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XXXV
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No. 89

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

DUNEDIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1907

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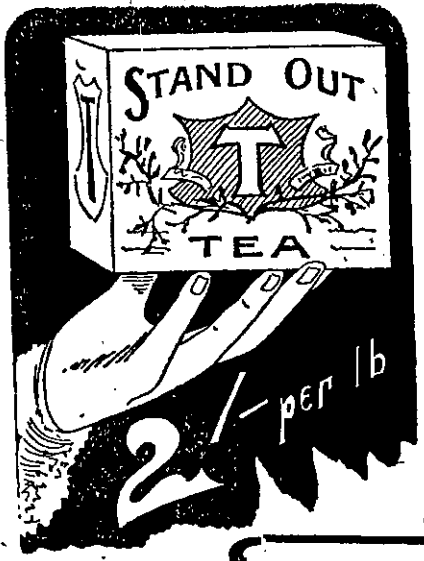
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GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 29, Sunday.—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Dedication of the Basilica of St. Michael, Archangel.
 „ 30, Monday.—St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor.
 October 1, Tuesday.—St. Gregory, Bishop and Martyr.
 „ 2, Wednesday.—Holy Guardian Angels.
 „ 3, Thursday.—St. Adrian III., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 4, Friday.—St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor.
 „ 5, Saturday.—St. Galla, Widow.

Dedication of the Basilica of St. Michael, Archangel.

The dedication of the famous Church of St. Michael, on Monte Gargano, in Italy, gave occasion to the present feast; but the Church also proposes to our devotion on this day the veneration of all the angels. To-day, therefore, we are called upon to give thanks to God for the glory and happiness which the angels enjoy, and to join with them in adoring, blessing, and praising Him.

St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor.

This illustrious Doctor of the Church was a contemporary of St. Ambrose and St. Augustine. In his youth he became proficient in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, thus fitting himself for the important work he afterwards undertook, of translating and explaining the Sacred Scriptures. He also composed many learned treatises for the instruction of the faithful and the defence of the Church. He died in 420, at the age of ninety-one.

St. Gregory, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Gregory, Apostle of the Armenians, was born about 257 at Valarshabad, in the province of Ararat, Armenia, and educated at Caesarea, Cappadocia. In 302 he baptised King Tiridates, and, with the aid of Greek priests, propagated the faith throughout the whole country of Armenia. Having been consecrated bishop by Leontius, Archbishop of Caesarea, in Cappadocia, and constituted Metropolitan of Armenia, he ordained a great number of bishops (it is said about 400) for the converted nation. He left the Church of Armenia in a flourishing condition when he died, in 332.

GRAINS OF GOLD

THY WILL BE DONE.

Let there be light—
 Came the decree;
 And in God's might
 The Will to be
 And Being are the same as one:
 He willed—accomplished fact—'twas done.

Will all you know
 As good and pure;
 The seed you sow
 Will to endure;
 Will that the world be bright and fair:
 Will Love, and love is everywhere:
 Will Truth in life and find it there.

Will to overcome
 And strength shall be;
 When tempted, will
 What ought to be;
 Christ willed—and in Gethsemane—
 That we should live. Count it not loss
 He died—we live—and by the Cross.

Christ died—
 He died that Love might reign.
 Christ willed
 He will not die again.

—Austral Light.

Remorse is the shadow of sin.
 Work is the pathway to worth.
 Reverence reigns in loyal hearts.
 Buried hopes require a deep grave.
 To think well is the way to act rightly.
 The best policy is simplicity and truth.
 When life's goal is set, its end will be Grief.
 All sins are big, no matter how small they look.

The Storyteller

THE THREE MISSES FARQUHAR

(Concluded from last week.)

“What is the result, Cicely?” she cried, as Miss Cicely descended first.

“Everything is quite right. Sister Barbara will tell you,” answered Miss Cicely, passing her sister without pausing on her way into the house.

“Come in, Catherine,” said Miss Barbara. “I have some of the silver here, and the rest will follow. The silver is of no consequence in comparison with what I have to tell you.”

“No consequence!” echoed Miss Catherine, following her sister into the house in amazement. Her practical nature then re-asserting itself, she demanded if they had taken tea. “I’ll call Cicely down in a moment, then, before I hear a word, for you must be fainting,” she said, when Miss Barbara told her that they had omitted that important addition to their welfare. “Wait, sister Catherine,” said Miss Barbara, putting out a detaining hand. “Don’t call Cicely down, nor go to her; let her alone.”

“Is Cicely ill?” demanded Miss Catherine sharply. “No, but she must not be disturbed,” Miss Barbara replied. “Just sit down and let me tell you what has happened.”

“The more happens, the more need there is of keeping up her strength. If you think she would rather not see me I’ll have her tea taken up to her, and yours brought in here,” said Miss Catherine. “And Barbara,” she added, coming back after she had given the order, “I wish you would tell me as quickly as possible what is the matter, for I hate mysteries,” and Miss Catherine sat down to conceal the fact that she was trembling.

“Squire Ledyard met us at the station,” Miss Barbara began, and took us immediately to the courtroom. Here we were not detained long, for we both instantly recognised the man in custody as Abel, and identified the silver they had recovered. “We started to leave the court, and Cicely was walking just behind me, when suddenly she grasped my arm very tightly, and I felt her tremble. Of course it frightened me, and I turned to see what was the matter, when I saw for myself what it was. I declare, sister Catherine, I wasn’t a bit better than Cicely when I looked around and saw Stephen Hartwell.”

“Stephen Hartwell!” Miss Catherine gasped. “Yes, sister Catherine,” Miss Barbara went on, stirring her untasted tea very hard. “Stephen Hartwell. He’s changed considerably, but I knew him at once. He looked as pale as a sheet, but he spoke to us, and I suppose some one answered, though I declare I don’t know one thing about it. I found myself on the street, but I don’t remember getting there, and I heard him speaking, but the first words I made sense of were Cicely’s. “I did write, but you never answered,” she was saying, “and then Caleb Stone saw you, or said he had, and told me you were married, and then—I tried to forget you.” “And, sister Catherine, Stephen just stopped short in the street, looked at Cicely, and said, with his teeth shut, “The—something bad—liar,” and I don’t believe it will count against him, for a liar like that really must be.” The nearest that gentle Miss Barbara had ever come to swearing.

“Well, after that Mr. Hartwell took us to the hotel, and asked me if I minded waiting there, while he and Cicely took a walk. Of course I was expected to say no, and I said it, so they went.”

“I waited an hour and a half, and when they came back I saw that Cicely had been crying, but she looked peaceful, and had a light in her eyes that I had not seen there since she was twenty.”

“We lunched together, and spent the afternoon; what there was of it, seeing some of the sights, but they did not tell me one thing.”

“Still when he put us on the train, Stephen held my hand, and he said, “Barbara,” just as he used to do. “Barbara,” he said, “if I come to Brentford in a few days will you make me welcome?”

“And I said: “If you had cared to come the old welcome would have always been waiting.” “I have cared to come, but I thought I was forbidden,” he answered. “Good-bye, then, for only a few days,” and he wrung my hand so hard, it ached for an hour.”

“Cicely would not talk at all coming home; she only said: “Don’t ask me, Bah, dear; in the morning I will tell you all. Now I can only tell you two things. One is, that Stephen has become a Catholic,

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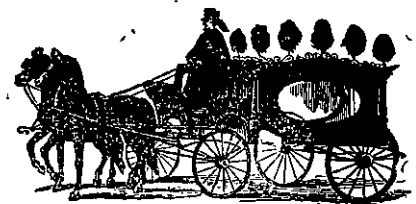
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and the other is that I did not know there was such happiness left on earth." You know she used to call me Bab when I took her to school, twenty-five years ago. And now I do not know, I am sure, what is coming next, sister Catherine," said Miss Barbara, as she ended her story, "but I cannot help thinking that it is all going to be made right at last, and it does seem to me when the Lord brings two people together like that, He will take care that the result is a good one."

Miss Catherine raised her head and showed her face bathed in tears, a most unusual thing with her.

"Goodness knows," she said, "I have no wishes for myself, but I have prayed every day these fourteen years for happiness for Cicely, and I could not reconcile myself to its not coming. For no matter how hard she tried to be brave, the sadness of her face has pierced my heart every day. When I have heard people say there was no such thing as true love in this world, I have looked at little Cicely, and wished they spoke the truth. If the dear Lord will recompense her for her patience and constancy, He will have no more grateful creature than I will be," said Miss Catherine, drying her eyes, and expressing herself as usual with a turn of words that belied her tenderness and reverence. In the promised few days Stephen came, and he and Miss Cicely walked again through the old orchard and quiet streets, forgetful of the lapse of years. The robins and orioles sang as sweetly above their heads as in their early youth; the sunshine was as warm, the grass as green. The years could not rob Miss Cicely of the beauty which was hers, and souls who love purely both God and man, partake even in this world of a little of His beauty in Whom is no shadow of alteration."

"Well, no," Miss Catherine said to the neighbors. "I don't know that I can exactly say that Cicely is re-engaged to Stephen Hartwell, for they have been engaged all along; the only trouble was that they did not know it. There is not much real romance in the world, nor of real love, either, for that matter, but one case such as this is enough to keep alive the faith of a whole neighborhood, I think. Yes, they are to be married in two months. There is not anything to wait for; he is a rich man now, and they have had a rather long engagement, take it altogether. I could not make any objection to their marriage in August, so then it will be."

It was a very simple wedding. They brought the old-fashioned fragrant flowers from the garden, and adorned the church. They broke branches of Miss Cicely's own natal elm, and made a bower for her to stand in. Miss Barbara plucked quantities of the tall white August lilies and filled the quaint vases, reserving the best and purest for her sister's wearing, saying that other brides might wear orange blossoms; lilies were for their Cicely.

Then they opened every door and window, and let into the old house all the glorious outdoors, the delicious air, the song of birds, and the distant hills and background.

"We want to see the hills to-day," said Miss Catherine, in her tearful joy growing poetic. "They seem like suitable witnesses to a wedding where love has endured as theirs has."

They dressed Miss Cicely in her mother's wedding gown, and pinned the snowy lilies in the falling yellow lace on her breast.

As she stood before the old priest, at the altar of the little church, with her sisters close at hand, every one said they had never seen a face so lovely. For joy lit up the clear, shining eyes, and took the place of patience there, and when the few words had been spoken, and the Mass was ended, Miss Catherine and Miss Barbara felt, as they drank in with their loving eyes the happiness and beauty of their darling's face, that they gave her up with joy, and were more than satisfied to live on alone together in the old house, no longer three, but two Misses Farquhar.—San Francisco Monitor.

SOLVING THE DIFFICULTY

People blamed Pat O'Hara for marrying Nellie Lee, and the elders shook their heads, as they remarked to each other: "They are a foolish pair: Nellie can't turn her hand to housekeeping, and the poor boy is taken with her good looks and bits of finery. She has never been accustomed to do anything in the house, having her mother and elder sisters, and they never think of asking pretty Nellie to soil her hands. She has grown up fit for nothing, except to dress herself up like a doll."

Notwithstanding all the talk, Pat felt proud and happy on the day when he brought home his young wife and installed her as mistress of his pretty cottage, just outside the town.

All went well for a short time. Pat was not hard to please, and kind neighbors helped Nellie at first; but they soon got tired and left her to her own resources. The poor little wife could not cook, she had never been taught how to keep a house, and Pat was often obliged to go back to his work with nothing better for dinner than bread and boiled tea. The house was dirty and in disorder, and Nellie soon got tired of keeping herself tidy.

Twelve years passed, and what a change! The once bright and handsome girl was now a care-worn woman, the mother of five children. She never knew when her husband would return at night, for, poor man, he dreaded the confusion of the house, with the children crying, the mother scolding, and everything in confusion. Pat found it more pleasant to pass his evenings where he would have peace and a comfortable fire in the public house; besides, he had companions like himself, and a good deal of the week's earnings was left there.

Nellie's eldest child, Kitty, was now eleven years old; Mollie nine, and Johnnie six. The baby was but a year old, and a child of three had died.

One day when the children returned from school they told their mother that they were "learning to cook and to clean a house." Mrs. O'Hara did not heed them much, as each day they related to her about the various things they had learned. Kitty begged "to be let try something," but the mother refused.

"Where can I get things for you to cook?" she said. "We can't afford dainties."

"But, mother," said the child, "we can cook vegetables. We have plenty in the garden. Mollie and Johnnie can help too."

Mrs. O'Hara laughed at the "nonsense of children," and refused to have her house upset.

The nuns told the children to practise at home what they had been taught in school, but Kitty told them that her mother would not let her.

"Never mind, child," said the Sister, "we'll see her soon."

Accordingly, one day the Sisters called on Mrs. O'Hara; the poor woman was in disorder as usual, and apologised for the state in which they found her and the place.

"I have so much to do, Sister," said she, "between getting the dinner ready and minding the baby, that I have no time to clean the house."

"Why don't you get the children to help you?" said Sister Patrick.

"Oh! I could not be looking at them pulling the things about," she replied; "they would smash everything."

"No," said the Sister, "they would not; we find Kitty very handy; she has a taste for housekeeping."

"It's easy for you to talk, Sister," said the woman, "but if you had a home like this, and a man drinking half his earnings, and coming in at all hours of the night, I wonder what you would do?"

"I would try and find a way out of the difficulty," laughed the Sister. "Suppose now you allow the children to-morrow to do as they have been taught in school, and try just for one day to let them have the responsibility. I promise you they will not break anything."

"Very well, Sister, let them do so, as to-morrow will be Saturday; but I know what to expect."

The next morning Kitty said: "Mother, you are to do nothing to-day after breakfast, but mind baby and sit in the garden."

"I know I'll pay for my holiday," said Mrs. O'Hara. "We have no meat for dinner."

"Never mind; we can have vegetable soup and colcannon," answered Kitty.

Little Johnnie was to take part in the cleaning; so he got a coarse apron on and some whiting with cloths, and the girls set him to work, rubbing spoons, tins and lids of pots. They got the vegetables and put them on to boil, having first cleaned and prepared them. Mollie then proceeded to take all the dishes off the dresser, and set about washing them, whilst Kitty cleaned and scrubbed the shelves. That task completed, they arranged the things in order again.

By this time the vegetables were boiled, and Kitty commenced peeling the potatoes and chopped up the cabbage for the colcannon, then mixed up the other vegetables and made the soup as she had been directed, Mollie meanwhile cleaning the knives and forks.

They next got the table-cloth, which Mrs. O'Hara

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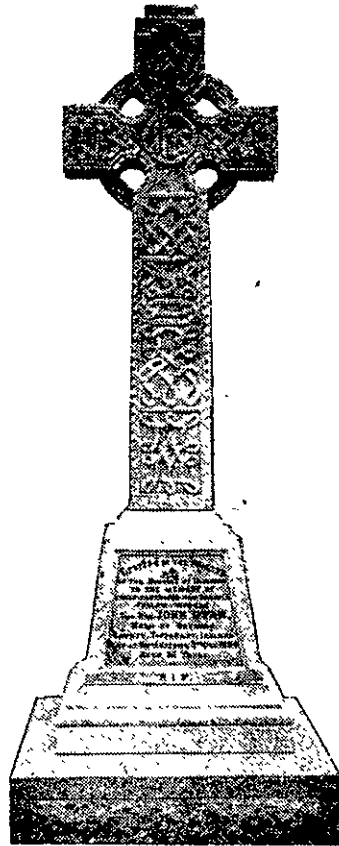
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kept hidden away (it was seldom used, the washing being enough, without that added on), spread it on the table and laid the clean knives, forks, and spoons, as they had been taught to do.

When the father came in to dinner, the children called their mother, and both she and her husband looked with amazement at the table.

'Good gracious!' exclaimed Mrs. O'Hara, 'what have you been doing?'

The children laughed.

'We must have dinner now, while it is hot,' said Kitty.

She then helped them to soup (such a luxury had been unknown to Pat since his marriage).

Then came the wonderful dish of 'colcannon.' The parents were delighted, and confessed that they had not got such a dinner for a long time.

'I never thought you could make such soup without meat,' said the mother.

'What lovely bright spoons,' said the father, as he held up one.

'I shined it!' proudly answered Johnnie.

When the father was going out, Mollie caught him at the door, and taking his hand, said:

'You must be home at seven this evening, father; we are having cakes for tea and they must be eaten hot.'

'I don't know,' said he; 'I may meet some one to help me.'

'Promise for this time,' pleaded the child; 'we want you.'

'Very well, Mollie,' said he, 'I'll try.'

The children had a busy evening. Johnnie was put to clean the windows, and the girls washed and polished all the utensils, till everything shone. They then washed the tiled floor. They had some cold potato-tops left from dinner, so they made potato cakes.

When seven o'clock came, the father returned, much to the surprise of his wife.

'You see, Mollie,' he said, 'these cakes must be eaten hot.'

Everyone seemed pleased with the day's work, and the mother said she would have let them try before, if she had known they could do so well.

'You thought we could do nothing, mother,' said Kitty, 'and we mean to keep the house like this always.'

From that day there was a change in the cottage.

The mother took a lesson from the children, and gave them a little spare room to which they carried their books and playthings, which before had been thrown in various places. Mrs. O'Hara found time now to keep herself tidy. The husband came home early and was delighted to find a bright hearth and a cheerful family waiting to greet him. He seemed interested in his children, and was much amused to hear Kitty instructing her mother as to the quantity of ingredients to be used in various dishes. Moreover, he took the pledge, and brought home all his wages, so that better food could be procured, which gave the children an opportunity of displaying their knowledge, and the mother soon became a thrifty housekeeper. They had family prayers at night now, as Pat was home early; therefore they could retire at a reasonable hour and rise in the morning in time to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in turn each day.

Let us take a look three months later at the cottage. The sun's dazzling rays are shining on the bright window-panes. Mrs. O'Hara has a spotless white apron on, and her hair is braided back from a smiling happy face. She and her husband are sitting in the porch, each holding a hand of baby, as he tries to walk.

'You look something like your old self, Nellie,' remarked the husband.

'What an idle good-for-nothing girl I was, Pat, when you married me,' she replied, 'but experience has taught me a useful lesson, and I thank God that the children will be able to do something for themselves in after life.'

'Never mind, little woman,' said he, 'I am proud of my house now; it is fit for any one to enter.'

'Why! here are the Sisters coming to visit us.'

The good nuns praised the children for their industry, and Mrs. O'Hara thanked Sister Patrick for the suggestion she had made some time ago, of finding 'a way out of the difficulty.' Moreover, at Sister Patrick's further suggestion, the family always assemble together at night, father and mother and children, to recite the 'family Rosary,' and somehow it seems to have brought a wonderful blessing on Pat O'Hara's home—'Messenger of the Sacred Heart.'

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A Convert's Story

'Get thee to the woods!'

'But, doctor,' I protested, 'I cannot leave my affairs at this critical—'

It was no use. The grim old practitioner was obdurate. So within a week I found myself camping in the very heart of the Maine forests.

The guide and I were rendered more or less uneasy by a prowling panther, whose thrilling cries could be heard at midnight as the wily beast crept cautiously about the settlement. Resolving to be rid of the deadly menace, I armed myself with a Winchester and started for the spring which I thought the panther would visit about daybreak. Climbing into a tall tree which commanded a view of the spring, some thirty yards away, I patiently awaited results.

As I thus sat guarding the watering place a missionary priest, who had probably spent the night in the woods, came suddenly into the clearing. Having tied his pony to a tree near where grass was plentiful, the man of God unfastened the saddle-bags and began preparation for Mass.

Having been taught in childhood that the Mass was a superstitious rite invented by a Catholic priesthood to lure the hard-earned dollars from the ignorant members of that Church, I determined to watch the new arrival very closely, and see if he really believed in what he termed the Holy Sacrifice of the New Law.

