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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.
April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE question of the introduction of Bible lessons into the State schools wakes up now and then and cries like a sick child. In New Zealand its plaintive voice is heard most during the annual conferences and assemblies of our separated brethren. In Victoria it has reached a further stage. A Commission was appointed to devise lessons that would be deemed suitable for the children of the various religious denominations that meet together on the common ground of the public school. The work of the Commission has been of a singularly unsatisfactory kind and the lessons proposed by them are the result of endless discussion, amendment, and rescission, with 'compromise' written large over them and painful evidence of a futile attempt to square with the contradictory beliefs of various creeds that are built chiefly upon mere 'texts' torn from their proper context. But one thing is perfectly plain and that is the determination of the Commission to make the lessons as Protestant as possible by using King James's Protestant version of the Bible, with all its faults and defects, even down to the exploded Protestant termination of the Lord's Prayer.

The labors of the Victorian Commission are of special interest to our readers for this reason: that they indicate the probable course of action that would be followed in New Zealand should the aspirations of the Bible-in-School League ever find their realisation in the State schools of the Colony. We have time and again pointed out the hopeless difficulties surrounding any attempt at the introduction of Bible lessons into our State schools. But the matter has not, so far as our knowledge goes, yet received such a masterly handling as it did in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, on Sunday, October 7, when it was made the subject of a singularly able and interesting discourse by the distinguished prelate who so worthily wears the mitre of Victoria's Metropolitan See. The importance of the subject and the ability with which it was treated by the Archbishop of Melbourne demand the publication of his Grace's remarks in full. We take our report from the *Argus* of Monday, October 8.

'The proposed introduction of Scripture lessons into the State schools,' said his Grace, 'is a matter deserving the earnest attention of all Catholics in this Colony. The report of the Commission on religious instruction in State schools has been published, and it enables us to estimate the results that would follow from the radical change in the State system of education which the report recommends. Hitherto the system has been free, compulsory, and secular. But if the report of the Commission were adopted the system would become free, compulsory, and sectarian. It is needless to say that we do not object to a system of education because it is religious. Our own system is distinctively religious. And it is equally needless to say that we do not object to denominational schools having the Bible read and taught in them. It is taught in our own schools, and we should wish that it could be taught under proper supervision to every child, Catholic and Protestant, in the Colony. But we do object to Bible lessons in mixed schools. We hold that the Bible is the depo-

sitory, not the organ, of God's revelation to men. We hold, therefore, that it requires an interpreter; and we hold that the Church, through its representatives, is the divinely constituted interpreter or organ of revealed truth. We hold, too, that dogmatic truth is the basis both of faith and of morality. Modern rationalists and agnostics abjure dogmatic truth. Dogma is their horror. It stands firm, like a wall of brass, in opposition to all their human and humanitarian theories. Hence they are constantly predicting the overthrow of dogma, and the advent of the reign of human reason, as contradistinguished from the supernatural and miraculous in religion. With them Christ was a mere man, but of a lofty type. His virgin and miraculous birth is no better than a myth; His atonement a misunderstanding of the relations between God and man. Love and righteousness, the brotherhood of man, humanity, the spirit, trust, and abstract truth, etc., these are the watchwords of the vague and shadowy religion of the modern rationalist.

'But there are others who take God's revelation as it stands. They admit that all revelation must be supernatural. They confess, too, that the revelation contained in Holy Scripture teems with the miraculous. They recognise the fact that dogma, and clearly-defined dogma, must form the basis not only of faith but of any acceptable worship we can offer to the Almighty. They began by asserting that to come to a knowledge of the dogmatic truth contained in Scripture each one is independent and supreme. No teaching beyond the personal illumination and guidance of the Holy Spirit is required. But in the light of the results of the application of this system it had to be largely modified, lest it should have to bear the reproach of the insane and often blasphemous interpretations which every inspired idiot put on Holy Scripture. Hence they said that study, prayer, and long preparation were required on the part of the individual before he could be certain that his interpretation was correct. But even these safeguards did not suffice to prevent the variety and contradiction which were found in the interpretations of those who all employed the same methods to guard themselves against error. Hence some external authority was found to be absolutely indispensable. It was felt that it was only by comparing individual interpretation with some safe and certain external authority that one could be assured that he had arrived at the true sense of Scripture. But for those who rejected the living authority of the Catholic Church the difficulty was to find such a test or standard of true interpretation. At first the doctrine of the primitive church was chosen as the standard. But as the doctrine of the primitive church was only gradually defined, and as it required the labors of a lifetime for each individual to determine what was the doctrine of the primitive church, this standard was gradually abandoned, and the doctrine of the existing universal church was adopted in its stead as an easier and more accessible standard of truth. When tested, this standard was found to be beset, not with smaller, but with greater difficulties. The universal church was made up, according to the patrons of this system, of various branches differing in most substantial respects amongst themselves. How, then, could the doctrine of the universal church, which was neither uniform nor recognised, form a standard? The result is, that without a certain means of private interpretation or an authentic external standard or guide, the Holy Scriptures have been made, amongst those who reject the authority of the church, the most prolific source of division and religious disunion.

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'Nor, indeed, need we go beyond the members of the Commission to find proof of the lamentable divisions and differences which the reading of Scripture with private interpretation, or with an unreliable internal standard is capable of producing. The Commission was composed of men who all, in some sense, recognised the authority of the Bible. They must be regarded as favorable exponents of the results of Scriptural interpretation made according to one or other of the methods to which I have referred. And yet now lamentable are the differences and how wide the divisions that exist amongst them. Even in regard to what must be recognised as the most important truths of religion, such as the doctrine of the Trinity, the virgin birth of the Saviour, the divinity of Christ, the inspiration and authority of Holy Scripture, the Atonement, the constitution of the Church established by Christ on earth; on these and other revealed truths an impassable gulf lies between them. How could it be hoped, then, that suitable Scripture lessons could be drawn up by that heterogeneous Commission, or taught with safety in State schools to Catholic and non-Catholic children alike? Great credit was claimed by the Commission for the extent of the compromise by which a united report was secured. But what did that compromise mean? It meant that each party believed that such parts of Holy Scripture had been embodied as would sufficiently express their own peculiar beliefs. These Scripture lessons, therefore, are supposed to be consistent with the belief in and a denial of the Trinity, of the virgin birth and divinity of Christ, of His atonement for the sins of men—in a word, in the belief in and denial of Christianity as it is ordinarily accepted and professed by the general body of Christians. By the use of unauthorised headings, favorable selections, capital letters, and italics an effort has been made, if not to reconcile the jarring elements, at least to give expression to the various views that prevailed amongst the members of the Commission.

* * *

'But, however they differed on other points, they were evidently united in one effort, no doubt unconscious, namely, to make the Scripture lessons as Protestant as possible. From beginning to end they are made to appear in a Protestant dress. The authorised version, which has been used, is distinctively Protestant. Greater accuracy cannot be claimed for it, as the later "Revised" version was undertaken to correct the inaccuracies of the "Authorised" version. The indignant utterance of an Anglican bishop regarding that "Authorised" version is too recent to be forgotten. In that "Authorised" version there is an addition to the Lord's Prayer, "for Thine is the Kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen," which is not found in the Douay version, or in the text of the "Revised" version, and which is not used, therefore, by Catholic children. Here was an opportunity of adopting what might be regarded as a neutral form of the Lord's Prayer—that which appears in the "Revised" and more accurate version. But, apparently, such a concession would interfere somewhat with the Protestant coloring of all these Scripture lessons, and, therefore, is not recommended. What is true of the text is also true, to a great extent, of the suggested hymns and forms of prayer, namely, that in what is omitted, as well as in the general tone of what is expressed, they help to make the whole volume as Protestant as it could well be made in the circumstances. I do not believe that the sinister motives which actuated Dr. Whately in recommending the Irish Scripture Lessons actuated the members of the Commission in compiling the present Scripture lessons, but no one can fail to see that they inevitably lend themselves to the same proselytising purposes. And yet the teachers are expected to read those lessons and to deduce from them such moral truths as they are supposed to contain, without saying a word that would reveal to the children their own beliefs or disbeliefs. If that could be done, the teachers would succeed where the members of the Commission have egregiously failed. I shall not dwell on the proposed conscience clause beyond saying that, at least in the proposed form, it would give no practical protection to Catholic children. Children will not withdraw when they know that their withdrawal would expose them to the displeasure of the teacher or the derision of their fellow-pupils.

* * *

'We may judge of the effect of the proposed conscience clause by what is occurring in some of the State schools at present. Mr. Francis H. Rennick, head teacher of Rathdown street State school, when examined recently before the Commission, stated that "the teachers in a school generally welcome any religious teacher coming in, and do all in their power to assist him." Then he added: "I know very few cases in which the school has been dismissed; the act is worded in that way, but teachers have, to a large extent, disregarded that. Whether they have been justified in doing so I am not prepared to say, but in nearly all cases where religious instruction was given the scholars were kept at work while the religious instructor was engaged." The same witness told the Commission that it was only occasionally that a Roman Catholic child was absolutely withdrawn. This statement should open the eyes of Catholic parents to the danger of having the faith of

their children undermined in State schools where, in violation of the act, the teachers do not dismiss the schools as prescribed, but allow Catholic children to be present while other scholars are receiving distinctly sectarian instruction. If such a violation of the act is permitted at present, what may be expected if State school teachers themselves became the religious teachers? What, then, should we do? We must trust in the honor of our fellow-citizens that they will not subject Catholic children to this, and direct attention to the violation of parental rights which would be involved in forcing these Scripture lessons on Catholic pupils. We should for the present confine our efforts to this endeavor. The eve of a Parliamentary election is not the time for pressing our claims for compensation for the educational work we are doing for the State at a saving of £98,000 to the Treasury. At present we are contributing largely towards the secular instruction imparted to non-Catholic children. We ask not to be subjected to the additional grievance of having to pay for the sectarian instruction which it is proposed to provide for non-Catholic children, and which our Catholic children, who in large numbers are forced by circumstances to attend State schools, would be compelled to receive.'

THE HOME ELECTIONS.

