

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 13, Sunday.—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. The Most Holy Name of Mary.
- „ 14, Monday.—The Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
- „ 15, Tuesday.—Octave of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- „ 16, Wednesday.—SS. Cornelius and Cyprian, Bishops and Martyrs. Ember Day.
- „ 17, Thursday.—Stigmata of St. Francis, Confessor.
- „ 18, Friday.—St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor. Ember Day.
- „ 19, Saturday.—SS. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs. Ember Day.

Saints Cornelius and Cyprian, Bishops and Martyrs.

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

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

GRAINS OF GOLD

STRENGTH OF THE SACRED HEART.

'Without Me,' said the Lord, 'ye can do naught!'
 Yea, Blessed Master, naught save wrong' and sin!
 Here self-reliance, self-conceit are brought
 To their true nullity. We nothing win
 From unassisted nature. All our best
 And brightest efforts crumble 'neath God's test.

'Thou hast all need of Me—not I of thee!
 Thou canst not even breathe My Name Divine
 If I sustain thee not!—Redeemer, be
 Our sole support! We have no strength save Thine;
 Striving impotently 'gainst myriad foes—
 The world, the flesh, the fiend that round us close.

But, lo! in Thee who strengtheneth our souls,
 We can do all things. Sorrows may assail—
 And waves of fierce temptation round us roll—
 Trusting in Thy great Heart we cannot fail;
 For Power, Wisdom, Goodness infinite
 Uphold us there, and crown us in the fight!

—ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

To forget—that is what we need. Just to forget. All the petty annoyances, all the unkind acts, the deep wrongs, the bitter disappointments—just let them go, don't hang on to them. Learn to forget.

How exalted is the office of parents to prepare, to adorn, and preserve undefiled living tabernacles of the Most High! Must they then not be or earnestly strive to become holy models of a truly Christian life? They cannot teach and still less make their children esteem and love virtue, if they do not love and practise it themselves.

Speaking of alms-deeds, Father Faber in his Spiritual Conferences remarks that an alms which does not put the giver to inconvenience is rather a kindness than an alms; and certainly the alms which is to be a satisfactory evidence of inward repentance ought to reach the point of causing some palpable inconvenience or involving some solid self-denial.

The Storyteller

THE WOLF HEAD LIGHT

In August, when the islands lie dreaming in a summer sea that sparkles sapphire and silver to the very horizon, save where the tide-rip streaks it with splendid purple, when the waves lap idly about the head, and lazily rattle the pebbles on the tiny beaches, one wonders why they were ever named the Wolves. But in January, when the naked cliffs stand at bay in the fury of the winter gales, there is something sinister in their aspect, as if they, no less than the breakers that assail them, were snarling, leaping, thirsting for human life.

'The Wolf's begun to growl,' is a common saying of the natives; but when, huddled in their huts, they wait for the terror of a winter gale to pass, they have another word—'It's the long howl to-night.'

There are two Wolves—Little Wolf, which is merely a tumble of granite and trap, with, on the highest point, a bit of green sod no larger than your two hands, and Big Wolf, which is less rugged, and contains a couple of miles of rocky pasture covered with huckleberry, bay and juniper.

Big Wolf, with its score of weather-beaten huts and tiny schoolhouse, boasts a population of ninety-three. Little Wolf contains a population of three—Jed Carlow, the lighthouse-keeper, his daughter, Jess, and his assistant. Between Little Wolf and Big Wolf lies a causeway a quarter of a mile long, never passable in winter, but often visible in the still seas under summer skies. Between Big Wolf and Little Wolf for forty years lay also the feud between the Carlows and the Randalls.

It began when the lighthouse was built on Little Wolf, and Amos Randall and Jed Carlow both wished the position of keeper. The pay, although only four hundred and fifty dollars a year, meant luxury for the islands, but the honor was more than the pay. In the little fishing village, where all toiled alike for the difficult harvest of the sea, and all suffered alike the privations of poor seasons and the danger of the best, the leisure days and assured provision of the keeper of the light set him apart, and gave him prestige.

Amos Randall was the first keeper, and held the position two years. He was, from all reports, a capable man, quick-witted, iron-willed, and strong as an ox. Undoubtedly his position went to his head a little, and intensified a nature always inclined to be domineering.

The blow fell like a bolt out of a blue sky. The inspector visited the lighthouse one May afternoon, and informed him that Jed Carlow had been made keeper in his place. For a moment the huge keeper stood motionless; then he demanded the reason for his dismissal.

'You have been known to be drunk,' the inspector replied. 'Drunk?' Randall retorted. 'Yes, I've been drunk, but has any man said I drank since I had the light?'

'No,' the inspector replied. Randall's face grew black. 'If that hound of a Carlow has been sneaking—' he thundered.

'No one has been sneaking,' the inspector returned shortly. 'The Government changes its keepers at its own discretion, that's all.'

Without another word Randall turned away, and began putting his things together—it took less than an hour. On the way across—the causeway was open—he met Carlow. Randall put down his pack and waited; when Carlow was a few rods away he spoke.

'You stop right where you are!' Carlow stopped at once. Although not so large a man as Randall, he was no coward. He waited, watchful but fearless.

Randall's face was red with rage, but he controlled himself by a mighty effort.

'I have three things to say to you, Jed Carlow, and they're the last things you'll ever hear me say to any Carlow. In the first place, I haven't touched a drop since I put foot on Little Wolf; and to prove it I'll never touch a drop again as long as I live. In the second place, I'll curse any child of mine that ever speaks to a child of yours. In the third place, I am going to be keeper of that light again.'

'Is that all?' Carlow asked.

'That's all.' 'Then I've three things to say to you. In the first place, I don't know anything about your rum, and I don't care. In the

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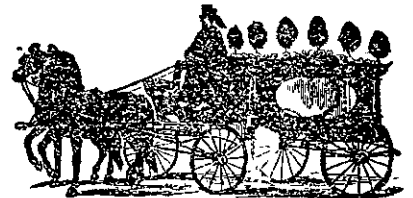
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second place, a Randall will speak to a Carlow before a Carlow speaks to a Randall. In the third place, I'm going to keep the light.'

In a few days Carlow brought his family across and established them in the cottage at the foot of the tower. All the village turned out to see them go except the Randalls and their connections. They, men and boys, had gone off trawling early that morning; and the women and children had been forbidden to put their heads to the windows.

Notwithstanding his determination, Amos Randall never recovered the position, and five years later he died, an embittered man. His rival lived barely a year after him, and then the battle was fought over, again between young Jed Carlow and Price Randall. Once more the Carlows were victorious, and another Jed Carlow became keeper of the Wolf Head Light.

For twenty-nine years, summer and winter alike, Jed Carlow climbed the tower stairs three times during the night to examine his lights, and many a night when tempests were raging he went up in the early dark and never came down till the angry morning was in the sky. He was a grave, silent man, never given to words, and his whole life was absorbed in his duty; and since no man can live for honor first without unconsciously influencing those about him, so it came about that a new attitude began to replace the old in his family; the honor was no longer in being keeper of the light, but in being worthy to be keeper of the light.

Next to Jed Carlow himself, the influence of the light was strongest upon his little granddaughter, Jess.

Her earliest memory was of being carried up in the great tower by her grandfather one spring twilight, and watching him light the lamps—five golden and five red—and wind the machinery that sent the alternating shafts of light across the wide waters. And the great excitement of all her childhood was the semi-annual visit of the inspector with the supplies for the light—stacks of red and white chimneys, bundles of wicks, doeskins for polishing the reflectors, and casks of ill-smelling oil. When upon her tenth birthday she was allowed to light the lamps herself, under her grandfather's watchful eyes, her small heart could hold no more rapture. From that hour the light was hers, its honor her honor, to be guarded with her life.

When Jess was thirteen, however, things changed. Her mother died, and the child was sent across to the mainland to school, and for four years she was at the lighthouse only in the summer. Then came the October when she was called home to follow her grandfather to his grave in the little burying-ground on Big Wolf. It was at her plea that they buried him in the corner touched by the ray of the light he had served all his life.

That night the girl begged her father to let her light the lamps alone.

'You may come in five minutes,' she said, 'only let me go up by myself.'

So at half-past 5 Jess climbed the long stairs alone. Her eyes were dim and her throat ached, but she fought back the tears. She was a daughter of the sea, and not given to easy emotions. Slowly she kindled the lamps and wound up the machinery. Then she stood waiting till a long golden beam touched the little gust-beaten graveyard on Wolf.

'I'll never forget, grandfather,' she whispered; 'never! never!'

As she went down, she met her father going up, but she did not go back with him. She was busy getting supper when he came down. She baked a johnny-cake and some bacon and made tea, and when everything was ready she sat down opposite her father and pretended to eat. Presently she spoke.

'Whom are you going to get for an assistant?'

'I was calculating I'd try Tim Littlefield.'

Jess was silent for a moment.

'I'm not going back,' she said.

'Not going back!' her father echoed.

The girl looked at him gravely. She was a girl any father might be proud of, tall and brown and strong, with unflinching eyes.

'No,' she replied, 'I guess I've got all the education I need. I only stayed, anyway, because I knew mother would have wanted me to.' Her voice changed and thrilled with sudden passion. 'I hated it there. I'm not like them, dad—the other girls. I don't speak the same language or think the same thoughts. I can't breathe in their world. I'd rather be out here on the rocks, with the surf crashing about me. Oh, I'm made for this! I shan't be lonesome, with you and

the light. There will be a thousand things to do. And I know mother would be willing—she wouldn't want you and Tim keeping house alone.'

'It doesn't seem right, Jess,' her father said, doubtfully. 'It's awfully cut off in winter, you know.'

'Yes, I know!' the girl cried, exultantly. 'Oh, dad, you are going to let me—you are!'

She had her will. Her father indeed understood better the ways of the sea than the uncharted ways of womankind. Tim Littlefield came over, a boat-load of provisions was brought from the mainland and packed away in the storeroom at the foot of the tower, and the little family settled down for the winter.

It came early that year and stayed late, gale after gale sweeping the coast. There were fearful nights when the glass about the light was thick with salt spray, dashed up by the wind and frozen—when the great tower itself trembled as if it might go at any moment, and no one of the three dared lie down.

It was a terrible life for a girl. Carlow never was a talker at best, and Tim Littlefield, after two months of it, had but one wish—to get away. Yet Jess never complained. Always there was the light.

And finally, by sullen degrees, the winter broke. One day Jess found a few grass-blades in a sheltered angle of the rocks. Slowly the winds retreated, and the terrible roar of the surf died away. Finally one morning the girl was awakened by the joyous carol of a song-sparrow. She threw open her window and listened, her dark eyes full of eagerness. The six months had been terrible, but they were past, and life, full, vivid, beautiful beyond words, was at the door.

The first day that the sea was quiet enough, Tim Littlefield rowed across to Big Wolf. Another man brought the boat back. 'Tim has made up his mind he's had about enough,' he said, looking curiously at the girl—her father was up in the tower cleaning the lamps.

Jess's eyes flashed. 'Let him go!' she exclaimed. 'Father and I aren't giving up.'

Jed Carlow's girl was living gloriously, absorbingly. She spent hours out on the rocks, or pulling with splendid strokes of her long arms across the water, for the sheer joy of it. Sometimes she went across to Big Wolf—she could go there almost any day now—and visited the neighbors. Only three cottages she never entered, and when on Sunday the Randall families, with handsome young Richard Randall at their head, tramped into the little church, her steady brown eyes were always turned the other way.

Unfortunately, it is not so easy to manage one's ears, and people were always talking of young Richard—his strength and courage and cleverness.

However, nothing could spoil the glory of the summer. Tim Littlefield's place was not yet filled, but an assistant was not necessary at that season, when, in any emergency, help could be got easily.

Moreover, summer was Little Wolf's time 'at home.' There were many visitors—city people who sailed over from the mainland and climbed ledges in high-heeled shoes, and exclaimed over the barren rocks, and asked absurd questions about the light, and roved over the house and looked at Jess with curious eyes. These Jess hated, but she welcomed eagerly her aunt, who came over from the shore to spend a week with her, and the neighbors from Wolf.

So the golden days slipped by, and October came, and the next week the keeper declared he must find an assistant.

'We don't need an assistant yet,' Jess pleaded. 'Don't I know all about the light?'

Her father shook his head.

'T'wouldn't be right,' he declared. 'Go back to the shore till spring. I'd feel easier to have you.'

But at that the girl's head was up instantly.

'I belong to the light. Haven't I belonged to it all my life? You couldn't tear me away—I'd stick to it like a limpet!'

So the matter was decided again, and that night a little moaning wind began to creep about the house, and in the morning a cold easterly rain was driving across the sea.

'We're in for three days of nasty weather, sure,' the keeper said.

Over on Big Wolf the storm beat against the low windows of the cottages, and drove the smoke back down the chimneys, and made racing brooks of the paths. The men mended nets by the smoky fires. Everywhere they were mending nets—at Lot Maxwell's, at Peter Tibbet's, at the Tuckers', the Randalls'.

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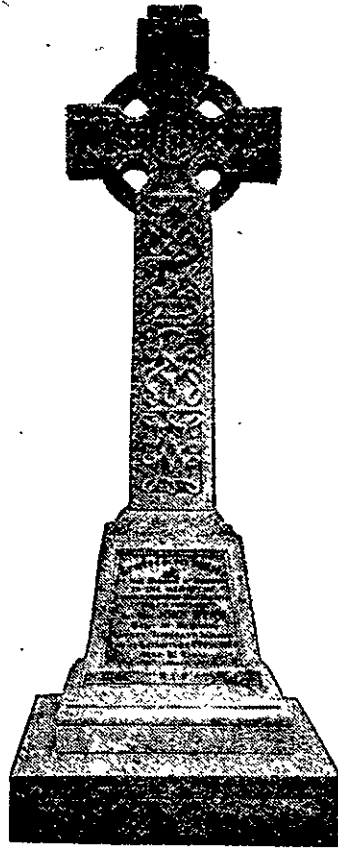
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The little cottages became close and the children fretty. At the Randalls' Bennie and Joe got into a fight, and were punching each other over the floor, much to the inconvenience of the other members of the family. Their Uncle Richard reached a long arm for them, but it never touched them.

The boys stopped fighting to stare in amazement. The rest of the family stood petrified. For against the doorway, the rain running in streams from her dark hair, her cloak, her dress, leaned Jess Carlow. For a moment she struggled for breath, fought for it, her hand at her throat. Her dark eyes commanded rather than besought Richard.

'Father's hurt!' she gasped. 'The light! Come, oh, come!'

Without an instant's delay the young fellow snatched up his oilskins and followed her down the path to her dory, tossing like a cockle-shell at the little pier.

'You didn't come alone?' he cried, aghast. Jess was already in the boat.

'There are two pairs of oars!' she cried. 'I had to! Oh, quick!'

He untied the dory and sprang in after her. Instantly they were in a grey, seething tumult. He set his teeth and fought his way. They could see nothing, but they both knew the direction by the sound of the breakers on the head. They were tossed, beaten, buffeted, driven, it seemed, a dozen ways at once. Then suddenly, miraculously, the bulk of Little Wolf, fighting the turmoil, intervened, and behind it, drenched and staggering, they made the landing.

As they passed through the cottage, there was the sound of a man's voice, calling hoarsely. Jess thrust her fingers in her ears.

'The light first!' she panted.

The tumult, as soon as they closed the cottage door, was unspeakable, and the whole tower shook about them—they seemed climbing into the heart of the storm. Richard could hear the girl's laboring breath beside him, but she did not give up till they reached the top, and one quick glance assured her that everything was right; then she sank in a heap on the floor.

'I—can't!' she gasped. 'The lamps—'

He lighted them, and glanced quickly about.

'This?' he asked, and over Jess's agonised face swept a passion of relief. She watched him while he wound up the clockwork, slowly, steadily, as if he had done it all his life. Suddenly she buried her face on her arm and sobbed.

The young fellow finished his task and waited awkwardly. He did not know what to say—which was not strange when one considers not only that he had spoken to the girl for the first time in his life less than an hour before, but that no Randall had spoken to a Carlow for nearly forty years. But before he could think of anything, the girl lifted her head from her arm and said, with only a little break in the words:

'Now, I'll show you about—things. We come up once an hour at least when there's a storm.'

She explained clearly the simple mechanism—very simple, for the light was an old-time one with crank and weights. As she started to go downstairs, she turned for a moment, and there was in her eyes all the agony of renunciation. She had done her best for the light; for its sake she had been traitor to her own blood.

Down in the cottage the hoarse cries were still echoing with terrible monotony. The girl ran into the room, and as she opened the door the young man saw that the keeper was tied to his bed.

'You don't mean——' he began.

She turned on him fiercely. 'Go away! Did I ask you to come here? This isn't the light.'

He turned away at once. He understood it now. Her father was delirious, and fearing he would harm himself, or possibly even the light. What she must have gone through!

The girl came out of the bedroom presently, and made some coffee and set out bread and meat. She drank a cup of coffee, but refused to eat anything. All that night and all the next day she contrived to avoid taking a meal with him. And all that night and the next day and the next night, while Jess Carlow watched her father, Richard Randall kept the Wolf Head Light.

The third day Jess woke from a snatch of sleep and found her father looking at her. She was at his side instantly.

'What's happened?' he asked. His voice was scarcely more than a whisper.

'You must have fallen and hurt your head, daddy,' the girl replied. 'You staggered to the bed and fell.'

'How long?'

'Three days ago.'

The sick man tried to rise. 'The light!' he cried.

'It is all right, daddy,' the girl assured him. 'It hasn't failed a minute. Now, lie down and go to sleep.'

Obediently he fell back and was almost at once asleep. A long, healing sleep it was, in which nature did her splendid work. When, twelve hours later, he opened his eyes again, he was far on the way to his own self. The girl was at his side at once—she, too, looked more rested. Some one crossed the sitting-room and vanished through the door.

Jed Carlow sat up and looked at his daughter.

'Who is it?' he asked, sharply.

Jess's face whitened under its brown.

'Let me get you something to eat first, dad,' she pleaded. 'Then I'll tell you all about it.'

'Who is it?' he repeated, sternly.

The girl dropped down on the floor beside the bed. She was trembling, but her eyes were unflinching.

'Dad,' she said, 'you taught me—you and grandfather—that the light must have the best—no matter what it cost.'

He nodded, his eyes holding hers with fierce intensity.

The girl's voice broke into a cry. 'Dad, dad, I had to. Everybody said he was the best man on Wolf. It's Richard Randall.'

The keeper's face changed so that the girl bent over him with an exclamation of terror. He weakly motioned her away.

'Leave me—a little while, Jess!' he gasped.

The girl went out, closing the door softly behind her. In the kitchen she walked back and forth for an hour. Then at last her father's voice called her. To her amazement, he was dressed, although huddled weakly on a chair.

'Did you—treat him well, Jess?' he asked.

'I cooked for him,' the girl answered. 'I didn't eat with him—or talk. I—couldn't, dad.'

'He was our guest and saved the light,' Carlow said, slowly.

A dull red burned through the girl's brown face.

'I—couldn't, dad!' she choked.

Her father did not seem to see her. His eyes looked across the grey sea to where beneath the heavy clouds a band of clear light was breaking at last.

'We've got to give it up, Jess. I had a warning. It was some sort of dizziness that made me fall, and—we can't take any risks for the light. When the inspector comes I shall resign, and tell him to appoint Richard Randall.'

The girl started up with a cry. 'Oh, dad, not leave the lighthouse! You don't mean for us to leave!'

The man's voice was weak, but there was no faltering in it.

'It's our duty, Jess. I don't see how we can get round it.'

The girl walked to the window, her hands clenched fiercely, her unseeing eyes staring into the west. Yes, they must go—she saw it. There was no other way. It would kill them both, but they must do it for the sake of the light.

Then across the darkening water shone a broad path of light, white, red—a pause—white, red. Above the tumult of their lives, as above the tumult of the sea, the great light was shining.

The storm had passed, and on the following day Richard Randall went back to Big Wolf.

A week later the supply boat appeared, and the keeper gave in his resignation, but when the inspector hunted up Richard Randall in regard to an appointment, an unexpected obstacle appeared—the young man positively refused to be made keeper.

Assistant Richard would be willingly, but not keeper so long as Jed Carlow was living. So it was finally, after much argument, arranged.

