

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXXIV.—No. 25

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

PRION 6D

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptorum 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

A Seddon Monument

The late Mr. Seddon's best and most enduring monument is in our statute-books. 'All the great things,' says Disraeli in 'Tancred,' 'have been done by little nations.' Our tight little islands have for many years taken the lead in legislative 'great things.' And in connection therewith, the late Premier, with his bold and progressive ideas, won a place in social and legislative reform which will long make his memory a precious dowry to our nation. Various schemes are already afloat to raise a fitting monument to his memory. Some of our New Zealand precedents are singularly unfortunate. Wetherell once said that Campbell's 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors' added a new pang to death. And, for our statesmen, a new terror has been given to death by certain hideous totem-stones with which we have done 'honor' to their name and fame. For which of his political sins, for instance, did we inflict upon poor John Ballance that grotesque caricature in marble that stands in loutish pose upon its corns in front of our Parliament Buildings, and stares with idiotic vacancy at the chimney-pots across the way? John Ballance's name deserved—from New Zealanders at least—a better fate than to be writ large beneath an effigy that might have been built for Madame Tussaud's. Some day, people with kindly hearts will cart the graven thing to the stone-crusher or the lime-kiln. When next we profess to do monumental honor to our statesmen, let it not be the sort of post-mortem ridicule that we threw upon Ballance, or that Campbell was supposed to have piled upon the Lord Chancellors, or the printer Curli upon the eminent men that had the misfortune to pass over to the majority in his day.

The Retort Courteous

No 'reproof valiant' or 'countercheck quarrelsome' could have been half so effective in resenting an offence against good taste as was a 'retort courteous' that was administered at last week's meeting of the Taieri Burns Club. On the evening's programme there was a poetic recitation by a stranger. Unknown to the Club committee, it contained a verse to which the many Catholics present would naturally take exception. The poem represents an aged Scottish dame reading an amusing record of the world's strange inventions. At the end of each, came like a refrain the ancient dame's comment: 'Dod, that beats a!' Finally came a verse

which told how the Cardinals met in Rome, made the Pope infallible, and declared his word to be the word of God. Whereon the old grandam commented as usual: 'Dod, that beats a!'

At the close of the proceedings the chairman invited a priest who was present to propose a vote of thanks to the performers. He did so in happy terms. In the course of his remarks he complained, however, that the performer referred to above had omitted one verse of his piece. And this verse the Father (being a ready rhymer) supplied in this wise:—

'Then she read o' a Club on the far Taier-ee,
That meets whiles, o' nights, for enjoyment, ye see,
An' a Papist, ye ken, mon, a member may be,
If he pays his subscription, juist live a "Wee Free."
But ah! when she read
At the Club things were said
That made the puit Papists feel raw,
She scratched her auld head,
And tae hersel' said:
"Dod, that beats a!"'

In its substance—and still more, perhaps, in the smiling manner of its delivery—this poetic sally was a complete success.

'Ridentem dicere verum
Quid vetat?'

There is no reason why one may not tell a truth or convey a rebuke with a smile lighting up his face. The large non-Catholic element in the Club appreciated both the justice of the rebuke and the gentle and original, yet effective, manner in which it was administered.

Dr. O'Riordan's Book

Once more, and for the second time, we absolutely decline an invitation to 'show up' anti-Catholic follies and falsehoods excerpted from the envenomed pages of Mither McCarthy, Esquire. There was a time when the columns of the 'Tablet' furnished practically the only means in New Zealand of exposing the McCarthy-Plunkett calumnies, that were so frequently transferred to our secular press. But with the publication of Dr. O'Riordan's masterly work, that need has passed by. 'Catholicity and Progress in Ireland' is obtainable in New Zealand. It is dynamite to McCarthy and his kind. But it is more than this: it is a gold-mine of lore upon a score of subjects of current anti-Catholic controversy. As an antidote, a copy of it should be in every public, parochial, school and college library, and on the shelves of every Young Men's Club in Australasia. Personally,

BONNINGTON'S

A CERTAIN CURE for COUGHS, COLDS,
INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, Etc.

GARRAGHEN

IRISH MOSS

we have done something in this direction. And we should gladly see this valuable work replace the cumbersome, costly, and (in too many cases) useless agglomerates of binding and printed paper that have been introduced into so many Catholic homes in New Zealand by oily knaves from ever-sea.

'De Mortuis.'

Among the correspondents who write us all too rarely is a gentle soul who would not break a bruised reed. 'Were you not,' says he, 'rather rough on poor old Chiniquy in that answer to a correspondent? "De mortuis"—you know the rest.' Our gentle friend refers to the old Latin proverbial saying which discounts evil-speaking of the dead. A sound general maxim, it's faith. But it may easily be over-worked, or set to tasks for which it was not originally intended. The modern Italian version of it is Dantesque, and better fitted for its work: 'Oltre la tomba non va ira nemica' ('Personal enmity passeth not the tomb'). Here is how Dean Swift sarcastically paraphrases a misapplication of the Latin motto:—

'De mortuis nil nisi bonum:
When knaves are dead, let all bemoan 'em.'

We are not as sentimental as Laurence Sterne, who wept salt tears over a defunct donkey. As a general principle, we believe in silence regarding the 'ex-priest' tribe, whether sham or true, living or dead. But it is a different thing when (being alive) they become aggressive; or when (being dead) they are made offensive (as in the present instance) by the distribution of their filthy books. In the former case, we reach for our tried and trusty horse-whip. In the latter case—well, we use just enough moral phenyle to abate the nuisance when ghoulish 'resurrectionists' leave scraps from their 'yellow' charnel-house at our doors over-night.

A Corellian Scream.

It is not pleasant to hear a woman scream—least of all in the market-place. But screaming is Miss Corelli's way when she deals with persons or things affecting the great organisation at which she flings the unmannerly nickname, the 'Romish Church.' It is her 'argumentum ad baculum'—the ultimate argumentative weapon of her peculiar school of ratiocination. She screamed at 'Rome' in her 'Master Christian'—that dull and not over-grammatical production in which she drew her inspiration from the French decadents, known as 'the Satanic cult,' and into which she dragged the Saviour of the world, and made Him talk some five hundred pages of her own silly slop and senile twaddle. Miss Corelli's latest screams have been directed against the young Queen of Spain. The 'Rapid Review' has permitted the panegyrist of Barabbas to outrage sense and sentiment in two hysterical mock-heroic articles that accuse the young Queen of all manner of hypocrisies and high crimes and misdemeanors. Among other tit-bits of hysterical romance, the young Queen was—in the face of authoritative denials—accused of having taken an 'oath' of 'abjuration' which anathematised 'the English throne,' did likewise to her mother, and 'condemned to eternal damnation' her grandmother, the late Queen Victoria. Of course, Queen Ena's profession of faith did no such thing. It was precisely the same, as is made by converts every day of the week in Australia and New Zealand. Miss Corelli has been wasting her high-frequency currents of indignation on oaths that no Catholic man or woman ever took. Yet, almost in the same breath, she extols the royal oath which compels a British Sovereign on his accession to swear that the ancient faith of the vastly greater body of Christians is damnable superstition and idolatry. That is a coarse ignominy, a 'relic of barbarism,' from which Catholic Spain, at least, has protected the honor and conscience of its King.

The tirades in the 'Rapid Review' are pitched in an ear-piercing key. By an easy association of ideas, they

recall to our mind the shrieks that split the air when the peer, in 'The Rape of the Lock,' cut the fair tresses from Belinda's neck:—

'Then flashed the living lightning from her eyes,
And screams of horror rent th' affrighted skies.
Not louder shrieks to pitying heav'n are cast,
When husbands, or when lapdogs breathe their last;
Or when rich china vessels fall'n from high,
In glitt'ring dust and painted fragments lie!'

Miss Corelli's most pressing need is a full dose of soothing syrup. She has other urgent needs besides: for instance, to cease mistaking gossip for gospel; to know that there is only one Searcher of hearts and consciences, and that His name is not Corelli; to learn at least fragments of the penny catechism before setting up as a court of last appeal upon the doctrines and ritual of the 'Romish' Church; and to try hard to believe that Catholics are not quite all, in the matter of morals, Chadbands or Charles Peaces, nor, in the matter of intellect, anthropoid apes.

Home Rule

Colton has well said that bigotry is ready to murder religion in order to frighten fools with its ghost. There is in Ireland a form of sectarian passion which strangles truth in order to make a scarecrow for the imperial public opinion that would accord to the most distressful country the right—enjoyed by all these colonies—of managing its own affairs. The scarecrow is the religious ascendancy bogey. After the recent elections, Captain Donelan (a Protestant M.P.) said on the occasion of his unopposed return for East Cork:—

'I am proud to know that my relations with my true-hearted constituents have always been of the friendliest and pleasantest character; and time only serves to strengthen the ties of goodwill that have so long united us together. I am, indeed, a very striking specimen of those poor, benighted Protestants from the South of Ireland, whose future fate is an object of such extremely tender solicitude to the Tory Party. And it is certainly little wonder that English electors should hesitate to vote for Home Rule when they have such shocking examples of Catholic intolerance before their eyes. Mine is indeed a very sad case of cruel persecution, for on four consecutive occasions I have suffered the martyrdom of being unanimously elected to represent one of the most overwhelmingly Catholic constituencies in Ireland in the British Parliament.'

But Captain Donelan is only one of many. 'Is it possible,' said Mr. Devlin, M.P., in Melbourne recently, 'for the Irish Party to be working and fighting to establish the ascendancy of any religious party in Ireland while they themselves have been instrumental in returning nearly one-fourth of their own members—Protestant Irishmen—in overwhelmingly Catholic constituencies?'

'It has been said,' added Mr. Devlin, 'that Protestant Ulster is opposed to Home Rule. I would point out in reply to this that Protestant Ulster returned 17 out of 32 Members to the House of Commons pledged to Home Rule, and that Protestant Ulster is not opposed to Home Rule; for out of the fifteen, four members would not touch the bigoted party with a forty-foot pole. Who are these gentlemen in Ulster who are opposed to Home Rule? First we have a young gentleman of twenty-five, a son of the Duke of Abercorn, who is drawing £1200 a year, and he draws it very well too. Then comes Mr. Arnold Foster, drawing £2500 a year with hardly any effort. Then Mr. Gordon drawing £800 a year, which he accepts because it is a position with great hopes and possibilities. And there are several others drawing sums between £1500 and £5000 per year. Of course these gentlemen cannot be blamed because they watch their own interests first and the interests of the country take second place. They are, of course, opposed to Home Rule, because under the present system they have a fine opportunity of making money without very much effort.'

Addison was right—gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding!

"GOOD as Gold!"—There's no crack-a-jack flummery, no coupons—only sheer value in Cook's North Tea.

"THE SIGN OF SATISFACTION" in Tea is the name "HONDAI-LANKA" on the packet. It's superb.

THE NAPIER 'DAILY TELEGRAPH'

AND ITS MISSING 'CODE OF MORALS'

In its issue of June 11, the Napier 'Daily Telegraph' replied to the challenges in the 'Tablet' of June 7, by a lengthy and fantastic leader on—the sphericity (or roundness) of the earth! A drowning man will grasp at a straw or a bubble on the surface of the water. And this comically desperate mode of evasion seems to have been suggested to our Napier contemporary, by the fact that, during the recent Wellington controversy, the 'Tablet's' editor incidentally placed the Council of the Churches, in regard to moral science, on the same mental level as the Flat Earth Society in regard to geographical science. Only that and nothing more! At the close of the Napier paper's amusing article there is a paragraph which refers to the 'Tablet's' special challenges to the 'Daily Telegraph'. But the nature of our special challenges is not specified, or even hinted at. Much less are they accepted. The substance of the 'Telegraph's' concluding paragraph is sufficiently indicated in the course of the following reply, which was mailed to it for publication on the 14th inst.:

Sir,—The vague and generic term "gambling" is defined to be "playing or gaming for a stake." The word covers actions as widely divergent as drawing lots for the ownership of a chocolate cream, and the staking of an ancestral estate upon the Derby. I have time and again denounced all manner of "gambling" that constitutes excess, illegality, irregularity, or abuse. But at the same time I recognise that there are forms of appeal to lot or chance for the possession of a stake that are in themselves harmless, and are permissible under conditions which were amply indicated in the course of my recent controversy with the Council of the Churches in Wellington. You make no such allowance. In your issue of May 30, you denounce "gambling" as without exception or qualification "a social scourge" and "a grave moral evil." In your issue of June 11 (which I received to-day, June 14), you describe "gambling" as "a curse and a crime." And again you make no exception, limitation, or qualification. On the contrary, you expressly declare that you "recognise no distinctions" in the immorality and criminality of playing or gaming for a stake. It thus follows (according to your "principle") that the child who draws lots with straws for the ownership of a "glassy" or an inch of liquorice is guilty of as high a "crime" and as "grave" a "moral evil" as the oft-quoted Juggins who staked his vast fortune in the gambling-hell of Monte Carlo. For you "recognise no distinctions." And you represent me as a human "Satan leading on" or inciting to "crime" and "moral evil" because I do recognise a distinction—because I denied the assumption of the Wellington Council of the Churches that Catholic church lotteries (the whole and sole question in dispute between me and them) are in their nature and in all circumstances whatsoever immoral. I goaded the Church-Council at last into an appeal to the Written Word of God, which they (but not Catholics) declare to be the "only rule of belief and conduct." They lost their case on appeal to their own principles—to an authority which is received, though in somewhat different senses, by them and by us Catholics. And now you step into their shoes. You, like them, assert that every form of appeal to lot or chance for the possession of a stake is criminal and immoral. The burden of proof is upon you, as it was upon them. But there is this difference between you and them. You reject the Scriptures as of no authority here. And you say you "moderns" have instead "a code of morals" of your very own which "settles" the question.

In the "Tablet" of June 7 I issued what you describe as "a special challenge to the 'Daily Telegraph.'" The principal item therein was my challenge to you to "set forth and establish" the "moral principles" on which you base your condemnation of every form of "playing or gaming for a stake" as "a social scourge" and "a grave moral evil." To the present moment you have not so much as "set forth," much less "established," a solitary moral principle bearing upon the issue between us. Why did you not take up my challenge in your issue of June 11? Surely this is not your conception of the spirit of "plain speaking" for which you give yourself credit? Or is your "code of morals" so frail and delicate that you dare not take it out of the incubator and expose it to the cold blast of my hostile criticism and "plain speaking"?

In the course of my "special challenge" to you, I pointed out certain matters in which you had done me an unintentional injustice. (1) You represented me as "arguing that God must be regarded as approving methods of settling the possession of anything desired, by lottery machinery." (I emphasised by capitals two words "anything desired"). (2) You say that a "Tablet" article in the Wellington papers "states the case for the divine sanction of gambling as follows" (And then you give a long and mutilated extract). I offered a reward of £5 to any person in your office who will prove either of these statements to the satisfaction of a tribunal to be agreed upon by you and me. For proof of both statements the reward would be £10. (3) I offered a further reward of £5 to any person in your office who succeeds in finding the word "gambling" in the extract which is alleged by you to be the "Tablet's" statement of "the case for the divine sanction of "gambling." I hereby repeat these offers in the terms set forth in the "Tablet" of June 7, p 19, now in your possession. In your article of June 11 you did not so much as mention either these or any other of my "special challenges." Is this the attitude of one who has confidence in the strength of his position? I have at least five further "special challenges" to issue to you. And, for your comfort, I wish to state that three of them will refer to your expressed or implied misrepresentations of Biblical fact and teaching. But for the present, the chief issue and the chief concern is your "code of morals" which is to "settle" the question. I am prepared to "settle" with it—if you permit me—as soon as it has broken its shell.—Yours, etc.,

EDITOR "N.Z. TABLET."

June 14.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL

WHAT A LAWYER SAYS

A SCHEME OF WHOLESALE CONFISCATION

In a recent issue of the 'Catholic Times' Mr. Augustine Watts, M.A., and a well-known lawyer, has a startling article on the English Education Bill. Mr. Watts brings out two vital points—the first is that the Bill practically makes all voluntary effort impossible, and the second that all the Catholic colleges are at the mercy of schemes which the Board of Education may despotically make on the application of the local authorities. For every statement he has made the writer has the authority of eminent barristers, as well as the sound basis of his own knowledge. Mr. Watts writes as follows:—

A few facts in connection with the legal consequences of the Bill may be useful to the masses who have either not read the Bill at all, or are unable, if they have read it, to make head or tail of such a host of carefully masked technicalities. If the effects of the Bill, supposing it becomes an Act, were understood, any jury, I will not say of Anglicans, or Catholics, but of respectable Nonconformists, might be depended upon to give it short shrift. It is so astutely drafted as to deceive not only the electors but the elect.