GENERALLY speaking prophets have but little honor in their own country, but in regard to the General Election they foretold that the Salisbury Government would have a sweeping majority, and so once in a way their prognostications have come true. This result has been a surprise to no one, as nothing else was expected under the circumstances. The Conservatives chose an opportune time for the dissolution, and consequently fortune favored them. They appear to have laid their plans very secretly, for when the last mail left England there was considerable speculation as to whether the General Election would be held in the autumn or next spring. The Government went to the country with practically only a single plank in their political platform—the success of the British arms in South Africa. The Opposition had neither a political programme, unity, nor leaders. Theirs was a sort of guerrilla campaign, every man for himself. The wonder is that they came out of the contest as well as they did. In Great Britain the Ministerialists polled about 300,000 more votes than their opponents, improving their position since the previous General Election by over 90,000 votes, whilst the Liberals received 36,000 more than they did in 1895. Taking the returns as cabled we find that England returned 339 Government supporters, Wales 9, Scotland 37, and Ireland 21, or a total of 406 against 411 in 1895. In England the Ministry lost 10 seats, against which they gained one in Wales and four in Scotland. Taking the Liberals and Nationalists together as the Opposition, the Government will have a majority in the House of Commons of 142 instead of 152 before the dissolution. In Scotland political parties are pretty evenly divided—Government 37, Opposition 35. In Ireland the contest found the Nationalists unprepared and scarcely united, still they succeeded in keeping all their old seats except one—Galway, which was lost through rival Home Rule candidates splitting the votes and allowing a Conservative to step in. To make up for this they wrested the South Dublin seat from the Unionists. There is little doubt that had they not wasted their energies in puerile disputes during the past few years, and had they attended to organisation and registration of electors they would have secured a few more seats. As it is they have done remarkably well in securing the return of 82 members, considering the many difficulties they had to contend with. The Government have obtained another lease of the Ministerial benches, but with a slightly diminished majority, their success at the polls being due in a great measure to Lord Roberts and the practical termination of the war in South Africa.

* * *

Unless something unforeseen happens the Conservatives will remain in power for some years. The only thing that is likely to cause any friction is trouble from within, a probability not at all unlikely. Lord Salisbury is getting old, and will very likely retire in the near future. The question is, who is to be his successor? For many reasons the claims of Mr. Balfour cannot be easily set aside, but on the other hand Mr. Chamberlain, it is said, aspires to the position, and he might demand it as the price of Unionist support. It is doubtful if the majority of Conservatives would consent to such a sacrifice. The chosen of Birmingham has been found exceedingly useful to them, but they do not trust him. The man who would desert his chief because his ambitious claims were not recognised is not likely to be looked upon as an ideal leader in the opposite fold. Of course Lord Salisbury may still remain at the head of affairs for the sake of preventing friction, but it is hardly probable. He has been Prime Minister for about 12 years, nearly for as long a period as Lord Gladstone had been. The reorganisation of the Cabinet must come sooner or later, and when it takes place there is sure to be dissatisfaction. Before the Liberals seek office again they must close up their ranks, formulate a policy, and secure a leader acceptable to all sections. They stand badly in need of another Gladstone.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MR. THOMAS CURRAN, late member for Sligo in the Imperial Parliament, was recently in Adelaide on his return to Sydney. Whilst in the South Australian capital Mr. Curran was interviewed by the representative of a local paper. In the course of the interview he said:—

There is no doubt the Salisbury Government will get a big majority, but they cannot go back to Parliament as the same Ministry, however. There will have to be an extensive and important reconstruction. Intellectually, the present Government is the weakest that has been in power for very many years. Salisbury, Hicks-Beach, Balfour, and Chamberlain are the only really strong men in it, and the three first-named formed a trio which had prevented Chamberlain from plunging the country into most terrible trouble. But for Lord Salisbury's strong hand Chamberlain would have had us at war with Germany and France, and he is generally distrusted, not merely by the Irish and Liberal parties, but by his own colleagues as well. He is not a political force to be reckoned with in any election outside Birmingham, and he is never asked by his party to support a candidate, as Balfour so frequently is.

You see that Mr. Goschen is to retire?

'Oh, yes, we all knew that in the lobby 12 months ago. The fact is that he has not been well for a long time, and the work of his department has been too much for him. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will probably go to the Lords also, though possibly not till after the meeting of Parliament. After Mr. Balfour he is the most influential member of his party in the Commons, but he is not physically strong, and so he will take a rest from active political life. It is not yet known who will succeed him as Chancellor of the Exchequer; it is hardly likely to be one of the present members of the Government, as there does not seem to be any one of them with sufficient financial ability. Probably some outsider will come in. There will no doubt be other changes, too, and whatever they are they can hardly weaken the Government—it is full of mediocre or worse than mediocre politicians. For instance, Mr. Chamberlain's friends had to be provided for, and a poor lot they are. There is Jesse Collings, the man who made famous the phrase "three acres and a cow"; Powell Williams, who is a nonentity; and young Austin Chamberlain, who is personally much liked, but who has no political brains. Then in the Cabinet are half a dozen men who have no claim to Cabinet rank on the score of ability. Amongst them are the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, who only obtained and retains his position by family influence; the president of the Local Government Board, Mr. Chaplin; the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ritchie; the First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Akers-Douglas; and president of the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Long. None of these ought to be in the Cabinet, and probably some will have to go.'

As to the war, there is an agitation against the War Office and its methods, is there not?

'Oh, yes; and it is a very influential one. There is going to be big trouble there presently. A Commission is certain to be appointed, and the general opinion is that Lord Lansdowne will come out of it very badly. It is an open secret that if Lord Wolsley's recommendations had been adopted instead of being contemptuously thrust aside by the War Minister, as they were, our reverses in the early part of the Boer War would probably never have occurred, and the people feel very sore about it. It is looked upon as almost certain that Lord Lansdowne will have to retire from the War Office, especially as Lord Roberts is to be appointed Commander-in-Chief. Had he been in Wolsley's place he would almost certainly have resigned if his counsels had been rejected, and the people would have insisted on his being listened to.

Now, as to Home Rule, Mr. Curran; that is the one great thing the Irish members are hoping for. Do they think they will get it?

'Not yet, but it will come. No great and just cause like that was ever lost if properly fought for. I was sorry to see by the cables that Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been saying the cause must sleep for a while. His father would never have admitted that while he remained in active politics. He could not have lived in public life, and not continued to advocate the cause of justice to Ireland. He knows too well that the reform that was worth having was worth fighting for, and must come at last, in spite of all checks and discouragements. It will, however, require another Parnell to gain it.

As to the war and the coming settlement?

'There is only one possible settlement. That is for the South African States to be formed into a Federation similar to that of Australia, with a Governor-General at Capetown and Lieutenant-Governors for Natal, the Transvaal Colony, and the Orange River Colony.'

With self-government and the full franchise, do you mean?

'Certainly; I do not think anyone would dream of refusing the franchise. It is the only possible way of settling a grave difficulty.' Mr. Curran went on to talk of a work which he apparently has very much at heart—international arbitration. He belongs to a body called the 'Union Inter-Parlementaire,' which is a gathering of members of nearly every Parliament in the world, formed for the purpose of promoting peace and international arbitration. He has just been attending a gathering of this body at Paris. It consists of about 700 members of different Parliaments, and meets at the various capitals of Europe. He states that it is doing splendid work and it was partly owing to the influence of the organisation that the Czar of Russia promoted the famous Peace Conference at The Hague. Mr. Curran intends to stay in Australia for about two years. He is here on purely private business, and when it is completed he hopes to go back to England and to re-enter Parliament.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

(From our special correspondent.)

The debate on the Crown Tenants' Rebate of Rent Bill was resumed on Monday and carried on with vigor for some time. The Minister for Lands, in replying to the opponents of the measure, said they were so miserably selfish that they could not see the advantage that would accrue to settlement by a reduction in rent and by the reaction in cities. He urged the House to go into committee on the Bill and endeavor to make a good Bill of it.

The second reading was carried by 39 to 20.

In the evening the Premier moved to recommit the Land for Settlements Consolidation Bill for the purpose of inserting a clause similar to the one proposed to be inserted in the Crown Tenants' Rent Rebate Bill vesting in land boards discretion to make a rebate of rent.

The motion was carried on the voices, and consideration of the measure in committee took up the remainder of the sitting.

On Tuesday Mr. Stevens brought down the report of the North Island Main Trunk Railway Committee, who expressed themselves in favor of the central route, for the following reasons:—The distance was shorter, the grades were easier, the line would pass nearly through the centre of the island, and the country was good on both sides for nearly the whole distance.

Later on it was decided by 35 votes to 27 to disagree with the amendment made by the Council in the Private Industrial Schools Inspection Bill whereby all Government grants would cease at the end of 12 months, and managers were appointed to confer with representatives of the Upper House in the matter.

In the evening amendments were brought down by the Governor's message reducing the number of additional members of the House under the Representation Bill from 10 to six. Mr. Seddon explained that originally he proposed 10 on the assumption that the population of the Colony had increased to 800,000, but he found from a memo by the registrar that the population was only 763,500.

The debate on the Representation Bill took place on Wednesday afternoon.

The Premier explained that when he proposed to make the increase in the number of members ten, instead of six as originally proposed, he was under a misapprehension as to the population of the Colony. By making the increase six it brought the quota to about the same number as at present—namely, 10,000—and made the total number of the House 80.

After a short discussion the amendments were agreed to.

The Manawatu Railway Purchasing Bill was taken in committee and passed.

The House went into committee on the Public Revenues Bill, a measure introduced for the purpose of simplifying matters between the Treasurer and the Audit Department, and also for extending the amount of the unauthorised expenditure from £100,000 to £150,000.

The measure was under discussion until the early hours of Thursday morning, when it was reported and read a third time.

On Wednesday the Council decided not to insist on the amendment to the Private Industrial Schools Inspection Bill, and consequently these institutions will get grants as heretofore, subject, however, to the conditions contained in the measure.

On Thursday afternoon several measures were advanced stages.

In the evening Mr. Seddon moved that a committee be set up to inquire into the question of federating with the Commonwealth of Australia. He said he did not intend to enter into a discussion of federation, but merely wished to gain information for the guidance of the House. He could express an opinion on the subject, but would prefer to have more information before doing so to guide him in a matter of such serious moment to the Colony. So many subjects required to be gone into fully before committing himself for or against that it was better to refrain at present.