All this was three years and more ago. Last year the old tower was pulled down and a new brick one built, with a powerful single burner in place of the lantern with its ten lamps. The keeper's house, too, has been enlarged, and people say—well, of course, people always must be guessing. But certain it is that at last two of the Carlows and Randalls have learned how to talk to each other.—*Youth's Companion*.

Perhaps she's on the railway!

Perhaps she's on the sea

Perhaps she'll go

To Jericho,

Perhaps she will! Perhaps she won't,

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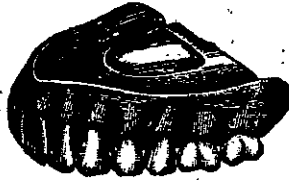
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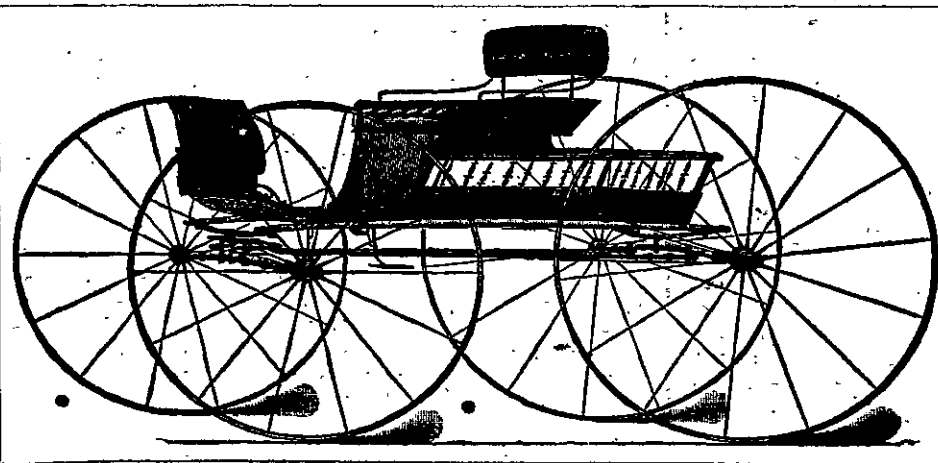


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Current Topics

'Tapering Off'

From a letter by Mr. H. H. Driver in our local evening contemporary, it is made clear that the British and Chinese Governments are dealing with the Indo-Chinese opium traffic on the method (not altogether sensible or scientific, we think) which, in the case of delirium-tremens, is known as 'tapering off.'

The Oratorical Geyser

Parliamentary reporting is, it appears, carried on under considerable difficulties in the temporary Parliament Buildings in Wellington. Mr. Wilford's 'verbatim' transcript of a speech (with a motion) by Mr. Mander is said by the parliamentary reporter of the *Otago Daily Times* to have read as follows:—'To carry out,' 'town property,' 'present rate,' 'two and a half,' 'sanitary,' 'yes, yes.' In Western Australia the recent strike of parliamentary reporters resulted in a notable diminution of the flow of members' oratory; and, in like manner, the difficulties of the shorthand men in our own Legislature may have had something to do with the remarkable expedition with which a large class of estimates was recently carried through the House. After all, it seems that the parliamentary report is the soap that actuates the geyser of parliamentary oratory.

Drunk or Sober?

On Friday of last week a stipendiary magistrate (Mr. Bishop), a medical man (Dr. Orchard), a solicitor (Mr. Leatham), and seven policemen tangled themselves up in a Gordian knot of discussion in the Christchurch Court-house. This was done in the course of a well-meant effort to determine whether a wooden-legged man was drunk or sober on a particular occasion on which he stood charged with having been (as Artemus Ward phrases it) 'under the affluence of the intoxicatin' bole.'

There has been unfortunately no lack of subjects, for many a generation, on whom to determine the knotty problem, 'When is a man legally drunk?' For, like the poor, there has always been with us the sturdy soaker whose prayer is that of the Maltworm's Madrigal:

'Oh, would that I were fish, perdy, and all the sea were Ale!'

Neither has there been any lack of the foul-tongued bibber of more ardent spirits,

'One part whisky, three parts mud,
The kind that chews the devil's cud,
And chews it to excess.'

Several provisional tests have from time to time been adopted with a view to determining the question of legal drunkenness. Walking a chalked line is one of these—an awkward test for those living 'pottle-pots' whose legs go 'lap-tappety like men that fear to fall.' The other tests consist chiefly of tongue-tangling phrases, which seem to be a favorite with the Glasgow police. The 'suspect' is liberated if he can utter such sentences as these: 'The British Constitution,' 'Pope Sixtus the Fifth,' 'truly rural,' or 'shoes and socks shock Susan.' In an Edinburgh police-station, the men in uniform required the 'suspect' to pronounce the phrase, 'Burgess's fish-sauce shop.' Even a Good Templar might be pardoned if he failed to negotiate that tongue-twister. Some years ago the London *Chronicle* reported another very suitable test phrase which Lord Ranfurly accidentally coined in the course of a speech at the Royal Colonial Institute in London. Describing the geysers of the North Island, he essayed the phrase, 'From which issued hissing steam.' His Lordship was as innocent of any form of alcohol as a Rechabite lodge, but it was not until the third attempt that he succeeded in getting the h's properly located.

Rival Forest Giants

A cable message in our daily papers some days ago ran as follows:—'The forest fires in California have reached the mammoth grove of sequoia trees in Calaveras County. There is little hope of saving them. One of the largest has already been destroyed.' The message refers to the gigantic sequoias (better known among us as Wellingtonias) which constitute one of the attractions of the beautiful State domain of the Yosemite Valley in California. What the fate of the historic forest giants has been, we have not yet been told—the cable-man having acted

like the author of the serial story who, having landed his hero and heroine in a most terrible pickle, leaves them stewing there for a week or month.

The 'Mother of the Forest' of Calaveras County (now ring-barked and lifeless) rises to a height of 327 feet, the 'Father of the Forest' (now fallen) must have been somewhat over four hundred feet when it came toppling down, and inside its vast trunk runs a tunnel thirty-five feet long and from eight to ten feet in height. That was the king of the giant trees of California's mammoth grove. In the matter of height, Gippsland (Victoria) may probably claim the monarch of the forests. It was a specimen of the *eucalyptus amygdalina*, known locally as the brown and white peppermint tree, the giant gumtree, and the swamp gumtree. In his *Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, Baron von Mueller, F.R.S. (late Government Botanist for Victoria), says (p. 145) that 'Mr. G. W. Robinson, surveyor, measured a tree at the foot of Mount Baw-Baw, which was 471 feet high. Another tree,' adds the distinguished scientist, 'was found to be 415 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, where cut in felling, at a considerable height above the ground.' The 471 feet giant eucalypt 'represents probably,' says Baron von Mueller, 'the loftiest tree on the globe.' The karri of South-Western Australia is another of the colossal trees of the Commonwealth, reaching, exceptionally, a height of 400 feet. 'Mr. Muir,' says Baron von Mueller (p. 149), 'measured stems nearly 300 feet long without a branch; widths of timber as much as 12 feet can be obtained.' The 'Mother of the Forest' of Calaveras County has an enormous 'houl' on the ground—its circumference there running to nearly 80 feet. The 'Father of the Forest' has a girth of 110 feet where he meets mother earth. But vast as these ground measurements are, they are far surpassed by the 'rotundity of the periphery' of one of the famous sweet chestnut trees of Mount Etna which has a stem of no less than 204 feet in diameter. But whether even this phenomenal girth represents an existing 'record' in vegetable corpulency, this present deponent saith not.

Cardinal Logue

The New York 'cable-cram' about Cardinal Logue furnished a fresh and striking evidence of the uses of prudent doubt in regard to news messages affecting Catholic persons and institutions; it likewise proved how advantageous wet towels would have been for binding the brows of some hot-headed Australasian politicians, and how necessary an ice-bag may be, as a regular piece of office-furniture, in the sanctums of some of our daily papers. In the course of a recent letter to Mr. J. W. McNeale, of Rangiwahia, the Cardinal worked in another of his neat 'upper-cuts' upon the sundry precipitate politicians and newspapers that poured such fine furies of invective upon him in connection with the bogus 'interview' credited to him by an Ananias of the New York 'yellow' press. His Eminence said in part: 'I have long since sufficiently contradicted the assertions attributed to me (in an alleged interview given to an American paper). I accused the colonists of New Zealand or Australia neither of disloyalty, rebellion, nor a trend towards rebellion. By the way,' adds the Cardinal, with his customary touch of dry humor, 'if the loyalty of some of the Australian politicians and newspaper writers be as strong as their language, it is very enthusiastic indeed. It strikes me a more practical proof of their interest in the Empire and its welfare than strong language would be to pay their due quota towards the Empire's defence, and not leave a poor country like Ireland to bear much more than her due share of the burden of defending their Australian shores against the Japanese or any other Power which may take it into its head to make a descent upon them.'

The Gospel of Work

The idle person tempts the devil; and the devil retorts in kind. 'Work,' says Abbot Snow, 'is the protection of moral and spiritual well-being.' Idleness, says Holy Writ, is the enemy of the soul, for it leaves the soul open to the enticements of passion. Envy and anger, gluttony and lust find their opportunity in times of indolence. Crimes are hatched in idleness. There is much truth in the old proverb: 'Idleness is the mother of mischief.' When the body is occupied, the attention of the mind is fixed, and all the grim spectres gotten by thought have no chance of entry. Protect a man during intervals of leisure, and you secure his well-being, for in time of work he is safe. Those who are eminent for holiness are always men full of work of mind or body; an idle saint is an impossibility. As with individuals, so is it with nations: the evils of society arise from absence of work, from the idle rich or the idle poor. Decay

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and effeminacy, oppression and corruption, spring from the affluence, luxury, and profligacy of an unoccupied upper class, revolution and rapine and destruction from an unemployed, sullen, ill-fed lower class. Work is a protection alike to the State and the individual: it brings peace to both. A busy people is a thriving people, a busy man is a healthy man, healthy in soul and body.

A Wise Verdict

In one of his moments of relaxation, Robert Louis Stevenson 'worked off' a poem which begins as follows:—

'Some like drink
In a pint pot,
Some like to think,
Some not.

Strong Dutch cheese,
Old Kentucky rye;
Some like these;
Not I.'

For at least the second time within two or three years, American courts have awarded exemplary damages against saloon-keepers who supplied toppers with pint-pots of 'old Kentucky rye' to an extent which twelve 'good men and true' deemed responsible for the tipplers' degradation and death. A few weeks ago (as we learn from the *Milwaukee Catholic Citizen* of July 18) a Chicago jury awarded damages to the extent of 1000 dollars (£200) against a liquor-dealer named Abrahamovicz, as the man in whose saloon one Stanley Chullek (a laborer in the South Chicago steel mills) had, for months previous to his suicide, spent most of his time and wages. 'Mrs. Julia Chullek,' says our Milwaukee contemporary, 'had vainly pleaded with the saloon man to refrain from selling liquor to her husband. Her pleadings were ignored, and she was ordered to leave the saloon. Three months before his death Chullek lost his position because of habitual intoxication. The small savings of the couple are said to have been used by the man to purchase liquor in the place. Only when the last penny of the family had been spent did soberness and a realisation of his actions come to the husband. After a few days spent brooding over his acts and futile efforts to secure work, Chullek committed suicide by shooting himself. Mrs. Chullek (who is a janitress in a South Chicago school) was left without support for herself and two-year-old child. Friends brought the case to Attorney Ossian Cameron, who instituted suit against the saloon-keeper and the brewery which sold him beer, asking 10,000 dollars damages for the death of her husband. Similar action had been brought in New York and damages awarded, but the case was without precedent in Illinois. The jury in Judge Gibbons' court was out only a few minutes before returning a verdict against the saloon-keeper.'

Suicide—Curious Figures

True courage carries its cross even to the top of Calvary. And theirs are the coward hearts who

Fainting under
Fortune's false lottery, desperately run
To death, for dread of death; that soul's most stout
That, bearing all mischance, doth last it out.'

Paganism, and (among professing Christians) an enfeebling of religious faith and a weakened realisation of what lies beyond death and the grave, are conditions that favor the faintness of heart, the 'bastard valor,' which yields the fort of life to the first bluffing enemy that comes the way and cries 'Surrender.' Among our own Maori (as the late Judge Manning tells us in his *Old New Zealand*) suicide was formerly very common. The brown men perpetrated self-destruction for all sorts of slight pretexts—such as, for instance, the nagging of an aching tooth. The weakened bond of religious faith has, in our day, been marked by an alarming increase in suicide. And it is by no means strange to find that it is specially prevalent among those who set the divine law at defiance through what has been called 'the vice of the twentieth century.' 'Among 1,000,000 suicides of all classes,' says the *Philadelphia Catholic Standard*, 'it has been found that 205 married men with children destroyed their lives, 470 married men without children, 526 widowers with and 1004 widowers without children. With respect to the women, 45 married women with and 158 without children committed suicide, while 104 widows with and 238 without offspring completed the list. On the face of things it would appear that in childless marriages the number of men suicides is doubled and in women trebled.'

'Uncle Remms'

Our secular newspapers that conduct a literary supplement have been publishing interesting and sympathetic references to the work of Joel Chandler Harris, who recently 'passed out' at Atlanta, in the United States, at the age of sixty years. The thing which they did not tell was this: that, some time before his death, he was received into the Old Faith, and that his mortal remains were brought on their last journey from St. Anthony's Catholic Church in Atlanta. Printer, lawyer, journalist, and author, that gentle writer's fame will hang by his delightfully original *Uncle Remus* books, which are things of beauty and joys for ever to the student of folklore and to children alike of the lesser and the larger growth. He jumped into fame in 1880 with his collection of plantation stories, *Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings*. He worked pretty freely the rich vein of ore that he had struck, and produced in 1884 *Nights With Uncle Remus, Mingo and Other Sketches* (1888), *Free Joe and Other Georgian Sketches* (1898), *Daddy Jake, the Runaway, and Short Stories* (1889), *Balaam and His Master* (1891), *Tales of the Homefolks in Peace and in War* (1898). Numerous other works were produced by his busy pen, and into some of his fiction he wove delightful strands of old plantation folklore.—R.I.P.

'Neutrality' in French Schools

'On the 30th of March, 1904,' says a writer in the *Academy* (quoted by the *Ave Maria*), 'the heads of the Lodges' (in France) 'congratulated themselves upon their success in the schools. It is enough, they said, to mention the late works of Hervé, Aulard, and Bayet to show that the school-books now used are written in a scientific and rationalist spirit. Among the works which were thus praised by the avowed enemies of the Christian religion, the *Correspondant* refers especially to the *Manual of Civil Morals* of M. Bayet, of which more than 60,000 copies were used by children from six to thirteen years of age. "We do not think," says M. de la Guillonnière, "that it would be possible to bring together in the same number of lessons more direct attacks against God and His ministers, calumnies against Catholics, inversions of historic truth, and hatred of France, and to display at the same time so much spurious science."'

And yet there are people who wonder at the great increase of juvenile crime and of unpatriotism in France! The writer of 'Foreign Affairs' in a recent issue of the *Fortnightly Review* has a paragraph which is worth quoting in this connection. 'Looking back,' says he, 'on the past eight years, during which the Socialists have been a predominant influence in the State, the French are suddenly made aware that, while many useful reforms have been accomplished, the discipline of their Army has relaxed, their Navy has visibly deteriorated, their finances have been placed in yet further jeopardy, the possibility of a general strike has come very near a reality, the withdrawal of French capital and its investment in foreign securities has startlingly increased, an extremely formidable and reckless power has been organised in their midst and threatens to tyrannise over the life and labor of the country, and a propaganda has sprung up which is warring to the knife against the very idea of nationhood. It is as the opponent of the creed which has produced these results that M. Clemenceau sees before him a new and unlooked-for lease of power.'

THE CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND

MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY DAYS

(Contributed.)

OTAGO (continued).

The Right Rev. Mgr. Coleman, who was for many years Vicar-General of the diocese, having been made a domestic prelate in 1889, shared with his beloved Bishop, in the early years of his episcopate, a strenuous part in the establishment and building-up of the diocese of Dunedin. Monsignor Coleman was born in County Waterford, Ireland, and made his studies for the priesthood at Maynooth College, where he became highly distinguished as a student. He was ordained for the diocese of Cloyne, and exercised his sacred ministry for many years in County Cork. On learning in 1870 that the Right Rev. Dr. Moran had been appointed Bishop of Dunedin, and was in want of a priest to accompany him to his distant diocese, Father Coleman deter-

'In comes a gancie gash good-wife' (Burns) an' mak's
her Hondai Lanka Tea—the favorife wi' shrewd house-wives,

'Time tries a'—even Tea, and Time has given the laurels
to pure Ceylon Hondai Lanka.

mined on abandoning his home and friends, that he might devote himself, as he believed, more usefully to the service of God, in a strange land. He was summoned to his reward on January 15, 1890. The *Tablet*, in an appreciative review of his life work, stated: 'His labors here have been before our eyes, and we all must recognise how true and genuine were the motives by which they were prompted. We have also seen the results produced by them, and we must feel the debt of gratitude owed by the Catholics of the diocese to the memory of the venerable departed. There is no member of the Catholic community whom he has not left his debtor in a very considerable degree. He was from the first his Bishop's stay and faithful counsellor in many hours of trial and difficulty, and it was largely due to his efforts that Catholicism became firmly established and made such progress in Dunedin during the earlier years of his Lordship's episcopate. All the members of the mission, both priests and nuns, owed to him much of the preparations that made it possible for them to take up their several duties in the diocese, with the prospect of success. The devotion that had distinguished his relations towards Dunedin and the diocese generally, so long as he was especially connected with them, became concentrated on his particular charge when some years ago he was appointed by the Bishop parish priest of Oamaru, and owing to his efforts the mission in that town has been established on a thoroughly sound basis. Father Coleman was appointed Archdeacon by the Bishop on his Lordship's return from Europe in 1882, and after the return of Dr. Moran from his second visit to Rome he announced that the Holy Father had recognised the merits of the Archdeacon by conferring on him the dignity of a Roman Prelate of the first class—a distinction that the Catholics of the diocese hailed with pleasure and acknowledged as well deserved.'

The Dominican Nuns.

By the kindness of the Rev. Mother Prioress, and with the valuable aid of a memorial booklet issued in connection with the inauguration of the Dominican Priory schools in Dunedin, I am enabled to give some very interesting particulars regarding the advent of the Dominican Order to the diocese of Dunedin, its subsequent successful pioneering efforts, and the remarkable spread of the community in a comparatively short space of time. On October 5, 1870, Bishop Moran left Dublin with a band of eight professed choir nuns and two lay sisters, bound for the distant diocese of Dunedin. His Lordship had known rugged missionary work in the Vicariate-Apostolic of Grahamstown, South Africa, and had tested the worth of the Dominican Nuns in his diocese as auxiliaries in establishing civilising influences among his flock. It must have been no small trial to the Bishop to leave a field of labor which, during a fifteen-years' administration, had fructified most consolingly, to begin life anew in this far-off land. Did his heart fail him on his arrival in Dunedin to find that he had, indeed, to begin at the beginning and organise a hitherto non-existent diocese? Did the nuns quail before the difficulties that crowded in on them, as difficulties will crowd in when there is a question of a new mission? As they packed themselves into a little presbytery, did they call to mind that stately convent where, in the fervor of their youth, they had made their vows to God? Did they think of those parents and friends, with whom they had severed the last tie? Did they pine for 'La Patria,' whose poverty and political desolation would have afforded them an ample field for all the disinterestedness and zeal of which they were capable. No; they had put their hand to the plough, they and their Bishop and his faithful true-hearted priest—the compassionate and zealous sharer of the trials of these early days, good Father Coleman, whose loss is so deplored—they had put their hand to the plough and they would not look back. Twenty years of patient, persevering toil, and of unlimited trust in Divine Providence, now tell their tale in stone.

