.—There was a large yarding of 650. Prices ruled easier, and towards the end of the sale medium sorts were difficult to quit. Best lambs, 15s 6d to 16s 3d; medium, 11s 6d to 15s 3d; others, 12s 3d to 13s 6d.

Pigs.—160 yarded, a fair number of these being prime porkers and baconers. Owing to the large yarding prices were somewhat easier. Well-bred small sorts met with good inquiry, but other kinds were difficult of sale. Suckers, 7s to 11s 6d; slips, 1bs to 18s, stores, 20s to 21s; porkers, 28s to 35s; light baconers, 37s to 42s, heavy do, 45s to 50s.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

A circular letter in regard to the method of dealing with juvenile offenders has been addressed by the Department of Justice to the Stipendiary Magistrates of the Colony, the object being to prevent the association of youthful offenders with criminals. In this it is suggested that such offenders should be dealt with at special sittings, and that no child should remain in a gaol or lock-up pending trial. It is thought that the experience gained in this way will be of value in framing any legislation that may be required.

At the recent Civil Service examination (says the Greymouth 'Evening Star') eight pupils from Greymouth were successful, and seven of these were taught by the Sisters of Mercy at St. Mary's High School. At the Matriculation and Solicitors' General Knowledge, one of their pupils passed, while six of their pupils succeeded in passing the Matriculation. The above is a record which any school may well be proud of, and we heartily congratulate the Sisters on the success they have attained. The following is the list of successful candidates:—Solicitors' General Knowledge and Matriculation, Catherine Hogan; Matriculation, Nora Trowland, Ethel Dempsey, Mary Hill, Joan O'Reilly, Ellen Troy, Esther Flintoff, Junior Civil Service, Ellen Troy, Mary Hill, Ethel Dempsey, Michael Keating, Catherine Hogan, Thomas Duffy, Clara Doms.

WEDDING BELLS

BLATCH—O'GORMAN.

The wedding of Miss Kate O'Gorman, fourth daughter of Mr. James O'Gorman, and Mr. W. Blatch, of Southland, took place at St. Camille's Church, Westport, on January 2. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Molloy. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. J. P. O'Gorman, wore a costume of cream tulle, trimmed with lace and silk, and wreath and veil. She also wore a gold watch and chain, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. James O'Gorman acted as best man. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids—Miss Hana O'Gorman (sister), to whom the bridegroom presented a gold brooch set with amethysts and pearls, Misses May and Frances Brown and Mary McCormack (nieces of the bride), to whom the bridegroom presented pretty gold charms. The wedding march was played by Miss Pain. After the ceremony a number of guests were entertained by the parents of the bride at breakfast, among whom were Rev. Fathers Molloy and Bergen. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Rev. Father Molloy. Mr. and Mrs. Blatch left by the 'Arahura' for their home in Southland. The numerous presents were both useful and valuable.

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Yours faithfully,

THOS. JENKINS.

THANKS.

With reference to the above, I have to THANK MY CLIENTS for their Patronage during the number of years that I have been in Business in Dunedin, and trust that they will accord the same hearty support to my successor.

I am, yours faithfully,

WALTER ILES.

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The Life of Charles Stewart Parnell. O'Connor
The English Martyrs under Henry VIII. and Elizabeth.
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Result of the Scholarship Examination.

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3. EDWARD KAVANAGE, Auckland.
4. THOMAS LYNCH, Timaru.

The College RE-OPENS on THURSDAY, 15th FEBRUARY.

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THE RECTOR.

MARRIAGES

BLATCH—O'GORMAN.—On January 2, 1906, at St.
 Canice's Church, Westport, by the Rev. Father Molloy,
 Kate, fourth daughter of Mr. James O'Gorman to Wil-
 liam Blatch, of Southland.

PRITCHARD—McBRIDE.—On January 16, 1906, at
 the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Father
 O'Donnell, Joseph Francis Pritchard, of Timaru, to
 Catherine Adelaide, second daughter of H. McBride,
 Bridesdale, Wakatipu.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

E. F.—The 'Tablet,' not being a merely local paper,
 but the organ of the Catholic body in all New Zea-
 land, could not possibly devote so much space to any
 entertainment, no matter how important, taking place
 in this Colony. The report of a concert in Australia
 is not of the slightest interest to the vast body of our
 readers, and in any case its extreme length would for-
 bid its insertion.



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

LEO. XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906

A HISTORIC 'DIVORCE'



IN a recent issue we set forth some of the
 penalties with which the Church visits those
 rare and faithless few of our fold who,
 after the legal formalities of a divorce, go
 through the form of marriage with a fresh
 partner during the lifetime of the other.
 Our brief article has started one contro-
 versy. It has revived the memory of an-
 other. And from two widely-separated sources we are
 asked to explain the position of the Church in regard
 to what our correspondents call the divorce of the First
 Napoleon from his wife Josephine. There are facts to
 state. But there is nothing to explain. And the
 facts, set forth in summary terms, are these: (1) The
 Church did not pronounce any sentence of divorce be-
 tween Napoleon and Josephine. (2) An incompetent and
 unauthorised tribunal did declare, on vitiated and ex-
 parte evidence, that the marriage between Napoleon
 and Josephine was null and void from the beginning.
 (2) No tribunal, whether competent or incompetent, ever
 even pretended to issue a decree of divorce between
 Napoleon and Josephine. (4) The Church has never
 granted, and never will grant, a divorce in the case of
 a valid and consummated Christian marriage. God gave
 her no such power. And what He hath joined together,
 let no man put asunder.

For fuller details of the miscalled 'divorce' of
 Napoleon, the reader is referred to such works as Par-
 sons' 'Studies in Church History,' Lyonnet's 'History
 of Cardinal Fesch,' 'Napoleon and His Detractors,'
 and the many monographs that have appeared upon this
 distracted theme. Within the limits of a newspaper
 article it is impossible to do more than set forth the
 facts of the case in a summary way. And the facts
 are briefly stated hereunder. Napoleon married Jose-
 phine de Beauharnais on March 9, 1796. The most
 frantic days of the Revolution had passed. But France
 was still lit by the afterglow of the red Reign of
 Terror of 1793-1791. Yet, says Parsons (vol. v., p. 57)
 it would not have been difficult to find a priest to
 bless the nuptials of Napoleon and Josephine. The
 ceremony was, nevertheless, a purely civil function, 'in
 accordance with the spirit and the law of the Revolu-
 tion.' But this was not recognised by the Church in
 France and in the other few countries in which the Tri-
 dentine decree on matrimony had been promulgated. To
 be valid, the ceremony had to be performed before wit-
 nesses and in the presence of the pastor of one of the

contracting parties. Josephine's conscience seems to have been, like Artemus Ward's, 'rather accommodatin' on that March day in 1796. But it soon waked up and got to work. And then it tugged heavily at her soul. She begged her imperious lord for a religious authorisation of their union. But she begged in vain. This was one of the few matters in which she had absolutely no influence over the man who in later years became the dictator of Europe. The unhappy woman came at last to see that there was method in his stern refusal of her oft-repeated petition. She told Bourrienne (says Parsons) 'that from the day when Napoleon commenced to plot for the imperial crown, she had felt herself lost.' He was powerful, ambitious, unrestrained by any fine scruples. Her continued childlessness thwarted his dearest hopes, and she felt that when it suited his ambition or caprice he would take steps to annul their purely civil marriage and take a leaf or two out of the book of Henry VIII. of England.

