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VOLUME XXXV
*
No. 3

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

DUNEDIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1907

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CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

January 20, Sunday.	—Second Sunday after the Epiphany. Feast of the Most Holy Name of Jesus.
21, Monday.	—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.
22, Tuesday.	—St. Vincent and Anastasius, Martyrs.
23, Wednesday.	—Espousals of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
24, Thursday.	—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr.
25, Friday.	—Conversion of St. Paul.
26, Saturday.	—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.

The Holy Name of Jesus.

St. Paul tells us that Our Lord 'humbled Himself, becoming obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross. For which cause God also hath exalted Him, and given Him a name, which is above all names; that in the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those that are in heaven, on earth, and under the earth.' The object of the Church in instituting the feast which we celebrate to-day was to bring before her children the sacredness of the name of Jesus, and to make atonement for the sins of those who use it irreverently.

Espousals of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

In this feast we commemorate the providential care with which God assigned to the Virgin Mother and her Divine Child, in the person of St. Joseph, a faithful guardian and protector in the necessities and trials of their daily life.

St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Timothy was a disciple of St. Paul. He was Bishop of Ephesus, and martyr, and died in 97. Born at Lystra, Lyaconia; attached himself about the year 51 to St. Paul, who associated him in all his apostolic labors; became the first Bishop of Ephesus in 65, where, being opposed to the celebration of a feast in honor of Diana, he was stoned to death. We have two Epistles of St. Paul to Timothy.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

I OFTEN WONDER WHY 'TIS SO.

Some find work where some find rest,
And so the weary world goes on
I sometimes wonder which is best—
The answer comes when life is gone.

Some eyes sleep when some eyes wake,
And so the dreary night hours go;
Some hearts beat where some hearts break.
I wonder why 'tis so.

Some wills faint where some wills fight;
Some love the tent and some the field.
I often wonder who are right—
The ones who strive or those who yield.

Some hands fold where other hands
Are lifted bravely in the strife;
And so through ages and through lands
Move on the two extremes of life.

Some feet halt where some feet tread
In tireless march a thorny way;
Some struggle on where some have fled.
Some seek when others shun the fray.

Some swords rust where others clash,
Some fall back where some move on.
Some flags furl where others flash
Until the battle has been won.

Some sleep on while others keep
The vigils of the true and brave;
They will not rest till roses creep
Around their name above the grave.

—Father Ryan.

The 'Advocate' reports the death of the Rev. Brother Bernard Joseph Morgan, a venerable and exemplary member of his Order.

The Storyteller

A SIXTEENTH CENTURY HEROINE

It was an old escritoire, black with age, the four corners brass-tipped, and the top transparent with many polishings. It had spidery legs and feet that sprawled amid the oases of the time-worn carpet like some grotesque insect. When it was opened, a delicious odor of pot-pourri filled the room, and also revealed numberless little drawers with mother-of-pearl knobs that were reflected in the blackness of the wood like so many miniature ghosts.

The house to which this treasure belonged bore a certain resemblance to the escritoire, inasmuch as it preserved the same dignified front to the inroads of time. It was old and gray, but its walls were stout, and had stood many a blockade when the bullets whistled round it like hail, and the clang of arms resounded as Irish pike crossed English steel in fierce encounter. And, as if to hide its wounds, a glory of ivy-clothed it in a robe of russet brown, wherein the birds nestled and sang, and a broad green meadow fronted it, sloping down to the river, and in the meadow there was a fairy ring where the little folks came out o' nights in the moonlight and danced a fairy measure to the sound of weird music.

To the lonely child lying amid the long grasses at the river brink, the old house was a veritable palace of dreams. Sometimes the sun kissed it, and the diamond-paned windows flamed with lights which were reflected in the river, and to the watcher came visions of ladies in farthingales and brave knights in armor and battles fought and won, until her little brain, tired with thinking, would wander from her enchanted garden into the dream-land of sleep.

It was in this ancient house that I, Eithne, daughter of the O'More, one of the gallant eleven who held the bridge at Athlone, first saw the light. After that desperate fight we fled to France. My mother had the spirit of a hero, and rejoiced rather than grieved that my father had died in such a glorious cause.

After the signing of the Treaty of Limerick we returned to the old home, where we lived in the strictest retirement. In those days my education would have been sadly neglected had it not been for my mother and Peggie, our ancient serving-woman, for the Penal Laws were still in force, though not so severe, and unless one conformed to the so-called established religion it was next to impossible to acquire an education. Peggie jabbered to me in French, having learned the language during our sojourn at St. Cloud.

I called her ma bonne; indeed, with her huge white crimped cap, underneath which her face shone like a rosy pippin, she looked not unlike a French nurse. What was more useful, she taught me the mystery of pot-hooks. Many an hour I spent at the old escritoire trying to form letters, my fingers smudged with ink, a quill pen in my hand, and my forehead puckered with the effort, Peggie standing over me in despair.

From mother I learned the harpsichord, and how to dance a minuet. I could flirt my fan and twist my small person in ludicrous imitation of the court beauties, much to the delight of Peggie, who never tired watching me. Mother also taught me to embroider. I soon became proficient in the art, and my first attempt was an emerald green silken banner, on which shamrocks and the Fleur de Lis of France were entwined. To Peggie, in a great secret, I confided that I intended sending it to Sarsfield, who was in France fighting the enemies of Ireland. Next to my father he was my greatest hero.

These accomplishments I greatly liked, but abhorred my pot-hook lesson. To escape it, I would quietly hie me to the river where my curragh was always at hand, and my wolf-hound Finn lay basking in the sun awaiting my appearance. With Finn seated at its prow I would row to my favorite haunts. Ah! those were the golden hours as we glided past the emerald-tinted banks with round towers and castles standing like gray sentinels, past the fields of yellow corn waving in the breeze, past the wood of young larches where the sun filtered through in a fairy network of light, past the great black thicket where the ogre lurked waiting to devour perverse young maids who would not hearken to their mother's advice. I always trembled when I passed that wood, knowing well that I came under that category. Finn would glance at me with a look almost human in his soft

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brown eyes, and growl ominously. He, too, understood. Of late these excursions were forbidden, for the troopers were about, and it was not seemly that a daughter of the O'More be out alone. Our household was small, and Peggie could ill be spared to accompany me.

One day we were seated at the great south window which overlooked the river. Peggie was teaching me my sampler stitch, and mother was sitting at the harpsichord playing her favorite air, 'The Coulin,' her face looked sad, and as the plaintive melody floated through the room she broke down utterly and wept.

In a second I had my arms around her and was trying in my childish ways to soothe her.

'Eithne, child, I had bad news this morning. Your Uncle John is on his way from Spain and may arrive when we least expect.'

'Ma mere,' I cried, 'but that is good news!' I clapped my hands delightedly.

Peggie looked grim. Was it possible that her lip was quivering and that there was a suspicious moisture in her eyes. I stared from one to the other, not understanding. Uncle John was my favorite relative. He was a Jesuit, and had spent half of his life abroad. It was a red letter time when he visited us in Paris. He had promised to come to Ireland to prepare me for my first Communion. Now, instead of my mother and Peggie being overpowered with joy, it was as though a bombshell had dropped in our midst.

'Eithne, darling,' said my mother, 'Uncle John would be in great danger were he to visit us now. I am only afraid that he will be arrested on his way to Limerick. He surely does not know that he is rushing into the lion's mouth.'

Then she explained to me that with the coming of Anne to the throne, the Penal Laws were again in full force, that it were treason to harbor a priest, and if the priest were caught it meant death or transportation.

It was now my turn to cry, and I sobbed as if my heart would break. It was my first glimpse of sorrow, for, shielded by mother and Peggie, my life had been all sunshine, and I knew naught of the storm of persecution which was even then breaking over the land.

All that day we suffered agonies of suspense. Mother had dispatched a trusty messenger to Limerick on the chance of intercepting my uncle, and the west room was put in order, for it was a secret hiding-place. Mother showed it to me for the first time. Pushing aside some tapestry, she pressed a secret panel, which immediately slid open, revealing a flight of stone steps which led to an underground passage to the river. In the passage a small room had been furnished with a chair, a table, and a bed. Everything was neatly arranged, as if some one were expected.

'Mother,' I cried reproachfully, 'why did you not tell me of this delightful hiding-place? Uncle John will be quite safe. No one would ever dream of searching here.'

'God grant it,' she uttered fervently, 'but I need not tell you, child, to be discreet.'

'Ma mere,' I answered with dignity, 'I was eleven years old last birthday.'

Just about dusk a fisherman with some fine salmon in his net came to the door. It was Uncle John. So perfect was his disguise that I did not know him, and felt afraid until he spoke and blessed me.

The days that followed were the most exciting of my life. From morning until night I was in a tremor of fear lest the soldiers should discover my uncle's hiding-place. No one in the house knew of his arrival save Peggie, mother, and myself. He lived in the west room so that in case of danger he could easily escape.

After a time, there being no hue and cry, and lulled by his apparent security, we resumed our usual occupations. One of the tasks I loved was polishing the old escritoire. I would rub the brass tips until they shone like gold, and gaze into the shining wood at my distorted face, that grotesque view giving me more pleasure than the finest mirror.

One day on coming into the room in anticipation of having a glorious time pulling out the contents of the little drawers and revelling in the Old World treasures of ribbons and ancient miniatures, I saw my mother bending over the escritoire. Silently I stood watching her, intending to make my presence known by a sudden embrace—a favorite practice, one which my mother loved, although she pretended not to. Suddenly something caught my attention: it was a man's face peering in at the window. He was watch-

ing every movement of my mother, who, all unconscious of observation, touched a little panel which flew open, revealing an aperture, from which she took a large book with a cross of gold on its cover. I recognised it at once as a Catholic manual, one that I had never seen her read save in the privacy of her room. I realised the consequence were such a book found in our possession, for outwardly we were of no sect, and were we known to be Catholic, our lands and homes would be confiscated. Fascinated, I watched unseen every glance of the hawk-like eyes, too terrified to cry out. In that brief second his countenance was printed indelibly on my memory. A pale oblong face with steely gray eyes, a hooked nose wide thin lips through which his teeth gleamed wolfishly. He wore a cavalier hat with a sweeping plume, and his jerkin was of some dark brown stuff. My heart beat like a sledge hammer. Instinctively I knew the man was a spy. If he informed on us, Uncle John would be in danger. I dared not dwell on that. I clenched my teeth in agony, and prayed inwardly for help. The answer came in a flash. I felt that if the spy saw that his presence were known he would immediately denounce us. Dancing lightly into the room, I stooped and kissed mother.

'Eithne, thou art early at thy pranks,' she murmured fondly. 'But what makes thee so pale? Has ought disturbed thee?'

I tried to tell her, but my tongue clave to my palate, and I could only point dumbly toward the window. She followed my glance, but the man was gone.

At that moment Peggie came hurriedly into the room. The ruddy color had left her face, she looked white and scared. 'Madam,' she cried, 'the soldiers! They are almost at the door.'

Mother, with great presence of mind, quietly replaced the manual. Again I tried to warn her, but the words refused to come.

'Thou hast naught to fear, my Eithne. Be brave. Remember thy father. I must away to warn thy uncle.' Before I could regain my courage she was gone.

My head swam, there was a buzzing in my ears when I found myself alone. I was nigh to swooning. Suddenly my mother's words came to my mind. 'Remember thy father.' Was it thus that he would have me act? At once my courage came back, and with it a certain quick-wittedness which told me how. But alas! I could not find the secret spring. I placed my fingers over each separate panel, but to no purpose. I could hear the tramp of marching feet coming nearer and nearer. I had almost given up hope when, oh, joy! my fingers touched it, and lo! the book lay in my hands. To conceal it about my person was the work of a second. I put my book of Esop's Fables in its place, and ran downstairs humming an air, so great was my relief.

The soldiers were in the hall, and Peggie was parleying with the commanding officer, a goodly-looking man with a kind face. Despite her brave front I knew she was scared.

'Prithee, be not afraid, pretty one,' he said on catching sight of me.

'I am the O'More's daughter,' I answered proudly, giving him a sweeping curtsy. 'Dost wish to see my mother?'

'Bravely said, little maid. In good sooth, thy father has left a fair substitute. He was a fighter, none better. His record will live in Athlone. Though well nigh a dozen years have passed they speak of him to this day.'

The red flamed to my cheeks, and the sudden tears to my eyes at this most unexpected tribute to my father's prowess. And to think that but a short time since I, his daughter, felt sick with fear! I turned my head away lest he should see the moisture.

'What means this unseemly intrusion?' It was the voice of my mother, clear and bell-like. Her face was pale, but there was no sign of fear in her calm, steadfast eyes as she met the commanding officer.

'We come in search of one John O'More, a Jesuit priest, who, contrary to the law, has returned to Ireland.' He bowed courteously. My mother answered with a faint inclination of her head. 'These are troublesome times, madam, and the best of us are under suspicion. It is our unpleasant duty to search the house; also it hath come under our notice that certain Popish works forbidden by the State are concealed. We must make a thorough search.'

'Do thy duty,' said my mother quietly. 'It would ill become me to hinder thee.'

'Lead the way, Larmour,' he said, turning to a man who had hitherto escaped my notice. I immediately recognised him as the same who had so terrified me at the window. I stooped down to pat Finn's great head to hide the impish glee in my

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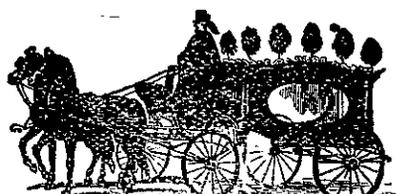
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eyes. The hound growled and made a spring at the spy. Only that I held him in leash, he would have caught him by the throat. We followed the soldiers upstairs into each room.

As we entered the south chamber, the wretch made straight for the escritoire. You will find proof enough here without going further. There is a Popish Mass book concealed here. He ran his fingers along the wood until they touched the secret spring. The aperture slid open and the book lay revealed. My mother's face blanched, and she turned away her head as he handed it to the commanding officer.

'My book!' I screamed, darting forward. 'That is my book. Give it to me!'

'I am sorry, pretty one,' said the officer as he took the book from the spy, 'to deny thy request, but the book—' he stopped suddenly, and an expression of amazement—and was it relief?—crossed his face. 'This is not a Popish Mass book, but a copy of Esop's Fables. What do you mean, sir,' he said to the wretch, who stood the picture of foiled villainy, 'by leading us on this wild goose chase?'

A burst of laughter from the men was the only response. The spy had fled through the half open window, but unfortunately for his escape, his doublet had caught in a great hook hidden amid the ivy, and he hung twixt heaven and earth, a sorry sight. When he was cut down, amid the jeers and laughter of the soldiers, his doublet was in shreds, and the look on his face pitiable to see. Finn had found his hat, and was slowly crumpling it between his strong white teeth. The plume was already in fragments.

'Madam,' said the commanding officer courteously to my mother, 'if the rest of our search bears as much fruit, I shall have to ask pardon for our unseemly intrusion.'

My mother bowed a mute assent. She was simply incapable of speech. After a few moments' search, they left, the clank of their sabres echoing through the house.

The reaction was too much for mother. She fell in a dead faint and we had great work to bring her to.

When she recovered, I danced round the room like a wild thing. 'Look, look!' I cried, holding the manual aloft. Then I told my story.

My mother's answer was to enfold me in her arms. 'Thy father's daughter,' she murmured softly. And Finn, not to be outdone, rested his great head in my lap.

'Deo gratias!' cried Peggie. 'All is well that ends well.'—Benziger's Magazine.

MR. PUFFER'S FIRST WIFE

'Say, do you know what I think?' I was so accustomed to the abrupt and the unexpected in Mrs. Puffer's method of conversation that I was not in the least surprised to have her address these words to me the moment I entered my laundry one Monday morning. 'Not gifted with psychic powers, and utterly incapable of following the various ramifications of a fertile mind like Mrs. Puffer's, I said:

'I have not the least idea, Mrs. Puffer.'

'Likely not. I reckon it would take the seventh son of a seventh son, born with a caul over his face, as the fortune tellers put it, to keep track o' my thoughts. Ever go to a fortune-teller or set in a seeyance with the lights all turned out and spooks cavortin' in the air?'

'I never did.'

'Well, I have more than once—and say!' She leaned forward, shook one finger toward me, and her voice took on a confidential tone, when she added: 'There ain't nothin' in it, not a blessed thing, speshly when it comes to materializations! That part of it is a plumb fake. 'Why bless you! I've done washin' for the speerits—washed their flowin' robes for 'em and made pies for 'em. I dunno as I'm anything extry of a cook, but folks have told me that I kin make as good pie as anyone need want. You see I was born in old Vermont, and that's a part o' the great pie-belt o' the country, and my mother us to make sixteen pies of a Sat-day to last her family over Sunday.'

'My father—he weighed two hundred and forty in his shirt sleeves—he would eat a whole pie just before he went to bed and call it a fittle snack. He was a right hearty pie eater. I made pies when I was only twelve years old, and I've been makin' 'em ever since. Next time I mix up a mess o' minch-meat for pies I'll bake you one, and see if you don't find that the proof o' my gabble is in the eatin'.' I made pies and sold 'em to my neighbors one winter—pies and doughnuts—but you know how doughnuts do

smell up a house cookin'; and I got sick o' fryin' fat and messin' with grease both in the pies and the doughnuts, so I give up both.

'It was in the winter I made pies and doughnuts to sell that I got so intermut with the speerits. Me and Madam Antonia Leveretti got real friendly. She was the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter, and she could read the past, present, and future; she was born under a certain star and could tell by lookin' at a hair of your head who your future husband was to be. She could bring stray lovers back, and tell you how to make your folks make walls in your favor. She could produce any speerits you wanted produced if you paid two dollars, and do slate-ritin' and make chairs and tables go waltzin' round the room, and if you'd agree not to touch 'em she'd make speerits come out o' her cabinet and wave their arms. You see, she wa'n't no common meejum.'

'I should think not,' I said, with a laugh.

'Mind you, I don't want to be taken, as sayin' that she reely could do all this. She said she could on her business cards and the notice she put in the papers, and there was plenty o' people o' light weight when it comes to brains who believed that she could do it, and them was the kind that paid her twenty-five cents apiece to set in her seeyances. They had to pay fifty cents if she give 'em a private settin', and went into a trance just for them alone.'

'The whole thing just kind o' tickled me, and Madam Antonia wks real good comp'ny. She's travelled all over creation. You know her kind never finds it convenient to stay very long in one place. Somebody gits to turnin' on the lights at the wrong time—for her, at least—or they go to squirtin' aniline-dye stuff into the cabinet, which makes it embarrassin' for the speerit, or they have the bad manners to upset the whole cabinet, speerit and all, or there's a mix-up o' some sort that makes her business drop off and she moves on. I should think from Madam Antonia Leverett's talk that she had moved on about three hundred times. She was a little scrawny good-natured thing with a silly yellow wig, and the roses on her cheeks came out of a box. I got to makin' pies and doughnuts for her and also doin' her washin' in my own rooms. That's what I meant when I said I'd washed for the speerits. She knowed that I knowed that she was a humbuggin' folks, but as folks like to be humbugged I didn't feel no call to make any trouble for her to pick any quarrel with her.'

'But one day when I was ironin' out one o' the thin flimsy white robes the speerits wore in the cabinet, and Madam Antonia was eatin' a piece o' apple-pie I'd set out for her, I told say: "I'd no idea they had sewin'-machines in the speerit-land."

'What do you mean?' says she, colorin' up a little.

'Why,' says I, 'this robe is machine-made and you needn't tell me this is just your nightgown.'

'You see she'd ben sayin' that the long flowin' robes I'd been doin' up for her was just her night-gowns. Bosh! Only a crazytic would ever try to sleep in such things as they were. You'd git so tangled up before morning you'd need help in gettin' out o' bed, or you'd get cast like a horse, for it traaded the flour four feet. Now and then she'd kind o' joke a little herself about it. I know that one day when she was in my rooms I'd just made some extry minch-pies and they were hot from the oven, so I cut one an' give her a whole quarter of it, an' just as she'd finished it her sister that lived with her come to the door and said there was a lady wantin' Madam Antonia to go into a trance for her, and the adam says to me, says she: "my! but that pie was rich! I reckon I'll see things in this trance if I never did before."