The first primary school, under the care of the nuns, opened on February 20, 1871, with about a score of pupils, and the High School on the 27th of the same month with three pupils. Since then several thousand girls have passed through the hands of the nuns, and a great majority of them already fill useful and honorable positions in society. Two years after the foundation in Dunedin, the little demesne known as 'The Slopes,' Wakari, was purchased with a view to carrying on a boarding school, and establish a novitiate in the retirement of the country. The staff of workers was not equal to a division, so the late Monsignor Coleman proceeded to Europe in 1874 to procure reinforcements of both priests and nuns. His efforts were crowned with success, and he and the new missionaries arrived in Dunedin on January 3, 1875. The work at 'The Slopes' now pro-

gressed with fresh vigor, but at the end of the year the nuns gave up the country house for financial reasons, and on account of the inconvenience of its situation. In 1876 the foundations of the Dominican Priory in the city were laid, and the conventual portion being happily completed, the nuns took possession on Rosary Sunday, 1887. The accommodation necessary for the establishment of a novitiate was at hand, and aspirants to the religious state were not wanting. Several young ladies, who had been under special training in the schools, were admitted in due time, having passed through the preparatory stages, and made their profession, and have since proved that colonial ladies make excellent religious. In 1881 the Bishop made his customary visit to Rome, and returned from Europe with a band of priests and nuns, whose labors have been blessed with much fruit. The novitiate increased rapidly in numbers, and, meantime, the demand for the establishment of the nuns in other portions of the diocese had become imperative. Accordingly the first foundation from the Dominican Priory was made in Invercargill on January 13, 1882. Here a convent and schools were in course of time built, and the people showed their affection for the gentle, unselfish Sisters by laboring earnestly to provide the requisite funds. On September 7 of the same year the second branch house was opened at Oamaru, where the nuns were enthusiastically received by the kind and devoted people of this pretty seaside town. In the same year also a flourishing primary school was opened in South Dunedin. The third foundation was sent to Queenstown on February 8, 1883. In 1889 the Bishop again visited Europe, and returned with another contingent of promising aspirants. The novitiate being now well reinforced, and in a highly flourishing condition, the community turned their attention to the erection of suitable buildings for the boarding and day schools. These are completed in a style at once solid and elegant, and form a beautiful and conspicuous addition to the notable architectural features of the southern city.

(To be continued.)

THE AMERICAN FLEET IN SYDNEY

THE CATHOLIC WELCOME

The most notable centre of public attention along the route of the great procession which heralded the welcome to the crews of the great American Fleet in Sydney, was at St. Mary's Cathedral. Thousands of spectators flocked to the vicinity, and long before the appointed hour great crowds surged in College street, while Hyde Park was literally blocked with struggling masses of people anxious to gain a point of vantage in front of the Cathedral. From the central tower of the Cathedral the flags of America, the Commonwealth, and Ireland fluttered in the breeze. Each flag was of full dimensions (24ft), and was made to the order of Mr. T. J. Dalton, K.C.S.G., and presented by him to the Cardinal. The tower was also decorated with a symbolical Southern Cross, which at night was illuminated and presented an attractive appearance. Platforms had been erected in front of the Cathedral, and at the western corner of the building a dais was decorated and reserved for his Eminence the Cardinal and a group of distinguished prelates. At the northern end of the Cathedral two thousand children, selected from the different Catholic schools, were grouped. Each child was provided with a miniature American flag, and in their pretty white dresses and red sashes they made a spectacle which brought forth more than one mark of appreciation from the assembled crowd. As the procession passed the platform the children sang an ode of welcome, specially written by Mr. Roderic Quinn for the occasion, 'Hail, men of America, hail,' 'A song of the Commonwealth' (by Mr. P. E. Quinn), and 'God save Ireland.' On Sunday there was Solemn High Mass at St. Mary's Cathedral, which was attended by about 90 officers and 1500 men of the American fleet. His Eminence Cardinal Moran presided, and there were also present the Bishops of Goulburn, Armidale, Wilcannia, Rockhampton, Tonga, and the Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland. At the conclusion of the Mass the officers and men were entertained at a banquet in the Town Hall. At the principal table sat his Eminence the Cardinal, Captains Osterhaus, Bowyer, Richardson, Niles, Cowles, Beatty, Hutchins, Doyle, Sutherland, Nicholson, the Lord Mayor of Sydney (Alderman Thomas Hughes), Sir William Lyne (Federal Treasurer), his Lordship Dr. Dunne (Bishop of Wilcannia), Senator Keating (Minister for Home Affairs), Mr. Austin Chapman (Minister for Trade and Customs), Mr. Justice R. E. O'Connor, his Lordship

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The tea that gained a Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition is 'Maharajah XXXX,' 2s. 'Hondai Lanka.'

Dr. O'Connor (Bishop of Armidale), Brigadier-General Gordon, Mr. Justice Higgins, and the Rev. M. C. Gleeson (Chaplain U.S.S. Connecticut).

CARDINAL MORAN'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of the banquet his Eminence the Cardinal proposed 'The King and President Roosevelt.' In giving the toast of 'Our Allies, Friends, and Brothers: The American Nation,' his Eminence delivered an address patriotic and historical, in the course of which he said:—It is my privilege on the part of the Catholic Church in this Commonwealth of Australia, to offer you, with all the warmth of an Irish heart, a *Cead mile failte* on this, the first visit of your fleet to our Australian shores. There are special motives why, as Catholics and as Irishmen, rejoicing in the solidarity that links together the Irish race the whole world over, we should extend this cordial welcome to you. The great nation whom you represent stands before the world in modern times as the fearless champion and standard-bearer of civil and religious freedom.

During the past few weeks reports have reached us of the imposing celebrations which marked the centenary feast in the diocese of New York. They afford abundant proof, if proof were needed, that the tiny plant of the Catholic Church of a hundred years ago has grown with giant growth, and now, as a stately tree, spreads out its fruitful branches far and wide, diffusing its salutary blessings on every side. It is meet we should give a cordial welcome to the representatives of the great nation in which such glorious religious triumphs have been achieved. What shall I say of the special benefits which have accrued to the Catholics of the British Empire—and in a most particular manner to Ireland—through the moral influence exercised by your great nation?

The Penal Days.

Need I refer to the tyranny of the penal laws to which of old the Catholics of the Empire were so long subjected? If the Catholic citizen in Australia, in Great Britain, in Ireland, in India, in South Africa—aye, and in Canada, too—is free to-day from the fetters and oppression of those penal laws that are an indelible blot on the statute book of England, he is indebted in a great measure for that singular blessing to the moral influence of the United States. Mr. Gladstone, in our own day, did not hesitate to declare that 'that system of penal laws against Roman Catholics was at once pettifogging, base, and cruel.' While these laws were as yet in full force, the eloquent statesman, Edmund Burke, described them as 'a complete system, full of coherence and consistency, well digested and well composed in all its parts. It was a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man.' Even Dr. Johnson, notwithstanding his strong Tory prejudices, speaking of those penal laws, avowed that 'there is no instance, even in the Ten Persecutions, of such severity as that which the Protestants of Ireland have exercised against the Catholics.' Mr. Lecky, considering the penal code with all the calmness of an historian, writes: 'It may be justly regarded as one of the blackest pages in the history of persecutions.' When the century had more than half run its course (A.D. 1760), the Chief Justice from the Irish Bench declared that in so far as the law of the land was concerned no such person was supposed to exist as an Irish Papist. As late as 1772 efforts were made to alleviate the burden of the penal laws in Ireland. Even the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh warmly advocated their repeal, but the Government was inexorable.

American Revolt.

However, in 1774, the first rumblings were heard of the thunderstorm beyond the Atlantic, and the first lightning flashes were seen of the tempest that would usher in the Declaration of American Independence. At once the conscience of Government was awakened. Something must be done, they said, to conciliate the Irish Papists. An Act was introduced into Parliament and duly adopted to the effect that an Irish Catholic might be permitted to take the Oath of Allegiance, and thus be recognised, no longer as a wild beast, but as a subject of the Crown. It was not, indeed, a wide measure of toleration, for the whole burden of the penal laws continued to oppress the Irish Catholics, yet it was something. A beginning was made, and the friends of Ireland, without delay, made vigorous attempts to remove some at least of the penal laws; but their efforts were unheeded in England.

In 1778 the battle of Saratoga brought into bold relief the strength of the new-born United States, and for the first time three American frigates, under the command of the brave commo-

dore who, I believe, was known to his contemporaries as 'Saucy Jack Barry,' made their appearance off the Irish coast. Once more the conscience of Great Britain was awakened. Again they said something must be done to lighten the burden of the long-oppressed Catholics. A Bill was introduced into the British Parliament repealing a few of the oppressive laws. Sir George Savile, in proposing the measure, described the penal statutes as 'intolerable penalties and disqualifications.' The Solicitor-General for England, in seconding the measure, declared that some of those penal laws 'were at all times a disgrace to humanity.' Lord Beauchamp, ancestor of one of our most distinguished representatives of the Crown in New South Wales, supporting the Bill, said in repealing these laws, 'he was not so much employed in conferring favours on the Catholics as in rescuing the statutes from disgrace.' And so a first instalment of justice was granted to the Irish Catholics. In 1783 New York surrendered to the American army, and a further relaxation of the penal laws was made. Again, in 1793, storms were gathering on the American horizon. The magnetic influence was once more felt in the British Cabinet, and several penal laws were swept away.

Catholic Emancipation.

It was not till 36 years later, in 1829, that final emancipation was achieved. This great triumph was mainly owing to the indomitable energy and devotedness of the immortal Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, but throughout his incomparable campaign he was at every step sustained and strengthened by the moral influence of the friends of Ireland in the United States. It is difficult for us nowadays to realise the stubbornness and stupidity with which the bigotry of England had clung to the remnant of those penal laws. When, in 1825, a measure of relief had been adopted in the House of Commons, its progress was stopped in the House of Lords by the declaration of the Royal Duke of York, heir-apparent to the throne. He solemnly avowed his unalterable determination to resist all proposals of Catholic relief, and he added that 'these were the principles to which he would adhere, and which he would maintain and act up to to the latest moment of his existence, whatever might be his situation in life. So help him, God.' The Lord Chancellor, Eldon, at these words shed tears of joy. The royal words were printed in letters of gold, and hung up in the London drawing-rooms, and thousands of copies of the emphatic declaration were scattered broadcast throughout the kingdom. Nevertheless, under the guidance of O'Connell, the Catholic Association pursued its onward course. Early in 1829, no fewer than 1500 public meetings were held on the one Sunday in Ireland. In several cities of the United States, such as Charleston, Savannah, Washington, Brooklyn, Augusta, Norfolk, and Louisville, similar associations were organised and meetings were held. Special importance was attached to the meetings held in Augusta, at which Major-General Montgomerie himself, the son of an Irish exile, presided.

The result may be briefly told. The Duke of Wellington, as Premier, asked the Royal sanction to introduce the measure of emancipation, and on the King's refusal handed in his resignation. No one else, however, could be found to undertake the task of forming a Ministry. When summoned to resume the helm of State, he plainly stated to the King: 'No one dislikes the emancipation of the Catholics more than I do, but there is no alternative; there must be emancipation or civil war.' Thus emancipation was at length achieved, and this great triumph of justice was unquestionably in a great measure due to the invincible moral influence exercised by Ireland's friends in the United States.

However, the triumph of emancipation is only one of the many instances in which Ireland experienced the beneficent results of the influence of your great Republic. What shall I say of the blessings conferred all through the terrible years when famine and pestilence swept over the land? Before that dismal period Ireland was justly styled a fair and rare land, rich and beautiful as a garden in full bloom; but, during those famine years it seemed to be transformed into a land of desolation and a dreary wilderness. During those years the Government of the United States repeatedly sent its frigates laden with food to succor the famishing people; and Mr. Lecky, resting his statement on official data, attests that, besides this public munificence, no less a sum than £20,000,000 was forwarded by friends of Ireland in the United States to relieve the distress of the Irish sufferers. Then began that terrible exodus in which, by thousands and tens of thousands, the natives of Ireland rushed away from its fated shores. Lord Russell of Killowen, Chief Justice of England, has written of those emigrants: 'Their exodus has been like that of the Israelites when they were seeking to escape from

the Egyptian bondage.' To those exiles the United States became the Promised Land. They found there freedom, contentment, and happy homes, and it is pleasant to record that in every department of State and in every walk of life those exiles and their descendants have proved themselves grateful, energetic, and enlightened citizens.

The Church in Australasia.

It will be pleasing to you to know that in our own fair Australian land religion may lay claim to no less progress. A hundred years ago it would be idle to go in search of anything bordering on civil or religious liberty in Australasia. In all the vast territories designated by that name there was no church, no school, and there was no priest to break the Bread of Life to the Catholic wayfarer or to impart to the dying convicts the consolations of religion. The lot of the scattered, suffering Catholics was the more unendurable, as they were ordered to assist at the Protestant service, and should they refuse 40 lashes awaited them. In their last moments their hearts were embittered by the thought that enforced Protestantism would be the lot of their orphan children. Even ten years later than that centenary date, when a zealous priest made his way to this city, eager to spend his life in bringing the blessings of religion to his suffering countrymen, he was treated with contumely by the authorities, thrown into gaol, and sent back to London a prisoner.

In common with the whole Catholic body throughout the British Empire in 1829, we partook, in some measure at least, of the blessings which emancipation conferred; but so blind was the bigotry, and so intense the anti-Catholic prejudices which everywhere held sway, that it took at least two decades of years for the principles of civil and religious liberty to assert their place, and for religious equality to be established amongst us. To-day religion keeps pace with the material development and progress of this vast territory, and in the fervent spirit of union, piety, devotedness, and generosity our faithful people will not yield to any nation in Christendom.

I have dwelt, at some length on, the great benefits that have accrued to Ireland through the moral influence of your great nation. There are still, however, many grievances to be redressed, many victories to be achieved. May we not hope that the same beneficent influence which has been so effectually exercised in the past shall long continue to make itself felt, the better to obtain for the motherland of many of your citizens the healing measures of which it stands in need; and may we not trust that the first fruits of that salutary influence shall be the contentment, prosperity, and peace, associated with the triumph of Home Rule, which are the prized heritage of our Australian Commonwealth.

Speeches were delivered in support of the toast by the Lord Mayor of Sydney and Mr. Justice O'Connor.

Rev. Father Gleeson, in responding, said their welcome by the Catholics of Sydney would be appreciated by the non-Catholic body as well as by the Catholic body, because in America, in every movement that was for the uplifting of struggling humanity or for the promotion and well-being of the race, the Catholics and Protestants stood shoulder to shoulder. Turning to the Cardinal, Father Gleeson said on behalf of the men of the fleet, he desired to again thank him. The banquet had the distinction of having 14 captains, over 120 commissioned officers, 200 chief petty officers, and 800 men present. The reason why they had not 5000 present was because the Town Hall or the Cathedral could not accommodate them. It was not too much for him to say that when the fleet left Sydney their visit would be written in gold in their memories if such a thing were possible.

NEW BOOKS

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' NEW READING BOOKS.

A new series of reading books has just been published for the use of the pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools. The series consist of a Primer, First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Readers, together with an Irish History Reader. The binding, the beautiful design on the covers, the bold, clear type, the good paper, and the numerous and highly artistic illustrations in colors and monochrome are all so attractive that one is led to examine with interest the literary matter that is deemed worthy of such a setting. The extracts are of the best literary taste, and highly interesting. We hope that these beautiful books will not be confined to the Christian Brothers' schools, for we feel that the boys and girls of our Catholic schools will be bettered by their use. The New Zealand agents are Messrs. Whitcombe and Tombs, Dunedin.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

September 5.

The Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., began yesterday a retreat for the boarders at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Hill street.

On Tuesday evening next the Catholics of the Hutt are to hold a social gathering in aid of the schools. Special train arrangements have been made for the convenience of city friends.

The Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., has been conducting a retreat for the students of St. Patrick's College. The Rev. Father begins next week a retreat for the Sisters of Compassion.

The concert on Monday evening next in aid of the Home of Compassion promises to be as successful as usual. Mr. Robert Parker has kindly arranged a varied and attractive programme of high merit.

At a meeting of the Catholics of Karori, held a few weeks ago, a committee was set up to devise ways and means for the speedy erection of a church for the district. Members of the committee are now busy with the necessary arrangements. From the tone of the meeting it could be easily gathered that the parishioners regard the erection of a church at Karori as an urgent matter, and are determined to do their best in this direction.

It has been found necessary for the Sisters of Mercy to concentrate their efforts on the schools in the city. The business of conducting schools at Petone and the Hutt has therefore devolved on the Sisters of the Mission, who will shortly enter on their new labors. Their convent will probably be located in Petone. The Sisters of Mercy have done splendid work at the Hutt and Petone, and their efforts have been heartily appreciated by residents of these localities.

Last evening members of the committee that arranged the presentation to the Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., B.A., met at the college to consider the report submitted by the secretary and treasurer. Mr. Martin Kennedy presided. It was announced that the total receipts to date came to £348. It was decided to have the many letters of appreciation from men of all classes and creeds throughout the Dominion bound and presented to the Rector. The latest donation with letter of appreciation was one from the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Stout. After votes of thanks had been passed to the secretary and treasurer, Messrs. F. W. Crombie and M. Kennedy respectively, the attendance of the Very Rev. Rector was requested. Mr. Martin Kennedy, in an appropriate speech, made Father Keogh a presentation of a further instalment of £30 from subscribers. Father Keogh, in a feeling reply, thanked the committee for their great kindness, and expressed his warm appreciation of what had been done to mark the occasion of his jubilee.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

August 31.

A large number of Wellington Catholic Club members paid a return visit to the St. Peter's (Anglican) Club rooms on Tuesday evening, when they were hospitably entertained by the members.

A very old identity of the West Coast and a respected member of St. Joseph's congregation, Mr. Malachi Richard Taylor, passed away at his residence in College street, Wellington, on Friday last. Deceased leaves a widow and family of nine, for whom sincere sympathy is felt in their bereavement. R.I.P.

The annual inter-club billiard tournament will commence on Thursday. Messrs. L. A. Frost and H. Rees will represent the Wellington Catholic Club and Mr. S. Bryce the Petone Catholic Club. The tournament has been won by Mr. George Grimstone (Civil Service Club) for the past two years, and if he succeeds in winning it this year the cup will become his property.

A concert and social gathering, in aid of St. Francis' Church fund, were held in the Assembly Hall, Island Bay, on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance, including the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and several of the local clergy. The following contributed items:—Miss O'Neill, Messrs. Campbell and Christie, and Masters Christie, Hayden, Mackay, and Sullivan.

A very enjoyable concert, organised by the Rev. Father Finnerty, was held at the Victoria Home for Incurables on Wednesday evening. Mr. W. McLaughlin was conductor, and the fol-

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lowing contributed vocal items:—Misses Hamilton and McKay, and Messrs. Harkins and Parkes, and Mr. J. Vitetta gave a harp solo. A large orchestra rendered some splendid selections. The concert was greatly appreciated by the inmates, and it is the intention of the organisers to give another entertainment during the coming month.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

September 5.

It is with great regret that I record the sudden death of Miss Norah Byrne, who passed away on Wednesday at Island Bay. The interment took place at the Karori Cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends.—R.I.P.

The Catholic Club Junior Debating Society discussed the question of Home Rule for Ireland on Tuesday, when Mr. Leydon took the affirmative and Mr. Hickmott the negative side. The chairman (Mr. Moran) announced the verdict in favor of the negative side. This branch of the club is making great headway under the able direction of Mr. Moran.

An oratorio, in honor of the Holy Mass, was given by St. Joseph's choir in Buckle Street Church on Sunday. The music chosen for representation was Gounod's Messe Solennelle (St. Cecilia), the soloists being Miss McKay, Mr. Harkins, and Mr. J. Hines. Rev. Father Finnerty preached an impressive and instructive sermon on 'The Sacrifice of the Mass.' A collection was taken up in aid of the organ fund.

One of the two semi-final debates in the annual tourney promoted by the Wellington Provincial Literary and Debating Society's Union was decided on Monday night, when the representatives of the Kent Terrace Presbyterian Society met and vanquished the Catholic Club team by the narrow margin of 2½ points. There was a very good attendance. Dr. Elliott presided. The subject for debate was as follows:—That the interests of Australasia would be better served by Great Britain forming a defensive alliance with the United States than by the present Anglo-Japanese alliance.' Messrs. M. Fraser, E. C. Jack, and C. S. Falconer represented the Kent Terrace Society, and Messrs. M. O'Kane, L. M. Frost, and R. G. Butcher the Catholic Club. Each speaker was allowed fifteen minutes. In announcing the result of the debate, Mr. F. E. Baume, K.C., M.P., the judge, said that he had had considerable difficulty in arriving at his decision, as there was really very little to choose between the teams. The debate, on the whole, gave indication of a good deal of reading on the part of the speakers, and had been marked by careful investigation. One element of weakness in the Kent Terrace team was that the programme laid down by the leader had not been fully carried out by his followers. The language used by the Catholic Club men, on the whole had been superior to that of the other side, but in matter there had been very little indeed to choose between them. Both teams had really shown a considerable amount of merit, in regard not only to matter, but also to method and delivery. The marks he had awarded were as follow:—Kent Terrace Society—Mr. Fraser, 61; Mr. Jack, 59½; Mr. Falconer, 65; general arrangement, 16; total, 201½. Catholic Club—Mr. O'Kane, 53; Mr. Frost, 63; Mr. Butcher, 65; general arrangement, 18; total, 199.