*

Such was the position in which the distracted Josephine found herself in 1801. In that year Napoleon was to be crowned Emperor of the French. Pope Pius VII. journeyed to Paris to take part in the august ceremony. Josephine opened her heart to him. 'The Pontiff,' says Parsons, 'was thunderstruck. In common with all of Josephine's friends—nay, all France—he had believed her marriage to have been sanctioned by the Church. . . . He could not, much as he lamented the fact, admit the Empress to a share in the consecration unless she were first united to Napoleon before a priest. When Napoleon was informed of Josephine's action and of the Pontifical decision, his rage was terrific. But what could he do? Proceed with his own consecration, and ignore the rights of Josephine? The scandal was not to be thought of; and the displeasure of the Pontiff, whose friendship he sadly needed, was not to be unnecessarily incurred.' Time was pressing, too, and no course seemed open to the imperial schemer but to consent to the proposed nuptials, under conditions that might possibly leave him some loophole of escape in case the marriage bond with Josephine might prove a burden to him. He imagined that the path to success lay through another evasion of the Tridentine decree—a marriage without witnesses, and in the presence of a priest, but not the parish priest of either of the contracting parties. Urgency, good name, public propriety were pleaded. Napoleon relied on his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, to 'see him through.' 'At first,' says our authority, 'Fesch refused to countenance what he rightly asserted would be a mockery of a religious solemnisation, and of no validity; but he yielded sufficiently to propose recurring to the Pope for the powers necessary for his own assumption of the office of the cure' (parish priest) 'of the Tuileries' (where Napoleon lived) 'and for the dispensation with witnesses.' Now the Pope, as the source of Canon Law, has the power of dispensing in its provisions. The ground was thus cut from under the feet of Napoleon's hope. Cardinal Fesch received from Pius VII. 'all the powers' that he needed, and all that the Pope could give, to deal with the case. He proceeded to the apartments of the Empress and there and then married the imperial couple. Witnesses were probably present, although by papal dispensation not required. The coronation took place amidst a scene of great splendor, and for the time all seemed well.

*

By 1809 Napoleon had grown weary of his childless wife. He plainly intimated to his arch-chancellor, Cambaceres, that he desired a divorce. 'A senatus-consultus,' says Parsons, 'was immediately promulgated (December 16) proclaiming the dissolution of the Emperor's civil marriage. Napoleon had flattered himself that the religious marriage would give him no trouble whatever; it was a secret shared only by the Cardinal (his uncle), Josephine, and himself. But when he learned that

Fesch had indiscreetly mentioned the ceremony to Cambaceres, and that he had even given a certificate to Josephine, Napoleon found himself compelled to seek from the ecclesiastical authorities a declaration of the nullity of the union.' Now, in Canon Law, the matrimonial causes of sovereigns and other heads of States are reserved to the Pope. He is their proper judge. Without his sanction, no other ecclesiastical tribunal is competent to deal with them. Napoleon ignored this old and well known provision of ecclesiastical law. Pope Pius VII. was then Napoleon's prisoner at Savona. But the western autocrat did not dare to apply to him for a divorce. He well knew what the issue would be. So he laid his case before a diocesan tribunal in Paris. Its jurisdiction was restricted to adjudicating upon similar cases between private individuals. It had no power, either original or delegated, to deal with the case of Napoleon and Josephine. All this was duly pointed out to the Emperor by the Abbe Rudemare. The tribunal was, moreover, composed of subjects of his own. And, in the evil circumstances of those troubled times, these could hardly be deemed to be in a position to give an independent and unbiassed judgment. Seven spineless 'State' prelates of those post-Revolutionary days were found weak enough to declare, in the face of the plain provisions of Canon Law, that the Paris tribunal was competent to decide the matrimonial cause of the imperial pair. So the complaisant tribunal sat. It went through the form of taking evidence, and listened to the autocrat of Europe solemnly declaring that he had not consented to the marriage, having been constrained in the exercise of his free will. And in the end judgment was pronounced by the subjects in favor of their imperial and imperious master.

*

Judgment was pronounced. But even that sycophantic tribunal did not pronounce a decree of divorce—that is, they did not profess to dissolve an existing marriage tie. They did not recognise the civil union; they denied that a religious marriage had ever existed between Napoleon and Josephine; they declared that the private ceremony conducted by Cardinal Fesch was null and void; and they pronounced the imperial pair bachelor and spinster and free all through from the matrimonial bond. Their decision was ultra vires. It was false in fact, and wrong in law. But they did not fall into the deeper depth of declaring that any tribunal on earth can break the bond of a consummated Christian marriage. It is, in a real sense, a misuse of terms to speak of the 'divorce' of Napoleon and Josephine. The author whom we have chiefly followed sums up the case as follows: 'An incompetent court, listening to testimony evidently false as well as interested, and ignoring the manifest suppression of what would have given another aspect to the cause, slavishly bent to the will of an autocrat, and passed over as never having occurred a marriage sanctioned by the Vicar of Christ; and, turning to the civil union, which the Church had never recognised, pronounced the contracting parties free to enter upon new nuptials.' Those were not the days of railways, telegraphs, and swift postal services. 'Had Josephine,' continues our author, 'resisted the imperial will—had she performed her duty as wife and woman, and carried her case before its proper judge—her rights would have been proclaimed, even though the brute force of her husband might have forced her to yield her place to another. But she never appealed. Sure of her husband's invincible determination to repudiate her, she perforce found consolation in an empty title and in a magnificent establishment.' The case of Jerome Buonaparte and his American Protestant wife serves, even in the case of Napoleon's own family, to show how inflexible the Holy See is in guarding the unity of the marriage bond.

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Notes

Alfonso's Bride

Last week's cables announce the engagement of the young King of Spain to the Princess Ena—or (to give her name in its full processional length) Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena—of Battenberg. The young Princess is a granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria and a niece of King Edward VII. She is to return to the Ancient Faith. It seems that the marriage was arranged during Alfonso's visit to England. We are waiting to see what will happen to King Edward on the twelfth of July.

Carntall and Rongahere

Irish justices and judges visit with a legal anathema maranatha, and long imprisonment, combinations among farmers, laborers, and traders in the South and West of the Green Isle to establish a boycott against those whom they deem to be active enemies to their common interests. But a recent judgment of the Irish Court of Appeal in the Carntall school scandal lays it down as perfectly lawful to boycott a Catholic public school teacher in Ulster, and ruin her in her profession, simply and solely because of her religious belief. The teacher in question was appointed as sewing-mistress by a Presbyterian clergyman who is manager of the Carntall National school, which is frequented by children of every creed. After her appointment, it was discovered that she was a Catholic. To his credit, the clergyman stood by the young lady. But the local Orange body decreed the boycott, which was carried out with the accompaniments of coarse savagery that recalls in a milder way the series of filthy outrages that made Miss Annett flee from the bigots of Rongahere (Otago) in order to save her life. Miss Annett's little property had already been destroyed by the brand of the incendiary. The judgment of the Irish Court of Appeal on the Carntall school case is still to be reviewed by the House of Lords.

An Anomaly

The Catholic Emancipation Act was but a niggardly and half-hearted measure. It left all sorts of exasperating exclusions and exceptions; and, meagre as it is, it is not even yet in operation, as regards some of its principal provisions, in the lodge-ridden cities and towns of Ulster. Lord Ripon's new position in the House of Lords leads a Home contemporary to make some observations in point. He is (says our contemporary) 'the very first Catholic who has held the position of Leader of the House of Lords. The office of Leader of the House of Lords, like that of Leader of the House of Commons, is entirely unknown to the law, and was unknown in practice till at least two centuries after the Reformation, and all Lord Ripon's predecessors in the position were members of the Anglican Church. The Irish Lord Lieutenant, however, could not be held by Lord Ripon as a Catholic, although he has filled the position of Governor-General for India, nor would he be eligible to act as one of the Lord Justices, by whom the functions of the office of Lord Lieutenant are performed during the absence of the Viceroy from Ireland.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The following pupils of the Dominican Nuns were successful at the recent University examinations:—Ida McKenzie passed the Medical Preliminary; Rachel Dey and Iris Reid, Matriculation and Civil Service; B. Wright (Rosary Convent, Oamaru), Matriculation.

In our report last week of the outing given by his Lordship the Bishop to the children of St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, it was inadvertently stated that the children were accompanied by the Sisters, which was not the case.

Studies will be resumed at St. Dominic's College (Oxford Local Centre) on Tuesday next.

The new Catholic church at Centre Bush, in the Winton parish, now in course of erection, will be opened shortly.

The Rev. Father McGrath, C.S.S.R., is conducting the retreat for the inmates of the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Anderson's Bay.