Most people, my own numerous Nonconformist friends among them, imagine that under the Bill it is open to Catholics, or the adherents of any other dogmatic Faith, to decline any Government grants, or any assistance from local rates, and to continue to keep their schools open, to retain their endowments, and to pull along somehow, as best they can. The Bill allows nothing of the kind, and the root principle of the Bill is to shut up absolutely, with or without consent, every existing denominational elementary school in the country, and to prevent the opening of new ones.

Another impression which prevails is that the Bill touches only elementary education. As a matter of fact, with the exception of the Universities, and some public schools—namely, Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury—every training college of every denomination, every educational establishment of whatever rank, and every endowment connected with them, is at the mercy of this Bill, which provides simple, expeditious, and most effectual

Machinery for Confiscating the Lot.

We Catholics can realise at once what a calamity the loss of our training colleges would be, if that were all; but is it not staggering to be told, as I now tell the readers of the 'Catholic Times,' that Ampleforth, Beaumont, Douai, Downside, Stonyhurst, and Ushaw, all our colleges and schools, clerical and lay,

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THERE'S as much difference in Teas as in human nature. The best is HONDAL Lanka; it's genuine and trustworthy.

for boys and girls, men and women, are under this Bill at the absolute mercy of schemes which, on the application of Local Authorities, the Board of Education may despotically make, schemes which would, in fact, abolish, as a general rule, the special religious or other features of those establishments and devote them, lock, stock, and barrel, to public educational purposes as defined by the Bill. The same applies to every non-Catholic school or college in the country, religious or non-religious, to any school or college which is not a constituted part of a University, or one of the seven excepted public schools enumerated above.

The Crushing of Voluntary Action.

Under Clause 8 of the Bill it is in the power of any local authority, after 1st January, 1908, to apply to the Commission, set up by Clause 9 of the Bill, to make a scheme with respect to the mode in which the trusts of any Voluntary schoolhouse, not then handed over to the Local Authority, are for the future to be carried out. The Commission has power under Section 4 of Clause 8 to frame such scheme, as it thinks fit, without appeal to any Court of Justice, subject, however, to two directions, one negative and the other positive. The negative direction is that no proposal to continue the schoolhouse as an elementary school shall be entertained unless the trustees of the schoolhouse can give 'sufficient guarantee' for the 'effective continuance' of the school for a period of at least five years, which means that the trustees will have to satisfy the Commission that they have funds settled and secure, of sufficient amount to conduct the school on a scale in every way equal to the provided schools in the neighbourhood, equal in respect of space, buildings, equipment, drainage, ventilation, and such expensive accessories of every kind as may be dictated from time to time by the Local Authority, or the Board of Education. So much for what I call the negative direction given to the Commission. To come now to the positive direction. If the Commission think, as they always will, that the best way to deal with a good schoolhouse is to turn it into a provided school, they may make an order to that effect, with such conditions as may be agreed to by the Local Authority, and if the Local Authority will agree to no conditions, then, as an inevitable legal consequence, without conditions.

Comprehensive 'Charitable Trusts.'

If now I am asked what about schoolhouses not perhaps quite up to date, which the Local Authority do not choose to use as and for a provided school, I answer that these buildings will be treated as 'held under charitable trusts' whether there are any expressed written trusts relating to them or not—and consequently will be dealt with as property held to be applied or which ought to be applied to 'educational purposes,' and will fall under the clauses next to be referred to, which capture in their minute meshes all the educational endowments of the country, outside the Universities and the seven privileged great public schools. The Bill contains no definition of the word 'endowment,' but a comparison of one 'tricky' phrase and clause with another will convince anyone who knows anything about the construction of the Charitable Trusts Acts that in the Bill the word 'endowment' is not confined to the narrow meaning of income of settled funds, but embraces all kinds of property, an old desk, or instand, no less than land, buildings, stocks, shares, funds, cash, or property of any other conceivable description.

'Educational Purposes.'

The expressed object of Clause 14 of the Bill is to render 'educational endowments as serviceable as possible for the educational purposes of the time,' and schemes may be made 'under this Act varying or adding to the trusts of any educational endowment.' Under Clause 15 the Board of Education 'may make such schemes as they think fit,' and that without appeal. In Clause 24, Section 2, the question whether any endowment is held for, or ought to be applied to 'educational purposes' is left to the Charity Commissioners, who for this purpose under the Board of Education Act 1899 and subsequent order in Council are the Board of Education themselves. Clause 33, Section 2, defines 'educational purposes' as 'the providing or aiding the provisions of any training or instruction of any kind whatever, and any like purpose which the Board of Education determine to be an 'educational purpose.' Clause 16 provides that in making a scheme 'regard shall be had primarily to the "educational advantages" to be derived from the scheme, and as the Board of Education will be the sole judges of what are educational advantages, and as these advan-

tages, whatever they may be decided to be, are laid down as the primary consideration, a man with half an eye can see that the whole structure of Catholic education, and of every other system of denominational education, and of every system of education unfettered by insulating red tape, must fall to the ground, and every boy and girl in the country will be turned, as I said at Hanley, into a mere standardised tool of power.

Why All Appeal is Cut Off.

As a mere cold fact I state that all appeal to any Court of Justice in the land is cut off by this Bill because its framers and backers know that any Chancery Judge in the land would make short work of the sort of schemes provided for under it. Any Chancery Judge would see at a glance that the effects of the Bill were confiscatory and oppressive, at the bidding of a section which, for the moment, happens to be in the ascendant. The rents or money payments apparently offered to school trustees whose schools are taken over will obviously be 'educational endowments,' and as such be as open to confiscation as anything else under the Bill.

The Irish Envoys in Melbourne

The Melbourne Town Hall was packed to overflowing on the night of June 1, on the occasion of the public meeting held by the Irish envoys, Messrs. Devlin, M.P. and Donovan, who have come to Australia in support of the campaign, for obtaining Home Rule for Ireland. Several hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission to the hall. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne presided, and as soon as he took his seat on the platform the brass band from the Christian Brothers' School at South Melbourne played a few bars of the 'Minstrel Boy,' as an accompaniment to the unveiling of the banner of the Michael Davitt branch of the Irish National Foresters. Then the Dead March in 'Saul' was played as a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Michael Davitt, whose death was announced by cable.

Amongst those on the platform were Dr. O'Donnell, president of the Irish National League; Senators Dawson, Trenwith and Findlay; Messrs. Higgins, Maloney and Ronald, M's.P.; and Frendergast, M.L.A.

In opening the meeting, the Most Rev. Dr. Carr said they would cordially welcome their visitors, and then ask, how is old Ireland, and how does she stand? Envoys had gone forth from Ireland on many occasions from the earliest time in history. They had gone forth as missionaries to carry the light of the Gospel, and to illuminate still more almost to every country in Europe, and even to England, where the monasteries which still stood attested to the excellence of their influence. Envoys had gone from Ireland as navigators, and if it were not true that they were the first to discover America, it was certainly true that their writings were of great assistance to Columbus in making his discovery. In their own days envoys had gone forth on peaceful, patriotic, national and even Imperial missions. The security and peace of Great Britain were inborn in Home Rule for Ireland as much as the peace and tranquility and success of the people of Ireland itself. It had been said that Home Rule for Ireland meant Rome Rule. It would mean nothing of the sort, it would mean the cessation of what was called Dublin Castle rule. It would mean the cessation of rule by what was diffidently styled the English garrison of Ireland. On the other hand, it would mean peace and tranquility for Ireland itself, and equal opportunities for every subject in Ireland, no matter what faith he professed.

Mr. Devlin then delivered an eloquent address of over an hour and a half's duration, during which he held the undivided and rapt attention of his audience. As a result of the demonstration, subscriptions totalling close on £450 were received.

The annual stock-taking sale at the Unique Millinery Store, Lower Stuart street, Dunedin, began on June 19, and during the sale special bargains are offered in all departments...

The Perpetual Trustees, Estate, and Agency Company of New Zealand, agents for the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, are advised that that office will be able to pay all their losses in connection with the recent San Francisco fire without in any way encroaching upon their capital or reserves. The balance at credit of profit and loss account for 1905 is ample to meet all possible claims.

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

June 16.

Owing to the Premier's death the social, which was to take place at Brooklyn on Tuesday evening, was postponed to a future date.

The meeting of the United Irish League on Thursday evening was adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Premier, and a motion of condolence with his bereaved family was passed.

On Monday week last at the Church of the Holy Name, Porirua, Mr. J. R. Robertson, second son of Mr. James Robertson, of this city, was married to Miss M. A. Lloyd, second daughter of the late Mr. H. A. Lloyd, Westport. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Father Lane. The bride was attended by Miss Nellie Lloyd, and Mr. J. Brennan was best man. Many expressions of esteem were made to both the contracting parties, with all good wishes for the future. They left during the afternoon for the north, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

On Sunday last about thirty members and friends of the Young Men's Club paid a visit to the Home of Compassion, Buckle street. They were received by Mother Aubert and shown over the establishment. After inspecting the premises they adjourned to the large balcony, and entertained the inmates with a musical programme, to which the following ladies and gentlemen contributed:—Misses Jones, Wilton, and McKay, Messrs. Foote, Healy, McGovern, Moriarty, Bretherton, Albert, Fitzgerald, and Hyland. The afternoon was spent in quite an enjoyable manner, and the Rev. Mother expressed her gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen for their kindly consideration. The idea was suggested and carried out by Mr. Gerald Dee, a member of the Club's general executive.

The Young Men's Club has just issued copies of the programme for the coming months. The Literary Society's syllabus provides for papers, debates, and readings that will be carried on until the middle of November, while the ordinary syllabus arranges for social reunions and lectures each month until early in November. The executive of the club and Literary Society are to be complimented on their zeal in providing such a comprehensive and excellent programme. The last debate was on the admission of women to the learned professions, and produced a most interesting discussion. On Thursday evening last a social reunion was held in the club rooms, to which members and friends were invited. A very pleasant time was passed with games and music. On Thursday, June 28, the Public Trustee (Mr. Poynton) is to lecture on 'The Spectroscope.' This lecture is sure to be a most interesting and instructive one, and the public are cordially invited.

The news of Mr. Seddon's death came as a great shock to the community. Evidences of the deepest sorrow were to be seen amongst all classes, and business was for the time at a standstill. The local press during the week has teemed with tributes to the deceased statesman—tributes from political friends and foes. To-day the Parliament Buildings, Government Offices, and leading business places of the city are draped. Several suggestions as to the form of a national memorial have been made, and when the matter has been decided the movement will find universal support throughout the Colony. But for the fact that Sunday next is a special feast day, our churches here would be draped, in token of sorrow for the departed Premier, whose keen sense of justice we have had reason to feel on many occasions. For his widow and the other members of the bereaved family we feel the deepest sympathy.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 18.

The social gathering promoted by the Hibernian Society on last Thursday was a particularly enjoyable and successful event, the result being mainly due to the energy of the secretary, Bro. F. J. Doolan. Many engaged in progressive euchre, which was followed by other popular attractions. The special fund for the benefit of which the social was arranged will, no doubt, benefit considerably.

A triduum, preparatory to the feast of St. John the Baptist (patronal feast of the diocese), is to begin at the Cathedral on Friday next. On Sunday the solemnity of the feast is to be observed, on which occasion a panegyric of the saint will be preached. Several of the clergy of Canterbury outside the city will be in attendance during the triduum.

On hearing the news of the death of the Premier the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., Vicar-General, despatched a telegram to Mrs. Seddon, as follows:—'Deepest sympathy for the very sudden and lamentable death of the Premier from the Catholic clergy and people of Christchurch.' He arranged that the second bell of the Cathedral chime should be tolled immediately, and the great bell was tolled for half an hour in the evening. To the newspaper press the Vicar-General intimated that the Catholics felt overwhelmed by the sorrow of the occasion, and expressed a desire that our people should take a sympathetic part in any public demonstration. At the Catholic Club on the evening the sad news reached the city the president (Mr. J. R. Hayward) feelingly referred to the great loss the Colony had sustained through the death of Mr. Seddon. At all the services in the Cathedral and our other churches on Sunday reference was made to the sad event and a tribute paid to the memory of the great statesman, with expressions of deepest sympathy towards the bereaved family and friends.

The Particular Council of Christchurch Society of St. Vincent de Paul have issued a leaflet in which they appeal to many who are in a position to help in the direction indicated. The leaflet states that 'the excellent work accomplished by St. Joseph's Conference, Lyttelton, and the Sacred Heart Conference, Timaru, among the seamen visiting these ports, has encouraged the Particular Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to endeavor to the utmost to keep up the supply of Catholic literature. Guided by the Catholic newspaper guild of England, we gladly adopt some of the rules of this most useful organisation which appear applicable to our purpose. Never throw away Catholic papers when read, but always distribute them for the benefit of others. By zealously advocating the beneficial principle that those Catholics who only subscribe to the secular press should purchase at least one Catholic paper each week. Suppliers are those who merely undertake to forward their Catholic papers and magazines, when read, at regular intervals, or send their address, and parcels will be gladly called for and distributed to the best advantage.'

The feast of Corpus Christi (patronal feast of the Cathedral) was observed with imposing ceremonial on Sunday. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings there had been Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. After the 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. At three in the afternoon a large congregation assembled in the Cathedral to take part in an out-door procession, the ranks being considerably augmented as it proceeded along the paths of the episcopal grounds to an open space immediately at the rear of the Cathedral, where from an improvised altar, beautifully arranged, adorned, and illuminated, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. At the close of the ceremony there, the procession reformed and returned to the Cathedral, where Benediction was again given, after the occasional sermon preached by the Very Rev. Vicar-General. The children were in charge of the Sisters of the Missions and Marist Brothers, the whole being marshalled by Mr. E. O'Connor, whose long experience in these matters invariably proves that nothing is left unthought of, hence perfect order and decorum prevailed.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the rooms of the Christchurch Catholic Club on last Monday, when about twenty-five men representing the employees of Mr. J. Goss, timber merchant, visited the club to play a billiard match. Mr. J. R. Hayward (president) welcomed the visitors. At billiards the visiting team consisted of Messrs. Hobbs, Grogan, Schmidt, Mansell, and Loder, the club being represented by Messrs. Moran, Hayward, Bradley, O'Donnell, and Bourke. During the course of the match the remainder of the party engaged in euchre, draughts, etc. At the conclusion of the games refreshments were handed round by the clubmen, followed by an impromptu musical programme. Among those who took part were—songs, Messrs. Sutcliffe, Berry, Halliday, Hallins, Tibbs, Blake, jun., Haydon, and Edmonds; recitations, Messrs. Kane and McNamara. Mr. Sutcliffe, on behalf of the visitors, warmly expressed their thanks to the club for the very pleasant evening's entertainment. Although outclassed in the games (he said), the visitors could not but feel admiration and gratitude for the excellent way in which they had been received and treated by the officers and members of the Christchurch Catholic Club.

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For the benefit of the Hanmer Catholic church fund a concert, promoted by the Rev. Father Price, was given in the Choral Hall, Christchurch, on last Thursday evening. Many of our leading vocalists and musical people most cheerfully and generously gave their assistance, thus enabling the preparation of a really excellent programme. Among those present were the Very Rev. Vicar-General and local clergy. Recalls were frequent throughout the evening, and in nearly every case the performer had to return and give an additional number before the audience was satisfied. The following vocalists sang:—Mrs. Gower-Burns, 'My dearest heart' and 'Haymaking'; Mr. Chas. Read, 'I dream of thee' and 'My kingdom'; Miss Laura Treleven, 'Vorra!' and 'A happy song'; Mr. H. S. Hobbs, 'The windmill' and 'Molly Ochone'; Mr. Claude Allan, 'Oh, oh, hear the wild winds blow' and 'Love, could I only tell thee.' Mr. E. Fitts, who appeared by special permission of Mr. J. C. Williamson, sang 'My beloved queen,' and also shared with Mr. Read the duet 'Excelsior.' Mr. Vere Buchanan played a selection from Ernst as a violin solo, and Mr. W. M. Coombs one from the opera 'Lucia di Lammermoor' as a cornet solo, the latter item being particularly acceptable. An instrumental trio by Messrs. Buchanan, Coombs, and Horne was also included in the programme. The accompaniments were capably played by Miss Katie Young and Mr. R. A. Horne. During the evening the Rev. Father Price, in a brief speech, thanked all those participating in the concert for their trouble, mentioning particularly Messrs. Horne and O'Connor.