Stratford

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

On Monday evening last, in the presbytery, a large number of parishioners met to say good-bye to Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Wilson, who are about to settle in Waipukurau. The Rev. Father Treacy occupied the chair, and in the course of a few remarks expressed his regret at the departure of Mr and Mrs. Wilson, who had always assisted in every movement for the advancement of the Church. In time and money the departing guests had contributed generously. They were practical Catholics, and a credit to any community. He hoped that the change would benefit Mrs. Wilson; and that the people of Stratford would again have the pleasure of seeing Mr. and Mrs. Wilson amongst them. Messrs. D. J. Malone, W. Murray, J. Leydon, J. D. Healey, D. Maroney, and J. Sexton spoke in similar strains. The Rev. Father Treacy then presented Mrs. Wilson with a beautiful Queen Anne tea set in solid silver, and a silver hot water kettle on stand, and Mr. Wilson with a valuable memento of his residence in Stratford. He urged that the presents would remind them of the appreciation they had merited in the hearts of their Stratford friends, and he would always be glad to welcome them back to Stratford. Mr. Wilson, in responding for himself and Mrs. Wilson, said he himself was sorry to leave Stratford, where he and his good wife had made

so many friends. He was afraid that the many good things that were said of them were hardly deserved. He had always striven to do his duty, and the kindness of his Stratford friends in giving such beautiful presents made it very hard for him to express what he would like to say. It was absolutely necessary for Mrs. Wilson's health that he should leave Stratford, but he could assure them that Stratford and its people would always have a warm place in their hearts.

Blenheim

(From our own correspondent.)

August 31.

The Hibernian Band held an enjoyable social on Wednesday, and the new uniform fund will be substantially increased thereby.

The Rev. Father Lowham, C.S.S.R., conducted a retreat for the Children of Mary during the past week. Over seventy members of the Sodality approached the Holy Table on Sunday morning.

The members of the Catholic Club hold very enjoyable literary evenings weekly. Last week 'Sports and Pastimes' were the topics chosen, and the papers were on the whole creditable. Rev. Father Fay, who presides at the debates, is very enthusiastic in club matters, and means to make the Catholic Club a success.

Napier

(From our own correspondent.)

August 30.

Inspector Dwyer has been appointed to take charge in Napier in place of Inspector MacDonnell, who is retiring from the service.

The Young Men's Catholic Club have taken over the Port stall at the coming bazaar.

Mr. T. Barry was presented by the employees of the Gas Company on the eve of his marriage to Miss N. Sylvester with a handsome marble clock suitably inscribed, the presentation being made by the manager.

'Should bachelors be taxed?' was the subject for debate at the Catholic Young Men's Club last Thursday. Mr. J. W. Coe led the affirmative, while Mr. T. Cunningham led on the negative side. The speeches were most creditable. At the conclusion of the debate the chairman (Mr. R. P. Clarkson, M.A.) awarded the honors to the affirmative side.

Palmerston North

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

August 30.

At the last meeting of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society on August 18, at which there was a very large attendance, including the Rev. Fathers Costello and O'Beirne, the occasion was taken advantage of to present the Rev. Father Costello with a large photograph of the members in full regalia, which was taken at the recent half-yearly breakfast. The photograph, which was handsomely framed, was presented by the president, Bro. C. McGrath, who in an appropriate speech thanked Father Costello on behalf of the members for his kindness to the society on all occasions.

The half-yearly meeting of the Catholic Club took place on Wednesday evening, August 26. The president, Mr. M. J. Kennedy, was in the chair, and there were also present the Rev. Father O'Beirne and twenty members. The election of officers for the next six months resulted as follows:—Patron, Rev. Father Costello; spiritual director, Rev. Father O'Beirne; president, Mr. M. J. Kennedy (re-elected); vice-president, Mr. Loughnan; hon. vice-presidents, Dr. O'Brien, Messrs. W. Devine, F. Herring, R. Mulrooney, J. Hurley, J. Coyle; secretary, Mr. Westmoreland (re-elected); trustee, Mr. Loughnan; auditor, Mr. Ellis (re-elected); press correspondent, Mr. Scanlan; committee, Rev. Father O'Beirne, Messrs. McLaughlin, O'Reilly, Scanlon, Jackson, Dickson, McGrath, and Scott. The debate for the evening then took place. The subject chosen was, 'Is the reading of fiction an advantage or disadvantage?' The affirmative side was taken by Mr. Loughnan (leader), Messrs. McLaughlin and Amodeo, and the negative by Mr. Scanlan (leader), and Messrs. M. J. Kennedy and the Rev. Father O'Beirne. The debate was very interesting, the various speakers acquitting themselves in a very creditable manner. But the feature of the evening was the speech by Mr. Loughnan, leader of the affirmative. By the unanimous vote of the audience the verdict was given in favor of the affirmative side.

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Westport

(From our own correspondent.)

September 7.

Rev. Father Molloy, who has been on a short visit to Westport, left here on Tuesday last to resume his duties at Marton. Rev. Father Bergin, who has been relieving Father Molloy, is expected to arrive home during the week.

On Sunday, August 23, the first general meeting of St. Canice's Catholic Club was held in the club rooms, Mr. G. E. Simon occupying the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The chief business of the meeting was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—Patron, Ven. Archpriest Walshe; spiritual director, Rev. Father Bergin; president, Mr. G. E. Simon; secretary, Mr. J. Radford; vice-presidents, Messrs. F. O'Gorman, sen., C. Clarke, and F. Calnon; executive, Messrs. J. Grange, J. Murphy, J. McGee, P. Joyce, C. Simon, M. Hennessy, J. Cook, P. Hughes; auditors, Messrs. H. Doogan and J. P. O'Gorman.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

September 7.

As a result of the recent 'Living Floral Carnival,' St. Mary's parish, Christchurch North, is, I understand, cleared of all liabilities. At a social gathering on Wednesday evening next the balance sheet is to be presented.

The Rev. Father Nouyoux, M.S.H., is at present in charge of the Kumara parish, Westland. His Lordship the Bishop, who is at present on an episcopal visitation in the North Canterbury parochial district, was at Cheviot on Sunday. On Wednesday of this week he will administer Confirmation at Brackenbridge, and at Oxford on Thursday, where a mission is being conducted by one of the Redemptorist Fathers. His Lordship will make a visitation at Leeston on next Sunday, after which he intends to proceed to Westland.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from the 11 o'clock Mass until after Vespers in the Cathedral on Sunday, and many attended at Adoration during the afternoon. In the evening a very fine discourse on the mission of our Divine Lord was preached by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy in the presence of a large congregation. Procession of the Blessed Sacrament followed, in which the various confraternities and societies participated.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

August 31.

A meeting of St. John's Tennis Club was held in the club's room on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Father Kerley presiding. The report and balance sheet of the past year showed the finances of the club to be in a very satisfactory position, there being a credit balance of £3. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Rev. Father Tubman; vice-president, Rev. Father Kerley; secretary and treasurer, Mr. M. Schaab; committee—Dr. Loughnan, Messrs. McKennah, Venning, and Dunne, and the Misses Mara, Rissel, and McGrath. It was resolved to get up a euchre party to supplement the club's funds before the opening of the season.

On Thursday evening the boys of our school, to the number of over 100, were entertained by the ladies of the parish, the event being to mark the close of the school's football season. Rev. Father Tubman presided, and there were also present Rev. Father Venning, Brother Egbert and school staff, Dr. Loughnan, and Messrs. M. O'Meeghan, J. Reilly, T. Brosnahan, Jordan, Murphy, Dunne, and Doyle. The proceedings were most enthusiastic, and the following toasts were honored:—'The Pope,' by the Rev. Chairman; 'The King,' by Rev. Father Venning; 'The School Team,' by Rev. Brother Egbert; 'The Clergy,' by Mr. Doyle; 'The Brothers,' by Dr. Loughnan; 'The Old Boys,' by one of the school lads, Father Venning and Messrs. Doyle and Dunne responding; and 'The Ladies,' by Mr. Dunne. The school football team has had a victorious career this season, winning the banner from all the schools of South Canterbury, and also carrying off one of the grades in the seven-aside tournament. Most of the speakers referred to the splendid educational work done in the school by the Marist Brothers, and to the freely admitted fact that the success of the school did not stop with sport, but was also extended to the educational and re-

ligious work. The flag won in the competition was unfurled by Master O'Meeghan, amidst great cheering. Songs were rendered by Mr. Murphy and Masters O'Meeghan and Brosnahan. The young ladies of the parish did the catering, and helped to make the function the success it was.

September 7.

This (Monday) morning about 4 o'clock the Church of the Sacred Heart had a narrow escape from being totally destroyed by fire. Some passers-by noticed the smoke rising through the roof of the sacristy, and at once gave the alarm. The fire brigade turned out promptly, and succeeded in confining the flames to the sacristy, where it evidently originated, the south side of the sanctuary and part of the roof over the organ. The damage is estimated at about £400, and it is mostly covered by insurance. The Rev. Father Tubman, with Rev. Fathers La Floch and Kerley, gave the brigade every assistance, and Rev. Father Kerley, with some difficulty, owing to the smoke, removed the Blessed Sacrament. It is intended to practically build a new sacristy, and roof the whole building with iron, probably putting it over the shingles on the unburnt portion. The loss of vestments was most serious, and it will take time to replace the fine collection that had been gathered together; some chalices and a monstrance were also destroyed. The value of the sacristy's contents may be put down at £300, and the damage to building being about £100, makes the total as before-mentioned—£400.

Greymouth

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

August 26.

The St. Columba Club billiard tournament was concluded last week and resulted in a win for Mr. C. Carmine, with Mr. Wm. Bade second. The tournament proved most interesting, and some very keen contests took place. Thirty-two members took part in the tournament.

A very successful euchre party was held in St. Columba Club rooms last Wednesday evening, when there was a large attendance of members and their friends. The ladies' prize was donated by Mr. J. Cairney, and was won by Miss M. Heffernan, whilst Mr. J. Boyle won the gentleman's prize. During the interval refreshments were handed round by the ladies. Songs and refreshments helped to pass a most enjoyable evening.

A few months ago I had occasion to congratulate the Marist Brothers on the marked success of the school at the annual examinations. It is now my pleasing duty to record the success of the pupils on the football field. The West Coast Rugby Union presented a handsome shield for competition amongst the West Coast schools. The Marist Brothers' boys went right through the competition without losing a single match, scoring in the series of matches seventy-three points against nine points. The Brothers are very proud of the success achieved by their boys, and with reason, as the result is a record any team might well feel proud of. It is the intention of the members of the St. Columba Club to entertain the boys in their club rooms, when the shield will be presented to them.

The Greymouth Orchestral Society gave a very fine concert in the Public Hall last evening. The vocal items given during the evening (says the *Grey River Argus*) were enthusiastically received. The Rev. Father Ainsworth sang Sullivan's 'Thou art passing hence,' and he was given quite an ovation. He possesses a very pleasing baritone of good range, and he sings with expression. He was recalled, and for his encore sang 'Because,' with equal effect. Later on in the evening he sang 'The two grenadiers,' and the rev. gentleman won his audience. The audience demanded another, and that old favorite 'Father O'Flynn' was sung in an admirable manner. Still the cries of encore and enthusiastic applause greeted this effort, and the rev. gentleman, in his happy and good-natured style, gave a musical sketch, which completely took the house. The Rev. Father Ainsworth is popular wherever he goes, but his singing last night will make him a favorite with a Greymouth audience.

The New Zealand Clothing Factory, Octagon, Dunedin, directs attention to the comprehensive show of spring goods now on exhibition. These include men's and boys' straws, men's lounge felts in colors, boys' tweed and serge tunic suits, etc...

Messrs. Duthie Bros., Ltd., drapers, George street, Dunedin, are now showing a superb assortment of high-class novelties in mantles, millinery, dress goods, fancy neck-wear, etc. The firm is noted for the excellence of the work turned out in the dressmaking and tailoring departments...



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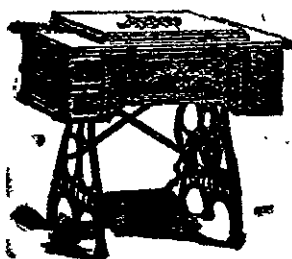
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Commercial

PRODUCE

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Our catalogue comprised a good selection of oats, wheat, potatoes, and chaff. Best lines suitable for the local trade met with fair competition, but in nearly all classes of produce indifferent quality had little demand. Values ruled as under:

Oats.—During the past week a better tone has been noticeable in the market. No sales of any importance have been effected, but prime feed lines—particularly bright Gartons—have better inquiry. Seed lines continue to move off freely, and the local trade takes a fair quantity of good feed, but inferior and discolored lots have no attention. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 1d; good to best feed, 1s 11½d; to 2s 0½d; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Local stocks are not heavy. Any lines of prime milling quality still in stores can be quitted at prices fully equal to late values, while for local wheat there is good demand at quotations. Medium milling lots are not in request. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; medium, 4s 2d to 4s 2½d; whole fowl wheat, 4s 1d to 4s 1½d; broken and damaged, 3s 3d to 4s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The demand for export has slackened, and although consignments are not coming forward freely prices show some reduction on those of last week. In Derwents only best quality are saleable at £4 to £4 2s 6d; prime Up-to-Dates are worth £3 15s; choice (nominally), £3 17s 6d; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 12s 6d; inferior and stale, £2 10s to £3 per ton (bags included).

Chaff.—Supplies coming forward this week have been chiefly medium quality, for which there is not much demand. Although the Australian demand has slackened off, there is fair inquiry locally for prime bright oat sheaf, which fairly maintains its value. Quotations: Prime oat sheaf, £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; light and inferior, £3 to £3 5s; straw chaff, £2 to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—Moderate supplies of oat straw are coming in, and sell at 47s 6d per ton. The market is bare of wheat, which is worth about 40s per ton pressed.

Turnips.—Quotations: Swedes, 21s per ton (loose, ex truck).

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., report as follows:—

We held our usual weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we offered a large catalogue to a fair attendance of buyers. Competition was poor, and a number of our lots, consisting chiefly of lines of discolored chaff, had to be passed in for lack of competition. Values ruled as under:

Oats.—This market is very dull, and there is practically no business doing. There has, however, been a fair demand during the past week for all seed lines, Gartons and Danish being particularly in request. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 1d; good to best feed, 1s 11d to 2s; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—This market remains firm at last week's rates, and there is good inquiry for all lines of prime wheat suitable for millers' requirements. Fowl wheat is scarce, and is readily sold on arrival at quotations. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s 2½d to 4s 3½d; medium milling, 4s 1½d to 4s 2d; best fowl wheat, 4s to 4s 1½d; broken and damaged, 3s 3d to 3s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is quiet for all lines. Choice lots of Up-to-Dates are saleable at up to £4. Medium and inferior sorts are extremely difficult to quit even at reductions on quotations. Prime sound seed Up-to-Dates carefully picked over have good inquiry, and are readily placed on arrival. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £4 2s 6d; choice Up-to-Dates, £4; prime Up-to-Dates, £3 12s 6d to £3 17s 6d; medium, £3 5s to £3 10s; inferior, £2 10s and upwards per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—This market is extremely quiet. Medium and inferior lines are in over supply, and are difficult to place at quotations. Bright heavy and well-cut lines are in most request with buyers, and are saleable at up to £4 per ton. Quotations: Choice, £4 2s 6d; prime oat sheaf, £3 17s 6d to £4; medium, £3 7s 6d to £3 15s; light inferior and heated, £2 10s upwards per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—Quotations: Oaten straw, 45s to 47s 6d; wheat, 37s 6d to £2 per ton (pressed, ex truck).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report as follows:—

Oats.—The market is very dull, with no business passing. All seed lines are in fair demand. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 1d; good to best feed, 1s 11d to 2s; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 1s 10½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is fair inquiry for all lines of prime milling wheat, whilst fowl wheat is scarce and is readily sold at quotations. Prime milling, 4s 2½d to 4s 3½d; medium, 4s 1½d to 4s 2d; best fowl wheat, 4s to 4s 1½d; broken and damaged, 3s 3d to 3s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is very quiet. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £4 2s 6d; prime Up-to-Dates, £3 12s 6d to £3 17s 6d; medium, £3 5s to £3 10s; inferior, £2 10s to £2 15s per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—There is fair inquiry for prime oat sheaf, but medium chaff is not in demand. Prime oat sheaf, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; light and inferior, £3 to £3 5s; straw chaff, £2 to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Pressed Straw.—Oaten, 47s 6d; wheat, 35s to 40s per ton.

WOOL

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Monday, when prices for all sorts of skins were much on a par with last week's rates. Best winter does brought from 21d to 22½d; extra, to 24½d; good, 18d to 20d; mixed, 16½d to 18d; early winters, 14½d to 15½d; autumns, 13d to 14½d; springs, to 10d; summers, 9d to 10½d; winter blacks, to 24½d; autumns, to 17d; fawns, 15d; horse hair, 13½d to 18d.

Sheepskins.—Bidding was fairly brisk, and prices were much on a par with late rates. Best halfbred, 6½d to 7d; medium to good, 5½d to 6d; inferior, 4d to 5d; best crossbred, 6d to 6½d; medium to good, 4½d to 5½d; inferior, 3d to 4d; merino, 5½d to 6d; medium to good, 4½d to 5d; lambskins, to 5½d.

Hides.—We held our fortnightly sale on the 3rd inst., when competition all round was good, prices showing a rise of ½d to 1½d per lb. Quotations: Prime stout heavy ox hides, 6½d to 7½d; good heavy, 5d to 5½d; medium weight, 4½d to 4½d; extra good, to 5½d; light weight, 3½d to 4½d; staggy and inferior, 2d to 3½d; best heavy cow hides, 4d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 4½d; light weight, 3½d to 4½d; inferior, 2½d to 3d; yearlings, 2½d to 3½d; calfskins, 1½d to 5½d.

Tallow and Fat.—There is no change to report.

LIVE STOCK

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

For Saturday's sale there was a rather poor entry of horses, the whole lot, with two exceptions, being very stale, and animals of that description are exceedingly hard to place, consequently business was limited. There is a keen demand at present for good young, useful draughts. A few of the town carters and contractors are in quest of really first-class horses suitable for their requirements; and in consequence the tone of the market is very healthy. Spring-van and spring-cart sorts are also commanding a good deal of attention. Quotations:

Superior young draught geldings, at from £45 to £50; extra good ditto (prize-winners), at from £50 to £55; superior young draught mares, at from £50 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, at from £30 to £40; aged ditto, at from £15 to £20; well-matched carriage pairs, at from £70 to £100; strong spring-van horses, at from £25 to £30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, at from £18 to £35; light hacks, at from £8 to £13; extra good hacks and harness horses, at from £13 to £25; weedy and good ditto, at from £5 to £7.

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Interprovincial

The Premier states that the general election will take place about the last week in November or the first week in December.

The Government has decided to purchase the Manawatu Railway, the price being £900,000, with an additional £10,000 for stores on hand.

The results of the first complete year's operations of the Wellington City Council's electric lighting department show that, after providing for interest, sinking fund, and depreciation, there is a net profit of £6122.

To the list of successes in the musical examination at St. Mary's Convent, Ponsonby, which appeared in our last issue, is to be added the name of Miss D. White, who passed the higher examination.

The value of the fruit grown in New Zealand is now a million pounds a year, according to a statement made by Mr. T. W. Kirk, Government biologist. Mr. Kirk added that the industry was only in its infancy, and the area under fruit culture was increasing at the rate of over 200 acres a year. A tremendous advance in fruit-growing had been made in this country during the past few years.

The following are the results of the musical examination held at the Convent of Mercy High School, Te Aroha, on August 31, by the representative of Trinity College, London:—Associate Grade—M. Amelia Sullivan, 86. Junior Grade—John Magill, 63. Preparatory Grade—Eileen Magill, 85; Jessie Sweeney, 74; Pearl Bygrave, 74; Bessie Edwards, 71; Francis V. (Rongo) Pilling, 70; John Mackle, 63; Claude Keesing, 62.