The annual schools' picnic takes place at Wingatui on Wednesday. The arrangements are now almost completed, and provided the weather is fine the outing should prove very enjoyable. The special train will start for Wingatui at 9.45 a.m., leaving on the return journey at 7 p.m.

Three students of the Provincial Seminary, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, have passed the Matriculation and Solicitors' General Knowledge examinations. The successful students are Mr. M. Scanlan (diocese of Dunedin), Mr. T. Connolly (archdiocese of Wellington), and Mr. J. Hanrahan (diocese of Christchurch). The mid-summer holidays end on Saturday, February 17, and all students are required to present themselves at the College on that day.

The following clerical changes were announced at the Synod of the clergy of the diocese of Dunedin on last Friday:—Rev. Father Geary from Lawrence to South Dunedin; Rev. Father Corcoran from South Dunedin to St. Joseph's Cathedral; Rev. J. O'Reilly from Oamaru to St. Joseph's Cathedral; Rev. P. O'Neill from Gore to Oamaru; Rev. D. O'Neill from St. Joseph's Cathedral to Gore; Rev. J. O'Malley from St. Joseph's Cathedral to Invercargill; Rev. John Lynch from Invercargill to Lawrence.

The Rev. Father McDonald, of St. Mary's, Manchester street, Christchurch, reached Dunedin on Monday evening, and was present at the marriage of his cousin, Mr. Back, to Miss Fraser on Wednesday. Rev. Father Graham, St. Patrick's College, Wellington, passed through Dunedin this week on his return from Australia.

One of the pupils of the Dominican Convent, Oamaru, matriculated at the recent examinations, and also passed the Solicitors' General Knowledge examination.

A very successful bazaar, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase statues for the local Catholic church, was held at Kurow on the evenings of January 26 and 27. The bazaar was mainly promoted by Mrs. and Miss Delargey and Mr. Crannitch, who were ably assisted by Mesdames Patterson, Downey, Prentice, Miss Cissie O'Brien, and several other young ladies.

The Very Rev. Father O'Hare, V.F., of Ararat, Victoria (an old friend of the editor of the 'N.Z. Tablet'), who had been on a visit to Rotorua, etc., arrived in Dunedin towards the end of last week, and after a few days in the city proceeded to Central Otago. He returns to Australia by the 'Warrimoo,' leaving for Melbourne on February 11.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

January 26.

The annual retreat of the clergy of the diocese concludes this afternoon at the Sacred Heart College.

At the last meeting of the Auckland branch of the I.A.C.B. Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Bro. John O'Brien; vice-president, Bro. Thomas Pound; secretary Bro. Wm. Kane (re-elected); treasurer, Bro. D. Flynn (re-elected); warden, Bro. C. Mulholland; guardian, Bro. Stevenson; sick visitors, Bros. M. Carmody and John Bowden; assistant-secretary, Bro. J. B. R. Stead; auditors, Bros. Jas. Smith and F. J. O'Meara. The officers were installed by Past President Bro. J. B. R. Stead.

The plans for the alterations to St. Patrick's Cathedral have been shown to me by his Lordship the Bishop, and are extensive and complete. When finished the church will present an appearance more in keeping with its dignity and importance. Subscriptions are coming in to the Bishop, though he has not yet made a public appeal. While here at Christmas time Sir George Clifford promised £100 towards the work. It is to be hoped that his Lordship will be heartily supported by his people in this most necessary work, which should have been long ago undertaken had circumstances permitted it.

Several of the students of the Sacred Heart College were successful in the recent Junior Civil Service and Matriculation examinations. In the Junior Civil Service examination Peter Amodeo, Richard Simmons, Herbert Allen, Rupert Knight, Cecil McDavitt, Brendan Lavery, and George Hansen secured passes, and Peter Amodeo and Rupert Knight matriculated and passed the Solicitors' General Knowledge examination. When such

successes are achieved, what a shame it is that many Catholic parents and guardians ignore our Catholic colleges and send their children and charges to institutions where secular training is no better and religious knowledge is under a ban. The Sacred Heart College will re-open on Monday, February 5.

Both local journals state, through their Wellington correspondents, that Mr. P. J. Nerheny is likely to be offered a seat in the Legislative Council. In Hibernian circles throughout New Zealand he is well and favourably known.

Not to be outdone, our Harbor Board, under its new engineer, Mr. Hamery, is rapidly putting in hand permanent works. Ferro-concrete wharves, in particular, are a feature. The one on the eastern side of the city now well on to completion, is an object of great interest, especially to visitors.

Our energetic Mayor, Mr. Arthur M. Myers, in pursuance of promise has formulated a scheme for a Greater Auckland. Of course the proposals are of a tentative nature, but they will afford food for reflection and discussion for the next few months in the city and its surrounding twelve local bodies. Anyone who knows the configuration of Auckland must admit the wisdom and necessity for a central authority on a more splendid scale.

TIMARU

(From our own correspondent.)

January 28.

Rev. Father Tubman, who has been confined to his bed for the last fortnight, is now convalescent, and was able to leave for Rotorua on Wednesday last. Rev. Father Venning, who happened to be spending the past few weeks at the Priory, gave him every assistance with the parish work during his illness.

Word was received yesterday that Master T. Lynch, son of Mr. T. Lynch, was successful in the St. Patrick's College examinations, carrying off one of the four scholarships offered. He was prepared for the examination by his teacher, Rev. Brother Martin, Superior of the Marist Brothers' School.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in St. John's Hall yesterday afternoon to take steps to celebrate St. Patrick's Day. Rev. Father Finnerty occupied the chair and stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Mangos was unanimously elected secretary, and representative committees were appointed. It was decided to hold the annual picnic and sports on the Caledonian Grounds, Timaru, if available. The celebration will take place on Thursday, as this is the weekly half-holiday here, and the annual concert will be held the same evening.

The Home Elections

The most sanguine Liberal could scarcely have hoped for the overwhelming defeat which has been suffered by the Conservatives in the elections now proceeding in the United Kingdom. A few months ago—before Parliament adjourned—Mr. Balfour, the late Premier, had a working majority of 70 in a House of 670 members. After the election of 1900, he had a nominal majority of 131. The Conservatives and Liberal Unionists together numbered 402, whilst the Opposition could only muster 268—186 Liberals and 82 Nationalists. The Labour Party in Great Britain were represented in the last Parliament by 10 members, the latest returns show that the workers have realised their power, and have acted accordingly. The rout of the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists has been made more emphatic by the defeat of so many of their leaders.

The latest returns give the position of parties as follows:—Liberals, 375; Nationalists, 83; Labour, 51; Unionists, 152; total, 661.

The Nationalists have improved their position in Ulster by winning West Belfast, for which Mr. J. Devlin has been returned, and which was represented some years ago by Mr. T. Sexton, now managing director of the Dublin 'Freeman's Journal'; and Tyrone North. On the other hand they have, it appears, lost one of the Dublin seats.

The Perpetual Trustees, Estate, and Agency Co., of New Zealand, Ltd., acts as executors or trustees under wills and settlements; as attorneys for absentees or others; manages properties; negotiates loans; collects interest, rents, and dividends; and conducts all general agency business. Full particulars are given in the company's pamphlet, which can be obtained at the firm's office, Vogel and Rattray streets, Dunedin....