Greymouth

(From our own correspondent.)

June 14.

The cable messages announcing the death of Mr. Seddon came as a painful shock to the entire community, and caused a feeling of profound grief. Here on the West Coast, where Mr. Seddon was so beloved by the people, we feel that we have lost not only a true friend, but a dear relative.

At the meeting of the St. Columba Club last Monday evening feeling reference was made to the death of Mr. Seddon by most of the members present. The Rev. Father Taylor paid a high tribute to the memory of the departed statesman. The meeting was then adjourned as a mark of respect to Mr. Seddon's memory.

At a meeting of the members of the Grey Catholic band Mr. R. Phillips was appointed conductor. Mr. Phillips, who is also conductor of St. Patrick's choir, is always to the fore in all musical matters here, and under his able baton the band should soon attain its former high state of efficiency.

Last Sunday being the day of the quarterly Holy Communion of the St. Columba Club, the members of the Hibernian Society united with the club in making a general Communion. A procession was formed from the club rooms of the combined members, to the number of about eighty, who marched to the church in a body. It was a most edifying sight.

During last month the Catholic Club has had the misfortune to lose two of its most valuable members, Mr. D. Phillips, who has been promoted to New Plymouth as assistant Clerk of the Court in that town, also Mr. John Devonport, who has received an important position in the Government Life Insurance Department, Christchurch. Mr. Devonport, who was one of our ablest debaters, will be greatly missed in that department of the club. We wish both gentlemen every success in their new homes.

Rev. Father Herbert, who has been absent from Greymouth for nearly two years, and who has been relieving Rev. Father Gallais at Reefton for the last month, took the opportunity of calling on his old friends before returning to Wellington. Rev. Father Herbert visited the club rooms and expressed his pleasure at the marked advance made during the last two years. The Rev. Father Herbert preached eloquent sermons to crowded congregations at Mass and Vespers last Sunday. The rev. gentleman left on Tuesday on his return to Wellington.

The second progressive euchre tournament of the season in connection with the St. Columba Club was held last Wednesday. The attendance was exceptionally large, over one hundred members and their friends being present. Mr. Carl Pfaff, of the Wellington Club, was present, and said he never spent such an enjoyable evening before, and expressed his intention of introducing such evenings into the Wellington Club. At the interval refreshments, kindly provided by the ladies, were handed round. The rest of the evening was devoted to songs and recitations.

The members of the St. Columba hockey team were again successful in their second match last Saturday, when they defeated the Grey team by nine goals to nil.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

June 15.

To-morrow the Bishop goes to Puhoi, Rev. Father Meagher's parish, to open the new presbytery on Sunday.

A new church at Te Karaka, in Gisborne parish, of which Rev. Father Lane is pastor, is nearing completion.

Very Rev. Father O'Neill, of Milton, arrived from North of Auckland this morning and left by the express for Rotorua, where he will stay for a few days prior to going south.

The fine new brick presbytery at Onehunga is very nearly finished. It is a handsome structure and worthy of the late Very Rev. Mgr. Paul's old parish, which he loved so well.

Very Rev. Father Clune and Rev. Father McDermott, Redemptorists, finished their missions in this diocese last Sunday, and left for Wellington during the week. They open a mission at Nelson next Sunday. They are expected to return to Auckland in the early spring.

Mr. Walker, Government Assistant Inspector of Industrial Schools, visited the Industrial Schools at Takapuna and Ponsonby and expressed himself highly pleased with all he saw and heard, there being absolutely nothing with which fault could be found. To all concerned this is gratifying.

An entertainment in honor of the Rev. Father Cahill's anniversary to the priesthood was given at St. Patrick's Convent last Tuesday evening by the members of the Society of the Children of Mary, of which the rev. gentleman is spiritual director. During the evening the guest was presented with a beautiful alb, subscribed by the members of the society. Rev. Father Cahill, who is immensely popular, thanked the members for their beautiful and useful present. An enjoyable concert programme was gone through.

To say that grief pervaded Auckland last Monday, when the news of Mr. Seddon's death arrived, very inadequately conveys what occurred. His praises as a statesman have been well sounded, but by Catholics he will be kindly remembered for his noble defence of the persecuted Marist Brothers when the flood gates of bigotry and intolerance sought their destruction even in the place where it was least expected, viz., Parliament. The first bell to toll in the city on receipt of the news was St. Patrick's. At the Bishop's palace a flag was flown half-mast.

The following telegram was sent to-day by Mr. P. J. Nerheny to the Hon. W. Hall-Jones:—At a meeting of the executive of the New Zealand District Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, held in the Hibernian Hall, Wellington street, last evening, the following resolution was carried: 'That this Council in meeting assembled place on record its profound sense of sorrow at the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Seddon, New Zealand's beloved Prime Minister, and friendly societies' powerful advocate. It is with deep sorrow, on behalf of the Hibernians of New Zealand, we offer our heartfelt regret and unspeakable grief to Mrs. Seddon and family. We pray that God in His goodness may sustain and comfort her and family in this hour of unexpected bereavement.'

At Waiuku last Sunday the new church was blessed and opened by his Lordship Bishop Lenihan, who delivered a very fine sermon appropriate to the auspicious occasion, taking for his text, 'They shall build Me a sanctuary, and I shall dwell in the midst of them.' In the evening a large congregation assembled. The collections totalled £26 9s 6d. The cost of the new church amounts to £350, of which £170 has already been paid off. It has a situation facing Kent street, and is 54ft by 23ft, and will accommodate a congregation of about 200. A tablet at the front of the church bears the following inscription: 'St. Anthony's Church was blessed and dedicated to the service of Almighty God by his Lordship Bishop Lenihan, on Sunday, June 15, 1906. The Rev. Donald McMillan, Rector.' The Bishop visited Awhitu, and returned to Auckland last Wednesday evening.

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.

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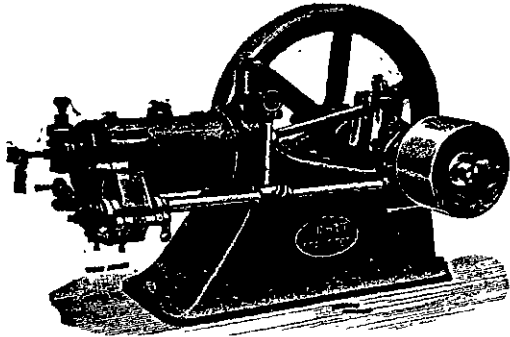


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Irish News

DUBLIN—Local Industries

The Spring Show at Ballsbridge was the largest yet held by the Royal Dublin Society. A most important feature of it was the fine exhibition of Irish furniture and allied industries.

Charitable Bequests

Mr. George Delany, of Burlington Road, Dublin, who died on March 3 last, left estate valued at £12,038. Subject to other bequests, he left the residue of his estate in equal shares to the Brickfield Night Asylum; the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross; and the Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook.

Temperance Demonstration

A great temperance demonstration was held in the Round Room, Rotunda, Dublin, on May 27, at which the Rev. Father Aloysius, O.S.F.C., delivered an address setting forth the principles of the temperance crusade at present being conducted in Ireland, and urging on the working people to take an active part in the crusade. Mr. Lindsay Crawford, in proposing a vote of thanks to Father Aloysius, said he regarded that meeting as a most hopeful sign of the forces that were working for the regeneration of Ireland.

The Moore Memorial

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Moore memorial fund it was reported that the money already received was ample to provide a large Celtic cross in the churchyard at Bromham, Wiltshire. It is hoped that the cross will be erected this summer, and then the committee would arrange to replace the existing statue in Dublin by a group or figure that would do fitting honor to the poet and beautify a splendid site. In reply to Mr. Justice Meredith, the hon. secretary stated that they had not yet invited designs, but had received some unfinished sketches from Mr. Connors, the well-known American sculptor.

Death of a Religious

At St. Joseph's Monastery, Clondalkin, County Dublin, on April 25, Brother Michael passed away in the 33rd year of his age. Deceased, who spent thirty years in religion, was much respected, and his death at a comparatively early age is regretted by all who knew him.

Catholic Truth Society

At the quarterly meeting of the Council of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland in Dublin, a vote of congratulation was passed to the Right Rev. Mgr. Mannix, D.D., President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, on his appointment to the position of Domestic Prelate to the Pope, and reference was made by the committee to his great services to the Society.

GALWAY—Grazing Lands

During the last week in April an inspector to the Estates Commission and staff of assistants were engaged in dividing about 2500 acres of untenanted land on the Daly, Trench, and Smith estates. All the tenants on the estates and the small tenants in the neighborhood got their holdings enlarged, and several sons of tenants were given new holdings. Four evicted tenants were reinstated in their former holdings, and have been given grants for building new houses and stocking the lands. The Estates Commissioners have also been at work on the Smyth estate, in the parish of Cummer, selecting the grass lands (close upon 2000 acres) for distribution among the old residents as well as the newly-created tenants. The sale (20 years at the valuation, with all arrears of rent wiped out) took place about a year ago. This is the second extensive estate in the parish secured for the tenants within the last couple of years through the exertions of their good P.P., Father Eagleton.

Spread of Temperance

The Redemptorist Fathers Magnier and Coyle gave a week's temperance mission recently in Athenry. The establishment of the Anti-Treating League was the great work of the mission. The people responded with enthusiasm. All, or nearly all, entered their names and took the pledge for life. About 1500 badges were taken. A very large number gave in their names for the 'Heroic Offering,' and the Confirmation pledge was renewed until the age of 25 years. Very Rev. Canon Canton expressed himself thoroughly pleased with the work done during the week by the missionaries. At the close Father Coyle thanked the people for their magnificent response to the call of their priests and the Archbishop. He believed the people would persevere and show all men that the Anti-Treating League would be the salvation of Ireland. Treating was at the root of nearly all drunkenness.

KERRY—A Distinguished Visitor

Sir Thomas O'Shaughnessy, the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been on a visit to Ireland, and spent some time seeing the beauties of Kerry, from which county his parents emigrated.

KILDARE—Death of a Christian Brother

Rev. Brother Dunne died at Kildare the other day, a victim to an outbreak of scarlatina which had occurred in the district.

LIMERICK—A Former Resident Passes Away

On April 5 there died at his home, Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Mr. James Shea, a native of the city of Limerick, which he left 40 years ago for America. He was employed with Messrs. J. Matterson and Sons, Limerick, and was superintendent of the packing house of the late Mr. Isaac Atkinson for many years. Mr. Shea was always a liberal contributor to Irish National movements.

Leaving for the Philippines

The Rev. John Creagh and the Rev. Father O'Sullivan, of the Redemptorist community, Limerick, leave for the Philippine Islands shortly. Father Creagh, who has acted as director of the Archconfraternity meeting of the Holy Family during the past four years, was instrumental in starting a Workman's Industrial Association and a savings bank for the benefit of the men of the Confraternity. Both he and Father O'Sullivan are Limerick men by birth.

A Commercial Transaction

It is announced that the Irish National Condensed Milk Company, including factories at Limerick, Clonmel, Carrick, and Fethard, has been purchased by Messrs. Cleve Brothers. The price is stated to be over £50,000.

A Judicial Definition

In giving judgment at Bruff Quarter Sessions against a number of farmers for drainage charges, his Honor Judge Adams said the derivation of 'drainage schemes' was this—'Scheme' meant that it was carried out by schemers, and 'drain' meant that the money of the farmers was drained.

LONGFORD—A Friend at the Castle

At Longford Quarter Sessions, before Judge Curran, Thos. Gillespie, a bailiff living at Derrycasson, was charged with pointing a revolver at Patrick Reilly on Christmas Day last. The evidence went to show that Gillespie called Reilly a Popish rebel and pointed a revolver at his breast. The jury found the accused guilty. His Honor said that was the third time he had tried Gillespie for the improper use of a revolver. He forfeited his license before, and he understood he was no sooner out than some of his friends in high quarters in Dublin Castle arranged to get it back again for him. He would direct the accused to give up the revolver and license and find bail, himself in £100 and two securities of £50 each. He was determined to stop his right to use a revolver in the County Longford.

TYRONE—Venerable Voters

The death the other day of George Fletcher, of Killy, Pomeroy, County Tyrone, the oldest subject in the British Empire, at the great age of 118 years, will render it of interest to record the fact (says the 'Freeman's Journal') that this grand old man, with two other patriarchs, aged respectively 94 and 97, last January came to the polling booth at East Tyrone election to vote for Mr. Doogan, the Nationalist candidate, who won the election by the splendid energy and organisation of the Nationalist party in the division, although on the register there was a Unionist majority against him—99½ per cent. of the Nationalist vote was recorded, and the remaining ½ per cent. was accounted for.

GENERAL

Irish Athletes in Greece

At the Olympic Games at Athens the hop, step, and jump resulted in a triple Irish triumph, O'Connor, Leahy and Cronan finishing in the order named, and C. Leahy won the running high jump.

St. Vincent de Paul Society

The annual report of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Ireland, which was read at a meeting held in the Catholic University, St. Stephen's Green, on April 29, is a splendid record of work done for the suffering poor of the country during the past year. The field of operations is so immense, as the report says, that not even from the most careful study of the district returns can any adequate idea be formed of the countless sufferings, temporal, physical, and moral, with which the members have been brought face to face in 1905, or the methods by which they tried to assuage them during

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their visits, exceeding 130,000, to the abodes of the destitute. The total amount disbursed during the year was £22,652, an increase over that of the previous year of £4072. The receipts and expenditure exceeded those of any year since 1880. Reference is made in the report to the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, Glasnevin, where over 150 boys, taken chiefly by the conferences from abodes of destitution, are not only housed, clothed, and fed, but admirably educated and judiciously placed in the world by the Christian Brothers who work the institution, the upkeep of which cost £3076 for the year, or £236 more than the receipts.

The English Education Bill

The standing committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have issued an important statement in which they say that if the Ministry persist with the Education Bill, there is nothing for it but resistance to the utmost limit of constitutional action. They say: 'We shall rally to our own in their fight for what is dearest to them and to us. Our representatives in Parliament will not fall short of what their countrymen in Ireland as well as in England expect of them.'

How History is Written

An instructive instance of the manner in which history is written (says the 'Irish Weekly'), is afforded by a paragraph in an English newspaper on the marriage of Lady Mabel Crichton, daughter of the Earl of Erne, to Lord Hugh Grosvenor. 'Lady Erne,' says the writer, 'has had her experience of politics, too, and once at least they were very unpleasant. She was driving with the late Sir Stafford Northcote when an Irish Nationalist threw a bit of Belfast limestone at the carriage. Lady Erne was struck in the back, and rather badly hurt. The piece of stone she now has in use as a paper-weight.' The excuse for this amazing announcement is probably Dr. Johnson's 'ignorance, pure ignorance,' but it is none the less a grotesque perversion of a well-known incident. The truth is that in 1886, when Belfast was fiercely agitated over Home Rule, a mob parading in honor of Sir Stafford Northcote attacked Ballynafeigh Convent, and fired stones into the building and revolvers into the air, a proceeding which drew from Sir Stafford Northcote, at an Orange gathering the next day, the advice that the friends of the Union 'should not fire off their guns in the gaiety of their hearts.' And if there is to-day any lady who uses a stone of the kind described as a paper-weight, it is not Lady Erne, but one of the nuns at Ballynafeigh.