Captain Russell agreed to the motion and terms in which it was couched. The question of federation affected the Colony so much that it was necessary to be careful in coming to a decision in the matter. The question of alien labor was one of the most important matters connected with the subject. He believed that such labor would some time dominate Northern Australia. He hoped the appointment of commissioners would be such as would command the confidence of the Colony.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Seddon, speaking on the report of the Joint Defence Committee, said the time was opportune for adopting a complete scheme. Recent events had aroused a spirit of Imperialism, and now that the Colony had been aroused to its state of insecurity, the occasion was a favorable one for carrying out any scheme of defence. Harbor defences were necessary in the main ports, and the necessary military forces would have to be raised to support them. With such a people as we had in this Colony there was no necessity for a standing army. The experience of our men in South Africa showed how quickly the men of the Colony could adapt themselves to military work. Although at its inception the scheme would entail large expenditure, it would gradually decrease, and the result would be that we would have a large reserve force of drilled men in case of necessity. He stated that harbor defence, manufacture of ammunition, and acquisition of field batteries were proposed. As to the staff, it was thought that it could be obtained from amongst the contingents who had served in South Africa. The necessity for organisation and equipment in case of emergency was pointed out in the formation of the Imperial reserve force. He believed the Colony would have the assistance of the Imperial authorities. Rifle clubs and cadet corps would be encouraged. There was now a necessity for

strengthening the Australian squadron, and he hoped representations on that subject would be successful. The proposals were moderate, and he hoped the report would be adopted.

The motion for the adoption of the report was carried.

When the House met on Friday the Premier read a cable from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that he could not at present agree to the annexation of Fiji by New Zealand. Mr. Seddon said that the people of Fiji were in as bad a position as the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, inasmuch as while the people were taxed to the extent of £30 a head, they had no voice in the Government of the colony. He said, geographically and naturally, Fiji ought to form part of New Zealand. Suva was only 1400 miles from Auckland, the nearest points of the two islands being only 900 miles apart. A great majority of the people in the Fiji came from New Zealand, and it was the duty of this Colony to assist them as much as possible in obtaining closer connection with this Colony. As to the colored labor difficulty, that could easily be adjusted to their mutual satisfaction. The people of Fiji wished for federation with this Colony. The imports from Fiji to this Colony amounted to £281,000, while the exports amounted to only £70,000. He moved the resolution of which he had given notice in favor of Fiji being federated with this Colony.

After an animated discussion the motion was carried.

In the evening several local Bills were piloted safely to port, and the Supplementary Estimates were introduced, and after a sharp discussion passed.

The House adjourned at half past eight on Saturday morning, and resumed business again an hour later. The Premier informed members that the Bank of New Zealand had reduced its indebtedness to the Colony by the payment of half a million in hard cash.

The following were among the items in the Supplementary Estimates:—The Speaker, £200 additional (making £800 a year); Chairman of Committees, £200 additional (making £600 a year); Seasonal allowances to members of both Houses, £40 each in excess of the amount provided.

The House sat until the early hours of Sunday morning when the business of the session was brought to a close by the Premier complimenting the Speaker, who in turn complimented the members, and then the curtain was dropped.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA, OLD AND NEW.

SOME CHINESE BELIEFS AND CUSTOMS.

To wear white is to be in mourning.

To take off the hat is an insolent gesture.

The place of honor is on the left hand.

The needle of the compass points to the south.

The seat of intellect is believed to be the stomach.

Chinamen seldom get drunk, but they smoke opium.

Infanticide is a common practice, but girl babies are the only victims.

The entrance of a grave is kept clear, so that the soul of the parent may pass between it and the household of the children.

THE COST OF CONVERTS.

A letter in a recent issue of the *London Times* gives some interesting information regarding Dr. Morrison's estimate of missionary successes among the Chinese. Protestantism spreads slowly and expensively. During the year 1893, 1511 Protestant missionaries converted 3127 Chinese at a cost of £350,000! Dr. Morrison also quotes a French missionary to the effect that convert Christians are never really Christian till the third generation; a statement which will surprise no one. But perhaps the most interesting portion of Dr. Morrison's testimony is the following: 'The Chinese attitude towards the Christian missionary is one of perfect friendliness combined with perfect apathy towards his religion.'

A SHREWD CHINAMAN.

A representative of the *Washington Catholic Mirror* interviewed recently, Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, in Washington. The *Mirror* says:—

Asked about the charge brought forward, that the extraordinary concessions granted to Catholic dignitaries by the Chinese government, and an overbearing attitude assumed by Catholic missionaries in consequence thereof, are responsible for the Boxers' uprising, Minister Wu inquired:

'Who brings these charges?'

Being told that a number of Protestant ministers had, the Minister gave vent to a shrewd laugh or chuckle as he asked of the correspondent: 'Then you understand? You see the point?'

THE VICARIATE OF PEKIN.

The vicariate of Peking dates back to 1238, when it was served by the sons of St. Francis. About 1582 it was taken over by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, when the renowned Father Ricci and some 12 Fathers made Peking their headquarters. In 1784, on the suppression of the Society, Pope Clement XIV., at the request of Louis XVI, of France, confided the vicariate to the charge of the Fathers of the Congregation of the Mission, more popularly known as the Lazarists. This community has continued to serve the vicariate ever since.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF CHINESE MISSIONS.

It will not be out of place in view of the present disturbed state of China (says the *Tablet*) to mention that there are some 10 Catholic Missionary Societies now engaged in the propagation of the faith in China. Among these may be mentioned the Society of the Foreign Missions, of the Rue de Bac, Paris, the Franciscans, the

Dominicans, the Jesuits, the Lazarists, and the Society of Mary Immaculate. The total number of vicariates is 39, the total number of European missionaries is 800, of whom no less than 600 are French, and the number of native Catholics throughout the whole of China is estimated at about 662,000.

NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

Statistics concerning foreigners in China are contained in a report on trade relations between China and the United States received at the State department from Consul Fowler at Chefoo. The nationality of the foreign element for 1899 is stated as follows:—

Americans—Residents, 2335, increase over 1898 of 279; firms, 70, increase of 27.

British—Residents, 6562, increase of 414; firms, 401, increase of three.

German—Residents, 1134, increase of 91; firms, 115, increase of eight.

French—Residents, 1183, increase of 263; firms, 76, increase of 39.

Spanish—Residents, 448, increase of 53; firms, nine, increase of five.

Swedish and Norwegian—Residents, 244, increase of 44; firms, two, increase of two.

Dutch—Residents, 106, increase of 19; firms, nine, increase of one.

Danish—Residents, 128, increase of 11; firms, four, increase of one.

Russian—Residents, 1621, increase of 1456; firms, 19, increase of three.

Austrian—Residents, 90, decrease of two; firms, five, no change.

Belgian—Residents, 234, increase of five; firms, nine, no change.

Italian—Residents, 124, decrease of 17; firms, nine, no change.

Japanese—Residents, 2440, increase of 746, firms, 195, increase of 81.

Corean—Residents, 42, increase of two; no firms.

Non-Treaty Powers—Residents, 29, increase of two; no firms.

The total number of residents, 17,193, shows an increase of 3772 over 1898. The total number of firms, 933, shows an increase of 160 over 1898.

THE MARTYRDOM OF BISHOP GUILLOU.

A correspondent of the *Sydney Freeman's Journal* writes:—Few events that have occurred during the present troubles in China have so moved the foreign residents of all denominations as the martyrdom of Bishop Guillon, of Moukden. The one man who is responsible for this murder, and who will, I hope, be made to suffer for it, is the present Viceroy, the successor of the late Viceroy, I-kotang-a. He is a Manchu of the Manchus, who has proved himself ever since he was appointed to his present post as distinctly unfriendly to foreigners, and who is now proving beyond the shadow of a doubt that he is carrying out in Moukden the reactionary policy of the rebel Prince Tuan. For this last few years he has, as the able Manchurian correspondent of the *North China Daily News* points out, been raising and drilling a vast army in Lower Manchuria, and has been busily engaged since the China New Year in preparing, with the assistance of a foreign military officer, plans for the defence of Moukden. When the Boxer placards, threatening all foreigners with death, were posted on the city gates, he allowed them to remain, and even published under his own seal a telegram from the Lieutenant-General of the troops at Shanhaikwan, rejoicing over what was described as a glorious victory for the Chinese arms. Two thousand Christians had been killed, and all the foreign fleet sunk at Taku. Two days later fifty unarmed men marched in broad daylight to the largest Protestant church in Moukden and burned it to the ground, the Viceroy offering no objection, though he had a hundred thousand troops at his command. In an hour after the hospitals and mission houses were attacked. The Catholic Cathedral held out for two days, Bishop Guillon sending appeal after appeal for help, but all to no purpose. At length the cathedral fell, and, to use the words of a Protestant writer—a Protestant missionary, I believe—in a Shanghai paper, 'the learned and genial Bishop Guillon, of Moukden, the gentle and pious Pere Emonet, and a brother priest, Sister La Croix, and another lady of the French Mission had all won the martyr's crown.' Meanwhile the Viceroy, instead of punishing the fanatics who had done this bloody work, aided by his own soldiers and the rabble, shod them and crowned them, put swords in their hands and some strings of cash in their wallets, and sent them to carry out the same work in other places.

One derives some consolation from the fact that the Boxers of Moukden are not acting with the approval of the people, who sincerely admire the missionaries, who have taken advantage of the conveniences offered by their hospitals at the rate of a hundred a day, who have subscribed liberally to their support, have erected memorial tablets in their praise, and who now mourn sincerely over their ruins. They are roughs from other districts, youths, puppet warriors whose movements are regulated by the man behind the screen. That man is the Viceroy of Moukden.

The enormous output of McCormick machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines they manufacture were to issue from the gate of their works (the largest in the world), the spectators would see throughout the working day a McCormick machine emerging at full gallop every thirty seconds.—*.*

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THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

A THANKSGIVING OFFERING.

Bishop Gaughran, in the name of the Catholics of Kimberley, has sent an offering to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Montmartre, Paris, in thanksgiving for their safety during the four months' siege of the town.

ST. AIDAN'S CATHOLIC COLLEGE, GRAHAMSTOWN.

A letter from Nazareth House, Kimberley, dated 29th July, says: 'The Sisters who know Mr. Mandy will be sorry to hear of the death of his eldest son. He went to the front about a fortnight ago, took fever, was sent back to Kimberley, had an operation, and died under it. He is the forty-ninth boy from St. Aidan's Catholic College, Grahamstown, who has died during the war either of fever or wounds.'

A CHANGE.

Time effects many changes. There are two States less in the world to-day than there were a year ago. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State have during the past twelve months lost their independence. Wednesday, the 10th inst., was the anniversary of the declaration of war against Great Britain by the South African Republic. Ex-President Kruger's ultimatum was handed to the British Agent at Pretoria on October 9, 1899. Messrs Kruger and Steyn have no longer a country, and the former is on his way to Europe to seek an asylum in Belgium or Holland. Many lives have been sacrificed on both sides, and millions have been wasted on war materials, which might be employed to better advantage in promoting the welfare of the masses.