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

DAIRYING AND CHILD-SWEATING

The high prices being paid in many instances in the north for land for dairying purposes (writes the Wellington correspondent of the 'Otago Daily Times') makes it almost impossible for the purchasers to make a good living if they have to pay for labor. Accordingly the children of the family in many instances have to do the drudgery connected with the dairying, and there can be little doubt that occasionally this has led to great hardships having to be endured by the very young children. The 'Post' has for some time past been taking a special interest in this matter, and schoolmasters and others have forwarded facts in connection with it. In Monday's issue a schoolmaster who has had three years' experience in a dairying district gives two very marked cases of the 'sweating' which came under his notice—cases which, he says, 'cause a feeling of revulsion when one realises that such an awful state of affairs is allowed to continue unchecked in this highly-legislated country of ours.' Here is his first case; it is that of a little girl of 12 years' of age who attended the school of which he had charge. 'She was rather a weak child, small of stature, and, in my opinion, totally unfit to do even half the work which she was called upon to perform. Her father had leased a 90-acre section, off which were milked 22 cows. Work at this particular farm began at 5 o'clock in the morning, and at that early hour this little girl had to arise and go out in

All Kinds of Weather

into a poorly-built cowshed, where she milked regularly her 12 cows. This duty over she had to run off to her breakfast, prepare herself and frequently her little sisters for school, to which she had to travel two miles over a rough road. She was often late, and when at her lessons appeared weary and tired, and lacked the freshness of her more fortunate schoolmates. School over, she had to walk home and again go through the drudgery of a task similar to that of the morning. She usually retired at 8 o'clock, having been on the move for 15 hours during an average day. I had occasion once to draw this unfortunate child's attention to the way in which her writing was falling off, and on my asking her the reason she showed me her hands. The tiny things were stiff and hard, but, worse than all, they were cracked across the palms and in the finger joints, exposing the raw flesh, and causing her most irritating pain. Upon my questioning her as to how her hands got into such a state, she replied that it was caused by milking. This little one was in the Fifth Standard, and was striving hard to do satisfactory work in order to be promoted at the end of the year and so leave school, the Truancy Act making it compulsory that no child shall leave school until he has reached the age of 11 years or shall have passed the subjects of the Fifth Standard. Legislation demanded this child's attendance at school, but no legislation prohibited the distressing and deplorable state of affairs under which the unfortunate child lived and worked in her home.' This is

A Specially Bad Case,

but the other example is not much better. It is useful to illustrate a specially regrettable aspect of the question. 'The other case,' he says, 'is that of a 12-year-old boy who, having been promoted to the Sixth Standard, was taken from school to work on his father's section. He was bright and intelligent, and was making fine progress in school, despite the fact that he milked his eight cows night and morning, besides frequently bringing the cows in preparatory to milking. To my mind this boy would have made excellent progress in whatever walk of life he took up in which literary attainments were a qualification, but his father told me, upon my remonstrating with him for taking his boy from school so soon, that he required his help on the farm. I learned afterwards that his daily work, beginning at 5 in the morning, consisted of bringing in the cows, 30 in all, milking 8 to 10, morning and evening, taking the milk to the factory, mustering cattle when necessary, and assisting in such work as repairing fences and outbuildings, cutting firewood, and in the many odd jobs to be done about a farm, ending the day by retiring at about 9 o'clock—and this boy was only 12 years of age.'

The boarding and day school in connection with the Monastery of the Sacred Heart, Christchurch, and conducted by the Religious of Notre Dame des Missions, re-opens to-day (February 1).

4

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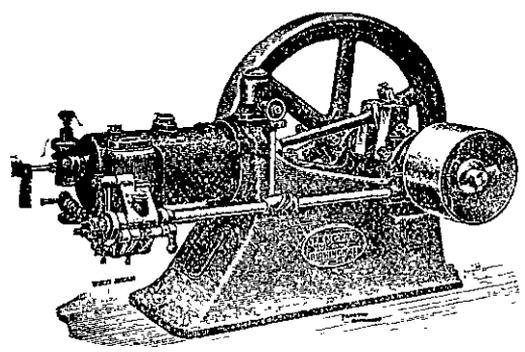
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The Storyteller

THE MAN FROM AUSTRALIA

John Everill stood on the steps of the Langham Hotel, absently watching the passers-by and smoking a cigar that had cost him eighteen pence, though to his unsophisticated taste it had less flavor than many he had bought at the rate of seven for a shilling.

As he stood there, silent and almost motionless, two or three young men idly wondered for whom the 'shabby-looking Johnnie' was waiting, and several cabmen, before turning away, said, in dubious manner, 'Hansom, sir?' being in no way surprised when he shook his head. At last, however, he threw away his half-smoked cigar, and as he sauntered down Regent street repeated the words that had been his unspoken thought on waking: 'Forty years old—a bachelor—a rich man—and one of the loneliest wretches on God's earth.'

Out in Australia, where for sixteen years he had worked as only men who have no ties to distract their attention can work, he had never felt so desolate. For the first five of these sixteen years he had wandered about doing little more than keep himself. Then he had 'chummed' in with another unattached unit, and the two—as they sometimes confessed to each other when they happened to be in one of the solitary places that tempt men to exchange confidences—having neither of them any particular reason for making money, had made it 'hand over fist.' But in the end, and by slow degrees, John's chum seemed to lose his interest in work. He grew restless, complained of the monotonous Australian fare, laughed when his friend insisted on having a doctor's opinion, and to the suggestion of the latter that he should take a holiday, said curtly, 'I'm going to have one, Doc.' 'The next day he died, with the brief farewell, 'I'm tired of money-grubbing; left you all I have, old chum. Go home.'

So John bought a ready-made black suit, put a crape band on his hat and went home; only to find himself ten times more lonely than he had ever felt in the Australian bush. Relations he had none. Of the friends he had known before leaving England, some were married, and indifferent to the shy bronzed man who reminded them of a past they had forgotten; some were dead, others had gone to the dogs. Probably the majority of the half-strange men and their wholly-strange wives would have made John more welcome had they known how much he had to give or to lend, but money was the last thing of which John himself wished to speak, and he did not look rich.

At the corner of Oxford street John paused to glance at the masses of color in the flower-women's baskets, his glance wandering from the flowers to the omnibuses that drove up and went on again to their various destinations. Amongst them one marked Hendon specially attracted his attention, for the Hendon he remembered was a village, and it occurred to him to see how the place had altered would be a good way of passing the afternoon. He therefore ran up the steps, took a seat on the top, and looked about him with careless curiosity until the omnibus stopped opposite St. John's Wood Station. Here, however, his senses became alert, for there on the pavement in the May sunshine stood the double of a ghost that had been his companion through the hours of many a sleepless night—a ghost with reddish brown hair, hazel eyes, and a delicate oval face, probably somewhat paler than nature had intended. Even the flop hat trimmed with a bunch of big daisies that was worn by the 'double,' as well as her pale blue blouse and black skirt, reminded him of the bygone fashions affected by the ghost. So, hardly daring to breathe, John looked and listened whilst the girl said a few words to a companion standing beside her, after which both came 'up-stairs' and took seats in front of John.

'Oh!' sighed the 'double,' fresh air at last. This afternoon that schoolroom was intolerable.'

'My dear, the room's not so bad. It's the brattings in it I can't stand. Sometimes I feel that I'd give a quarter's salary to have a chance of slapping them all round.'

'Well, I could get along if they didn't have so many colds. And not one in ten has a pocket-handkerchief.'

'No, though the Government might so easily put another ha'penny on the rate and buy a few thousands,' was the laughing rejoinder. 'But do let's forget our miseries for an hour. How's your aunt, Di?'

'Di!' And the ghost's name had been Diana.

'Better. You see, now we're living in a real big cottage in a real big garden. You can't think how lively it is.'

'For you? Oh, yes, I can. I'm not quite sure that it would suit me. Is your aunt busy?'

'Not very. She's nearly finished that miniature you saw. But it won't do her any harm to have a rest.'

'No, provided the shekels will come in while she's resting,' was the shrewd retort. And after this the speaker indulged in a long monologue respecting the deficiencies of her wardrobe and the chance of supplying those deficiencies when the summer sales came on.

Meanwhile John Everill furtively watched 'Di,' and though in some respects she was unlike the ghost, in others the resemblance was unmistakable. The little gestures implying yes or no with which she punctuated her friend's monologue, the turn of her head, the slight dissimilarity between the shape of her ears recalled his nightly visitant, and he felt that fortune was doing him a good turn when at the Swiss Cottages her companion descended and went on in the direction of Kilburn.

Still, it was not easy to find an excuse for speaking to the girl, and the chance of doing so might have been lost had not Di caught the chain of her handbag in a bangle she was wearing, and in doing so detached a small coin that rolled under John's feet.

'Chinese?' he said, with a smile, as he put it in her hand.

'Thank you. Yes, it's Chinese.'

'And nowadays rather rare. I have one of the same date. I've carried it about for a good many years and should be very sorry to lose it.'