Without the least knowledge of my presence in the vicinity, the priest erected a rude altar upon a rock in the centre of the clearing, then, donning the required vestments, began the prayers with the same reverence I have often noticed in crowded cathedrals. The sincerity and devotion displayed by that humble missionary came as a distinct shock to me, and I sat wholly absorbed in the impressive scene.

Just as the priest had blessed the bread and wine, and washed his hands in preparation for what my extensive reading taught me was the most solemn part of the Mass, I noticed the dark, graceful figure of the panther invisibly creeping upon the celebrant. In a moment my rifle was at my shoulder, ready for instant action. As I was about to take aim, however, the priest made a profound genuflection and elevated the Host. What it was that terrified the panther I am unable to say, but nevertheless the beast, suddenly paused, trembled violently, stepped backward about ten paces, turned and fled.

In a few moments the service was ended, and I, stepping down from my hiding place, congratulated the clergyman on his fervent celebration of the Mass and upon his seemingly miraculous escape. Then I invited him to take breakfast at the camp. The meal finished, we retraced our steps to the spring, and while seated upon the rock which had previously served as an altar the priest, at my request, carefully explained to me the doctrines of the Catholic Church. My reading along theological lines had been quite extensive, so that at the end of a three-hour conference I humbly craved baptism at the hands of the forest missionary. Thus in the depths of the Maine woods I, a poor, unworthy sinner, was received into the Church of my fathers by the humble missionary who had taught me less by word than by example.—'Standard and Times.'

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Current Topics

Parliamentary Prolivity

We sometimes refresh our soul by dipping, though not deeply, into the Pierian fount of 'Hansard'. And then we discover sundry appropriate reasons why the speeches of the friends of poor, patient Job were written with an iron point on sheets of lead. We realise, too, that he who invented the time limit deserves a share in the blessing which Sancho Panza invoked upon the man who invented sleep. The time limit saves the Legislature from the intolerable tedium of the pump-handle orator,

'Who coolly spouts and spouts and spouts away,
In one weak, washy, everlasting flood'.

Every legislature has its Thurston Tilley, who, (in 'Darrell of the Blessed Isles') 'had a story of which no one ever heard the end'. And in the tariff debate, the limit rule snipped the lengthening thread of sundry members' stories while they were spinning the preface when they ought to have reached the part where 'they lived happily ever after'. The preface is your parliamentary Thurston Tilley's speciality. To change the metaphor, he is tightening his girths or doing his preliminary canter when he ought to be flying in full career past the winning post. The contemplation of the ills of others tends to make us resigned with our own. And it is some comfort, though of a negative kind, to know that other countries suffer even more than ours from the plague of parliamentary prolivity. 'In a recent session of the United States Congress', says a London secular contemporary, '40,000,000 words were uttered in the seven months. The official record contains frequent instances of sixty columns of speeches for a six hours' sitting, an average of 165 words a minute. The Senate devoted seventy days to a debate on the Railway Rates Bill'.

Your Thurston Tilley orator is usually gifted with the tedious manner that would make even a fine speech as dry as a chip and as lifeless as a stone. Many of our readers will recall Kinglake's account of the English Cabinet Ministers who dozed and nid-nid-nodded over the monotonous, hum-drum reading of the momentous despatches of the Duke of Newcastle ordering the invasion of the Crimea. As Sarriwell Weller would have said, 'Poppies were nothing to it'. But every creature has its use in the economy of creation. And the place and use of the long, dull, prosy speaker was (according to Dean Ramsay) found what time one of the Earls of Lauderdale was sick nigh unto death. The most dangerous symptom of his malady was insomnia in its most aggravated form. He could not recover without sleep, said the doctors. Then up spoke the patient's little son. 'Send for the preaching mon frae Livingston', quoth he, 'for fayther aye sleeps when the minister is in the pulpit'. The doctors acted on the suggestion. The meenister was immediately brought. He hum-hum-hummed through a sermon that was a stream of extract of poppy and mandragora. The Earl slumbered, slept—slept on, and recovered.

Letting in the Light

We take some nitrate of silver, make a solution of it, and pour it into a tumbler. It is clear and colorless, and if left upon our desk the first thirsty comer (to his dire cost) might treat it with the same trustfulness as he would 'a cup of cold water from the next purling stream'. But we take no risks. We set the sparkling mixture on the window-sill where the morning beam shines strong. The physico-chemical action of God's open sunlight soon reveals the poison—seizes every atom of the nitrate, paints it black, and

makes the hidden venom tell its tale as plainly as if the glass were adorned all round with the warning skull-and-crossbones.

In most, if not all, dark-lantern associations, the poison lurks in like manner, in solution, in the midst of an apparently clear and candid expression of fine professions. The light of day—the course of investigation—soon reveals the blackness of the secret guilt that lies within. It is as in Moore's image of the beam glowing 'o'er the face of the waters' while 'the tide runs in darkness and coldness below';

'So the cheek may be tinged with a warm, sunny smile
While the cold heart to ruin runs darkly the while'.

Thus, if we were to credit the fair professions of the Saffron Sash Society, its grand object is, to promote truth, justice, charity, brotherly feeling towards Catholics, gentleness, courtesy, compassion, temperance, prudence, wisdom, the glory of God, the welfare of man, and a long catalogue of other virtues sufficient to make the lodge the portal of paradise. But when the light of investigation is turned on, the limpid professions soon become clouded, and give place to hate, secret rancor, tyranny, political chicanery, and all manner of uncharitableness. In our last issue we showed how the Victorian Grand Lodge bullies and penalises the brethren who dare to exercise the franchise as their private judgment and their legal right entitle them to exercise it. We quoted from a ritual actually in use in the Victorian lodges some years ago, and placed in our hands by the Master of a Lodge, showing how, when a candidate kneels to place his neck in the halter of the lodge, he is admonished to the following tune:—

It is also required of you that, should you now or at any future period be in the possession of the electoral franchise, you will support by your vote and interest Orange and Protestant candidates only, and in no wise refrain from voting, remembering our motto: "He who is not with us is against us." Your neglecting to fulfil these conditions, will render you liable to expulsion'.

The Grand Secretary of the Victorian lodges wrote to the Melbourne 'Argus' stating that the extract given above 'is practically ancient history'. He was thereupon promptly challenged to show, if he could, that the quotation given above is not a 'literal' extract from the ritual at present in use in the Orange lodge. The matter was supremely simple. The Grand Secretary had only to submit for inspection, as suggested, 'the Orange ritual and rules now in circulation and force in the institution'. Such a course would have at once placed the matter beyond the region of dispute. But the Grand Secretary was discreet. He declined to accept the challenge publicly issued to him through the 'Argus', being (as his critic remarked) 'more concerned about the expediency of keeping secret the ritual than with the wisdom of enabling it to be made generally known'. Some slight and unimportant verbal alterations may possibly have been made in the Orange ritual since we gave it to the light some ten years ago. But such a change, if it has taken place, is sure to leave unaffected the determination of the brethren to exclude Catholics and fair-minded Protestants from all elective positions, both parliamentary and municipal, and to flail the uncompliant brother who dares to vote otherwise than he is directed by the Grand Panjandrums of the Order. Some daylight will probably be let in upon this subject if, in connection with the Geelong scandal reported in our last issue, the Federal Government takes action to determine whether or no the law of the lodge is to supersede the provisions of the Electoral Act.

Robbing Protestant Missions

It matters a good deal, after all, whose ox is gored. Way down in Madagascar the French Governor (M. Augagnier, a Socialist) has been giving the non-

Catholic missions a taste of the quality of the so-called Separation Law. And the Protestant missionaries naturally no more relish confiscation under forms of law than the Catholic missionaries do. The Governor (says the 'Catholic Times')

'Has excited the just indignation of the missionaries by declaring their churches and mission houses to be national property, and by forbidding the use of the churches for school teaching. The Catholic missionaries, who belong to the Jesuit Order, have, according to M. Augagnier, given much less trouble over this matter than the Protestants, probably from their knowledge of the futility of any protest. But the Protestant missionaries, who belong mostly to nationalities other than the French, have been able through the medium of the Continental Protestant press and societies to bring pressure to bear on prominent members of the Parliamentary "bloc", and these have tried to put some sort of brake on the go-ahead tendencies of the Socialist Governor. They appear to have reminded M. Augagnier of the dictum of Gambetta as to anticlericalism not being an article for transportation, for M. Augagnier, who publishes his defence in the "Matin" under the headline "Le Protestantisme c'est l'ennemi" ("Protestantism is the enemy"), scoffs at this notion of Gambetta's as a piece of stupidity, and likens "clericalism" to a virulent contagious disease which must be got rid of wherever it occurs.'

The Socialist Governor lays against the Protestant missionaries a charge of inciting the natives to disloyalty. This accusation, coming from such a source, we decline to believe. But there is another side to this question, which has been emphasised more than once in our editorial columns. Here is how it is set forth by our Liverpool contemporary :-

'The anticlerical Governor certainly scores a point when he reminds these gentlemen and their agencies and supporters abroad that they made no objection so long as all the rigor of the Separation Law was applied to the Catholic Church in France and its foreign missions. M. Pressense, in particular, and M. Sabatier and others like them, he roundly accuses of seeking under the cloak of a free thought movement to oust Catholicism and put Protestantism in its place, in which he is probably right, but that is another matter. The English public, and especially those fervent Nonconformist divines, who seem to regard the movement to dechristianise France in the light of a holy war waged by the French Government against an aggressive ultramontanist, and those "Liberal" Catholics who write so loyally of their Mother the Church in the pages of secularist journals, need to be told of these things, and we hope that one of the latest phases of French anticlericalism will be described in its true colors in every Anglican and Nonconformist journal in the kingdom.'

'The free and impartial secular press', says our English contemporary, 'will not enlighten them, and the Paris correspondent of the "Times" is of course silent.'

'Irish Outrages': XV. 'Faking' and Exaggeration (4)

Figures, like loaded firearms, need careful handling, or, like the muskets of 'McFingal', they may recoil upon the user.

'As some muskets so contrive it
As oft to miss the mark they drive at,
And, though well aimed at duck or plover,
Bear wide, and kick their owners over'.

This was the fate that befell the statistical musketry of Mr. Balfour. The exposure was easy and obvious. It drove him back on his rearward lines of pretext for coercion. The first of these was a political confidence trick—a series of 'narratives' or 'anecdotes' (so Mr. Balfour styled them): anonymous and uncorroborated gossip which (said he) 'I have obtained on my responsibility from what I consider an authentic source'! Says the historian quoted above (p. 292) :-

'In other words, the gossip which Mr. Balfour heard, and Mr. Balfour believed, the House of Commons was likewise to accept as gospel truth! Were ever the liberties of a single and a common pickpocket taken away on evidence so flimsy as that which justified the

Chief Secretary in taking away the liberties of a whole nation?'

'But,' continues our author (pp. 292-3), 'though the Chief Secretary was vague in his "anecdotes", and though the Bill was being hurried through as fast as the Government could manage, there was plenty of time to test and destroy most of the cases brought forward by the Chief Secretary'. We will here mention three of the 'anecdotes' on which Mr. Balfour based his plea for coercion. (1) A man named Clarke was (according to Mr. Balfour) indicted for obtaining money by means of a forged document; 'the case was proved in the clearest manner'; 'the judge charged strongly for conviction, but the jury, which consisted principally of farmers in the same rank of life as the prisoner, disagreed'. The real facts, as proved by Mr. Parnell (T. P. O'Connor, p. 293) were, briefly, as follows: (Clarke was a Protestant malster, not a Catholic farmer (as Mr. Balfour had represented him to be); he was not a National Leaguer; and 'he was acquitted owing to the complicated nature of the accounts in dispute' (ib.)) (2) The second 'anecdote', as told by Mr. Balfour, related to 'a most horrible outrage upon a girl' by one John Hogan. Says the author last quoted (p. 293) :-

'The association between an outrage upon a woman, and political or agrarian combination, is rather remote, especially in a country where such offences are rare and are bitterly resented; but in any case the whole story was an invention'.

Here again Mr. Balfour was rather unfortunate in his 'authentic source'. (3) The third case that we mention here was brought forward by the Attorney-General. It serves, perhaps even more than Mr. Balfour's 'anecdotes', to illustrate the desperate straits to which the Government was reduced in its efforts to find or make a plausible pretext for subjecting Ireland to the tyranny of a regime of coercion administered by the anti-Irish Tammany entrenched in Dublin Castle. We let the gifted author of 'The Parnell Movement' (p. 293) unfold in his own way an incident of which he was a witness :-

'"At the County Kerry Assizes", said the Attorney-General, "on March 11, 1887, Patrick Hickey was indicted for a moonlight offence at the house of Mr. Casey, a farmer. During the melee the disguise of one of the attacking parties fell off, and Casey recognised Hickey, his own cousin. No evidence was called for the defence, and a verdict was given, "Not guilty." Here certainly was a very bad case, if true; but what happened? "I rise to order", said Mr. T. Harrington. "I defended the prisoner, and I pledge my word to the House, and I am willing to abide by the decision of Mr. Justice O'Brien, if he did not directly charge for the acquittal of the prisoner on the ground that the charge was a fabrication, and if it was not at the judge's instance that I declined to examine any witness for the defence". And the only reply the Attorney-General had to this crushing refutation of his charge was a joke, and the statement that he had founded his assertion on a report of the case in the "Freeman's Journal".'

The second plea advanced for coercion by Mr. Balfour was that illegal pressure was exerted by some branches of the United Irish League. Two cases were specified, one in Mayo, and one in Sligo. It was promptly pointed out that, in the Mayo case, 'that branch was immediately dissolved', and that, in the Sligo case, the secretary of the League (Mr. T. Harrington, M.P.) had 'called for the resignation of the committee' ('Parnell Movement', pp. 293-4). One more pretext remained—the charges, at assizes, of some of the active and combative party politicians in the judicial ermine, to whom reference has already been made (p—). Let one case be taken as typical of the rest—the case of Mr. Justice Lawson. He rose to parliamentary life, and afterwards to the judicial Bench, for the then corrupt Borough of Portarlington in the days of open voting (1865) and narrow franchise. With a total of only 46 votes, he defeated his opponent by eleven. And

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he secured his majority in advance by the good old rule, the simple plan which raised to wealth and place Judge Keogh, Chief Justice Morris, Lord Chancellor Sir E. Sullivan, and so many others ('Parnell Movement', ed. 1887, p. 123). And when raised to the Bench, he never missed an opportunity of flouting and trampling on the people through whose votes he reached dignity and wealth' (ib.). In the course of a charge to the jury in Mayo, Mr. Justice Lawson delivered one of the political harangues that are so deplorable a feature of Irish judicial life—especially when Irish Chief Secretaries stand in need of 'arguments and cases for coercion'. It was Mr. Justice Lawson's first visit to Mayo, and speaking of the condition of the county, he said in part:—

'The present state of things was morally unsatisfactory, and, according to the reports made to him, approached as near to rebellion against the authority of the country as anything short of civil war could be'.

Here is how Mr. Justice Lawson's state of 'rebellion' is disposed of by Mr. T. P. O'Connor in his 'Parnell Movement' (ib.)—

'This charge was delivered on March 10, and it, therefore, referred to the state of the county in the first quarter of 1887. There was accordingly no opportunity of testing its accuracy until the Government produced the returns of crime for this quarter. When these returns were published, an astonishing discovery was made. The county, as has been seen, was described as being "as near to rebellion against the authority of the country as anything short of civil war could be". What were the facts? The county has a population of 230,000; in three months the total number of offences in this population was 12, and of these 7 were threatening letters! When one looked into the offences, the revelation was still more extraordinary. In a county "as near to rebellion against the authority of the country as anything short of civil war", there was not one case of murder, nor of manslaughter, nor firing at the person, nor of suspicion to murder; not one assault on a bailiff, or a police-constable, or a process-server!'

The Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Hartington admitted the Jubilee Perpetual Coercion Bill was aimed at 'certain combinations', and at political opponents (see p.—). Mr. Balfour's stories of rampant crime and widespread terrorism were merely a thin drapery of pretext to cloak the real objects of the Bill. It passed, as stated. And at the fiat of Dublin Castle, it may be applied to any or every part of Ireland. The part which the 'Times' and the Pigott forgeries played in the discreditable drama has already been sufficiently explained.

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND

Shortly before noon to-day New Zealand will shed its old and familiar name of Colony, and take the more imposing one of Dominion. To many of the older generation the change will look like a sundering of the associations that bound them with the past—with the days of stress and hard work which were the lot of nearly all who took a part in the opening up and development of the country, in the days when railroads, electric tramways, telegraphic communication, telephones, gas, and the many other accessories which present-day progress has placed at our disposal were either unknown or only utilised in the commercial centres of the Old World. The name of Colony has a familiar and homely ring about it, and it will take some time, outside of official circles, before it is entirely discarded. People say that this is a utilitarian age, and that the age of sentiment is past, but here we have a direct contradiction of the statement. The change effected in the designation of New Zealand is purely a matter of sentiment. The change will not add one cubit to our stature, it will not increase our resources by the value of a single bale of wool, nor will it induce the financiers of the Old World to lend us money at a fraction per cent. less than previously. But as a free, self-governing community we shall not henceforth be placed in the same category as Ceylon, Jamaica, and

other colonies, where Downing street, with its red tape, stereotyped ways, and snail-like methods, controls public affairs. And even the most sentimental old colonist will grant that if the change does no good, at least it can do no harm. And now that we have made a step onward in the matter of nomenclature, it will be well to consider what we have done, and what has been our progress in other and more vital directions.

Early Colonisation.

The first attempt at colonising New Zealand was made in 1825, but the enterprise was a failure. In consequence of frequent visits of whaling vessels to the Bay of Islands a settlement grew up at Kororareka—now called Russell—and in 1833 a British Resident was appointed there. About seventy years ago a colonisation company, known as the New Zealand Company, was formed in England to establish settlement on systematic principles, and two years later—1840—the first body of immigrants arrived at Port Nicholson and founded the town of Wellington, that has now a population of about 64,000. About the same time Captain Hobson arrived at the Bay of Islands, and, with the consent of the natives, proclaimed the sovereignty of Queen Victoria over the islands. The compact then made has ever since been referred to as 'The Treaty of Waitangi.' New Zealand was then constituted a dependency of New South Wales, but on May 3, 1841, it was proclaimed a separate colony. Shortly after settlements were made at Nelson and Taranaki. The next important step in the colonisation of New Zealand was the arrival on March 23, 1848, at Port Chalmers of the first of two emigrant ships sent out by the Otago Association for the foundation of a settlement by persons belonging to the Free Church of Scotland. A year later a corporation was incorporated in England for the founding of the settlement now known as the province of Canterbury. The first emigrant ship despatched by this Association from England arrived at Port Cooper—now Lyttelton—on December 16, 1850, and was followed soon after by three others. As may be readily understood, the new settlers had a great many difficulties to contend with at first, and little real progress, either in the way of increase of population or in developing the resources of the country, was made for some years.

Increase of Population.

In 1858—that is, eight years after the founding of Canterbury—the European population of the whole of New Zealand was under 60,000, or a little more than the population of Dunedin and suburbs at the last census. In the following six years the population had trebled, and in 1871 it exceeded a quarter of a million. In 1881 it was getting on towards half a million, and in 1901 it was well on past three-quarters of a million. The estimated population of the Colony on December 3, 1906, was 968,797, so that to-day we ought to be, very close on the million mark. With the exception of the period during which free immigration existed, our increase in population has been due to natural growth and to the attraction which the Dominion has for immigrants who intend to settle on the land. Our population has not increased with the rapid strides of Canada, but we can console ourselves with the knowledge that it is more select, and that New Zealand has been spared the indignity of being made the dumping ground of the helpless, and sometimes useless, slum dwellers of the Home countries. As it is, New Zealand has in the last five years secured nearly 52,000 persons, mostly from Australia and the United Kingdom, who have become permanent residents.

Natural Resources.