THE COMMISSIONER OF WINBURG.

Captain E. De Penhony O'Kelly, Sixth Lancashire Fusiliers, the newly appointed commissioner of Winburg and Ficksburg, in the Orange River Colony, was educated at the famous Catholic College, Stonyhurst, is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. He was some time an inspector of agriculture in New South Wales, and before the South African campaign was engaged in pacifying Ujiba, West Africa.

MILITARY RED TAPE.

Here is a story illustrative of what is styled military stupidity:—At Capetown a sick volunteer was ordered to embark for England. But he happened to be an Australian volunteer, so he objected. He was sternly informed that his name was down on the list, and he must get aboard. In vain he protested that his home was in Australia, and that he had not a friend in England. His name was down, and he had to go aboard. That was all the satisfaction he could get. He is now living (says an exchange) on the generosity of a Birmingham jeweller, with whom, fortunately, he came into contact on the voyage home, and declares his intention to 'have it out' with the War Office when he has fully recovered his health.

THE SPION KOP DISASTER.

A cable message received during the past week stated that troops lined both sides of the road for miles on the way out from Lydenburg, and continuously cheered General Sir Redvers Buller, the leader of the Ladysmith relief column, as he passed on his way. It is evident that when General Buller returns to England certain explanations will be necessary. A Home paper of a recent date says:—We have by no means heard the last of the Spion Kop blunder. It will inevitably become the subject of a long and acrimonious discussion, all through the imbecility of the War Office. When the Spion Kop despatches were published, Conservatives as well as others wondered what could be the object of such a policy. No sound reason was ever alleged for exposing to the world the differences of generals in the midst of a campaign. But the worst of the remarkable indiscretion is that it has made further explanations necessary. Sir Charles Warren, who has been the chief sufferer in connection with the affair, has returned home, and is naturally anxious to prove that he was not to blame. He has sent to the War Office a detailed defence of his conduct, and has communicated to the representative of a news agency an exculpation of himself which is an impeachment of Sir Redvers Buller. His plea amounts to this—that he was opposed to the seizure of Spion Kop and proposed to Sir Redvers an alternative scheme which was actually adopted before the relief of Ladysmith. When Sir Redvers Buller comes home he will, we may presume, have something to say in reply to this version of the affair, and it is difficult to see when the dispute will end—a dispute which might have been avoided if the War Office had had ordinary common sense.

KRUGER'S LEGAL ADVISER.

Mr. Michael T. Farrelly (the *Daily Chronicle* says), late legal adviser to President Kruger, from whose pen is announced a work on the *Settlement in South Africa after the War*, is an Irishman, who commenced his career at Trinity College, Dublin, where he gained many honors, and was afterwards for a time a member of the Senate of his Alma Mater. He came to London some time in the eighties, and joined the Middle Temple. On his call to the Bar he won the Barstow scholarship in jurisprudence, constitutional, and international law, at that time the blue riband of legal prizes. Mr. Farrelly only practised in London for a short time, but he was an indefatigable writer upon international law questions, and he speedily became a recognised authority. He defended the prisoner in the Chelsea dynamite case at the Old Bailey, and when Jabez Balfour was hiding in South America he advised friends on his behalf as to the question of extradition.

Mr. Farrelly always supported the Krugerite opinion as to the non-existence of the suzerainty, and wrote an elaborate tractate on

the subject after he went to the Transvaal, in which he pressed the arguments he had been one of the first prominently to advocate in the Press in this country. He got in touch with the then Government at Pretoria very soon after establishing himself in the Transvaal, and his legal services were immediately requisitioned. He is said to have drafted several of the despatches to Mr. Chamberlain, and for one of them he received the handsome fee of 1000 guineas. Lawyers' fees in the erst Republic were very high, and Mr. Kruger and his friends were lavish in this as in other departments of expenditure. At a comparatively early stage of the negotiations between Pretoria and London, Mr. Farrelly persistently warned Mr. Kruger of the necessity of adopting a reasonable attitude, but these counsels only incensed his employer, who dispensed with his services some time before the war broke out.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 20.

Very Rev. Dean Martin has returned to Wellington from the South.

Rev. Father Goggan's health is improving, and he expects to be able to attend to his duties in about a week.

The Forty Hours' Adoration in St. Joseph's Church begins to-morrow week.

A dramatic entertainment by the students is to be given in St. Patrick's College on the 31st inst. The play to be presented is entitled 'The Two Orphans.'

On Sunday, November 4, a First Communion ceremony will take place in St. Mary of the Angels', and in the evening of the same day the choir will give a sacred concert in the church in aid of the choir fund.

The Rev. Father Gilleran, Administrator of St. Mary's, Hobart, where he has been stationed for 20 years, is on a visit to New Zealand. His friends in this Colony will be pleased to learn that he has greatly benefited by his holiday. During his stay in this city he was the guest of the Very Rev. Father Lewis, and is now on a visit to the Hot Lakes' district.

I noticed some time ago that the Marist Brothers' Old Boys had decided to postpone *sine die* their annual picnic arranged for the Prince of Wales Birthday, owing to the proposal to hold the Peace Celebrations on that day. These celebrations are, however, to be put off, but the Old Boys have not the adequate time to make their arrangements for an outing on November 3th.

Mr. W. Beech, assistant teacher at Ohariu School, lately appointed a master at Stoke Orphanage, was the recipient of a handsome silver watch from the residents of Ohariu on the eve of his departure. The head master of the school, on the occasion of the public presentation, testified to Mr. Beech's ability and industry, and as a personal mark of esteem handed him a gold chain.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy wrote from Colombo and said that the Marist delegates from New Zealand were well. The voyage thus far had done Very Rev. Dr. Pestre much good, and his health had very much improved. Besides the New Zealanders there were on board Rev. Fathers Aubrey (Sydney), Olier (Tonga), Bertrand (Fiji), Remy (Samoa), and Pionnier (New Caledonia), all going to the meeting of the Chapter at Lyons. They were due at Marseilles on the 7th inst.

The usual weekly meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary and Debating Society was held last Thursday evening. Mr. E. Fitzgibbon presided. There was a very good attendance. Impromptu debates were given by the members. 'The Transvaal War,' 'Technical Education,' 'Our Volunteer System,' and other momentous questions were very freely discussed by those present. In handling their subjects the members showed great tact, and a very marked improvement was apparent.

The annual social in aid of St. Joseph's Orphanage was held in the Skating Rink on Wednesday when despite most unfavorable weather there was a large attendance. Instead of having the concert as a first part of the programme, as in former years, the songs and dances were interspersed, an innovation much appreciated by those present. Songs were sung by Misses Sullivan, McParland and Driscoll, Messrs. Dunne and Tabor. An excellent supper was provided by local friends of the orphanage. St. Mary's orchestra supplied the music. Much of the success of the social is due to the indefatigable secretaries, Messrs. Davis and Dwan.

On Monday evening last Mr. Reichel of the Public Works Department delivered a lecture on 'Electricity' in St. Patrick's Hall. The lecture, which was given under the auspices of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary Society, was very well attended and proved most interesting. The Rev. Father O'Shea in introducing the lecturer made mention of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Reichel to the Association. The experiments proved both successful and full of interest, and the audience received a good insight into the properties of electricity and its various uses. Mr. Reichel, who has lately taken over the electricity work in connection with the Public Works Department, is a very able lecturer, and has a deep knowledge of the principles of electrical engineering.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

October 18.

Rating upon unimproved values has occupied the attention of the Auckland City Council and several of the suburban boroughs during the last two months. Two of the latter have adopted the

principle, but the former, after discussing it at a special meeting called for the purpose, put the matter on to the shoulders of the ratepayers to decide it by the ballot box.

At St. Benedict's last Sunday a special collection was made at the Masses and at Vespers towards the cost of the new fence, now nearing completion, round the church. The result was very satisfactory. In the evening the Rev. Father Gillan continued his excellent discourses on the Holy Rosary, which are so appropriate this month.

A mortuary service is to be held in the Catholic cemetery, Symond street, on the afternoon of Sunday, November 4. His Lordship the Bishop will take part in it. Mr. Hiscocks, conductor of St. Patrick's Choir, has promised to have a choir there for the occasion. At each of the three gates a voluntary collection will be made, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the renovation of the cemetery.

The quarterly balance sheet of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society shows a sum of £2089 18s 2d to the credit of the sick and funeral fund. For medical attendance and sick pay there was expended during the quarter the sum of £90 11s 8d. The management fund shows a credit of £543 8s 4d, and the benevolent fund £20 18s 3d. Three new members were proposed at last meeting. Bro. P. J. Nerheny was nominated for the office of vice-president of the branch to fill the vacancy caused through Bro. Callaghan, V.P., who resigned to go to Wellington.

The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly returned last Saturday from Sydney. At St. Patrick's last Sunday evening he referred to the great gathering which took place recently in the capital of the mother colony. The sight at St. Mary's Cathedral on the Sunday preceding the Congress, he said, was one to be remembered and never forgotten. Thirteen archbishops and bishops, 200 priests, and over 60 students took part in the solemn religious function. St. Mary's, Sydney, is a magnificent edifice. There have been already spent upon it £200,000, and it is not yet completed. He understood that £200,000 had also been spent upon St. Patrick's, Melbourne. There were few churches in any part of the world to excel St. Mary's, Sydney. The Congress opened next day with an inaugural address by his Eminence Cardinal Moran. It was worthy of the great occasion. Twenty minutes were allowed to each of the subsequent speakers, at the end of which time the bell sounded and many a splendid peroration was left unfinished. The papers read were of a very high order of merit. With those from the laity he was particularly interested. The papers as a whole covered a wide range, and the criticisms upon them were admirable. He fully believed that great and lasting good would result from the Congress. One thing which struck him was the general advancement in and around Sydney of Catholicism, evidenced in the number and splendor of the churches, schools, and convents. In this respect they were much in advance of us in New Zealand, but this was accounted for by the larger number of Catholics over there. In some of the sister colonies our co-religionists numbered one third of the population, while we here formed but one-seventh. Catholic education in Sydney was making great strides. He was pleased to tell them of the very high esteem in which Bishop Lenihan was held by the prelates, priests, and a large number of the laity in Australia, and amongst them general regret was expressed at his absence from them. He (Mgr. O'Reilly) desired to thank his Eminence Cardinal Moran for his very kind treatment of him while in Sydney.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent).