There are 532 third class passengers by the Ionic, which was due in Wellington yesterday from London. Of these, 307 (of whom 104 are children) are coming out under the assisted system. The number includes 65 farmers, 15 domestic servants, and 14 farm laborers. The assisted passengers are bringing capital totalling some thousands of pounds. One man has £800, another is bringing £755, two have got £600 each, and many have sums ranging from £260 to £100.

The sheep returns for the year ended April 30 show a net increase of 778,183 in the North Island and of 687,098 in the South Island, making a total net increase of 1,465,281 for the Dominion. The total number of sheep in the Dominion was 22,449,053, there being 10,816,852 in the South Island and 11,632,201 in the North. The number of breeding ewes increased from 10,736,846 to 11,244,041, as compared with the previous year. The grand total of nearly 22½ millions is easily a record for the Dominion.

Mrs. A. Mead, of Christchurch, was the vocalist of the evening at the Philharmonic Society's concert in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on Friday evening. Regarding Mrs. Mead's singing the *Evening Star* said:—'The society were fortunate in securing as the singer of the evening such an accomplished lady as Mrs. A. Mead. Unluckily, Mrs. Mead suffered from a slight cold last night; nevertheless, she sang really well, and made it quite clear that her tuition has been from the best sources and her study intelligent. If asked to describe Mrs. Mead's singing in a word we should call it intellectual. The audience were charmed with her exposition of "O Luce di quest anima," from Donizetti's opera "Linda di Chamouni," the florid passages being taken with ease and brilliance, and Mrs. Mead's song in the second part, "Twas a summer garden," by Lohr, was also a treat. An encore being insisted upon each time, Mrs. Mead replied with "Among the roses," by Valerie White, and "Twas April," by Nevin.' The *Otago Daily Times* in its notice of the concert said of Mrs. Mead's contributions:—'Mrs. Mead possesses a soprano voice of agreeable quality, good range, and considerable flexibility. This latter quality was particularly manifest in her rendering of Donizetti's "O Luce di quest anima," which, despite the exacting nature of the solo, was perhaps her best contribution. The vocalist subsequently gave Lohr's "Twas a summer garden," just falling short of complete success in her sustained notes. Mrs. Mead was emphatically recalled after each contribution, and gave two enjoyable additional numbers.'

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

Taumarunui

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

August 30.

The Very Rev. Dean Gillan, V.G., was in the Taumarunui district during the past week. He visited Te Kuiti, Manunui, and Kakahi, and on Sunday addressed a large congregation at Taumarunui. He congratulated the people on the near completion of their church-school, dedicated to the Immaculate Conception, and said he hoped to be present within a few weeks at the opening ceremonies. The priest to take charge of the district until the Bishop's return was to be Father Molloy, and he (Dean Gillan) expected great things from his earnest work, seconded by, as he knew in his experience of them, the whole-hearted co-operation of the people of the district. Father Molloy arrived on Monday evening, and is now residing at Taumarunui.

Woodville

(From our travelling correspondent.)

September 5.

On Sunday last the Very Rev. Father Clune, C.S.S.R., brought to a close a week's mission. Despite the long distances which most of the people had to drive, there were crowded congregations at the Masses and evening devotions during the week. A noticeable feature of the mission was the large number of non-Catholics who attended the various services. Large numbers approached the Holy Table at early Mass each morning, and by the time the mission was ended practically every one in the parish had fulfilled their duty in that respect. On Sunday morning a number of boys and girls, who had been receiving instruction during the week, made their First Communion. Very Rev. Father Clune is conducting a mission at Pahiatua this week.

There are many reasons why 'Highlander Condensed Milk' is popular, but the two main ones are that it is a Dominion product, and that it can be relied upon for its richness and purity. It has others, but these mentioned cannot fail to recommend it to all who appreciate a good and wholesome article.

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MARRIAGE

HAILLES—DUNNE.—On August 29, at St. Columba's Church, Balfour, by Rev. P. O'Donnell, assisted by Rev. M. Keenan, Walter M. Hailles to Arabella J. Dunne, fourth daughter of the late Francis Dunne, of the Audit Department, Wellington.

DEATHS

HENDRON.—On August 9, at his late residence, Hagley street, Riccarton, Christchurch, James, dearly beloved husband of Catherine Hendron and father of Frank P. Hendron; aged 53 years.—R.I.P.

MEEKIN.—On September 4, at her residence, 47 Macandrew Road, South Dunedin, after a long illness, Mrs. Meekin, wife of Mr. Richard Meekin; aged 50 years.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

QUINN.—In loving memory of Katie Quinn, who died at the Sacred Heart Convent, Wanganni, on September 13, 1901; aged 15 years.—R.I.P.

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptoras 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 10, 1908.

'PRIESTCRAFT' AND IRISH DISCONTENT



In all matters that relate to the Catholic Church, the Rev. Dr. Horton, of Hampstead (England), is one of the ungentlest of living controversialists. Yet in his latest and wildest book (*My Belief*) he has the grace to make the following naive declaration:—

'The old polemic against Catholicism is out of date; the methods and the tone of it are unsuitable to the modern world. If we are to be Protestants, we must be Protestants of a new type; we must understand the position better. Our antagonism to Rome must be more respectful, more sympathetic, and for that reason more firm and more uncompromising.'

'We hold no brief to disparage any creed or view genuinely held by man.'

'What Christians are divided upon, that we should hold with modesty and deference.'

Even Kingsley declared in his *Miscellanies* that the old bitterness of controversy overvalued itself and produced, by reason of its bitterness and exaggeration, a sturdy reaction in favor of 'Rome.' The same general remark must be deemed to apply to the furies of invective of an article contributed by an anonymous writer to a recent issue of the *Tapanui Courier*. The writer belongs to the extremist section of the class whom Newman describes in the following classic lines:—

'Such a one cannot afford to be fair; he cannot be fair if he tries. He is ignorant, and he goes on to be unjust. He has always viewed things in one light; and he cannot adapt himself to any other; he cannot throw himself into the ideas of other men, fix upon the principles on which those ideas depend, and then set himself to ascertain how those principles differ, or whether they differ at all from those which he acts upon himself.'

In our last issue we dealt with one phase of his wild and unsupported statements. In the present article we refer to his anonymous onslaught on the priesthood of the Catholic Church in Ireland at whom he habitually flings the offensive theological nickname of 'Romish,' and whom he accuses of being the whole and sole cause of the poverty and discontent that prevail in 'the most distressful country.'

We are ready to make the fullest allowances for unconscious error—even for the error which views Catholics and their clergy as compounds of ape and demon; and we nourish no unkindly personal thought or feeling for the convinced 'brother' who openly and above-board pours vitriolic abuse at Catholics from the July platform. But the hand of every man is against 'the mischievous varlet' (as Disraeli calls him) 'who pelts us with mud as we walk along, and then hides behind a dustbin' of anonymity. Of course, no attempt whatever was made by the masked assailant in Tapanui to establish his statement by evidence. Such a course would be against all the rules of anonymous accusation. We may, however, take a few outstanding causes of Irish poverty and discontent, and see how far they are or have been due to 'priestcraft':—

1. Was it 'priestcraft' that, in the interest of English manufacturers and traders, destroyed, by Act of Parliament, the flour-

ishing woollen industries of the West and South, the trade in cattle, salt meat, wool, and (in 1831) the rich and flourishing tobacco-growing industry of the South?

2. Was it 'priestcraft' that robbed Ireland, in 1800, of the Grattan Parliament, which had given her the one bright gleam of prosperity that she has ever known since the English connection? History says that no Catholic had act or part in the black and wholesale 'bribery, force, and fraud' by which traitors sold their bleeding country 'as Judas sold his God.' That foul transaction and its fouler methods were devised by a British Prime Minister (Pitt), and carried out by a British Viceroy (Cornwallis). It cost from first to last £21,053,000, every penny of which had to be paid by the ruined and betrayed country. It was opposed by the overwhelming majority of the Irish people, including numerous Orange lodges; and the descendants of Pitt's purchased Irish tools are now the Tammany that rules the country from Dublin Castle.

3. Was it 'priestcraft' that, between 1800 and 1887, passed more than a hundred Coercion Acts for Ireland? The terrible and almost incredible nature of those Coercion Acts will be dealt with in a volume that will shortly be published at the office of this paper.

4. Was it 'priestcraft' that, since the Union in 1800, has ruled Ireland, not (as New Zealand is ruled) in accordance with the wishes of the majority of its people, but according to the dictation of a numerically small 'garrison' or ascendancy faction of landlord capitalists and their tools, alien in race and faith to the vast bulk of the population? Is it 'priestcraft' that, to this very hour, makes non-competitive positions of honor and emolument and power under the Government the close preserve of one particular creed, and which admits Catholics practically only when they are 'tame'—that is, renegades to their faith or to their country? Is it 'priestcraft' that so bars Catholics from employment in the municipalities of Derry, Belfast, Armagh, and Portadown, and in certain railway corporations, that Parliament has had repeatedly to interfere—even as late as 1907, and against a tremendous clamor—to abate the scandal in some slight degree? The details of this grave scandal have already been sufficiently placed before our readers. In the parts of Ireland where 'priestcraft' is alleged by the *Courier* writer to 'rule,' no such scandals prevail, and Protestants are treated with great generosity by elective public bodies in the matter of place and salary. We have in our possession figures covering a great part of Ireland, and in due course these will be placed by us in book-form before the public.

5. Is it 'priestcraft' that has filled the scandalously overmanned and over-paid Irish Bench with strong political partisans, nearly all of them of one particular religious faith? Here again we write with the figures before us. Is 'priestcraft' responsible for the maddening wrongs that are, even to this very hour, perpetrated by open and shameless jury-packing? It was this crying scandal, together with the deplorable and bitter partisanship of Irish judges, that (as English Lord Chief Justice Denham officially declared) made the administration of justice in Ireland 'a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.' It so happens that the Irish priesthood have all along opposed these bitter scandals. Frantic opposition to reform in this direction has all along come from the side that cries out against 'priestcraft.'

6. Was it 'priestcraft' that passed the terrible Irish land laws since the Union? North-east Ulster was happily protected by 'the Ulster Custom' (which had the force of law) against landlord tyranny and rapacity. Not so the rest of Ireland. Was it 'priestcraft' that four times confiscated the property of Irish Catholics before the Union, and many times since? Was it 'priestcraft' that furnished bayonets to Irish landlords to confiscate over and over again (even within the past few months) the tenants' interest in Irish land, and the vast property created by the farmers—estimated by the Right-Hon. Mr. Shaw Lefevre at more than one-half of the total capital value of all the land in the country? Did 'priestcraft' make those laws which brought about the series of famines that, between the Union and 1880; slew, in round numbers, two million persons? According to the great statistician Mulhall, 1,225,000 persons died of famine in the first fifty years of the late Queen Victoria's reign. But there is worse to tell. These famines were all artificial. The two millions died in the midst of plenty. Was it 'priestcraft' that, in every one of those famines, sent the bayonets of the soldiery to seize for rack-rents, and exported before the eyes of the starving people (even in the famine of 1879-80), food that had been raised by them in sufficient quantity to have prevented a single death by hunger? Was it 'priestcraft' that (according to Mulhall) evicted, in the first fifty years of the late Queen's reign, 3,668,000 persons from their homes, at the point

of the bayonet, threw sick women, dying men, and infant children by thousands on the unsheltered roadsides in the bitter northern winters, and confiscated in a wholesale way the farmers' interest in their holdings and the property created by them? Did 'priestcraft' pass the Incumbered Estates Act in 1849—an Act under which millions of pounds of values created by Irish tenant farmers were seized by the Crown and auctioned in 'garrets' (as they were termed) in Dublin City? Was it 'priestcraft' that made people flee from such an oppressed country, or drove them out by great 'clearances,' till the population reduced from nearly nine millions in 1845 to only a little over four millions in the present year? Is it 'priestcraft' that makes Ulster the greatest sufferer by emigration? Is it 'priestcraft' that enables the landlords, to this hour, to levy rents on values created by the tenants, and to sell (and for payment for) these same values? It so happens that the Irish priesthood all along opposed these various forms of capitalist tyranny. The people who fought savagely inch by inch against reform were those who make pious protestations against 'priestcraft.'

7. Was it 'priestcraft' that (according to the economist Lough) moved the British Government to exact in taxes over £200,000,000 in repayment of 'the trivial relief' of a famine loan of £4,500,000 in 1846-7? Is it 'priestcraft' that makes the British Government overtax Ireland to the tune of nearly three millions a year above her taxable capacity, according to the 1896 report of the Financial Relations Commission, composed entirely of Englishmen of the first eminence in the world of finance? Was it 'priestcraft' that clapped £3,000,000 a year additional taxation on an impoverished country just after the great famine of 1846-51? The population of Ireland has been halved in fifty years, but its taxation has been doubled. And (as a table before us shows) a vast proportion of that increased taxation has been expended in finding more places and bigger salaries for the favored creed and the ruling caste. All this plunder and extravagance have been steadily opposed by the Irish priesthood. The defence of over-taxation and these crying administrative scandals comes from the party who cry out against 'priestcraft.'

We might give eye-opening details regarding the tithe war; the tithe proctors; the tens of millions of money that, during the nineteenth century alone, were dragged from the unwilling Catholics of Ireland for the maintenance of an alien creed; and the insurrectionary storms that were raised by sworn 'loyalists' when it was proposed to relieve Catholics of these terrible burdens. If any clergy has added to Irish poverty and discontent, that clergy is not the Catholic. On the contrary, it is largely due to their noble efforts that the position of the Irish people is becoming more tolerable, and that they are nearing the dawn of a better day. (1) To the intense chagrin of the great Irish Tammany, the Irish priests have ever been on the side of democracy and for the extension of popular rights. (2) They spurned the offer of Government salaries, and preferred to remain poor among the poor, who love them as the apple of their eye. (3) Of all the clergy in Ireland, they are relatively the least numerous and the least costly to their people. At the end of the year 1904 there were in Ireland 3542 priests (unmarried, of course) for 3,301,661 Catholics. That works out at one priest for every 934 Catholics. Deducting members of Religious Orders and priests engaged in teaching, there were 2714—that is, one in every 1206. According to the *Irish Church Directory* (Anglican) for 1903, there were 1724 Anglican clergymen in Ireland for 581,089 Protestant Episcopalians—which works out at one for every 331. There were 800 Presbyterian clergymen for 443,276 Irish Presbyterians (one for every 554); while the Irish Methodists had one clergyman for every 248 adherents. And counting in the families of the non-Catholic bishops and clergy, we arrive at a grand total of some 11,000 persons that have to be supported by the 1,086,371 Protestants of all sorts in 'the most distressful country,' as against the slender ecclesiastical households that are maintained by nearly three and a half millions of Catholics in Ireland. (4) Bitter an enemy as Fréde was of the Irish people and priests, he made a glowing eulogium of the purity of Irish Catholics, declared that crimes against morals are almost unknown among them, and added that this happy state of things is, to their eternal honor, due to the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy. The Blue Books before us show that Ireland is, in the matter of sexual crime, a model to the nations, and this despite the relatively low moral tone prevalent in the north-eastern counties of Ulster and (as the Registrar-General's returns, now before us, show) their high rate of illegitimate births. (5) To the Catholic clergy is also, no

doubt, in a great measure, due the fact that there is less crime in Ireland than in England and Wales, and much less than in Scotland. We write this with the crime statistics before us; in Blue Books and other publications, for many of the years from 1880 to the close of the year 1907. (6) The Irish Catholic clergy are at the head of the industrial revival, as they have been at the head of every movement for the betterment of the people. (7) To them is also, in good measure, due the marked supremacy of the Catholic colleges and schools in the battle of education—a supremacy which (as our columns have from time to time shown) has been handsomely acknowledged by high-placed Protestant divines. In this connection we may usefully quote a letter that appeared in the London *Times* of July 28, 1908, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Delany, S.J., President of the (Catholic) University College, Dublin. It institutes a luminous comparison between the college that is conducted by Irish priests on the one hand and, on the other hand, the three heavily-endowed Queen's Colleges (State institutions) and the Magee (Protestant) College, Derry. The letter runs as follows:—

The Honor Lists of the undergraduate intermediate examinations in arts of the Royal University of Ireland are published to-day in the Dublin newspapers; and from the tabulated summary of the results as given in the papers I have taken the following figures, which seem to me to deserve attention in relation to the Irish Universities Bill now before Parliament. They show the comparative successes of the approved colleges of the Royal University; and, I think, they prove conclusively how urgent is the need of a more equitable distribution in Ireland of public educational funds, as well as of a thorough reconstruction of the Queen's Colleges of Galway and Cork.

HONORS AND PRIZES.

Cost to Public Funds	Colleges	1st Class	2nd Class	Totals
£6,000	University College, Dublin	50	56	106
£25,000	Queen's College, Belfast	7	23	30
	Queen's College, Galway	3	4	7
	Queen's College, Cork	0	3	3
	Magee College, Derry	0	2	2
£400				
	Total for four colleges	10	32	42

And finally—not to mention many other things that must be recorded to their credit—(8) to the teaching and influence of the Irish Catholic priesthood is also undoubtedly due the fact that the storms of religious strife and passion that are chronic in the north-east of 'yellow' counties of Ulster are quite unknown in the west and south. The substance of this, as well as of our previous article, was forwarded last week for publication in the *Tapanui Courier*.

Notes

Our Papal Jubilee Number

Our next issue (September 17) will be commemorative of the Sacerdotal Golden Jubilee of our Holy Father, Pope Pius X. Besides the usual weekly features of the *New Zealand Tablet*, there will be thirty-six additional pages, of which seventeen will be devoted to interesting illustrations of Pope Pius X. (including page engravings of his latest portraits), and of places and persons associated with his life. Lengthy and interesting details of his Holiness's life and work will be the chief feature of the letterpress of our next issue, and we will also present our readers with the words and musical score (with pianoforte accompaniment) of Dr. Murray's famous *Hymn to the Pope* arranged for four voices. This will be the largest and best illustrated issue of the *New Zealand Tablet* that has yet been published, and will form an interesting souvenir to send to friends in this and other countries.

Messrs. A. and T. Burt, Ltd., Dunedin, with branches at the principal centres of the Dominion, call attention to their superior stock of engineers', plumbers', and gasfitters' requirements, also to the 'Edina' windmills, and improved hydraulic rams, patent flax strippers, and machinery and engines of all kinds....

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Among the clergy who took part in the annual pilgrimage to and assisted at the ceremonies on Croagh Patrick, County Mayo, on Sunday, July 26, was the Rev. W. McMullan, of Ranfurly.

The many friends throughout the Dominion of the Rev. J. F. O'Donnell, of Queenstown, will be pleased to hear that he has greatly improved in health, and that after a short sojourn at Te Aroha he will resume his duties.

The St. Patrick's Young Men's Social and Literary Club, South Dunedin, held its usual weekly meeting on Monday last, when there was a fair attendance. The programme consisted of a social evening, and an enjoyable time was passed.

At the usual meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club on Friday evening the programme consisted of the reading of *The Spectator*, the manuscript journal of the club. The journal contained several interesting contributions of a humorous and serious character, which were discussed at the conclusion of the reading.

On Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from the last Mass until Vespers. In the evening there was the usual procession, in which the school children and the parish confraternities took part. Immediately after the sermon at Vespers a large number was received into the men's branch of the Sacred Heart Society.

Oamaru

(From our own correspondent.)

September 5.

The annual examination of the Catholic schools was held last week. The results were most gratifying, and reflected great credit on the Dominican Nuns and Mr. Mulvihill, of St. Patrick's Boys' School. The percentage of passes was very high, a fact testifying to the diligent and careful attention given by the respective teachers.

At the monthly general meeting of the Catholic Club on Sunday last, the report of conference of Federated Clubs was read and discussed. With regard to the paragraph relating to the *N.Z. Tablet's* offer of free space for report, etc., the following motion was unanimously carried:—That this club places on record its appreciation of the kind offer of the *N.Z. Tablet*, and notices with regret the curt manner in which the offer was declined.