'And the little mischief went away gigglin' and with her hand clapped over mouth, meanin', I reckon, that she suddenly realised that she was kind o' givin' herself away. Another time when I was ironin' one o' her robes and she was in my room she told me that there was to be the speerit of a big Injun chief in the cabinet that night, and before I thought how it would sound I says: "He'd better not git on the war-path if he wears this robe I'm ironin' for its too ragged to stand much strain. Why don't you let 'em appear in one of his dirty old blankets?" You know she didn't git a bit mad. She just shuk one finger at me playful-like, and she says: "Now, ain't you terrible?" and let it go at that. Showed her good sense, don't you think?'

(To be concluded next week.)

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Current Topics

The French Persecution

M. Briand's tongue is dropping manna just now. A short time ago it dropped daggers—when, for instance, he declared at Amiens that 'we' had driven Christ out of the school life and the charitable institutions of the nation, and that 'we' (again the collective 'we') would also drive Him out of the Government of France and 'en finir avec l'idée chrétienne'—make an end of Christianity. Now, in honeyed accents, he lisps smiling platitudes about 'liberty of conscience', the 'free exercise of religion', and his 'sympathy' with those who desire to worship God in the way of their fathers. But (judging by previous utterances and subsequent facts) M. Briand's 'sympathy' seems to be much akin to that of Lewis Carroll's Walrus for the oysters.

"I weep for you", the Walrus said:
"I deeply sympathise."
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.

The extent of the 'sympathy' and the 'liberty of conscience' and the 'free exercise of religion' may be sufficiently gained from the two following illuminating facts;—A cable message announced on Saturday the prosecution of a priest for the high crime and misdemeanor of celebrating Mass without the knowledge and sanction of the Government. Here is (from an English contemporary) another fact illustrative of the war against Christianity that is being carried on in France: 'The Préfet of La-Lozere has demanded the secularisation of the lying-in hospital at Meude; and pending that event has decided that no infants born at the maternity hospital shall be baptised under any pretext whatever. Even should the new-born child be in imminent danger of death, the mother is forbidden to ask for its baptism.'

The weeping Walrus of French atheism has begun to 'deeply sympathise' with its victims. Even Hottentots spared poor women in the throes of maternity the horrors of savage warfare. With an official sob in its voice, French official atheism has discovered a depth of callous tyranny which no self-respecting Hottentot in our day could well have sounded.

'The Poet of All Circles'

The posthumous honor of a monument has come tardily to the grave of Thomas Moore. 'The poet of all circles and the idol of his own' was laid to rest in the little English village cemetery of Bromham (Wilts.) in 1852. And only a few weeks ago a fitting monument was placed by admirers where his bones await the great Roll Call. Like Southey, Scott, and Brougham, Moore withered at the top—to change the metaphor, his once brilliant intellect paled and went out like the last dull flickerings of a tallow candle. But his work was already done. He lives in the hearts of the Irish people as the man who found the dear harp of his country in darkness and silence and 'waked all its chords to life, sweetness, and song.' We lay this flower upon his grave: that he sang the wrongs and woes and hopes of his country at a time when

'It was treason to love her and death to defend',

He, too, it was who wrote the prophetic words that are still as a banner with the star of hope to the Irish people:—

'The nations have fallen, and thou art still young;
Thy sun is but rising, when others are set;
And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.
Erin, O Erin! though long in the shade,
Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade'.

Moore has been described as 'the sweetest lyrist of her saddest songs'. But even in his hopeless moods he sang sweetly. Many of his lyrics will ever make the heart of the Western Celt beat fast; and many of them have become world-ballads, through their matchless fancy, their felicitous expression, and the perennial charm of the ancient melodies to which they are wedded.

Moore's 'Sacred Songs' give glimpses into the clear depths of religious feeling that he inherited from a pious mother. And many passages in his prose and poetic works might be quoted to prove his loyalty to the faith of his fathers. The popularity achieved by his brilliant mental gifts and social accomplishments tarnished to some extent the bright gold of his religious practice. Matters in this respect were not mended by a mixed marriage with a beautiful young Irish non-Catholic actress, Bessie Dykes, although she was to him a tender and devoted wife. But he never repudiated the ancient faith—as some writers have alleged. The Anglican rector of Bromham wrote to Mr. Daniel Ambrose, M.P., on November 12, 1887: 'Having known Mr. Moore well, I can confidently say that he never changed his religious belief; that he died, as he had lived, a Roman Catholic. It is true that during the last two years of his life no priest was allowed to see him; but during that time, in consequence of his mental state, no one—not even a servant—was admitted into his room. "Bessy" Moore nursed and tended him entirely. He recognised her at the last, and his last words to her were: "Bessy, have faith in God."' The same writer told how Moore 'would sometimes accompany his wife, who was a member of my congregation, to the door; but he never entered or took part in the services.'

Like Goldsmith, Moore died 'far from the land' that he loved and sang—he passed away amidst the funereal gloom and despair that followed the days of the Great Famine. But, like the nightingale, in Hans Andersen's fairy tale, he sang hope and conciliation into the people's hearts. And we may all (with Mr. John Dillon) indulge the hope which Moore had often felt might yet be realised, 'that the two nations so long hostile and estranged may learn to understand each other and be friends.'

So may it be!

Another Cable Falsehood

According to Mark Twain, there are 369 different forms of lying. The organisation at the Paris end of the submarine cables seems to be tolerably familiar with most of them. Our readers can easily recall a recent message from Paris to the effect that M. Gaudin de Villaine advocated the bomb as a weapon for the defence of religion in the present war against Christianity in France. Given tyranny on one side and a hot head on the other, one may expect at times strange proposals; and what is called by a poetic license 'the wild justice of revenge' is often advocated when sudden passion gives its cry before calm reason has time to think and speak.

The story of the bomb-policy is, however, merely a fresh instance of the disinclination of the cable agency in Paris and the English echoes of the French anti-religious press to tell a plain, unvarnished tale where the Catholic Church is concerned. Here is how the 'Catholic Times' of November 30 sums up the method of manufacture and the exposure of the bomb-story.

The Paris correspondent of the "Sunday Times", who is distinguished for his accuracy and constant impartiality—qualities totally lacking in most of his confreres—has been able to expose signally the manner in which the "Times" and other papers manufacture anti-Catholic news. On Wednesday of last week a number of British journals reported that M. Gaudin de Villaine had expressed regret that the French Catholics did not employ the methods of the Russian terrorists, and the "Times" was horror-struck that he should have advocated the use of the bomb in defence of religion. M. de Villaine, who is a French Deputy, did nothing of the sort. All he said, according to the "Sunday Times" correspondent, translating from the "Journal Officiel", "was that the Radical and Socialist majority vaunted to the skies Russian terrorists who used the latest developments of chemistry to further their propaganda, whilst French Catholics, who could put an end to the persecution directed against them very quickly if they had but a thousandth part of the energy displayed by the Russian revolutionaries, were resigned and submitted to their oppressors." Taking this simple truism, the "Thunderer" which has ceased to thunder to any effect—promptly twisted it into a bloodthirsty declaration of literal war on the Republic. It seems impossible for the English press to print the whole truth about French affairs; and we are surely not exaggerating when we say, that it is absolutely patent to all that there is, with one or two exceptions, a conspiracy of silence amongst the Paris correspondents of the London papers with regard to the anti-Catholic tactics of the French Government.

The fact that a story originates in Mexico, and is written by a missionary, seems now generally accepted by the American press as an a priori presumption of its falsehood. Experience shows that a similar principle may with a pretty safe conscience be applied to cable messages regarding the Catholic Church, that have their origin in Paris.

The Bumble Policy

Lord Dunraven once said something to this effect: "There are forty Boards in Dublin Castle. One half of them exist to clean the outside of the windows of Dublin Castle; the other half exist to clean the inside of the windows of Dublin Castle. But those that clean the outside work at one time, and those that clean the inside work at a different time; and the result is that the windows of Dublin Castle are never clean."

Which things are, of course, written for an allegory.

In a recent issue of London "Truth", Mr. Labouchere pokes the following gentle sarcasm at the forty and more bureaux of independent petty oligarchs that rule that hapless country: "A modern Goldsmith might write of Ireland, after its long spell of Conservative Government, as a land "where Boards accumulate and men decay." If Dublin is not a "deserted" capital, its leading residential squares and streets are declining in social popularity. . . . The salaried officials swamp both town and country, increasing yearly, whilst the population decreases. Ireland has a strange past history, but its future one will beat the record, if things go on as at present. The great Land Department will have no one to give the land to, the Boards will supply an army of teachers without pupils, the members of Parliament will have no constituents, and yet no doubt the Irish question will still remain. The Irish themselves have their own opinion on the lasting nature of the Irish question. The country has always been ruled on the principles of the great Bumble towards those under his dominion. They do not ask, for more Boards, and they get them, nor for Royal Commissions, and they get them. The things that they ask

for, under the reasonable idea that they have the best knowledge of their own needs, are never given. Supposing the Bumble policy were reversed, might not the nature of the Irish question change too? It would at least be worth a trial."

There can be no manner of doubt as to what the people ask. 'Connaught, Munster, and Leinster', said Mr. Donovan in Dunedin on last Thursday evening, 'are solid in favor of Home Rule. The majority of the Members of Parliament for Ulster are in favor of Home Rule. Eighty-five out of the country's one hundred and three representatives are in favor of Home Rule. This leaves eighteen standing out. Of the eighteen two are mere nominees, representing Trinity College. Of the sixteen that remain, four (Russell, Sloan, Glendinning, and, I think, Mitchell) are Independents, who would not touch the official party with a forty-foot pole. This leaves twelve irreconcilables. And eight out of the twelve, in the last Tory Parliament, drew Government salaries ranging from £2000 to £10,000 a year. It is easy to be "loyal" on £2000 to £10,000 a year'.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE

SOME PERTINENT HISTORICAL POINTS

In his 'Democracy and Liberty' (vol. I, p. 43) Lecky says of the Republican regime that has prevailed in France since the Second Empire met its death on the field of Sedan: "Few French Governments have produced or attracted so little eminent talent, or have been, for the most part, carried on by men who, apart from their official positions, are so little known, have so little weight in their country, and have hitherto appealed so feebly to the imagination of the world." Weakness or immaturity entrusted with high power is apt to play fantastic tricks before high heaven, and on occasion to hack at the personal and national rights which it is supposed to guard—just as the youthful George Washington hewed with unaccustomed hatchet at his father's cherry-tree. Lecky points out that as early as 1875 the French President assumed a position very little different from that of a constitutional monarch. Successive Governments, headed by stunted politicians of the Little Pendleton order, have steadily pursued a fatuous policy of war upon the Church and upon some of the natural Rights of Man which were respected even amidst the whirl and storm of the great Revolution—which the poet Samuel Rogers likened to the irruption of the Goths. Jules Simon denounced the Second Empire for its Caesarism. And Caesarism he defined as 'democracy without liberty.' The definition applies aptly to the present condition of things in lodge-ridden France.

From the fifteenth century till the outbreak of the great Revolution in 1789 the Catholic Church was a State institution in France. The King was the defender of its truths, the upholder of its rights and privileges—its eveque du dehors, or bishop, so to speak, in external or temporal matters. Monastic associations were, of course, subject to the Church. But certain of their temporal rights, functions, and duties were made the subject of State legislation; and the vows of professed members not alone bound them in conscience, but also gave rise to an external contract in canon law as between them and their ecclesiastical superiors, of which the civil law took strict and active cognisance. All this was brought to an end when the Revolution swept in all its fierce and headlong fashion over France. On August 26, 1789, the Revolutionary Assembly voted the declaration which severed the bond between Church and State. On February 15 of the following year (1790) an Act was passed which, so far as religious associations were concerned, marked the turning-point between the old order of things and the new. It decreed the non-recognition of monastic vows, deprived them of any binding force in law, left them purely a personal matter between the individual and his private conscience, and abolished the old legal provisions regarding cloister. The property of the Church was plundered. But the First Napoleon, recognising the necessity of religion in the country as a preventive of anarchy, entered into a Concordat by which a portion of the plundered revenues of the Church were devoted to the upkeep of the clergy and the due main-

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tenance of religious worship. This solemn bilateral treaty has now been set aside by the one party to it, without so much as consultation with—or even notification of—the other party. It is an act of national repudiation of a national debt.

After the Revolution this or that religious Order as such (Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins, etc.) was no longer regarded as having a separate corporate existence in French law. They were looked upon by the State merely as ordinary French citizens, having no legal incapacity by reason of vow, habit, or rule; free to live where and how they pleased; to practise such arts, trades, professions, or callings as to them seemed good; to receive inheritances, donations, and legacies; to be voters, deputies, or senators; and subject, in their various relations, to the civil, commercial, and criminal codes like every Jacques Bonhomme from the Straits of Dover to the Pyrenees. The Revolution shuffled off religion. It even raised its fiery face and its blood-stained hand against the Almighty. But amidst all its follies and excesses it left the Catholic religious—the friends of the orphan and the sick and the poor—a degree of personal and collective freedom that is large and generous by comparison with the grinding disabilities which the Radicals and Socialists have inflicted upon them. Freedom of association and of teaching was further secured by the charters of 1815 and 1830, by the Republican Constitution of 1848, by the Act of 1850 on primary education, by that of 1875 on superior instruction, and by the vote of the Senate on the conferring of degrees.

It is a mighty fall from what was—considering all its circumstances—the relatively liberal law of 1790 to Grevy's decree of March 30, 1880, ordering the dissolution of the various Jesuit communities throughout France. Another decree was published at the same time requiring all 'unauthorised' religious associations to secure a legal sanction to exist which—it was nevertheless plainly intimated—they were not likely to receive. Sixteen hundred lawyers entered a protest against these decrees. They declared them a violation of French law, and maintained that, by virtue of the 'droit public,' religious congregations had the same right to exist as associations of any other kind, without special authorisation, and that the only duty they owed to the State was that of due obedience to its laws. But the Government, urged on by the secret societies, had unsheathed the knife and was bent upon reaching the throat of the religious Orders. It was an open and undisguised war upon the Church in France. Orders were therefore given to push the campaign vigorously in every department. 'Four hundred magistrates,' says M. Edmond Rousse, of the French Academy, 'refused to carry out the unworthy office forced upon them and handed in their resignation. Their places were filled by four hundred other functionaries, and before the close of the year—after disgraceful scenes which have not yet been forgotten—the decrees were carried out. All the communities of men were dissolved and their monasteries left empty. Only a few servants remained to keep watch over the deserted buildings and to open the doors for the requisitions of the police or the gendarmes on their beat.'

The besieging of convents, the banishment of the Sisters from the hospitals, etc., and the forcible—oftentimes violent—expulsion of aged men and women whose lives were devoted to the cause of charity, proved to be a highly unpopular measure. But the surface of French politics moves quickly nowadays. One of the most conspicuous features of the present French Republic is, according to Lecky, 'its astonishing ministerial instability.' Between 1870 and the closing days of 1893 France had no fewer than thirty-two Ministries. Since Grevy's anti-monastic 'coup' of 1880 as many as nearly thirty have had brief and inglorious innings. Most of them have kept up the tradition of war against religion. But till the advent of M. Waldeck-Rousseau none of them hazarded a repetition of Grevy's rough-and-tumble crowdbar campaign against men and women the head and front of whose offending was the faith which they possessed and the noble lesson of Christian charity of which, their lives were a daily sermon. A more ingenious mode of compassing the destruction of the religious Orders was devised—by imposing upon them, and upon them alone, a crushing burden of taxation. This was the now famous 'loi d'accroissement.' It failed to effect its purpose. And, as the result, the Associations Law was passed by the Senate. It is merely Grevy's old weapon, furnished up and covered with a decent show of legality. It is essentially a measure of persecution. And the 'Radical' declared that the anti-clerical party would 'demand the denunciation of the Concordat, the complete suppression of the congregations, the

monopoly of education by the State, and the untested domination of lay' (by which it means atheistic) 'ideas.'

All this has come to pass. The so-called Separation Law crowned the work. Briefly, French atheists and anti-clericals are girding themselves for a long and final struggle with religion. Leroy-Beaulieu, Barry, Lefebvre, Hurlbert, the Duke de Broglie, Lecky, and others have, in sundry volumes, shown the amazing extent to which the long State campaign against the religious Orders has been accompanied by a fanatical and aggressive official propaganda of atheism in the public schools; by a serious and far-reaching persecution of civil functionaries who dare to exercise or allow their families to exercise the duties of their religion; by prevention of ministrations to the sick and dying in hospitals, etc.; and by the systematic harrying of the bishops and parochial clergy and the cutting down of their meagre incomes—the meanest of all the forms of controversy, as Lecky calls it in his 'Democracy and Liberty' (vol. ii., p. 84). What the end will be, no man can with confidence predict. The spirited action of the German priesthood and episcopate during the continuance of the Falk legislation furnishes a lesson which, we trust, may not be lost upon their confreres at the other side of the Rhine. French—as well as German ecclesiastics have suffered 'suppression' and even imprisonment to good purpose before now. In 1812—according to a recent work by M. Georges Picot—three State prisons in France held four cardinals, four bishops, two superiors-general of religious Orders, one vicar-general, nine canons, and thirty-eight parish priests and curates. The Radical and anti-clerical programme in France will, in all probability, call for an even wider range of personal sacrifice than this from French bishops, priests, and religious. We venture the hope and belief that there shall not be wanting to those at home, the spirit which makes their countrymen and countrywomen such splendid martyrs on the foreign mission-field. The great heart of France is soundly Catholic. But it is, perhaps, over-timid or over-sluggish, as the result of a long tradition of political repression. Humanly speaking, it seems to us that only such an example of courage and sacrifice on the part of hierarchy, clergy, and religious as Germany in similar circumstances presented, will arouse a healthy public opinion in France against religious persecution and turn at last to good account a movement which is directly and openly meant for the ruin of Catholicism, and ultimately for the destruction of all religious faith in the country. In two succeeding issues we will deal with later aspects of the campaign for the suppression of Christianity in France.

Crime in the British Isles

By way of addendum to the extended editorial article on 'Catholics and Crime' in the last issue of the 'N.Z. Tablet,' the following article from the London 'Saturday Review' will be of interest to our readers:—

The prison boards in Scotland and in Ireland work under identical acts of Parliament—those of 1877. The principles by which they are regulated should, therefore, be precisely similar. There are fewer criminals in Ireland than in Scotland. According to the estimates of 1905, it is allowed that there will be 120 less prisoners a day in the prisons of Ireland than in those of Scotland. Yet the Irish board is to absorb £144,597 as against £105,588 allotted to the Scotch. Why? Because, although there are less prisoners in Ireland, there are more officials. In Scotland there are only 467 paid employees, in Ireland no less than 622.

The policing of Ireland costs the ridiculous sum of nearly a million, and a half. The metropolitan police of Dublin costs nearly six times as much per head as that of London. And yet there is very little crime in Ireland.

The statistics of Irish crime are really remarkable. They prove that the police can discover scarcely any criminals, and the prisons are almost empty. The following list shows that there is less crime in Ireland than in England and Scotland:—

ENGLAND.

Year.	Population.	Convicted Criminals.	One Criminal in
1900	32,249,187	8,157	3,953
1901	32,621,263	8,841	3,689
1902	32,997,626	9,352	3,528
1903	33,378,338	9,879	3,378
1904	33,763,434	10,233	3,099

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IRELAND.

1900	4,466,326	1,087	4,108
1901	4,445,630	1,221	3,640
1902	4,432,274	1,086	4,081
1903	.....	4,413,655	1,160	3,775
1904	.....	4,402,168	1,296	3,396

SCOTLAND.