October 22.

The Very Rev. Vicar-General spent the greater part of last week at Timaru, engaged in preaching a Retreat for the children who were preparing for their First Communion.

The Rev. Brother Angelo, for a considerable time engaged on the teaching staff of the Marist Brothers' Boys' School of this city, left during the week for Sydney, and the Rev. Brother Xavier arrived to fill the vacancy.

Constable Cullen, for many years in charge of the Phillipstown police station, has been promoted to sergeant and transferred to Wellington. Besides being a good practical Catholic Sergeant Cullen has proved himself an exemplary and trustworthy officer, and is to be congratulated on his well-deserved advancement in the service.

On last Monday, the feast day of the Rev. Mother Provincial of the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions, a picnic and outing to Sumner was given the children attending the convent schools, Barbadoes street. Being favored with fine weather a very enjoyable time was spent. The very young children were given an 'afternoon tea party' in the convent grounds. On the following day the Halswell school children, and on Wednesday those attending the Addington school, were given their annual outing, Sumner being again selected for their picnic.

Mr. Patrick Murphy, an old and highly-respected and exemplary Catholic, died suddenly last week whilst in the midst of his labors. The deceased, like many old colonists, passed through the stirring times of the Native troubles, and was engaged on active duty. The late Mr. Murphy brought up a family alike a credit to himself and an ornament to the Church. One son is at the present time at the front in South Africa. The Rev. Father Marnane officiated at the obsequies at St. Mary's Church, and subsequently at the grave. The Hibernian Society, of which the deceased had long been a member, took part in the funeral procession.—R.I.P.

The various convents in the diocese are making a brave show for the forthcoming bazaar, and already numerous valuable, useful, and most artistic articles are coming to hand. The Sisters of St. Joseph at Waimate have sent a complete drawing-room suite in old gold, velvet, and plush, with raised flowers beautifully worked

in arasene and upholstered by Messrs. Lister and Barrie, Timaru. From the Sisters of Mercy, Greymouth, there have come a very fine carved table, a large painting of Lake Taupo, Limerick lace work, lovely cushions, and some very nice painted panels. The Children of Mary from the same town send a most artistically worked hall chair. The Lyttelton Convent of Mercy contributes some very creditable paintings. These of course are only the more prominent specimens of the generous gifts of the convents mentioned. Mount Magdala, the Convent of Mercy, Colombo street, and the Convent of Our Lady of Missions have also splendid displays ready for the equipment of stalls. A magnificently embroidered cope is amongst the gifts of Mount Magdala. Our friends in the other colonies, too, are not unmindful of us, his Lordship the Bishop having recently received a costly table cover in crimson velvet, most elaborately worked in gold and silver, the gift of the Convent of the Faithful Companions, Richmond, Victoria. This, with the articles mentioned above and others previously noticed, will make a display rarely if ever equalled in the Colony.

W A I A U.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

In the unavoidable absence of the Bishop (the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M.), the new church at Waiau was solemnly opened on Sunday the 14th inst. by the rector of the parish, the Rev. Father Price. By the hour appointed for the ceremony to commence, the church grounds contained a numerous gathering, including many non-Catholics, who also assisted at the *Missa Cantata*, which followed the blessing of the church. The celebrant of the Mass was the Rev. Father Price, who also preached basing his discourse on the Third Book of Kings, chap. viii., v. 27. He reminded his hearers that for many years past they had been without a church in Waiau. Through the kindness of the authorities the State school had been placed at the disposal of the priest whenever Mass could be celebrated in the district; but the inconvenience, both to priest and people, of having Mass in a school room only emphasized the need they had of a suitable church. Now he (the preacher) had to congratulate them on having, through their own generous efforts a fitting place in which to worship Almighty God. He thanked them all, Catholics and non-Catholics alike, for having in the goodness of their hearts co-operated so cordially with the church committee in the good work which they saw that day accomplished. He knew full well that the church had not been built from out of their munificence, but in the midst of their narrow means, yet notwithstanding their many sacrifices there was still a debt hanging over them. He felt quite sure that the same generous Catholic spirit that had prompted them to build a church to the honor of God, would not allow them to rest until the whole cost was defrayed. The church, which is dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary, is a handsome building, with seating accommodation for 100 people, and situated in one of the finest township sections. The ceremony on Sunday was enhanced by the addition of a splendid choir, Farmer's Mass being beautifully rendered by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs. Mead (alto), Miss Annie Bryant (contralto) Miss Pertie Duncan (soprano), and Mr. Robert Hayward (bass).

Wednesday, the 26th ult., was a happy event in the annals of the Hawarden mission, when the rector, the Rev. Father Price, opened his new presbytery, a handsome building which does credit to the little township of Hawarden. The house is domestic Gothic in style of architecture, and comprises entrance hall (12 x 7), drawing room (14 x 11), dining room (16 x 14), study (16 x 14), bedroom (14 x 12-3), spare bedroom (12-6 x 10), bathroom (12 x 10), passage (36 x 5), and the usual offices with all the latest modern improvements. The arrangement of the house is perfect in every way, and does the architects (Messrs. Collins and Harman, of Christchurch) very great credit. The house has been built by Mr. William Waters, of Geraldine, at the cost of £696, exclusive of extras. The grounds adjoining the presbytery have been artistically laid out by Mr. John Joyce, of Papanui. Amongst those who assisted at the opening were the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G.; Rev. Father Marnane, S.M. (St. Mary's), Very Rev. Dean Foley (Pro-Cathedral), Rev. W. Hyland (Bangiora), Mr. J. J. Collins, etc. After inspecting the new presbytery Rev. Father Price entertained his guests at lunch. When the good things supplied had been discussed the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais proposed the health of their host. In the course of his speech he thanked the Rev. Father Price in the name of all present for his kind invitation to be present on such a happy occasion, and congratulated him most heartily on his successful work in the parish since his arrival. In a suitable reply the Rev. Father Price thanked them for responding to his invitation, and expressed the hope that they would often revisit Hawarden. He disclaimed all praise for the erection of his new presbytery, stating that although the work had cost him a certain amount of anxiety, it could never have been accomplished but for the generosity with which the people of the parish had responded to his appeals.

The church at Hawarden, now undergoing extensive alterations, will be solemnly re-opened on Sunday, November 25, by his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M. The event is looked forward to with much satisfaction and interest.

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GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

| | | |
|----------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| October | 28, Sunday. | —Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost. SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles. |
| " | 29, Monday. | —St. Columba, Abbot. |
| " | 30, Tuesday. | —Most Holy Name of Mary. |
| " | 31, Wednesday. | —Vigil of All Saints. St. Siricus, Pope and Confessor. |
| November | 1, Thursday. | —Feast of All Saints. |
| " | 2, Friday. | —Commemoration of the souls of the Faithful departed. |
| " | 3, Saturday. | —St. Malachi, Bishop and Confessor. |

FEAST OF ALL SAINTS.

Though we are apt to look upon the saints as the far-off citizens of the heavenly Jerusalem, we must not forget that we can still communicate with them, and that they are united with us by the most tender ties. They are our fellow members in Christ Jesus, and though already glorified, continue to form one body with us under the same head. At any time we can converse with them in prayer, for they know and see all things in God. On their part they continue to take the most lively interest in our welfare, for they know that we also are called to be saints and companions with them for all eternity in the heavenly kingdom. They know, too, by their own experience the dangers that beset us, the craft and cruelty of our deadly enemies, the weakness of our corrupt nature; and they are full of tender compassion and solicitude in our regard. Hence they never cease to pour out their supplications to God in our behalf, and they intercede in a special manner for those who have chosen them for their patrons or who invoke their prayers. Nor can they ever meet with a refusal from Him Whom they served so faithfully upon earth, and Who has now gathered them about His throne to reward and glorify them.

The saints are the most faithful copies of Jesus, and therefore in imitating them we imitate Him, and become gradually conformed to our Divine Model. Moreover, on account of the weakness of our nature, we find it easier to form our lives on the model of those who had the same weaknesses, frailties, and temptations as ourselves, than to regulate them only by the sublime example of the Incarnate God. Hence it is of the greatest advantage to read assiduously and meditate seriously on the lives of the saints, whereby our souls will become imbued with the same contempt of the world, the same spirit of prayer and self-denial, and the same ardent love for God and zeal for His glory and the salvation of men, with which the saints themselves were animated.

ST. MALACHI.

The long and sanguinary struggle between the Danish invaders and the Irish caused a ruinous dissolution of the civil laws, blunted the moral feelings of the people, and sullied the religious reverence which the Irish people paid to their Church and its pastors. Even the final overthrow of the Danes at Clontarf in 1014 did not restore peace to Ireland or to the Church, for a spirit of war had animated the chieftains, and degrading intrigues to secure the succession followed. Such was the state of Ireland and the Irish Church after the bloody ordeal through which they had passed when a new light blazed upon her blood-stained, clouded horizon—a man whose genius promised to restore peace to the country, whose virtues, piety, sanctity, and great ability promised to restore to the Church her ancient purity and stability. This man was St. Malachi, the apostle of the twelfth century, and the friend of the great St. Bernard. Malachi was born at Armagh in the year 1094. The parents of our saint were persons of distinction, and, according to St. Bernard, were even more distinguished by the gifts of piety and good works than by those of birth or fortune. His mother in particular, who had destined him from his early youth for the Church, was careful to implant the maxims and precepts of virtue and piety in his young mind, and the holy life of her son well repaid her labor of love. When a youth he was remarkable for his obedience, docility of manners, and for the noblest qualities both of heart and mind. The spirit of religion, sown by a good pious mother, seems to have grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength. These holy dispositions of childhood gave promise of his future saintly life and greatness. The humility of Malachi was such that he resisted for a long time the solicitations of his instructor, Umar, and Celsus, then Archbishop of Armagh, to receive ordination. But at their entreaties he yielded and received the orders of deaconship and those of the priesthood about the year 1119, when about 25 years of age. Immediately after his ordination Malachi applied himself to works of piety—such as the care of the poor and attending to their spiritual and temporal wants. St. Malachi was to enter upon a new field of spiritual glory, and was destined to restore the ancient monastery of Bangor to something of its former glory. After the destruction of this monastic establishment by the Danes in 812, it gradually decayed, and its large possessions became the spoils of lay usurpers. They had now passed into the hands of a maternal uncle of St. Malachi, who resolved to devote himself and his possession to the service of God. Our saint was called from Lisnappore by his friends to undertake the rebuilding of the ancient monastery and preside over it.