It is satisfactory to know that the progress in the development of its natural resources has more than kept pace with the growth of population. Fifty years ago, when the population was about 50,000, we had only 121,000 acres of land under cultivation, including that sown with grasses. This gave only an average of less than two and a-half acres per head of population. Twenty-three years later the area had increased by a million acres, giving an average of five acres to every man, woman, and child. In 1890 it had risen to close on eight and a-half million acres, which was equal to fourteen acres per head, whilst in 1900 it had reached over twelve and a-half million acres, and in 1905 over fourteen million acres, equal to sixteen acres per head of population. In fifty years the number of sheep in New Zealand has increased fifteen-fold, horned cattle from 137,000 to over 1,800,000, pigs from 40,000 to a quarter of a million, and horses from 15,000 to 326,000.

It is in our export trade that we find a true index of our progress. Fifty years ago our export of wool stood at a little over 2,500,000lb, valued at £146,000. New Zealand's export of

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wool for the year ended March 31, 1906, amounted to over 144,000,000lb, valued at over six million sterling. In 1856 only 66,000 bushels of grain, valued at \$24,000, were exported. In 1901 the quantity had risen to 13,373,000 bushels, valued at \$1,280,000. Since then there has been a decrease in the quantity, our surplus in 1905 being only 2,282,000 bushels, valued at less than £300,000. It was not until 1882, or just twenty-five years ago, that New Zealand began to send Home frozen meat. The quantity sent during the first year was valued at less than £20,000, whilst that for the year ended March 31, 1906, was worth nearly two and a-half million sterling. We sent butter to the value of £3,837 out of the Dominion in 1856, and in 1906 it realised nearly £1,700,000, whilst the 6,000 tons of cheese exported was worth £376,000. Hemp to the value of £690,577 was exported during the same year. The gold produced in 1905 was worth over two millions sterling, whilst the total gold production for fifty years has been valued at over £67,000,000. Our exports of tallow and timber for 1905 were reckoned to be worth over £2,160,000. The coal mines of the Dominion are a valuable asset, the output from which has increased year by year since records began to be kept. In 1905 the output was 1,585,000 tons. Our total exports of produce and manufactures for the twelve months ended March 31, 1906, were valued at £16,109,735, which was equal to £17 6s per head of the population, including Maoris. The wool clip, which is our staple export, contributed about 40 per cent. of this amount.

Savings of the People.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people of the Dominion the deposits in the Post Office and Private Savings Banks for 1905 totalled £9,773,954, from 316,376 depositors, which shows that one person in every three has an account in such institutions. The interest received by depositors was over a quarter of a million sterling. The net amount added by depositors to their savings in the Government institution during the year 1906 was over a million sterling. The amount at credit of depositors in the Government Savings Bank at the end of last year was nearly £10,000,000, representing a sum of close on £11 per head of the entire population and £33 6s 4d to each depositor. The Post Office Savings Bank was established just forty years ago, and since then interest amounting to close on £3,500,000 has been credited to depositors. The banking institutions doing business here hold over £20,500,000 in deposits.

In 1860 a contract was let for the construction of the first New Zealand railway, and up to 1870 there were only 46 miles open for traffic. In 1876 there were 718 miles of railway in operation, which by March of this year had increased to 2,458, the total cost of construction of which has been over £23,500,000, this amount forming part of the public debt of the Dominion. The net railway revenue for 1906-07 amounted to £812,118, which was equal to a rate of £3.45 on the capital cost.

It is unnecessary to refer to the progress which the Dominion has made in the matter of telegraphic and telephonic communication. The progress of the departments under the Postmaster-General has been phenomenal. In March last there were nearly 9,000 miles of telegraph line, and over 27,000 miles of wire. The telephone subscribers at the same time numbered 17,403. It may be mentioned here that New Zealand was the first country to establish universal penny postage. It was the first British Colony to institute old age pensions, and also the first to grant women the parliamentary franchise. It has given a lead to other countries in various directions, and it is to be hoped that the same degree of prosperity will mark its history in the future as has been enjoyed by it for the past quarter of a century.

The life of a tradesman is about two-thirds that of a farmer.

In a mile of railway there are over two thousand sleepers.

The average amount of sickness in human life is about nine days out of the year.

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HOW TO PREPARE FOR A DEBATE

AN ARTICLE OF PRACTICAL INTEREST TO OUR YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS

By J. A. Scott, M.A.

(Continued from last week.)

If by any chance you strike a subject that does not come directly within the purview even of the encyclopedias, you must use your brains, and try to think of the men in the community who are most likely to be able to give you help. Suppose, e.g., the question proposed is that of compulsory preference to unionists in New Zealand. You might have some difficulty in getting any book dealing with the question, but if you go to the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, he will be only too happy to give you any amount of manifestoes issued by the workers in vindication of their claim. Repair next to the secretary of the Employers' Association, and he will be equally delighted to furnish you with the numerous counterblasts published by the employers. Thus in less than an hour you may be in possession of a complete statement of both the pros and cons on the question. Be always on the look-out to squeeze information out of anyone you come across. If you don't happen to have ideas of your own, don't hesitate to get them from other people. I remember some time ago meeting in the street a young Presbyterian minister, of Scottish descent, who had been a fellow-student with me, and who was noted for his dulness. After hurriedly shaking hands, I tried to escape from the reverend gentleman with the non-committal and rather obvious remark that it was a fine morning. But he held me with his glassy eye. 'Ay,' he said, 'it seems a fine morning, but don't you think imagination has a good deal to do with it?' I thought the remark rather irrelevant and stupid, but anything was possible from that quarter, and as it was uttered with a certain earnestness and solemnity, out of mere courtesy I answered and discussed the question. In about half an hour he had extracted from me any stray ideas that I happened to possess on the influence and scope of the imagination, and at the close of the interview he calmly remarked: 'I've got to give my Literary Society a lecture on Imagination, and I just thocht I would try to get hand o' a few ideas, you ken.' He was a dull man, but he had fallen in that morning with a duller one.

Having done a reasonable amount of reading on the subject prescribed, and made careful notes as you read, put both books and notes aside for a few days, and let the information you have gathered simmer in the mind. Don't whip the brain, or make any special effort, but in such odd moments as you are free from other subjects, let the matter you have been reading be turned quietly over in the mind. You will find that in a little while the raw material you have gathered will work itself into some sort of definite shape and form, and from the chaos of information you have accumulated certain leading ideas and conclusions will emerge. These are the points which you are to bring out and drive home. Let them be carefully jotted down as and when they occur to you.

The Next Step

is to arrange them in some sort of logical method. It is possible to heap up a vast mass of good things all in a muddle. You have been at some pains to acquire a certain knowledge of your subject, and unless you wish to lose half the benefit of your preparation you must take equal trouble to see that that knowledge is presented in the clearest and most convincing way. 'Method,' says an old writer, 'is like packing things in a box: a good packer will get in half as much again as a bad one.' No detailed rules can be given regarding the arrangement of arguments in a debate, for the obvious reason that the method of arrangement will vary with the nature of the subject, and with the special characteristics of the particular audience you are addressing. Speaking generally, I would say begin with your best points—i.e., with the one or two points that appeal to you as going most deeply to the root of the subject. There is some truth in the saying that first impressions last longest, and if you can manage at the very outset to impress the audience with your thoughtfulness and thoroughness, they are likely to retain their good impression to the end. If possible, keep a simple and effective point for the close. It is not wise to keep your deepest points to the last, because, if there is a time limit, you will probably not have the chance to develop them. But if you have an argument that can be briefly stated and easily understood, and that is at the

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same time taking and effective, that is the point to make your finish with. Whatever use you may make of books in gathering arguments, never take your arrangement of ideas from any book. Let the arrangement be simply and absolutely that which appeals to you after the ideas have been sifted in your own mind, and never adopt any particular order without having some reason for it. If you cannot be original in your ideas, you can, at any rate, show your individuality in your way of marshalling them. Whatever imperfection or defects your arrangement may have, you should at least be able to say of it, as Touchstone said of his wife: 'It is an ill-favored thing, sir, but mine own.' I should add here that if you are opening a debate, you will find it of the greatest service—as a piece of controversial strategy—to deal very fully in advance with the principal arguments that you know will be put forward by your opponent. Unless he is a fairly-experienced debater he will be so taken aback at his objections being thus answered before he can advance them that he will never get properly into his stride, but will flounder on in vague and helpless quest after the things he meant to say if you had only had the grace to leave his side of the question alone. Having decided on

The Main Propositions

you intend to bring forward, you now proceed to write your speech. I am writing this, as I have already said, on the assumption that you are a beginner; but even fairly practised speakers, if they have the time and can summon sufficient energy to write out their speeches, will find immense benefit from the practice. Do not make a long and elaborate introduction; it is always a pity to build a great porch to a little house. Let your introduction be brief, but carefully thought out. It should set forth the special circumstances, if any, which give interest and importance to the question at the time you are discussing it, and should state, in precise and carefully chosen terms, the exact sense in which you understand the words employed. At times this is all important, and there are occasions when the whole strength of your case may depend on a close adherence to the precise terms of the debate. If there are any special circumstances which give you a claim to a little indulgence from the audience—such as, that this is your first debate, or that you have had little experience in public speaking—by all means state them. A little modesty is always becoming—all the more so from its extreme rarity in these days—and a modest beginning will at least go a little way towards disarming criticism.

Your next work is to compose the body of your speech—in other words, to amplify and illustrate the points you have decided to advance, and to clothe your skeleton outline with flesh and blood. This is, I believe, by far the greatest difficulty the young debater has to face. Even the least gifted beginner can usually manage to scrape together one or two ideas on the subject in hand, but how to set about expanding these completely baffles him. Left to himself, his speech, in many cases, would be about as bald as the boy's essay on elocution. A boy was asked to write an essay on elocution, and was told that he must not be diffuse, but must lay down his propositions fairly, and come to the point at once. He delivered himself of this splendid effort:—'Elocution is a very good thing for boys; hence the immortality of the soul.' When you have exhausted your own resources in the effort to elaborate any particular point and are absolutely stuck, you will find

The Following Method

of procedure helpful. Go back to the books you originally consulted; with this particular point exclusively in view re-read the principal articles on the subject, and jot down everything that can be considered to have any connection with the argument you are seeking to elaborate. In this way you will refresh your memory in regard to all you have read, and will be practically certain to find material for amplification of any special point. This practice will be found useful, too, as a mental exercise, compelling you, as it does, to select from a mass of material that which is relevant to one particular point; and it will stand you in good stead until that facility which comes of practice will enable you to dispense with its aid. I need scarcely say that if you can develop your point by some illustration that you have come across in your own ordinary reading, or by some fact which has come under your own personal observation or experience, this is likely to be much more effective than anything taken from the encyclopædias.

The Conclusion,

or peroration, as it is called, of your address need not be long, but you should make a special effort to make it effective. It

should take the form of a brief but comprehensive summing up of the main points you have advanced, ending with a few telling words by way of final appeal. Making a peroration is not something that one can give a recipe for, as one might give a recipe for eau de Cologne. The closing appeal will necessarily vary with the nature of the subject and the individuality of the speaker. All that I wish to impress upon you is that this is a matter that is worth taking pains about, and that you ought not to grudge spending a considerable amount of time over even one brief sentence if by so doing you are enabled to give off rounded and effective finish to your remarks.

Having written out your speech in full, read it over carefully, striking out whatever is irrelevant or unnecessary in relation to the particular point you are wishing to drive home. Do not attempt to learn your speech off by heart. That, at least, is my humble advice, and on this point I can speak from actual experience. I am a little like the dying man who, as his last advice to his son, said: 'My son, remember honesty is the best policy; I know, for I have tried both.' In this matter of speech-making I have tried both methods. I once learnt a speech absolutely and completely off by heart—it was my first little speech in public—and I think I will never forget the miserable and uncomfortable sensation I experienced. As a mere bit of memorising I delivered the thing off perfectly, but it was so absolutely dead and flat and ineffective that I vowed a vow never to attempt the learning-by-heart method again. Better break down a dozen times in your effort to master the art of thinking on your feet than let your speechmaking degenerate into mere recitation. While utterly deprecating the practice—as a regular thing—of learning speeches off by heart, I would make some exceptions in regard to the introduction and the conclusion. These are the parts in which bashfulness, nervousness, or hesitancy are most likely to wreck a speech, and I would therefore advise the beginner to commit these two brief portions to memory. But so far as the body of your speech is concerned, read it over three or four times, then do not look at it again till the debate is over. Before putting your speech away, however, there is one little final step in the way of preparation which should be attended to, and that is the making of

A Brief Schedule

of the chief heads of your argument for actual use in the debate. If you can manage without this, so much the better; but if you are to speak for, say, twenty minutes, and are to adduce a well-developed chain of argument, you are almost certain to need some little assistance to enable you to recall the various links in your chain. The piece of paper used for the purpose should be no larger than an ordinary envelope, and should contain nothing but a few catchwords or heads of the arguments or illustrations you mean to advance. The paper being small, you can hold it easily in your hand, and can glance at your headings, if not altogether without being observed, at least without unnecessarily obtruding your memoranda on your hearers' notice. Some years ago, in a fit of industry, I taught myself a smattering of shorthand, and, little as I know, I find it of great service for the purpose in question.

(To be concluded next week.)

St. Expeditus

A correspondent asks us to furnish some particulars regarding St. Expeditus or Expedit. From three articles in the 'Civiltà Cattolica' (Rome) in December, 1905, and February, 1906, we extract the following brief particulars: In the Martyrology of St. Jerome it is stated that St. Expedit received the crown of martyrdom at Milite, in Armenia, along with several others. No particulars of his life are available. He is one of the patrons of the diocese of Arcireale (Italy). There is a record of a church erected to the honor of God, under the invocation of St. Expedit, in the diocese of Perigueux (France) as far back as 1554. A curious oil-painting of the saint, dating from 1759, is in the possession of the Franciscan Fathers at Munich (Bavaria). It represents him pointing to a clock bearing the word 'Hodie' (To-day), and slaying with a sword a raven which appears to croak, 'Cras, cras' (To-morrow, to-morrow). Which is meant to indicate: 'Don't put off a good work till to-morrow, as the Evil One would wish you to do; what you do, do it to-day.' The saint was taken as a patron of merchants and travellers.

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THE CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND

MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY DAYS

(Contributed.)

Preface.

With the fast fleeting years, the old residents of the Colony are passing away from the scene of their struggles, hardships, anxieties patiently borne, hopes long deferred, and in many instances never realised. So that a wealth of valuable historic information may not be lost for all time, and that those who now remain may be afforded an opportunity to 'tell the tale' for the benefit of future generations, is the mission of this modest publication. Those of the Faith will, it is hoped, profit by the lessons to be learnt; proving how steadfastly the pioneers of settlement in this young Colony clung to the religion of their forefathers and to the ties that bound them to the dear old land, despite much adversity and many disappointments.

Although by oceans divided, the old land and the new were one in heart, and one in mind, to preserve and spread the Faith with confidence, contentment, and apostolic zeal. Such high motives, also, characterized the lives of our valiant pioneers.

Introduction.

Sixty-six years have elapsed since the true light of Christianity was shed upon these most favored Isles of the Southern Seas, known as the British Colony of New Zealand. To ensure this brief introductory sketch being as accurate and comprehensive as possible, it is necessary to consult whatever historical documents there are available. In this connection, therefore, perhaps the most trustworthy records are those contained in what is known as the 'Early History of the Catholic Church in Oceania'—compiled from records left by Bishop Pompallier—giving in detail the trials, labors, and privations of this, the first, most saintly and zealous missionary; and published under the direction of one of his successors to the See of Auckland, the late Right Rev. Dr. Luck, O.S.B., in 1888, on the occasion of the Church attaining its jubilee. Another valuable work of reference is 'The History of the Church in Australasia,' compiled and published by his Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, and from the pages of which may be derived much trustworthy information.

It was early in the year 1838 that the Right Rev. Jean Baptiste Francois Pompallier, who had been appointed Vicar Apostolic of Western Oceania by our Holy Father Pope Gregory XVI. of venerable memory, after a long and weary ocean voyage, reached the then little known shores of New Zealand. The Bishop, accompanied by one priest, the Rev. Father Servant, and two religious Brothers of the then infant Society of Mary, landed at Hokianga in the north of the most northern island, composing the group, and a few days afterwards (Saturday, January 13) celebrated his first Mass in New Zealand at the house of Mr. Thomas Poynton, an Irish Catholic. This, so far as is known, was absolutely the first time that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass had been offered up in the country on shore, because it is open to conjecture, that possibly, although most improbably, a priest of the Church may have been among the ship's company of one or other of the exploring vessels which, in more remote times visited the coast, in which event no doubt Mass would be celebrated whilst the vessel lay in the offing. After getting matters fairly established at the first landing place (Hokianga), missions were opened among the Natives at various other settlements in the most northern part of the Colony, an undertaking rendered possible by the arrival at intervals of more priests.

In July, 1840, a French corvette, 'L'Aube,' arrived at the Bay of Islands, at which place one of the missions, as before mentioned, was in progress, bringing two priests and two catechists of the Society of Mary; also funds for the propagation of the Faith under the Vicariate-Apostolic. The commander of the vessel, Captain Lavaud, came to New Zealand under instructions from his Government to establish a French Colony at Akaroa, a fine harbor in the South Island, and also to annex the country as a French possession. The first part of his duty was duly accomplished, but in the latter his plans were frustrated by the fact that, suspecting his intention, British officials anticipated him by a few days, and hoisting their flag in the south proclaimed the group British territory. Only a short

time ago, the last surviving original French settler, Mr. Lelievre, died at Akaroa. Some of the descendants of the pioneer band still remain there, others are scattered in various directions.

Captain Lavaud, kindly offering to convey in his vessel to Banks Peninsula some priests to minister to the new settlers, Bishop Pompallier sent two, Fathers Comte and Pesant and Brother Florentin, the Bishop himself following, accompanied by Father Tripe, in September, 1840, in a small schooner which he had purchased, and named the 'Santa Maria.' These events marked the beginning of the Catholic mission in the south and larger island of New Zealand. A little later on, the 'Santa Maria' set sail still further south to Otago, conveying the Bishop and Fathers Comte and Pesant, Father Tripe being left in charge at Akaroa. After establishing a mission at what is now the city of Dunedin, a return was made to Akaroa, where Father Comte was left with Father Tripe. The course of the 'Santa Maria' was again shaped northward, and on Christmas Eve, 1840, the little vessel arrived at Port Nicholson, now the city of Wellington and capital of the Colony. Here the intrepid missionaries found a population of nearly four thousand Europeans, among whom were some hundreds of Irish Catholics, members of British regiments which had just arrived, and intending colonists. Mass was celebrated next day (Feast of the Nativity). After a stay of some little time in Wellington, ministering to the people and establishing the mission for Europeans and Natives alike, a return was made to Akaroa. Here the Bishop rested for a while, and busied himself in writing a catechism in the Maori language for the use of the missionaries generally. With Fathers Comte and Pesant travel was renewed, this time round the Peninsula to Port Cooper—now the important commercial town of Lyttelton—which was reached in three days. They were received here by the Maoris most cordially, and here also Father Comte was left with instructions to remain a fortnight and return overland to Akaroa. Thus was established the Church in the South Island.

Once more the 'Santa Maria' sailed northward, and after calls had been made at various previously established missions, on the east coast of the island, a course was shaped for the Bay of Waitemata, and a mission planted at what is now the city of Auckland. This mission was dedicated to St. Patrick. On the site given for a church to the Bishop by the Government officials, St. Patrick's Cathedral now stands.

About this time a devastating war broke out and continued for several years, which had the effect to a great extent of interfering with the hitherto most successful missionary enterprise, and nullifying much of the good work accomplished for the spiritual welfare of the Natives. Never disheartened, however, the devoted Bishop and priests labored on and contended not only against the ravages of war, but against infinitely worse foes, which even to this day attack the Church with relentless persistency—ignorant prejudice, bigotry, studied misrepresentation, and the basest slanders. These were the trials and tribulations encountered and endured. The Church survived them all and even prospered, and yearly shows greater signs of progress and prosperity.