A grand concert and dramatic entertainment in aid of the new school desk fund was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening. The evening was propitious and the hall was crowded with an appreciative audience, which showed its partiality to the programme by hearty and prolonged applause to each item. Part I. was as follows:—Piano solo, Miss M. O'Grady; song, 'The better land,' Miss A. Magee; recitation, 'Two seas,' Miss E. O'Donnell; song, 'If those lips,' Mr. J. Haggie; dance, Highland fling, Miss M. Molloy; song, 'A bunch of Irish shamrocks,' Miss Rodgers; recitation, 'The massacre of Glencoe,' Mr. Craig; song, 'Dear little shamrock,' Miss Barry; song, 'Down on the old Swannee,' Mr. E. Curran; dance, Irish jig, Mr. Haggie. Every item was encored. Part II. was opened by Miss K. Hannon with a piano solo, after which the one-act comedy 'The Area Belle' was staged. The characters were filled by Misses S. Cooney and A. McMahon, and Messrs. F. Cooney, T. Ford, and H. Diver; each of whom did justice to their respective parts. To Mr. F. Cooney, in whose hands the whole arrangements of the evening were placed and who organised the entertainment, great credit is due for the excellence of the programme, and the manner in which it was carried out. A substantial sum should result as the proceeds of the entertainment. The accompanists during the evening were Misses K. Hannon and M. O'Grady.

Bazaar at Port Chalmers

The Dominion Bazaar in aid of the building fund of St. Joseph's Convent and School was opened in the Garrison Hall, Port Chalmers, on Friday evening. There was a very good attendance. The Rev. Father Hearn, addressing those present, said that the Mayor, Mr. John Mill, had kindly consented to formally open the bazaar, and thanked his Worship for the kindly interest he had taken in the proceedings. Mr. Mill said it afforded him very great pleasure indeed to be there that

evening. In declaring the carnival open, he trusted that the ladies' object would be realised. He was sure the inhabitants of Port Chalmers would appreciate the effort to further education, and would support the movement in a practical way. It afforded the speaker great pleasure to co-operate in any movement of that kind. He had visited all the stalls, and the fine display showed that the ladies had devoted a great amount of time to it. He must say that the Sisters who taught the school would be delighted if the funds necessary for paying off the little debt on their convent and school were raised. He wished them every success, and had great pleasure in declaring the bazaar open.

The stalls were most attractively decorated, and were laden with useful and fancy goods of all descriptions, some of the articles having been sent by church workers from Canterbury and all over Otago. Many choice paintings, embroideries, and fancy needlework bore conclusive testimony to the untiring zeal and skill of the ladies in the district, who are to be congratulated most heartily upon the success which has crowned their patient energy. A contingent of pupils was present from the Christian Brothers' School in Dunedin, and varied the proceedings with an attractive display of fancy club-swinging and other exercises, in addition to vocal and instrumental items, humorous dialogues, etc., their efforts in this direction being greatly appreciated by those present. The following is the list of stall-holders and their assistants:—No. 1 stall (fancy goods)—Mesdames Hart and O'Halloran, Miss McCormick, and assistants Misses McKay, Hart, Borlase, Cowan, Downes, and Fitzpatrick. No. 2 stall (fancy goods)—Mesdames Mullany, Laloli, and Stephenson; assistants, Misses Byrne and Pickup (Waihouaiti), Albertson, Mackie, Brown, Miller, and Clark. No. 3 stall (fancy goods)—Messrs. Holden and Flynn, Miss Craig; assistants, Misses M. Borlase, Craig, Griffin, Mulqueen (2), O'Donnell. Lolly stall—Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Driver; assistants, Misses Murfitt, Rita Anderson, Watson, and McCann. Refreshment stall—Miss Staunton; assistants, Mrs. R. Percy, Misses Hart, McFarlane, Anderson (2), Rennie, Hoskins, Johnstone, Gibb. Shooting gallery, Mr. A. Albertson; fish pond, Mr. Healey.

WEDDING BELLS

HAILES—DUNNE.

St. Columba's Church, Balfour (writes an occasional correspondent), was the scene of a quiet but pretty marriage on Saturday morning, August 29, when Mr. Walter M. Hailes, runholder, Cattle Flat, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Miss Arabella Josephine Dunne, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Francis Dunne, of the Audit Department, Wellington. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Keenan. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. P. O'Donnell, of Gore, assisted by the Rev. M. Keenan, Riversdale. Miss Jacobsen was bridesmaid, and Mr. Leo Holt was best man. The wedding breakfast was partaken of at the Balfour Hotel, and the usual toasts were duly honored. Soon after Mr. and Mrs. Hailes left for Christchurch, where the honeymoon is to be spent, taking with them the best wishes of their many friends.

BARRY—SYLVESTER.

St. Patrick's Church, Napier, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday week, the contracting parties being Miss Norah Sylvester, of Napier, and Mr. Thomas Barry, late of London (writes our travelling representative). The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Connor, S.M. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. David Sylvester, looked charming in a cream figured silk dress, trimmed with silk lace, insertion, and true lover's knots. She also wore the customary wreath and veil. Miss Kate Maggin, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. T. Fitzgerald was best man. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a beautiful set of white llama furs, and to the bridesmaid he gave a gold band ring. After the wedding a large number of guests attended the reception at the Foresters' Hall, where the toast of the health and future happiness of the bride and bridegroom was proposed in an appropriate speech by the Rev. Father O'Connor, and to which Mr. J. Higgins and Mr. T. Fitzgerald also spoke. The happy couple received many handsome and valuable presents, including not a few from friends in the Old Country. After spending a few hours amongst their friends, the newly-married couple left for Wanganui to spend their honeymoon, receiving on their departure the heartiest good wishes from all.

WOOD—DEVANE.

(From our Travelling Representative.)

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at the Catholic Cathedral, Christchurch, on August 18, when Miss Esther Mary (Essie) Devane, eldest daughter of Mr. P. Devane, of the Ar Hotel, was united in holy wedlock to Mr. Albert James Wood, eldest son of Mr. J. Wood, Railway Traffic Superintendent, Christchurch. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Peoples, S.M. The bride looked very charming, gowned in pale grey costume, with large picture hat of mauve and white, feathery boa, and carrying a beautiful ivory prayer-book. She was attended by her two sisters, Misses Phenax and Janie, as bridesmaids. The bride was given away by her father. Mr. W. Butler (Wellington), uncle of the bride, acted as groomsmen, while Mr. Wallace Wood carried out the duties of best man. The wedding breakfast was laid in the dining-hall of the Ar Hotel. The wedding presents, which included a very fine hall-stand and a number of substantial cheques, were numerous and costly, the handsome display being a striking tribute both to the personal popularity of the charming bride and to the high esteem in which the popular host and hostess of the Ar are universally held. The happy couple, who left to spend their honeymoon down south, intend taking up their permanent residence at Riccarton.

OBITUARY

MRS. MARY MEEKIN, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

We regret to record the death, after a long illness, of Mrs. Meekin, wife of Mr. Richard Meekin, Macandrew road, South Dunedin, who passed away on September 4 at the age of 50 years. The deceased, who was a native of County Galway, came out to New Zealand about 33 years ago, 15 of which she spent in Oamaru and 14 in Wairio, being a resident of South Dunedin for the past four years. The deceased was regularly attended in her illness by Rev. Fathers Howard and D. O'Neill, and by the Sisters of Mercy, and passed away fortified by all the rites of the Church of which she was a devoted and practical member. The funeral took place on Sunday, the interment being in the Southern Catholic Cemetery, when the Rev. Father O'Neill officiated. Mr. Meekin and family have the sincere sympathy of many friends in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

MR. JAMES HENDRON, RICCARTON.

There passed away recently at his residence, Hagley street, Lower Riccarton (writes our Christchurch correspondent), at the comparatively early age of fifty-three years, a fervent and practical Catholic in the person of the late Mr. James Hendron, who, during his residence here took a prominent part in the advancement of religion and in Church work generally. The deceased was a native of Portadown, County Armagh, and came to the Dominion nearly thirty years ago. He was one of the oldest members of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, and as an offering for the repose of his soul the members shortly after his death approached the Holy Table in a body. About four years ago the deceased took a trip to the Old Land, and shortly after returning his health failed, and during the last few months he was a great sufferer. He was attended during his last illness by the Rev. Father Peoples, and died fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. The deceased made many friends in New Zealand, and a large number followed his remains to the Linwood Cemetery. A Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of deceased by the Rev. Father Peoples, who also officiated at the interment. The late Mr. Hendron leaves a widow and one son, Mr. Frank P. Hendron.—R.I.P.

The Telegraph Line of Royal Mail Coaches leave Broken River on the arrival of West Coast express every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, carrying mails and passengers to Otira, Kumara, Hokitika, etc., arriving in Greymouth the same day. Passengers can obtain through tickets at railway station....

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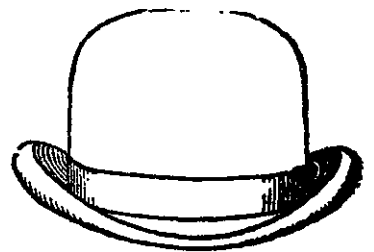


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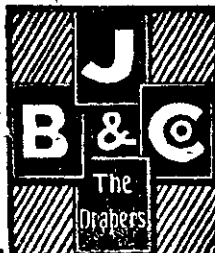
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- CHRISTCHURCH -

Irish News

CLARE—The Finest Oysters.

Sir Ray Lankester, F.R.S., writing in the London *Daily Telegraph*, says: 'Londoners are apt to think that they have the best oysters in the world at their sole service in the London shops and market. There is, however, to be obtained in Paris an oyster called Cotes rouges, which sells at 5 francs the dozen, when the best Whitstable natives are only 4 francs, and Ostend, Zealand, Marennes, and other kinds are much less in price. I understand that these oysters are, by many gourmets, considered the finest in existence, and, having eaten them myself, I am inclined to agree. On inquiry I find that these oysters come from the west coast of Ireland, and, so far as I can make out (after consulting important Irish authorities), from the coast of County Clare, where there are submerged red rocks. They are sent to Colchester, and thence to Paris. How is it that they are unknown in London? I have not been able to trace the history of their establishment as favorites in Paris.'

CORK—Almost Complete Immunity From Crime

At the opening of the Cork City Commission on July 20 Lord Chief Baron Palles, in addressing the Grand Jury, congratulated them on the peaceful state of the city, and on what he regarded as the almost complete immunity from crime in that populous and prosperous city since last Assizes. Proceeding, his Lordship said: 'But there is one matter upon which I specially congratulate you, because it is in marked contrast to what I am very often in the habit of meeting in other prosperous cities in Ireland—there has not been a single case of burglary or house-breaking since last Assizes. I think the cases you are to try fairly represent the state of the city, and I congratulate you most sincerely upon the immunity from crime in your midst.'

DONEGAL—The New Universities

At the annual post-synodal meeting of the clergy of Raphoe, held at Letterkenny on July 10, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: 'That, in a county from which Trinity College has been drawing £9000 a year in head-rents, without any return whatever, we look with much hope to the prospect of University life being opened up in the near future, in a different institution, to Catholic Irishmen, without sacrifice of religious principle. That the vigilance with which the Irish Party guard Irish interests in Parliament has been well exemplified in their work on the Universities Bill, and that to them, as to Mr. Birrell, for his manly stand to make right prevail, we tender our grateful thanks. That, apart from the shortcomings in the measure, that may be unavoidable in the circumstances, we deplore the inadequacy of the funds provided under the Universities Bill, and especially the absence of a grant to erect and equip at the seat of the new University in the Irish capital a National Residential College, obviously of the first importance for intellectual culture, moral discipline, and social intercourse in a University worthy of Ireland.'

DUBLIN—Death of a Christian Brother

The death is announced of the Rev. Brother Paul Dalton, sub-manager of the Artane Industrial School. Brother Dalton was a native of Borris, County Carlow. He entered the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers, November, 1866, being then in his sixteenth year. A few years afterwards his brother, at present and for many years past sub-manager of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Cabra, County Dublin, followed his example and likewise entered the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers. Brother Paul's first mission was to Limerick. Subsequently he labored in James street (Dublin), Kingstown, Lismore, Kilkenny, St. Vincent's Orphanage, Tipperary, Cork, Waterford, Drogheda, and Artane Industrial School, in most of which places he had been the Superior.

Serious Fire

A great part of the manure works of Messrs. Morgan, Mooney and Co., Limited, Sir John Rogerson's quay, Dublin, was destroyed by fire on the night of July 21. The works, which give employment to about 250 men, are situated at the extreme eastern end of the South Wall, and cover about six acres. The grinding mills, mixing departments, and one of the acid chambers were all destroyed.

GALWAY—The Archbishop of Melbourne in Tuam

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, while staying at Tuam as the guest of Archbishop Healy,

was presented with an address of welcome by the Town Commissioners. In reply his Grace remarked that almost every priest in Australia is Irish, and every Bishop, without exception, is an Irishman. He also referred to the sacrifices which the Catholics have made for education.

The Archbishop of Hobart

A most enthusiastic welcome was accorded to his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Archbishop of Hobart, on the occasion of his visit to his native parish of Tonacor, Newbridge, County Galway. On his arrival at Woodlawn station he was met by the Very Rev. Father Joyce, P.P., of whom he was the guest at the Presbytery, Ballymacward, for the night. A large contingent from his native parish of Killian started on the following morning to escort him home from Ballymacward. The Newbridge Fife and Drum Band, followed by a large procession of cars and pedestrians, the number being gradually increased on the homeward journey, led the way, and when passing under triumphal arches at Castleblakeney, Mount Bellew, and many other places, the enthusiasm became unbounded. For fully over a mile outside the pretty village of Newbridge, the road was lined with spectators, and his Grace entered the scene of his native place to the accompaniment of a perfect salvo of cheers. He paid a short visit to the residence of his cousin, Mr. Thomas Mannion, of Castleblakeney, and also called to see the Christian Brothers at Mount Bellew. In front of his home, where a platform was specially fitted up, a beautifully illuminated address was presented.

KILDARE—Charitable Bequests

The late Miss Annie C. Fox, of Monastereven, left personal estate valued at £5156. She bequeathed £500 to the Sacred Heart Jesuit Foreign Missionary College, Limerick; £500 to the Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, for Masses; £500 to the Society of the Holy Childhood; £500 to the Rev. S. Cullen, for his African Mission; and she left the residue of her estate to her sister, Ellen Griffin, for life, with remainder to the Order of the Discalced Carmelites in Ireland.

KILKENNY—An American Millionaire

Mr. Cuddihy, the American millionaire, whose name has been made widely known by the meat trade of Chicago, has been on a visit to Ireland, while making a motor tour of Europe in company with his wife and two daughters. Recently he spent a few days in Kilkenny, and paid a visit to his native place—Callan—whence he emigrated at the age of seven with his parents.

A Reputation For Peace and Order

The Lord Chief Justice, opening the Kilkenny Summer Assizes, said to the Grand Jury there were but three cases to go before them. He was very glad to find the County of Kilkenny maintaining the reputation of peace and order that it had hitherto for many years enjoyed. He thought he was justified in offering them his congratulations upon the condition of the county, and, through them, congratulate the people at large.

WATERFORD—Visit of Archbishop Kelly

After a stay of some days in New Ross, his Grace Archbishop Kelly proceeded to Waterford, where he was the guest of the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan. On July 25 his Grace was presented with an address by the Corporation of Waterford, to which he made an interesting reply.

An American Visitor

The Right Rev. Monsignor Michael Flavin, pastor of St. Ambrose, Des Moines, Iowa, and Vicar Forane of the diocese of Davenport, has been on a visit to his brother, the Very Rev. Canon C. J. Flavin, Clonmel. Monsignor Flavin has spent over a quarter of a century in the young and thriving State of Iowa, and the high dignity bestowed on him last autumn by our Holy Father the Pope was in recognition of the splendid services he has rendered to religion and education in the West. A native of Clashmore, County Waterford, he was educated at Carlow, and having finished his studies in the States, was ordained in Des Moines twenty-five years ago.

WEXFORD—The Bishop of Auckland

When the last mail left Home his Lordship Dr. Lenihan, who was accompanied by the Rev. Father Patterson, was on a visit to Wexford, after which he was to proceed to the South of Ireland.

WICKLOW—A Cow the Culprit

An occurrence which took place here a few days ago (writes the Arklow correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*), and gave

rise to considerable comment locally, has now assumed a most amusing aspect. A man named Michael Penston took some grazing land from a farmer named Carty, residing at Ballylacey, County Wexford. In addition to the four horses which Penston sent to graze on the lands were several head of cattle, belonging to other parties. Recently it was reported to the owner of the horses that their tails and manes had been cut off, and an examination having proved the truth of the statement, the matter was brought under the notice of the authorities. The police at Coolgreany, believing that the act had been committed by tramps or tinkers, kept a daily and nightly vigil, and the result of their observations was the discovery that a cow, which was caught in the very act of eating all that remained of one of the horse's tails, was the real culprit.

GENERAL

Decrease of Serious Crime

Mr. John Redmond, in the House of Commons on July 20, inquired of the Chief Secretary for Ireland if the recently published criminal statistics for Ireland did not show a decrease of serious crime in that country. Mr. Birrell (Chief Secretary) said it was correct that the recently published statistics showed a happy decrease in what was commonly called serious crime in Ireland. Cattle-driving, accompanied by riot and violence, was included in serious crime. He would have imagined that the decrease would be a matter of congratulation, even to the Unionists.

A Difficulty

There were no births registered in Ireland before 1866, so that it will be very difficult to prove who is and is not seventy,' said Mr. Lloyd George in a speech in London. This opens up a new vista in the old-age pensions question. The old Irishman or Irishwoman who claims a pension may well have no tangible evidence to produce in favor of his or her claim. Under such conditions what is to be done? If the pension is refused in all cases where there is no birth certificate there will be real hardship, and the great majority of Irish poor will be excluded, since their parents did not go to the trouble of registering the birth when registration was not compulsory. If, on the other hand, a birth certificate is held to be unnecessary, it can safely be predicted that the number of claimants will be very large indeed. Any person who looks old who was born before 1866, and who can tell a plausible story, may be able to obtain the £13 per annum, which will spell wealth to the old Irish peasant. The number of residents in Ireland who in the census of 1901 returned their age at seventy or over was 93,800. Between sixty and seventy the number was 301,000, and it is probable that many of these will at least attempt to put in a claim. As compulsory registration of births was adopted in England in 1836, and as registration was usual prior to the Act making it compulsory, the Government will probably require a birth certificate as a proof of age. Thus an Englishman who is under seventy will stand no chance of securing a pension, while an Irishman under the appointed age may possibly succeed in satisfying inquiry.

Laborers' Cottages.

According to a recent Parliamentary return, the total of laborers' cottages already provided in Ireland were as follows:—Ulster, 2333; Leinster, 8834; Munster, 11,302, and Connaught, 452; whilst the cottages applied for under the last completed schemes numbered in Ulster, 1763; in Leinster, 2822; in Munster, 5281, and in Connaught, 496. The total expenses were—Ulster, £27,310; Leinster, £26,141; Munster, £54,399, and Connaught, £7198. These figures illustrate the anxiety of Ulster Unionists to promote the welfare and comfort of laborers, but they illustrate in an even more striking degree the extravagance of the Ulster district councils; for Munster has nearly four times as many cottages at only double the cost of Ulster, whilst Leinster has three times as many at a less total cost.

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People We Hear About

Mr. Winston Churchill tells an amusing story concerning an old man who happened to see a portrait of him in a shop window. The old fellow was greatly interested in the picture, and asked a bystander who it was. 'Oh, that's Winston Churchill,' was the reply. 'Where does he preach?' asked the old man suddenly. 'Oh, he is not a preacher,' said the other; 'he's a politician.' 'A what?' 'A politician—a member of Parliament.' The old man slowly shook his head, and a look of pity came into his eyes. 'That's too bad! too bad!' he exclaimed, sadly. 'And he has such a good face, too!'

Two ladies of noteworthy descent visited the Terrace of the House of Commons recently, when they were the guests of Mr. William Redmond. These were Miss Drummond and her sister, Mrs. Joseph Kay, the daughters of Mr. Thomas Drummond, the famous Under-Secretary for Ireland of earlier days. Mr. Drummond's administration was the most successful on record. In 1893, nearly half a century after his death, Mr. Drummond's character was drawn in glowing colors by Mr. Gladstone in one of the Home Rule debates. Drummond was not only a great public servant, but a great scientist, to whose genius the Drummond light is due. He died in Dublin from exhaustion brought on by incessant work, and was buried, at his own request, in Dublin, where there is a magnificent statue to his memory.