Now, having been well brought up, Di had a number of unwritten laws by which to guide her conduct in emergencies, and was quite capable of snubbing any stranger who might speak to her on the top of an omnibus, but John had the honest deep-set eyes that inspire confidence; his manner was diffident, his hands and clothes were unmistakably those of a worker, so the girl, always reluctant to hurt the feelings of others, said pleasantly:

'And if my coin had rolled off the top of the omnibus I must have searched in the road till it was found. I should not have gone home without it.'

'Then it was probably a gift?'

'Yes, a Christmas present. My aunt had it years ago from an old friend, and gave it to me when I got my post at the Board School. It was to be a sort of lucky farthing.'

'And has it brought you luck?' he asked.

'Not much, I'm afraid. But of course it must have time. A talisman can't be hurried.'

'No.' Then after a pause he went on in a changed tone, 'I suppose people never discuss secrets on the top of an omnibus?'

'I suppose not.' This was a little surprise.

'So you will not be offended if I say that I heard you speaking about a miniature your aunt is painting?'

'Oh! of course, that does not matter. No one need be ashamed of working.'

'And, to tell the truth,' he resumed apologetically, 'I was rather interested in the matter. As it happens, I want a couple of old photographs copied. By an artist, I mean.'

Di glanced quickly at the speaker and wondered whether he knew that the painting of miniatures was slow work, and its payment possibly beyond his means.

'Unless you have a reason for valuing the portraits,' she began, with some hesitation, 'you might think it sufficient to have them copied by a photographer. Miniatures are—'

'Expensive?' he suggested.

'Well—yes. Oh! please don't think that rude.'

'I don't. On the contrary, I think it kind. But what do you call expensive?'

'My aunt's fee is two guineas.'

'Good. I can afford that, and as I want the work done soon, will you let me come on with you now? I'll pay for one miniature in advance and send a photograph to your aunt to-morrow. Will that be convenient?'

'Quite convenient,' answered Di, half inclined to believe that at last her coin was beginning to bring her luck, and for the rest of the journey she and John compared notes on the London he remembered and the London she knew until the omnibus stopped and she led the way to a quaint little cottage standing some distance from the highroad, where, among the old-fashioned flowers he loved so well, John met the reality of his ghost, the Diana remembered too faithfully for his peace of mind through so many tedious years.

But time had dealt no more kindly with her than with him, and meeting casually in the street, they

would have passed each other as strangers. His hair was growing gray; on hers there was no longer a golden sheen. His face was tanned with wind and weather; the pink and white of her complexion faded to an ivory pallor, and his heart ached when, struggling against an impulse of pitying tenderness, he paid his two guineas, gave the name of his chum as his own, and stipulated that he should be allowed to come several times before the miniature was finished, in order to give the artist hints on 'coloring.' Then he went back to the hotel, posted his chum's portrait to 'Miss Diana Leeson,' and for the first time since he had been in England ate his dinner as if he had been hungry.

The next day, for the simple reason that he had nothing better to do, at least that was his version of the matter, he made his way to the cottage, laughing in a shame-faced fashion as he thought of the amusement it would have afforded old Fred could he have heard his friend and the artist gravely discussing the color of his eyes, the exact shade of his hair, the improvement that might be effected by the substitution of a more amiable expression for the frown, partly due to the chum's dislike to being 'taken,' partly to the glaring light of the open-air sitting. But when on five successive days the Hendon omnibus dropped John Everill at the same spot, and John Everill, with the same deprecating air, informed Miss Leeson that he was not quite sure that his description of his friend's nose or chin had been sufficiently clear on the preceding day, why Di the younger began to indulge in irreverent remarks concerning the unnecessary fuss that was being made about the likeness of a very commonplace person, and that person 'only a man,' remarks heard by Di the elder with the tolerance of thirty-six for nineteen. However, the painting of a miniature, even the miniature of a dead chum, cannot occupy more than a certain length of time, so at last John had to confess that nothing more could be done. Indeed, he knew that the sight of that carefully-shaded portrait would have moved his friend to a paroxysm of unholy mirth.

'It has given you a great deal of trouble,' he said, looking across at Miss Leeson.

'I never find my work a trouble,' she answered, 'and I'm glad you're pleased.'

'The other photograph will not make as good a picture as this.'

'Perhaps you don't know its possibilities. At any rate, I shall do my best.'

'Oh! I am sure of that, and only hope you won't be tired. Doing one's best generally means hard work.'

With a little smile Miss Leeson glanced at the rugged features of the speaker.

'It may seem hard at times,' she assented, 'but I believe you would be one of the last to shirk it—on that account.'

'I hope so. A man who can't do his duty in the world deserves to be kicked out of it.'

'And you would administer the same rough justice to women?'

'That's a subject I haven't studied,' he answered quietly. 'Out there,' waving his hand as if Australia were at the end of the garden, 'out there I met very few women. Why, I haven't talked to a woman as I've talked to you for over sixteen years. That afternoon I came here with your niece my temerity alarmed me to such an extent that when you spoke I felt inclined to say, "Yes, ma'am." Did I say it?'

'Not that I remember,' she laughed, little suspecting that this stern-looking man sometimes descended to frivolity just because he was anxious to banish the too persistent gravity from her tired eyes. 'As you are so afraid of women,' she continued, 'I take it for granted that it's a man's photograph you wish me to copy?'

'Yes. It's one I found amongst my friend's belongings. Personally, I don't think it worth keeping. He thought differently.'

'And for that reason you value it. Even in small things you are a loyal friend, Mr. Jephson. Oh, by the way,' she went on, 'now that the miniature's finished, I should like to enter it in my list of work. It sounds disrespectful to write "portrait of a man," but you've never mentioned your friend by name.'

'No,' and John Everill walked to the window, ostensibly for the purpose of freeing a fly that was entangled in the mesh of a curtain. 'No, we seldom addressed each other by name. It was always "chum" or "old man," unless we felt particularly lively, and then it was "young 'un."'

'I see,' she said softly, fearing that her chance words had awakened some painful memory. 'Then I think I shall write "Portrait of my Chum."'

For the rest of that day John was preoccupied, a severe critic might have said moody. The plan he had

considered a masterpiece of diplomacy suddenly appeared so clumsy that he fancied it might even savor of impertinence. Little as he knew of women, he had lately contrived to learn something of their ways, when, the painting having been put aside for a few minutes, he had seemingly taken refuge in his newspaper. He had also found out that the elder Di was saving up to buy the younger one a new summer frock, while the latter one had a little box half full of three-penny pieces intended for the purchase of a more comfortable 'artist's chair,' all this lately-gained knowledge having taught him to be very tender in his dealings with the two Di's.

But the fact was, so both aunt and niece were firmly persuaded, that John's means were almost as straitened as their own. They made no secret of their little economies, whilst they carefully avoided any references to his address. It was, they thought, so probable that he would not like others to know where he was obliged to live, and the result of his care of his 'circumstances' betrayed itself the day after the chum's portrait was finished, when John took his usual seat by the table on which Miss Leeson's painting materials were spread out.

'It's not often that I have two miniatures to paint for the same person within so short a time,' she began, with a little hesitation.

'No?' interrogatively.

'And I really think I ought to make some small difference in the terms.'

'Oh, of course; I didn't believe it was enough. Shall we say five guineas for this one?' asked John, forgetting himself. 'And—'

'I was going to suggest something quite the reverse,' interrupted Miss Leeson, the flush on her face making her look five years younger. 'Tradespeople often allow a reduction for a quantity. Artists ought to do the same. I shall charge you a guinea for this miniature.'

'We'll talk about that later on,' and from a shabby blue envelope John drew a photograph and laid it on the table.

Then followed a pause, during which Miss Leeson, the woman, rather than Miss Leeson, the artist, looked at the photograph with hungry eyes.

'Your friend had this—a long time?' she said at last.

'A very long time,' answered John, truthfully enough. 'It was given to him by a young fellow whom he nursed through a bad illness.'

'And what became of him?'

'Do you mean the young fellow? Oh, when my chum last saw him he was as well as—as I am.'

'And,' doubtfully, 'and successful?'