When reading the records of the voyage made up and down the then little known and at all times dangerous and treacherous coast by the early missionaries in their frail craft, one naturally marvels at their escape from shipwreck and death. The coast was then practically uncharted; land marks were undefined by day, with no lights for guidance at night. Surely and unmistakably a watchful Providence guided their every movement, always guarding and ever protecting them. How often in our present day do we notice great ocean liners equipped with all modern inventions cast upon the rocks and shoals with which the coast is studded, notwithstanding the knowledge possessed of existing dangers, correct charts, properly defined routes, tide currents, weather forecasts, numerous lights, and in fact everything possible to ensure perfect security.

In 1843 the Rev. Father O'Riley, a Capuchin, arrived in Wellington as private chaplain to an English gentleman, the Hon. Mr. Petre, and for the time, and for many years after, this priest ministered to the Catholics of the place. In 1846 the Rev. Father Viard, S.M., who had some time previously been appointed Vicar-General by Bishop Pompallier, was consecrated his coadjutor, and in the same year Bishop Pompallier, after spending ten years in the Colony, took his departure on a visit to Europe, Monsignor Viard assuming episcopal charge meanwhile. At the period above mentioned the whole of the Colony was one immense diocese. In 1848 New Zealand was divided into two dioceses, Auckland and Wellington, Bishop Pompallier retaining Auckland, and was thus its first Bishop.

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He died in France in 1870. The second Bishop was the Right Rev. Dr. Croke; consecrated 1870, and translated to Cashel 1875. The Right Rev. Dr. Steins, S.J., was third. He was translated from India in 1879; died in Sydney, N.S.W., 1881. He was succeeded by the Right Rev. Dr. Luck, O.S.B., who was consecrated in 1882, and died in Auckland in 1896. The fifth and present Bishop is the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, who was consecrated in 1896.

The Right Rev. Dr. Viard, S.M., was appointed first Bishop of Wellington in 1860, and died there in 1872. He was succeeded by the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, S.M., the present occupant of the See, who was consecrated in 1874. On May 10, 1887, Wellington was erected into an archdiocese, and on the 13th of the same month Dr. Redwood was created Archbishop and Metropolitan by Papal Brief, receiving the Pallium on August 28, 1887, from the hands of the Right Rev. Dr. Luck, Bishop of Auckland. The occasion was marked by an impressive ceremony, which took place in the presence of a vast assemblage in St. Mary's Cathedral of the archiepiscopal city.

In the South Island the diocese of Dunedin was established in 1869. The Right Rev. Dr. Moran, who died in 1895, was the first Bishop. His successor and present Bishop is the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, consecrated in 1896.

The diocese of Christchurch, also in the South Island, was erected in 1887. The first and present Bishop is the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., consecrated in the same year.

In 1888 the Jubilee or first fifty years of the Catholic Church in New Zealand was celebrated.

(To be continued.)

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

September 21.

A very enjoyable social re-union was held on Wednesday evening in the Alexandra Hall under the auspices of the Children of Mary.

The members of the United Irish League are to journey to the Hutt on Wednesday evening next to assist in the formation of a branch of the League there.

The Very Rev. Father Clune and Rev. Father MacDermott, of the Redemptorist Order, left for Temuka on Thursday evening to conduct a mission there. The Rev. Father Lowham is at Kumara, and the Rev. Father Creagh is in the Thames district.

The cricket club formed in connection with the St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association, which did fairly well in the shield matches last year, has been fortunate in securing several new members that will materially strengthen the team.

The quarterly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society (St. Patrick's branch) was held on Wednesday evening, and well attended. The sum of £68 was received in contributions, being a record for one night. The total receipts for the quarter approximated £220. The question of the taking of steps for the encouragement of Irish immigration to the Colony was discussed. The project was disapproved of by a large majority.

A ceremony of reception in connection with the Order of Compassion was held on Saturday last at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street. His Grace Archbishop Redwood presided. The following candidates were received:—Miss Daisy Miller (in religion Sister M. Angela), formerly of Hokitika; Miss Veronica Weight (Sister M. Columba), of Wellington; Miss Matilda Montessena (Sister M. Bernard), of Napier; and Miss Lizzie Devine (sister M. Raphael), of Meane.

Mr. V. J. Brogan, who a short time ago retired on account of ill-health from the position of principal clerk in the staff division of the General Post Office, was on Friday afternoon presented with a purse of sovereigns subscribed to by officers of the department throughout the State. The presentation was made, in the presence of a large gathering of officers, by the Secretary to the Post Office, Mr. Donald Robertson, who stated that he did not know a man in the department who was more popular than Mr. Brogan. While he had been in charge of the staff division there were not, so far as he knew, any leakages of information.

Writing from London, under date of August 7, the Rev. Father Hickson reports that both the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and himself were in the best of health. The Ven. Archdeacon was considerably benefited by his trip to Ireland. In company with the British delegates—Fathers Moran and Corcoran, and one of the American representatives, Father Guinan—they left for Brussels, whence they were to journey to Bruges and thence to Dessert. At the time of writing the New Zealand delegates had formed no plans as to their return to the Dominion. They met quite a number of New Zealanders in London, among them being Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. H. Sullivan, and Miss Sullivan, who were leaving for Ireland via Scotland; Dr. and Mrs. Mackin, who had just returned from Norway and were to visit Ireland; Mr. Kennedy and family, and Mr. Owen McArdle and family. They also met the Rev. Father Fay, who was spending some time in London.

On Thursday evening the St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association held a smoke concert in Godber's Rooms. In the unavoidable absence of the Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., B.A., the chair was occupied by the Rev. Father Hills, S.M. The following toast list was duly honored:—'The Pope and the King' by the rev. chairman; 'Our Alma Mater' by Mr. J. J. Bourke, responded to by Rev. Father Hills; St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association' by Mr. E. J. Fitzgibbon, LL.B., responded to by Mr. A. H. Casey; 'Kindred Associations' by Mr. F. McDonald, responded to by Mr. Salmon (Wellington College Old Boys' Association) and Mr. McGowan, of the Catholic Club; 'Our Affiliated Clubs' by Mr. Finlay, responded to by Rev. Father Bartley and Mr. F. Ryan. Musical items were contributed by Rev. Father Hills, Messrs. Lynch, Crombie, Duggan, Salmon, O'Reilly, and a recitation by Mr. J. Finlay. Speaking in response to the toast of the Alma Mater, Father Hills said that the results achieved by the college were highly satisfactory, and that the institution was progressing splendidly. A tribute to the good work done by ex-pupils at the University was paid by Mr. Fitzgibbon in proposing the toast of the Association.

St. Mary's Cathedral Building Fund, Wellington

(From an occasional correspondent.)

September 16.

The annual meeting of parishioners to receive the report and balance sheet from the trustees of the St. Mary's Cathedral Building Fund was held at the Presbytery, Boulcott street, on Sunday, September 15. There was a good attendance, Archbishop Redwood presiding. The report stated that although it had been decided not to make a canvass for subscriptions during the year ended April 30, 1907, yet £486 3s 3d had been subscribed, this amount, together with the rent from portion of the site in Buckle street and interest on invested funds, brought the total receipts for the year up to £1243 9s 7d. The amount now in hand was £12,500. The Archbishop, in speaking to the report, said he had arranged for collections to be made throughout the archdiocese between this and the end of the year, and he anticipated a very successful result; a great effort was to be made to obtain £2500, which was required to bring the funds up to £15,000. He was confident this could be done in about eighteen months' time, and then they could let a contract for and lay the foundation stone of the first portion of the Cathedral, which was estimated to cost about £25,000. Reference was made at the meeting to the death of the Very Rev. Father Lewis, who was one of the trustees.

The Very Rev. Father O'Shea, V.G., and Mr. Maurice O'Connor were elected trustees to fill vacancies, and Mr. W. H. Miller was re-elected auditor.

The D.I.C. Dunedin, makes a speciality of high-class dressmaking with up-to-date materials. Style and fit guaranteed and every satisfaction given...

Mr. Guilbert Pitman, nephew of Sir Isaac Pitman, and his business Manager for the last twenty years, has become a convert to the Gregg System of Shorthand, and has been appointed representative for that system in the United Kingdom. In a letter to the author of the Gregg system, Mr. Pitman says:—'As I continued the study of the Gregg system, I was amazed at its logical and practical arrangement. The ease with which I acquired the system, was almost incredible. I was even more surprised at the completeness and brevity of the outlines, and the facility with which they could be written...

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

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

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

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PLANTING SEASON.

FRUIT TREES—Apples, Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, &c.

BUSH FRUIT—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c.

HEDGE PLANTS—Hollies, Macrocarpas, Laurels, Olearia, Berberis, etc.

ROSES—A large variety of Teas, H. Teas, and H.P.'s including newest introductions.

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Commercial

PRODUCE

Wellington, September 23.—The following is the High Commissioner's cablegram, dated London, September 21:—Mutton.—The market is firm, but the demand is only moderate. The arrivals are very light. There is no alteration in price since last week. Lamb.—Market very firm, with a good demand. For heavy carcasses Canterbury lamb is quoted at 5½d; other than Canterbury, 5¼d. Beef.—The market closed weak, and lower prices prevail, the quotations being 3¾d and 2¾d per lb for hinds and fores respectively. Butter.—The market is very firm. There is a large demand for better grades. Lower quality is dull of sale. Choicest New Zealand is nominally 109s; Danish, 117s; Irish, 108s; Siberian, 98s. The cheese market is firm. There are only small supplies on hand. Canadian white, 60s; colored, 61s. The hemp market has lost its improvement in price, and closed weak on account of the decline reported from Manila. Good fair grade, on spot, is quoted at £32 5s; fair grade, £29 5s; fair current Manila, £33.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co., report as follows:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but except for wheat (of which there was little on offer), bidding was not brisk. Still, a fair proportion of our catalogue found buyers at prices about on a par with late quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—The demand for seed lines is easing off as the season advances, but for all classes of oats which have any inquiry as seed, values are well maintained. Little business is being done for shipment. The rise reported in Australia last week caused some inquiry, which has not yet resulted in actual sales. At present business is chiefly confined to seed lines, and to small lines of feed for local use. We quote: Choice seed lines, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; good, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; prime milling, 3s to 3s 1d; good to best feed, 2s 11d to 3s; inferior to medium, 2s 9d to 2s 10½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Local stocks are much reduced, and in consequence few sales can be reported. Choice milling lines are readily taken by millers, but medium are not so saleable. Fowl wheat is scarce, and most of the medium quality offering is being used as such. We quote: Seed lines, 4s 10d to 5s; prime milling, 4s 8d to 4s 9d; whole fowl wheat and medium milling, 4s 6d to 4s 7d; broken and damaged, 4s 2d to 4s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—There is no change to report. Consignments continue to arrive freely, and in the case of white sorts cannot be placed at any advance on late values. Prime Derwents are not so plentiful, and have fair inquiry. Medium and inferior sorts are difficult to quit. We quote: Choice Derwents, £3 to £3 5s; medium, £2 5s to £2 15s; best Up-to-dates and other white sorts, £2 7s 6d to £2 10s; fair to good, £2 2s 6d to £2 5s; inferior to medium, £1 10s to £2 per ton (bags included).

Straw.—We quote: Oaten, 52s 6d to 55s; wheaten, 42s 6d to 45s per ton (pressed).

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

Wheat.—Quotations: Seed lines, 4s 10d to 5s; prime milling, 4s 8d to 4s 9d; whole fowl wheat, 4s 6d to 4s 7d; broken and damaged, 4s 2d to 4s 4d per bushel, ex store (sacks extra).

Oats.—Seed lines, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; good, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; prime milling, 3s to 3s 1d; good to best feed, 2s 11d to 3s; inferior to medium, 2s 9d to 2s 10½d per bushel, ex store (sacks extra).

WOOL

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

Rabbitskins.—The usual sale was held on Monday, when bidding was not so brisk, and prices hardly so good as at the previous week's sale, although we received 24½d for a very prime line of winter does. There was a drop of about ¼d per lb in good skins, but second quality were not so much in demand, and dropped 1d. We sold prime winter does up to 24½d, medium 19d to 21½d, good 17½d to 18½d, mixed up to 5½d, early winters 12½d to 14d, autumns 12d to 14d, summers to 8½d, small 6½d.

Sheepskins.—Best halfbred, 9½d to 10d; medium to good, 8d to 9d; best crossbred, 8½d to 9½d; medium to good, 7d to 8½d; light and inferior, 5½d to 6½d; best merinos, 7½d to 8d; medium to good, 5½d to 6½d.

Hides.—Quotations: Prime stout ox, 6½d to 6¾d; good heavy do, 5½d to 6d; medium weight do, 4½d to 5½d; light weight do, 4d to 4½d; staggy and inferior, 3d to 3½d; good heavy cow hides, 4½d to 5½d; medium weight, 4d to 4½d; light weight, 4d to 4½d; inferior, 2d to 3½d; yearlings, 1½d to 3½d; caliskins, 2d to 6d.

Tallow and Fat.—Best rendered tallow, 22s to 26s; medium, 18s to 21s; inferior, 14s to 15s 6d; best rough fat, 17s to 19s; medium, 14s 6d to 16s.

Late Burnside Stock Report

Fat Cattle.—241 head yarded. Prices were about 10s per head lower than those ruling last week. Best bullocks, £10 15s to £11 15s (two extra heavy bullocks were sold at £12 10s and £15); good, £9 10s to £10 10s; medium, £8 to £9; best cows and heifers, £9 to £10; good, £7 to £8; light and inferior, £4 10s to £5 10s.

Sheep.—1570 forward. Prices were on a par with those ruling last week. Best wethers, 24s to 26s; good, 22s 6d to 23s 6d; best ewes, 22s to 23s; others, 18s 6d to 20s.

Lambs.—There were 11 forward, which sold at from 20s to 24s.

Pigs.—120 penned, prices being about equal to those ruling last week. Suckers, 14s to 16s; slips, 18s to 21s; porkers, 34s to 42s; baconers, 50s to 60s; choppers, up to 75s.

TEMUKA

(From our own correspondent.)

A mission will commence at Pleasant Point on Sunday next.

On Thursday last a team from the local Catholic Club journeyed to Oamaru and played a football match with the club there. The game was a very good one, and ended in favor of the home team by 30 to 6. The Temuka representatives were entertained by their opponents before leaving for home.

The weekly meeting of the Temuka Catholic Club was held on Tuesday last, the president, Mr. J. Barry, presiding over a large attendance of members. The programme for the evening took the form of a breach of promise case. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant. This was by far the most amusing meeting yet held by the club.

A mission by the Redemptorist Fathers was opened in St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last by the Very Rev. Father Clune. There was a very large congregation at the 10.30 Mass, when a very impressive sermon was preached by the missionary, who also preached in the evening. On Monday the Rev. Father MacDermott, who is assisting Father Clune, arrived. There are three Masses every morning and instructions for the children every afternoon. In the evening there are Rosary, sermon, and Benediction.

Messrs Dwan Bros., Hotel Brokers and Financers of Willis St. Wellington, report the sale of Messrs Jowsey and Lane's interest in the United Service Hotel, Christchurch, to Mr. Maurice Lyons, late of the Club Hotel, Greytown North....

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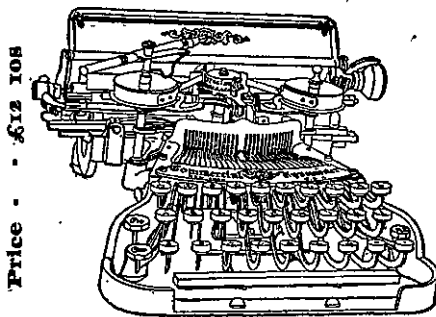
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QUEEN'S ROOMS,

CRAWFORD STREET DUNEDIN.

WANGANUI

(From our own correspondent.)

September 20.

The 'Mother Goose' pantomime was produced at Wanganui on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and on Wednesday afternoon to crowded houses.

Motoring is on the increase in Wanganui district. There are now registered with the Borough Council 42 motor cars and 7 motor cycles.

The ratepayers of Wanganui are to be asked to raise an extra loan of £5000, in addition to the £40,000 already authorised for the construction of an electric tramway.

The Wanganui football team did not bring the Ranfurly Shield home with them from Auckland. All the members played excellently, including T. Suiter, one of the members of St. Mary's Catholic Club, who did a lot of creditable work on the wing.

While driving down the Avenue last Saturday Mrs. D. Murphy and Mr. Jno. Murphy, two of our respected parishioners, were thrown out of their trap, but luckily no serious injuries were sustained by the occupants.

Mr. F. D. Gaffaney, the secretary of St. Mary's Catholic Club, having now recovered from his hurt on the football field, has been enabled to commence his duties as lieutenant in the Irish Rifles. All members of the club congratulate Lieutenant Gaffaney on his new position in this popular corps.

MASTERTON

(From our own correspondent.)

September 20.

The quarterly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society was held last Tuesday evening. The president (Bro. H. O'Leary) occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. Two candidates were proposed for initiation. A committee was set up to report on the advisability of securing a meeting room of their own for the branch. The amount for the evening totalled £17.

At the Trinity College practical examinations in instrumental and vocal music, held this week and conducted by Mr. C. Edwards, Trinity College, London, all the pupils presented by St. Bride's Convent were successful. The following is the list—Higher grade.—Pianoforte—Theodora Shapton, 81 (A.T.C.L.); Elsie Richards, 73 (certificated teacher). Intermediate grade—May Boustead, 86 (honors); Mary O'Neill, 81 (honors); Margery McKenna, 80 (honors); Doris Cameron, 66. Junior grade—Walter Hunt, 89 (honors); Rita Hoar, 84 (honors); Colina McKenzie, 81 (honors); Effie Cress, 80 (honors); Kere Te Whaiti, 80 (honors); Terena Pirihi, 73. Preparatory grade—Nilla Hyde, 100 (maximum); Mollie Pedersen, 100 (maximum). Solo singing—Terena Pirihi, 73.

NAPIER

(From our own correspondent.)

September 21.

At the recent musical examination held by Mr. Edwards in connection with Trinity College, London, the following pupils of the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent were successful:—Senior—Mary McGhone and Katie Kerr. Intermediate—Mary Ruston (honors), Elsie Kaye. Junior—Amy Payne, Madge Higgins, Teresa Maroney. Preparatory—Kathleen Tacon, Winnie Casey.

I regret to have to record the death of an old resident of Hawke's Bay, in the person of Rhody Hennessy, who came to this district from the West Coast goldfields. He was respected by all who knew him. He died in the Napier Hospital after a long and painful illness, aged 69 years. The remains of deceased were taken to St. Patrick's Church, where a Requiem Mass was said by Rev. Father McDonald, who also officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held last Sunday at the last Mass and continued during the day, but on account of the sudden change in the weather, the procession in the evening was abandoned. The choir, who have been practising assiduously of late, were heard to advantage in the singing of the first part of Winter's and the second part of Turner's Masses. The great improvement in the choir reflects great credit on the conductor, Mr. F. O'Connor.

At the last meeting of the Catholic Young Women's Association, held last Tuesday evening, which was well attended, it was decided to hold a social in the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday, October 2, the occasion being the annual reunion of the Association. The young ladies intend sparing no efforts to make the affair a great success. It was also decided that the proceeds should go to the fund for repainting St. Patrick's Church, which work, it is hoped, will be completed before the carnival in March next. Mrs. J. P. Mahony and Miss L. Vickers were elected joint secretaries.