1900	.....	4,436,958	1,835	2,417
1901	.....	4,483,880	1,872	2,395
1902	.....	4,531,299	2,052	2,208
1903	.....	4,579,223	2,114	2,166
1904	.....	4,627,656	2,207	2,296

It will be apparent from this list that only in one year (1901) had there been more crime in Ireland than in England, and in that case only by an infinitesimal percentage. Roughly speaking, the convicted criminals in Ireland are in proportion only about twelve to every thirteen in England, and of three to every five in Scotland. The British Parliamentary estimates of 1905 were drawn up on the basis of there being 120 more prisoners per day in Scotch prisons than in those of Ireland. Yet England and Scotland are often referred to, and I imagine with justice, as the most law abiding nations in Europe.

It seems, therefore, that there is scarcely any possible justification for the newspapers which continually represent Ireland as in a lawless condition. Not only is it peaceful, but the law is there better observed than in England. Even if the figures given could be reversed, it would not therefore follow that Ireland would be in a more perilous state than the majority of European nations. Why, then, does she pay nearly a million and a half for her police? And, apart from the police, why does she remain burdened with an organisation largely designed to meet extraordinary difficulties arising out of the great agitation before the Home Rule bills? Because an irresponsible bureaucracy can only work on a system of fixed rules.

However active minded its officials, they cannot escape the ties of routine. It is therefore the slowest moving kind of government in the world, almost utterly unresponsive to national needs, demands or enthusiasm. It has here failed to adapt itself either to national growth or to the melancholy phases of national decay. It is, in fact, a gigantic "War Office" with about forty different branches, but worse in one respect than the prototype has ever been, for in the vast majority of cases its head officials have no seat in Parliament, and cannot be called to account.

The Irish Delegates

STRATFORD.

(From our travelling correspondent.)

Mr. Devlin arrived from New Plymouth by the afternoon train on January 8, and was met at the station by the Mayor, Father Tracey, and the reception committee, and taken to the Council Chambers and welcomed to the town by the Mayor. Mr. Devlin thanked him cordially for the welcome accorded to him.

In the evening the Town Hall was crowded. The band played national airs. The Mayor took the chair, and the county and borough councillors and the executive occupied seats on the stage. A telegram was received from Mr. Symes, M.H.R., regretting his inability to be present. Mr. Devlin got a splendid reception on making his appearance. The Mayor introduced him and wished him success in his mission. Mr. Devlin's speech was mainly on the lines of those reported already in the 'Tablet'. The audience applauded loudly and often, more particularly where he exposed the calumny that Home Rule meant Rome Rule, also when he proved that if Ireland had self-government she would be loyal. At the close of his speech Mr. Devlin was accorded an ovation.

Mr. Marchant, chairman of the County Council, moved an appreciative motion to the effect that the meeting, having heard the views of Mr. Devlin on the Home Rule question, is of opinion that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland, and that those present would do all in their power to assist the movement. He believed that the charges made by Mr. Devlin that night were true, and he thought that a country producing the good, great, and clever men that Ireland has produced should be allowed to control its own affairs.

Mr. Asthenry, a member of the County Council, seconded the motion. He said that, as a colonial, after having heard Mr. Devlin's speech, he came to

the conclusion that it was only right and fair that Ireland should have Home Rule. New Zealand should be proud that Ireland had sent an envoy to them, and he thought that a good way to influence the Home Parliament was for the colonies to support the movement. The motion was carried amidst great acclamations.

Mr. Devlin moved a vote of thanks to the chair, and the Mayor replied.

The stage was prettily decorated. The committee (of which Mr. Sexton was secretary) worked hard. Next day the party drove to the mayoral residence and were hospitably entertained there. They went then to the Nigaré gardens and also were shown over the butter factory by the manager. Mr. Devlin left by the afternoon train for New Plymouth. He expressed himself greatly pleased with his visit to Stratford. Father Tracey informs me that they will have the handsome sum of about £150 to present to Mr. Devlin.

MR. DONOVAN IN DUNEDIN.

The members of the H.A.C.B. Society, the Ladies' Club, and the Catholic Men's Club in connection with the Cathedral parish took the opportunity on Thursday evening of Mr. Donovan's brief visit to Dunedin on his way from Lawrence, where he spoke on Wednesday evening, to Canterbury, to entertain the Irish envoy at a conversation in St. Joseph's Hall. Mr. J. B. Callan presided, and there were also present his Lordship Bishop Verdon, Very Rev. Dean Regnault (Waimate), Rev. Father O'Donnell (Queenstown), Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., Rev. Fathers Cleary, O'Reilly, and Corcoran. There was a very large attendance. The hall, especially the stage, was very tastefully decorated for the occasion; the motto, 'Ceád Mile Fáilte,' occupying a prominent place.

After a short but excellent programme of vocal music the chairman formally welcomed Mr. Donovan to Dunedin. He expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large assemblage to give a hearty welcome to Mr. Donovan, and said it was a good thing to see young men like Mr. Devlin and Mr. Donovan advocating the cause of Ireland in these new lands. They had been very successful in Australia, and he felt they would be equally as successful here. (Applause.)

Mr. Donovan, who on rising was received with hearty applause, said that he and his colleague had been touring the Australasian States for the past eleven months, and had been well received everywhere; not only by their own kith and kin, but by Australians of all creeds and classes. They had not only realised a sum of £20,000 for the Home Rule cause, but they had attracted to that cause all who were fair-minded in the Commonwealth. The speaker then contrasted the warmth of their reception with the hostility that was often shown to Messrs. John and William Redmond, when they were here 23 years ago. A great change on the question of Home Rule had come over the bulk of the people, and the present delegates had dissipated many of the illusions which had existed regarding certain questions. In conclusion he said to the people of New Zealand: always be proud of your grand country, with its free institutions, and jealously guard them. If the people of Ireland had the same privileges there would be no need of sending out a delegation here. The people of Ireland are agitating for the very liberties which the New Zealanders enjoy, and which he trusted they would guard well. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the proceedings, on the motion of Mr. Donovan a vote of thanks was passed with acclamation to Mr. Callan for presiding, and to his Lordship the Bishop for his presence that evening.

His Lordship said he was always pleased to do anything that was in his power to assist the Irish cause. (Applause.)

During the evening songs were contributed by Mrs. Power, Miss N. Hall, Rev. Father O'Reilly, and Messrs. Miles, Carolin, and McGrath. The accompaniments were played by Miss S. Hall and Miss McTigue.

Light refreshments were dispensed by the members of the Ladies' Club, under the direction of Miss Staunton; to whom, later on, Rev. Father Coffey returned thanks on behalf of those present.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

There was a big crowd at the Theatre Royal, New Plymouth, on Tuesday night, January 8 (says the 'Taranaki Daily News'), to hear one of the most logical, forceful, yet eloquent and impassioned ad-

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dresses that New Plymouth has ever heard—that delivered by Mr. J. Devlin, M.P., the envoy of the Irish National Party, on the text, 'Home Rule for Ireland.' His Worship the Mayor presided, and there were also on the platform Messrs. E. M. Smith, M.H.R., W. T. Jennings, M.H.R., Very Rev. Dean McKenna, Rev. Father McManus, Rev. H. Bradbury, Dr. McClelland, Messrs. J. H. Parker, L. M. Monteath, J. J. Sullivan, and Buckley. The speaker was introduced by his Worship the Mayor, who made some interesting remarks on the movement in favor of Ireland's self-government. It was fortunate for Ireland and for the best interests of her people that with education had come the policy of appealing to reason, making this a constitutional movement, and avoiding all those revolutionary agitations that for so many years had retarded the growth of the Home Rule sentiment. He had always been a Home Ruler, and he was proud of the advance made towards the emancipation of Ireland and the granting of freedom to manage her own affairs. He referred to the Irish land laws recently passed to enable the Irish tenantry to obtain possession of the land they cultivated. Home Rule, he claimed, would soon bring Ireland on to even terms with those countries which had obtained such a great lead from her commercially and industrially.

At the conclusion of Mr. Devlin's address, which was mainly on the lines of those delivered elsewhere, Mr. W. T. Jennings moved—'That this meeting, after hearing Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P. for West Belfast, is of opinion that the granting of self-government for Ireland would result, as has been proved in Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, in strengthening the bonds of and consolidating the Empire.'

The Rev. Bradbury seconded; and Mr. E. M. Smith and Dr. McClelland also spoke briefly.

The motion was carried amidst cheering.

Mr. Devlin, in rising to return thanks to the meeting, and to move a vote of thanks to the chair, was loudly cheered, and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. D. McKinnon Bain's orchestra played a programme of Irish music during the evening.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. and Mrs. D. O'Brien invited Mr. Devlin with the members of the committee and friends, to a supper in the Criterion Hotel. Mr. W. T. Jennings, M.H.R., occupied the head of the table, and first called upon the Rev. H. Bradbury to propose the toast of the committee who had brought the meeting to such a successful issue. Dr. McClelland returned thanks on behalf of the committee. Mr. Devlin, in well-chosen words, proposed the toast of the host and hostess for their magnificent hospitality and the excellent supper they had provided. Mr. O'Brien responded. Mr. W. G. Malone proposed 'Home Rule for Ireland,' coupled with the name of Mr. Devlin. Mr. W. Kerr also spoke on the subject, and was the means of calling forth a most feeling and sympathetic reply from Mr. Devlin. A most enjoyable gathering was brought to a close with the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

LAWRENCE:

Mr. Donovan addressed his second meeting in New Zealand in the Town Hall, Lawrence, on Wednesday evening of last week. The attendance (says the 'Tuapeka Times') was large, all classes and creeds being represented. The chair was occupied by the Mayor (Mr. J. B. McKinlay), and on the platform were the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, the Rev. Father Lynch, and Messrs. P. M'Inerney (chairman Tuapeka County Council), J. K. Simpson, and M. O'Connell.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. Donovan, said it was hardly necessary for him to explain the object of their meeting. Mr. Donovan had come to them from across the ocean to speak to them on an interesting subject—whether they were favorably or otherwise disposed to it—viz., Home Rule for Ireland, and he felt sure he would receive a good reception.

Mr. Donovan's speech was received with marked attention, and was frequently applauded, and at its close the Chairman announced that an opportunity would now be given to those who wished to give material assistance to the cause, and this was freely availed of, upwards of £70 was collected.

Mr. J. K. Simpson moved: 'That this meeting heartily welcomes Mr. Donovan and approves of the principle of self-government as being the right of the people and tending to strengthen the bonds of the Empire, as well as contribute to the freedom and happiness of the people of Ireland.' In speaking to the motion he said he did not think anyone who had enjoyed the privilege of living in a country like New Zealand, with its free institutions, would deny the same privilege to the people of Ireland, and he felt that

the time was not far distant when the people of that country, who had suffered great hardships, would be granted this great boon.

Mr. M'Inerney seconded the motion, with the remark that he believed all present who came to the meeting opposed to Home Rulers were now converted by the eloquent address delivered by Mr. Donovan.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

A motion of thanks to Mr. Donovan for his interesting address was moved by Mr. W. F. Smyth, seconded by the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Donovan gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and moved a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for the able manner in which he had presided over the meeting.

WELLINGTON.

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

January 14.

The social gathering tendered on Saturday evening to the Irish envoy, Mr. Devlin, by the supporters of the Home Rule movement, was a most enthusiastic one and a fitting tribute to the personal devotion of the delegate and to the popularity of the mission on which he has entered. Supper tables were laid in the concert chamber of the Town Hall, but the seating accommodation was altogether insufficient for the numbers that attended. Music in harmony with the nature of the function was discoursed by a fine string band, under the direction of Mr. W. McLaughlin. Patriotic songs were contributed by Misses McKay and Hamilton, and Messrs. Foote and Carr, and Master Foote.

The toast of His Majesty the King having been duly honored, the chairman (Mr. Martin Kennedy) referred to the object of the gathering as a desire to show their appreciation of Mr. Devlin's services in the cause of Ireland, and their hearty sympathy with the Home Rule movement. The newspapers were speaking of a split in the Irish party, but there was no split at all. A few persons had left the party because they could not get things all their own way.

The Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., then proposed the toast of 'Ireland a nation.' He said no words of his were needed to induce Irishmen to honor such a toast. Ireland had been a nation from the beginning, and with God's blessing would be a nation to the end. He outlined the history of the desire for self-government and said that Ireland did not want to be separated from England; all that she asked was that her own domestic troubles and annoyances should be settled on College Green. The toast, proposed and honored amidst great enthusiasm, was fittingly acknowledged by Mr. J. Carey Fitzgerald.

The toast of 'Our Guest' was proposed by Mr. P. J. O'Regan, who referred to Mr. Devlin as a highly distinguished Irishman and a member of a party which had nobly fought, not only for national freedom, but also for the amelioration of the conditions of human life. The toast was drunk with musical honors.

Messrs. John Hutcheson and D. McLaren also spoke in eulogistic terms of the justice of Ireland's demand, the great sacrifices made by the Irish party, and the good work done by the Irish members in bettering the conditions of the workers of the Home lands.

Mr. Devlin, on rising to respond, received a fine ovation. He was profoundly grateful for the warmth and enthusiasm with which the toast had been honored. He took it not as a personal tribute to himself, but as a tribute to the party of which he was a member. There was a recent incident which had been cabled out with wonderful skill and ingenuity, and it was regarded as a serious matter. But what was the extent of it? One Irish member left the party about three years ago, because he differed from his colleagues, and since then he had attacked the party. That was simply a case of one man falling from the ranks; but the great army remained and was still carrying on the work for which it was called into existence. (Applause.) He had come out here to ask the people of New Zealand to assist the Irish party. (Cheers, and a voice: 'So we will'), because it was a united party, and as long as eighty-three members of Parliament remained bound under one authorised leader, the people of New Zealand might trust the cause of Irish nationality in their hands. He thanked the people of New Zealand for their personal kindnesses and for their splendid assistance.

Other toasts honored were 'The Land we Live in' and 'The Chairman.' Mr. Devlin spoke for nearly an hour.

Wellington's gift to the Irish cause amounts now to £520, and is expected shortly to reach £600.

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HAWERA.

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

Mr. Devlin's visit to Hawera was in every sense a brilliant success. The orator of Wednesday is the same Master Devlin whom Mr. Sexton complimented eighteen years ago for a most beautiful and striking speech. Since then—and no doubt inspired by his predecessor in the seat—he has made the history of his country's wrongs and sorrows and glories his constant study and meditation; his heart has wept and bled over her trials; and he has made plans for winning back her olden glories, till his tears and his efforts have fashioned him into what T. P. O'Connor described in a great speech in Liverpool the other day: 'One of the ablest, most eloquent, bravest, purest men Ireland ever enlisted in her ranks, is my beloved friend Joseph Devlin.'

It was inevitable that every Irishman in the district should answer the roll-call on Wednesday to rally round this pure-souled patriot. It was inevitable that Mr. Devlin should supply the keenest logic for subtle Celtic minds, and, sweeping their responsive heart strings, play like a mighty master on their tenderest emotions. His pleading of Erin's cause (as one of the local speakers remarked) 'was a fulfilment of the prophecy:—

'The stranger shall hear thy lament on his plaint,
The sigh of thy harp shall be sent o'er the deep;
And thy masters themselves, as they rivet thy chains,
Shall pause at the song of their captive, and weep.'

Versatility truly marvellous! At Major's, where Mr. Devlin was entertained at supper with the committee, his response to the toast was 'a gem of purest ray serene'. I have heard nothing so beautiful in my life.

The local priests, whose guest he was, say they will never forget the charm of his personality. The local paper describes his speech as 'a logical and oratorical triumph, dispelling distrust and fostering a spirit of oneness, setting out the wrongs of his country in a style and form which carry conviction. His utterances are from a heart bleeding for his country's undoing.'

Mr. Major, member for the district, and also chairman of the meeting, proposed that the meeting extend to Mr. Devlin's mission its moral and material support. He bestowed the highest praise on Mr. Devlin, and declared that his speech that evening was the most magnificent oration he (Mr. Major) ever heard—a glorious address, without vituperation or denunciation.

Mr. Robbins, ex-Mayor of Hawera, seconded the motion. In a brilliant speech he said he saw the benefits of self-government in his native Canada.

Father Power, chairman of the reception committee, in what Mr. Devlin described as a touching and pathetic address, proposed a vote of thanks to the orator of the evening. He told Mr. Devlin he need not fear for the ancient race, with twenty-three millions of them far from the green shores of Erin. 'Absence makes the heart grow fonder.'

Mr. O'Brien, an old playmate of Mr. Devlin, seconded the motion in a well-timed speech.

Mr. Devlin returned thanks to the chairman and praised his sagacity for identifying himself with the Irish party, that has done so much for true democracy.

The financial results of the meeting surpassed all expectations. The original intention was to hold one meeting at Hawera for all South Taranaki, and it was expected that about £100 would be raised. Ultimately Patea threw in its lot with Wanganui. Stratford held its own successful meeting, contributing £150. Nevertheless Hawera netted the magnificent sum of £220: Every Irish Catholic from Hawera to Opunake subscribed. Fifty Irishmen of magnificent physique, and as straight and handsome as kings, winning the admiration of all beholders, entertained Mr. Devlin at dinner at O'Neill's Hotel and sat behind him on the stage. God speed the brilliant envoy, and may he have a foremost place in the first Government of Ireland!

MASTERTON.

Mr. Devlin addressed a large meeting in Masterton on January 14. He was enthusiastically received, and the following resolutions were carried:—That this meeting extends a hearty welcome to Mr. Devlin as envoy of the Irish National party, and assures him that the people of Masterton and surrounding districts cordially sympathise with the endeavors of the

party with which he is associated to secure for Ireland the full powers and privileges of self-government.

There was a generous financial response for the Irish cause.

WANGANUI.

Mr. Devlin arrived in Wanganui on the 10th. He was met by the local reception committee and a fairly large number of citizens, including a good proportion of ladies, by whom he was given a warm reception. Mr. Devlin was officially welcomed by the Mayor (Mr. C. E. Mackay), Mr. Thomas Lloyd, secretary of the local reception committee, then read to the distinguished visitor an eloquent address of welcome, signed on behalf of the Irishmen and sympathisers of the district, by Dean Grogan (chairman) and Mr. T. Lloyd (secretary of the committee). Mrs. Johanna Murphy then presented Mr. Devlin with a handsome bouquet, and welcomed him in the Gaelic tongue. Mr. Devlin replied in a brief and brilliant address.

On the same evening there was a large audience at the Opera House, when Mr. Devlin delivered an address on Home Rule. The chair was occupied by his Worship the Mayor, and there were also on the platform Mr. J. T. Hogan, M.H.R., Dean Grogan, Fathers Mahony, Molloy (Marton), O'Dwyer (Hawera), and McDermott, C.S.S.R., and Mrs. Beasley, A. D. Willis, F. Neylon, T. Lloyd, Dempsey, J. S. Lacy, J. M. Murphy, T. Hogan. During the evening appropriate Irish selections were played by Mr O'Hara's orchestra.

His Worship the Mayor, in a short and happy speech, introduced Mr. Devlin to the audience.

Mr. Devlin received an ovation on rising to speak. He thanked the Mayor for his kind welcome, and then plunged into his subject, which he treated on the same general lines as have been already reported in our columns. Mr. Devlin's great oration produced a profound effect upon his hearers. The applause was hearty and frequent, and at the close the orator was greeted with rounds of cheering.

On the motion of Mr. J. T. Hogan, seconded by Mr. R. T. Noble Beasley, the following motion was carried unanimously: 'That this meeting pledges itself to give both moral and material support to the Irish National party in their efforts to secure self-government for Ireland, the granting of which we are convinced would result in strengthening and consolidating the British Empire.'

On the motion of Mr. A. D. Willis, seconded by Mr. J. S. Lacy, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Devlin for his speech.

Mr. Devlin returned thanks, and moved a vote of thanks to the chair, to the press, and all who had assisted in promoting the meeting.