The Financial Relations

During the discussion on the Budget Mr. Asquith made the most important statement on Irish financial relations that has yet been elicited from an English Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. John Redmond took occasion to call attention in his lucid and forcible style to the unfairness of the existing incidence of taxation as between the three countries. With a decreasing population Ireland had now to bear rapidly increasing taxation, mainly the result of the vicious outbursts of militarism indulged in by England, from which Ireland secured no advantage whatever. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would be his special care to see that in the matter of education particularly—in connection with which Ireland had a real grievance—Irish funds were not unduly encroached upon, and that the Treasury should contribute all it possibly could. The Chief Secretary had framed a scheme for teaching Irish to which he hoped to be able to give full assent. He felt and admitted that the financial relations between Ireland and England were unsatisfactory and inequitable, and he hoped in the course of the next few months to consider the whole subject and do something to adjust these relations on a fairer basis.

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People We Hear About

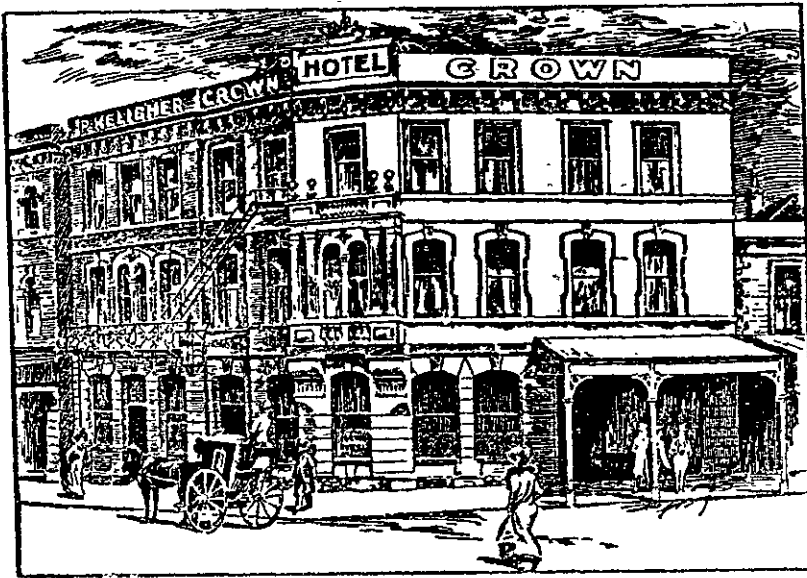
Perhaps one of the strangest things in connection with the late calamity in California (says the 'Dublin Freeman') is the fact that not a single secular priest, nun, or regular priest, or Christian Brother or member of any of the religious or teaching Orders, was killed or seriously injured. It may be a coincidence, but it is a very striking one, and we are glad to record the fact, as fourfifths of the Religious Orders and priests and the Catholic teaching staff in the State of California are Irishmen and Irishwomen, most of them from the Old Country, and doubtless their friends here at home will be glad to hear such pleasant news.

Mr. Charles Santley, now in his 73rd year, is still singing leading baritone parts in English oratorio—a notable instance of professional longevity in music. He is still billed at large on the hoardings, and was one of the principal vocalists at a fine production of 'Elijah' in the Crystal Palace on Good Friday. It is within a few months of 50 years since he began his career on the same difficult concert platform and there met the lady (then Miss Gertrude Kemble) whom he shortly afterwards married. Mr. Santley appeared successfully for a time on the operatic stage, but he never cared much for it, and has been engaged during the greater part of his life in concert and oratorio singing, varied by teaching and composing.

The splendid reception accorded Miss Maud MacCarthy in Dublin lends keener interest to the news that she has been made happy with the gift of a costly violin, subscribed for her by a few admirers. Miss MacCarthy has one dearly-prized possession, which, next to her own violin, she cherishes with the greatest affection. It is a book presented to her by the late Mr. Gladstone, who was among the audience when she made her first appearance as a child of ten at the house of a famous political hostess. Mr. Gladstone was greatly delighted with the little girl's playing, and in the fly-leaf of the book the distinguished statesman wrote: 'To the dear little Irish musician, from W. E. Gladstone. Thoughts for a future time, perhaps (which God grant), of happy retrospection.'

Monday last was the 24th anniversary of the consecration of Dr. Dunne as Bishop of Brisbane. In 1885 Queensland was made an ecclesiastical province, with Brisbane as the archiepiscopal see, and by Papal Brief of May 10, 1887, Dr. Dunne was appointed the first Archbishop. His Grace was born in Lismore, County Waterford, 76 years ago, and after his preliminary education at the local grammar school, went to Rome to pursue his ecclesiastical studies at the Irish College. He was ordained priest in 1855, and, after returning to Ireland, was for some years connected with St. Lawrence's School, Harcourt street, Dublin, of which Dr. J. O'Quinn, first Bishop of Brisbane, was then Rector. Soon after Bishop O'Quinn's arrival in Queensland, he was followed by Dr. Dunne, who became the Bishop's private secretary. Later on he was appointed administrator of the Cathedral, then to the pastoral charge of Toowoomba, and Vicar-General. Bishop O'Quinn died in August, 1881, and Dr. Dunne was consecrated the second Bishop of Brisbane in June of the following year.

The Hon. William Hall-Jones, the Premier-elect, was born at Folkestone, Kent, in 1853. He was educated in the public school, and served his apprenticeship as a joiner. Up to the time of his embarking for New Zealand, and for some time after his arrival in the Colony, Mr. Hall-Jones worked at his trade. Landing in 1873 in Port Chalmers, he remained for about two years in Dunedin, removing to Timaru in 1875. For six years and a half Mr. Hall-Jones acted as foreman to Mr. George Filmer, a local builder, and then commenced business on his own behalf, which he continued until the demands of public life necessitated his retirement. His early experiences in public life were gained during about five years as councillor for the Borough of Timaru, and as a member of the Levels Road Board, with which he was connected for three years. Mr. Hall-Jones was first elected as a member of the House of Representatives for Timaru in August, 1890, at a by-election, caused by the death of Mr. Richard Turnbull, and he has held the seat ever since. Mr. Hall-Jones, when the late Hon. John Ballance came into office, was appointed colleague to Sir W. B. Perceval, as Junior Government Whip, and on the latter leaving to take up the duties of Agent-General for New Zealand in London, Mr. Hall-Jones became Senior Whip. In 1896 Mr. Hall-Jones joined the Soddon Ministry as Minister for Public Works.



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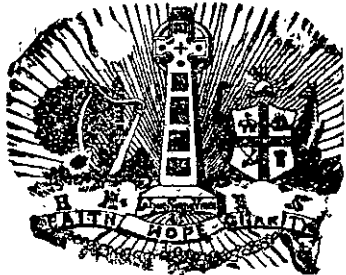
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PRODUCE.

The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cable from the High Commissioner, dated London, June 16:—The mutton market is firm, and there is a better demand. Average price Canterbury light-weights, 3½d, supply falling short of demand; Canterbury heavy-weights, 3½d; North Island, 3½d for the best quality, only 3¼d for second-class quality. River Plate, 3½d for best quality only, and 3¼d for second-class quality. There is a good demand for all. The lamb stocks on hand are heavy, and are widely distributed amongst the agents, who are pushing the sales. The average price for Canterbury lamb is 4½d; for other brands than Canterbury, 4¼d. The beef market is quiet, but firm, and there is no change in prices. The butter arrivals are very light, and the market shows a firm advance. Choicest New Zealand is quoted at 103s, Danish at 112s, and Siberian at 97s per cwt. The cheese market is steady, there being only small supplies on hand. White is quoted at 65s, and colored makes at 63s per cwt.

Invercargill Prices Current.—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 8d; separator, 9d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 0½d. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. Cheese, 6d. Hams, 9d. Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 5s per ton. Flour, £9 10s to £10. Oatmeal, £12 10s to £13. Bran, £4. Pollard, £5 10s. Potatoes, £9. Retail—Farm butter, 10d; separator, 11d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 2d. Cheese, 8d. Eggs, 1s 6d per dozen. Bacon, 9d. Hams, 10d. Flour—200lb, 21s; 50lb, 5s 9d; 25lb, 3s. Oatmeal—50lb, 7s 3d; 25lb, 3s 9d. Pollard, 9s 6d per bag. Bran, 5s. Chaff, 2s. Potatoes 11s per cwt.

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

Oats.—The market is much the same as at last quotations, present prices being as follows:—Seed lines, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; prime milling, 2s 4d to 2s 4½d; good to best feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; inferior, 2s 1d to 2s 2½d per bushel.

Wheat.—There is practically no alteration to report in this market, quotations being as follows:—Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; prime Tuscan, 3s 7d; medium milling, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel.

Potatoes.—Consignments are now more plentiful, and the following are quotations:—Seed lots, £11 to £11 10s; prime Derwents, £9 15s to £10; medium Derwents, £9 to £9 10s; others, £8 10s to £8 15s per ton.

Chaff.—Quotations:—Prime oaten sheaf, £4 2s 6d to £4 5s; choice, to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 15s to £4; inferior, £3 5s to £3 10s per ton.

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 buyers, to whom we submitted a full catalogue of the usual lines in demand locally. There was fair competition for most lots up to valuations, and the bulk of the offering found buyers at satisfactory prices. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—Consignments are arriving more steadily, and in most cases the quality is fully up to expectations. The local demand is not difficult to supply, and with

only a limited export demand, stocks have accumulated to some extent. Owners' ideas of value are at present slightly in excess of shippers' limits, and, as neither are readily disposed to give way, the amount of business passing is extremely small. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 4d to 2s 4½d; good to best feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; medium and inferior, 2s 1d to 2s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is no change to report. Millers' requirements are chiefly confined to choice quality, Tuscan being preferred. Second milling quality has little inquiry, but fowl wheat is in fair demand at late values. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; choice Tuscan, to 3s 7d; medium to good, 3s 2½d to 3s 3d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; broken and damaged 2s 8d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—For a week past the market has been quieter than usual. A few sales of choice seed up-to-dates have been made up to £12 per ton, but for good quality this class has been difficult to quit beyond £11 to £11 10s. Derwents and other table sorts cannot be readily quitted in large lots, but continue to move off in small quantities at—for best, £9 15s to £10; medium, £9 to £9 10s per ton (sacks included).

Chaff.—During last week only moderate supplies came forward, and all prime quality found sale on arrival. To-day consignments were heavier and last week's prices barely maintained. Only prime, bright oaten sheaf is in good demand, medium, inferior, and discolored lots being quite out of favor. Quotations: Prime oaten sheaf, £4 2s 6d to £4 5s; choice, to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 15s to £4; inferior, £3 5s to £3 10s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—These are more plentiful, and in consequence sales are not so easy to effect. Quotations: Best swedes (loose), 19s to 20s; bagged, 25s to 27s (bags extra) per ton.

Straw.—Oaten, 45s to 47s 6d; wheaten, 35s to 37s 6d per ton.

WOOL.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue at Monday's sale, and prices, which are as follows, were again very satisfactory: Summers, to 12d; autumns, to 17½d; winters, to 20½d; blacks, to 23d. Horsehair sold up to 16½d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Tuesday, when there was a large attendance of buyers present. Prices were well maintained, and quotations are the same as last week's.

Hides.—We submitted a catalogue of 355 at our sale last Thursday, prices being somewhat easier than at last sale. Our top price for ox was 6½d; and for cow 5½d.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

A fair number of horses came forward for last Saturday's sale, principally aged draughts and light harness sorts. The attendance of buyers was exceptionally good for a sale at which no very special consignments were announced. During the week we sold a bay gelding (prize-taker), 7yrs old, at £60, a 3yrs old colt at £46, a medium draught mare (good sort) at £40, and several others at up to £25 10s. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, at from £50 to £55; extra good prize horses, £56 to £65; superior young draught mares, £60 to £73; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £45; aged do, £17 to £30; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £100; strong spring-van horses, £25 to 35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £20 to £28; light hacks, £10 to £18; extra good, hacks, £20 to £30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £5 to £8.

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 Dis. Sec; SOUTHLAND—T. D. A. Moffatt.

WAIHI

(From our own correspondent.)

June 9.

The annual concert, given last night, by pupils of the Waihi Convent School, was a success from every point. An excellent programme of choruses, tableaux, and action songs was given. Prior to the entertainment the Waihi Federal Band played selections outside the hall. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to erecting an iron fence around the church property.

The local branch of the I.A.C.B. Society have decided to establish a gymnasium as an attraction for the winter nights. The members are endeavoring to secure a site to build a hall of their own.

During the 'N.Z. Tablet's' representative's visit to Waihi the Very Rev. Father Brodie spoke on the advantages of having a reliable Catholic paper in every home.

Members of the Nobility in Convents

The conversion of Princess Ena to Catholicism recalls to mind how many of the "old faith" are still to be met with in the smart drawing-rooms of London (writes "M.A.P."). Among those who have recently joined the Roman Catholic faith may be mentioned Theodosia Lady Cottenham, and her daughter, Lady Mary Pepys. The latter is noted as a singer, and has studied under Madame Thénard of the Comédie Française. The Hon. Mary and Hon. Margaret Russell, daughters of the late Lord Russell of Killowen, are now both nuns in the Convent of the Holy Child at Mayfield, Sussex; and also the Hon. Violet Gibson, the pretty daughter of Lord and Lady Ashbourne. Writing of nuns brings to mind the number of high-born women who have elected to spend their lives in the seclusion of a convent. The Duke of Norfolk has two sisters who are nuns: Lady Minna Howard belongs to the Carmelite Order, and Lady Etheldreda Howard is a Sister of Charity. Lady Edith Feilding, sister to Lord Denbigh, is another Sister of Charity, and cheerfully endures exile at a convent in China. Lady Maria Christina Bandini, daughter of Lord Newburgh, is at a Sacre Coeur convent on the Continent; and Lady Frances Bertie, sister to Lord Abingdon, resides in a convent at Harrow; and Lady Leopoldina Keppel, sister to Lord Albemarle, is a nun of the Sacred Heart. Then, Miss Mary and Miss Edith Clifford, sisters of Lord Clifford, are both nuns; Miss Ellen and Miss Maria French, sisters of Lord French, are also nuns; Miss Leonie Dormer, sister to Lord Dormer, is a nun; and yet another religious is Miss Cicely Arundell, sister to the twelfth Lord Arundell of Wardour. No fewer than four sisters of the present and fourteenth Lord Herries, are nuns, as are three sisters of the present and fourteenth Lord Petre. One of them is a Sister of Charity, and the others belong to the Order of the Good Shepherd, and reside in convents at Cardiff and Glasgow. And in bygone days there were four sisters of a dead and gone Lord Camoys who had one and all taken the veil, but most of these ladies have now passed away.

'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.

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MANAGER N.Z. Tablet.

Catholic Outlook in London

In the course of an article under the above heading the London 'Daily Telegraph' of a recent date says:—

'It is estimated that the Catholics in London number 200,000, and their body includes practically the entire Irish element of the population, just as the Presbyterian Church counts among its adherents most of those of Scottish birth. Many of these immigrants from the sister isle are to be found among the very poorest of the slums, and, according to Mr. Charles Booth, constitute in that stratum of the population "a class apart, being, as a rule, devout, and willing to contribute something from their earnings towards the support of their schools and the maintenance of their religion.' It is one of the strangest characteristics of the Church of Rome that she alone among the denominations has discovered the secret of grappling to herself with books of steel men and women from every rank of society and every grade of culture. Whatever their worldly position, whatever their degree of intellectual development, her power over them is a real and binding one. It is only those with some personal knowledge of her adherents who have any idea of the diversity of individual conviction which attains repose under the apparently rigid and unbending system by which her authority is exercised. Yet, though she is perhaps the most varied, as well as the most united and compact force in the religious world, and though there is a general tendency to follow her example of pressing the arts into her service, her converts are not numerous. On the other hand, oddly enough, when they do come it is usually from the affluent and highly-educated classes, and not a few of the most cultured sceptics turn to her at last in their despair and become her zealous supporters. Though their proportion is not a large one, the doctrinal unity, coherence, and discipline of the Catholics give them a unique position among the denominations.