WEDDING BELLS

CROSBIE—MOLONEY.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A very pretty wedding, and one which excited more than ordinary interest, took place in the Catholic Church, Lumsden, on Wednesday, September 11, the contracting parties being Miss Catherine Moloney, youngest daughter of Mr. Denis Moloney, late of Lawrence, and Mr. Francis J. Crosbie, second son of the late Mr. Joseph Crosbie, of Lumsden. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming, and was dressed in a cream silk lace embroidered robe, over cream satin. She carried a lovely shower bouquet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Crosbie (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss O'Brien (cousin of the bride). The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Henry Hill (cousin), as best man, and by Mr. C. Moloney as groomsman. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Keenan, of Riversdale. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a handsome brooch of rubies, and to each of the bridesmaids pretty olivine brooches. It was quite evident the event was a most popular one, as guests were present from Dunedin, Invercargill, Queenstown, Manapouri, etc. After the ceremony an adjournment was made to a large marquee adjoining the Public Hall, where fully 150 guests sat down to the wedding breakfast, after which the customary toasts were proposed and duly honored. The happy couple left by the afternoon train for Invercargill, en route for the North, on an extended honeymoon trip, taking with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future happiness. The wedding presents were very numerous and costly, and included several cheques. In the evening the young people of the district assembled in the Public Hall and amused themselves with games and music, about 140 sitting down to supper. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crosbie's future home will be in Mossburn.

OBITUARY

MISS MARGARET O'DONNELL, BURKES.

The many friends of Mr. Mishael O'Donnell, Burkes, heard with sincere regret of the death of his daughter Miss Margaret O'Donnell, who passed away at her parents' residence on Sep. 15. The deceased had been ill for a considerable time, but it was only within a month or so before her death, that her condition became so serious as to cause anxiety to her parents, and other members of the family. Notwithstanding all that medical skill could do for her, she passed away, as previously mentioned, fortified by all the rites of the Church, of which she was a zealous and devoted member. During her long illness she had been regularly attended by the Rev. Fathers Howard, Hearn, and O'Reilly. The funeral took place on Tuesday of last week, from her late residence, to the Northern Cemetery, where the interment took place, Rev. Father Hearn officiating both at the house and at the graveside. Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell and family have our sincere sympathy in their bereavement. R.I.P.

The farewell return concert of Madame Albani and her company in Christchurch takes place on Monday evening. They will appear at Timaru on October 1, and Dunedin on October 3.

Mr. E. O'Connor, proprietor of the old-established Catholic Book Depot, Barbadoes St. Christchurch, calls the attention of our readers to his fresh supplies of new books by well known Catholic writers, such as Benson, Devas, Vaughan, etc. He has also received fresh supplies of missionary goods of all kinds and at prices to suit everybody....

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DEATHS

O'DONNELL.—On the September 15, at her parents' residence, Burke street, Burkes, Margaret, beloved daughter of Michael and Mary O'Donnell; aged 26 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

NEYLON.—On September 19, 1907, at Anderson's Bay, Catherine, the beloved wife of the late Thomas Neylon.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

GLEESON.—In loving memory of William Gleeson, who died at Green Island, September 27, 1902.—R.I.P.
 Inserted by his loving wife and child.

QUINN.—In loving memory of Kate Quinn, who died at the Wanganui Convent, on September 13, 1901.—R.I.P.
 Inserted by A. Quinn and family, Wellington.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

A.E.Y.—If you carefully read the paragraph you refer to you will see that we took it from the "Irish Weekly," a leading Belfast newspaper. Our contemporary did not institute a comparison between Donegal and the whole of England; its object apparently was to show that serious crimes committed in England got very little notice from the leading journals of that country, whilst minor offences in Ireland were by some of them magnified into outrages, and dealt with in leading articles for party and political purposes.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

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

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

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Write legibly, **ESPECIALLY NAMES** of persons and places. Reports of **MARRIAGES** and **DEATHS** are not selected or compiled at this Office. To secure insertion they must be verified by our local agent or correspondent, or by the clergyman of the district, or by some subscriber whose handwriting is well known at this office. Such reports must in every case be accompanied by the customary death or marriage announcement, for which a charge of 2s. 6d. is made.

MESSAGE OF POPE LEO XIII. TO THE N.Z. TABLET.
Pergant Directores et Scriptorum 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, SEPTEMBER 26, 1907.

THE CHURCH IN THE DOMINION



EW ZEALAND has, within the space of a lifetime, passed through a rapid political evolution. She has been in turn an appanage of New South Wales, a Crown Colony, and a self-governing Colony of the Empire. And on this day, September 26, she throws off the name-clothes that denote immature political development, and stands forth as a debutante new Dominion. With her material development since her raw young days, we have dealt elsewhere. The Church has, too, grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the new Dominion of the southern seas. Only some sixteen years ago Thomas Poynton was still among us. He was the first Catholic settler in the land of the moa—a Western Celt, a scion of one of the two races that did most to spread the faith in this far outpost of the Empire. Catholic Emancipation had not yet been passed when, in 1828, he touched New Zealand earth at Hokianga. Thomas Poynton lived to see in his adopted country four bishoprics, over two hundred churches, some five hundred religious of both sexes, and a Catholic population of over eighty thousand souls. And he saw it all in the period that intervened between the summer of his manhood and a green and honored old age.

The pioneer Catholic of New Zealand was instrumental in bringing about the first official acts by which the country was transformed from a terra incognita of the Faith into a Province of the Universal Church. It became known, first at Sydney, next in Rome, through his entreaties for reapers for the little harvest of souls that had gathered with him about Hokianga. In 1835 New Zealand was included in the newly created Vicariate-Apostolic of Western Oceanica. Three years later (in 1838) Bishop Pompallier and his companions sailed up the Hokianga River. The cross was planted in New Zealand; the Sacred Mysteries were offered; and in Poynton's house Gaulish Celt and Irish Celt inaugurated the labors which soon made this remote corner of the earth blossom into a land of promise for the faith once delivered to the saints. Four years later (in 1842) New Zealand was created a separate Vicariate. Thenceforward events ecclesiastical roved at a more rapid pace. The year of the European revolutions (1848) witnessed the creation of two dioceses in New Zealand—those of Auckland and Wellington. A third (that of Dunedin) was carved out in 1869. And the year 1887 witnessed the erection of the diocese of Christchurch, and the conferring of the archiepiscopal pallium on the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, S.M. Ten years

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later New Zealand was made a separate ecclesiastical Province of the Catholic Church.

And thus the Church in New Zealand unfolded gently—emerged like the petals from an opening rose-bud. In 1840 the white Catholics of the Colony were not above 500 in a total population of some 5000. To-day their numbers far exceed 100,000, with 230 churches, 190 priests, 60 religious Brothers, 750 nuns, a Provincial Ecclesiastical Seminary, 2 colleges for boys, 25 boarding schools for girls, 18 superior day schools, 15 charitable institutions, and 106 primary schools, in which some 8000 children are nurtured into a full and wholesome development of the faculties that God has bestowed upon them. The parable of the mustard seed is told again in the rapid growth of the Church in New Zealand from the small beginnings of seventy years ago.

Notes

The Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. forward movement now being pushed in various parts of New Zealand—and especially in Dunedin and Christchurch—deserves every commendation as an earnest and laudable effort on the part of various Protestant denominations to preserve their young men from vicious influences. The statement has been tentatively made—or rather hinted—in some parts in connection with their spirited and well-managed campaigns for funds in the two cities named, that the Association is unsectarian. This does not, however, quite square with the facts. Two of those actively interested in the movement assured us that it is interdenominational as regards the Reformed Churches, and denominational as regards 'Roman Catholicism', and that it is not contemplated that Catholics shall have a share in the management of the fine new halls which the enterprise of the Y.M.C.A. is to raise. In this connection we may quote (from a Philadelphia contemporary) the words used by the Rev. Howard A. Johnston, D.D., in the 'Presbyterian Banner' (Pittsburg, June 13), when urging the establishment of the Y.M.C.A. in the Philippine Islands. He says in part:—

'If the Young Men's Christian Association is needed anywhere on earth, it is needed especially in the city of Manila and the principal cities in the provinces, such as Iloilo and Cebu. The gymnasium, the bowling, the games, the library, available every night in the week, afford attractions such as the usual church plant does not furnish. The association is the arm of the United Protestant Church, doing this greatly needed work wherever it has been able to go. The work of the international committee has been undertaken in cities in Asia, only in answer to the urgent pleas of the missionaries on the ground who are not able to carry on that special form of Christian service.'

It thus appears that the Y.M.C.A. is to be an active agency for the propaganda of Reformed interests, and not (as has been said or hinted in New Zealand) a strictly unsectarian organisation. The Association is engaged in a good work, and, we should say, has no need (nor, we believe, desire) to claim a broader basis in the canvassing than it is prepared to occupy in the working.

A Tale from Opotiki

A reader calls our attention to a rather slipshod description of Opotiki in the Christchurch 'Weekly Press'. There is nothing in the sketch that might not have been better written by a dozen men that are engaged in the useful calling of sweeping the streets of Christchurch and Dunedin. So much in passing. We readily recognise the difficulties which a great weekly newspaper experiences in getting suitable letterpress supplied for the illustrations that it secures from places that are far afield. But we cannot refrain from ex-

pressing our surprise that a journal with the literary standing and the respectable traditions of the 'Weekly Press' should have admitted to its columns the elephantine attempts at 'wut' that mark its anonymous contributor's story of how an Irish Catholic up Opotiki way is alleged to have gone about committing a crime to which Irish Catholics are, happily, very little addicted—namely, suicide. To Catholics, and especially to Irish Catholics, one of the most offensive features of that stupid—and still more stupidly told—story is the reference to 'the Howley Mary' (a form of reference to the Blessed Virgin that is quite unknown to Irish Catholics), and the oath, 'Be the Howley Mary!' It is needless to say that such an oath, in any shape, is not to be heard from the lips of Irish Catholics. And then we have talk—on Irish lips, too—about a 'wider', and more of the clumsy jabberwocky that is supposed to stand for 'Irish dialect'. Even good old Homer nods at times. And we suppose the lids of the watchful editorial eye of the 'Weekly Press' were falling when it failed to note the coarse offensiveness which its Catholic readers, and especially its Irish Catholic readers, would find in the alleged story from Opotiki.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The annual general Communion of the members of the Hibernian Society takes place on Sunday, October 6.

The Very Rev. Dean Burke attended the International Eucharistic Congress, which was held at Metz early in August. He writes to say that the Congress was a brilliant affair, and was attended by two Cardinals, 28 Bishops, 120 abbots and other dignitaries, and 400 priests. The city of Metz was en fete on the occasion.

On Friday evening at the usual weekly meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club 'The Spectator,' edited by Mr. E. W. Spain, was read. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Spain on the motion of Mr. D. S. Columb, seconded by Mr. J. B. Callan. On Friday next a lecture will be delivered by Rev. Father Cleary, and on the Friday following a musical evening will conclude the session.

The following pupils of Rosary Convent, Oamaru, were successful at the harmony examination in connection with Trinity College, London, held last June. Nine candidates presented themselves for examination, all of whom passed:—Junior division (full marks 100, honors 80, pass 60)—Maggie Ardagh, 95 (honors); Maggie Twomey, 80 (honors); Annie Lynch, 67. Preparatory—Alice Brown, 100 (maximum); Isabella M'Conne, 100 (maximum); Margery Winsley, 95; Janie Pringle, 94; Aggie Pringle, 85; Kitty Ardagh, 76.

On Saturday last the Rev. Father Hearn, of Port Chalmers, received by cable the sad news of the death of his father, Mr. Edward Hearn, who passed away on the previous day at his residence, Glen, Carrick-on-Suir, County Waterford, at the age of 70 years, after an illness of several months' duration. On Wednesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated in St. Mary's Church, Port Chalmers, when his Lordship the Bishop presided. Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay was celebrant, Rev. James Lynch deacon, Rev. W. A. McMullan subdeacon; Rev. J. Coffey master of ceremonies, and Rev. H. W. Cleary and Rev. J. O'Reilly cantors. There were also present Very Rev. P. O'Donnell, Revs. P. Hearn, M. Howard, J. Liston, John Lynch, and J. Geary. The absolutions at the catafalque were given by his Lordship. There was a large congregation. As the procession moved to the sacristy the 'Dead March' in 'Saul' was played on the organ.—R.I.P.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

September 21.

At the Catholic Club on Friday night last a mock banquet was held, the Rev. Father O'Neill occupying the chair. A suitable toast list was gone through, and was interspersed with musical items, the following contributing to the evening's entertainment: Messrs. T. Ford, J. Ardagh, J. Wallace, J. Cagney, jun., and T. Brophy. The evening was a very pleasant one, and passed off very successfully.

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On Thursday last a football match was played on Takaro Park between teams representing the Temuka and Oamaru Catholic Clubs. The day was beautiful for the spectators, but somewhat warm for the players. The Oamaru boys had the best of the game from the kick-off, their line only being crossed once (Spillane scoring a try, which was not converted), and a penalty-goal was the only other score registered against them. For Oamaru the following scored tries: J. McCombie (2), R. Ongley (2), C. Browne, D. Rodgers, M. Ongley, and T. Hanley. Three of the tries were converted, bringing the total score up to 30 points. The local backs gave a fine exhibition of passing, and the visitors could not stand up to their rushes.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

September 23.

Mr. H. Rossiter, well known in local musical circles, and conductor at the recent Spanish-Columbian Festival, has accepted the position of conductor of Mr. T. Pollard's Juvenile Opera Company.

The Very Rev. Father Clune, C.S.S.R., passed through Christchurch last week to open a mission at Temuka. He will be joined by Rev. Father MacDermott, who has been conducting a retreat for the Children of Mary at the Sacred Heart Convent.

In the Cathedral on Sunday his Lordship the Bishop alluded in grateful terms to a letter he had received from a venerable priest, not of this diocese, covering a generous subscription (the second one) towards the Cathedral fund, 'being a small contribution,' the writer stated, 'towards reducing the debt on your grand Cathedral, the dedication ceremony of which I was unfortunately unable to attend. I hope the very heavy burden is being reduced, although it may take a long time to clear it all off. However, Christchurch is a prosperous city, and the diocese is only in its infancy, so that on the score of debt your Lordship's anxiety may be palliated.' Such kindly and generous action, said his Lordship, on the part of one quite disinterested, save by the bonds of holy faith, is distinctly cheering, and should prove a real incentive to renewed effort on our part.

The annual meeting of the Ashburton St. Patrick's Day Sports' Association was held on last Wednesday evening. The Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell presided, and there was a very fair attendance of members. The report showed that the number of members was 56, and the balance sheet showed a credit balance of £4 10s 5d. The report and balance sheet were adopted. Owing to the poor support accorded to the association during the past year, many members were in favor of disbanding, but the meeting decided to carry on and to raise the subscriptions from 2s 6d to 5s for single members, and to 10s 6d for family tickets. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, Dean O'Donnell; president, Mr. H. Davis; honorary treasurer, Mr. Thomas Hancox; honorary secretary, Mr. M. J. Moriarty; delegate to the Ashburton Sports Association, Mr. M. J. Burgess. An honorarium of three guineas was voted to the secretary.

The Rev. Father Cooney returned to Lyttelton on last Wednesday after a holiday trip to the South Sea Islands and Sydney. In the evening, at the Colonists' Hall, he and Rev. Father O'Connell, who has been in temporary charge of the parish, were entertained at a social gathering which was largely attended. A pleasing feature of the gathering was a presentation by Mr. P. J. Murray, on behalf of the parishioners, to the Rev. Father Cooney of an address of welcome, beautifully illuminated by the Sisters of Mercy at the local Convent of St. Joseph, and a purse of sovereigns. Father Cooney expressed in very hearty terms his thanks for the generous offering and sincere appreciation of the kindness and thoughtfulness of his people which prompted their gift. As a mark of the parishioners' appreciation of Father O'Connell's administration of the parish whilst acting as locum tenens he was presented by Mr. A. Hayden with a memento of his valued services, in accepting which Father O'Connell made suitable acknowledgment.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held on last Thursday, the chairman, his Lordship Bishop Grimes, said that before proceeding to the ordinary business of the meeting he deemed it his mournful duty to move a resolution which, he was confident, would meet with the ready and heartfelt approbation of every member of the Society. With the whole of the Colony at large the

members of the Society deplored the loss sustained by the community and country in the death of the late Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G.—'clarum et venerabile nomen.' For five and thirty years the late Sir John Hall had held the office of president of the Society, and for five and thirty years he took the keenest and most practical interest in its aims and objects. His Lordship moved—'The Canterbury Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, to Animals wishes to place on record, at this, its annual meeting, its grateful appreciation of the keen and practical interest so long taken in the work of the Society by the late Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G., who held the office of president during an unbroken course of five and thirty years: at the same time the Society begs to convey to the family of the deceased president the expression of its cordial sympathy with them in their great bereavement.' The motion was agreed to, the audience standing.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

September 22.

The president of the Catholic Club, Mr. W. Hoban, entertained the members and their friends at a social evening on Tuesday last. The function was undoubtedly the most successful of its kind yet held, and reflected great credit on the committee. The programme was provided by Mrs. Baxter, and Messrs. Hallins, Foley, McDonald, Donnelly, Schwartz, and Chamoin.

A football match between the 'performers' and the 'assistants' at the recent Spanish-Columbian Festival was played on Saturday last, and proved a highly interesting game. The assistants, playing one short, suffered defeat by 14 points to 11. For the winners, Mills, Turkington, Hilary, and L. Edmonds scored, and Leydon and Munro for the losers.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

September 16.

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Father Holbrook's ordination the Guard of Honor presented him with a handsome piece of silver plate. A presentation was also made from the Sacred Heart Society. At the Star of the Sea Orphanage a nice concert was given in his honor by the children, when there were present his Lordship the Bishop, and Rev. Fathers McMillan, Furlong, Murphy, and Farthing. At Takapuna Orphanage a similar event took place.

The boys, who had successfully passed the Sixth Standard at the recent examinations held in the Marist Brothers' School by the Government Inspector, were given a pleasant outing last Tuesday to Lake Takapuna, when they were accompanied by Rev. Fathers Holbrook, Furlong, Murphy, Farthing, and Williams. Sports were indulged in, consisting of football, races, etc., into which the lads entered with zest. The time was spent most enjoyably, and the boys returned to town thoroughly satisfied with the outing.

September 20.

A good picture of his Lordship the Bishop and the majority of his priests seated around him appeared in this week's 'New Zealand Graphic.'

The St. Vincent de Paul Conferences, formed in the city and suburbs, continue to do excellent work amongst the indigent and deserving people amongst whom they operate.

With our schools the Government Inspectors have expressed themselves highly pleased. The actual returns will soon be available, and will in due course appear in print.

The Young Men's Club at St. Benedict's, though not long in existence, is rapidly progressing. It has now over sixty members. The gymnasium in connection with it is fast becoming furnished with the necessary requirements, and very shortly a bagatelle table will be added. The Very Rev. Father Gillan, V.G., and his church committee evince the greatest interest in the club.

The celebration of Dominion Day has not been taken up with much enthusiasm in Auckland. One of the largest business concerns in the city took a poll yesterday of its employees to test them on the question of the proposed Dominion Day celebration. The result was 195 for and 8 against. From quite unexpected quarters the answer comes, 'too many holidays.' Few can deny this.

Yesterday morning a special meeting of the City Council was held at which the amended by-law, permit-

ting strap-hangers in the tram cars, was confirmed. It was resolved that the Council shall again meet specially on Thursday, October 17, after which the law comes into operation. The validity of the foregoing will, it is said, be tested in the Supreme Court by the Tramway Employees Union.

The main porch at the Cathedral, though requiring the finishing touches, was opened during the last two Sundays. Over the main door a beautiful circular window of stained glass is placed. In the sacristy a niche has been placed for the holy oils. A very handsome door opens to it which is in keeping with the dado. The new chairs for the northern and southern wings for the use of the congregation are now in position. Altogether our Cathedral now takes rank with the best of the churches in our Dominion.

THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA

'SURPASSES ALL EXPECTATIONS'

(First Notice).

'The Catholic Encyclopedia. An International Work of Reference on the Constitution, Doctrine, Discipline, and History of the Catholic Church.' In Fifteen Volumes. Vol. I Aachen—Assize. 826 pages. Robert Appleton Company, New York. Australasian Agent, E. J. Forbes, 8 Spring st., Sydney.