ASHBURTON.

On last Saturday evening Mr. J. T. Donovan addressed a well attended and highly representative gathering at Ashburton. The Mayor presided and the local Catholic clergy were also present. Mr. Donovan's speech was well received and warmly applauded. At the conclusion the following resolution was adopted by acclamation: 'This meeting, having heard Mr. Donovan's address, tenders him its heartiest thanks, and hopes that in the near future Ireland will enjoy the blessing of self-government which New Zealand so highly prizes.'

The splendid sum of about £200 was raised to further the cause of Home Rule to Ireland.

NOTICE.

In centres where we are not represented by regular correspondents, promoters of Irish delegates' meetings will do us a favor by sending us at the earliest possible moment marked copies of papers containing reports of such meetings.

Pedro Alvarado, owner of the Palmillo mines at Parrel, Chihuahua, Mexico, whose wealth is estimated at more than 150,000,000 dollars, announces he will distribute 10,000,000 dollars or more to the poor of Mexico very soon. Alvarado is noted for his charities, and has been a most generous contributor to the poor for several years. He has built several Catholic churches and schools, and declares that hereafter he will give away a few million dollars every year.

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....

New Publications

'St Joseph's College Annual,' issued by St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, conducted by the Marist Brothers, is a bulky publication of over 100 pages, with nearly two score of illustrations. The contents are varied and interesting, consisting of, in addition to the usual record of school happenings, several poems, essays, and a full account of the jubilee celebrations held during this year. The annual is admirably printed and illustrated, and does much credit to the institution from which it emanates.

The Christmas issue of our progressive Catholic contemporary, 'The Freeman's Journal,' of Sydney, consists of over eighty pages of prose, poetry, and illustrations. The readers of our contemporary must feel deeply grateful for the generous store of light and wholesome reading provided for the festive season, whilst at the same time the proprietors are to be congratulated for their enterprise. The number before us is the largest ever, we believe, published of any religious organ in the Southern Hemisphere, and is highly creditable in every way to the office from which it was issued.

Our Catholic contemporary of Brisbane, 'The Age,' is to be highly complimented on its Christmas number of 68 pages, the reading matter of which is of a nature to suit all tastes. Among the original articles, stories, etc., written specially for 'The Age,' are 'The Church and the World,' by the Bishop of Rockhampton; 'A Christmas Lesson,' by the Rev. Clement Caine; 'Christmas Time,' by the Rev. M. O'Flynn; 'Death,' by the Rev. P. Hickey; 'The Fall of the Hammer—a story of the land boom,' by Mr. C. Moy-nihan; 'Forbearance,' by the late T. C. Timbury; 'Jack Dalton's Oath,' by Mr. Joseph Lenehan. In addition to the original matter there are several pages of selected stories, verse, etc., the reading of which cannot fail to instruct, and to amuse.

Messrs. Mills, Dick, and Company's 'Otago, Southland, and South Canterbury Almanac and Directory' for the current year is now so well known in the districts for which it is intended that little is required to commend it to the notice of the general public. It is a publication which is indispensable to the merchant, shopkeeper, and settler, each and all of whom will find in its 250 pages a good deal of interesting and useful information in a compact form.

The 'Almanac of the Diocese of Maitland,' a copy of which is just to hand, is one of the best of its kind published. Not only is it full of information regarding religious matters generally, but it also contains information on public affairs which will be found most useful. It can be truly called a 'family and home annual.' It should find a place in every household in the diocese for which it is intended, and even beyond it. From it we learn that there are now in the diocese 77 churches, attended by 42 secular and 6 regular priests; 30 monasteries and convents, 216 nuns and 14 Brothers. There are 40 primary and 16 secondary schools, attended by 3799 pupils. The Catholic population is 30,000.

We have received from the Mines Department a copy of the Mining Handbook, edited by Mr. P. Galvin, Secretary of the Mining Bureau. The handbook is a very comprehensive work on our mineral resources, and contains a large quantity of most useful and interesting information regarding mining in all its branches. The value of the handbook is considerably enhanced by the inclusion of two maps showing the principal mineral localities in the Colony. In his preface to the work the Hon. J. McGowan, Minister of Mines, states that as some twenty years have elapsed since the publication of 'The Handbook of New Zealand Mines,' it has been deemed fitting at the present time, when New Zealand has embarked on the largest exhibition of her industries in the history of the Colony, to give a review of its metalliferous and mineral resources; to give an account of what has been done, and of what are the prospects for the future. As an aid to the reader's right understanding of the Colony's mineral resources and the difficulties to be overcome before these can be worked with profit, the work contains a number of papers by Government officials and experts—men of practical experience and scientific knowledge—who write in a straightforward manner, and whose sole aim is to present a truthful picture of what has been done in the past, and to denote where combination of capital, labor, and professional skill may secure the rewards of enterprise in the future. The work, which consists of nearly 600 pages with index, is copiously illustrated. It is full of useful information, and even a partial study of its contents will convince any reader that, in addition to its agricultural and pastoral interests, the Colony has

in its minerals a vast asset which, at some future date, will enable it to take its place among the manufacturing countries of the world.

The Telephone System of To-day

Since its first invention, the only alteration in the telephone itself (says 'Indian Engineering') has been the substitution of a new form of transmitter: instead of relying solely upon the energy contained in spoken sound, an electric battery supplies the current while vibrations initiated by the voice simply cause fluctuations in this current by varying the pressure between contacts in the circuit, and thereby altering its resistance. The usual form taken by these contacts is that between granules of hard carbon resting between two carbon discs; but this arrangement may be varied in almost any manner without affecting qualitatively the essential result: piles of nails, plumb-bobs touching mercury, streams of conducting solutions, and the arc light itself, have served by way of experiment; while in place of the ordinary diaphragm, boiler heads an inch thick, and even the sides of steamships have been used. These, taken especially in connection with the most surprising fact that variations in pressure between two surfaces in contact affect resistance in the same ratio as do fluctuations in the distance of an armature affect the strength of a magnet, are most highly suggestive concerning the nature of magnetism itself; but, resisting temptation to theorise on the subject, we would rather turn towards those developments which have rendered the telephone system of to-day one of the most successful among engineering enterprises. The lesson here taught is highly moral: results have not been obtained by fortunate guesses or by lucky inventions, but have followed the certain reward of sound administration—and the concentration of many minds on one object.

The Switchboard

—without which the commercial success of the system would be impossible—is the product of nearly as many minds as it has terminals. The cost of a switchboard, of course, increases much more rapidly than does the number of subscribers for which it provides: clearly the number of connections required for n subscribers varies as $n^2 - n$; and with all our present methods of special machinery and the organised application of skilled labor, it requires as long to make and install a large switchboard as it does to build and equip a merchantman. A minute glow lamp has replaced the old drop-shutter as signal; and a 'click' heard by the operator on inserting the second plug serves to indicate that the desired line is in use elsewhere.

A switchboard for 10,000 telephones has two and a half million soldered connections and 10,000 miles of wire.

Turning to the telephone line, perhaps our most important invention in this respect is that of Mr. Doolittle—the production of hard-drawn copper wire: which alone has rendered possible self-supporting aerial wires of copper. Interference by induction in the case of overhead wires is minimised by transposing the telephone wires to various positions on the cross-arms, while the wires of underground cables are laid in twisted pairs so as to be immune to inductive influence. An army of workers exposed to every vicissitude of climate, and one-third of the gross revenue of a telephone company are devoted to maintenance alone. It was estimated that during a recent winter in North America damage done to aerial lines of all sorts in the New England States exceeded the whole loss from shipwreck on the corresponding coast line.

Most of the troubles of the telephone linesman are shared by his elder brother in the telegraph department. The first lines erected in Mexico were quickly wrecked by parrots and ring-tailed monkeys who nightly visited them in great numbers for gymnastic exercise. The line run by the King of the Belgians across his territory in Central Africa was carefully supported on iron poles so as to be safe against the attacks of white ants, but the sportive and humorous elephant exhibits a lively curiosity concerning the roots of these strange trees: doubtless—being an optimistic gentleman—he concludes from the non-edible nature of the insulators and wires that the succulent portion of these plants must be situated near their lower extremities.

Bears have been known to gnaw down wooden poles in search of that hidden hive from which proceeds the ceaseless humming; and along the South Atlantic coast fish-hawks build upon the poles and fiercely attack intruders, while in some countries wasps find homes beneath the hollow insulators. Truly the linesman's lot, though lively, is not a wholly happy one.

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

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

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Commercial

PRODUCE

Wellington, January 14.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the High Commissioner, dated London, January 12:—The mutton market is quiet, but there is a better tone. During the past week 27,836 carcasses of New Zealand mutton arrived. Light-weight Canterbury is scarce at 5½d; heavy-weights, 4½d per lb. The average price of North Island mutton is 4½d for light-weights, and 4¼ for heavy. Shipments from River Plate are heavy. Prices, 3½d per lb for light-weights and 3¼d for heavy weights. Arrivals, 107,082 carcasses. Australian lamb is in large supply. Arrivals, 173,534 carcasses. Average price, 4½d per lb. The beef market is steady. Trade is good and likely to continue so. Average price of New Zealand beef, 3½d and 3¼d per lb for hind and forequarters respectively. The butcher market is steady, and there is a better demand. The large supply of Australian make is pushed for sales, which affects the market very seriously. Choice New Zealand is quoted at 107s; Argentine, 106s; Australian, 100s; and Danish, 118s per cwt. There is a poorer demand for saltless butter at 3s per cwt. less than these quotations. The cheese market is firm. New Zealand makes are giving satisfaction to buyers. There is a good demand for all descriptions, and prices are advancing. The average price of New Zealand butter is 63s per cwt. The hemp market is steady, and business prospects are good. Good fair grade, on spot, £39 per ton; and fair current Manila, £42 10s per ton. The cocksfoot seed market is quiet, but firm. Clean, bright 17lb seed, 48s per cwt.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Our catalogue was a small one, and met with speedy clearance under good competition. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—Local stocks are practically exhausted, and only small consignments are coming forward. The local demand is good, and with strong inquiry from several country districts for farmers' requirements, prices have advanced to an extent that leaves shippers no chance of profit. The quantity offering at country stations is not large, and any lots for sale are readily placed at quotations, which are: Good to best feed and milling, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; medium, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; inferior, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling lines of all sorts are in better demand, but the quantity on offer locally, is extremely small. Prime velvet and Tuscan has most attention. For medium quality there is not much demand except as fowl wheat. The latter is very scarce, and all coming forward is readily saleable. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 5½d to 3s 7d; medium to good, 3s 3½d to 3s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 10d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Supplies have not been so heavy, and for all good freshly-dug lots rather better prices have been obtainable. Badly picked and stale lots are not in request. Quotations: Best lines, £9 to £9 10s; others, £7 to £8 per ton (sacks included).

Chaff.—The market is poorly supplied. Prime oaten sheaf is in strong demand at improved prices, while for all sound chaff there is fair sale at quotations. The few lots submitted at our sale to-day elicited

keen competition, best chaff realising £5 to £5 5s; medium to good is worth £4 10s to £4 17s 6d; while light and discolored sells at £3 10s to £4 5s per ton (bags extra).

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

Oats.—Supplies are very scarce, and as there is good demand prices are considerably firmer, viz., good to best feed and milling, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; medium, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; inferior, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel.

Wheat.—There is a good demand for lines of fowl wheat and prime milling quality, and quotations are as follow: Prime milling, 3s 5½d to 3s 7d; medium to good, 3s 3½d to 3s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 10d to 3s per bushel.

Potatoes.—Supplies have not been quite so plentiful, and quotations for best lines range from £9 to £9 10s; others, £7 to £8 per ton.

Chaff.—Supplies are very scarce, there being a keen demand for prime oaten sheaf. Prime brings from £5 to £5 5s; medium, £4 10s to £4 17s 6d; light and discolored, £3 10s to £4 5s per ton.

WOOL

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a fair-sized catalogue at our sale on Tuesday, prices being about on a par with those ruling at the previous sale, viz., small to 7½d, summers to 9½d, spring does to 13½d, spring bucks to 16½d, autumns to 15½d, winter bucks to 16½d, winter does to 19½d. Horse hair brought up to 20d per lb.

Sheepskins.—We offered a small catalogue at Tuesday's sale, bidding being keen and prices up to last week's. Butchers' pelts made up to 4s 1d, and lamb-skins to 3s 8d.

Hides.—We offered a catalogue of 522 at our sale on Thursday last, for which there was keen competition, our top price for ox being 7½d, and for cow 6½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat.—All coming forward is readily disposed of at late rates.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

We had a good entry of horses for last Saturday's sale, the same including several country consignments, chiefly of medium class light harness sorts. A few draughts also were offered, but most of these were on the aged side. There was a full attendance at the sale, but the proportion of proved actual buyers was disappointing. The indifferent quality of most of the stock offered no doubt caused some to conceal their intentions. Taking the quality of the horses forward into consideration the prices obtained must be considered satisfactory, strong harness horses making up to £26 15s, and light harness sorts up to £17. Quotations: Superior young draught geldings, at from £15 to £32; extra good do (prize takers), £55 to £80; superior young draught mares, £55 to £65; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £40; aged do, £15 to £25; well-matched carriage pairs, £75 to £100; strong spring-van horses £25 to £30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £25; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks and harness horses, £20 to £25; weedy and aged do, £5 to £8.

A further list of subscriptions to the Memorial Church to the Irish Martyrs at Cromwell appears in this issue...

Madame Blanche Arral, the gifted French nightingale to whom reference is made on page 19 of this issue, announces a grand farewell popular concert at His Majesty's Theatre, Dunedin, on Monday next, when she will present some of her rare gems of grand opera, and make a feature of the wild Moorish and Spanish music which has created such a furor elsewhere. The prices of admission are on a popular scale (3s, 2s, and 1s). This occasion will no doubt be an occasion for offering a fitting tribute to the great talent of Madame Arral and her artistic standing. The box plan is now open at the Dresden Piano Company...

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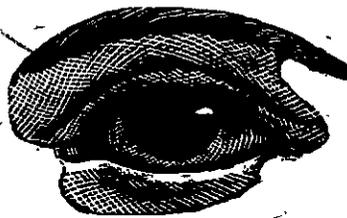
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moved, and to get the value of one
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TWO GREAT SINGERS

MARIE NARELLE, the Queen of Irish Song

Marie Narelle has had something like a triumphal procession through New Zealand. For the Western Celt, a musical event of first-class importance has been the advent of this raven-haired, blue-eyed Irish-Australian colleen. With a versatility that is so rare as to be a treasure, she can melt to tears with her 'Come Back to Erin'; she can move to the most diaphragm-shaking laughter with the inimitable drollery of her 'Low-backed Car' and her 'Rory O'More,' and her 'Barney O'Hea'; and with her 'O'Donnell Aboo' and her 'God Save Ireland,' she can rouse to martial ardor till her audience almost fancy they can hear the tramp of armed men and the clang of sword on shield in battle. We care little who writes our country's ballads, so long as Marie Narelle sings them. We have in the Colony two Irish Delegates from the Nationalist Party. Marie Narelle is our third Irish Delegate—the delegate that sings the wrongs and the hopes and tears of Erin into the hearts of the people and leads their hearts captive, as the other delegates lead captive the minds of New Zealand. She has a full, mellow soprano, of wondrous power and flexibility—a 'soothing' voice, too (as people would call it in Ireland), and as gentle as a lullaby at times; but at times (as in her martial songs) with the sound-blow of a mighty bugle in it. And there is more than mere music—love and war and drollery and notable values—in her voice. She sings like a bird, just because the Lord God put the music into her; and she must sing. With her are associated Mr. Chester Pentress, a tenor of rare sweetness and artistic ability, and Miss Brandon-Usher, a pianist of exceptional talent and consummate musical taste. It is a splendid combination, and in Dunedin this week met with ovation after ovation.

BLANCHE ARRAL

Another great singer—although in quite a different line—is Madame Blanche Arral. This gifted French lady is a brilliant soprano, whose specialty consists of rare and beautiful gems from grand opera. These are presented in costume, in a rich scenic setting, and with lighting and other effects that, together with the perennial charm of this great singer's voice and acting, form an entertainment fit for royalty. In Dunedin her 'Bird-waltz' lifted the audience off their feet and won her a well-deserved ovation. A particular brilliant feature of Madame Arral's art is her singing of wild Moorish songs, which she interprets with such gay abandon. These songs of the Moors and Spaniards Madame Arral learned while studying with Helene Guaz, the great Spanish cantatrice. She is described as a living embodiment of the weird, dashing, cymbal-clashing Spanish music, which exactly suits her type. The music-loving

public in Wellington and elsewhere in New Zealand may look forward to a first-class musical treat in Madame Arral's concerts. Madame Arral is assisted by Herr Paans, an eminent violinist, and by the popular harpist, Signor Torzillo. She 'farewells' Dunedin on Monday.

Mr. Devlin at Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

January 13.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, who arrived in Palmerston North by the express from New Plymouth at 3.15 on Friday last, was met by a large and influential reception committee of all creeds and classes, including his Worship the Mayor, Mr. Maurice Cohen, the Rev. Fathers Costello, Bowe, and O'Farrell, Q.S.S.R., and was accorded a very hearty welcome. After brief speeches he was driven in state in a carriage of six horses (kindly placed for his use by Mr. St. John) by a circuitous route to the presbytery, closely followed by two four-in-hand landaus containing the committee.

The large hall was comfortably filled by 7.45, when a short musical programme was put on, consisting of Irish national songs, until the speaker arrived, at which the following contributed: Mrs. J. Russell, Misses O'Brien and Coleta Lorrigan, and Mr. J. Russell. On the platform, in addition to many of our leading townsmen, we noticed the Rev. Fathers O'Farrell, Marney (Wellington), O'Meara (Feilding), and Molloy (Marton), Costello and Bowe (Palmerston). Mr. Devlin received an ovation on taking his seat on the platform. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, Mr. M. Cohen.

The Rev. Father Costello introduced Mr. Cohen to the meeting. He also gave thanks to those who had actively associated themselves with the movement in Palmerston. The Mayor (says the local 'Standard') followed with one of his characteristically happy speeches, in which he introduced the speaker of the evening, and at the same time made sympathetic reference to the subject of the evening's address.

Mr. Donovan was greeted with prolonged applause on rising to speak. His speech followed the lines already reported in the 'Tablet' and aroused great enthusiasm.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Hurley and seconded by Mr. Johnston, was passed by acclamation: 'That this meeting pledges itself to give both moral and material support to the Irish National Party in its endeavor to secure self-government for Ireland, the granting of which, this meeting is convinced, would result in the strengthening and consolidation of the British Empire.'

A sum of £200 was raised in the hall, together with the subscriptions from the surrounding districts; Foxton alone contributing (through Messrs. Bowman and Hennesey) some £28.

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(To be Continued).

All contributions to be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Hunt, Cromwell.

MARRIAGE

MOLLOY—CURTIN.—On January 10, at the Cathedral, Christchurch, by the Rev. Father Galerne, S.M., Margaret Curtin, to Patrick James Molloy, Addington.

DEATHS

FLYNN.—At Wrey's Bush, on January 7, 1907, Honora, beloved wife of James Flynn. Aged 50 years.—R.I.P.

O'LEARY.—At Old Renwick Road, on January 7, Ellen, wife of Humphrey O'Leary. Aged 64 years.—R.I.P.

FAHEY.—On January 8, at St. Bathans, Sarah, beloved wife of Michael Fahey, native of County Clare, Ireland. Aged 69 years. Fortified by all the rites of the Holy Church. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

McCORMICK.—On December 28, 1906, at his residence, Victoria street, Hastings, Henry Carr McCormick, contractor (late of Dunedin), beloved husband of Margaret McCormick. Aged 79 years.—R.I.P.

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae 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.



THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1907.