There is some difference of opinion among historians as to the time St. Malachi undertook the building, but the most reliable place is in or about the year 1120.

St. Malachi passed to his reward in the year 1148.

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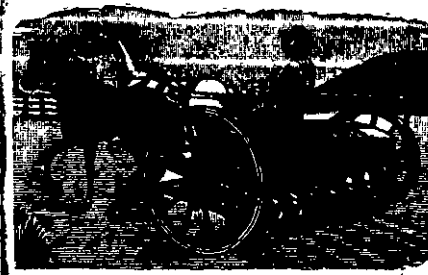
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(Late R. J. B. Yule).

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MR. WILSON, having purchased the goodwill of Mr. Yule's practice, would like patients to understand that any contracts entered into by Mr. Yule for mechanical work or otherwise, will be carried out by him without any difference in fee. Any alterations and so on free of charge.

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Hospital patients attended to Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9 to 9.30.

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JAMES DEALY ... Proprietor

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

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

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

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

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



MURRAY AND CO.

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32 PRINCES ST. (Opposite City Hotel),

Are showing New Goods in

MEN'S HARD FELT, FRAME, AND STRAW HATS.

Novelties in Ties, White Shirts, Tennis Shirts, White and Colored Fancy Washing Vests.

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White Cricket and Tennis Trousers

And all up-to-date

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Proprietor - P. MCCARTHY.

This New and Commodious Hotel has been well furnished throughout and is now one of the most comfortable Houses in Otago. Suites of Rooms have been set apart for Families, and every attention has been paid to the arrangements for carrying on a first-class trade. Hot, Cold, and Shower Bath.

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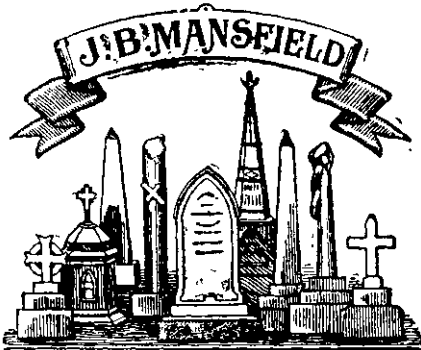
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RODERICK MACKENZIE,

Late of the Oban Hotel, Dunedin,

Begs to notify that he has taken Donaldson's (Excelsior) Hotel, at the corner of Dowling and Princes streets, Dunedin, where he will be glad to meet his friends.

The Hotel is newly built, has excellent accommodation for families, and all the appointments and sanitary arrangements, including hot, cold, and shower baths, are first class.

The position is central to post office, railway station, and wharf.

The famous Tobermory Brand Whisky drawn from the tap.

All the Liquors kept are of the best brands. Charges moderate. Telephone 784

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THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE of the REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA COAL for every purpose is so universally recognised by all HOUSEHOLDERS and MANUFACTURERS throughout the Middle Island now, that it would be superfluous for the Company to detail the special features of its superiority over all other coals in every notice like this. The present, therefore, is only to assure the Public generally that the Coal maintains its excellence, and is sold by all Merchants in the trade.

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,

General Manager

Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin,
12th November, 1896.

GRIDIRON HOTEL,

PRINCES STREET SOUTH,

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A. SMITH - PROPRIETOR

(Late of Alexandra South).

Having purchased the above popular and centrally-situated Hotel, and having considerably added to and improved the accommodation, the Proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the requirements of his customers, to obtain a fair share of support. Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of Rooms for Families. Charges strictly Moderate.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—

1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied. A Night Porter in attendance.

A. SMITH - PROPRIETOR.
Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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JOHN COLLINS (late of the Al Hotel,

Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.

Having leased the above centrally situated Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer First-Class Accommodation to the general public. The building has undergone a thorough renovation from floor to ceiling. The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well ventilated.

Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms for families.

Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—1s LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH,

Are worthy of our Support.

Irish News.

ANTRIM.—Killed by a Rocket.—A rocket deflecting from its course during a pyrotechnic display in the Agricultural Grounds, Balmoral, Belfast, killed James McMorran, a 17 year old spectator. His skull was crushed in a fearful manner.

Death of a Member of Parliament.—In Belfast the news of the death of Mr. Edward M'Hugh, M.P., at Margate, was received with deep regret. Deceased belonged to an old and respected family in Belfast, his father being the founder of the well-known firm of Messrs. B. and E. M'Hugh, drapers, Rosemary street. Mr. M'Hugh was born in 1846, and received his education at St. Joseph's, Clondalkin. On the termination of his studies he joined his father in the business. In 1872 he established a branch of the firm in New York. After some years he became a partner in the Belfast establishment, and on the death of his father assumed complete control of the business, and in 1890, when it was converted into a limited liability company, he became managing director, which position he retained until 18 months ago, when forced to retire by ill-health.

ARMAGH.—The Completion of the National Cathedral.—The work of completing Armagh Cathedral is being pushed forward rapidly. The erection of the high altar, of which the contract price is £6000, has been begun by Signor Gazzerini, of Carrara.

DUBLIN.—The Ballsbridge Horse Show.—Dublin's great annual carnival (says a correspondent writing during the last week in August) came off this week at Ballsbridge. The people not alone of Dublin but of the provinces, and even many from over the water look forward annually with pleasure to the arrival of this great fete. The horse show itself is unequalled, while the magnificent specimens of men and women who come from all parts of the country excel anything that can be seen at similar shows. This year faces that for years past were familiar were missing. The attendance from the provinces was not at all equal to that of previous years. Many of the country families are in deep mourning and are precluded from taking a part in the great show. Many a stalwart figure went to attend Ballsbridge in past years now lies stiff and stark on the South African veldt. This fact appeared to have an effect on the gathering which distinctly lacked the joyous character which characterised it in past years.

Newspaper Amalgamation.—The *Daily Independent* being unable to pay its way, an official liquidator was appointed. After very keen competition between the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Daily Nation* the latter has been declared the purchaser. The *Nation* and *Independent* will be amalgamated. It is said that a sum of over £80,000 was lost by the proprietors of the defunct Parnellite organ since it was established.

Death of a Religious.—The death is announced of Miss Mary McNally (in religion Sister Martha), which occurred at the Loreto Convent, Balbriggan, on the Feast of the Assumption. Sister Martha, who was a native of Baldaragh, Damastown, County Dublin, was aged 76 years, and was in the forty-fourth year of her religious profession.

GALWAY.—Memorial to a Peasant Poet.—Dr. Douglas Hyde attended the interesting ceremony at Killeen, near Craughwell, County Galway, on the occasion of the erection of a headstone with a suitable Gaelic inscription over the grave of Rafferty, the well-known peasant poet, who flourished half a century ago. Mr Edward Martyn, of Tullyra Castle, was also present.

KERRY.—Sale of a famous Herd.—The sale of the great short-horned herd of the late Mr. W. T. Talbot Crosbie, Ardfert, Kerry, took place recently, and attracted breeders and stock-owners not alone from all parts of Ireland and Great Britain, but even from Canada and the United States. The herd was in existence for more than half a century, during which time the dissemination of the pure bred young stock had been of incalculable advantage to herds throughout the British Isles as well as to breeders in the colonies and on the Continent. The sale proved one of the most successful in the history of the herd. The enormous price of 115 guineas was realised for a handsome nine months old heifer calf by British Hope. This calf is full sister to Mr. W. Mullins's celebrated bull Silver Bean, which carried off first prize at the recent Kerry Agricultural Show, and was exhibited against the Queen's celebrated bull in Dublin recently, when the judges had considerable difficulty in deciding between them. Some in-calf cows realised as high as 105 guineas, and the 112 animals sold fetched the handsome total of £5,500.

The O'Connell Memorial Church.—The Very Rev. Canon O'Biordan, P.P., Cahirciveen, speaking at a concert organised by the local branch of the Gaelic League in aid of the fund for the completion of the O'Connell Memorial Church, said that arrangements were being made which would enable the work, commenced many years ago by Canon Brosnan, to be resumed. A sum of £3000, continued the Canon, is available, and the workmen will soon be busy on the walls and roof of the Memorial Church.

LIMERICK.—Clerical Changes.—The Rev. John Sheahan, Ardpatrick, has been appointed parish priest of Ardagh and Carrickkerry, in succession to the Rev. Thomas Walsh, deceased.

The Guardians and the St. Vincent de Paul Society.—The Limerick Guardians recently decided to ask the co-operation of the ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Visiting Committee to assist the Board in looking after the children who were placed with nurses outside. A reply has been received acceding to the request

on condition that the arrangements be left with the Ladies' Committee and their secretary exclusively or acting in conjunction with the relieving officers.

MEATH.—Practical Instruction in Fruit-growing.—The Board of Agriculture has determined to give practical demonstrations in fruit growing to Irish agriculturists. It is intended, as a commencement, to establish a model farm in the County Meath. Four plots of a rood each will be laid out in strawberries, and other marketable fruits will also receive due attention. Farmers in the neighborhood will be at liberty to visit the farm and make themselves acquainted with all the details of the culture, besides acquiring information as to the best varieties and other necessary particulars.

Trim Catholic Church.—The splendid church in Trim, dedicated to the National Apostle, which is at present in course of erection, will, when completed, rank as one of the finest of the many imposing sacred edifices in the extensive diocese of Meath. The old church of St. Mary began, late in the eighties, to show signs of decay, and the then pastor of Trim, the late lamented Very Rev. P. Behan, P.P., V.F., Tullamore, in council with his parishioners, decided that a new church should be erected. The work so ably begun by the late Father Behan, and carried on so indefatigably both by him and his successor, Father Callary, has devolved upon the present worthy pastor, Father Woods.

MONAGHAN.—Royalty at an Irish Fair.—Princesses Margaret and Patricia, daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by their governess, had a novel experience recently. Leaving Castleblayney at an early hour, they went by train to Clones, where, it being the monthly fair day, they had an opportunity of witnessing, unknown and unobserved, all the varying phases and side-shows peculiar to an Irish fair. Before taking their departure in the afternoon for Castleblayney, their Royal Highnesses visited the Round Tower and other places of note in the district, being highly interested in all they saw.

ROSCOMMON.—Return of Priests from America.—The good people of Roscommon extended a most cordial welcome to Fathers Cummins and Gearty on their return from America, where they were engaged in collecting for the Roscommon Cathedral. Father Cummins, in returning thanks, paid an eloquent tribute to the generous manner in which their mission had been received by the Irish in the States.