The poverty of English literature in regard to works of ready reference on matters connected with the Catholic Church has long been a matter of much concern to those who realise the pressing need of such information in our day. This need is emphasised by the too often untrustworthy and misleading views regarding the Church that appear in many of our popular encyclopedias. In Italy, France, and Germany the Catholic public are furnished with a ready means of meeting and correcting misstatements and misconceptions regarding our faith in the several valuable works of reference that have appeared, or are now appearing, in those countries. But in the English tongue we possess no such extensive, convenient, and reliable works of reference dealing with the doctrines and practices of our faith. America has contributed a small one-volume dictionary of little value; England a compendious and very excellent 'Catholic Dictionary'; there are, besides, a few other lesser publications of the kind. But none of these publications meets the

Great and Growing Need

for a work commensurate with the spread of the faith in English-speaking countries and the need for a ready, authoritative, and up-to-date statement of the Catholic position on the thousand and one subjects of doubt, difficulty, or discussion that are constantly cropping up in our lands of mixed religion.

Some years ago a very excellent 'Jewish Encyclopedia' was brought out by an American firm. This plucky and successful enterprise of our Jewish friends probably tended to give shape and direction to the feeling of many eminent American Catholic writers that the time had come to meet the 'long-felt want' of a proper Catholic work of reference. At any rate, under the favoring auspices of the Archbishop of New York and numerous other prominent ecclesiastics and laymen, a definite scheme was set afoot some eighteen months ago. The result is seen in the first volume of 'The Catholic Encyclopedia,' which is now before us.

'The Catholic Encyclopedia' owes its existence to American zeal, enthusiasm, and enterprise. But

The Work Itself is International,

as such a work should be. In the long list of writers—many of them of world-wide note—that have contributed to the first volume, no fewer than twenty-seven different countries are represented. At the same time, special prominence and attention are very properly given to subjects that have a special relation to the English-speaking world—a number of articles appearing, for instance, in the first volume on matters of Australasian interest. The scope of the work is sufficiently indicated in the preface to the first volume, from which we take the following extracts:—

'What the Church teaches and has taught; what she has done and is still doing for the highest welfare of mankind; her methods, past and present; her struggles, her triumphs, and the achievements of her members, not alone for her own immediate benefit, but for the broadening and deepening of all true science, literature, and art—all come within the scope of "The Catholic Encyclopedia." It differs from the general encyclopedia in omitting facts and information which have no relation to the Church. On the other hand, it is

Not Exclusively a Church Encyclopedia,

nor is it limited to the ecclesiastical sciences and the doings of Churchmen. It records all that Catholics have done, not only in behalf of charity and morals, but also for the intellectual and artistic development of mankind. It chronicles what Catholic artists, educators, poets, scientists, and men of action have achieved in their several provinces. In this respect it differs from most other Catholic encyclopedias.'

And again:—

'Designed to present its readers with the full body of Catholic teaching, the "Encyclopedia" contains not only precise statements of what the Church has defined, but also an impartial record of different views of acknowledged authority on all disputed questions. In all things the object of the "Encyclopedia" is to give the whole truth without prejudice—national, racial, or factional. In the determination of the truth, the most recent and acknowledged scientific methods are employed, and the results of the latest research in theology, philosophy, history, apologetics, archaeology, and other sciences are given careful consideration.'

These are large claims. But a glance through the first volume shows they are amply justified. Both the contents and the make-up of the volume will meet the approval of the most critical taste. One of the foremost American Seminary presidents says of the work in the 'Catholic World' magazine for July: 'I think that it is the grandest thing done by English-speaking Catholics since the Reformation. . . . The first volume surpasses all expectation; and if (as no doubt it will) the same standard is kept up till the close, we shall all have good reason to be proud of the "Encyclopedia" and grateful to the men to whom we owe it.'

With this decided opinion we are in accord.

FEILDING

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The Very Rev. Dean Binsfeld, S.M., who is acting as locum tenens in charge of the parish, on a recent Sunday appealed to the young men of the congregation to interest themselves in beautifying the church and convent grounds. The surroundings of the latter are in the process of improvement, but much remains to be done by willing hands in the direction indicated.

A Catholic Club or similar association would prove of immense benefit to our district, which is undoubtedly the most fertile and prosperous on the West Coast, and little effort should be needed to induce our young men to band themselves together for the purpose of furthering the interests of our holy Faith in this locality. Donations (even liberal ones) for charitable purposes are certainly good in their way, but it is certain we should not stop at that, and consider such as being all required of us. To conserve and strengthen the interests of religion and Catholic education is of unceasing importance, and demands our closest attention and expenditure of our resources.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of the local convent are worthily upholding the reputation of their Order in matters educational. At the recent musical examinations in connection with Trinity College, London, all the pupils presented from St. Joseph's Convent in theory (preparatory division) passed successfully as follows:—May Ryan, 99; Nellie Fisher, 99; Thelma Fisher, 94; Gladys Wells, 94; Madge Boddy, 89; (piano) Gladys Wells, 77; (singing) Ivy Mexted, 68. As it is only about eighteen months since the convent was opened, the results achieved prove the painstaking efforts of the Sisters in preparing their pupils, and must also be very gratifying to the parents. I am pleased to note that the number of day scholars are also increasing rapidly. This is eminently satisfactory in one way, but exceedingly worrying to the teachers in another, their embarrassment being chiefly in the direction of absolutely inadequate accommodation. This will probably be urged as a first consideration on the return from Europe of the Rev. Father O'Meara.

The following pupils of Miss K. Cartwright, A.T.C.L., Oamaru, were successful at the theory examination of Trinity College, held in June last:—Intermediate division—Hannah Cartwright, 91 (honors); Junior division—Eileen Cartwright, 82 (honors). Preparatory—Millicent Whillans, 99 (honors); Maude Cartwright, 98 (honors).

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Irish News

ANTRIM—A Valuable Discovery

A new industry is being developed in County Antrim, due to the recent discovery of pottery clay near the village of Doagh. The clay is practically identical in composition with that found in the famous pits of Cornwall, which have furnished the raw material for potteries all over the world.

The Union in Danger

Mr. Sloan, the Orange member for South Belfast, delivered a manly speech in the House of Commons on the third reading of the Evicted Tenants' Bill. He did not mince his words in repudiating the part which the Unionists were playing in fighting the landlords' game under the guise of maintaining the Union. 'I am sick, sore, and tired of this humbug about the Union being in danger, and if they want to defend the landlords' interests, why don't they come out in the open and proclaim themselves?' Mr. Sloan added that the Bill was promised by the Tory party, that he would not be a party to pledge-breaking, and that he would not be afraid to justify his attitude in South Belfast.

The Belfast Strike

At a meeting in Dublin in support of the Belfast strikers the principal speaker was Mr. Lindsay Crawford, Deputy Grand Master of the Independent Orange Order. In the course of his speech he said:—They heard a great deal about the wealth of the people generally in Belfast. Well, he had seen more of that grinding genteel poverty in the boasted prosperous Belfast than he had ever seen in Dublin. The boasted wealth of Ulster meant the wealth of a few. According to the London 'Daily Mail,' which had been black-guarding the men in this contest, the average wages of the men out on strike amounted to fifteen shillings a week for a ninety-hours week. How could a man decently support his wife and children on 15s a week? Ninety per cent. of the men on strike were members of the old Orange Institution. Dublin Castle had endeavored, even over this police question, to introduce the religious bigotry questions, but they could never succeed in it in Belfast again. They had ruled Ireland for generations along sectarian lines. Another generation—and he stood for a section of them—were determined to stand with their backs to the past. They were determined that religious bigotry and party strife would no longer separate the people when common interests demanded that they should unite. The men who had gone before them had laid sure the foundation of national unity in Ireland—men like Parnell and Davitt. No man took a greater interest in the question of labor than the late Michael Davitt. He (Mr. Crawford) had the honor of enjoying his friendship before he died, and he knew how keenly he looked forward to the cause of labor as a platform on which to unite the men of Ireland as no other could.

CARLOW—Tenants Purchase Their Holdings

The tenants on the estate of Miss Lucy Canning Doherty, near Tullow, County Carlow, have agreed to 23 years' purchase. Rev. Father Lawlor, Adm., Tullow, was interested on behalf of the tenants, and was instrumental in bringing matters to a successful issue.

CLARE—Serious Damage by Storm

Not within living memory (writes the special reporter of the 'Freeman's Journal') has such havoc been wrought in the district around Killaloe as that which resulted from a storm which occurred in the early part of August. The downpour, with the accompaniment of lightning and thunder, continued almost without cessation for six hours. In the meantime two rivers which take their rise near the Moylussa Mountain, about six miles to the north-west of Killaloe, and flow thence into the Shannon, became swollen to an alarming extent, and gradually grew from harmless and almost insignificant streams into raging and powerful torrents. The waters rushing on in their mad career swept away bridges, tore away their banks, and overflowed into the adjoining lands, uprooting huge trees that stood in the way, destroying crops and cattle, and in some cases invading the houses of the people and compelling them to fly for their lives. Though a number of animals were drowned, it is satisfactory to be able to record that the terrible storm passed without the sacrifice of human life.

DERRY—The New Bishop

The consecration of the Right Rev. Mgr. McHugh as Bishop of Derry takes place in St. Eugene's Cathedral, Derry, on Sunday next.

Death of a Priest

Our Home exchanges report the death on August 1 of the Rev. M. McIvor, pastor of Desertmartin. Father McIvor was born about the year 1840 in Balteagh. After a distinguished course in Carlow College, he was ordained priest in Derry by Dr. Kelly, and ministered in the following parishes: Cappagh, Glenelly, Carn, Drumquin, Magilligan. Fifteen years ago he was promoted to the parish of Desertmartin.

LIMERICK—A Prominent Public Man

The death is reported of Mr. Robert Pigott, J.P., Co.C., at his residence, Croagh, Rathkeale, County Limerick. The deceased was a long time in public life, and for a number of years occupied the position of chairman of the old Rathkeale Board of Guardians, and was chairman of the District Council under the new regime up to two years ago, and was up to the time of his death a member of the Limerick County Council. He was a prominent Nationalist, and was very much respected and esteemed by all classes.

LOUTH—Mr. Healy's Views

At the opening of the Irish National Foresters' Convention in Dundalk, one of the principal speakers was Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., who said:—With regard to the parliamentary movement, it might be said that there were better and stronger methods. All he (Mr. Healy) would say was this—the duty and responsibility which had been placed upon them was to represent the Irish people in the English Parliament, and try to get out of it as quick as they could. They could make this defence for themselves—that if they had not done much good, they had prevented a great deal of harm. But was it a fact that they had done nothing for Ireland during their twenty-seven years in Parliament? Before this movement began every tenant farmer in Ireland was at the mercy of his landlord, and every laborer in Ireland was living in a hut in which they would hardly put a dog at the present day. To-day they had the farmers independent of their landlords and their bailiffs, and a movement had been started for the betterment of the laborers, both in town and country, so that the homes of the people were more pure and more wholesome than was dreamt of thirty years ago. Again, the county government was in their hands, and instead of having Grand Jurors, whose carriages bespattered you with mud along the road, managing their affairs, they had men like Mr. Peter Hughes, chairman of the Louth County Council.

Evicted Tenants Reinstated

Mr. Patrick Callan, of Kane, and Mr. Wiseman (son of the late Mrs. Wiseman), of Shertstone, Dundalk, have been reinstated in the lands from which they were evicted over 25 years ago. Mr. Callan and Mrs. Wiseman were tenants on the estate of the late Colonel Macartney Filgate, and held 80 and 40 Irish acres respectively. About the year '82, being unable to pay the rack-rents demanded by the landlord, they were evicted. A wooden house was erected by the Land League close to the old farm for Mrs. Wiseman, and there she resided until her death, and Mr. Callan went to reside in Dundalk. The little ceremony of restoration was performed by an Inspector of the Estates Commissioners in presence of a large number of neighbors and friends. The lands, during the 25 years that they have remained derelict, have naturally deteriorated, and the once fine house and out-offices belonging to Mr. Callan are now in a state of decay. During the absence of Mrs. Wiseman and Mr. Callan, the lands were in charge of emergency men, and the landlord must have lost a considerable sum of money, since no tenants could be induced to take possession.

WATERFORD—Excessive Valuation

The Waterford Corporation have decided to appeal against the award of the arbitrator in connection with the purchase of the Waterford Bridge. The price named (£265,000) is, according to the Corporation, extravagantly in excess of the value of the structure.

WEXFORD—Freedom of the Borough

At a recent meeting of the Wexford Corporation it was decided to confer the freedom of the Borough upon Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., in recognition of his distinguished services as chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

A Link with the Past

Mr. Benjamin Hughes, who has just been elected to a seat on the Wexford Harbor Board (says the 'Free-

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man's Journal'), is not only the doyen of Irish journalists, but is the last survivor of the Slaney Amateur Society that greeted Tom Moore at Bannow, in August, 1835, 72 years ago. He was a class-fellow of D'Arcy M'Gee, and was one of a Juvenile Temperance Society that assembled to do honor to Father Mathew at Wexford on April 8, 1840. His memoirs would make most interesting reading. Mr. Hughes was Mayor of Wexford in 1897.

The Work of the Irish Party

Sir Thomas Esmonde, who said some time ago that the Irish Parliamentary Party had practically done nothing for Ireland, had the tables nicely turned on him by Mr. P. J. Fanning at a recent meeting of the Gorey Board of Guardians. Mr. Fanning made the following quotations from a speech delivered by Sir Thomas in July, 1904: 'A number of questions have been settled recently in Ireland through the efforts of the Irish Party. We have the land question settled, or practically settled; we have the evicted tenants' question settled in our own county under the operation of the Land Purchase Act, which would not have been passed but for the Irish Party. We have under the operation of that Act, within twelve months, at least 30 per cent. of the evicted tenants restored to their homes. I was looking at the Local Government report the other day, and I saw that we had in the County Wexford some 1700 laborers' cottages erected. We have more laborers' cottages in our county in proportion to its size and valuation than in any other county in Ireland. And you are aware that there is not one of these laborers would have a decent roof over his head if it were not for the action of the Irish Party. They have in one hundred ways looked after the interests of the people. We must thank them for getting technical education. We must thank them for getting very considerable advantages for the National teachers, as the Party secured £24,000 for the National teachers last year. It is impossible for me to enumerate the one hundred ways in which the Irish Party has served this country.'

GENERAL

The Parliamentary Fund

The trustees of the Irish Parliamentary Fund acknowledge receipt from Tasmania of a sum of £234 odd, being the net result of the Irish Envoys' visit to that colony.

A Characteristic Wedding

A characteristic Irish wedding was celebrated in London recently, when the Hon. Henrietta O'Neill, daughter of Lord and Lady O'Neill, of Slane Castle, married Mr. Charles Leith-Hay. Instead of hats, the eight bridesmaids wore wreaths of shamrock in their hair, and a bunch of the national emblem in the bodices of their white chiffon gowns, which were trimmed with gold.

Australian Sympathy

Colonel Freehill, of Sydney, the distinguished Australian citizen, who is now on a visit to Ireland (says the 'Irish Weekly'), in the course of an interview said that the people of Australia, whether Irish or not, were in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. He spoke of various missions to Australia in the interest of the Irish cause, and said that the recent visit of Mr. Devlin and Mr. Donovan was pre-eminently successful, and showed the widespread, practical character of feeling with which Australians regard the National movement.

Success of the Catholic Colleges

Whatever be the value of Royal University distinctions (says the 'Freeman's Journal'), a point is being reached when they will be practically the monopoly of the Catholic colleges. This year it is a case of Eclipse first and the rest nowhere. The two Catholic Women's Colleges—St. Mary's, Eccles street, and Loreto, St. Stephen's Green—which do not receive a penny of public endowment of any sort, direct or indirect—more than account for the three Queen's Colleges, Belfast included. While the appearance in force of Maynooth makes the Catholic predominance more striking than ever. University College, Dublin, it now goes without saying, leads off, and has no less than 93 distinctions; Maynooth, which is just getting into its stride, comes second with 46; St. Mary's equals Belfast with 29, obtaining more first-class distinctions, while that excellent College, Queen's College, Cork, with Mr. Birrell's encomiums thick upon it, winds up the list with just six distinctions. There are thirty-two Art Scholars in Cork; they have won two first-class honors and four others. Either the Royal University honor list is a sham, or there is woful waste of public money on this Cork Queen's College.

People We Hear About

Father Erasmus Hering, who was regarded as the world's greatest linguist, has died at the Landeshut Monastery, near Berlin. He had been a monk there fifty years and had an absolute command of thirty-three ancient and modern languages. Cardinal Mezzofanti was reputed to have known seventy-two.

An Irish factory girl, Miss Mary Guinan, of Middleton, New York State, is the first woman in America to receive a medal from the Government for bravery. At the risk of her life she saved an old man from being run over by a train, and having done so, went home and said nothing about it. But some spectators approached the Government, with the result that Miss Guinan has been awarded the bronze medal for bravery.

Next year Mr. T. P. O'Connor will have completed his twenty-fifth successive year as President of the United Irish League of Great Britain, and a movement has been set on foot to commemorate the interesting occasion in some suitable manner. The suggestion has been eagerly taken up, and no one who knows the admiration and gratitude entertained by the Irishmen of Great Britain for Mr. O'Connor's services to the Irish movement can doubt that it will have hearty support from all parts of the country.

King Frederick of Denmark presents the curious spectacle of a father who has become a King at a later date than his own son. When King Haakon of Norway was lately at Copenhagen, King Frederick is said to have asked him: 'How do you like being King?' 'I will rather ask you,' replied Haakon; 'I've been King longer than you have.' Haakon was elected King of Norway by the Storting on November 18, 1905, while Frederick, his father, did not succeed to the throne of Denmark until January 29, 1906, on the death of King Christian.

Dr. Edward Dillon, who was entertained to dinner the other day in the House of Commons by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, is well known as the St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph.' He has still greater claims to celebrity on account of his profound and intimate knowledge of Continental politics, and furnishes in his own person a striking instance of the cosmopolitan capacity of the Irishman. Born in Ireland of an Irish father and English mother, he was educated in France and Germany, and married a Russian lady.

The youthful Lady Beaumont, who kept her thirteenth birthday in July at Carlton Towers, the family seat in Yorkshire, is one of two Catholic peresses in their own right, the other being Baroness Wentworth (granddaughter of Lord Byron), who succeeded to that ancient dignity last year, on the death of her father. The last Lord Beaumont was not only a staunch Catholic, but also a popular and gallant officer, who commanded the 20th Hussars, and was, unfortunately, killed by a gun accident in the prime of life, leaving a widow and two little daughters.

Gounod was 13 years old when he first informed his mother, a widow with an infinitesimal income, that she must educate him as a musician. Madame Gounod not unnaturally was merely irritated and authoritative. She had no mind to encourage nonsense, and no desire to see her son drift out of the path of respectable conventional professions into obscure and unsalaried Bohemianism. But little Charles Gounod persisted, and driven into exasperated seriousness by the child's persistency, she finally conhded her trouble to the boy's headmaster, who promised to quench the undesirable artistic fire by every means possible. It ended by Monsieur Poirson sending for Charles and asking, good-naturedly enough, if it was true he intended to become a musician. 'Yes, sir,' said the small youth, meekly, 'Tut!' answered the other; 'a musician is a nobody.' 'It is not being a nobody to be a Mozart, a Weber, or a Rossini,' replied the boy fiercely, and Monsieur Poirson, who clearly must have been rather musical, abandoned the argument without further struggle.

A flight of colds set out one day,
Great ugly things, and flew away,
Across the hills and o'er the sea,
Determined vengeful thus to be.
But all at once these colds grew fewer,
Vanquished by Woods' Great Peppermint Cure;
And so they died, all one by one,
Their deadly work left all undone.