SECTARIANISM IN POLITICS



IN June, 1780, a vast mob, under the leadership of a sullen and crack-brained fanatic, Lord George Gordon, pillaged the liquor shops in London, emptied the gaols, fired whole streets, 'purged' the city of 'Papists', and proceeded in drunken fury to terrorise Parliament into permanently riveting the shackles of persecution that had been forged in the days of William the Third. The Gordon fanatics were composed of the members of politico-religious organisations known collectively as the Protestant Associa-

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tions—swelled by incendiaries, liberated thieves, and the dregs of the city slums. These Associations were the political forbears of the Protestant Electors' Committee that played such a prominent part in the recent Federal elections in Victoria. As to its leadership and general management, the Protestant Electors' Committee was the Orange Society under one of the 'aliases' that it assumes when it desires to capture for passing political purposes those large sections of the Protestant community to whom the name and the associations of Orangeism are a byword of contempt and scorn. The object of the Committee was (like that of the Gordon mob and the Orange fraternity) the absolute exclusion of Catholics, because of their creed, from public life. 'If', said Mr. John Gavan Duffy, 'the views of the Protestant Electors' Committee are carried to their logical conclusion, there would be no Catholic member in the State Parliament, no Catholic member in the Parliament of the Commonwealth. Catholics would find it difficult to enter into the Public Service and impossible to obtain promotion when in'.

The small clerical canaille, the notoriety-seeking preachers of back-street conventicles, and the rest of the lewd fellows of the baser sort were, of course, in congenial surroundings in the ranks of the Protestant Electors' Committee. But it was a grave scandal that, as in a former No-Popery movement, a man of some rank—an Anglican archbishop, to wit—should lend the influence of his high and responsible position to a movement so fraught with evil to the peace of the community. As to the politicians, there are those among them on the other side of the Tasman Sea who (in Bacon's phrase) would set a house on fire to cook their eggs. One party-leader and his lieutenants—who, in the country's interests, would be much more usefully employed in cultivating carrots—allied themselves with the sectarian movement and spared no effort (though happily in vain) to rise to place and power on a wave of religious hate and passion. The temper in which the sectarians carried on their electioneering was not conspicuously better than that of the raucous and fanatical Lord George Gordon. Here is how a Sydney secular paper describes it:—

'On the G. Reid side, practically every candidate and every newspaper strove to raise the sectarian issue. G. Reid himself preached sectarianism always. His lieutenants shrieked weekly from Orange Lodge platforms. The most strenuous efforts were made to identify anti-Socialism with Protestantism, and to represent Deakin and Watson as the minions of Rome. Vague threats were circulated as to what was going to happen to Roman Catholicism if only Protestants rallied round the standard of G. Reid and voted Anti-Socialism. Horrible pictures were drawn of the Flames of Smithfield lighted on Manly hill and fed fat with Protestant victims if G. Reid were not given a majority. Is it a matter for wonder that these lies had the effect not only of attracting some Protestant sectaries, but also of detaching some Roman Catholic sectaries, who otherwise would have voted for G. Reid? That was bound to happen, and the responsibility for it rests with the G. Reid following and the G. Reid press.'

Here is how the same paper deals with the statement of Archbishop Clarke (a new-comer from England) that there is a 'solid, well-disciplined' Catholic vote in Australia, 'given in obedience to orders':—

'Laymen with a proper sense of responsibility for their statements will hesitate, however strong their prejudice against Roman Catholicism, to endorse this statement. Can Archbishop Clarke produce any proof at all of the existence of this well-disciplined vote? To be "well-disciplined" it must be taught, trained, drilled. That discipline necessitates a literature, meeting places, officers, exhortations, records. Can the Archbishop produce any? That there is, and always has been, an organised Protestant vote—the Orange organisation (though, as a rule, it represents only a small and contemptible fragment of the Protestant body)—IS known, because reports of its meetings and copies of its recommendations are constantly transpiring. Will Archbishop Clarke produce similar proof of the evidence of a Roman

Catholic electoral organisation, or will he fall back on the unbelievable explanation that a religion representing more than a quarter of the populace is able to drill its members into a solid, well-disciplined, obedient electoral body without allowing to transpire the names of any leaders, reports of any exhortations, minutes of any proceedings, copies of any manifestoes or circulars?'

'The solid "Roman Catholic vote," it adds, 'is a myth'. The same statement applies to the same story about the Catholic vote in New Zealand. On both sides of the sea, the tale is a mere political confidence trick.

'But', pleads Archbishop Clarke, 'you began it'. 'The plea', replied Mr. John Gavan Duffy, 'is not new. Every schoolboy uses it when he wants to lick a smaller boy and must have some excuse; and there is a somewhat well-known fable about a wolf and a lamb, which is in point.' If Archbishop Clarke had known the history of the Church Act and of Orangeism in Australia, he would, we ween, have hesitated before pleading that 'the other side' struck the first blow'. Coming to the immediate question, the plain facts were set forth as follows by the Archbishop of Melbourne in the course of a speech at the Christian Brothers' College, East Melbourne, on December 21:—

'In the first place, he had said that, for whatever unpleasantness had arisen in connection with the elections, Catholics were in no way responsible. He said that deliberately. The Catholics had absolutely no organisation, no political organisation of any kind, or had a thought of a political organisation, until the Council of Churches instituted a sectarian Registration Society. Well, the object of that was quite evident. The rights, privileges, and liberties of Catholics were aimed at, and, like sensible men, he believed some of the Catholic laymen undertook to provide for the registration of Catholics. No person could blame them, for they were only copying the example set to them. In the next place, Catholics had no desire, as far as he knew (and he was certain the members of the Registration Society had no such intention), of selecting any person, or proposing any person, as candidate until a sectarian committee was formed expressly for the purpose of putting forward candidates of sectarian mind, not on political grounds, and not because the men put forward were likely to become wise and good legislators, but because they were likely to become bitter anti-Catholics. It was not till then that the Registration Society selected three candidates for the Senate, and recommended them for adoption. In that they only followed the example set to them. Unless they wished to allow themselves to be completely wiped out, it was obviously their right, and many would say their duty, to resist the attempt that was made at suppression.'

The Catholic Archbishop's plea 'was' (says the 'Otago Daily Times' of January 11) 'well founded' in fact. So high an authority as the English Select Parliamentary Committee of 1895 on Orange Lodges declared in their report that 'the obvious tendency and effect' of anti-Catholic associations is to raise up associations 'among the Catholics in their own defence and for their own protection'. All this is natural and obvious. It is to the credit of the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities that they from the first deprecated the introduction of the sectarian issue, and that, after the fight was over, they were the first to hold out the olive-branch to their assailants. Archbishop Clarke has proposed a conference to deal with the subject. But in the same breath he has invited the Protestant Electors' Committee to prepare for the next State elections, and reiterates the fable of the 'solid, well-disciplined' Catholic vote. He and his party have sown the wind. The country will reap the whirlwind. And the Parson in Politics promises to be a more bitter curse to Australia than drought and fire and the locust plague.

A preliminary meeting was held in St. Joseph's Hall, Dunedin, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organising a men's branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Rev. Father Coffey presided, and the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. P. O'Neill; secretary, W. Rodgers; treasurer, J. Bernich.

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Notes

N.Z. Religious Statistics

The great mass of returns that were fed pell-mell into the statistical hopper at the census in April, 1906, has been gradually coming out at the other end of the machine assorted, catalogued, labelled, and tied up (so to speak) in bundles. The latest batch of assorted figures published in the 'Gazette' refers to the religious professions of the people. The total population of the Colony (exclusive of Maoris) was 888,589. We may throw into tabular form as follows the extent to which the principal religious denominations are represented in the country, together with their numerical and centesimal increase since the census of 1901:—

Denomination.	Number of Adherents in 1906.	Increase since Census of 1901.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.
Church of England ...	366,828	52,804	14.33
Presbyterians ...	203,597	27,094	13.30
Roman Catholics ...	126,109	17,149	13.59
Methodists ...	89,038	12,867	14.43
Baptists ...	31,086	2,748	8.84
Salvation Army ...	8,369	417	4.98

Between the census of 1901 and that of 1906 the general population of New Zealand increased numerically by 115,870 (equal to 13.30 per cent.). Presbyterians have increased in exact proportion to the population; Catholics, Anglicans, and Methodists at a higher rate; while Baptists and Salvationists show, with an absolute increase, a comparative decline. Judging by the sources from which the vastly greater part of our immigration has come, Catholics have probably gained most of all these creeds by natural increase and least by new blood from the older lands. Our proportion of total population has for thirty years kept almost constantly at 14 per cent.—rising slowly from 13.94 in 1886 to 14.19 in the year of grace 1906.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

January 13.

The Rev. Father Goggin and Mr. Raupert, of London, have been staying at Muriwai as the guests of the Very Rev. Father Keogh.

The Rev. Father Moloney, of Thorndon, has been on a short visit to his home in Dunedin. His place was taken by Rev. Father Goggin.

The members of the Hibernian Society here have decided to join with the Catholic Young Men's Club in celebrating next St. Patrick's Day by holding a sports gathering on the Basin Reserve.

At the athletic championship meeting on New Year's Day nine events were won by our Catholic young men. The first meeting of the newly-formed athletic club in connection with the Catholic Young Men's Club took place in the Basin Reserve on Wednesday evening.

Miss Jennie Gallagher, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gallagher, of Marion street, is to be married on the 30th inst. to Mr. Michael Gleeson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gleeson, of Napier. On the same day Miss Annie Ready, of Devon street, is to be married to Mr. Myers, also of this city.

I am pleased to write that the Rev. Father Macdonald, of Boulcott street, who has been in a private hospital for some time recovering from an operation for appendicitis, returned to the presbytery to-day.

The recent changes in the location of the Marist Brothers cause us the loss of Brother Paul, who, as head of the Boulcott street school since the departure of Brother Mark, has done good work and gained the confidence of parents. We can only console ourselves by the reflection that his successor, Brother Justin, is a man of great attainments, and one well calculated to keep the reputation of the Brothers' School as high as ever.

At St. Mary of the Angels' Church, Boulcott street, on Wednesday, Miss Chrissie Ross, third daughter of Mrs. W. F. Ross, of Oriental Bay, was married to Mr. G. Farre, of Wellington. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kimbell. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. W. F. Ross, was attended by Misses E. and A. Ross (sisters of the bride), and Misses M. Hyde and G. Ross (her nieces). Mr. Alf. McDonald was best man, and Mr. A. Ross was groomsmen. The 'Wedding March' was played as the bridal party left the church. A reception, attended by some two hundred guests, was held subsequent to the ceremony in Godber's rooms.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

January 11.

The members of the ladies' branch of the Sacred Heart League received Holy Communion in a body on last Sunday.

Mr. C. J. McCarthy has, on behalf of the Wanganui L.V. Association, sent a donation of 15 guineas towards the Garrison Band's contest. He congratulated the members of the Band on their high position in musical circles and trusted that their efforts at the coming contest will be crowned with success.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood officiated at the Catholic church, Taihape, on Sunday. In the morning he confirmed about thirty candidates. In the afternoon he blessed the handsome presbytery, recently erected, in the presence of a large congregation. In the evening the church was crowded to hear him preach.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

January 14.

On one of the recent holidays, the members of the Cathedral Christian Doctrine Society and friends arranged a picnic at Governor's Bay. The event was greatly enjoyed.

Mr. F. F. McEvedy, of Leeston, now studying for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital, London, has passed the M.B. and B.S. examination of the London University.

The Rev. Father O'Connell intends to re-commence his mission and collecting tour in aid of the Cathedral debt liquidation fund immediately after the clergy retreat. His attention will be directed to the Westland portion of the diocese.

A mission by the Redemptorist Fathers was commenced on Sunday morning at St. Mary's, Manchester street, by the Rev. Father Bannin, C.S.S.R. The Rev. Father Lowham, C.S.S.R., joined him in the evening.

The Very Rev. Father Gillan, V.G., of St. Benedict's, Auckland, was a visitor to Christchurch last week, and a guest at the episcopal residence. He spent much of his time at the Exhibition, and is greatly impressed with it.

Miss Lottie Barker, who played so excellently the harp passages in the 'Danse des Sylphes' in the Exhibition Orchestral concert on last Tuesday afternoon, is an A.T.C.L. on the piano. She gained the highest marks in the Colony last year, and was a pupil of the Sisters of the Missions' High School in this city.

Owing to the numerous engagements of his Grace Archbishop Redwood, it has been found necessary to postpone the opening of the new convent at Rangiora until the first Sunday in March. The Rev. Father Hyland hopes to clear off, by subscriptions between now and on the opening day, the liabilities on the building, which represent a considerable amount.

As a result (says the 'Press') of Miss Gertie Champion's stay in the Cambridge Sanatorium, she is quite recovered in health, though it will be impossible for her to take to the stage again. A concert is being promoted to take place in Auckland, the proceeds of which are to be applied to placing Miss Champion and her sister in a little business in that city.

The chief attraction at the Exhibition this week was the arrival and first performance of the renowned Besses of the Barn Band. There was an enormous attendance within the sports ground and exhibition enclosures to hear and see the band give its opening programme. The music rendered by the band is a revelation, and as a combination for the production of sweet artistic sounds the members seem to have practically attained perfection.

The mission at the Sacred Heart Church, Addington, conducted during the week by the Rev. Father Lowham, O.S.S.R., was brought to a close on Sunday last, and was most successful.

In a letter to the Very Rev. Vicar-General from his Lordship Dr. Grimes, dated at Rome, the Bishop states his intention of embarking on German-Lloyd steamer 'Bremen' at Port Said on Monday, January 14. It is due at Colombo eleven days later, and arrives in Australia towards the end of February. He also announces that the Rev. Father A. O'Hare, a priest for the diocese, may be expected to arrive in Christchurch during the next few days.

The following appreciation of kindness received appeared in the local papers:—Will you kindly allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to thank the benefactors of every denomination in Christchurch for the kind way they received the Sisters of Nazareth, and for their generosity and help towards their work for God's poor. The accounts we have received from the Sisters of their charity have touched us deeply. We cannot write individually, as we have not their addresses. Words cannot express our deep appreciation of their goodness, which we trust will be returned to them a hundredfold. We pray God to bless and reward them.—Believe me, yours, etc., Mary of the Nativity, Superior-General, Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London, November 21, 1906.

After Vespers in the Cathedral on last Sunday evening the Very Rev. Father Gillan, V.G., Auckland, preached an impressive discourse on the love of God for mankind in the presence of a large congregation. The striking inscription on the facade of the Cathedral also furnished a theme for some of the Very Rev. preacher's remarks. 'In a city of beautiful buildings' (said Father Gillan during his discourse) 'the most beautiful of all in this magnificent temple—the Cathedral dedicated to the most adorable Sacrament, erected through your generosity, by your beloved Bishop, who is now soon to rejoin you.'

The annual retreat of the diocesan clergy is to commence at the Cathedral on Wednesday evening, January 23.

Greymouth

For some time past the Marist Brothers, Greymouth, have given a regular course of Irish history in their school. This was conducted by Brother Alfred, now Superior of the Marist Brothers' School, Invercargill. In order to stimulate the study of the history of Ireland the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, with praiseworthy generosity, offered prizes, consisting of a valuable gold medal and two others for the most proficient in the subject in Standards V., VI., and VII. The Rev. Father Taylor, the chief examiner, in his report, expressed great pleasure at the systematic and comprehensive manner in which the boys were taught, and satisfaction with the solid progress which they had made. The following were the prize winners:—Sylvester Whitaker, 1; P. Condon, 2; Thomas Hagan, 3. The Hibernian Society is to be complimented on its public spirit in thus encouraging the study of a subject which is too often neglected by those who ought to be thoroughly conversant with it.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

January 11.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood was in Auckland this week, and proceeded to Kamo.

Miss Marie Nareille, at the conclusion of her four concerts here, gave concerts at Hamilton, Cambridge, Rotorua, and Waihi. She was prevailed upon to give one more in Auckland, and on last Tuesday evening an overflowing house greeted her. Hundreds were unable to gain admission. The scene around the ticket box was bordering on riot. Her rendering of O'Donnell Aboo' and 'God Save Ireland' aroused the wildest enthusiasm. She left for the south on last Wednesday, and whenever she revisits Auckland she may confidently rely upon crowded houses. Our Bishop presented to her two beautiful gifts, upon one of which appeared, 'Who Feels to Speak of Ninety-eight,' and a picture of the old Parliament House in College Green. On the other was, 'A present from Ireland.' Miss Nareille was greatly pleased at the kindly and treasured compliment paid to her by the Bishop. While here she several times called upon the Bishop, by whom she was cordially welcomed. She also sang several Irish songs at St. Mary's Convent for the Sisters of Mercy.

The annual retreat of the clergy begins next Monday evening at the Sacred Heart, Ponsonby.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., returned from Rotorua on last Saturday. He is much improved by his stay there. He visited the Bishop on last Sunday morning, after having attended 9 o'clock Mass at the Cathedral. His tour of Auckland Province will be as follows:—Gisborne, about the 18th; arrive in Auckland, January 20; speak at Thames on 22nd or 23rd; Hamilton, 25th; Waihi, 28th; Auckland City, 30th. Messrs. Devlin and Donovan are both to be present at Auckland meeting. They leave for San Francisco on Friday, February 1st.

The annual meeting of the Onehunga branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall, Onehunga, last Wednesday night. There was a large attendance. The annual report and balance-sheet, which were adopted, showed that marked progress had been made during the past year, and the pioneers of the branch were in a flourishing condition. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Bro. E. J. Higgins; vice-president, Bro. Hugh McGehan; treasurer, Bro. R. Donovan; secretary, Bro. Dempsey; warden, Bro. Jillings; guardian, Bro. Jas. Carleton; delegate, Bro. W. Wade; sick visitors, Bros. E. Dane and H. McGehan; auditors, Bros. J. J. Shaldrick and Perkins.

The Hon. George Fowlds, Minister for Education, while in Auckland visited the Star of the Sea Orphanage, Ponsonby, and the Boys' Orphanage, Takapuna, accompanied by the Rev. Father Holbrook and Mr. W. J. Speight. The Minister examined most minutely both institutions and expressed his high appreciation of what he saw. In particular he was greatly struck with the fact that in neither home was there a single failure at the hands of the State-school inspector. At Takapuna the boys sang several songs for the visitors, and in martial order formed round the carriage, and gave hearty cheers as the party of visitors drove off. The Minister was more than pleased with what he saw and heard.

The meeting held in the Marist Brothers' school on last Monday evening to promote the success of Messrs. Devlin and Donovan's visit to Auckland was successful. His Lordship the Bishop, and the Rev. Fathers Holbrook, Duffy, Furlong, Murphy, and Farthing attended. The Hon. J. A. Tole, one of the conveners (the others were Messrs. W. J. Speight, P. J. Nerheny, and M. J. Sheahan), addressed the meeting and briefly explained the object for which it was called. He, unfortunately, could not be present at Mr. Devlin's address as he had to attend a meeting of the New Zealand University Senate, to be held in Christchurch about that time. He urged everybody to his best to promote the success of Mr. Devlin's visit to Auckland. Dr. Stopford, a Lancashire man, was chosen chairman of committee; Mr. F. Moore, hon. treasurer; Mr. M. J. Sheahan, hon. secretary. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Father Holbrook and Messrs. G. Higgins, P. Quinlan, M. Foley, J. J. O'Brien, P. J. Nerheny, P. M. Mackay, D. Flynn, T. Carty, W. E. Hackett, F. Pitt, Jos. Wright, Wm. Tole, W. F. Jones, P. J. Grace, and Hall-Skelton. A collection was taken up in the room and £200 were subscribed; this has since reached £250. The executive has since decided to hold Mr. Devlin's meeting in the Royal Albert Hall. The committee is working hard and enthusiastically, and the best results are confidently expected.

OBITUARY

MRS. FLYNN, WREY'S BUSH.