The 'Telegraph' proceeds to give a statement received by it from an eminent divine, who is fully qualified to speak the view of the Catholic clergy on the present moral condition of London and its relation to religious observance.' According to this statement there is much in the life of the metropolis which influences adversely both the faith and morality of Catholics. Amongst the clergy, and especially those who are in daily and intimate touch with their flocks, there seems to be a practical consensus that in numbers, organisation, and in spiritual life, the Catholic Church in London is stronger in every way than she was twenty years ago. Human nature and the temptations of a great city are always with us, and the great problems of stemming the evils of drink and immorality have always to be faced, but the efforts made and the agencies employed are steadily increasing, and the results become more hopeful. A priest who has labored in London for some forty years, and who has exceptional opportunities for forming a just estimate, not long since expressed his conviction that at no time in the past was the Catholic Church, in her numbers, her agencies for good-doing, and the moral tone of her members, stronger than she is to-day. The attendances at church have increased, as well as the number of churches. At Westminster Cathedral, which may be taken as a prominent example and register, the numbers attending the services on an ordinary Sunday have been found to average between four and five thousand, and, what is more notable, no less than 47 per cent. are men. And the other churches have not suffered any noteworthy diminution of their numbers by the affluence to the Cathedral. The services in the churches have also increased. In Lenten time, in nearly all, there are missions and retreats for men and women and for children, and for various confraternities, and in these the great truths of the Gospel are brought home to the people by special preachers. In Holy Week, besides the presentments of the Liturgy, to which, as the great setting forth of the doctrine and lesson of the Atonement, the Church attaches paramount value as a teaching and spiritual influence, there are in nearly all our churches many devotional exercises, and the numbers who devoutly take part in these acts of religion are certainly as great as, if not considerably greater than, at any period in the past. The number who go to Confession and receive Holy Communion in London during Lent exceeds 130,000, comparing favorably with the numbers which could have been obtained twenty years ago.

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AN APPEAL

For a Church to be dedicated to the Immaculate Mother of God and the Irish Martyrs at Cromwell, Central Otago.

To the Irish Catholics of New Zealand

The Catholics of Cromwell appeal to you, their fellow-countrymen in New Zealand, to assist them to erect a suitable church in honor of the Immaculate Mother of God and the Irish Martyrs, those illustrious sons and daughters of Erin who, during three hundred years of the most bitter persecution the world has ever seen, fought the good fight and laid down their lives for their faith. It is especially fitting that such a church should be first erected here, since we are in a manner challenged to undertake the work by the evil name which the place unhappily bears. This is a matter which concerns not only the Catholics of Cromwell, but also every true-hearted Irishman in New Zealand. Are we not called upon to take part in so glorious a work by the most evident principles of honor and gratitude? The true glory of a nation is not its material prosperity or power—for after all these things the heathens seek—but the virtues of its people. The Irish Martyrs poured out their blood in torrents amidst sufferings untold to hand to their children entire the priceless heritage of the faith which St. Patrick preached. Who can measure, therefore, the debt of gratitude which we owe to these great and noble men and women, God's own army of saints and martyrs? Were not these the purest of all patriots, the truest of the true, and the bravest of the brave? Will you Irishmen of New Zealand allow the name of the most bitter enemy of your country and religion to be perpetuated in the name of this place, while you suffer the memory of your own most illustrious dead to perish, or to remain without some tangible monument of your love and gratitude? We do not believe that such a thing is possible, and we have the greatest confidence that our appeal will be generously responded to. So far the matter has only been mentioned to a very few, and some very generous donations have already been promised. We ask, therefore, help of all Irishmen for the love of God and His Most Blessed Mother, St. Patrick, and all the glorious Saints and Martyrs of the Irish race.

All subscriptions will be acknowledged in full in the 'New Zealand Tablet.' All donations to be sent to the Rev. G. M. Hunt, Cromwell.

(Signed) G. M. HUNT
(On behalf of the Cromwell Catholics).

DEATH

O'BRIEN.—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Michael O'Brien, father of the late Rev. Morgan O'Brien, S.J., Charles O'Brien (Whitianga), and Daniel O'Brien (Taranaki).—R.I.P.

O Immaculate Heart of Mary,
Thy prayers for him extol!
O Sacred Heart of Jesus,
Have mercy on his soul!

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

M.B.—No. But practically the whole of Christendom was Catholic.



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LEO. XIII, to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906

DUST TO DUST



O-DAY the mortal remains of the late Premier of New Zealand pass into 'the house with the green door'—into the place that (as Washington Irving says) buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. 'He spake well,' quoth Longfellow in his 'Hyperion,' 'who said that graves are the footprints of angels.' Around the open grave of Richard John Seddon the political differences of yesterday are forgotten, and men bow their heads in a mellowed peace and good-will which figures that which the angels long ago proclaimed to our distracted earth. The grave is a great preacher and peacemaker

Some statistician—we cannot at this moment label him with a name—has fixed at three score and eleven the average age of politicians. Gladstone's massive mind was in the possession of all its virile vigor for ten years past that age; and, we think, he boasted that he could wield an axe and fell an oak as sturdily at eighty-one as at two score and ten. The late Mr. Seddon's day closed suddenly at sixty-one. His heart stopped and his soul flitted ten years short of his normal expectations of life as a legislator. Even in our days of hygiene, there are few who scale the white summit of four-score. At sixty (according to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes) we get within range of the rifle-pits. And about sixty-three begins the grand climacteric, and nature begins to administer her kindly anodyne. That was the age at which Emerson felt that his active literary power had left him. But statesmen are made of a toughened steel that wears better than the life-stuff of your poet or critic. At seventy years of age our late Premier might, humanly speaking, have been still in a mental prime. But he lived and wrought at too high pressure during his long career as the virtual ruler of New Zealand. He wrought at a steady pressure of a hundred and twenty pounds to the square inch. And all too often he treated the safety-valve in a perilous way. His life was what Mantalini calls a horrid grind. Like Brougham, he took upon his too willing shoulders the work of many men. And his method was to take it by storm—to fly at it like the

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whirlwind worker that he was. He had at one time hoped, when the sixties were still young, to 'sit down and rest'—like another Alexander. But his later thought was to die in harness. His was the sort of toil that (to change the simile) 'sucks a man like an orange, leaves him a discharged Leyden jar.' And so the crowded, hurried, over-wrought life ended in the sudden tragedy on the 'Oswestry Grange.'

The Melbourne 'Argus' of June 12 sums up as follows the outstanding phase of the late Premier's life with which we have been dealing here:—

'The President always "pays for his White House," says Emerson; and Mr. Seddon certainly paid in a shortened life for his long enjoyment of the Premiership of his State. Wellington is the seat of Government in New Zealand, but the "Evening Post" published in March last a table showing that for three months previous to that time the Premier had not spent more than from one and a half to two days at a time there. He governed the State from railway carriages and hotel parlours, taking his secretaries with him, and being followed everywhere by departmental documents. An example of his method of work may be mentioned. A delegation from Victoria travelling through New Zealand on public business met the Premier at an hotel. The members conversed with him till 1 a.m., then retired wearied, and arose at 8 to find the Premier gone. They learned that he had summoned his secretaries after they went to bed, worked till 4, rested for two hours, breakfasted, and caught a train at 7.'

The Premier of the eight-hours' day seldom, perhaps, enjoyed this mediaeval luxury during the whole of his long career as leader. The human engine kept slogging away day and night. But it was a pace that killed. And the mighty engine of energy was 'scrapped' before its time: fallen in pieces and dismembered in one act, like the deacon's 'wonderful one-horse shay.' It was just the wearing-out that he sought—not the rusting-out that he dreaded. And the world is all the poorer that such beneficent energy is stilled in death. His was a strenuous life indeed—taking his stairs three steps at a time, working two shifts and over-time, and putting so much of his big heart in the work that it wore out and stopped still like a clock run down.

Notes

The Greater Wisdom

In the course of a letter to this week's 'Outlook,' (June 23), the Rev. W. Hewitson, of Knox Church, Dunedin, quotes as follows from one of the works of President Harper, of the University of Chicago:—

'The Church through its ministers should take up any and all agencies which make for the betterment of mankind. Jesus was a healer of the body as well as of the soul. The multitude of outside agencies now engaged in humanitarian work are sucking the very life-blood of the Church. Here, again, the Roman Catholics have shown greater wisdom than the Protestants; for with them these agencies are, in nearly every case, those of the Church.'

'For a considerable time,' says the learned and broad-minded pastor of Knox Church, 'I have held this opinion, although I would have hesitated to express it in such strong language. To me it seems clear that the fact that humanitarian agencies are outside the Church, and have no organic connection with her, even though they are wrought for the most part by Christian men, robs the Church of the direct reactionary healthful influence that work always exerts. Further, the absence of direct connection between the Church and such humanitarian agencies deprives her of one of the most visible and powerful means of influencing the non-church-going part of the community, and

predisposing it to listen favorably to the spiritual message of the Church. The miracles of our Lord have often been called the bell before the sermon, and the gospel story makes it evident that the healing of the body was not infrequently accompanied by the healing of the soul.'

Queen Ena

As a contrast to the clapper-clawing of Miss Cor-eili (referred to in our Current Topics) we reproduce the following from the 'Church Commonwealth,' the Australian Federal paper of the Church of England: 'A correspondent to one of our English contemporaries makes the following remarks with reference to the recent protests which have been made in certain quarters against the conversion of Princess Ena of Battenberg to Romanism upon her marriage to the King of Spain. He certainly puts his finger upon a weak spot when he deprecates the lack of consistency on the part of the English Episcopate. "When did our Bishops protest against the 'conversion' of the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice to Lutheranism, involving communion with those who, on important points of theology, contradict the Catholic faith, have no validly-ordained ministry, and dispute the Catholic doctrine of the Sacraments? When did they protest against the rupture of unity created by the Court in the last reign, and, unhappily, in this, by attendance at Presbyterian worship when in Scotland? . . . Those who know the life of Courts cannot but allow that from one point of view the marriage of a young English princess to a young king, living the ordered, disciplined life of a Catholic Christian, is infinitely to be preferred to an alliance with some German non-Catholic with the usual tendency to rationalism and unbelief."'

In France

In Ireland the scales of justice are too often tilted by the Castle 'Removable' and by the packed jury. In France, they 'get there' by another route. Here is how it is in part described by the special correspondent of the 'Catholic Times,' in the course of his account of the fate that befell the 'manifestants' against the church-inventories: 'Certain Public Prosecutors have given orders to their subordinates to appeal where small punishments or the benefit of the First Offenders Act, have been given to the Catholic manifestants, and so, by deferring to the last, the deposit of the completed statement of the case with the Court of Appeal, to keep them in prison as long as possible. Thus, some condemned only to a small fine, have already lain more than a month in prison. Usually the courts accord provisional liberty, without difficulty, to many classes of grievous offenders. From time to time the Public Prosecutors in circulars remind those concerned, that of persons awaiting trial, only such as have no fixed abode and would probably take flight should be kept in prison. But the manifestants against the inventory at Montregard are still in prison, notwithstanding the demand made in their favor by M^{me}. Antoine de Lagzerol. Bail has been offered for them, but has been refused by the court. All are deserving people. M. Viallet, for instance, is a small farmer with five little children. His absence from his home is ruinous. These have now been in prison for more than seven weeks, yet the gendarme has not been arrested who shot dead Regis Andre, a fellow-manifestant there, firing deliberately on him at short range to finish him, after a first shot had brought him helpless to the ground. The poor man, a small farmer with a young family, had taken refuge from his pursuer behind a tree.'

The fair which was held in connection with the Dominican Convent at Tamworth resulted in a profit of £600.

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DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration commences to-morrow (Friday) morning in the Sacred Heart Church, North-East Valley.

The new convent at Port Chalmers is rapidly approaching completion. It is a substantial two-storey brick building, and in every way suitable for its purpose.

At the meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club on Friday evening it was decided, on the motion of the Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., to adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Seddon.

Cromwell (Central Otago) preserves in its name the memory of the fierce old Puritan Protector during whose sanguinary regime Ireland gave so many martyrs and confessors to the Ancient Faith. Father Hunt, the pastor of Cromwell, has the happy idea of erecting there a church to the memory of the Irish Martyrs, and an appeal from him appears on page 17 of this issue.

On Wednesday evening of last week the Ladies' Club entertained the Boys' Club in St. Joseph's Hall. The entertainment took the form of a euchre party. Between 50 and 60 boys were present on the occasion, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. During the progress of the euchre party, Miss Brady and Master W. O'Connor contributed vocal items. Masters R. Burke and W. O'Connor won the euchre prizes, kindly donated by Miss Staunton, president of the Ladies' Club. At the conclusion of the euchre party, an adjournment was made to the tea room, where the boys did ample justice to the good things set before them. The vice-president, in the unavoidable absence of Rev. Father Corcoran, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Staunton and the ladies of the club for the practical help given to make the Boys' Club a success.

At the eleven o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday, the Rev. Father Howard referred as follows to the late Mr. Seddon:—The whole country—it would not be too much to say the whole Empire—has been thrown into mourning during the past week by the great blow that has fallen upon us in the death of Mr. Seddon. On the mere grounds of benefits received the people of New Zealand have every reason to revere his memory and deplore his loss. During his term of government business has been made stable through legislation providing for the maintenance of industrial peace, land has been made available for settlement under reasonable and easy conditions; and far-reaching experiments in social reform have been made—and safely made—which could never have been possible but for his masterful personality and iron will. Mr. Seddon was essentially a humanitarian statesman, and the great object of his life was to ease the burdens and lighten the lot of his fellows in every possible way. In this connection the great body of workers and wage-earners have especial reason to be grateful to him. The result of his legislation has been to give them shorter hours and better and healthier conditions of work than ever they had before. It has given them a chance to see a little more of God's sunshine than was possible to them under the old state of things. It has given them a chance to have more recreation, more family life, more leisure for self-improvement—in a word it has made life worth living for the working man, and they will be heartless and ungrateful indeed if they ever fail to regard his name and memory with reverence and affection. Nor is this all. Of Mr. Seddon, more than of most men, it may be truly said 'that his works do follow him.' It is his crowning glory that he has given our legislation, so to speak, a strong and definite 'set' in a humanitarian direction, and it may be safely anticipated that the movement onward and upward, which he has so faithfully and successfully led in the past, will be continued in the same direction and towards the same goal under his successor. Either as man or as statesman Mr. Seddon knew no distinction of class or creed. To us as a body he was always scrupulously just and fair. In our schools and educational establishments, and above all, in our charitable institutions, he took the keenest and kindest interest. In all our efforts as a Church to redeem the fallen, to assist the helpless, or to soothe the woes and sorrows of suffering humanity, we felt we had his sympathy and support, and, as Catholics, we join with our fellow-citizens of all creeds in heartfelt grief that he is gone. At the conclusion of the Mass the organist (Mr. Eagar) played Handel's 'Dead March' in 'Saul.'

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

June 18.

On Wednesday last a painful shock was occasioned throughout the Otaio and St. Andrews districts by the sudden death of Mrs. M. Ryan, of Yaldhurst. Mr. and Mrs. M. Ryan were on a visit to their relatives at Eskbank, the hospitable home of Mr. P. Ryan, whose daughter was to have been married on Thursday. On Wednesday, while helping in the preparations for the approaching wedding, the deceased lady suddenly became faint, and almost immediately expired. Dr. Gabites was hastily summoned from Timaru, and certified that death was due to heart disease. By her death a family of eight young children is left motherless. The body has been taken to Yaldhurst for interment.—R.I.P.

At all the Masses yesterday sympathetic reference was made to the death of Mr. Seddon.

Waimate

(From our own correspondent.)

June 18.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration commenced in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, June 10, the Rev. Father Goggan, of Temuka, officiating both morning and evening. On Monday evening the Rev. Father Bowden, of Timaru, before delivering his sermon, made reference to the great loss the community had sustained in the death of the Premier.

St. Patrick's Literary and Debating Society intend holding a concert and dramatic entertainment about the end of July in aid of the funds of the society.

St. Patrick's school, under the Sisters of St. Joseph, has again passed a very creditable examination, the inspector's report being very favorable.

The members of the H.A.C.B. Society were the guests of the 'New Club' at a card match on Friday evening, when a very pleasant time was spent. Before dispersing Bro. Sims thanked the club for the very warm welcome given to them.

It is with regret I have to announce the death of another old parishioner, in the person of Mr. Donald McPherson, who passed away on Friday after a long illness. He leaves a wife and grown-up family to mourn their loss. The funeral was largely attended, the Rev. Father Tymon officiating at the church and graveside.—R.I.P.