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High Explosives

A cable message from Tokio informed us last week that a shell exploded on a Japanese warship during target practice, and as a result five officers and 22 men were killed and several officers and men severely injured. This accident and the recent explosion on board a French warship remind us of the highly dangerous nature of modern explosives, and how very difficult it is to guard against similar catastrophes.

A quantity of dynamite, variously estimated at from two hundred and fifty pounds to several tons, exploded in a magazine at Homestead, U.S., not long ago, and produced a shock that was felt forty or fifty miles away in some directions. Everything considered, the damage was surprisingly small, but the event draws attention to a class of substances which have been immensely useful in the arts of peace and have been extensively adopted for military purposes as well.

The explosive properties of dynamite are derived from one of its ingredients, nitro-glycerine. The other ingredient is a special kind of earth which is harmless and merely acts as a sponge. Nitro-glycerine is common glycerine which has been subjected to treatment by concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids. So sensitive is the fluid to the slightest jar that it was once believed that it could never be handled safely. Alfred Nobel, a Swede, more than forty years ago, showed that the risk could be reduced by the means just suggested; out of his invention he made millions. Still, even now, dynamite is dangerous stuff. Many precautions must be observed in storing, transporting, and using it, and the neglect of these almost surely results in disaster. It must be shielded from fire and even from sunshine, must be guarded from any shock, and if it freezes (as it is pretty sure to do in winter) the utmost pains must be taken in thawing it to prevent accident. If during this operation of preparing it for immediate use in cold weather, a little of the juice leaks out from the stick and falls on a hard substance, like stone or metal, the nitro-glycerine will itself explode, and there is danger that it will cause the dynamite from which it trickled to blow up too.

Several other blasting powders are now known which are said to be equally effective but much safer. One of them, according to a reputable engineering periodical, remains unharmed when pounded with a hammer or touched with a red hot iron. Moreover, being a solid, it cannot freeze, and there is never any temptation, therefore, to thaw it. Very likely there are others which possess the same virtues.

A large variety of combinations of the two explosives gun cotton and nitro-glycerine have been made. A pioneer in that line of experiment was Nobel, inventor of dynamite. As early as 1876 he produced what he called nitro-gelatine. The name is a little misleading, for the substance contained no gelatine, as might be inferred. At first Nobel used 90 per cent. or more of nitro-glycerine; with 5 or 6 per cent. of gun cotton, which gave the mixture a jelly-like consistency. Then he added a little gum camphor. Eventually he changed the proportions, using nearly or quite 10 per cent. of camphor, and almost equal parts of gun cotton and nitro-glycerine. This particular product he named 'ballistite.' It was almost colorless, and could be rolled out into thin sheets which, when dry, had the stiffness of horn. That with trifling modification, nitro-glycerine should transform an innocent thing into a source of peril is still a mystery, for after they have had a chance to act they must be washed out of the combination. Unless the glycerine is thoroughly cleansed it is liable to decompose and take fire spontaneously. Still, whatever miracle there be in the change, it is duplicated in the manufacture of gun cotton. It is hard to think of a substance more harmless than cotton fibre, yet when it has been soaked in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, and these have been washed out, the product is 'gun cotton,' one of the most terrible agents of war. In the head of a Whitehead torpedo, a self-propelled device which is designed to destroy war vessels, 200 or 300 pounds of gun cotton are stored. The mere impact of the torpedo against a ship would explode the charge and destroy the vessel, provided that the explosive was dry. For safety in handling it is usually kept wet. It is then insensible to shock, and must be exploded with a detonating cap, placed in the nose of the projectile where it will hit the hull of the vessel against which it is aimed.

In passing, it is of interest to notice what a mischievous material nitric acid is. In combination with other materials it has furnished several nations with their smokeless powder. England's 'cordite' was a somewhat similar article, which, being forced through

small holes in a metal plate, assumed the forms of strings, and looked like yellowish gray vermicelli. The first cordite contained 58 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, 37 of gun cotton, and 5 per cent. of vaseline, or 'mineral jelly.' Vaseline has no explosive qualities, but acts as a restrainer on the other materials. After a little unsatisfactory experience with the powder here described, England modified the formula somewhat, and the exact composition of that now in favor is not known. On the Continent and in the United States the tendency has been toward a larger proportion of nitro-cellulose, or gun cotton, that was first deemed advisable in smokeless powders.

Explosives are used for two purposes in war. One is to expel a projectile from a rifle or cannon, and the other is to work destruction when the bomb containing it reaches its destination. The smokeless powders just mentioned are employed in the guns, while a variety of other explosives have been tried in shells. Much trouble was caused, however, when experiments of the latter character were begun. The shock produced by the discharge of a gun was liable to explode the stuff used inside of the shell prematurely—in fact, before the projectile was fairly clear of the muzzle. With a view to using dynamite in shells, an American officer (Lieutenant Zalinski) proposed a few years ago to employ compressed air, and not powder, to drive the projectile out of the gun. Rather expensive experiments were made with a torpedo boat equipped with pneumatic guns, but they did not result in an encouraging fashion, and the idea never came into actual practice.

To obviate the difficulty, a plan was adopted which, as already mentioned, has been applied to the preparation of blasting powders and ordinary ammunition. A combination was made which would reduce the sensitiveness of the explosive without affecting its power. In the South African war, for instance, England used shells containing lyddite, a derivative of picric acid, the lyddite being 'tamed' by the addition of vaseline. Melinite, which the French Government has adopted for its shells, possesses the same general character, but in what manner its tendency to explode prematurely is restrained the world is not permitted to know. Japan used in the recent war with Russia a high explosive devised by Dr. Shimosa. Its composition is a secret, but the effects are said to have been terrible, and, so far as outsiders have been able to learn, no trouble has come from premature ignition in the gun. Just now the favorite filling of shells for the United States Government is an invention of Maxim. What it is made of he does not say, but he has shown that it cannot be exploded either by the shock of discharge or even by hitting the outside of a warship. Only after the shell containing it has pierced the armor and when a specially provided fuse operates, will it do any harm.

The World's Harvests

There is not a month in which wheat, etc., are not being harvested. In December and January the harvests of Chili, the Argentine Republic, and Australia are being gathered. The wheat harvest of the East Indies is cut in February and March, while in May come the harvests of Texas, Japan, China, Turkey, Asia Minor, Tunis, Algiers, Morocco, and Egypt. June is the harvest month of California, Spain, Portugal, South Italy, Sicily, and Greece, and July that of France, Austria, central United States, and the Black Sea departments of Russia. In August the crops of Germany, England, Belgium, Holland, Central Russia, the Northern States of America, and parts of Canada are gathered; and in September the reapers are busy in Scotland, North Canada, South Sweden, Norway, and North Central Russia. October and early November see the last of the harvesting in the extreme Northern fields of Russia and Norway.—'Christian Family.'

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The Catholic World

AFRICA—An Extensive Vicariate

Bishop O'Gorman's Vicariate of Sierra Leone, Africa, covers 40,000 square miles, with a population of 3,000,000. Working with him are twenty-two priests and twenty-five Sisters of St. Joseph. The climate is the most unhealthy of the whole continent, and has earned for the district the title of the 'White Man's Grave.'

AUSTRIA—Heroic Nuns

The recent water outburst on the hills just outside Vienna was a disaster of terrible magnitude. A scene of heroism was witnessed outside the Hospital for Feeble-minded Women. Several nuns, hearing of the peril of the nineteen inmates, determined to save them at all costs. The great mass of water was rushing along at an incredible speed, but the nuns without the slightest hesitation, entered it, and after much difficulty succeeded in reaching the hospital. Then they spread out jumping sheets, and into these the terrified inmates leapt one by one, and were carried away to a place of safety.

CHINA—The Catholic Population

Father Madrey, S.J., missionary at Kiang-Nan, has compiled statistics which show that, out of a population of over four hundred and seven million, there are one million Catholics in China. The increase of Catholics last year was reckoned to be nearly 90,000.

ENGLAND—Entertaining Royalty

Father Bernard Vaughan has again been entertaining Royalty in the East End, having the other day among his audience at Dunstan's Court the Archduchess Marie Therese, the Princess Henri de Bourbon, the Archduchess Marie Annunziata, and the Countess de Bosdi, who took the opportunity of a passage through London to be present at one of the instructions to a thousand East End children. They visited also Lady Edmund Talbot's settlement. The House of Bourbon are no strangers to the English Jesuits, for Don Jaime, the eldest son of Don Carlos, was their pupil at Beaumont.

Catholic Young Men's Societies

The annual Conference of the Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Britain was held this year in Dumfries, and was attended by a hundred and fifty-eight delegates from the principal branches of the Society in England and Scotland. As in the previous year, when the proceedings were held at Dundee, a large number of delegates were from the Lancashire and other Northern towns, whilst the Scottish centres of the organisation were also well represented. The decision of the Council to hold the Conference for the fourth time in Dumfries met with universal approval, for, as has before been remarked (says an exchange), the town has high claims upon the interests of Catholics. In the dark, dismal days of the Reformation the old Faith had some of its noblest champions in the ancient town, and in the recesses of this Nithsdale the lamp of faith has never in all the long, lingering years of the religious night that followed altogether died out. The Conference, which was held under the auspices of the Central Council, afforded remarkable proof of the power and vitality of the Society, and although the reports showed that numerically it is not nearly so strong as formerly, it is making steady progress, zealous priests having united with representative laymen in furthering its interests, and the efforts of those who are engaged under its banner in bringing about the regeneration of the Society upon a basis of Catholic principle and practice.

Death of a Convert

Mr. Reginald Balfour, who died suddenly at his home at Hampstead on Friday, July 19, leaves behind him a memory that will be one of lifelong kindness and affection in all who knew him. His health was fragile even when he was at Westminster School; it caused him to be invalided home from South Africa, where he had an appointment from Lord Milner; and it made pauses in his 'Morning Post' work and in his 'Dublin Reviewing'; but never was it dreamed that it limited his time on earth to 32 years—a tenure of life which left him still a boy in his good looks and in his receptive mind. After his conversion to the Church, he became a keen student of Franciscan literature, his feeling as well as his scholarship being preserved to us in 'The Seraphic Keepsake'; and he collaborated with Father Benson and with Mr. C. Ritchie (his cousin) in the production of that 'Alpha-

bet of Saints' which has attained, among books of its class, an unprecedented popularity. He married a daughter of the Rev. Francis Warre Cornish, Vice-Provost of Eton, and a grandniece of Thackeray—herself a writer and a convert to the Church.

GERMANY—Retiring from the World

In the highest aristocratic and Court circles of Germany a profound sensation has been caused by the retiring from the world of Prince Lowenstein-Wertheim-Rochefort to enter the Dominican Monastery of Benle, near the Dutch frontier. Prince Lowenstein is seventy-three years old, and has vast possessions in Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse, his income being reckoned at £300,000 a year. His lands and other real property remain in the possession of the family. He is the brother-in-law of Don Miguel of Portugal, and uncle of Prince Alfonso, brother of the Spanish pretender, Don Carlos. He was the leader of the ultramontane aristocratic party in the Prussian House of Lords, and is a man of singular earnestness and sincerity. Of late years the prince has become widely known as the head of a powerful movement to abolish duelling. Among the most notable recruits were the Kings of Saxony and Wurttemberg.

INDIA—The Government's Appreciation

The Government of India has awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal to the Rev. A. Muller, S.J., in recognition of his charitable services. Father Muller's name is widely known in India as Director of the Homoeopathic Poor Dispensary at Kankanady, opened in 1891. To these has been since added through his untiring zeal and energy a fine hospital, a Poor House, and a Leper Asylum, while the Plague Hospital, opened in 1902 at the outbreak of the bubonic plague, rendered very valuable services during the epidemic.

ITALY—Socialists make a Mistake

An anti-clerical epidemic has arisen over Italy lately and has broken out spasmodically in many ways and places (writes a Rome correspondent). The people of Tivoli were celebrating the feast of their patroness lately—St. Symphorosa. They had fireworks in the evening. The students of the Irish College went to witness them, and returning home to the College Villa afterwards—for their country villa where they pass the holidays is outside the town—they were attacked by some Socialists. Those cowards thought they were dealing with Italian Seminarists. They soon found their mistake. The Irish students stood and did not let themselves be knocked down without knowing why. The result of about two minutes' attack and defence was that the cowards ran—except one, who had to be taken to the hospital, and is probably still there.

Where the Money came from

The recent outbreak of anti-clericalism in Italy, says the 'Corrispondenza Romana,' has been fostered by the contribution of £6000 from the French Freemasons to the campaign funds.

JAPAN—A New Mission

The Society of the Divine Word (Steyl, Holland), at the request of Bishop Berlioz of Hakodate, will take up work on a new mission in Japan—the Hondo Island. Rev. Dr. John Weig, now in China, will take charge.

ROME—The Vatican Palace

I am informed from an authentic source (writes a Rome correspondent) that the proposed improvements in the Apostolic Palaces of the Vatican, which consist in the building of a house for the accommodation of the Vatican employees, and the removal of the Vatican Printing Press from its present site to a new and larger one in old Cavalerizza, or ring of the Noble Guards, will need an outlay of about £80,000. This expenditure will also cover the cost of the alterations in the offices of the Secretariate of State, which it is proposed to remove from the third to the first floor.

Jubilee Celebrations Suspended

It will come as a shock and a sorrowful surprise to Catholics all over the world (says the 'Catholic Times') that the Holy Father should even have had to contemplate the advisability of suppressing the celebrations in honor of his sacerdotal jubilee. But the condition of affairs in Rome, and in many other cities in Italy also, is such that a concourse of Catholics, native and foreign, would run serious risk of insult and perhaps outrage at the hands of the wild sectaries and furious anti-clericals who are ever on the lookout for an opportunity to manifest their hostility to the Church. Of late that hostility has been more than usually bitter, and the manifestation of it has been made comparatively easy by the tolerant attitude adop-

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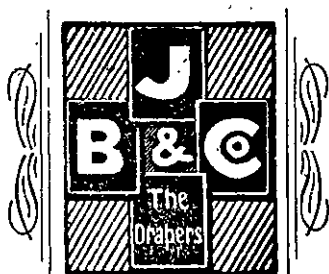
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ted by the Government. In these circumstances the Pope has probably been led to weigh the peril of giving any occasion for an outbreak of anti-clerical hatred which would be an offensive accompaniment of celebrations that ought to pass in the quietest and pleasantest manner.

UNITED STATES—Catholic Students

It is computed that there are 8671 Catholic students in attendance at secular colleges in America. Catholic educationists are attempting to grapple with this unpleasant fact.

A Japanese Teacher

A Japanese teacher has been appointed to take charge of one of the science departments of the Marquette University, a Jesuit institution of Milwaukee, in the United States.

The Catholic Press

At the sixth annual meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, held at Indianapolis, it was resolved—That as the press is a very important power in moulding public opinion, it is the conviction of this convention that members of the Federated Catholic Societies owe it to themselves and their religion to loyally support the Catholic press; first, by subscribing for the same, and second, by advertising therein. We recommend that Catholics call for Catholic papers at news-stands and libraries. By creating a demand for Catholic papers, the corresponding supply will be forthcoming. The Federation continues to voice the need of a daily Catholic press in the English language, and urge Catholics to loyally support any move in that direction.

Heroic Abstainers

At a recent meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union (says the Philadelphia 'Standard and Times') Rev. John E. McCann, the president, related an incident of the collapse of the concrete structure at Fifteenth street and Washington Avenue. Father McCann, with the other priests of St. Teresa's and those of St. Paul's and St. Rita's, were in attendance. Two colored men were pinned down by a girder. A doctor furnished them with drink through a tube. They were offered whisky and refused, asking for water, as did a white man. One of the colored men, whom he afterwards saw at the hospital, said he was a Baptist and did not drink. The white man was a Catholic total abstainer, as was his brother, Michael O'Melia, who was killed, and who belonged to the Ascension Society. Both brothers had received Holy Communion on the recent feast day. 'If ever there was an excuse for using a stimulant,' said Father McCann, 'it was under such circumstances, and,' he added, amid applause, 'I took occasion at the hospital to congratulate the colored Baptist as well as the white Catholic on their adherence to principle under trying circumstances.'

A Life Saving Station

A private life-saving station, fully equipped with all apparatus and appliances for the saving of life, with the crew composed entirely of priests who live at Loyola-on-the-Lake, the Jesuit villa at Sunnyside, three miles west of Lotain, on the shore, has been established at Lake Erie, U.S.A. The idea was carried out at the suggestion of Rev. Fred. Odenbach, S.J., of Ignatius College, Cleveland, who has just ordered a marine telescope and a large flag for the look-out tower to be sent to the station.

GENERAL

Fathers of the Foreign Missions

The Fathers of the Foreign Missions of Paris have opened three ecclesiastical seminaries in Japan, one in Corea, four in Manchuria, thirteen in China, one in Thibet, six in Tonquin, five in Cochin-China, one in Cambodia, one in Siam, one in Burmah, four in the Indies, one in Laos. The number of native students in these ecclesiastical seminaries is 2246.

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Domestic

By 'Maureen'

The Reason for Toast.

'Did you ever wonder why toast is always recommended for invalids?' said a chemist to a newspaper representative. 'The reason is that toast is predigested bread.'

'What makes fresh bread trying for invalids is the starch in it.'

'Starch is very hard to digest. It needs a good stomach to take hold of the soggy starch in bread and change it to strengthening, stimulating dextrine.'

'But when you cut bread thin and toast it brown the fire itself caanges the starch to dextrine. That, in fact, is what the brown color in toast indicates—that the starch is gone and dextrine has taken its place. The stuff is predigested.'

For Tired Feet.

For tired feet, a hot foot-bath every night, with the addition of a little salt and a tablespoonful of bay rum or a few drops of ammonia, will often give ease; but the magic preparation is said to be a mixture of carbolic acid, camphor, and armonia—four ounces of carbolic acid, to one each of the ammonia and camphor. Stir into the foot-bath in the proportion of one large spoonful of this liquid to every two quarts of hot water. It will give the greatest relief. For chilblains and itching and burning of the feet apply equal parts of turpentine and kerosene.

Care of the Teeth.

Cracking nuts, biting thread, and want of cleanliness are injurious to the teeth. After eating the mouth should be rinsed with lukewarm water, and such pieces of food as are not thus washed away, removed carefully by a toothpick. The toothbrush should be elastic and not too hard. Rub up and down as well as across the teeth. A great many do more injury than good by rubbing the teeth so hard as not only to injure the enamel by excessive friction, but also to hurt the gums. No care will preserve them as they should be kept without consulting a dentist.

How to Tell Pure Olive Oil.

The adulteration of oil is a secret to no one and that this practice is in vogue in Spain is proved by the fact that the Provincial Deputation of Seville has addressed a communication to the Ministry of Finance proposing the means of avoiding such practice, so as not to prejudice the good name enjoyed everywhere by the oil.

The oleaginous plants used by merchants to obtain greater gains are very numerous. They mix the poppy, colewort, or wild cabbage, benne seed, peanut and cotton seed oils with the light, clear, and transparent oil of the olive. The oil mostly used in Spain for such falsification is that extracted from cotton seed. Pautet's reactive and Lefebre and Lauré's oleometers are generally used for detecting adulterations, but as the majority of people do not possess these apparati it is opportune to give a few practical rules for discovering the fraud.

Oil coming from Seville may be accepted without scruple for being as represented. All the business firms dealing with this commodity have such competent experts that they are able to tell whether the oil is adulterated or not by its color and odor. Those who are not able to detect adulterations by these practical means should shake the oil, whereupon a small crown of bubbles will be formed immediately. If the mixture contains cotton seed oil these will disappear very slowly. Should the mixture be made with poppy oil more or less foam will appear, according to the greater or smaller quantity of the adulterative matter it contains. If the means are insufficient to discover the fraud, then congelation or freezing should be tried, which is the surest method, owing to the exclusive property of olive oil to freeze at three or four degrees above zero, whereas other oils need a temperature of ten below zero.

Maureen

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By 'Volt'

The World's Greatest Tunnel.