Feelings of deepest regret were manifested by the residents of Wrey's Bush and her many friends in the Western District when it became known that Mrs. Jas. Flynn had passed away rather suddenly at her residence on Monday morning. Deceased, who was a sister of the late Mrs. Griffen (Nightcaps), was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and arrived in the Colony about 30 years ago. For the last 25 years she resided at Wrey's Bush, and her cheery manner and whole-hearted kindness won for her the highest esteem of the public. Deceased, who was a generous benefactor to the Church, was of a most charitable disposition, and was ever ready to assist other denominations. The late Mrs. Flynn is survived by her husband and seven children, who will have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in their bereavement. Deceased was interred in the Wrey's Bush cemetery on Tuesday, January 8, there being a very large number of mourners present. The Very Rev. M. Walsh (who attended her in her last illness) officiated at the grave.—R.I.P.

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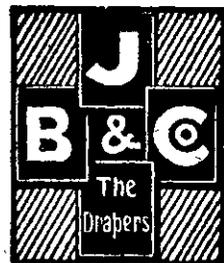
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Irish News

ANTRIM—Toleration in Belfast

Representatives of Protestant thought and opinion from the North seldom tire of dilating on the virtues of toleration. (writes a Dublin correspondent). They paint in lurid colors the alleged intolerance of Catholics, and proclaim loudly the generous spirit which animates Protestants towards those who differ from them in religion. The following statistics quoted by Mr. John Gore, solicitor, in the course of a lecture delivered in the Boys' Brigade Hall, Falls-road, Belfast, throws a flood of light on the question. The average amount paid yearly in salaries by the Belfast Corporation is £77,000, out of which Catholics get £3600. The Belfast Poor-Law Guardians spend £10,865 yearly in salaries, of which Catholics get £170. The Belfast Harbour Commissioners pay £210 to Catholics out of £7908, which they spend yearly; while the Belfast Water Commissioners, to show the spirit of religious toleration with which they are imbued, actually pay £150 yearly to Catholic employees out of £3524 which they expend.

ARMAGH—Death of a Religious

Deep regret was felt in Lurgan when it became known that Mother Mary de Sales had passed away. Mother Mary de Sales had spent the twenty-nine years of her religious profession in Lurgan Convent, and, as a token of the respect in which she was held by the Sisters of the Community of Mercy, she was selected to fill the responsible position of Superioress no less than four times. Deceased was a sister of Very Rev. Canon M'Geeney, P.P., Crossmaglen, County Armagh.

A Vivid Picture

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., tells with brief emphasis in the 'Manchester Guardian' the story of the North Armagh election—contest it cannot be called:—What does it mean? Simply this—the old dread of Home Rule has been revived. All the machinery of 1886 has been furnished up afresh. Men were told that the dreaded 'Papists' were to be put over them, that their farms would be divided up amongst their neighbors, that their religion would be proscribed, and the Inquisition revived. It is hardly understandable outside the Orange area. But there it is. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Sloan have never once been allowed to address a meeting. Terrorism has everywhere prevailed.

DERRY—Nationalist Gains

A report issued by the Derry Nationalist Registration Association shows the result of the late revision to be highly satisfactory. In every ward there is a Nationalist gain, varying from 139 in the West Ward to 397 in the Waterside. Before the revision the Unionist majority in the borough was 2087. That majority has been cut down to 545, a net Nationalist gain of 1542.

DUBLIN—Dean of Faculty

At a meeting of the Medical Faculty of the Catholic University School of Medicine, Cecilia street, Dublin, recently, Dr. D. J. Coffey was unanimously elected Dean of Faculty for the year 1906-7.

The Unemployed

Owing to lack of employment in Dublin, close on 16,000 persons are receiving relief under the poor-law system, while many thousands are being helped by the Roomkeepers' Society and other charitable bodies.

A Bequest from New Zealand

The Trustees of the Irish Parliamentary Fund acknowledge having received through the High Commissioner for New Zealand the sum of £102 12s 2d, a bequest, with interest, under the will of Mr. Thomas Gartland, Wellington, New Zealand.

Bequest to Dublin Charities

The late Mrs. Lewis Hill, widow of Mr. S. Lewis, the London money lender, has, among other bequests, left a sum of £10,000 to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to found a winter distress fund.

A New Zealand Visitor

We take the following from an Irish exchange:—The Rev. Father Marnane, S.M., Christchurch, New Zealand, who has been enjoying a well-earned holiday in Ireland after an absence from it of twenty years, will leave Queenstown on December 30 for his distant mission.

Mitigating the Vice of Intemperance

Addressing the Grand Jury at the Dublin Quarter Sessions the Recorder said the cases to go before them were all of a class inseparable from the life of great communities. There was a freedom from the grosser and more serious forms of crime, and his Lordship urged that the surest and best mode of mitigating the vice of intemperance was the decent housing and the betterment of our toiling masses.

GALWAY—Ancient Monuments

In a recent lecture at Manchester University on the ancient ecclesiastical civilisation of Ireland, Professor Kuno Meyer spoke of the wealth of the monuments scattered over the country. Apropos of this, a correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian,' who has recently spent a holiday on the west coast, expresses his astonishment at what he saw on Aran Mor, one of the Aran Islands, in the mouth of Galway Bay. 'Up to the seventeenth century,' he writes, 'Aran was a great centre of Christian light and learning. Ruins of ancient oratories and churches are scattered here and there—usually structures of bare, massive walls, with high-pitched gables. There is one on the top of the limestone hill above the Bay of Kill Enda. More extraordinary and far older are the mysterious forts of Aran. They are described in Lord Dunraven's book on Irish architecture as the earliest examples of architecture known to exist in Western Europe, excepting those whose primary object was sepulchral.' There are great walls of Cyclopean masonry continuing the line of the mighty walls of cliff that stand as bastions to the battering of the Atlantic.

LIMERICK—Death of a Priest

The death has occurred of the Rev. James M'Coy, P.P., Bulgadan, Kilmallock. The deceased priest was over seventy years of age, and had been ill for a considerable time.

MAYO—The Cause of Much Disturbance

Mr. W. Duffy, M.P., in the House of Commons on November 28 introduced the Clanricarde Expropriation Bill, providing for the compulsory acquisition of the Clanricarde property. He said Clanricarde, since his succession to the property, had been cruel and a constant scourge to tenants and to the whole district where his property is situated. The Premier said he was not surprised that such a Bill had been introduced. The most extreme advocate of the Rights of Property could not justify Clanricarde's conduct, which had undoubtedly contributed to disturbance and envenomed the relations of parties. It was obvious that at this time of the year the Bill could go no further, but it would serve to ventilate the feeling which undoubtedly existed. It would be for the House to deal with the Bill as it thought best. On the question being put permission was given, with only three dissentients—Messrs. Moore, Craig, and Lonsdale—who response to the Speaker's request rose in their places, amidst loud laughter, Mr. Duffy was loudly cheered as he brought in the Bill.

MEATH—A Gift from the Holy Father

Mr. Michael Smith, of Peterville House, Moynalty, County Meath, and Charleville Avenue, Dublin, who was recently the recipient of a letter from Pope Pius X. with a special blessing for his charity and generosity in connection with Church matters, especially in regard to the new chapel at his native place, has received a further expression of the Holy Father's goodwill. This takes the form of a massive virgin gold ring set with diamonds and rubies, with bust of the Pope in relief on the seal, and bearing the inscription, 'Pius X.'

ROSCOMMON—Complimentary Banquet

The Rev. Dr. Cummins was the guest of the parishioners of Roscommon parish on November 21, at a banquet in his honor in the Council Chamber of the Courthouse in recognition of his services in behalf of the New Church Funds in America, which he had visited for the third time with the same object, collecting in all a sum of £10,000. The Right Rev. Mgr. M'Laughlin presided, and there were almost 100 guests present, including the priests of the Deanery and representative men of town and country. The dinner was in charge of a committee of local ladies. Mr. T. A. P. Mapother, D.L., read an address to Rev. Dr. Cummins.

SLIGO—The Commission of the Peace

The Lord Chancellor for Ireland has appointed to the Commission of the Peace for County Sligo Mr. John S. Gallagher, son of Mr. James Gallagher, Cloonrone, Curry, County Sligo.

WATERFORD—Death of a Schoolmaster

The death is announced at Slieverue, Waterford, of Mr. William J. Dowling, Principal of the Slieverue National School, and president of the Waterford National Teachers' Association. Though lately enjoying but indifferent health, he attended his duties till a few days before his death.

WEXFORD—Military Barracks to Let

In connection with the withdrawal of cavalry from the town of New Ross, Wexford, the War Office are now advertising New Ross Cavalry Barracks to let, and tenders for the occupation of these now disused military buildings are being invited on behalf of the authorities by the Commanding Officer of the Royal Engineers at Fermoy, County Cork.

WICKLOW—Proposed Memorial

At a meeting held in Wicklow it was decided to erect a stained-glass window in the parish church to the memory of the late Very Rev. Thomas Carberry, P.P., V.F.

GENERAL**The First since the Union**

The Press Association is informed that, irrespective of party, all the 103 members for the Irish constituencies signed Mr. William Redmond's memorial to the Government to withdraw the existing restrictions which prevent the growth of tobacco in Ireland. This is stated to be the only case since the Union, in which absolutely all the Irish members have united in signing any document.

The Christian Brothers

Some valuable evidence regarding the excellent work of the Christian Brothers in the region of secondary education has been given at the meetings of the Committee of Inquiry into the Condition of Technical Instruction. Rev. Brother Hennessy said every secondary school in Ireland was now provided with a science laboratory, and most boys must study science as an essential part of their course. The secondary schools of the Christian Brothers were also equipped with workshops in which manual instruction was given to the boys. Mr. Fletcher, a high official of the Agricultural and Technical Department, in the course of his evidence said the work of the Christian Brothers fitted the boys for the occupations which they were to follow. If they had not had the Christian Brothers' schools they would be in a very difficult position, for they would have no schools in Ireland to provide secondary education for the great masses of the people.

Emigration Returns

According to the returns obtained by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police, who acted as enumerators at the several Irish seaports, the number of emigrants who left Ireland during the quarter ended 30th September last was 8,469 (4,124 males and 4,345 females), being 1204 more than in the corresponding quarter of the year 1905, and 1682 under the average number for the third quarter of the ten years 1896-1905.

A Credit Balance

Notwithstanding the exceptionally heavy emigration this year, an increase would appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during the September quarter. The excess of births over deaths was 9,668, and the emigrants numbered 8,469, so that the increase was nearly twelve hundred. It is a small balance to build hopes upon, but these quarters with the balance on the right side are beginning to be not unusual. They are, we trust, the signs that the bottom is being reached in the depletion of Ireland's population, and that a time is coming when the changes will be once again on the up grade.

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People We Hear About

'When it was announced the other day,' says a writer in the 'Daily News,' 'that the late Lord Arundell of Wardour was succeeded by his brother, it was also mentioned that the new peer was a Catholic priest. This general statement was improved upon by some of Lord Arundell's own co-religionists, who announced that he was a member of the Jesuit Order. Lord Arundell, however, corrected this statement, and announced himself as a retired secular priest. He is not the first Catholic priest to become a peer of Parliament. More than twenty years ago the late Lord Petre, a Catholic clergyman, took his seat in the House of Lords.'

Sir Thomas Echlin, who has just passed away, a sergeant of the R.I.C. at the depot, Dublin, has been the subject of general comment in the press of Great Britain and Ireland. He was a man of the most unpretentious and democratic character. When the Castle authorities learned, on the death of his father, that the ranks of the force embraced a real live nobleman, who patrolled as a private, Sir Thomas was summoned to Dublin, but his unassuming character was not of the stamp that encouraged the bestowal of promotion of an advanced order. He was appointed to the office of Inspector-General, where he continued unobtrusively to carry out his duties with the rank of sergeant. The baronetcy is about a century old, the original baronet occupying a high judicial position in Ireland. He was a Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

Mr. F. E. Barnard, the Radical member for Kildermister, has been telling a delightful story of having a half-sovereign slipped into his hand by an American visitor whom he had been asked by the manager of his hotel in London to get into the Gallery of the House of Commons. The late Sir William Gossett, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons for a generation, had a half-crown suspended from his watch-chain given him by a visitor to the House of Commons, in ignorance of his position; while better still, the Duke of Norfolk preserves as a precious memento—to use his own words—'The only money he ever earned,' a sixpence, given him by a lady at the Arundell Station, who, mistaking him for an idler about the place, told him to fetch her a cab, and thus rewarded his compliance with her request.

A correspondent writes to the 'Manchester Guardian' to say that it is natural that Mr. Stephen Gwynn, the new member for Galway, should have Nationalist children, seeing that he married his cousin, and that they descended by both parents from William Smith O'Brien. 'But their young Nationalism,' he writes, 'sometimes led to strange results in the South Kensington quarter in which they passed some years of their childhood. It gave them rather a bad time, for instance, in their preparatory school, especially at history classes, when they had a tendency to dispute the English rendering of Cromwell's treatment of Ireland, and so on. 'I remember best the day when they came to tea with me, and I overheard the elder of the two boys proudly telling a most decorous little girl in a white muslin frock, "I had a great-grandfather who was sentenced to be hanged." Before the little girl could recover, the other boy added, "Unfortunately, Queen Victoria pardoned him."'

Lord Herries, whose illness is reported, is the fourteenth Lord Herries of the peerage of Scotland. (1491). He is the great-great-great-grandson of the tenth Lord Herries, who was also the fifth Earl Nidsdale, and who is famous for his escape from the Tower by his wife's help, the night before he was to have been executed for high treason. His title was attained, but in 1858 the present peer's father was pronounced to be the thirteenth Lord Herries. Born in 1837, Lord Herries succeeded his father in 1876. He is a Catholic, educated at Stonyhurst. Lord Herries is Lord-Lieutenant of Kirkcudbrightshire and of the East Riding, an East Riding C.C., and Hon. Colonel of the East Riding I.Y. He was formerly a captain in the Yorkshire Yeomanry Hussars. He married the Hon. Angela Mary Charlotte Fitzalan-Howard, daughter of the first Lord Howard of Glossop. There is no heir to his U.K. barony, but to the Scottish peerage the heiress is Lord Herries's daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk.

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3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d, to 6s 6d.

Black Delaines—2s 9d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d.

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Black Crepe de Chine and Evelines—4s 6d,
4s 9d, 4s 11d.

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Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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Marvellous Remedy for Blood-poison-
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"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Chilblains (broken or unbroken),
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Pain is the chief enemy of humanity. It racks men with Rheumatism; it maddens men with Gout, it drives men crazy with Sciatica and Neuralgia. Pain is the grisiest devil under all the canopy of heaven.

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For Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Gout, Neuralgia

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND—Religious Profession

On November 13 at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Roehampton (writes an esteemed correspondent) Miss Kennedy, daughter of Mr. Martin Kennedy, Welington, with two other young ladies, made her religious profession. Miss Redwood, a niece of his Grace Archbishop Redwood, and six others were received. The Very Rev. Dr. Watters, S.M., Superior of the Marist House, Dublin, presided, received the vows, and preached an appropriate sermon. The Very Rev. James Moran, S.M. (Provincial), Very Rev. Father Gay, S.M., and Very Rev. Father Cummings, S.M., were also present.

The Abbot of Downside

The Right Rev. Cuthbert Butler, M.A., who has just been chosen as Abbot of the Benedictine Order at Downside, near Bath, is a native of Dublin, and the nephew of Sir Francis Cruise, M.D., Honorary Physician to the King in Ireland, and a Knight of St. Gregory, conferred upon him by the Pope in recognition of his work about Thomas a Kempis. The new Abbot received his education at Downside College, of which he ultimately became the headmaster.

Voluntary Schools

The denominations of the Voluntary schools are:—Church of England, 11,418; Wesleyan, 372; Catholic, 1070; Jewish, 12, undenominational and other schools, 780.

The Appointment of Catholic Teachers

The Right Rev. Dr. Whiteside, Bishop of Liverpool, proposing the principal toast at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Catholic School Managers' Association, said the Association showed its usefulness when a proposal was made by a Catholic newspaper, with a fictitious authority, to surrender the key to the educational position by suggesting that the election of teachers should be given to the local authority. At once the North of England rose against that betrayal, and foremost to declare their objection to it was the Liverpool Catholic School Managers' Association. His Lordship declared that the first appointment of a non-Catholic teacher to a Catholic school would be the signal for a general strike of Catholic children.

ITALY—The Catholic Young Men

A communication has been issued from the Superior Council of the Society of the Catholic Young Men of Italy, inviting all the societies of the Catholic young men throughout the world to co-operate in a religious programme upon the occasion of the golden jubilee of the ordination to the priesthood of Pope Pius X. (September 18, 1908). The programme is as follows:—1. An international congress at Rome in the month of September, 1908, of the representatives of all the associations of Catholic young men. 2. An international pilgrimage to Rome of the above-mentioned associations upon the occasion of the congress. 3. Permanent works in behalf of Catholic youth to be promoted in every nation in memory of the event. 4. The offering of a golden chalice to the Holy Father as a token of the respect and love of the young Catholics of the world, the chalice to be used by the Holy Father at the Jubilee Mass. 5. Institutions for moral, religious, and civil aid to immigrants. 6. An exposition of sacred vestments and linens to be placed at the disposal of the Holy Father for the benefit of poor churches, the collection to be made by the societies of the Catholic young men and institutes for young women.

ROME—The Holy Father and the Irish College

The Irish College (writes a Rome correspondent), having increased very much as to number at the opening of the scholastic year 1906-1907, the Rector, Very Rev. Dr. O'Riordan, secured the privilege of a special Pontifical audience for the new students. He presented them to the Pope. His Holiness advanced to the door of his room, to welcome the numerous band of young Irish levites, and gave his hand to each. When they had risen from a kneeling posture, the Holy Father spoke to them in Latin of the work they were beginning, its peculiar character and importance. He counselled them warmly to seize the splendid opportunity afforded by their youth and dwelling in Rome for the acquisition of virtue and learning so as the most worthily possible to undertake the work of the Catholic apostolate in their native coun-

try. At the close of the reception Pius X. blessed all the religious objects which the students had brought with them, and conferred the Papal Benediction on themselves and those dear to them.

A Golden Jubilee

His Eminence Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, celebrated on Christmas Day the golden jubilee of his priesthood. His Eminence as head of the great missionary centre of the Church has a most responsible position. He is charged with the oversight of all 'missionary' countries. When it is understood that these countries include not merely lands where paganism still holds dominant sway (China and the islands of the Pacific) but also England and its vast dominions, the United States of America, the lands under the influence of the Mussulmans and the countries of Europe where Catholicity after a passing eclipse is beginning once more to be seen and felt, it will be seen how great is the work for which he is responsible. Cardinal Gotti has been one of the most successful administrators of the affairs of the Propaganda. Hampered by the necessities of the financial limitations imposed upon him by the Italian confiscation of the funds of the Propaganda, he has nevertheless managed to push missionary efforts into fresh fields, and he has intensified the zeal of missionaries in fields already occupied by them.

The King of Greece

The King of the Hellenes was received the other day by the Holy Father with all due ceremony. King George was introduced alone into the presence of the Pope, Monsignor Delenda, the Archbishop of Athens, acting as interpreter. The Pontiff, entirely dressed in white, advanced to receive his Royal visitor, shaking him cordially by the hand and inviting him to be seated. After an exchange of compliments, the suite of the King were admitted and introduced by the King to his Holiness. King George subsequently visited Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

SCOTLAND—Catholic Truth Society

At the annual meeting of the Edinburgh branch of the Catholic Truth Society of Scotland the secretary reported that some 72,000 pamphlets had been published during the year, and in the archdiocese of St. Andrews and Edinburgh over 19,000 copies had been disposed of. In order to promote the influence of the Society the local council had undertaken a series of lectures, but they did not meet with the encouragement which had been anticipated. A grant of £50 was made to the Central Council for the objects of the Society. The treasurer's statement showed a balance in hand of £66 13s 6d. Mr. Wilson, a member of the Edinburgh Town Council, in moving the adoption of the report, said he could hardly be expected to know much about the Catholic Truth Society, considering that it was only a few short months since he was a suppliant for admission to the one true fold. There were always some 'kind' friends among the Protestant community to say unkind things about the Catholic Church, and the pamphlets issued by the Society were sure to do a great deal of good in exposing the falsehood of such statements.