On July 17 in the Church of Our Lady of Victories, High street, Kensington, London, the marriage took place of Miss Esther Redmond, eldest daughter of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., to Dr. William J. Power, of New York. The Very Rev. Canon Fanning was the officiating clergyman. The Rev. Father Cox presided at the organ, and the church was beautifully decorated with flowers. The bride was given away by her father, and the bridesmaids were two in number, Miss Joanna Redmond, sister of the bride, and Miss Power, sister of the bridegroom. Dr. James Power, New York, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The wedding party attended Mass, at the conclusion of which Canon Fanning gave the Papal Benediction, specially sent by his Holiness.

Arundel Castle, where the son and heir to the great historical Premier Dukedom was born, dates from the time of King Alfred. The ancient keep is of Saxon architecture, and a beautiful old Norman doorway marks the chief entrance. It has been stated that if the Duke of Norfolk were to break the entail and sell Arundel Castle to a millionaire, the purchaser would become Earl of Arundel by right of tenure. That, however, is a myth. In olden times there were peerages by tenure, but such claims have not been recognized since the time of Charles II. If any purchaser of Arundel Castle asked for summons to the House of Lords to sit as Earl of Arundel by virtue of his ownership of the castle, it is fairly certain that such a claim would be refused.

Sir Robert Ball, who is one of the keenest supporters of the Daylight Bill which is creating so much attention at the moment, is not only one of our greatest astronomers, but a delightful raconteur. He has had many amusing experiences, but says that he never laughed so much as when an Irishman asked to see the moon through his telescope. Sir Robert explained that it was impossible to see the moon just then, it being broad daylight, but he would be very pleased to give him a view if he came that night. 'Indeed, an' what's the good o' that, at all?' asked the Irishman in disgust. 'Sure, an' at night it's meself that can see the moon without any tellescope.' Almost as good is the story of the young lady who said how sorry she was that she could not attend one of Sir Robert's lectures. The astronomer remarked that he was afraid it would not have interested her much, as it was all about sun spots. Then it would have interested me greatly,' she replied, 'for between me and you, Sir Robert, I have been a martyr to freckles all my life.'

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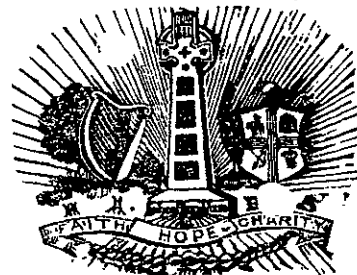
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In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the admission of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and the establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct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

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The Catholic World

CANADA—The See of Quebec

The Right Rev. Paul Eugene Roy, who has been consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec, Canada, is one of a family of 20, 15 of whom are living and four of whom are priests.

ENGLAND—The Manning Centenary

In commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the late Cardinal Manning, a great demonstration, organised by the League of the Cross, was held in Hyde Park, London, on Sunday afternoon, July 19, over 10,000 people taking part. The assemblage was one of the most memorable of the kind that has been witnessed in the metropolis for many years, and was a magnificent tribute to the memory of the revered prelate, who did so much for the amelioration of the masses. What was most remarkable about the demonstration was its representative character. From far and near marched men of all nationalities, classes, creeds, and political views to take part in it, and the banners of no fewer than 60 sections of trade organisations fluttering above their heads. Processions were organised from the East End, from Central London, from West London, and from South London, the first assembling at Tower Hill, the second at Clerkenwell Green, the third at Paddington Green, and the fourth at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. Accompanied by bands, each section then proceeded to the Thames Embankment, whence shortly after 3 o'clock the united processions started for Hyde Park, headed by a banner bearing the words 'Cardinal Manning, the Workers' Champion. He Wrought the People Lasting Good.' Amongst the contingents were several branches of the temperance league, with which the late Cardinal's name is inseparably linked, members of the Order of Total Abstinents, Irish National Foresters, United Irish League, Catholic Total Abstinence League, and Irish National Club, whilst of trade organisations there was a splendid representation. From eight platforms orators addressed the great gathering, and many were the eloquent tributes paid to the work of the late Cardinal as prelate, social reformer, temperance advocate, and friend of Ireland.

ROME—Irish Offerings

Two audiences interesting to English-speaking Catholics have just taken place (writes a Rome correspondent). On July 14 the Rector of the Irish College, Monsignor O'Riordan, received by the Holy Father in his private apartment, had the privilege of presenting to his Holiness several jubilee gifts of great intrinsic and artistic value on behalf of Irish Catholics. The first was a precious Papal cope, made of white poplin decorated with gold lace, and bearing the Papal arms. This was sent by a group of Irish gentlemen as an expression of their homage and devotion to the Holy Father, and was sent through Mr. Charles Dawson, of Dublin. Mr. Dawson is the author of a Life of Pope Leo XIII., and of a sketch of the career of the present Pontiff. Monsignor O'Riordan also presented to the Holy Father a richly-bound album containing photographs of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland. It was sent by the well-known Dublin photographers, Messrs. Lafayette. His Holiness had the album opened before him, turned over the photographs, and smilingly recognised the prelates whom he has already received in audience. The Holy Father spoke several times in praise of the excellence of the artist's work. A third gift consisted of several hundred articles for sacred use from different convents in Ireland, and from individual ladies also. These had been sent through Mrs. Fitzgerald, now absent from Rome. The Right Rev. Rector, on behalf of the Irish Sisters of Charity, further presented over 700 articles; amongst them being about 50 sets of vestments for Mass, copes, humeral veils, and, as might be expected, many of them very beautiful in design and in execution. It is, indeed, superfluous to add that the Holy Father was deeply moved by this latest demonstration of Ireland's devotion to the Successor of St. Peter, and that his Holiness commissioned Monsignor O'Riordan to convey to the donors his sincere thanks, and that he imparted to all the Apostolic Benediction.

The Recent Decrees

Some of the secular papers (remarks the *Catholic Times*) are very much puzzled about the exact meaning of the recent Decrees reforming the Roman Congregations. They affect to see in them a policy of more complete centralisation, of extension of the Pope's personal power, of easier repression of people and things that lack favor at Rome. What they might see if they chose to look is that the Holy Father is simply changing

one method of government in ecclesiastical affairs for another and a better one. He is also providing that countries so wealthy as England and America should no longer have free administration of their particular business carried on for them, but should take their place with the other countries concerned in the ordinary system on which the Holy See manages the legislative requirements of the Faithful. There is no longer any reason, the Pope believes, why the countries he withdraws from the jurisdiction of Propaganda should not have their affairs conducted by the Congregations which deal with the affairs of countries like France and Spain. And certainly English-speaking Catholics everywhere will feel that the Holy Father, in putting them on a different status than that which they had as inhabitants of a missionary country, has but recognised the fact that they are quite able, as they are quite willing, to bear their share in the burdens of administration which the Holy See has to meet. They fall into their place in the general life of the Church, and know that in Rome, whether their matters come into the hands of this Congregation or that, they will have justice and right done them now as ever before.

Pilgrimages to the Eternal City

During the months of September and October (writes a Rome correspondent) very large numbers of pilgrims will visit the Eternal City to congratulate the Supreme Head of the Church on the great occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee, and to testify their loyalty to the See of Peter. Besides the English, Irish, Scottish, French, and United States pilgrimages already announced, there is a national pilgrimage being organised in the Argentine Republic primarily in honor of the Papal jubilee, but with the intention of visiting also Jerusalem, Lourdes, and Saragossa. A committee has been formed for working up the matter successfully by freely advertising the pilgrimage, holding conferences, and organising fancy fairs in all parts of the Republic to aid in meeting the heavy expenses necessarily incurred, and to help to make the jubilee worthy of the staunch Catholics of the young Republic.

The Late Pope

The fifth anniversary of the death of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated by a special Mass in the Sistine Chapel, Rome, on July 20. The Pope was present, in addition to all the Cardinals living in Rome. The music for the ceremony was composed by the Abbe Perosi, who conducted.

Wireless Telegraphy

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Rome says:—A French Catholic newspaper recently stated that a group of friends of the late General de Sonis, with a view to paying homage at one and the same time to the Pope and to the deceased, had decided to present to his Holiness a wireless telegraph station. This statement is now repeated by the Metz Catholic journal, *La Lorraine*, which adds that the Holy See and the Italian Government are now in negotiation for the establishment of the station. The *La Lorraine* also states that the Vatican decided to carry out the installation so that its despatches should not be intercepted by the Italian Government.

UNITED STATES—Catholic Indians

According to the report of the Bureau of Catholic Indian missions just issued, there are 51,107 Catholic Indians in that country, ministered to by 134 priests in 90 missions. Mother Catherine Drexel still bears the greater part of the burden of the support of the Catholic Indian schools. During 1907 she contributed £25,000.

A Present for the Pope

A costly chalice made of gold and precious stones, contributed by Catholics of Philadelphia, will be presented to Pope Pius X. in celebration of the golden jubilee of his entrance into the priesthood.

GENERAL

The Church in Brazil

There are in Brazil 18,000,000 Catholics out of a total population of something near 20,000,000. There are some 5127 churches and chapels, 2067 secular and 560 regular clergy, 2083 nuns engaged in hospitals and educational institutions, 524 schools, and 12 large and 17 small seminaries for the training of priests.

Why submit to dull aching of nerve or muscle, or the acute pains of neuralgia, toothache, or lumbago? Witch's Oil—that penetrating, soothing fluid—is a wonderfully quick remedy for pain. Witch's Oil destroys pain almost instantaneously. Quick in action, and permanent in result, WITCH'S OIL stands in the very front rank as the King of Pain.

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To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

Account Sales are rendered within Six Days of Sale.

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

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

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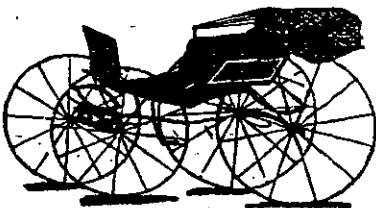
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WE have for Sale in the DARLING DOWNS, QUEENSLAND—
6000 ACRES Freehold; 13 miles from railway; fenced into 7 paddocks; good house, plenty water, rolling downs, lightly timbered in places; carrying 14 sheep to the acre all the year round. Price, £3 10s per acre.
4211 ACRES Freehold, fence, new house; 200 acres under wheat cultivation; permanently watered; carrying one sheep to the acre on natural grasses. Price, £3 5s p-r acre, —Stock 3000 sheep; valuation; 1½ miles from railway line.
2870 ACRE, Freehold, rich black soil plains; 1½ sheep to the acre; on natural grasses, fence, well watered. Price £4 per acre, or will rent for a term at £530 per annum; 2000 sheep, 140 cattle, and 10 horses at valuation.
1038 A RES Freehold, first-class land, black soil, heavily grassed; carrying 1½ sheep to the acre; 300 acres cultivated, including 100 acres lucerne; splendidly watered.

31,000 ACRES Freehold, fenced, homestead well watered; carry 2 sheep to the acre; stock 13,000 sheep, 4000 cattle, 100 horses at valuation. Price £2 10s per acre.

20,000 ACRES, Leasehold; rental 1d per acre; 27 years; permanently watered; carrying capacity 10,000 sheep. Price £5500 cash.

Write to us and we will give you all information concerning this wonderful country.

DWAN BROS.,

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ECZEMA.



"NOAH'S DOVE" OINTMENT

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For the cure of Eczema and Ringworm

And Kindred Diseases of the Skin

HAS effected MARVELLOUS Cures of the most STUBBORN and LONG-STANDING cases which have baffled the MEDICAL PROFESSION and PATENT MEDICINES.

PRICE—3s. 6d. per tin; all chemists and storekeepers.

Following is one of the many glowing Testimonials we are constantly receiving:—
"Otahuhu, Auckland, 15th April, 1908.—
TESTIMONIAL TO THE WONDERFUL CURE OF 'NOAH'S DOVE' OINTMENT.—I had suffered from Eczema for 14 years. I was twice in the Auckland Hospital. It is now over two years since I left that institution, as I found they were doing me no good. I tried all kinds of ointments, lotions, and blood mixtures, all to no use. The pain was most cruel, and I often wished to God that I was dead. The day 'Noah's Dove Ointment' was brought to the door, I was on crutches; I could not put my legs to the ground. I laughed at them when they said it would cure me. I told the gentleman I had tried too many ointments, and I would try no more, as I had given up all hopes of ever getting well; but my husband would have me try one tin—it was on a Tuesday—and at the end of a week I was able to go about without a stick; and although it took several tins to complete the cure, it is now over 12 months since, and no sign of it coming back.—I am, thankfully yours, (Signed) J. MURPHY.—To R. White, Esq., Auckland." O877

Sole Distributing Agent for Wellington
J. J. CRONIN, Victoria St., Wellington.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY

DISTRICT MEETING

(From our Auckland correspondent.)

August 27.

The half-yearly meeting of the New Zealand District, H.A.C.B. Society, was held in the Hibernian Hall last Wednesday evening. Bro. E. Dane in the chair, the vice-chair being occupied by Bro. P. J. Nerheny, D.V.P. The other officers present were Bros. J. Corbett, P.D.P., W. Kane, D.S., M. J. Sheahan, D.T. The delegates present were: Greymouth, Bro. J. McCarthy; Charleston, Bro. D. Foley; Grahamstown, Bro. M. Fay; Dunedin, Bros. J. Smith, McDermott, and McGovern; Auckland, Bros. C. Mulholland and Delahunty; Christchurch, Bro. D. Flynn; Onchunga, Bro. T. Crisp; Napier, Bro. Meagher; Wellington, Bros. Stead and Shaldrick; Blenheim, Bro. P. Walshe; New Plymouth, Bro. Coffey; Waipawa, Bro. Wright; Hastings, Bro. Buckley; Leeston, Bro. Patterson; New Headford, Bro. P. J. Walsh; Timaru, Bros. Nerheny and McVeagh; Masterton, Bro. Lorrigan; Milton, Bro. Heath; Oamaru, Bro. Duffin; Waimate, Bro. Reynolds; Denniston, Bro. Murphy; Westport, Bros. O'Brien and Cahill; Gisborne, Bro. Devine; Reefton, Bro. McDonald; Wellington South, Bro. Venning; Palmerston North, Bro. McGahan; Ashburton, Bro. McCartin; Waihi, Bro. O'Brien; Kaiapoi, Bro. Byrnes; Hutt, Bro. McKenna; Hawera, Bro. Ryan; Taihape, Bro. Noone; Manaia, Bro. Munday; Invercargill; Bro. Dempsey; Sancta Maria, Sister E. Kane; St. Mary's, Sister Fitzgerald.

The balance sheet showed that the funeral account had, after paying £120 in death claims, a balance of £688; 16s 10d. The general account had a balance of £425 4s 1d; the expenditure was £103 14s. The guarantee fund showed a credit balance of £306 17s 10d, and a sum of £6975 was invested in sound freehold security.

An emblem approved by the E.D. was exhibited, which was suggested should be worn by all members throughout Australasia.

The D.P. urged delegates to impress upon their branches the desirability of assisting to place in the Redemptorist Church, Wellington, the stained window promised by the society. Very Rev. Father Clune and his Order had done much for Hibernianism in the Dominion. Accounts amounting to £39 were passed. The following were nominated for office for next term: President, Bro. P. J. Nerheny; V.P., Bro. Mulholland; district secretary, Bro. W. Kane; district treasurer, Bro. M. J. Sheahan; auditors, Bros. J. B. Stead and Jas. Smith.

COLDS LEAVE WEAK PLACES.

WEAK, COUGH-INJURED SPOTS INVITE CONSUMPTION TAKE TUSSICURA, THE MARVELLOUS THROAT AND LUNG TONIC.

Everyone will admit that coughs and colds are weakening. That, if not cured in a reasonable and rational manner, they leave the lungs and throat in such a weak condition that consumption has a mighty good start.

The consumptive microbe grows, develops, and multiplies in weak and cough-injured lung-spots—never in strong lungs.

Tussicura—that much-used and marvellous lung and throat tonic—quickly reduces any cough, throat irritation, or bronchial inflammation. It gives prompt and pleasant ease and comfort to any sufferer. But Tussicura does more than this, because Tussicura is a true lung healer, strengthener, and builder.

Persons suffering from ordinary colds, tickling coughs, bronchial and nasal catarrh, sore or relaxed throat, huskiness, loss of voice, asthma, bronchitis, tightness of the chest, pleurisy, or influenza cough will find prompt and efficient relief and strength by taking one or two tablespoonfuls of Tussicura several times a day.

Clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, teachers, and singers can wonderfully tone and strengthen the vocal chords by taking teaspoonful doses of Tussicura whenever needed.

Tussicura is sold by all good chemists and grocers in bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each, or direct from the Tussicura Manufacturing Company, Dunedin.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure for Coughs and Colds never fails. 1s 6d and 2s 6d.

LILY WASHING TABLETS

Take a half-holiday. Do not work on wash day. Lily Washing Tablets will do your washing in one-third the usual

Domestic

By MAUREEN

Hiccough Easily Stopped.

This is a most distressing and obstinate complaint to those in whom it occurs. We do not refer, of course, to the hiccough attendant upon great prostration of the system, but to those instances (very frequent indeed) of a simple spasmodic condition of stomach and esophagus, which assails the individual without any other symptom of disease, and in the treatment of which anti-spasmodics prove inert. Relief can be obtained by directing the patient to hold the arms straight above the head and to keep inspiring as long as is feasible, so as to retain the air in the lungs for as long a period as possible.

Household Hints.

If applied immediately, powdered starch will take stains out of table linen. Left on the spot a few hours it absorbs every trace of the stain.

The smaller a roast of meat the hotter should be the oven at first, that the least possible amount of its delicate juices may escape.

To remove candy from a plush chair very hot water may be used, care being taken not to wet the plush any more than is absolutely necessary.

Ham water is excellent for soups. Macaroni, previously boiled, is a good addition, and vermicelli is used with advantage to white soups. A calf's hoof improves any soup.

Stooping Shortens Life.

Thousands of people are limiting their powers and shortening their lives by habits which, while apparently simple and harmless, have in reality a most far-reaching and injurious effect. Among those habits, one of the most pernicious is that of stooping—of standing or walking with the chest lowered and the body collapsed. This is very common, being found in about nine out of ten people. Among the more frequent conditions causing collapse of the body are tight clothing, causing pressure at the back of the neck, thus pulling the head forward and depressing the chest, or pressure as of belt or corset about the waist, the result of which is to depress and contract the chest. Such a false position reduces the space in which the vital organs must work, and so interferes with their functions.

Good Teeth.

If the teeth are white and even they give an attractive appearance to a face which may be otherwise plain. For every reason the teeth should receive the best of care. Many people suffer from indigestion and the consequent skin troubles because of their poor teeth, which makes them unable to masticate their food sufficiently. It may not be necessary to chew each mouthful of food thirty times, as is recommended by some, but nothing should go into the stomach that is not thoroughly masticated. To keep the teeth from decay it is necessary to keep them perfectly clean. It is well-nigh impossible to do this. A good stiff brush should be used and the teeth brushed inside as well as out. The brush should be used up and down the length of the teeth as well as across. The foundation of most tooth powders, pastes, and washes is soap. The teeth should be brushed after eating, and to keep the mouth sweet and clean, rinse it with a saturated solution of boric acid or bicarbonate of soda, in the proportion of a level teaspoonful to a glass of water. Be sure that the tooth-brushes are kept clean. They should be renewed once in a couple of months, if not oftener, as the bristles become worn and are liable to injure the gums. When the teeth are disfigured with black which will not come off with the ordinary brushing, get some very finely powdered pumice stone, and with an orange wood stick apply it to the spots. Dip the stick in water so as to make the powder adhere. Some prefer to make a paste with a little glycerine. Do not neglect the dentist. One should make a practice of having the teeth seen to twice a year. Those who are troubled with a deposit of tartar should have it removed every six months.

Maureen

For Children's Hacking Cough at night Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d and 2s 6d.

time. No rubbing, no drudgery; washing just a PLEASURE. Housewives of many years' standing emphatically endorse these statements. Total cost of wash for family of ten, twopence.—J. HARRISON, Manufacturer, 184 Kilmore street, Christchurch.

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COCOA AND CHOCOLATE...**

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OUR friend WEBSTER, in his revised edition, gives the following definitions, which agree with ours, hence our defiant attitude on behalf of the WORKERS during the last SIX YEARS

TRUST—"An organisation formed mainly for the purpose of regulating the supply and price of commodities, etc., as a sugar, steel or flour trust."

COMBINE—"To form a union, to agree, to coalesce, to confederate."