What 'Le Matin' describes as the greatest tunnel in the world will be built to connect Marseilles with the Rhone. It will be a canal as well as a tunnel, and will have to pass under hills which will necessitate a tunnel four and three-eighths miles long. As the width will be over twenty-four yards and the height fifteen and a half yards, it means the removal of 2,136,000 cubic metres of material, as compared with 1,058,000 for the Simplon tunnel. The total cost of the canal and tunnel will be over £3,000,000, of which the expense for the tunnel will be £1,700,000.

Paper from Corn Stalks.

The problem of providing for the enormous consumption of paper caused by the immense number of newspapers and books published in our time, which cannot possibly be supplied much longer with the material manufactured from wood pulp, has practically been solved, it is declared, by a German engineer named Drewsen. He has invented a process through which all kinds of paper can be made out of corn stalks. The new process provides for the removal of the outside covering and the making of the marrow into a pulp, with which paper of the finest quality can be manufactured at a cost much lower than the wood pulp process at present in use. Owing to the large quantity of corn raised in every country, it is predicted that the new process will provide the world with all the paper it needs if the supply of wood should become exhausted.

Largest Building Stone.

The walls of the Acropolis at Baalbek are truly called Cyclopean. The famous Trilithon, the largest stones ever used in building, measure respectively 65, 64, and 63 feet in length, each block weighing about 750 tons. How these huge masses were accurately placed in position twenty feet above the ground is a problem which modern science, with all its appliances, leaves yet unsolved. Above them are Arab fortifications. The quarries whence these gigantic materials were obtained are among the most interesting features of Baalbek. Here may still be seen the method of work of the ancient quarrymen, stones vertically hewn lying almost ready to the hand of the builder. One of these stones, to which the Arabs give the name Hajar-el-Houbla, measures 69 feet in length and weighs 915 tons. It has been calculated that it would take the united efforts of 40,000 men to put this huge block in motion. This quarry is now used as a necropolis by the inhabitants of Baalbek.

Mirrors in the Middle Ages.

In the middle ages, when steel and silver mirrors were almost exclusively used, a method of backing glass for the same purpose with thin sheets of metal was known. Small convex mirrors of glass were made in Germany before the sixteenth century, and were in demand until comparatively modern times. They were produced by blowing small glass globes, into which while they were hot was passed through a pipe a mixture of tin, antimony, and resin. When the globe was coated inside it was allowed to cool and was afterwards cut into convex lenses, which formed small but well-defined images.

About Birds.

Birds belong to the vertebrates or backboneed animals. They are distinguished from the rest of the vertebrates by the graceful outlines of their bodies, by their clothing of feathers, toothless jaws, and the forelimbs or wings being adapted to flying. Nature has made many wonderful provisions in the bird, especially in the formation and arrangement of the bones. These are compact and in many cases hollow, thus combining lightness with strength. The first bone of the backbone is so feebly jointed to the skull that birds can turn their heads around and look directly back.

A 'cockey' out west named McLure
Had suffered from coughing and chills,
He saved up his money like bees getting honëy,
And never would spend on his ills.
At last in despair and much pain,
He opened his purse did McLure,
Some 'hawbees' went bang, but the praises he sang
Of Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

Intercolonial

The Most Rev. Dr. Dunne, Archbishop of Brisbane, entered upon his 77th year on September 5.

The parish priest of Burrowa, the Rev. Father J. J. Fogarty, has successfully undergone an operation at Dr. O'Hara's private hospital, Melbourne.

A preliminary meeting was held recently in Melbourne for the purpose of starting a fund for the assistance of Mrs. Kevin O'Doherty ('Eva' of the 'Nabourne for the purpose of starting a fund for the assistance'), 'who is in very poor circumstances.

At the annual meeting of the Melbourne Catholic Club it was reported that the membership totalled 267. The receipts for the year were £211 5s, and the expenditure £163 odd.

The Institute of the Blessed Virgin, Mary's Mount, Ballarat, suffered a severe loss recently in the death of Mother Mary Berchmans. The deceased nun, although only 54 at the time of her death, was one of the first batch of Sisters who came out with Mother Gonzaga to found the Institute in Australia.

The dedication, opening, and blessing of the new church at Donald (Ballarat) took place on September 6, the ceremony being performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins. The new church is built of brick, and has seating accommodation for over 300 persons. The total cost was about £2720.

I am still of the same passionate conviction (said Mr. Justice Higgins at the Melbourne Celtic Club social the other day), that the country from which you have sprung, and I have sprung, is to be put right by giving to the people some share of the self-government which we in Australia enjoy to-day.

On the occasion of a recent visit to Bathurst his Eminence Cardinal Moran blessed the newly erected additions to St. Joseph's Convent, Perth. The Order was established in the diocese 36 years ago from South Adelaide, and since then foundations have been sent out from Perth to Wilcannia, Wanganui, Goulburn, Maitland, and other places.

In Victoria (says the 'Catholic Press') wealthy Catholics seem to realise their responsibilities much more thoroughly than the wealthy Catholics of New South Wales. The late Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Kinsella, of Hawthorn, who died on August 16, is another example. Out of an estate of £25,370 she left bequests amounting to £2000 to Catholic institutions.

In accordance with the announcement made by him on the occasion of the recent celebration of his silver jubilee, his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne is organising a strong school committee, consisting of clerical and lay members of his flock representing the four dioceses within the State of Victoria. The principal object of the committee will be to safeguard the interests of Catholic primary schools, and to provide the necessary means whereby a succession of trained teachers, will be provided for Catholic schools. This is a revival of a committee which was called into existence over thirty years ago, when Catholics had to provide combined religious and secular education for their scholars, consequent on the introduction of the secular State school system.

The Right Rev. Dr. Reville, Bishop of Sandhurst, has completely recovered from a severe illness which confined him to his palace for over two months. On Sunday, September 6, his Lordship was able to celebrate Mass for the first time for many weeks. That day 40 years ago (1867), on the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, Dr. Reville was ordained to the priesthood at St. Peter's College, in his native town of Wexford, Ireland. His Lordship was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Sandhurst, cum jure successione, in St. Killan's Pro-Cathedral, on Palm Sunday, 1885; and on October 21, 1901, the Right Rev. prelate succeeded the late Most Rev. Dr. Crane, O.S.A., as Bishop of Sandhurst.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran was not able to preside at the celebrations of the golden jubilee of Mother Stanislaus, of the Convent of Mercy, Bathurst, on September 6, owing to illness (says the 'Catholic Press'). He wrote to Mother Gonzaga, Rectress of St. Vincent's Hospital, formerly a pupil of the jubilarian in Ireland, who went to the City of the Plains to assist at the ceremonies, asking her to present to Mother Stanislaus a Pontifical Medal, which bears the best likeness of his Holiness, and on the reverse represents the consecration of the French Bishops. He also requested Mother Gonzaga to be the interpreter of his good wishes to the jubilarian and the whole community.

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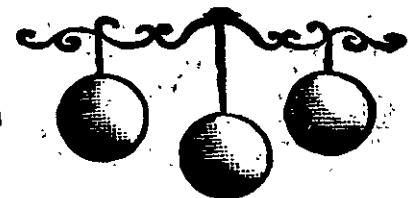
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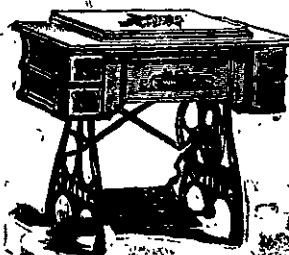
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The Family Circle

THE COLLECTORS

I wasn't but a little boy
When I collected butterflies;
And next I took to postage stamps,
And then cigar bands were the prize.

I had a lot of birds' eggs, too,
And horseshoes—some were red with rust,
My hornets' nests were thrown away—
The maid said they collected dust.

But mother whispered not to mind,
For she had a collection, too,
And showed me just the queerest lot—
A baby's cap—a small pink shoe.

A rubber cow, a yellow curl,
A ragged book of A B C,
A letter, thick with blots, I wrote,
When she was once away from me.

I wouldn't give a quarter for
The stuff, but mother thinks it's fine,
And only laughed when I remarked
It wasn't valuable, like mine.

But when it comes to keeping things
She gives me pointers, you can bet!
I sold or swapped mine long ago,
But mother has her rubbish yet!

'Harper's Magazine.'

THAT WAITER FELLOW

'A winter somewhere on the Pacific Coast,' the doctor said, and mother had caught her breath, for there was more to be thought of than the separation, which was bad enough.

'I don't see how it can be managed,' said Phil, when he was alone with her.

'It must be,' she said, recalling last winter with the weeks of grippe and pneumonia.

'There isn't much money to go on.'

'But there is enough for an investment in your health.'

'What is the trouble?' Uncle Mark, noticing the grave faces, came near to listen.

'Doctor Brand has been talking nonsense to mother,' said Phil. 'Telling her I must go to California. As if I couldn't brace up and do very well here.'

Uncle Mark looked at the boy's slight frame, unequal, he knew, to the demands upon it of the enthusiastic spirit within, and remembered that there had been consumption in the family only a little way back.

'I'll send him,' he said.

'Uncle Mark! It would be too much.'

'Oh, I don't mean that it should be so very much. I'll put you there and keep you at a good place till you are able to swing yourself. And you can pay me up when you are able.'

'In four months, certainly,' said Phil, eagerly, 'I ought to be strong enough to come home. The winter will be nearly over then.'

'Four months be it, then.'

A little later Phil Graham, rejoicing in every breath of the sun-blessed air, found himself pleasantly located in what was a half sanatorium, half boarding-house. A few invalids were there, some older people accompanied by younger ones, among whom Phil found agreeable companionship. All that he had ever heard of the land of the palm and the orange he seemed to more than realise as, wisely setting aside everything except what might tend to the recovery of his health, he gave himself up to the delights which, with least expense, came within his reach.

He continually sought the beneficent fresh air, with its blessed burden of glowing sunshine; read a little, joined heartily in all the sports of the young people, making himself liked by young and old through his genial good fellowship and readiness to be kindly and helpful to those about him.

All too soon the months flew by, and Phil was obliged to acknowledge to himself that, although his health was much improved, he could by no means yet call himself strong.

'You ought not to think of going back yet,' said a doctor with whom he had made friends. 'It would be perilous for you to encounter all the early spring-time changes of weather in the East.'

Phil felt that this was correct, but—what was he to do? Apply to his mother? Never! Apply to his uncle? Never, again!

He tried to obtain light work in the nearby town, but found that everything seemed filled by those who were, like himself, striving for a foothold for the sake of the climate.

'Well,' he said to himself, as he one day went in to dinner, 'we hear much about God's free air, but just here it seems not free to me.'

There was some little friction as contrasted with the usual smooth running of things at the table. Mistakes were made, and guests waited long to be served. At length the head of the house came and apologised for the shortcomings, explaining that two of his waiters had left suddenly, and he had not yet been able to fill their places.

As Phil waited with the others a sudden thought came to him!

'I could do that.'

He applied for a place, and obtained it.

'Now, I wonder what my friends here will think or say,' he thought to himself, as, with his white linen apron on, the next morning he took his place in the dining-room. 'Well, I don't care much. It's so good to be where I can write to mother and Uncle Mark that I'm earning my living and a little more, that I'm willing to stand a little snubbing.'

There was snubbing—not much, but Phil was forced to own to himself that what there was could not be called pleasant. The older people, and some of the younger ones, met his services with a matter-of-course friendliness; a few others showed plainly that being now a waiter he was no longer regarded as one of them; and Mr. Frank Percival, a young fellow who was there with his uncle, stared haughtily at the new waiter, as if indignant at his having ever presumed to consider himself as his equal, and—offered him a tip.

The blood rushed to Phil's face, and he was turning angrily away when, with a swift second thought, he checked himself. 'It's a part of it,' he said to himself, as he bowed and took the gratuity.

Some of the friendly ones clapped their hands, casting indignant glances at Frank.

'Well, well—how's this?' Mr. Garde, an elderly gentleman, who always read at table, and delayed so long as to tire out the waiters, looked up in kindly inquiry as Phil brought his coffee after the other diners were gone.

'This, I mean,' he added, touching the white apron. 'A wager, or something of that kind, I suppose. You boys are always up to capers.'

'Nothing of that kind at all, sir,' said Phil. 'I want to stay out in this country. I can't let my relatives support me any longer, and this is all I can get to do.'

'That's it, hey? Well, I hope you'll make a good waiter. Be sure you always bring my plates hot.'

As there were other things connected with the duties of a waiter, Phil found it easy to keep much out of the way of those with whom he had lately consorted, as was his preference, although there were many of them who felt only admiration for a young fellow who would do what came in his way rather than be a burden on any one.

Mr. Garde appeared to take to the new waiter, to judge by a good deal of friendly chaffing and domineering on his part, and, at the end of a month or so, sought an interview with him.

'I think you are pretty capable as a waiter now, and might graduate,' he began.

'I don't see my chance for that yet,' said Phil.

'I am wanting some one to do a little overseeing on my ranch. Would you like to try it?' asked Mr. Garde.

'You could only expect one answer to that,' said Phil, the beam in his eyes emphasising his delight in the proposition.

'A few months of outdoor life might fit you for, say, a place in my bank.' And as Phil breathlessly waited to hear more, he went on: 'I like the kind that will do what they can when they can't do what they would.'

'Bank! Bank! What's this they're talking about, a position in a bank?' Frank Percival asked, it as some of the house chat came to his ears.

'Mr. Garde's going to take Phil Graham into his bank,' he was told.

'That waiter fellow! Why, my father has been trying to get me in there.'

'It looks as if some one else is getting in. And that "waiter fellow" is going to have a good chance.'—Exchange.

A QUEEN'S GRACIOUSNESS

The following beautiful story is told of the former Queen Regent of Holland, the mother of Wilhelmina:—The King had bought a fine service of Sevres porcelain for the use of the royal family, and he gave orders that immediate dismissal would be the punishment for any servant who should break one of the costly pieces. A man who had been in the royal household for many years came to the young queen one day, and confessed that he had broken one of the delicate cups. Queen Emma spoke words of comfort to him, and proposed that he should mend the cup with cement. The man sorrowfully answered that the king's sharp eye would detect the cracks. Nevertheless, the queen insisted that he should mend the cup as neatly as he could, and should be sure to give it to her that afternoon at tea-time, when the king would be present. This was done, and the queen, after drinking her tea from the mended cup, rose suddenly, and let the cup fall to the floor, breaking it into fragments. 'Think of me as one of the most awkward of your Majesty's servants,' she said, with humility. 'I have broken one of your precious Sevres cups. You must discharge me at once. I don't deserve to remain in your service.' The arbitrary old king was amused at her demure manner, and considered the accident a good joke. The poor servant, standing behind the tray, cast a grateful look in the direction of the queen. The king never learned the truth about the broken cup.

A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTION

It happened in a crowded street car in Boston. The noted Rabbi Hirsch had arisen to give his seat to a young woman, but before she could take it a burly young fellow slid into it.

The rabbi looked meaningfully at him, and, after an uncomfortable silence, the young fellow blurted out:

'Well, what're you glarin', at me for? Want to eat me, eh?'

'No,' calmly replied the rabbi; 'I am forbidden to eat you—I am a Jew.'

ODDS AND ENDS

Tommy, did you give your little brother the best part of that apple, as I told you to?

Yessum; I gave him the seeds. He can plant 'em and have a whole orchard!

'Then you have never had educational advantages?' said a good woman to a small boy.

'No, marm, not as I know of. I've had airysipilas. If what you said is worse'n that, I don't want to ketch it.'

FAMILY FUN

What do we often catch, but never see?—A passing remark.

Why should every clock be avoided?—Because they all strike one.

What does every artist like to draw best?—His salary.

When is last year's frock like a secret?—When it is let out.

Why may a beggar wear a short coat?—Because it will be long enough before he gets another.

Why is it wise to tell an oyster a secret?—Because it knows how to keep its mouth shut.

What is the difference between a policeman and a threepenny-piece?—A policeman being a 'copper,' the difference is 'twopence.'

How many sticks go to the building of a crow's nest?—None; they are all carried to it.

Which peer wears the largest hat?—The one with the biggest head.

Why is a hansom cab a dangerous carriage to drive in?—Because the cabman drives over your head.

When should you avoid the edge of a river?—When the hedges are shooting, and the bull-rushes out.

Why must a fisherman be very wealthy?—Because his is all net profit.

Why is gooseberry jam like counterfeit money?—Because it is not current.

Why does a duck put its head under water?—For diver's reasons.

All Sorts

In making a thing go as far as possible be careful not to stretch the truth.

A woman's way out of an embarrassing position is hysterics; a man's the door.

It is better to do with less than you can use than to want more than you need.

The only way to keep happiness is to give it. We save it when we scatter it everywhere.

Official figures show that from April, 1906, to April, 1907, the emigration from Italy was 786,977, compared with 726,331 for the preceding twelve months.

Floor Walker—'Gloves, miss? Yes, you will find the kids' counter on the right!' Rising Fifteen (witheringly)—'Really! And where, pray, shall I find the ladies' counter?'

A kind old gentleman, seeing a small boy who was carrying a lot of newspapers under his arm, said: 'Don't all those papers make you tired, my boy?' 'Naw, I don't read 'em,' replied the lad.

Conductors on the German State railways are to be discharged unless they can pass an examination in the English and French languages. Some of them have been twenty years in the service.

The interest paid by New Zealand on its national debt totts up to about £7000 a day for every day in the year, Sundays included. In addition to this are all the debts of the local bodies, harbor boards, etc., probably mounting up to at least another £1000 per day for interest alone.

'Look here,' shouted the irate neighbor over the fence, 'your youngest son has been stoning my cats and pilfering my apple trees. He is a scamp!' 'Don't talk that way about my son,' blurted the fond parent. 'Why, he is considered the cream of my family.' 'The cream, eh? Well, I'd like to see him whipped!'

Twenty-four miles of warships were inspected by King Edward on August 3 in the Solent. The King, who was accompanied by Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family, passed on his yacht down the lines formed by nearly two hundred war craft, comprising battleships, armored cruisers, torpedo boats, gun-boats, destroyers, etc. This immense force was manned by 35,500 men.

A gentleman was introduced at a reception to a charming lady, who, his friend said, was a countess. The next day the two were passing through some city offices, when the young lady in question was discovered with a pile of bills in front of her. 'I thought you said she was a countess,' remarked the gentleman. 'I did, and she is considered one of the quickest countesses in the department.'

Sir Robert Ball has an amusing story of a Chinaman who entered the bridge over the Niagara Falls. He started from the American side with the idea of crossing over to Canada. On arriving, at the Canadian end, however, he was met with the information that there was a toll of £10 on all Chinamen coming into Canada. John had not ten cents in his pocket. So he started off back again. Arriving once more at the American side, he was stopped. No Chinaman, under any circumstances, they told him, was allowed to enter the United States. Now the problem, which Sir Robert Ball professes himself unable to answer, is, where is that Chinaman now? Is he still on the bridge? If not, by what process of circumnavigation were the laws of two great nations circumnavigated?

The first banks* of which we have record were established in Italy so far back as 808 by the Lombard Jews, who had benches or counters erected in the market places for the exchange of money and bills. It is from their banco, or bench, that banks have taken their name. The earliest bankers were also goldsmiths and dealers in precious stones, but with the advance of civilisation banking became a distinct business. Merchants had deposited their cash in the mint in the Tower of London until Charles I. laid hands upon the money in 1640. In 1645 traders agreed to lodge their money with the goldsmiths of Lombard street, who had strong chests for their own valuables, and this was the origin of banking in Britain. The chief banks in Europe were established as follows: Venice, 1171; Genoa, 1345; Hamburg, 1619; Holland, 1635; Bank of England, 1694; Scotland, 1695; Ireland, 1783; France, 1803; United States, 1816.

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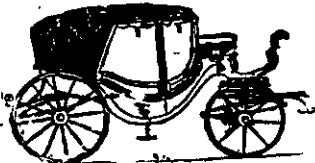


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