'Yes, after a while. Of course luck doesn't come to everybody just at first, and when it does come, it takes some time to make a fortune.'

'Oh, I understand all that.' Here Miss Leeson put down the photograph and took up her palette. 'I have a fancy,' she said slowly, 'that it helps me to know something of the character of the people whose portraits I paint. What did your chum think of this friend of his?'

'Oh, he always spoke well of him.'

'And he found him grateful?'

'Yes, I'll answer for that. He—nodding at the photograph—was certainly grateful. A man must act as if he thanked a friend for saving his life, even though the life mayn't be all roses and honey.'

'You seem to know a good deal about the young man.'

'I do. There was a time,' said John grimly, 'when I found him and his affairs a bit trying.'

'Well, do you know,' with an attempt to speak lightly, 'though I'm getting so old, I haven't lost my liking for stories—real live stories. Suppose you amuse me whilst I mix my paints by telling me what you can remember of my new subject.'

'Oh, his story wasn't original, and he—didn't find it—amusing.'

'No.'

'He was just twenty-five when that likeness was taken, and although he had only £130 a year, and although no one but a lunatic could hope to keep a wife on that, he fell madly in love.'

'Are you sure it was—madly?'

'He thought so, and I take it he ought to have known.'

'Ye-es. Go on, Mr.—Jephson.'

'Well, he found the lady's father more practical than himself, so he gave up his situation, sold all his superfluous possessions, and went out to Australia, where,

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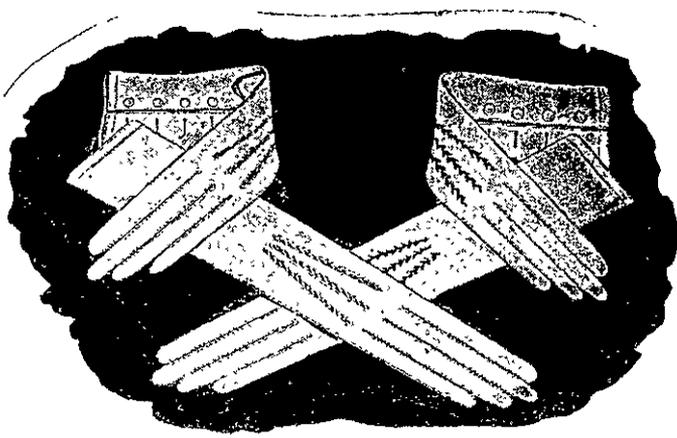
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like many another young idiot, he expected to make—shall we say—a modest competency in about eighteen months.'

'And the girl?'

'Oh! She came to her senses. At the end of a year she wrote to him—a note of six lines—she was going to marry a rich man, and she returned his ring and portrait.'

'But, I suppose, you never saw that letter?'

'Well,' admitted John, 'I mustn't confess that I did see it. Of course, I've never mentioned it to anyone else,' he added hastily.

'Did it seem the sort of a letter likely to be written by a girl with whom a man would fall madly in love?'

'He didn't blame her much. The getting on he had talked about was a slow business, and it was not to be supposed that she would wait for an indefinite time.'

'It's rather a curious coincidence that I should know something of a similar story,' said Miss Leeson slowly, as she bent over her painting. 'However, in the case of which I am thinking it was the girl who had to suffer the most, and who was, I think, the more to be pitied. When one is working it's easier to forget than when one is only waiting.'

'Yes. I never could do much in the waiting line,' said John.

'Well, like the heroine of your story, the girl of whom you speak promised to marry a man to whom her father objected. Like your hero, her lover went abroad, hoping to find some Tom Tiddler's ground where gold and silver could be had for the trouble of picking them up. After he left, the girl didn't have a very cheerful time in her home, and at the end of a few months she broke down.'

'Badly?'

'Oh, badly enough; and it took her some time to get strong again. You see, after her illness she never once heard from the man who was to have done such great things for her sake.'

'Then he was either dead or a most contemptible cad.'

'Four years later the girl's father died,' continued Miss Leeson, ignoring the interruption. 'It was he who during her illness—imitating her writing—had sent that letter of dismissal to her lover. When she knew that, the girl was glad. She had never thought harshly of the man she loved.'

'No two people have stories so much alike as all that,' he declared, as he rose, and leaning on the table pushed aside the paints. 'You have been speaking of yourself?'

'And if I have?'

'Why, it means that there was no rich man—that you did not forget—that—'

'Oh! pardon me; there was the rich man, but he failed to interest me, so after a time he and I went our separate ways.'

'And I wonder whether—you still remember?'

Miss Leeson dropped her paint brush, put her fingers on John's right hand, and turned it over, palm uppermost.

'Another coincidence,' she said quietly. 'My hero had a scar like a Maltese cross on his right palm, and—there, the game is at an end. The first time we met I guessed who you were. The second time I knew. If you ever again wish to play at Make Believe, you must put on gloves, alter your voice, and wear spectacles. Now—touching the photograph as she spoke—'is it worth while copying this?'

'No, for I don't want it. And you,' but here he paused, then, greatly daring, he went on, 'and you, Diana, had better have the original.'

'Are you sure you are quite justified in giving away so much?' she asked with a smile.

'Well, tell me what your rich man could afford, and I'll double the gift,' he answered, for once enjoying the power of wealth.

'Oh!' and they turned to see Di standing in the doorway. 'Oh! don't hesitate, Aunt Diana. It's the chance of a lifetime. Choose a carriage and pair for yourself, and then take Mr. Jephson out to buy a new coat.'

Advice that was figuratively if not literally obeyed.—'Manchester Guardian.'

Bad Breath

Bad breath is a most offensive thing both to yourself and your friends. If you are troubled in this way try DR. ENSOR'S TAMER JUICE for Biliousness, Indigestion, and all Stomach Disorders.

The Catholic World

CHINA—A Heroic Missionary

The Chinese Government has conferred the dignity of Mandarin upon the Right Rev. Eifren Giesen, Franciscan, who is Vicar-Apostolic of Northern Shan-Tung, China. The worthy prelate was born in Amsterdam in 1868. He joined the Order of St. Francis when eighteen years of age, and soon after his ordination to the priesthood was sent to the Chinese missions, receiving episcopal consecration in 1902. He showed an admirable courage during the Boxer rebellion, defending the faithful entrusted to his care. On that occasion the heroic missionary was wounded twice, and still bears on his face the marks of his valor.

ENGLAND—The Late Monsignor Nugent

Particulars of the late Monsignor Nugent's will have been published. The gross value of the estate has been returned at £7630 18s 5d, and the net value at £7410 5s 6d. With the exception of small bequests to immediate relatives and a few friends, the whole is left for charitable purposes.

FRANCE—The Law of Separation

The adoption of the Law of Separation in France (says the 'Catholic Times') has caused the Holy Father both pain and anxiety—feelings which were reflected in his Allocution at the Consistory. But we have reason to know that his Holiness is by no means despondent. After all, what is wanted in France is help not from the State but from the people. For many, many years the trend of the State's action has been towards deadening the influence of religion. Many Frenchmen have as a consequence become indifferent in spiritual affairs. They have, so to say, been absorbed by what was worldly and material. Great missions to rouse them from their lethargy, popular action by clergymen reaching to the hearts of multitudes and awakening religious emotions have not been possible because officials have constantly used their power to obstruct and paralyse. Henceforth that power of obstruction will be, at least, greatly diminished, and despite the hostility of the Government, we expect to see soon in France a great Catholic revival, instead of the extinction of the Church in the country, which her enemies so eagerly hope to bring about.

ITALY—Death of an English Convert

The 'Italian Gazette' of Florence, December 5, says: 'The funeral of Monsignor Harrington Moore took place in St. Joseph's on December 2. Father Carmody, P.S.M., his successor, by whom he was nobly attended throughout his last illness, sang the Mass and preached the sermon, and Perosi's Mass was sung by a select choir. The large congregation included the British Consul-General.' Monsignor Harrington Moore was an Oxford man and a convert. When he was rector of the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, in the days of Cardinal Manning, the husband of a lady who became a convert raised protests because she had been received into the Church without his consent. The gentleman himself afterwards became a Catholic.