THE DEATH OF MR. SEDDON

The 'Oswestry Grange,' with the remains of our late Premier arrived at the Wellington wharf at midnight on Saturday. Fifteen minutes after midnight (writes the Wellington correspondent of the 'Otago Daily Times') Mrs. Seddon and her family came ashore, leaning on Mr. Hall-Jones and supporting one another. The scene was at this stage a most affecting one, but I prefer not to attempt any description of it. The sympathy of everyone present went out to the bereaved family as they drove off in two cabs to the Ministerial residence. Soon afterwards Ministers and a few Members of Parliament went on board, and took a last look at the face of their dead chief, now, alas, sadly changed. The body was in a lead coffin in the saloon, where it had been all the voyage, and as it had to be carried up and put into the shell-coffin, which was on deck, there was some delay before it could be landed. Eventually it was borne down the broad gangway on the shoulders of several stalwart members of the Garrison Artillery and a few other men. It was placed in the hearse, and shortly after 1 a.m. a mournful procession, consisting of the late Premier's two sons (Captain Seddon and Mr. T. Seddon), some of Mr. Seddon's relatives, and Ministers and Members of Parliament, started for the Ministerial residence in Molesworth street, the crowd following. The moment the hearse had left the wharf the first of the 20 minute-guns from the warship 'Pioneer' thundered forth, setting the wooden houses a-tremble, rattling the window-panes, and waking thousands of sleepers in the city. It was only one gun less than the salute for living Royalty, and fired at such an hour it was, I believe, unique.

The interment takes place this (Thursday) afternoon on the site of the Observatory, which adjoins the Sydney street Cemetery, Wellington.

An appeal, which, we feel sure, will be generously responded to, appears in this issue from the Rev. Father Hunt and Catholics of Cromwell for assistance to build a church in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Irish martyrs.

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NEW ZEALAND : GENERAL

It is estimated that the total catch of mutton-birds for the season by the Natives is 120,000, which, at 4d a-piece, represents £2000. The birds were never known to be in better condition, due to the superabundance of the small fish which constitute their food.

The Marlborough interim sheep returns show an increase in all districts on last year totalling 76,000. Flaxbourne restocking accounts for 35,000 of this increase. Another factor promising for the future is that owners are now refusing to send ewe lambs to the freezing works.

It is reported that granite of good quality, similar to the Orepuki granite used for the Government buildings, Dunedin, and better in composition than the Aberdeen granite, has been found on Shand's Farm, between Lorne and Enfield, in the North Otago district. There is every indication of a big quantity.

At King Edward's command, Sir J. G. Ward had a half-hour's audience with his Majesty at Buckingham Palace last week. His Majesty referred with admiration to Mr. Seddon's striking personality and to the very great loss which the Empire had sustained. Sir J. G. Ward sails in the 'Majestic' on the 27th inst.

The new valuations for Invercargill Borough show the capital value to be £1,532,497, an increase of 17 per cent. on the previous valuation, and the unimproved value to be £689,779, an increase of 32 per cent. For the Borough of Gore the capital value is £417,132, an increase of 31 per cent., and the unimproved value £183,000, an increase of 73 per cent.

The 'Gazette' notifies that the following new railway regulations will come into force on July 2:—Passengers travelling first-class by mail and express trains running between Christchurch and Invercargill and holding tickets for a journey of not less than 100 miles may, if they so desire, reserve seats for the journey on the production of their ticket and a payment charge of 6d for each seat reserved. First-class passengers joining the train at stations other than Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill, and who desire to reserve seats, must apply to the stationmaster at the station from which they commence their journey, and on the arrival of the train at that station they will be allotted any vacant seat available on payment of 6d, but no guarantee can be given that seats will then be available for reservation. Seats will not be reserved for journeys of less than 100 miles.

With a living freight of some 595 souls (says the Wellington correspondent of the 'Evening Star'), the big Shaw, Savill steamer 'Athenic' steamed into port from London on Monday. The vessel brought 440 passengers in all, most of these (or 396) being immigrants from London. The passengers are a fine, healthy-looking lot of men and women, who should make satisfactory settlers. The ship's papers give the occupations of the new comers, and state that there are no less than 29 on board with no occupation, which is a much more formidable number than any of the vessels have brought of late. The other passengers are mostly laborers, domestic servants, navvies, and farmers. There is one party of twenty domestic servants, in charge of Miss Birchell, matron. These are fine-looking young women, and have come out under engagement to residents at Hastings, Hawke's Bay.

In the course of an appreciative notice of the late Mr. Seddon in the 'Lyttelton Times' Sir William Russell says: "Many have asked: 'Had Mr. Seddon enjoyed the benefit of a university education would he have been a greater man?' I doubt it. Education polishes the exterior, but God alone creates the material out of which a man is fashioned. Many are dwarfed by fears of precedent, and the personality and inherent force of any but the strongest men may be contorted by the formalism of too much training. Possibly Mr. Seddon would have been less great had the early discipline taught him to consider more carefully the conventionalities of the world. His genius had greater scope owing to an untrammelled brain. There can be none who do not grieve sincerely for the sorrowing family, and few who do not reverently breathe a prayer for him who has gone. His death was in itself most glorious. At the very zenith of his fame, after a triumphant tour of Australia, exulting in his success, without pain of mental suffering, he went to his rest; and men of all shades of political thought will agree that he was a most remarkable personality, and labored long and strenuously for the people of New Zealand, in whose history his name will ever endure."

A piece of wedding cake, sent to a medical man for the purpose of ascertaining whether it contained ptomaine germs (says the Christchurch 'Press'), was subjected to a form of analysis certainly not contemplated when the specimen was handed over. The cake was discovered by two of the doctor's youngsters, who, in blissful ignorance of the suspicions surrounding it, promptly ate it up between them. No ill effects resulted however, and the doctor, who was called as a witness in the case in which the wedding cake and other delicacies figured, said he concluded from that that the cake was harmless and free from offending microbes. 'I suppose,' observed a solicitor engaged in the case, 'even a microbe will pass a wedding cake.'

In writing of the burial place of the late Premier, the 'New Zealand Times' says:—Edward Gibbon Wakefield, managing director of the New Zealand Company, and his brother, Colonel William Wakefield, founder of the New Zealand Settlement, both died in Wellington, and were buried in the Bolton street Cemetery. Sir George Grey was buried in England, where he had lived during the last years of his life, and Mr. John Ballance, Mr. Seddon's predecessor, was buried at Wanganui, the town where he lived, and which sent him to Parliament. Sir John McKenzie was buried close to his home at Bushy Park, Shag Point, Otago, and a memorial cairn was raised on Pukhuwitihi, where he first worked as a shepherd. Sir William Fox was buried at Auckland, Sir Julius Vogel in England, and Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald in Bolton Street Cemetery. The spot where the late Premier's two children are buried is on a hill at Stafford, where Mr. and Mrs. Seddon lived after they were married, where six of their children were born. Just below is the old office of the Ararua Road Board, the first public body to which the late Premier was elected.

NEW BOOK

'Tales of the Golden West.'

There is a sort of indefinable charm about life on a goldfield that leaves its impress for all time on the minds of those who have taken an active part in its ups and downs. The free-and-easy manner of living, the cosmopolitan character of the population, the friendships arising out of chance acquaintance, and the proverbial generosity of the miners leave impressions which no length of time effaces. Few goldfields have been blessed with the natural characteristics that made life so attractive on the West Coast in the early sixties, and consequently when the supply of the precious metal dwindled down large numbers of the population betook themselves to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. A reminder of life there in the early days comes to us from Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, under the title, 'Tales of the Golden West,' by 'Waratah.' The book, which consists of 216 pages, is made up principally of reminiscences, and chapters out of the history of the West Coast in the early days. The writer, without any embellishments, gives us an insight into the trials, hardships, and successes of the pioneers of the West Coast goldfields, and the record of actual facts seems sometimes stranger than fiction. A pathetic interest is lent to the appearance of the book at the present time, as it is dedicated to the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, and the special chapter devoted to the career of our late Premier will be read with no ordinary feelings just now when the people of the Colony are mourning the loss of one who was so intimately connected with the West Coast for fully forty years.

OBITUARY

MR. M. O'BRIEN, YOUGHAL.

In our issue of May 31, reference was made in the 'Irish News' to the death of Mr. Michael O'Brien, Youghal, at an advanced age. The deceased was father of the late Rev. Morgan O'Brien, S.J., who was well known in Sydney and Melbourne, where he had been resident for many years, and also of Mr. Charles O'Brien, of Whitianga, and Mr. Daniel O'Brien, of Taranaki. To these we tender our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

He who appreciates great minds or noble characters does himself, not them, honor and service.

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The Storyteller

THE ROKEBY GHOST.

'Simply perfect, Bess,' said Miss Lawrence, sinking down in the depths of a great easy chair after a tour of her friend's country house. 'I don't wonder you and Dick seized upon it at once—rats, bats, ghost, and all.'

'We've driven off the rats and bats,' laughed the little hostess, as she poured a welcome cup of tea, 'and as for the ghost, we don't talk or think about him.'

'Why not?' asked Miss Lawrence lightly. 'An old-fashioned ghost is a delightful addition to an establishment in these prosaic days. I should make every effort to retain the ghost, Bess. It is so patrician.'

'Of course some of us believe in such things,' said little Mrs. Winters, dropping another lump of sugar in her friend's cup. 'Still there are always so many stories about an old house like this. The Rokebys came over with Lord Baltimore, you know, and the family have owned the place ever since. And it was entailed in the old English fashion, so they couldn't sell. And Jack Rokeby—you know him, Nell.'

'Yes,' answered Miss Lawrence briefly, a delicate flush rising to her cheek.

'Well, he has nothing left to speak of, except that old place—with an invalid mother and two sisters on his hands, and he was glad to let us have it at a rent I am almost ashamed to tell. The doctor said Dick ought to live an out-door life for a year or two after his spell of typhoid. So when we came back from our honeymoon in Florida, Dick brought me down to see the place, and I lost my heart at once.'

'I don't wonder,' said Miss Lawrence, looking up at the old colonial mantel, upheld by carved pillars bearing the Rokeby crest. 'It is just the place for lovers to live and dream.'

'I suppose it is,' was the response, 'only Dick and I are not the dreaming sort. To us it seemed just the place for house parties and hunting parties, and all sorts of jollifications. Twenty rooms at least, my dear, with no one knows how many more walled up.'

'Walled up!' exclaimed Miss Lawrence, opening her violet eyes in wide amaze.

'Yes, Jack told us there were one or two rooms sealed up. One is the old Romish chapel. It seems that the Rokebys were an old Catholic family in England. Dated back to the Crusades. All sorts of dreadful things happened to them in the times of persecution; they lost their home and their fortune and several of them their heads for their faith, and finally they came over here with the Calverts, who gave them a grant of this manor. And they had their own chapel—and—Mass—don't you call it?—and a priest here—even when they had to hide him to save his neck. And so when, about seventy years ago, the son and heir of the house gave up his faith while abroad at a German university, and married a Protestant wife, it created excitement, as you may guess.'

'Naturally,' said Miss Lawrence warmly; 'I am a Catholic myself, you know, Bess, and can understand what apostasy means to such a race of martyrs and saints.'

'They say it broke his mother's heart. She is the lady in the Empire gown, whose portrait you saw downstairs. But the old father was of sterner stuff—he tried to disinherit his son, but the entail still held in those days, and he could not prevent Rokeby Manor from falling into his heir's hands. So he had the chapel, which had been a holy place for so long, walled up that it might not be profaned or dishonored. And where he left his money no one knew. His son concluded it must have been given away in secret charity, for the old gentleman got strange and moody at the last, and lived and died here alone with the exception of a few trusty slaves. It is his ghost that is supposed to walk—and really I don't wonder. The Rokeby fortunes are going down in a way to rouse any right-minded ancestor. As Jack told Dick, things have touched bottom rock with him. He is too poor to marry for love, and too proud to marry for money, so he is likely to prove the last of the Rokeby name and line. 'But goodness-gracious! here I am chattering away, forgetting my Nesselrode pudding that Chloe can never manage alone. We dine at seven, Nell. Look your prettiest; Dick has half a dozen fine fellows down for the duck-shooting all ready to fall victims to your charms.'

And the pretty little housewife of a year flitted away, leaving her guest to think over the light, careless words with a pain stirring in her heart that those who knew Helen Lawrence best would never have guessed.

But Miss Lawrence was a woman of the world, and women of the world often walk its glittering ways with hearts as veiled and silent as those of the cloister, hearts that break and die and make no sign.

When she floated into the dining-room that night, a radiant vision in filmy white, the violets that followed this reigning belle everywhere blooming on her breast, her snowy throat banded with pearls, the six bold hunters succumbed without a struggle.

All the evening she held gay court in the great Manor Hall, where huge hickory logs blazing and crackling in the big chimney-place showed the old Crusader's shield of the Rokebys, with its cross and sword and proud motto, 'Dieu et mon droit.'

All the evening, as she laughed and jested, the grave, tender eyes of the pictured Rokebys on the wainscotted walls seemed to rest upon her. Despite the love locks and doublets, the eyes seemed to pierce her heart with unforgotten pain.

Not six months ago eyes just like these had looked into hers with a hopeless love the lips had been too proud to speak. For Miss Lawrence was heiress as well as beauty, and Jack Rokeby was bound by strong fetters of duty, the last of his ruined race.

It was with a sigh of relief that she entered her own room that night, glad to drop her glittering mask and be at rest.

'You can go, Margaret,' she said to the maid who was awaiting her; 'I will not need you to-night.'

'Let me stay with you, miss,' said the girl. 'It's such a strange, lonely place, and the housemaid has been telling me how the rooms over here are haunted. I don't like leaving you alone.'

'Nonsense,' said the young lady. 'I thought you had more sense than to listen to such foolishness, Margaret. There are no such things as ghosts, as you have been taught and ought to know.'

'They were saying this was the worst room of all,' continued the girl uneasily.

'Mrs. Rokeby, the old lady, was fairly driven out of it with the moanings and the rappings. And the candles are flaring, as you can see, miss, without a breath blowing on them. The maids were telling me they always flare and flicker in here, and there's a cold draught, like that from an open vault, even on a summer night. It is the room where the old squire died, him that put the ban on the place. They say you can hear his cane tap, tapping, just as when he walked in life, miss.'

'How perfectly silly!' laughed the young lady. 'I am not in the least afraid of the old squire or his cane, and I prefer to be alone. Put another log on the fire, Margaret, and go to bed.'

And as the girl reluctantly obeyed Miss Lawrence locked and bolted her chamber door and flung herself in the great easy chair before the hearth to dream hopeless dreams.

This old house had put a spell upon her she had never felt before. Though scores of princely mansions had been open to her queenhood, none had charmed her like this. It seemed to call her, to hold her, to claim her for its own—the old ivy-veiled walls closing around her seemed to take her to the heart of things.

And how she could lift its shadow, how she could brighten and bless it, how sweet it would be to unseal its closed sanctuary, and let the light of faith shine out once more from its hallowed walls!

But this could never be, she felt, with a hopeless pang. Stronger even than the love she had read in its master's earnest eyes was his pride.

'You will come to see me in town next winter?' she had asked when they had parted last spring at the friend's where they had met at an Easter house-party.

'No,' he had answered, and she had almost winced at the despairing clasp that had wrung her little hand. 'I—I dare not—it would be madness. This is good-bye.'

'Good-bye!' The wind had sounded like a knell in her ear—the death knell of a sweet, womanly hope. It seemed echoing through his old home to-night in tender, sorrowful plaint. The old home in which she could only poise like a brilliant winged bird, and where she must not rest. 'Good-bye!' She leaned back in the soft, cushioned chair and let the tears that had gathered in her violet eyes fall freely, tears that she had held back all the evening, and that even her faithful Margaret must not see. And as she sat there, abandoned to her grief, a cold breath swept over her that made her start. It was like the touch of an icy hand. The lace ruffles on the toilet table stirred, the candle flickered, flared, and went out. And tap, tap, in the sudden darkness, came the sound of a ghostly cane.

The dreamer sprang to her feet, her blood for the moment chilled. But it was heroic blood. Helen Lawrence had been trained to wisdom and courage beyond her years.

She held back the cry of alarm that she felt would only add to the shadow on the old house, and to its master's embarrassments. The ruddy light from the leaping fire emboldened her to pause and reason. The sudden draught must come from some opening, a door or window which she had overlooked. She re-lit the candle with steady hand, and, holding it high above her head, began her search.