TIPPERARY.—Death of an American Priest.—The Rev. Michael O'Brien, St. Patrick's Church, Lowell, Mass., U.S.A., one of the oldest and most respected priests of the archdiocese of Boston, who had been travelling in Europe, died on Tuesday morning, 28th August, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Bonfield, Shallee, Nenagh. Father O'Brien, or as he was more familiarly known in his adopted land 'Father Michael,' was born at Inchmore, Killaloe, about 75 years ago. His preparatory studies were made in his native land. He was ordained priest by Bishop Tynan in Buffalo in 1818. Two years ago he celebrated his golden jubilee in the priesthood, at which were present a large number of priests, with many bishops and archbishops. He visited Ireland frequently of late years, and was known to many of the Irish clergy. This year he visited Rome to make the Jubilee, and was received in private audience by his Holiness.

Death of a Young Lady.—The death is announced of Miss Gertrude Cleary, daughter of Mr. Stephen Cleary, Clonmel. The deceased young lady, who had only just returned from Paris, where she completed her education, succumbed to a short illness. After Solemn Office and High Mass the remains were interred at New Inn Cemetery.

Opening of a Catholic High School at Clonmel.—The opening of a new Catholic High School by the Christian Brothers at Clonmel has been a great event for the town and neighborhood. The Bishop of the diocese, the most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, came to bless the building, and was surrounded by a very large number of clergy and most influential laity. Amongst the visitors was the Rev. J. L. Lonergan, O.S.B., Sion Abbey, Chudleigh, Devon. The Bishop delivered an eloquent and stirring speech on education. He spoke with pride of the work of the Christian Brothers and of the affection felt for them by their pupils. How long would it take the Government of this country to recognise that the laborer was worthy of his hire and that the Christian Brothers deserved to receive their share of the public money provided for the system of primary education.

WEXFORD.—Clerical Appointments.—The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns, has appointed the Rev. M. Fanning, Riverchapel, to be parish priest of Ballygarret, rendered vacant by the death of the late lamented Canon Furlong. Father Fanning's appointment to such an important pastoral charge has given the greatest satisfaction to the people of the district, who are to be congratulated on having such a zealous priest for their pastor. The Rev. Francis O'Rourke, late of the South African Mission, has been appointed curate of Riverchapel.

Death of a Nun.—The death is reported of Sister Mary Gabriel (Miss Annie Scallan), which took place on a Sunday recently at the Convent of Mercy, Wexford, after a protracted and painful illness. Sister Mary Gabriel, who was one of the most popular and talented members of the Community, was a daughter of the late Mr Scallan, Slaney Hill, Wexford, and was connected with several of the most respectable families in the county. She entered the convent almost twenty years ago, and devoted her talents to the duties of the school-room. She was much beloved both by the Community, the pupils, and the poor whom she met on visitation.

GENERAL.

The next Lord-Lieutenant.—It is believed that the Duke of Argyll will succeed Earl Cadogan as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Catholic Colleges and the Intermediate Examinations.—St. Columba's College, Derry, has greatly distinguished itself at the Intermediate Examinations. The *Derry Journal* says: 'Of the three Gold Medals awarded for first place, Blackrock College gets the senior grade, Clongoweswood the middle grade, and our own flourishing College of St. Columb the junior grade. Our young townsman, William P. Flanagan, who leads the van of his 2791 rivals, not content with placing one gem on the brow of St. Columba's, adds still greater lustre to his Alma Mater and himself by securing a second Gold Medal for Classics.' Thirty-eight students of the College passed. Their successes include, besides the gold medal for Classics, five exhibitions of £60, three of £50, five of £40, and two of £20. Blackrock College, County Dublin, has carried off the Blue Ribbon of the Intermediate Examinations this year, Master Thomas Rahilly obtaining first place in the Senior Grade and the large gold medal attached to that distinction. He has also taken the gold medal for Classics, first place in Celtic, and second place in French. No less than three Exhibitions in this grade, out of a total of 20, fell to Blackrock. First, third, and fourth places in English in the same Grade are also won by Blackrock students, Austin Moran winning the gold medal for this important subject. In the Middle Grade the results are equally good—first place in Latin, Greek, French, and Italian, with the gold medal for modern languages, four new exhibitions, nine retained exhibitions, and eight prizes. Rockwell College, Cashel, again holds its place in the front rank amongst the colleges of Ireland. In the incomplete list which appears it has obtained 110 passes, 16 exhibitions (three of them being in the senior grade, and this is the highest number obtained in that grade by any college), 11 retained exhibitions, and 29 prizes, making a grand total so far of at least 56 distinctions.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's Tribute to the late Lord Russell.—In a recent issue of the *Speaker* Sir Charles Gavan Duffy pays a generous tribute to the patriotism of the late Lord Russell of Killowen. He says—'I remember on one of his visits to Ireland with what pleasure and pride I read his address to the children of the Catholic school where he had been educated, teaching them how to be always good citizens, good Catholics, and good Irishmen. Again, in the United States, while he was the guest of the Bench and the Bar he found time to accept the invitation of an Irish social organisation, and discoursed to them on their duties and opportunities as Irishmen, as Theobald Mathew might have done. It is needless to say how easily the flame of religious bigotry is kindled or how many honest fools or fanatics would have clamored against him on the first suggestion that he was carrying the robes of the Chief Justice to unsuitable places. Nobody knew this better than Lord Russell, but the simplicity and manliness of his nature compelled him to defy consequences when duty spoke. The place of the great lawyer and the great judge may, perhaps, be adequately filled; there is at least one lawyer with gifts like Lord Russell who breaks from his party whenever his conscience points the other way; but who shall fill the vacant place of the foremost Irishman of his time—who set his countrymen a great example of duties nobly performed and sacrifices cheerfully borne, but above all of unwavering fidelity to dear mother country.'

A Condemnation of Boycotting.—The Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, has been giving some timely counsel to his flock in respect of the growing tendency to glorify boycotting and to disregard religious precepts observable in some localities at the present time. One of the most fruitful sources of the evil, his Lordship points out, is the reading of novels and magazines wherein vice is often painted as something to be admired, and also the teachings of some newspaper politicians, in which uncharitableness and vituperation are the prevailing features. Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., whose championship of the cause of political and personal freedom no one will question, has emphatically condemned boycotting. Dr. Clancy does not mince matters in this connection. The merits of any political organisation acceptable to Irish Catholics should be so obvious as to render unnecessary any recourse to such unchristian and cowardly subterfuges as boycotting in furtherance of its propaganda. For this the organisation is not responsible, however one or two isolated branches may err. The meaningless attacks and recriminations of the Press in the country generally are also a source of grave scandal, as are a great deal of the prints which it is the present fashion to call popular. Dr. Clancy, whose patriotism is beyond question (says the *Ulster Examiner*), has not spoken a moment too soon, and his advice should be looked upon as that of a warm and foreseeing and also a candid and outspoken friend.

A little wonder is the Broadcast Patent Seed-sower sold by Morrow, Bassett, and Co. For sowing turnip, rape, grass, and clover seed it has no equal, while for oats, wheat, and barley you have only to see it to know its value. A boy can work it. Sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. Price only 20s.—*.*

Evening Star, June 22, 1889, says:—'Messrs W. Gawne and Co. of George Street, have sent us a sample of Worcestershire Sauce manufactured by them, which is in no respect inferior to the imported article, so long celebrated for flavouring sauces and as an agreeable addition to grills, fish, and steaks. We can safely recommend it as a valuable addition to our rapidly developing local manufactures. The bottles are neatly labelled and ornamental, not only for home use, but for exportation; and we hope the manufacturers will realise a demand equal to the merits of the savoury article they have produced.'—*.*

A REMINISCENCE OF LORD RUSSELL.

A CORRESPONDENT contributes the following reminiscence of the late Lord Chief Justice of England to the *Belfast Weekly* :—

I remember the late Lord Russell's first appearance as an advocate in a court of Law. It was in the Glens of Antrim, in Cushendall, about 40 years ago. I was at the time C.C. to the amiable, learned, and accomplished parish priest of Cushendall, the Very Rev. John Fitzsimons. The Protestant soupers then located in the Glens were making determined attempts to make converts, or perverts, among the Catholics of the Parish of Cushendall. I well remember their bold and shameless efforts to misrepresent and vilify the doctrines and devotional practices of the Catholic Church by scattering broadcast through the parish lying and disgusting leaflets, even daringly thrusting them into the hands of young girls. I am filled even now with indignation when I think of these proceedings.

The parish priest, a cautious (perhaps a little too much so) and prudent man, counselled forbearance and patience to his people, and no violence was offered to these soupers, who, in the name of religion, went about grossly insulting the religious convictions of men, and all that was held sacred by the staunch Catholics of the Glens. The parish priest feared that any violence offered in return to these insults would only tend to multiply the contributions to this nefarious mission. But the soupers did all they could to provoke it, and a few Protestant boys of the town of Cushendall, fanaticised and emboldened by their vile calumnies and impunity, broke the windows of the Roman Catholic Church at Cushendall, by throwing stones through them. But this outrage was committed in a parish where there was a Catholic population of more than 3000, and only 50 or 60 Protestants. There was, of course, great indignation among Catholics at the outrage. But the low cunning of the soupers and their abettors attempted to make it appear that the windows were broken by the Catholics themselves in order to throw the odium of it on the Protestants of district.

It was at a trial in the courthouse of Cushendall on this outrage that the late Lord Russell made his first appearance as an advocate. I was present at the trial. The great future advocate in his address made a deep impression on the one-sided and bigoted Protestant bench. I remember well the opening of his address. 'Gentlemen,' said he, addressing the bench, 'driving down your beautiful Glenariff this morning, where the charms and beauties of nature are so richly displayed, amid a scene so beautiful and peaceful, it is saddening to find men quarrelling and criminating each other.' At these words the hard and cold look of the bench towards the young Catholic advocate visibly softened and brightened, and he was listened to with riveted attention as he proceeded in his touching and eloquent address. 'One touch of nature that makes all men kin' wrought this. His great talent in cross-examining was then apparent. In his cross-examination of the sergeant of police, Mr. Blair, a Protestant, he led him on so skilfully and courteously as to make him contradict a statement of his sub-inspector, who was present in court. I remember him afterwards at dinner remarking that the sergeant must be an honest man, when he had the fairness and independence to contradict in court the statement of his sub-inspector. Charley Russell, as he was familiarly called, with his mother Mrs. Russell, and the rest of the family, used, in his boyhood days, to spend some weeks every summer for several years in the beautiful Glenariff.