ROME—The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk (writes the Rome correspondent of a London newspaper) were received in audience by the Holy Father on December 2. They went to the Vatican accompanied by the Most Rev. E. Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond. The Pope had previously been informed of the arrival in Rome of the Duke and Duchess, who, after being greeted by Monsignor Bisleti and other Papal dignitaries, were immediately conducted to the library and introduced into the presence of the Pope. The Duke and Duchess, who were met by his Holiness at the door of the library, kissed the hand of the Pontiff, who invited them to sit by his side. Monsignor Stonor acted as interpreter. The Pope said he was very pleased to see the Duke and Duchess, knowing what staunch Catholics they were and how much good they did. A long conversation ensued, at the end of which the Pope signed and handed to his visitors two copies of a photograph of himself. He next presented the Duchess with a beautiful gold medallion for her daughter, having the Madonna on one side and a portrait of himself on the other. When his Holiness learned that the Duke and Duchess had come to Rome for the express purpose of seeing him, he thanked them most heartily. Subsequently the Duke and Duchess called on Cardinal Merry del Val, the Pontifical Secretary of State, and later paid a visit to St. Peter's.

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LONG RED MANGLES (15 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast.
WHITE CARROTS (6 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 3rd Prize, grown with Belfast.
HEAVIEST CARROT (2 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast.

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Science Siftings

By 'Volt'

The Eyes of Animals.

Many animals possess more than two eyes which do not act together. A leech, for example, has ten eyes on the top of its head which do not work in concert, and a kind of marine worm has two eyes on the head and a row down each side of the body. Some lizards have an extra eye on the top of the head which does not act with the other two. A bee or wasp has two large compound eyes which possibly help each other and are used for near vision, and also three little simple eyes on the top of the head which are employed for seeing things a long way off.

Silk and Twine from Smokeless Powder.

Silk and twine are now being made by the military authorities in various countries from smokeless gunpowder. Smokeless powder is a nitro-cellulose compound, and its basis is guncotton; it can be made glutinous, so as to be squeezed through fine holes in a metal plate, producing threads after the manner of artificial silk. These gunpowder threads are woven into silk for holding the powder when placed in the gun, and also into twine for fastening the necks of the bags. When the charge is fired nothing remains of the bag.

How Sea Birds Quench Their Thirst.

The question is often asked, 'Where do sea birds obtain fresh water to slake their thirst?' but it has never been satisfactorily answered until recently. An old skipper has told how he has seen these birds at sea, far from any land that could furnish them with fresh water, hovering under a storm-cloud, clattering like ducks on a hot day at a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fell. They will smell a rain-squall when a hundred miles away, or even further, and fly towards it with almost inconceivable swiftness. How long sea birds can exist without water is a matter of conjecture, but probably their powers of enduring thirst are increased by habit, and possibly they go without water for many days, if not for several weeks.

The Sea-Serpent.

Nature sometimes plays strange pranks. What scientist, for instance, reasoning along orthodox lines, could have dreamed of the existence of seals in Lake Baikal, in Central Asia, a thousand miles and more from the sea. Yet there they are (says 'T.A.T.'), proving, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that once upon a time that great fresh-water lake must have been connected with the open ocean. Similarly, the fossil remains of whales found around Lake Nyanza show that the great Central African rift extended to the salt sea after a like fashion. And in this connection it is noteworthy that only within recent years has the existence of seals in Lake Baikal been certainly proved. Their presence there, although always insisted upon by the natives, was regarded in the nature of a legend. Yet the lake is but a puddle compared with the limitless waters wherein the sea-serpent is said to disport itself. Everyone is familiar with the arguments for the existence of this monster; how, for instance, the vast expanse of ocean, which covers three-quarters of the globe, is, after all, a well-nigh unknown waste, only crossed in comparatively few directions by established ocean-lanes that can be easily avoided. And its depths are abysmal. Who shall dare say what strange beings lurk therein. Why, until the 'Challenger' expedition, the existence of what are now known as the deep-sea fishes was quite unsuspected. 'How is it possible,' scientists argued, 'for highly organised creatures like fishes to exist amidst total darkness, in a temperature for the most part at or below freezing point, and subject to a pressure per square inch that can be reckoned in tons?'

HOW TO PAINT A HOUSE CHEAP.

Garrara Paint In White and Colors, Mixed Ready for Inside and Outside Use. **CARRARA** retains its Gloss and Lustre for at least five years, and will look better in eight years than lead and oil paints do in two. **USE CARRARA**, the first cost of which is no greater than lead and oil paints, and your paint bills will be reduced by over 50 per cent. A beautifully-illustrated booklet, entitled 'How to Paint a House Cheap,' will be forwarded free on application.

K. RAMSAY AND CO., 19 Vogel Street, Dunedin.

The Home

By 'Maureen'

To Keep Plate Polished.

Amongst the minor annoyances of housekeeping is the fact that, however carefully plate may be cleaned before putting it away, in the course of a week or so it becomes dull or tarnished. This may be avoided by the following means: After thoroughly cleansing and then polishing the plate with whiting, wrap up each piece in tinfoil, such as is used for wrapping up chocolate, tea, etc., then put the articles in a dry cupboard or drawer, and at the end of many years you will find your plate as bright as on the day it was first packed.

To Kindle Fires.

Clean out your grate; cover the bottom with a sheet of paper, cut or folded to fit; place your coals in the grate to the level of the top bar, keeping the larger ones to the front to prevent waste. Light your fire on the top, and allow it to burn downwards undisturbed. An ordinary fire, prepared and lighted in this way, will, according to the size and form of the grate, burn four, six, or eight hours without any renewal of coal, burning brighter and warmer than if lighted from below, as fires are ordinarily made. The coal should be tolerably equal in size, large to the front and small to the back. Fires made like this effect a great saving of coal, besides the cheerfulness, warmth, and freedom from smoke.

How to Make a Filter.

The purification of water for drinking is now so strongly advocated, that a filter is regarded as indispensable in almost every household. At the same time it is well to remember that unless the greatest care is taken to keep the filter clean, it becomes in itself a dangerous source of contamination from the accumulation of impurities within it. The following simple filter has been tried and proved to be as efficacious as the most costly. In addition the filtering media in this case costs nothing, so it can be changed very frequently. Take a very large flower-pot and insert a piece of sponge in the hole at the bottom. Place in the pot a layer of sand three inches thick, over that a layer of powdered charcoal. Place the filter on two flat sticks laid across a clean pail. Keep filled with water and use as it runs through. It is a wise precaution to boil the water before filtering it—and is recommended by experts, as one of the most effective means to be adopted during the prevalence of epidemics.

The Care of the Piano.

The temperature of the room in which the piano is kept is one of the most important things to be considered. As moisture is absolutely necessary, see that the air in the room is not allowed to become too dry. A growing plant will prove a good test; if it thrives you may be sure that the atmosphere is suitable to the piano, if, on the other hand, the plant does not thrive, it would be well to find out the reason. About 70 deg. is the proper temperature for the room in which the piano is kept. Do not allow it to stand where the sun's rays shine directly upon it, and be careful to keep it closed and well covered while the sweeping and dusting of the room in which it stands are in progress. To prevent the case of your piano from becoming smoky in appearance, wipe a small portion at a time with a fine sponge wet in tepid water, to which a little Castile soap has been added. Dry with a moistened chamois cloth, which has been wrung until it is almost dry. When this has been done apply some reliable piano polish with a soft flannel cloth. Attention to these details will enable you to keep your piano bright and new looking for many years.

Maureen

Lord Elgin claims to be the direct descendant of the male line of King Robert the Bruce, whose sword and helmet are kept at Broomhall. He is a godson of Queen Victoria, from whom he received many tokens of affection, among them a beautifully carved bust of herself.