The two windows were closed, the door bolted and locked securely, the oak-panelled walls seemingly intact. But the shadow of the high-curtained bed fell heavily in one corner, and as the girl neared it the ghostly draught swept icily upon her, heavy with earthy damp.

Tap, tap, tap came the chilling sound, and the flaring light of the candle fell upon a figure—the dim, shadowy figure of an old, white haired man leaning on a cane. In a sudden madness of terror, she flung the silver candlestick she held at the grisly presence. There was a crash, a shock of blinding pain, and all was blank.

'Nell, Nell, oh, Nell darling,' little Mrs. Winter's voice was the first sound that reached her guest. 'Oh, thank God; she is opening her eyes at last! Do you know me, Nell?'

'Bess, dear, yes; what—what has happened?' Miss Lawrence lifted a hand that seemed strangely heavy to her bandaged brow.

'Oh, don't—don't talk, dear, please. The doctor said you must keep very quiet,' said the little lady hysterically. 'You're safe again, quite safe, Nell. Oh, we've all been wild about you for the last six hours. To think of my putting you in that dreadful room. Oh, don't, don't think about it, dear.'

'The room!' repeated the sick girl, her eyes widening with remembered horror; 'the dreadful room—the draught—the tap—oh, Bess, what—what was it? Are, there indeed ghosts—that—that cannot rest?'

'Oh, no, dear, no! Don't look like that, Nell, there was no ghost at all, dear; there never has been. It was only the picture of old Martin Rokeby that fell on you, Nell, when you were bravely looking around, I suppose, for the strange sound. It seems that there was a door behind it of which no one knew. A door whose rusty fastenings had given way, and that sometimes blew open a little, swinging to and fro against the picture, making the strange tap, tap, like an old man's cane. The door opened into the old chapel, and oh, such things as we found hidden there; gold and jewels and family plate—all old Martin Rokeby's vanished wealth. We sent for Jack at once, but the poor fellow has not given a thought to his treasures, he has been so distracted about you. Gave himself dead away before everybody. He is madly in love, as we all can see. Now you must go to sleep—or I'll be simply torn to pieces for talking so much to you, Nell. Your face is flushing up with fever now—do shut your eyes and go to sleep, please.'

And though the little hostess' methods would doubtless have been criticised by a scientific nurse, they proved eminently successful. In suite of the talking, Miss Lawrence began to improve with astonishing rapidity from that moment. Within a week she was downstairs, with her soft hair rippling on the bruise on her temple, and the gentle languor of convalescence only adding to her charms.

Mrs. Winter's other guests had discreetly vanished—only the master of Rokeby remained to watch the red flush deepening on Miss Lawrence's cheek, the starry light brightening in her beautiful eyes. Seated in the carved arm chair before the great log fire in the Manor Hall, she seemed like some fair spirit sent to redeem the fallen fortunes of the race, for the hidden treasure her courage and daring had revealed brought the Rokebys independence, if not affluence, once more.

'It was a strange freak of my great-grandfather,' said the young heir of the house this evening as he sat at her side. 'We always understood that the old gentleman grew very eccentric at the close of his life. The break with his son preyed upon his mind. After his death my grandfather never cared for the place; he spent most of his life abroad, and the grounds were worked by tenant farmers. The house has been little but a burden for years—a burden we could ill afford.'

'But now surely the old roof-tree calls to you?' Miss Lawrence said gently. 'Surely you will come back?'

'That is for you to say,' was the eager, impassioned answer. 'Helen, beloved, I dare speak at last. Your touch has unsealed my lips. My home, my life, my heart are yours. Will you kindle the fireside flame, the altar light, or leave them dark and desolate forever?'

And in the starry beam of the beautiful eyes uplifted to his he read his answer.

So it happened that there was a Christmas wedding in the old Rokeby chapel, for the fair bride thus willed. The sturdy walls had withstood the years bravely; mould and dust were soon cleared away—altar and sanctuary revealed again in all their beauty.

The portrait of old Martin Rokeby, lifted again to a place of honor on the walls, seemed to smile in pale triumph as, amid lights and flowers and bursts of glad music, the solemn voice of the old Mother arose once more within the hallowed walls, blessing the children and the children's children of the young pair whose love had unsealed the closed sanctuary and banished the Rokeby ghost forever.—'Benziger's Magazine.'

The Catholic World

CANADA—The Senior Metropolitan

Owing to the recent death of Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, Most Rev. Joseph Thomas Duhamel, D.D., Archbishop of Ottawa, has become the senior Metropolitan of the Church in Canada. He was mitred on October 28, 1874, but his See was not raised to the archiepiscopal dignity until June 8, 1886.

ENGLAND—Presentation to the Duke of Norfolk

The monsternance which it was found would be the most acceptable marriage gift to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and which, after much unavoidable delay, was recently completed, was presented to him at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, on April 27. The Marquis of Ripon read the presentation address, and the Duke suitably replied. In the course of his remarks he made a very complimentary reference to an Irish priest, the Rev. Dr. Loughnan, of the diocese of Armagh.

School Accommodation

The latest returns issued by the Board of Education show (says an English exchange) that there are in England and Wales at present 11,817 Church of England schools, 6145 Council schools, 1063 Catholic schools, and 1189 Nonconformist schools. In the last mentioned are included the schools of the Wesleyans and other denominations making up the whole conglomeration of Free Churchmen, and yet their schools are little more numerous than those of the despised 'Romanists.' Of course their religious requirements are 'provided' for them in the Council schools. The children educated in these various schools are—Church of England, 2,350,176; Council schools, 2,946,511; Catholic schools, 337,868; Nonconformist schools, 551,461. In 1902 previous to the passing of the Education Act, the last year during which returns are supplied as to voluntary subscriptions for maintenance, Anglicans contributed £670,324, Catholics £87,520, and Dissenters £118,303. So we see that Catholics, numbering one-twentieth of the population, supplied one-tenth of the voluntary subscriptions for educational purposes.

Objections to the Education Bill

In the course of an article in the 'Nineteenth Century' for May on the Education Question, the Archbishop of Westminster says: The Government must be well aware that the Bill which was read for the first time on April 9 is not a solution of the Education difficulty. It may, indeed, be passed by the large majority pledged to support Ministerial projects, but in this event it will most certainly not prove to be a settlement of the question, and will give rise to fierce local contests all over the country, leading eventually to a fresh appeal to Parliament. His Grace goes on to point out that while the Protestant conscience is to be 'satisfied at the public expense, the non-Protestant conscience is to receive no such satisfaction unless its possessors are willing to pay for it. 'This,' says the Archbishop, 'is the essential injustice of the Bill in that it sets up two standards of appreciation, and makes men suffer, in their purse at least, for their conscientious religious convictions. Mr. Birrell's speech was eloquent, earnest, and lucid, but there was one sentence which must have jarred upon the ears of many who heard it. "All minorities must suffer: it is the badge of their tribe." His proposals will place upon the consciences of many one of those perfectly avoidable hardships which he declares it to be the special province of an enlightened Liberalism to remove. The Protestant conscience and the conscience which cannot accept Protestantism ought to be treated alike, and no burden placed on the latter of which the former has been relieved.' His Grace then sets forth four of the Catholic objections to the Bill—(1) Why should Catholic children in districts of less than 5000 inhabitants be deprived of a distinctively Catholic school? (2) How can a non-Catholic local

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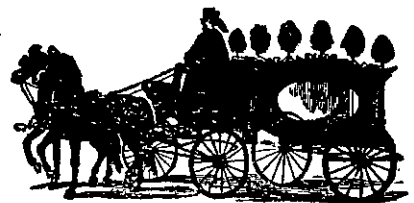
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authority judge of the fitness of a teacher to teach Catholic children? (3) Why is no legal protection given against the possible bigotry and intolerance of a local authority? (4) Why is there no safeguard to prevent local authorities arbitrarily forcing non-Catholic children into a school provided for and used practically exclusively by Catholic children and thus changing its whole character?

FRANCE—Taking Precautions

The French Government (says the 'Catholic Times') got into power by the aid of the revolutionary elements in French society. Ministers have not been anxious to quarrel with their friends, and M. Clemenceau endeavored to persuade the public on the approach of the 1st of May that all the trouble then brewing was due to a conspiracy by the Monarchical parties. But M. Clemenceau found, despite all verbal artifices, that he must take up a decisive attitude against his old friends. Even in the France of 1906 the law forbids murder, arson, and robbery, and it is the duty of the police to protect persons and property and to watch over the security of the citizens. Orders were accordingly given to the police and the troops to be on the alert in Paris on Monday last. Fearing the perils by which the city was beset, and in some cases warned by the guardians of the law, large numbers of foreigners and French folk came to London on the previous day. Unfortunately events proved that there was ample ground for their alarm. Serious riots took place; there were collisions between strikers and the troops, in which many were wounded; and a large number of arrests were made. In the task which lies before them the French Government need not be envied. Once loose that moral bond of society, the recognition of the right to demand obedience, and the flood-gates of Anarchy are opened.

ITALY—A Pontifical Train

A Pontifical train, which was built for Pius IX. for railway journeys, and which, of course, has not been used since September, 1870, is on exhibition in the section devoted to 'Retrospective Art' of the present Milan Exhibition. It consists of three waggons, and was presented in 1858. One of the waggons is a richly decorated parlor car, and another an oratory.

A Great Demonstration

The funeral of Cardinal Cagliari, Archbishop of Padua, assumed the proportions of a great demonstration. All the shops and cafes were closed. The Prefects of Venice, Treviso, Verona, Vicenza, and Padua, the military and civil officials, the heads of the University, were present, besides all the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, etc., of Venetia. The procession took over an hour to pass any given spot, and the whole town was decorated with mourning emblems and flags flying at half-mast. Pedrocchi's famous cafe, which has never been closed day or night for four hundred years, shut its doors during the two hours the function in the Cathedral lasted—an almost unprecedented honor, the last time being the occasion of the funeral of King Humbert. The King and Queen of Italy were represented in the procession, as was, needless to say, his Holiness the Pope.

ROME—Death of a Monsignor

The Rome correspondent of the 'Freeman,' writing on April 21, says:—The death of Monsignor Francesco Ciocci, recently appointed Canon of the Lateran, and who was well-known in Rome as Master of Pontifical Ceremonies, came as a surprise and sorrow to many. He was only less well-known in Ireland than he was in Rome, and he won golden opinions during his visit to Ireland in the suite of his Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo Vanutelli. He is described as an admirable Roman priest, assiduous in his assistance in sacred ceremonies, in which he was deeply versed. He was also a zealous director of one of the Catholic night schools which have been established by Catholics in Rome in order to counteract the paganism of the municipal schools. He was held in high esteem for his gentle and kindly ways and his constant cheerfulness.

UNITED STATES—Church Progress

Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, the Methodist statistician, is (says the 'Pittsburg Observer') out with his annual batch of figures. Catholics who love their faith will find in them much that is encouraging; for Dr. Carroll frankly admits that the Catholic Church numerically is going forward by leaps and bounds here in the United States. During the year past no four denominations combined have equalled her increase. We submit, however, that there is another phase of Catholic increase of which Rev. Dr. Carroll loses sight—her increase in influence. Here are a few facts, hitherto little noticed by the multitude, which the 'Observer' frankly believes afford more food for rejoicing than does

the increase in numbers now generally admitted:—(1) The Catholic position is being accepted with regard to divorce. (2) The Catholic position is being accepted with regard to religion in education. (3) The Catholic position in regard to Socialism is being generally commended. (4) The Catholic position with regard to race suicide is being nationally adopted. (5) The Catholic position with regard to an authority in Church and State is now admitted to furnish the only safeguard against the international menace of anarchy and revolution.

The Philippines

A message to a secular paper from its Rome correspondent states, that the Vatican, after several years' discussion and study, has come to a definite decision as to the destination of interest coming from money which the United States paid to purchase the land which belonged to Spanish religious Orders in the Philippine Islands. It will be divided into three grants, to be distributed every year by the Vatican in the following way—One will go to the Philippine Dioceses according to their needs, another to institutions created by the religious Orders in the Philippines, with the understanding that the money must be spent there, and the third allowance will go to the religious Orders themselves.

GENERAL

An Appointment

The 'Catholic Times' learns on good authority that Father Tyrrell, late S.J., has been accepted as a diocesan priest by the Archbishop of San Francisco, U.S.A., Most Rev. Dr. Riordan.

The Church in Brazil

Though Church and State in Brazil have been separated since 1891, Baron de Rio-Branco, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has just celebrated the return to Petropolis of the new Cardinal Monsignor Albuquerque Cavalcanti, Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, by a great public banquet, at which the President of the Republic was himself present.

It is a significant thing (says the Adelaide 'Southern Cross') that no Australasian Premier at present is anything more than a plain Mister. There are Mr. Deakin, Mr. Kidston, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Price, Mr. Bent, Mr. Moore, Mr. Evans, and the late Mr. Seddon. In the old days knights in political circles were very plentiful, but nowadays it seems to be considered unlucky to accept a prefix. Even the Agents-General are nearly all untitled men, and that is quite unique.

Much encouragement (says the 'Press') will be given to the fruit-growing and canning industries in New Zealand by the success that has been attained at the London Horticultural Society's Show by the exhibits from Frimley (Hastings) and Nelson, which were awarded silver medals. In regard to the Frimley exhibits, the fruit from the well-known Hawke's Bay orchard and factory is well-known on the New Zealand market for its general excellence. At Frimley, situated on the fertile Heretaunga Plains, about a quarter of an hour's drive from Hastings, the canning factory employs a very large number of hands, as many as 175 (picking and canning) being on the books one month last season. A number of men will be employed during the winter making tins for next season's output. Last season close upon 200,000 tins were made on the premises, and for next season about a quarter of a million tins will be required for canning the peaches, plums, pears, tomatoes, greengages, quinces, peas, etc., produced in the orchard. At Frimley during the last fruit season nearly 200 acres were under peaches, and in three years' time it is contemplated that the orchard will produce a thousand tons of this fruit alone. In 1908 it is hoped to have 280 acres in peaches at Frimley.

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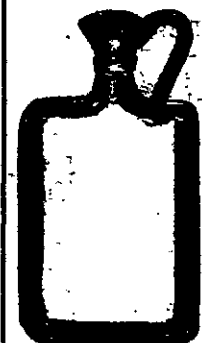
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Science Siftings.

By 'Volt'

Lightning and Thunder.

When a period of five seconds elapses between a flash of lightning and thunder, the flash is a mile distant from the observer. Thunder has never been heard over 14 miles from the flash, though artillery has been heard at 120 miles.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The 'New York World' says that the wireless operator on the French liner 'La Province,' when 1800 miles from Poldhu and 1700 miles from Cape Cod, on April 25, simultaneously communicated with both stations, and received messages from both. This is the first time this feat has been accomplished.

A Meteor's Flight.

A brilliant fireball seen in England on December 30 has been studied by Mr. Alexander Ross from about 50 reports of observations. It seems to have become visible at a height of 69 miles over a point eight miles west of Thornhill in Dumfriesshire, and it travelled about 64 miles with a velocity of about 15 miles per second, finally disappearing at a height of 31 miles above the sea seven miles south of Arran. A remarkable luminous trail persisted for nearly a quarter of an hour. The meteor was seen as much as 150 miles away, and at 50 miles was perhaps 100 times as bright as Jupiter. Calculation shows that the mass whose burning gave such a brilliant display over a great part of the British Isles was astonishingly small—probably a few ounces, possibly a few pounds.

The Weight of Rain.

We talk about 'only an inch' as if an inch of rain (says the Sydney 'Stock and Station Journal') were a trifling matter. An inch of rain weighs a hundred tons to the acre. When you think of the people up on the Johnson River in Queensland getting fourteen feet in a season, and then reckon up the weight, you gasp! It ought to crush the earth flat. When Nyngan got six inches in one fall, it seems wonderful to think of six hundred tons to the acre of water! Mr. Hunt, the Acting-Government Meteorologist, has been figuring things out, and he estimates that during the period of a fortnight the quantity of rain that fell in New South Wales amounted to 14,663,644,800,008 gallons, the total weight of this vast volume of water being approximately 65,463,700,000 tons.

A Long Sleep.