UNITED STATES—A Priest's Heroism

Dean Fred B. R. Helms recently delivered a lecture before the assembled students of the University of Colorado on the subject of 'Values,' which was inspired by the heroic death of Father Francis Gilbert Simon, the Benedictine, who last February lost his life in trying to save the lives of several students of St. Bede's College, near Peru, Ill., from drowning. In the course of his remarks, Dean Helms deplored the fact that such deeds as Father Simon's are given less prominence in the daily press than the dastardly acts of criminals of all classes.

The Catholic University

The Catholic University of America (says the 'Pilot') has endured successfully the manifold tests which seem indispensable to any work which God desires to permanence in His Church, and has come out victorious. The increase of students in the year 1905-6 was 73, over the preceding year, a total of 187; with 15 from the Dominican College for a special course, to bring the figure up to 202. Its assets, according to the present treasurer's report, are \$2,106,121. The annual national collection makes up the deficit for the running expenses of the University, over and above the return on investments and the tuition fees; and continued appreciation of its mission is proved by the continuance of bequests, the largest of which was that of the Margaret Gardner estate, amounting to \$63,000. Better still, about \$50,000 were collected last year on

**A HIGH AUTHORITY ON
WAI-RONGOA MINERAL
WATER.**

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The *New Zealand Medical Journal* says

In regard to the Water itself, as a table beverage it can be confidently recommended. Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office.

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Sunwick House,
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Superior Accommodation for Boarders.

Sunwick House is furnished with all modern conveniences, and has a sunny aspect. Five minutes from Post Office.

Terms Reasonable. Telephone 2103.

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HOTELS FOR SALE.

HOTEL, Hawke's Bay—Lease 7 years trade about £130 weekly. Elegantly furnished. Leading house.

HOTEL, Suburbs, Wellington—Trade about £40 weekly.

HOTEL, Wellington, Country District—14 years' lease

HOTEL, Wellington, City—Trade about £72 weekly.

HOTEL, Taranaki—Freehold and Furniture £2250.

HOTEL, West Coast—Freehold £1900; furniture valuation.

HOTEL, Wellington—Drawing 40 beds beer monthly. Price £3500

COUNTRY HOTEL—Freehold. Lease expires March 1st. Price £5500.

HOTEL, Palmerston North—Long lease. Trade £600 monthly.

HOTEL, near Otaki—Price £2500. Big flax mills in neighborhood.

HOTEL, Forty-Mile Bush—Improving district.

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FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION ETC.

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Grain | Grain | Grain | Chaff | Potatoes | etc.

SEASON 1907.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL ST., DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

A **NOTHER** Grain Season being at hand, we take the opportunity of thanking our many Clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal cash advances thereon, if required.

Special Facilities for Storage, &c.—We would remind Producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce. Our Stores are dry, airy, thoroughly ventilated, and in every respect admirably adapted for the safe storage of Grain, being conveniently situated, and connected to railway by private siding. Produce consigned to us is delivered direct into Store, and is saved the loss and waste incurred in unloading and again carting into warehouse.

Weekly Auction Sales.—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.

Account Sales are rendered within Six Days of Sale.

Corn Sacks, Chaff Bags, &c.—Having made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous Clients, we can supply best Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, and at the lowest prices. Also Chaff Bags, Seaming Twine, and all farmers' requisites at the shortest notice, and on the best terms.

ADVANTAGES.—We offer Producers the advantage of large Storage and unequalled Show Room Accommodation. No delays in offering. Expert Valuers and Staff. The best Service. The Lowest Scale of Charges. The Highest Prices, and Prompt Returns.

Sample Bags, Advice Notes, and Labels sent on Application.

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H.M. ROYAL NAVY.

"COALBROOKDALE."

This far-famed Westport Coal is unsurpassed for steaming purposes in point of evaporative power and economy. One of the Consulting Engineers to the Admiralty states: "Coalbrookdale Coals are much superior to the best New South Wales Coal." In regard to economy, "Coalbrookdale" saves half the expense of cartage, stacking, storing, &c., and gives double the heat of any Lignite in the colony. Blacksmiths assert that nothing equals "Coalbrookdale." Housewives and Cooks find "Coalbrookdale" unequalled for cooking and baking.

SOLD BY ALL COAL MERCHANTS.

Barometers, Magnifying Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Etc.,

.. CHEAP ..

We have just landed a very large and comprehensive Stock of Optical and other goods, which we are now offering at very low prices. The goods include a splendid selection of Barometers, Opera and Field Glasses in different styles and varied prices, handy little Microscopes, splendid Magnifying Glasses, Patent Eye Shields for Motorists, etc., etc. Call and see them, or write and ask for particulars.

Goods Very Latest.

Prices Very Lowest.

Johnstone and Haslett

154 PRINCES ST., WAIN'S HOTEL BUILDING

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

loans made by former Treasurer Waggaman. The president, the Right Rev. Mgr. D. J. O'Connell, D.D., is to be congratulated on the great work which he is accomplishing, quietly but effectively, for his great charge.

GENERAL

Another Father Damien

The Low Countries have produced a second Father Damien. The American papers announce the death of Father Lemmens, after twenty years of service to the lepers of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. Born at Maestricht, Holland, in 1860, Father Lemmens, when still a very young man, entered the Dutch army as an officer. In that capacity he went to the Dutch colony named in 1878. Four years later, at the age of thirty-two, he gave up the military life and became a Redemptorist Father, being ordained in 1886. He immediately devoted himself to the work of attending to the spiritual and physical well-being of a community of lepers. In the course of some time the inevitable took place, and he became a leper himself. Thereupon he voluntarily isolated himself, and became chaplain to the leper hospital at Paramaribo, the capital of the Dutch settlement. Here he lived on for four years, cut off from all but those who, like himself, had contracted the awful disease, but his patience and his heroism stood the test of the terrible disease, and he passed away to his reward, a martyr to duty and charity.

The Power of the Press

'Mr. Dooley,' F. P. Dunne, never wrote a better 'Dooley' article than the one he publishes in the October number of the 'American Magazine.' This new 'Dooley' article is on 'The Power of the Press.' It is the splendid sane brain of the great American philosopher at its best. After showing what 'th' press can do for them it loves' and 'what it can hand to them it don't love,' after amusing references to his colleagues, and to Winston Churchill and Roosevelt and others, 'Mr. Dooley' says: 'No, sir, as Hogan says, I care not who makes th' laws or th' money in a country so long as I run th' presses. Father Kelly was talkin' about it th' other day. "There ain't anything like it an' there niver was," says he. "All th' priests in this diocese together preach to about a hundred thousand people wancet a week an'," he says, "all th' papers preach to three millyon wancet a day, aye, twenty times a day," he says. "We give ye hell on Sundays, an' they give ye hell all th' time," he says. "'Tis a wonderful thing," he says. "I see a bar'l iv printer's ink goin' into a newspaper office and it looks common enough. A bar'l iv printer's ink, a bar'l iv linseed oil an' lamblack, with a smell to it that's half stink an' half perfume. But I tell ye if all th' dynamite, lyddite, cordite, an' gun cotton in th' wurru'd wuz hid behind thim hoops there wudden't be as much disturbance in that bar'l as there is in th' messy stuff that looks like so much tar," he says. "'Printer' ink! A drop iv it on wan little wurru'd in type," he says, "will blacken th' fairest name in Christendom or," he says, "make a star to shine on th' lowliest brow," he says. "It will find its way into hearts an' memories, an' will go through iron dures an' stone walls, an' will carry some message that may turn th' current iv ivry life it meets from the imperor iv Chiny to th' baby in th' cradle in Hannigan's flat," he says. "It may undo a thousand prayers or start a millyon. It can't be escaped. It could dhrag me out iv me parish house tomorra an' make me as well known in Peking as I am in Halstead-street, an' not as fav'rably. To-day th' Pope may give me no more thought thim he gives Kelly th' Rowling Mill Man. To-morra he may be readin' about how great or bad I am in th' 'Popvy Romano.' It's got Death beat a mile in levellin' ranks." "Yes, sir," says he, "th' hand that rocks th' fountain pens is the hand that rules th' wurru'd. Th' press is fr' th' whole univarse what Mulligan was fr' his beat. He was th' best polishman an' th' worst I iver knew. He was a terror to evil doers whin he was sober, an' a terror to iverbody whin he was dhrunk. Martin, I drink to th' la-ads all over th' wurru'd who use th' printer's ink. May they not put too much iv th' r-red stuff in it, an' may it niver go to their heads."

A destructive fire occurred at the meal and flour mills of Messrs. Stewart and Sons, Coakland, County Tyrone, early in November, when damage to the amount of £20,000 was done.

Domestic

By 'Maureen'

A Simple Remedy for Sick Headache.

A most efficacious cure for sick headache is to mix two teaspoonfuls of powdered charcoal with half a tumbler of water. In less than half an hour it will give relief to a sick headache, when caused, as it generally is, by acidity of the stomach.

Preserving Parasols.

A silk parasol can be preserved from cracking between the ribs if, while the parasol is held partly opened in the hand, the upper part inside the ribs is stuffed full of crumbled tissue paper. The parasol should then be suspended from a hook in the centre of a wardrobe, and paper laid all over the outside to collect the dust. This treatment has preserved a delicate parasol for years in a perfect condition.

Nasturtium Seed Pickle.

The nasturtium that grows so easily is both useful and ornamental, for a very good pickle may be made from its seeds. Gather the seeds and put them into a paper tray, and leave for a few days to dry. Place them in pickle bottles, and pour over boiling vinegar. When cool, tie down closely. After six months they will be ready for use, and are a useful substitute for capers.

About Salt.

Salt cleanses the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is very efficacious. A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes after by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. A pinch of salt in a glass of water is good to steady a palpitating heart. Salt hardens the gums, makes the teeth white, and sweetens the breath. Salt water and alcohol in solution should be used for rubbing weak ankles. Salt in warm water, if used for bathing tired eyes, will be found very refreshing.

How to Make Beef-Tea.

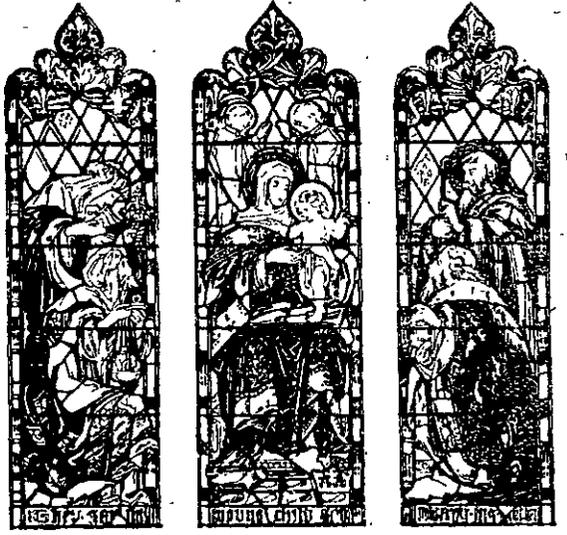
Every home nurse is supposed to know how to make beef-tea, yet it is surprising how many failures are to be recorded in this simple operation. The principal thing to remember is that the whole of the nutriment of the beef is to be extracted. The following method will secure this result:—Remove all fat and skin from 1 lb of gray beef, cut it up in small pieces, and put it into a stone jar, with a pint of water and a little salt. Replace the lid of the jar, and let it stand all night. The next morning place the jar in a saucepan of boiling water, and let it simmer gently, but never boil, for five hours. Strain the fluid through a colander, but instead of throwing away the residue of the meat, pound into a pulp, pass it through a wire sieve, and add it to the beef-tea. Beef-tea made according to this recipe contains all the fibre and albumen of the meat, and is consequently much more nourishing and invigorating than the ordinary beef-tea made in a hurry.

Windfall Jelly.

Those who are fortunate enough to possess a few apple trees need not let any of the windfalls go to waste, for a good table jelly may be obtained from them. Wipe and stalk, but do not peel or core, any small apples blown down before fully grown or ripe, and cut out any bruised or decayed parts. Three parts fill a stew jar with them, fill up with cold water, and cook to a pulp. Now turn the contents into the jelly bag and let drain for twelve hours, or till the juice is all extracted. It is then measured, and for every quart of juice add one pound of loaf sugar, a saltspoonful of grated nutmeg, the grated rind of half a lemon, a large dessertspoonful of lemon juice, and then a bit of stick cinnamon, and five or six cloves tied up all together in a little muslin bag, which is lifted out when the jelly is cooked. These are boiled altogether till the mixture is thick, when it is potted and tied down as usual. It should be a stiff, solid jelly when cold, which is turned out of its mould before coming to table.

Maureen

WANTED—Vice-Regal and other Testimonials applied to **Cantharides and Rosemary** have not made it famous, it is the hair preparation itself. Try it and be convinced. 2/6; postage, 3d. extra. ILES & POOLE Hairdressers, Princes Street, Dunedin, SOLE PROPRIETORS.



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Cameras, Magazine (hand), $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, from 9s upwards.
Folding Hand or Stand Cameras from 22s 6d.
Half-plate Complete Sets from 87s 6d each.
Camera Cases, Canvas, 8s 6d and 6s each;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate Magazine Camera size.
Calcium Tubes, 6 x 8, 1s 6d each.
Calcium Tubes, 10 x 4, 2s 3d each.
Carriers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate to $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate, 1s 6d each.
Clips, for Prints, Plates, or Films, Wooden, 9d dozen.
Cutting Shapes Glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 9d and 1s each; $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate, 1s and 1s 8d each.

CHEMICALS (PHOTOGRAPHIC).
Acid Pyrogallie, 1s 8d oz. Amidol 3s 8d oz.
Ammon. Sulphocyanide, 6d oz; 4s 6d per lb.
Formalin, 8oz 1s.
Gold Chloride (Johnson's), 2s 6d tube.
Hydroquinone, 1s 8d oz.
Metol, 8s 8d oz.
Potash Bromide, 3s 6d lb.
Potash Carbonate, Pure, 8d oz.
Potash Metabisulphite, 6d oz.
Silver Nitrate, 8s 6d oz.
Soda Carbonate, Pure, 9d lb; in bottles 1s per lb.
Soda Sulphite, Pure, 9d per lb; in bottles, 1s per lb.
Soda Hypo. (pea crystals), 8d lb; 5lb, 1s.
Soda Phosphate, 8d oz.
Other Chemicals at Equally Cheap Rates.
Developers, No. 1 and 2 Solutions, 10oz size, 1s 8d.
Tabloid Developers, B. W. and Co.'s Amidol, Pyro Soda, Metol Pyro, and Metol Quinol, 1s 4d each.
Compressed Developers, Powell's, Pyro Metol, Pyro Soda, and Metol Hydroquinone, 1s 4d each.

TONING TABLOIDS AND COMPRESSED TONING BATHS.
Gold and Sulphocyanide, and Gold and Phosphate, 1s 4d each.
Combined Toning and Fixing Compressed, 1s 4d.

Developing Dishes, Zylonite, strong $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, with spout, 8d each; $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate, with spout and lifter, 1s each; 5 x 4 plate, with spout, 10d each; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, with spout, 1s each; 1-1-plate, with spout, 1s 8d each.
Developing Baths for Films, the Waverley, 5s 8d each.
Developing Dishes, semi-Porcelain, 8 x 10, 3s 6d each; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5s 6d each; 12 x 15, 10s 6d each.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs done at Lowest Rates, and with utmost promptitude.
Draining Racks, Wooden, for Plates, 9d each.
Draining Racks and Wash Tanks, combined, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 9d; $\frac{1}{4}$ -Plate, 1s 6d.
Enlargers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate to 1-1-Plate.
Enlarging Lanterns, for using with Camera, 27s 6d; enlarges up to any size.
Exposure Meters, Imperial, 1s 4d each.
Exposure Meter Refills, 8d each.
Ferrotype Plates, for enamelling 6d each.
Films, Kodak Roll, No. 1, Brownie, 10d; No. 2, Brownie, 1s 2d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2s 6d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3s 6d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2s 6d; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3s 6d; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4s; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4s; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4s; 5 x 4, 4s 6d; 4 x 5, 4s 6d.

Ensign Films, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1s; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 8s 6d; Postcard size, 8s 6d; 5 x 4, 4s 8d.

Focussing Cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 6d each.
Focussing Cloth, $\frac{1}{4}$ -Plate, 8s 6d each.
Focussing Cloth, Waterproof, 7s 6d each.
Lamps, Dark, 1s, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d, and 7s 6d each.
Measures, Graduated, 1oz, 9d each; 2oz, 1s each; 4oz, 1s 8d each; 10oz, 2s 8d each; 20oz, 3s each.

Mountant, Higgins, 8oz size, 9d bottle.
Mountant, 2oz size, 6d bottle.
Mountant, 4oz size, 9d bottle.
Mounts, Midget, from 6d doz, or 2s per 100.
Mounts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, from 8d doz, or 5s per 100.
Mounts, $\frac{1}{4}$ -plate, circle, 1s doz, or 6s 6d per 100.
Mounts, 5 x 4 plate, from 8d doz, or 5s per 100.
Mounts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, from 1s doz; 7s per 100.
Mounts, 1-1-Plate, from 1s 6d doz, or 10s 6d per 100.
Mounts, Cut-out, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 1s 6d doz; Cabinet, 1s 9d doz.
5 x 4, 2s 3d per doz; 1-1-Plate, 7d each.
Large Size Mounts also stocked, in Plain and Cut-out.

PAPERS.

Wellington Ward, P.O.P., in Mauve, Matt, White, and Special Mauve, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, and 1-1-Plate size, 1s per packet; 12-Sheet Rolls, 7s each.
Wellington S.C.P. Gaslight, in Matt, Glossy, Porcelain and Art, White and Tinted, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 2s per packet.

WELLINGTON WARD, Platino, Matt, Em-namino, Bromide Papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 12 sheet, 2s packet; 8 x 10, 12 sheet, 3s 8d per packet; 10 x 12, 12 sheet, 4s 6d per packet; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 sheet, 6s 6d per packet; 17 x 23, 6 sheet, 6s 6d per packet.

Paget Prize Self Toning, Matt and Glossy, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

Post Cards (self toning), 1s per packet.
Imperial P.O.P., $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 12-Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Gaslight, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 7d per packet; 5 x 4, 10d per packet; Cabinet and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

Ilford P.O.P., Matt, Carbon, White, and Mauve, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, and 1-1-Plate, 1s per packet; 12 Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Ilford Bromide Papers, in rough and smooth, rapid and slow, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 6d per packet; 5 x 4, 9d per packet; Cabinet, 11d per packet; and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

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BOOKS—Ilford Manual of Photography, 1s 4d. Photography in a Nutshell, 1s 6d.

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Bromide Retouching Sets, 1s 6d each.
Bromide Pencils, 4d each.

ILFORD PLATONA PLATINUM PAPERS.

30-Sheet Tubes.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 1s 6d; 5 x 4 Plate, 2s 6d; Cabinet, 2s 9d; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 8s; 1-1-Plate, 5s 6d; 10 x 8 Plate, 7s 9d; 12 x 10 Plate, 6s (12 sheet).
Post Cards, Ilford and Wellington, P.O.P., 7d packet.
Post Cards, Gaslight, Ilford, and Wellington, 1s.
Post Cards, Self-toning Paget, 1s.

PLATES (ILFORD).

Ordinary, Empress, and Special Rapid, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s dozen; 5 x 4, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 8d dozen.
Isochromatic, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 8d dozen; 5 x 4, 2s dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 6d dozen.
Monarch, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 4s 8d dozen.
Lantern Plates, 1s dozen.

IMPERIAL PLATES.