ASSOCIATION—"Union of persons in a company or society for SOME PARTICULAR PURPOSE; as the American Association for the advancement of science; A BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION."

N.B.—WE ARE IN NO WAY CONNECTED with any of the above concerns; free in every respect, and we intend to remain so, with the WORKERS' assistance.

WORKERS, we are benevolent to a degree. This you know, and we must bashfully admit it, also exponents of the science known as the NOBLE ART when danger is hovering round you, fully verified in our recent tussle with those "RIGHT AT THE TOP," and the long combat with the FLOUR TRUST, which naively poses as an association.

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Science Siftings

BY VOLT

Wild Horses of Russia.

In the steppes of Russia, where wolves abound and the horses lead a wild life and have to shift for themselves, it is said that a young colt will sometimes be made so furious by the persecutions of his enemies that he will rush wildly among a drove of wolves and bite and strike until he has slaughtered a large number of them. These horses are exceptionally fierce, rendered so, it is supposed, by the extreme variations in the climate. At one time of the year they suffer from the intense heat of a tropical sun, and at another they live among raging snowstorms and extreme cold.

Seeing One's Own Voice.

An ingenious machine has been invented by means of which sound can be visualized. All sound comes from air vibrations, which radiate from the centre of a circle, just as when a stone is thrown into a still pond the water vibrates into little waves. The air waves of sound are, however, invisible, and though they can be measured they cannot be seen. By using a small flame and rapidly rotating mirrors, Mr. Brewer Brown, the inventor, is able to show a continuous picture of the vibrations caused by the human voice, which vary, of course, according to the note sounded. It is very difficult for a person to hear whether his own voice is sounding a correct note, but by means of Mr. Brown's machine he can see for himself.

Evolution of the Piano.

The piano, as we see it to-day, is the growth of centuries of invention. In its infancy it was a harp with two or three strings. From time to time more strings were added, and after a while the cithara was born. The cithara was in the shape of the letter P, and had ten strings. It took many centuries for musicians to get the idea of stretching the strings across an open box, but somewhere about the year 1200 this was thought of and the dulcimer made its appearance, the strings being struck with hammers. For another hundred years the hammers were held in the hands of the players, and then a genius invented a keyboard, which, being struck by the fingers, moved the hammers. This instrument was called a clavicytherium, or keyed cithara. This underwent some modifications and improvements from time to time. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was called a virginal. Then it was called a spine, because the hammers were covered with spines or quills, which struck or caught the strings of wires and produced the sound. From 1700 to 1800 it was much enlarged and improved, and called harpsichord. In 1710, Bartolomeo Christoff, an Italian, invented a key or keyboard such as we have now substantially, which caused hammers to strike the wires from above, and thus developed the piano. In the past 150 years there is no musical instrument which has so completely absorbed the inventive faculty of man as the piano.

A Dead Mammoth.

In 1846 a young Russian engineer, Benkendorf, saw the River Lena in Siberia release a dead mammoth frozen ages ago in the bog. There had been exceptionally warm weather in the north of Siberia, and the river, swollen by melting snow and ice and torrential warm rains, swept out of its old channel and carved a new one, carrying to the sea vast quantities of its former banks and furrowing up the thawing bogs over which it raced. As he made his way in a steam cutter against the current Benkendorf saw the head of a mammoth appear above the flood. Rush upon rush of water more and more released the body. Its hind legs were still embedded when he saw it, but twenty-four hours liberated these. The mammoth had sunk feet first into a bog. The ooze had frozen over it. Successive tides had heaped soil and vegetation upon it. Bone and flesh and hair were perfect. They secured it. They cut off its tusks. They dissected it and found in its stomach the last meal it had eaten, young shoots of the fir and pine and masticated fir cones. They were still at work when the river, spreading farther, engulfed them. The men escaped, but the waters surged over the mammoth and carried it for carrion to the sea.

Messrs. Whitaker Bros., Wellington and Greymouth, are about to publish a new and enlarged edition of the *St. Cecilia Hymn Book*. The work, which is being printed by the *N.Z. Tablet* Company, will be ready about the beginning of next month....

Intercolonial

Ensign Robert Emmet, of the American battleship Connecticut, a descendant of the famous Irish patriot of the same name, was the guest of his Eminence the Cardinal while in Sydney.

Mr. T. Dalton, K.C.S.G., has been appointed Vice-Consul in Sydney for Spain. The late Major Freehill was Consul for Spain, and during his absence in Europe his law partner, Mr. Frank Donovan, was Acting-Consul.

The Government has brought down a Bill for the assistance of mining in Victoria. The vote (£100,000) will be expended in developing gold and coal and other mineral fields. Pearls (some fine samples of which have been found in Gippsland streams) are also to be included.

Rev. Father Gleeson, Catholic chaplain of the American fleet, was honored at a social gathering at St. Mary's Presbytery, Sydney, when a number of his old fellow-collegians at Mount Melleray met him. His Eminence the Cardinal presided, and proposed Father Gleeson's health in felicitous terms. Among those present who were schoolmates with Father Gleeson at Mount Melleray in Ireland were the Rev. Fathers P. C. Cregan, of St. Columba's Seminary, Springwood; R. Collender (Surry Hills), J. Carroll (Moss Vale), P. Corbett (of Picton), and several other priests from the neighboring dioceses.

The main feature of a tour of the Sydney hospitals made by a number of the medical officers of the American fleet (says the *Catholic Press*) was a delightful entertainment given by the Rev. Mother and the community of the Lewisham Hospital. A score of naval medicos, conducted by members of the faculty in Sydney, visited the principal city hospitals in the morning, and, travelling in motors lent by the Automobile Club, they proceeded to the picturesque institution at Lewisham, which is presided over by the Sisters of the Little Company of Mary. After going through the wards and round the grounds, they entered the refectory, where luncheon was served. His Eminence Cardinal Moran, who met the party at the hospital, presided at table. The Right Rev. Monsignor O'Haran, the Rev. Father Gleeson, and the Rev. Dr. Bourke (of Lewisham) were also of the company, which sat down to an exquisite repast, that was the subject of more than one eulogy in the post-prandial speeches.

A reception in honor of the American fleet was held in the Cardinal's Hall, Sydney, on Sunday evening, August 23. The hall was artistically decorated with bunting, and graceful festoons were suspended from the ceiling. His Eminence the Cardinal received the guests, and was assisted by their Lordships Dr. Gallagher (Bishop of Goulburn), Dr. O'Connor (Bishop of Armidale), Dr. Dunne (Bishop of Wilcannia), Dr. Duhig (Bishop of Rockhampton), Dr. Dwyer (Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland), Monsignor O'Haran, and the Cathedral priests. Fully three thousand visitors were received, many of whom remained to enjoy the attractive musical programme. The officers and men of the fleet attended in considerable numbers. The Rev. M. C. Gleeson was a prominent figure. Amongst those present were the Lord Mayor of Sydney (Alderman Thomas Hughes), the Federal Attorney-General (Mr. Groom), Alderman J. L. Mullins, the Hon. J. Meagher, M.L.C., Mr. G. S. Bebb, M.L.A., J. R. Dacey, M.L.A., and Mr. J. L. Trefle, M.L.A.

The D.I.C., Dunedin, is now opening up attractive spring novelties in dress materials, blousings, millinery, and ready-to-wear garments. A complete range of patterns sent on application....

IN AN INCUBATOR.—Mr. John Hogg, near Bluffton, Ind., is one of the enterprising poultry men who has found advantage in the use of Acetylene for incubator heating. Mr. Hogg uses Acetylene for lighting his house. Recently when he started his incubator containing four hundred eggs he connected up Acetylene for supplying the heat in place of the kerosene lamp formerly used. The claim he makes in the way of gains by using Acetylene is a saving of cost over oil, while more important still is the securing of an unvarying heat for the necessary period.

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EDWARD REECE & SONS
 Colombo St., Christchurch.

The Family Circle

GRANDMOTHER AND ME

Grandmother dear is a very old lady;
Grandmother dear can't see.
But when she drops things or loses her spectacles,
Grandmother's eyes are—me.

Grandmother dear is a very old lady;
Sometimes she never hears;
But I always run when the postman comes ringing—
I can be grandmother's ears.

Grandmother dear likes the house all tidy,
Everything dusted and neat,
So I work with my little red broom and my duster—
I can be grandmother's feet.

Grandmother dear is a very old lady;
Can't walk, and can't hear, and can't see;
You never could tell, though, the fun we have playing—
Grandmother dear and me.

WHEN SUSIE WAS READY

'Good morning, Mrs. Babcock! Is Susie ready?'
'She's upstairs, dear, dressing. You didn't expect to find her ready on time, did you? You know Susie too well for that.'

Mrs. Babcock's laugh ended in a sigh, and Rose laughed, too, as she ran up the stairs.

'Poking along as usual!' she cried, gaily, throwing open the door of Susie's room after a hasty knock. 'Were you ever known to hurry?'

'Oh, there's plenty of time!' said Susie, serenely. She was brushing her hair before the mirror with her usual leisurely air. 'Do sit down, Rose. I never could see the use of getting into a flurry just to be ready half an hour beforehand.'

Rose laughed and subsided into a chair. Then she caught sight of a glove thrown across the white bedspread, with sewing materials conveniently near. 'Something the matter with your glove?' she questioned.

'Yes, there's a button off, and one of the forefingers is ripped a little. Would you mind fixing it for me, Rose? Oh, thank you!'

By the time the brown locks were smooth and in place, Mrs. Babcock came into the room. 'You haven't many minutes to spare, my dear.'

'Oh, I guess there'll be plenty of time, mamma! Will you get me my dotted swiss? I think it's in the wardrobe in the hall. And I want a fresh ruching basted in.'

Mrs. Babcock, returning with the white dress over her arm, found her daughter thoughtfully scrutinising a pair of shoes.

'They really must be cleaned, mamma. I had forgotten that it rained the last time I wore them. I wonder where Arthur is?'

'I'll see, Susie; though it is entirely wrong to have left them for the last moment.'

Mrs. Babcock disappeared hurriedly, and a minute later a fresh-faced boy dashed up the stairs, seized the muddy shoes and rushed away to clean them, his manner indicating that it was not the first time he had been called on in such an emergency.

'Is your cake ready to take?' asked Rose, knowing, from long experience, that the question was not uncalled for.

'Oh, dear! I completely forgot about it. Rose, run to the head of the back stairs and ask Mary to put it in a box and put tissue paper around it, so it will carry well.'

Rose obeyed. Mary, stopped in the midst of ironing a white shirt-waist, set her iron on the stove with a thump, and rushed to attend to the neglected cake.

The time was getting short. Mrs. Babcock helped Susie into the white dress and buttoned it. Arthur came running upstairs with the polished shoes in his hands, and, gallantly going down on one knee before his sister, slipped on the shoes and tied the lacings firmly. Rose stood holding the hat and mended gloves. Mary appeared breathless, with a neat package in her hands.

'That's everything, I guess!' Susie declared with a satisfied glance about her. 'Oh, a handkerchief, mamma! Good-bye, everybody!'

Seated in the car a few minutes later, she spied a clock in a neighboring steeple, and turned on her friend, triumphantly.

'Well, Rose, we are not late! I told you there was no reason to hurry! I knew I could be ready in time!'

And then she wondered why Rose laughed.

DON'T BE TOO FUNNY

Some girls take a particular pride in saying smart things. It would be far better for them to cultivate the faculty of saying kind things. Smart sayings sometimes hurt people. It is very hard to love a person who is always ready to make fun of something or somebody. 'Kindness is the word'—particularly for girls. The following words from one of our exchanges are apropos:—The habit of making laughable analogies between a person's actions or words and something either humiliating or vulgar, is not uncommon nowadays. The wag, proud of his applauded keen perception, and glorying in his ludicrous comparisons between persons and things, can be found anywhere; in fact, there are few places without such a pest. In every cheap theatre, the 'wit' is the show; in every social club, the 'wit' is the life of the place; and on every street corner the loquacious wit is not ashamed to show his ill-breeding and shallowness. Nothing can be said or done in his hearing that will not provoke a 'witty' saying or a clever comparison.

HE WANTED TO KNOW

A real estate firm had lots for sale in a new suburban addition. The young, enthusiastic member was writing the advertisement, eloquence flowing from his pen. He urged intending purchasers to seize the passing moment.

'Napoleon not only met the opportunity, he created it!'

The senior partner read this line in the advertisement slowly and carefully:

'This fellow Napoleon,' he observed, quizzically, 'what's the use of advertising him with our money?'

TIT FOR TAT

It is never wise to intrude one's prejudices upon the general public, since there is everywhere someone capable of talking up such prejudices and turning them to ridicule. Nowhere is this more true than in the case of strangers in country towns, for nowhere does ready wit find expression more freely than under such circumstances.

The following story is related of a certain lawyer named Ratcliffe, who was famous in his circle for his scepticism and his hatred of religious things. One time this Mr. Ratcliffe had occasion to go to St. Albans, to take testimony in a law case in which he was engaged. He amused himself during the proceedings by continually alluding to the town as 'Albans,' instead of St. Albans.

Presently one of the local lawyers present asked:

'Why do you call this place "Albans"?'.

'Because I don't like saints,' said Mr. Ratcliffe.

'Oh!'

Nothing more was said on the subject, but by-and-bye the work being completed, the lawyer rose to take his departure.

'Good-bye, gentlemen,' he said to the three or four St. Albans men who were present.

'Good-bye, Mr. Cliffe,' they all answered at once.

'What do you mean by calling me Mr. Cliffe?' he exclaimed.

'Why, we don't like rats,' said one of the St. Albans men.

THE THREE PORTRAITS

In a convent school in Italy, a very vain and conceited girl was being educated. Nature, or rather God, had endowed her with rare beauty, but instead of thanking her Creator for so glorious a gift, because of it she despised her less beautiful companions.

Times without number had she been reproved for this serious fault, but to no purpose.

Her parents, who fondly loved their child, being anxious for her future welfare, had recourse to a stratagem.

On her birthday they sent her three little parcels, on each of which was marked a number. No. 1 on one parcel; on another No. 2; and on the other No. 3, thus indicating the order in which they were to be opened.

On receiving the presents, Mary (for such was the girl's name) ran hastily to her little room to open the parcels. When

she opened the first she danced for joy, on seeing herself in a beautiful hand mirror. Underneath the clear, bright glass was written: 'As you are.'

Her overflowing joy being restrained by her desire to examine the other parcels, she opened the second. What was her horror on beholding an empty skull—hideous and terrible it appeared to her—a cruel witness of the insignificance of life.

She burst into tears as she read the words written underneath: 'As you will be.'

How sad for one who has centred all her happiness in this world's pleasures, to think she will one day come to an end so bitter. The poor girl was disconsolate, and with great reluctance opened the third parcel. What a contrast! It contained a beautiful picture of our Blessed Lady, who smiled upon her. Underneath were the words: 'As you ought to be.'

'Yes, beautiful Lady! dear Mother Mary!' she exclaimed, drying her tears, 'I will begin to serve her faithfully from this moment, and I shall think more of that bright Land where true beauty never fades, because it is of the soul and where all the saints rejoice forever. And she kept her word.'

FOR CHILDISH HANDS

There are numbers of small jobs around the house that boys and girls can do (remarks the *Sacred Heart Review*). Fathers and mothers should insist on these little things being done by the children. It helps the children to have something to do. It trains them to do bigger and better work later on in life. Parents who through mistaken kindness do not insist on their children taking some part in the work of the household are doing their offspring no service. They are, in fact, injuring them.

ODDS AND ENDS

Johnny came home the other night in high glee, wearing the arithmetic medal. 'What is that for?' asked his mother. 'That's the prize for doing examples!' said Johnny. 'I did this one: "If our new baby weighs eleven and a half pounds, and gains an ounce each day"—cause you told Mrs. Smith she did yesterday—"how much will she weigh when she's twenty years old?" And the answer was four hundred and sixty-six pounds. And the teacher said I earned the prize!'

Lady Visitor—'I've just had a letter from my son Reggie, saying he has won a scholarship. I can't tell you how delighted I am. I—'

Rustic Party—I can understand your feelings, mum. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show!

'Physical culture, father, is perfectly lovely. To develop the arms I grasp this rod by one end and move it slowly from right to left.'

'Well, well,' exclaimed her father, 'what won't science discover? If that rod had straw at the other end you'd be sweeping.'

FAMILY FUN

Twirling an Egg.—To execute this little experiment you need a hard-boiled egg and a smooth china plate. To be sure that the experiment is going to be successful keep the egg in a perpendicular position while it is being boiled. Place the plate upside down on the table, allowing it to stand out a little over the edge of the table, to be able to catch it quickly with your hand. Place the egg in the centre of the plate, and putting the thumb of the left hand on both ends of the egg, give it a sudden twirl, causing it to turn around in quick motion. The egg will gradually stand on one end; then you grab the plate, and all you have to do is to keep the egg in motion, which is not difficult.

How they Crossed.—A father and his two sons wish to cross a river, which it is impossible to do without a boat. They have a boat which will carry only sixteen stone (224 pounds), but the father weighs eight stone. Yet in less than half an hour they are all across the river. How do they manage it? The riddle is an old one, but a new answer, offered by an English paper, is more ingenious than the trick solutions that the reader probably remembers. Here it is: The two sons cross in the boat. One comes back to the father. The father then crosses. The other son goes back again with the boat, and then the two sons cross together.

All Sorts

A Russian does not become of age until he is 26.

For every ton of gold in circulation there are 15 tons of silver.

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

The coal consumption per head is greater in England than in any other country.

A snail student has ascertained that it takes the little creature 14 days to travel a mile.

It requires 50lb of candle to produce as much light as one thousand cubic feet of gas.

He: 'Do you think it would be foolish of me to marry a girl who was my inferior intellectually?'

She: 'More than foolish—impossible.'

Niece: 'Weren't you shocked, uncle, when you heard that Harry had died and left me a widow?' Uncle: 'Well, no. That's about all I ever expected he would leave you.'

Sleepy Guest: 'Halloo! is it 7 o'clock? I declare I am so sleepy that I can't open my eyes.'

Head Waiter (who has knocked at the door): 'I'll bring you your bill, sir, if you like.'

'What would our wives say if they knew where we were?' said the captain of a schooner which was beating about in a thick fog. 'Humph, I should not mind that,' replied the mate, 'if we only knew where we were ourselves!'

'Oh, Willie, Willie,' exclaimed his mother, deeply shocked and grieved, 'you have disobeyed me again. How often have I told you not to play with that wicked Stapleford boy?'

'Mamma,' said Willie, washing the blood from his nose, 'do I look as if I had been playing with anybody?'

A French report from China describes a curious way the inhabitants have of obtaining gold. Large flocks of geese are kept to work the gold fields. Periodically they are tested, and those found to be of a certain weight are killed and their crops emptied of their contents. In this way an average of £70,000 worth of gold is obtained annually, all of which is shipped to Peking. The geese killed are afterward dressed for market, and fetch from fourteen to twenty cents apiece.

In the mountains of Tyrol it is the custom of the women and children to come out when it is the close of day and sing. Their husbands, fathers, and brothers answer them from the hills on their way homeward. On the shores of the Adriatic such a custom prevails. There, the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing a melody. After singing the first stanza they listen awhile for an answering melody from off the water, and continue to sing and listen till the well-known voices come borne on the waters, telling that the loved one is almost home. How sweet to the weary fisherman, as the shadows gather around him, must be the songs of the loved ones at home that sing to cheer him, and how they must strengthen and tighten the links that bind together these dwellers by the sea.

Every February 11 is celebrated in Japan the great annual festival of Kigensetsu, the anniversary of the foundation of the empire by the first emperor, Jimmu-tenno, B.C. 660. The Japanese reckon their present era as from this date, and it was on February 11, 1889, that Mutsuhito, the 121st of the dynasty, promulgated the present constitution of the empire, the fundamental principle of which is clearly stated in its first article. 'The empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of emperors unbroken from ages eternal.' The organisation of a parliament took place in 1890, which in the Japanese reckoning would be 2550 from Jimmu's setting up his capital at Kashiwara, in the province of Yamato, which is regarded by Japanese historians as the beginning of the empire.

The shipwrecked sailor on the reef
Was captured by the cannibal chief,
Who had a dreadful cold!
The sailor offered him that sure,
Safe remedy: Woods' Great Peppermint Cure!
It saved the savage woolly-haired,
And in his gratitude, he spared
The mariner wise and bold!