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Catholic Charity

The third part of the 'Civiltà Cattolica' collection on behalf of Calabria (writes the Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Times') amounted to 88,831 francs, which, like the preceding two, has been handed over to the Pope. Taken altogether, the three sums total 266,717 francs. As, this subscription is but one output of Catholic charity, the efforts of the Church on behalf of Calabria can be estimated. The large total, which will be carried still higher by the fourth collection, ending on November 11, speaks well for the importance and standing of this Catholic fortnightly. I may be permitted to illustrate the matter by comparisons, which would be inadmissible except for the example given by Liberals. The total collected by the principal Italian daily, which is also the semi-official organ, 'La Tribuna,' of Rome, amounted on November 4 to 221,537 francs. The daily paper of the capital next in importance, 'Il Giornale d'Italia,' had collected 121,519 francs by the same date. 'Il Messaggero,' a democratic anti-clerical organ, had totalled 13,238 francs by October 26. 'La Vita,' a Liberal, anti-Catholic daily, posing as in-

tellectual, has contributed and collected nothing. 'La Patria,' the officially Masonic daily, if it did either, had no totals to publish at the end of October; at the same date, the fire-eating Atheistic and Socialist daily, 'Avanti,' after railing at the Pope and the Church for their supineness, had closed a wretchedly small collection and opened one for its own benefit instead! But there are comparisons more significant still between the value of ranting patriots and the religious public, all which we forego. One term of comparison, however, cannot be overlooked. As the national army contributed about 120,000 francs, the Jesuits doubled this sum, and afforded a subject for piquant paragraphs—which have never been penned, for pretty obvious reasons. The payments made into the Home Office reached 151,000 francs; those paid in to the Roman Municipality 111,000; an Italian newspaper of Buenos Ayres collected 50,000; the local committees all over Italy 72,767; the first contributions after the earthquake totalled 2,882,752, so the total amount paid into the Banca d'Italia and representing every effort not made by the Church (though Catholics contributed to the local committees and newspaper subscriptions represented in all this, much as did Liberals) is 3,301,020 francs.



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INTERCOLONIAL

Upwards of £200 has been subscribed at Warwick in aid of the Irish Home Rule movement.

The Very Rev. Dean Phelan left London on January 19 on his return to Melbourne. He is expected to arrive about February 21.

Rev. Father James Byrne, late of Holy Cross Church, Woolloowin, has been appointed to the charge of St. Stephen's Cathedral, in succession to Right Rev. Dr. Duhig.

Dr. M. U. O'Sullivan, F.R.C.S.I., of Melbourne, who was recently decorated by the Pope for services to science, has been chosen President of the Medical Society of Victoria.

The death is announced of the Rev. Father James Duff, who passed away at Fremantle on January 1. Father Duff was born in Tully, County Louth, in 1860, and was educated at All Hallows College, Dublin. Immediately after his ordination he came to Western Australia.

The dividends paid by the West Australian gold mining companies during last year amounted to £2,167,142. This is the largest amount paid in any year since the inception of the industry, the nearest approach being the distribution of £2,066,015 in 1899. A total sum in cash dividends, amounting to about £277,000, was declared last month.

The friends of the popular 'Dan' Fitzgerald (says the Sydney 'Freeman') will be pained to learn that the malady from which he has suffered for some time past has assumed a form which leaves little hope of his recovery. Mr. Fitzgerald now lies in a private hospital in Melbourne calmly awaiting the end which seems inevitable, and for which he has been strengthened by the last Sacraments of the Church.

Australia will be represented by two Catholics at the Postal Conference to be held shortly in Rome—Mr. Austin Chapman, Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth, and Sir Joseph Ward, Postmaster-General and Minister of Railways of New Zealand. Both have been in Rome before, and have been favored with audiences with the Holy Father. Mr. Chapman was with Sir Edmund Barton and Sir John Forrest at the audience with Leo XIII.

An old pioneer of the Rochester district, Mr. James Graham, died recently at his residence, Rochester East, at the age of 70 years. He was unmarried, and a native of Cork, Ireland, and took up land at Rest-down 35 years ago. He was buried in a grave on ground purchased by him for the purpose many years ago, and on which he at the time had erected his own tombstone, suitably inscribed, and with a blank for the date of his death.

During Right Rev. Dr. Duhig's visit to Brisbane, after his consecration as Bishop of Rockhampton, he was made the recipient of an address from the members of the men's branch of the Associations of the Sacred Heart, at St. Stephen's Cathedral. During the Bishop's term of duty in Brisbane he was director of the association, and worked hard for its welfare. Accompanying the address was a magnificent group photograph of Father Duhig and the members of the council of the association.

An important addition was made to the hospitals of Brisbane the other day, when a distinguished company gathered to witness the opening ceremony of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, which is to be in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The premises were recently the residence of the Hon. P. Perkins, and are admirably adapted for their new work. All the latest fittings for hospital work have been installed, and the Rev. Mother was warmly congratulated on the arrangements. The hospital is for both male and female patients of all denominations.

The opening of the New Year reminds us ('W.A. Record') of the arrival 60 years ago of the first Sisters of Mercy in Australia. It is the proud boast of West Australia that the first Sisters of Mercy who set foot on Australian soil came to West Australia with the first Bishop of Perth. It is only fitting then that the celebration of this notable event should be properly celebrated in connection with the Convent of Mercy, Victoria Square, which, without questioning, must be regarded in a sense the Mother House of the whole Order in Australia. It is the intention of his Lordship the Bishop that the celebrations in connection with the diamond jubilee shall take place on the Wednesday of Easter Week.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- February 4, Sunday.—Fifth Sunday after the Epiphany. St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor.
- 5, Monday.—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.
- 6, Tuesday.—St. Hyacinth Mariscotti, Virgin.
- 7, Wednesday.—St. Romuald, Abbot.
- 8, Thursday.—St. John of Matha, Confessor.
- 9, Friday.—St. Zosimus, Pope and Confessor.
- 10, Saturday.—St. Scholastica, Virgin.

St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor.

St. Andrew belonged to a very illustrious family of Florence. In his boyhood he showed signs of a tendency to extravagance and vice, but the prayers and exhortations of his pious mother brought about his complete conversion. After having been for many years a member of the Carmelite Order, he was elected Bishop of Fiesole, a town near Florence. In this position he labored incessantly for eleven years, his only recreation being meditation on the truths of religion, and reading the Sacred Scriptures. He died in 1373, at the age of 71.

St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.

St. Agatha belonged to a rich and illustrious Sicilian family. During the persecution of Decius, she displayed great constancy in suffering the bitter and protracted tortures which were inflicted on her by the orders of a pagan judge, and which eventually caused her death in 251. The city of Catania, situated at the foot of Mt. Etna, honors her as patron, and attributes to her protection its safety on the occasion of many violent volcanic eruptions.

St. Hyacinth Mariscotti, Virgin.

St. Hyacinth was a native of Italy. Though untarnished by any grievous fault, she was, in her youth, fond of worldly vanities, and gave but a half-hearted response to the graces by which God called her to a more perfect life. Having embraced the religious state, she atoned for the ease and luxury of her early life by the austerity of her later years. She died in 1640, at the age of 55.

St. Romuald, Abbot.

St. Romuald was born at Ravenna about the year 956. From his youth he longed for a solitary life, that he might serve God with greater tranquility, free from the tumult of the world. At the age of twenty he became a member of a religious community near Ravenna, and afterwards founded a very strict Order of monks, called Camaldolese, from their most famous monastery. St. Romuald was over seventy years of age at the time of his death in 1027.

St. John of Matha, Confessor.

St. John was born in Provence towards the middle of the twelfth century. Even in boyhood he was remarkable for the perfect manner in which he practised fraternal charity, his chief pleasure being to assist the sick in a neighboring hospital. In conjunction with St. Felix of Valois, he founded the Order of Trinitarians for the ransoming of Christians enslaved by the Moors. He died in Rome, A.D. 1213.

St. Zosimus, Pope and Confessor.

St. Zosimus, a native of Greece, succeeded Pope St. Innocent I. in 417. He died after a pontificate of one year, marked by the framing of many wise disciplinary regulations, and by zealous effort to eradicate the Pelagian heresy.

St. Scholastica, Virgin.

St. Scholastica was a sister of St. Benedict, and, like him, she embraced the religious life at an early age. She was for several years Superioress of a community of nuns at a convent near to Monte Cassino, where her saintly brother was Abbot. St. Scholastica died about the year 543.

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