Ordinary, Sovereign, and Special Rapid, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s dozen; 5 x 4, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 8d dozen; 1-1-Plate, 4s 8d dozen.

Imperial Flashlight, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 4s 8d.

Plate Washers and Draining Racks, combined, to hold 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, or 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 1s 6d.

Print or Mount Trimmers, 4s 6d and 7s 6d each.

Printing Frames, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9d each.
Printing Frames, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 9d and 1s each.
Printing Frames, 5 x 4, 1s and 1s 8d each.
Printing Frames, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 8d and 1s 6d each.

Printing Frames, 1-1-Plate, 2s and 2s each.
Print Cutters, circular, 4s; cuts 16 different sizes. Extra Knives for same, 1s 6d each.

Post Card Printing Frames, 1s 8d and 2s each.

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Retouching Sets, 1s 6d and 3s each.
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Weights, Spare Set, 1s set.
Squeegees, Roller, 4in, 1s 6d.
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Spirit Levels, 1s 8d each.
Tripods, Telescopic, 3 sects., 40-inch, 6s 6d.
Tripods, Telescopic, 4 sects., 47-inch, 8s 6d.
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Tripods, Wood, 3-fold, 12s 6d.

Tripods, Hessian, 8s and 8s 9d each.
View Finders, Direct View, 2s 8d each.
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Vignettes, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, Celluloid, 2s 8d set.
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Science Siftings

By 'Volt'

A Digging Fish.

The digging fish is a native of the lakes and rivers of central Africa. When the dry season approaches it burrows in the mud at the bottom of its residence to the depth of two or three feet, goes to sleep and awaits the return of the wet season.

Elasticity of Glass.

Among solids glass is apparently perfectly elastic. A plate of glass bent under pressure and allowed to remain under stress for 25 years, when released and carefully tested for any permanent set, was found to have returned to exactly its original shape.

Trinidad's Lake of Pitch.

The Great Pitch Lake of Trinidad covers 99 acres, and contains millions of tons of so-called pitch. This is in reality a mixture of asphalt and oil, which is continually oozing up through cracks and crevices beneath the pressure of the strata of rock above.

The Bell Bird.

The bird whose voice has been found to penetrate to the greatest distance is the bell-bird of New Guinea. It is a white bird, about a foot long from beak to tail, and its note, which resembles the tone of a bell, has been heard at the distance of no less than three miles.

Gnat Eggs.

The eggs of the gnat are arranged by the parent insect in the form of a raft which floats with its concave side uppermost. If upset it speedily readjusts itself and cannot be kept under water. At the proper time a valve in the lower part of each egg opens and the insect escapes into the water beneath.

Monkeys and Colors.

In order to prove its power of discriminating between colors the scientist Dahl made some interesting tests upon a monkey. He colored some sweets with a certain colored dye and some bitter substances with that of another color. After a few attempts the monkey learned to leave without even tasting those articles of food colored with the dye which indicated bitter tasting substances and seized at once upon those which indicated sweets. Varying the experiments sufficiently he found that the monkey distinguished all the different colors readily, save only dark blue. Many savage tribes cannot distinguish dark blue from black and even children distinguish this color later than all others.

Still Learning.

When in Paris, says Edison, the inventor, I asked the eminent scientist, Dubois, what makes my finger go when I move it? What force telegraphs from my brain to my toe when I move it? He looked at me, and said frankly—'Monsieur Edison, I have been working for thirty years on that question, and it is still unanswered.' These and other things interest me deeply, and soon I hope to take them up. The phonograph, battery, cement works, and other things will make the path easier, and then I shall ride my hobby of science. Are we far advanced? you ask. No, no; we are living on the ragged edge of knowledge; we are still very low down; we do not know one one-thousandth part of one per cent. as yet, but we are learning.

'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....

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

Intercolonial

On Sunday, December 30, Mrs. Cronin, who has resigned the position of church organist at St. Mary's Church, Geelong, and is leaving for Tasmania, was, on behalf of the past and present members of the choir, presented with a gold brooch.

Lady MacMahon, widow of the late Sir Charles MacMahon (second Speaker of the Victorian Legislative Assembly, from 1871 to 1874), has returned to Victoria. Lady MacMahon has been spending about two years in Ireland attending to business connected with the estate of her late husband.

Dr. J. D. Houlihan, who arrived in New South Wales from Ireland only a few weeks ago, and commenced practice in Morpeth, has received news of the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Joseph Menton, a well-known lawyer and leading citizen of Roscrea, Ireland. Deceased was in his 50th year, and was well-beloved by all classes in the community.

The death of the Rev. Father Thomas Patrick Sheehy, O.S.F.C., took place at the presbytery, Quirindi, on December 21. He had been ailing about a month, and a fortnight previous to his death he went to Sydney, returning to Quirindi only three days before he died. The cause of death was heart failure. Owing to his advanced age—he was 68—his medical attendant had little hopes of his recovery. The late Father Sheehy was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and was a member of the Capuchin Order.

Two deaths from lightning were recorded in New South Wales on New Year's Day. A severe thunder-storm occurred at Mahonga. Two men were struck by lightning, Edward Hopkins being killed instantaneously, and his companion, Dennis, being paralysed. Hopkins was a married man. In a storm that passed over Leura, a girl named Ethel Heffernan, aged 12, who was on a visit from Newtown, Sydney, was struck dead. She was watching three young men taking down a tent, when the storm came on, and they took shelter under a tree. The tree was struck, and the four of them were felled to the ground. One of the young men sustained concussion of the brain, but he is progressing favorably. The body of the girl was much burnt.

A happy manner of celebrating the first anniversary of his consecration was hit upon by his Lordship Dr. Duhig (writes the Brisbane correspondent of the 'Catholic Press'). He invited all the members of the various Catholic societies in the city to a conversation in the Hibernian Hall on Monday evening, 10th December. The gathering turned out to be the most pleasant in the recollection of all present. It brought the Catholics socially together, and thus accomplished one great object the Bishop has always in view. During the evening the members of the H.A.C.B.S. and the C.Y.M.S. offered special congratulations to his Lordship, and the latter body presented him with a handsome silver inkstand.

Burglars broke into the sacristy of St. Thomas' Church, Lewisham, on the night of January 1, and a large iron safe was dynamited. The robbers did not enter the church proper at all, but broke a window and went into the sacristy. Half of the safe was blown to pieces. This was on the side nearest the doorway, where the explosive had evidently been inserted. The door was almost torn off its hinges, and pieces of the iron were imbedded in the door. The room was strewn with sections of the burnt safe. A silver chalice, valued at £30, was broken in halves, and the monstrance and a lot of the church plate were injured by the explosion, to deaden the sound of which precautions were taken by using some material found about.

Young Neal Macrossan, of Nudgee College (writes a Brisbane correspondent) is the most remarkable student that has gone through the Brisbane school since the days of Thomas Joseph Byrnes. First, Macrossan won a State scholarship, then in the Junior University examination he scored seven first-class passes, winning also the Byrnes gold medal. Now, in the senior examination, he has taken eight first class passes, came first in the list of Queensland exhibitors, and prox-accessit for a big Southern scholarship. From the Queensland Government he is entitled to £100 a year for three years. It is said that he will enter Sydney or Melbourne University to study medicine. Neal is the second Queensland exhibitor from the Macrossan family.

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The Family Circle

PRETTY IS THAT PRETTY DOES

The spider wears a plain brown dress,
And she is a steady spinner;
To see her, quiet as a mouse,
Going about her silver house,
You would never, never, never guess
The way she gets her dinner.

She looks as if no thought of ill
In all her life had stirred her;
But while she moves with careful tread,
And while she spins her silken thread,
She is planning, planning, planning still—
The way to do some murder.

My child, who reads this simple lay,
With eyes down-dropt and tender,
Remember the old proverb says
That pretty is that pretty does,
And that work does not go nor stay
For poverty nor splendor.

'Tis not the house and not the dress
That makes the saint or sinner;
To see the spider sit and spin,
Shut with her walls of silver in,
You would never, never, never guess
The way she gets her dinner.

—'Catholic Citizen.'

TWO SIDES OF IT

For a whole week before the Grantleys' picnic Mollie was on tiptoe with delight. The Grantleys were such lovely people, and she had so longed to know them. Mollie's mother, watching the girl's happy face, thought proudly that Stella Grantley was not a bit sweeter or prettier than Mollie. She guessed folks would see it if they were not blind.

Mollie, dancing into the kitchen, Tuesday afternoon, found her mother ironing a white shirt-waist suit.

"Oh, mother," she said, reproachfully, "I was going to do that!"

"I thought mebbe you wouldn't get back in time," her mother answered.

"It was ever so good of you," Mollie returned, absently. "Mother, I've just thought—don't you suppose I could make some of those little spice cakes before breakfast? I know nobody else would have anything like those."

"Why, I guess you could," her mother answered. "And stuffed eggs and chicken sandwiches and olives," Mollie counted off triumphantly. "I'm not expected to carry so much, but I wanted people to know what things my mother can make. Besides, I do so want them to ask me again."

"I shan't think much of them if they don't," her mother declared. "Then I'll make the cakes before breakfast."

"That's 'cause you're mother," Mollie laughed, kissing her. When she came down to breakfast, however, the cakes were all ready. Mollie did not seem greatly surprised; she was, in fact, already dressed in her white suit. At nine the buckboard came, and mother at the back door watched her ride away. There was not any girl so pretty as Mollie.

The day was one triumph for Mollie; she was quick and adaptable and added much to the fun, and her sandwiches and spice cakes were voted unsurpassable. That was in the morning. In the afternoon the sky darkened suddenly, and the horses were hurriedly put into the buckboard; there was an eight-mile ride before them, and but two umbrellas in the crowd. And then Mollie had an inspiration.

"Drive into our barn," she begged. "We can all have supper there. I won't promise you very much"—dimpling prettily—"just hot biscuits and honey, but it will be better than losing half our day," and, after a little hesitation, the others accepted her offer.

At four Mrs. Bennett saw the load of young people drive into the yard. Five minutes later the house was overrun with girls, whom Mollie was arraying in dry clothes, while Mrs. Bennett was hurrying about the kitchen making biscuit and salad.

"I knew you wouldn't mind," Mollie whispered. That night in a dozen different homes the talk was of Mollie—how thoughtful she was and how unselfish, and what a lovely hostess. In Mollie's own home a tired woman, washing the last of the supper dishes, was thinking with dismay of the dresses that would be in the next week's wash.

"But girls will be girls," she said, tenderly.

NEEDLESS DELAY

What is more vexing than needless delay? Some little things need to be done. On it depends the doing of a dozen other things, all of which must wait until the first thing is accomplished. Thus, sometimes a little thing which might be done in an hour or a day hinders other matters which are of great importance, and wastes time which is of utmost value.

Persons who desire to be useful in the world should learn to do things promptly. Delay is often disobedience. It is better to refuse to undertake a thing than to undertake it and delay and dally until the hindrance becomes ten times as grievous and injurious as a direct refusal would have been at the beginning. If one man says he will not do a thing, perhaps someone else will do it; but if one says 'I go,' and goes not, he not only fails to do the work himself, but he prevents others who would have done it and causes an amount of trouble of which we frequently have no conception. My good friend, be prompt. What you undertake, accomplish. Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

QUIET WOMAN GETS BEST PLACE

Other things being equal, the quiet and reserved business woman who, though friendly with all, says comparatively little while engaged in business, is the one most likely to reach the top of the ladder. Nor need opportunities for sympathy and kindly assistance to fellow toilers be laid aside.

There are men who must have some one to talk to, who exact sympathy and advice from all who come near them, who, failing a patient wife or a tender mother, will insist that the stenographer, book-keeper, or other feminine employee reap the worry harvest of all their troubles.

Talk only when you must, and then to the point, is a good and safe rule for all business women to follow. A woman's wit and her social instinct often lead her into mistakes that her common sense should correct sharply. Retain the merry heart, the joyous outlook, the friendly impulse always if you would keep young and of value to yourself, and your fellows, but sternly repress any tendency to social chatter downtown.

RUNAWAY RALPH

"I won't stay here another minute, so there!" pouted little Ralph Perkins. "There's always something horrid to do next. In the morning I must get up if I'm ever so sleepy, comb my hair, and bother with shoestings and necktie that are most sure to get into knots. It's just the same all day; if grandfather doesn't ask me to do an errand mother is sure to want the chickens fed, or a basket of apples, or some wood, or something! I'll go where a boy can have a little fun, and I guess every one will miss me."

So filling his pockets with ginger cookies and some doughnuts which grandmother was frying, he said: "Good-by, grandmother; I'm going away to find a real jolly place. I'm tired of living on a stupid old farm."

"Good-by, dearie," smiled grandmother. "Come back to Thanksgiving dinner, and eat some of my pumpkin pie and turkey."

"Why-ee!" thought Ralph, "grandmother doesn't care at all; but I guess my mother will be sorry that she made me work so hard."

Mother looked surprised when the eager little boy told his story.

"Very well, Ralph," she said, as she kept on sewing; "only look out for snakes and spiders and cross dogs; when it gets dark be sure you find a dry place to sleep. Good-by."

"She never even kissed me!" thought Ralph, dolefully.

"Better take along some of these apples, my boy," called grandmother from the orchard. "You'll get hungry by and by."

"Ralph's going to run away!" cried his sister, Amy. "Oh, goody! Now I can have all the cup eustards."

"Amy is really glad I'm going," thought Ralph, slumping the gate, and nobody seems to care much. Running away did not seem such a grand frolic after all.

Just at dusk, a tired little fellow crept softly through the hedge of lilacs, around the grapevine to the piazza, and made a wild rush for mother's arms.

"I couldn't find a good place to sleep, mother," he sobbed, "There wasn't any fun; folks were cross

that lived where there were lawn swings and croquet balls, and nobody wanted me at all; and there's cross dogs and policemen and everything! I'll bring in wood and run errands all day to-morrow, mother! Amy can have the cup custards, if she wants 'em, but please, grandmother, I'd like another doughnut.

ODDS AND ENDS

The two fisherman in the parlour of the village inn entered into conversation about their sport. And you say you have caught 60 trout in less than two hours? said one at last? Well, I'm glad to have met you; I'm a professional myself. Fisherman? inquired the other man. No—er—narrator, was the reply.

'Father,' said an inquisitive boy, 'don't fish have legs?' They do not, answered the parent. 'Why don't they?' 'Because fish swim, and don't require legs.' The small boy was silent for a few minutes. Then he asked: 'Father, ducks have legs, haven't they?' 'Why, yes, ducks have legs.' 'Well, ducks swim, don't they?' 'Yes.' 'Then why don't fish have legs if ducks do? Or why don't ducks not have any legs if fishes don't?' Father gave it up.

First Milkman—'I had an awful dream last night.'
Second Milkman—'What was it?'
First Milkman—'I dreamt that somebody stole my pump.'

FAMILY FUN

There used to be a fellow on the street, in Sydney, who sold a razor paste that was warranted to sharpen anything made—even the wits of the crowd. He would rub the paste on a stropp with his finger, run the knife back and forth on the stropp, and barring his arm shave off the down gathered there. But this was not all; a hair was extracted from some one's head, and being held between the fellow's finger and thumb was cut short off—an indisputable proof of the keenness of the knife's edge. The paste would certainly put an edge, of a kind, on a knife, but try as I would I could never get my knife, or that of any one else, to cut a hair in two; and it was only many years after that I found this was nothing more than a trick. Among my readers there will be some who will appreciate its cleverness, and by its aid, will be able to prove the marvellous sharpness of their own pocket knives when used by themselves. The lower end of the hair is twisted round the little finger and pressed between it and the third finger; then when the knife-edge, turned away from the operator, is drawn across the hair, the third and little fingers are closed on the palm of the hand, which action draws down the hair half an inch or so, giving the impression that the upper portion has been sliced off. It is a perfectly natural result, and I will defy any one who has not been previously warned to detect the sleight. In making use of any knife but your own, some form of sharpening should be gone through in order to account for the quality it has suddenly acquired.

What parts of speech are shopkeepers most anxious to dispose of?—Articles.

What word is that which has five letters, and if two are removed only one will remain?—St-one.

Why is the letter E like death? Because it is the end of life.

When is love a deformity? When it is all on one side.

What is the easiest thing in the world to break?—Silence.

Why is a fashionable lady like a steam engine? Because she has a train behind her.

What is the oldest table in the world? The multiplication table.

A washerwoman dropped something she couldn't pick up; what was it?—Water.

Why is an elephant an unwelcome caller? Because he always brings his trunk with him.

Which is the most ill-tempered work for women?—Cross-stitch.

Why is a horse the most curious feeder in the world? Because he eats best when there is not a bit in his mouth.

All Sorts

The Norwegian catch of codfish this year yielded 1,073,257 gallons of medicinal cod-liver oil.

Switzerland has 296 stations for obtaining electric power from falls and streams.

A plant for manufacturing artificial marble was recently established in Catania, Italy.

A certain farmer makes a trip to the factory every day, (says the 'Hawera Star') with his daily supply of milk attached to a cycle. The 'herd' consists of one cow, and last month's cheque came to £1 3s.

Anxious Old Lady (on steamer)—'I say, my good man, is this boat going up or down?'

Surly Deckhand—'Well, she's a leaky old tub, mum, so I shouldn't wonder if she was goin' down; then, again, her boilers ain't none too good, so she might go up.'

With the object of furthering, improving, and developing industries, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan is to dispatch agents to Europe and America to make purchases of up-to-date machinery. For example, dyeing and weaving machinery will be purchased, to be rented to those so circumstanced as to be able to use it to advantage under regulations.

The most common form of color-blindness is an inability to distinguish red. Last year thirty-four officers and would-be officers of the British mercantile marine failed on their color test, twenty-three being red blind and the remainder unable to distinguish green. The 4,600 candidates for certificates were also subjected to the form-vision tests, and twenty-two of them failed to distinguish the shape of the object submitted.

The word 'nugget'—now used for no other purpose than as a name for a lump of alluvial gold—was not first applied in America. It is supposed to be of Australian origin, and has been traced back to the old convict days. There are records showing that a frequent offence in the penal settlement was gambling for what, in the slang of the prison, were called 'nuggets,' otherwise lumps of tobacco. The proof that it is not of American origin lies in the fact that the name Nugget Island appears on an old chart of New Zealand, published in either 1835 or 1836, which was prior to the discovery of gold in California. Many convicts from Sydney went to California, and to them the word nugget is attributed.

There are known to exist, on the face of this small hemisphere, about three thousand languages and dialects. In Asia there are eighteen popular languages—three used only by men of learning—and nine hundred and twenty dialects derived from these. In Africa, as far as known, there are two hundred and forty-seven languages. In America two hundred and sixty-four, two indigenous, and a great many dialects. In Australia several indigenous and many dialects. In Europe three hundred and eighty-seven languages. Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Wallachian are derived from the Latin; Bohemian, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, from the Slav; from the German in addition to its different branches, come English and Swedish. Israelites, the world over, use the Hebrew.

A woman invented blue paper. It was by accident that she did it, though. Before her time all paper was white. She was the wife of William Eastes, one of the leading paper makers of England in the eighteenth century. In passing through the paper plant one day she dropped a blue bag into a vat of pulp. Eastes was a stern chap, and so, since no one had seen the accident, Mrs. Eastes decided to say nothing about it. The paper in the vat, which should have been white, came out blue. The workmen were mystified, Eastes enraged, while Mrs. Eastes kept quiet. The upshot was that the paper was sent to London marked 'damaged,' to be sold for whatever it would bring. The selling agent in London was shrewd. He saw that this blue-tinted paper was attractive. He declared it to be a wonderful new invention, and he sold it off like hot cakes at double the white paper's price. Eastes soon received an order for more of the blue paper—an order that he and his men wasted several days in trying vainly to fill. Then Mrs. Eastes came forward and told the story of the blue bag. There was no difficulty after that in making the blue paper. This paper's price remained very high, Eastes having a monopoly in making it.

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