The stupor of the alligators is the most complete. For six months they neither breathe nor eat. The frogs burrow into the mud and cover themselves completely over with it. They are able to maintain life without stirring or eating, and probably without breathing, for an almost indefinite time. But the snakes are the most extraordinary. They sleep the winter through in pairs or little groups of half a dozen. They occasionally crawl into the holes in the ground, and last spring a man encountered a ball of snakes in plain sight on the level ground. Deceived by the early warmth, the reptiles had left their snug and cosy winter retreat to start on their summer travels. But the weather turned chilly, and, finding it impossible to regain their den before the cold seized them, they coiled themselves round one another for mutual warmth and protection.

A New Use for Glass.

A practical inventor and scientist, M. Garchey, known all over France, has made a very interesting experiment in Lyons. He has discovered an entirely new method of melting all kinds of old glass and transforming it into material as hard and serviceable as Belgian blocks. In 1898 he obtained permission from the municipal authorities of Lyons to pave a portion of one of their main streets with this new material, and thus prove to the world the value of his discovery. The street selected was a principal thoroughfare, which was under continuous and heavy traffic, and yet the glass is still as sound as when first put down. M. Garchey claims for 'ceramo-crystal,' as he calls it, that it can be manufactured at a much more reasonable figure than any other reliable building material now on the market in Europe or America, and that it is practically indestructible. It is also highly attractive and artistic in appearance, and M. Garchey fully expects to see it taking the place of the building materials now in use.

For Colds in the Head and Influenza, WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE, 1/6 and 2/6 per Bottle.

The Home

By 'Maureen'

Cornflour Cake.

Ingredients: 4oz cornflour, 4oz flour, 6oz butter, 6oz sifted sugar, 3 eggs. Method: Melt the butter, then add the other ingredients; beat for twenty minutes. Put into a greased cake-mould, and bake in a moderately hot oven.

Rich Plum Cake.

Take 1lb flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb peel, 1lb raisins, 1lb currants, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, a few chopped almonds, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk, 1 teaspoonful carbonate of soda. Dry and sift the flour, rub in the butter until it is like sand, then add the sugar, peel (cut in slices), raisins (stoned and chopped), currants, cinnamon, and chopped almonds, break the two eggs in, and mix the whole thoroughly with your hands; dissolve the soda in the $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, add to the other ingredients, and mix all well together. Line a cake-tin with buttered paper, and pour in the mixture to half its depth, bake at once for five or six hours. The oven should be rather hot at first, and allowed to get gradually cooler. Almond paste: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb ground almonds, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb powdered loaf sugar, mixed well together, and flavored with a few drops of rosewater. As soon as the cake is done, and while still hot, spread the paste smoothly over the top, and put back in the oven for a few minutes to dry, taking care it does not brown. Icing: $\frac{1}{2}$ lb icing, sugar, the white of an egg, lemon essence. Whisk the white of egg very stiff, gradually add the sugar, and flavor with a few drops of lemon essence. When the almond paste is dry, cover the whole of the cake with the icing, and put in a warm place to dry.

Food for Nervous Women.

As a rule, salt meat is not adapted to the requirements of nervous people, as the nutritious juices go into the brine to a great extent. Fish of all kinds is good for them. 'Raw eggs, contrary to the common opinion, are not so digestible as those that have been well cooked. Good bread, sweet butter, and lean meat are the best food for the nerves. People troubled with insomnia and nervous startings from sleep, and sensations of falling, can often be cured by limiting themselves to a diet of milk alone for a time. An adult should have a pint at a meal, and take four means daily. People with weakened nerves require frequently a larger quantity of water than those whose nerves and brains are strong.

Wet Feet.

How often do we see people tramping about in the mud with leather soaked through, and how often do such people, when they return home, sit down by the fire and permit their feet to dry without changing either stockings or shoes! Can we then wonder at the coughing and barking, and rheumatism and inflammation? Wet feet most commonly produce affections of the throat and lungs, and when such diseases have once taken place danger is not far off; therefore let us entreat our readers, no matter how strong they may consider themselves to be, to guard against wet feet.

Gas Fires.

If when lighted the flame is of a yellow tinge, and the asbestos is slow in giving out the requisite red glow, you may be certain that the gas is wrongly lighted, and is, therefore, wasting. The tap should be turned off. If it was all right, there will be a slight report as it goes out; if there is no report, the gas was being wasted.

Making Children Walk Early.

This is one of the mistakes by which the world is made unhappy. As a rule the guilty party is not a mother, but is some inexperienced elder sister or hired nurse-girl. Of course, no properly-trained children's nurse would commit such a folly. Forcing or inducing a child to walk never does good; and when there is any tendency to rickets it does very great harm by causing the delicate leg bones to bend, so that the child comes to be bow-legged. A child should be placed on a rug where he cannot fall against sharp corners, and should be allowed to scramble about at his pleasure. So soon as he is seen to make an attempt at standing, some aid may be given him. But to hold him upright and encourage him to walk across the floor is distinctly wrong.

Maureen

Hancock's Imperial ALE & STOUT.

GOLD MEDAL ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.
Bottled in Auckland.

Overtaxation of Ireland

During the discussion on the Budget in the House of Commons Mr. John Redmond seized the opportunity of raising the question of the over-taxation of Ireland. The provisions proposed by Mr. Gladstone in his Home Rule Bill (said Mr. Redmond) were considered by those who had considered the subject so unsatisfactory, that a Royal Commission was appointed for the purpose of investigating the whole subject. It was provided by the Act of Union that Ireland was to contribute to Imperial expenditure only in proportion to her resources. This Commission was appointed for the purpose of investigating the question and seeing whether Ireland's contributions had been in strict proportion to her relative taxable capacity. That Commission, after a long and laborious investigation, reported that in the year ending March 31, 1893-4, which was the standard year of investigation, Ireland had been overtaxed to the extent of 2½ millions. The finding of the Commission was accepted by the Liberal Parliament in the main, and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer voted in favor of a resolution adopting the report in 1893. Some of the ablest members of the Conservative party supported the findings of the Commission, and Irish opinion was unanimous in the same direction. Colonel Saunderson supported the motion. Even the Conservative Government did not oppose an absolute contradiction of their view. What they said was they were not satisfied that the investigation had been full and complete; that there were other aspects of the question which the Commission had not inquired into, and they suggested the appointment of a further Commission to complete the inquiry. They remained ten years in office, and never appointed a further Commission. Therefore they were in the same position to-day, and he thought he was entitled to ascertain that the finding of the Royal Commission held the field.

Since the report of that Commission the population of Ireland had diminished by a quarter of a million, but the taxation of Ireland for the year 1893-4 was 7½ millions, whereas the taxation to-day, after the population had gone down a quarter of a million, was 10½ millions. Three millions a year had been added to the taxation of Ireland, although the population had decreased by a quarter of a million. This had fallen on all classes of the population in Ireland, and it had fallen in a special manner on the poorest of the poor. One of the things that English statesmen had reason to be proud of was the fact that successive Chancellors of the Exchequer had aimed at equalising the direct and indirect taxation of the country, and he believed it was a fact that at present the direct and indirect taxation of Great Britain were about equal, but in Ireland indirect taxation was over 75 per cent. of the whole. An enormous proportion of the additional three millions imposed on Ireland in the last ten years had been raised by indirect taxation from the poorest of the poor by taxation on their necessities of life, upon tea, sugar, meal, tobacco, and other commodities which were absolutely necessities of life. Ireland had not benefited in any way by this additional taxation. The increase had been caused simply by the fact that Ireland, a poor country, was tied up in a financial partnership to one of the greatest and richest empires in the world.

The winter winds are blowing,
Think of the ills they bring,
And guard with care your household
Until the welcome spring.
WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.
Will aid you to this end,
And, as a sentry, safe and sure,
Your dear ones will defend.

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HAVING PURCHASED THE TAILORING BUSINESS so successfully carried on by Mr. W. ILES, at 79 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN, I will thank my own Customers to NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS. I also assure the Customers of the late Firm that nothing will be wanting on my part to merit a continuance of the Patronage so liberally bestowed on my predecessor.

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.

FRUIT TREES.—Order Them Now!

WE can supply your needs from a Splendid Selection, all worked on Blight Proof Stocks. The Trees are clean, healthy, well rooted, and with cultivation will produce full-sized fruit of splendid flavour.

Splendid Collections for Cash. Send 18s and we will send you the following Trees and Bushes:—6 Apple, 3 Pear, 3 Plum, 6 Gooseberry, and 6 Currant (black, white, and red). Packing Carefully done Free.

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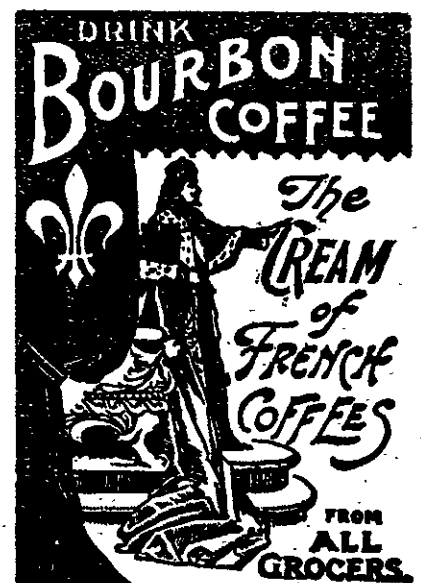
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INTERCOLONIAL

A fine new brick church at Mentone was solemnly blessed and opened by his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne on Sunday, June 10. The dedicatory discourse was delivered by the Very Rev. M. J. Maher, C.M.

The death has occurred, at a ripe old age, of Sister Zoe, of St. Joseph's Convent, Albany. She was the last of the band of four Sisters who arrived in Fremantle 51 years ago from Dijon, in France.

The death has occurred at the age of 85 years of Mr. Patrick O'Day, one of the few remaining pioneers of Ballarat. Deceased, who for many years carried on business at Brown Hill, was the father of Councillor O'Day, of the Bungaree shire.

The Sydney Labor Council has recorded its appreciation of the lifelong service rendered the cause of Labor by the late Mr. Michael Davitt. This fact has been reported to Mr. W. C. Steadman, secretary of the Trades Union Congress committee in London.

Sister Matthias, one of the oldest members of the Sisters of St. Joseph, died at the convent, Port Adelaide, on June 2. She had been stationed at Port Adelaide for many years, and had previously had charge of the school at Balaklava. Sister Matthias was a great favorite, and her death is much regretted.

The Ven. Archpriest Sheehy, on the occasion of his retirement from the sacred ministry, was entertained at a banquet at Audley, National Park, by the priests, regular and secular, of the archdiocese. His Eminence the Cardinal presided, and presented the guest with a beautifully illuminated address on behalf of his confreres.

About sixty of the ladies of St. Mary's congregation, Mudgee, entertained Miss Halley, niece of the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Donovan, who is leaving the town with her uncle for Sydney, at a complimentary tea. She was presented with a gold diamond bangle and an address, in which complimentary reference was made to her work on behalf of the Church. The presentation was made by Mrs. E. Daly.

To mark the twenty-first year of the Rev. Father John Foley's ministration in the Manning district, his parishioners entertained him at a complimentary social and made him a handsome presentation. The proceedings took place at Taree, representatives being present from the various centres. Mr. D. A. McDonnell was chairman, and, after a musical programme had been performed, he read several communications, notably from the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland, Canon Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, and Mrs. Stone. The address was couched in most eulogistic terms, and spoke of Father Foley's devoted ministry. The accompanying purse contained 85 sovereigns.

The Rev. P. J. Dowling, C.M., lecturer to the Technological Department in Ireland (says the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal'), was a well-known figure in this State a few years ago. It was he who, as vice-president of St. Stanislaus' College, Bathurst, betook himself, his oxy-hydrogen lantern, and his genial and eloquent persuasiveness, to various centres of population, and by means of lectures equipped the college with its splendid physics hall, which is second to none in Australia, and is presided over by a priest-scientist in the person of Father Slattery, C.M., second to few in the world. It was largely owing to Father Dowling's successful efforts that Father Slattery was able to achieve the distinction of first introducing the Rontgen Rays to Australia, and first also to give practical demonstration from 'the hill' of Marconi's wireless telegraphy.

On Sunday, June 3, an impressive ceremony took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, when his Grace the Archbishop formally unveiled and blessed the handsome new stained-glass windows that have recently been erected in the clerestory and side chapels. Those in the clerestory—five in number—have for their subjects St. Peter receiving the keys, St. Patrick and St. Brigid, St. Columba and St. Columbanus, St. Francis Assisi, and St. Finbar and St. Malachy. The first three have been erected by the Misses Tobin, St. Kilda, at a total cost of £180. and the fourth window, which also cost £60, is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. J. Newman, East Melbourne. The two windows in St. Joseph's chapel are donated by Mr. and Mrs. D. Slattery, East Melbourne. The donors of the window previously erected there, and in St. Brigid's chapel two handsome windows are the gift of the Very Rev. Father Quilter, St. Francis', the third being erected by Mr. P. Sheppard, East Melbourne. An anonymous donor is responsible for the beautiful window in St. Thomas' chapel, and all the windows represent a total cost of £780.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

June 24, Sunday.—Third Sunday after Pentecost. St. John the Baptist.
 " 25, Monday.—St. Gallican, Martyr.
 " 26, Tuesday.—SS. John and Paul, Martyrs.
 " 27, Wednesday.—St. William, Abbot.
 " 28, Thursday.—St. Leo II., Pope and Confessor.
 " 29, Friday.—SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.
 " 30, Saturday.—Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle.

St. John the Baptist.

St. John the Baptist, the precursor of the Messiah, was born six months before Jesus Christ, and was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth. He was the last representative of the Prophets of the Old Covenant; his work was to announce the way for and to prepare the advent of the promised Messiah. John was put to death by the order of Herod, at the instigation of Herodias, whose licentiousness he had the boldness to reprove.

St. Gallican, Martyr.

St. Gallican, a Roman officer of high rank, resigned his position in order to devote himself to the service of the sick poor. He received the crown of martyrdom at Alexandria, in Egypt, during the reign of Julian the Apostate, about the year 362.

SS. John and Paul, Martyrs.

Like St. Gallican, these two Roman officers were martyred during the reign of Julian the Apostate. Their names have always been famous in the Church, but only scanty records have been preserved of their lives and sufferings.

St. William, Abbot.

St. William, a native of Northern Italy, inspired with the desire of leading a penitential life, retired to a lonely spot named Monte Vergine, near Benevento. Having been followed by many persons desirous to place their souls under his guidance, he established a religious congregation, which was afterwards united to the Benedictine Order. St. William died in 1142.

St. Leo II., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo was a Sicilian by birth. During a short pontificate of nineteen months he enacted many wise and useful laws for the reform of discipline and the regulation of Divine worship. St. Leo passed to a better life A.D. 683.

SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.

St. Peter was known originally as Simon Barjona—that is, Simon, son of John. The name Peter, which means rock, was given to him by our Divine Lord to signify that he was to be the solid foundation of Christ's future Church. 'I say to thee,' said Christ, 'that thou art Peter (that is, Rock), and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it,' etc. This solemn promise of Christ was fulfilled after His Resurrection, when He said to St. Peter, 'Feed My lambs, feed My sheep,' words which, in the figurative language of the East, signify the exercise of supreme power over the Church. The principal events in the life of St. Peter—his imprisonment, his government of the Church from Antioch, and finally from Rome—are commemorated by special feasts. Today we consider more particularly the glorious death by which he atoned for his former denial of his Divine Master. St. Peter was crucified at Rome, under the Emperor Nero, about the year 67. St. Paul is associated with St. Peter in this day's solemnity because, after having labored with him for the conversion of Rome, he received the crown of martyrdom on the same day.

Commemoration of St. Paul, Apostle.

The miraculous conversion of St. Paul is commemorated on January 25. After his baptism he spent three years preparing himself in solitude and prayer for the work of the Apostolate. At the end of that time he proceeded to Jerusalem to confer with St. Peter. During his stay in the Holy City he preached in the synagogues with such success that the fanatical Jews endeavored to take away his life. The missionary career on which he thus entered terminated only with his death.

Tell us not our days are numbered;
 That nothing on this earth can save
 Us,—by coughs and colds encumbered,
 Struggling for mastery o'er the grave.
 To the rescue comes undaunted,
 Life's panacea, strong and pure,
 Striking home the truth that's vaunted
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