I often heard Father Fitzsimons speak of the pleasant picnics he used to be present at with the Russells on the braes and headlands of Glenariff, and of the eloquent little speeches of Mrs. Russell on these occasions.

Mrs. Russell must have been a great, good, and wise woman. She brought up her family so religiously and so well that three of her daughters became nuns, her younger son a distinguished Jesuit, the Very Rev. Matthew Russell, and the elder son Chief Justice of England, a man who never thrust his religion or his country into the background, but nobly and chivalrously kept them always to the front.

It was his great, honest, and generous heart that principally carried him on to success; the noble, honest, and generous soul of the man that shone through all his bearing and look—it was this that impressed and swayed all in his favor.

It is not great talent so much as the great and noble heart that makes the great orator who can impress and sway senates, the bench, or great assemblies of men. It is the touch of nature that makes all men kin, and this must come from the heart.

Wanted, about 50 clerks to help read testimonials *re* Tussicura. Sole manufacturer, S. J. Evans, 2s 6d.—*.*

Mr. P. LONDON, Phoenix Chambers, Wanganui, is still busy putting people on the soil. He has also hotels in town and country For Sale and To Lease. Write to him.—*.*

A shipment of the beautiful Sterling Bicycles—chain, chain-leas, and free wheels—has just been received. They are more beautiful, if possible, than ever. Intending purchasers of bicycles should certainly see the Sterlings before deciding on any other. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin, sole agents.—*.*

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

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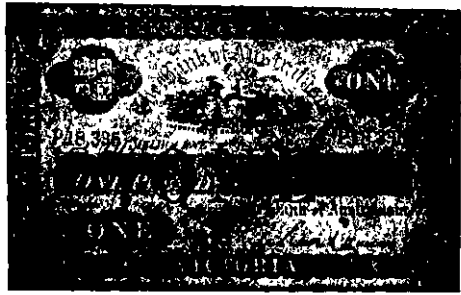
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WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

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OAMARU.

P. KELLY Proprietor.
 P. KELLY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the Globe Hotel, and will be happy to meet them there. Country Visitors and the Travelling Public will find every convenience. The Hotel, which is being renovated throughout, has accommodation for a number of Boarders; has its Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Bath Room, etc. Convenient to the New Railway Station and opposite the Theatre Royal. A good table kept. All Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. Free Stabling accommodation.

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Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator Castings, Iron and Steel Fluming, Dredge Machinery Tumblers, Buckets, Links, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearing.

We have just added to our Plant a Wheel Moulding Machine capable of making wheels up to 12ft. diameter, with any number of teeth, or width of face, shrouded or unshrouded.

Having greatly enlarged our premises and plant, we are in a position second to none to execute all orders entrusted to us.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Repairs of Every Description of Engineering and
 Blacksmith Work Promptly Executed.

ESTABLISHED 1880. TELEPHONE No. 69

BAKER BROTHERS,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
 ASHBURTON.

Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.

Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach Factory.

GENUINE SEEDS

From a
 RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z., that
 CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are
 WHAT YOU WANT,

And
 WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

Illustrated catalogue and guide,
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JAMES CRAVEN AND CO

SEED SPECIALISTS,
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MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),
 CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

Sole Agents for the supply of
 PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
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P.O. Box 120, | Telephone 90,
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JOHN GILLIES

Furniture, Carpet, Floorcloths, and
 Linoleum Warehouse,
 8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables, Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our Immense Stock.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

DUNEDIN AND INVERCARGILL.

IRONMONGERS, HARDWARE AND TIMBER
 MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Fencing Wire (plain and galvanised), Barbed Wire, Sheep and Rabbit Netting, Fencing Standard *do*, 'Kiwi' and 'Reliance,' Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all kinds of Farmers' requirements in Hardware.

STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, and all Building Requisites, also of Churns, Butter Workers, Printers, Milk Vats, and all Dairy Implements.

General, Builders', and Furnishing Ironmongery, Electro-Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., in great variety.

PRICES LOW.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when required.

Totara and Black Pine, to any description, from our own mills at OWAKA.

THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,

Princes Street, DUNEDIN; Dee Street, INVERCARGILL.

For STYLISH, RELIABLE Boots and Shoes

VISIT

H. R. MORRISON'S,

95 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly coming to hand. SEE WINDOWS.

SEE
THAT YOUR BOOTS
ARE BRANDED ON THE HEEL

STANDARD

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

FIRST.

Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.

SECOND.

On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.

THIRD.

Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.

FOURTH.

Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.

FIFTH.

The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.

Commercial.

(For week ending October 23.)

PRODUCE.

London, October 19.—Wheat: Heavy supplies are depressing the market. Cargoes are neglected. Australian September-October-January shipments are quoted at 31s 6d; parcels of October-November shipment, 31s.

Butter: Owing to short supplies the market is firm. Choicest colonial is in brisk demand at 110s to 112s; secondary is neglected at 96s to 104s. Danish about 120s.

London, October 21.—Frozen meat—Mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland, 4d; North Island, 3½d. Lamb: Unchanged. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality): Ox fores, 3½d; ox hinds, 4½d. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers, light, 3½d.

The Agent-General has cabled to the Department of Agriculture as follows:—'Butter, 112s; the market is firm. Cheese, 55s; market firm. Hemp (holders firm): Good fair Wellington, L19; fair current Manila, L30 (spot).'

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

Oats.—During the past week business has been almost at a standstill, and any sales passing have been at reduced prices. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 7d to 1s 7½d; good to best feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The demand for milling quality is not quite so keen. Prime quality, however, is saleable at late values. Fowl wheat is in fair demand at last week's rates. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7½d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken and damaged, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

Potatoes.—The market has been poorly supplied of late. Those forward to-day met with strong competition, and were quitted at advanced prices. We quote: Best Derwents, L3 to L3 12s 6d; others, L2 10 to L2 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf is in moderate supply, and meets with fair sale at quotations. Medium and inferior quality is in over-supply, and out of favor with buyers. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 to L2 5s per ton (sacks extra).

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Fair to good feed 1s 6d to 1s 7d; milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: Northern, L3 10s; Southern, L3 5s. Chaff: Inferior, 30s to 40s; good to prime, 50s to 55s. Straw: pressed 25s; loose, 28s. Turnips, to 15s, few in market. Flour: Sacks, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7, quiet. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9d to 10½d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 8d. Onions: Melbourne, 18s.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

WHEAT.—No change in values to report. Prime milling, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d; fowl wheat, 1s 11d to 2s 1d per bushels (sacks extra).

OATS.—Market very quiet and very little business passing. Milling, 1s 7½d; good to best feed, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; medium, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF.—Market steady. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 12s 6d; medium, L2 to L2 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES.—Best Derwents, L3 to L3 12s 6d per ton (bags in).

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 6d, factory, bulk, 10d; pats, 10½d; eggs, 6d per doz;

cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled) farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L2 10s per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s; flour, L6 10s to L7 5s; oatmeal, L9 10s to L10; pollard, L4; bran, L3 10s, including bags. Retail—Fresh butter, 8d, factory, bulk, 1s; pats, 1s 0½d; eggs, 8d per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt; flour, 200lbs, 14s; 50lb, 4s; oatmeal, 50lb, 6s; 25lb, 3s; pollard, 6s 6d per bag; bran, 4s per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 9d per bushel.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, October 16.—The wool sales included the following clips:—Yanga Titi, which realised 7½d, Henku, 7d.

An inferior selection was offered at the wool sales to-day. Good parcels were very firm.

London, October 17.—At the wool auctions there was a brisk sale. Good wools were in strong demand. The Ngatapa clip fetched 6½d.

Melbourne, October 17.—At the wool sales the catalogue was small. Competition by all sections of buyers was keen, and all offered was even. Good merinos were about 40 per cent., inferior merinos and fine crossbreds 40 to 45 per cent. below last year's opening rates.

London, October 18.—At the wool sales a poor selection was offered. Inferior qualities were irregular, and good firm.

Melbourne, October 18.—The wool sales were continued. Bidding was again brisk. Prices were about on a par with yesterday.

London, October 19.—The wool sold included the Elderslie clip, which realised 7d, and the Tamuna 6½d.

At the wool sales there was good competition for good wools, but faulties were neglected. Americans are buying crossbreds.

The home trade is becoming nervous at finding itself unable to absorb the whole of the wool offering. Foreigners are giving poor support, hence faulties are neglected, and are often 5 per cent. below opening rates.

London, October 21.—At the wool sales there is a dragging sale and numerous withdrawals. For greasy and scoured merinos prices have been barely maintained. The quantity catalogued to date is 123,241 bales, and 113,666 bales have been sold. The Longburn clip realised 6½d.

Sydney, October 22.—The wool sales opened to-day. Foreign buyers were well represented. Prices show a decline of forty (? fully) five per cent. compared with the prices ruling at the corresponding sales last year. Greasy realised 8½d, scoured 1s 3½d.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

RABBITSKINS.—Market firm. Winter greys, 16d to 16½d; selected, 17d; medium, 14d to 15½d; early, 12d to 13½d; autumns, 9d to 11½d; summers, 6d to 8d; blacks, 22½d per lb.

SHEEPSKINS.—Owing to London cables reporting a further decline in wool the market is slightly easier.

HIDES.—Market unchanged. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4½d; extra 4½p; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; cow hides, 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

TALLOW.—Market steady. Best rendered mutton, 16s to 17 6d; medium, 14s to 15s 6d; rough fat, 12s to 13s per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.**ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.**

The entries at Addington were:—2200 fat sheep, 100 fat lambs, 5000 store sheep, 241 cattle, 314 pigs.

FAT CATTLE.—150, mostly good to prime sorts, yarded. There was a keen demand, and prices were fully upheld. Good to prime beef, 22s 6d to 25s per 100lb; other, 19s to 22s; prime steers, L9 to L11 15s; others, L6 12s 6d to L8 10s; prime heifers, L9 7s 6d to L11 2s 6d; others, L6 12s 6d to L8 10s; best cows, L8 to L9 17s 6d; others, L5 to L7 10s.

DAIRY CATTLE.—A mixed entry; a good sale for young cows at L5 to L7; others, L2 15s to L4 10s.

J. G. WARD & CO. WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, AND MANURE MERCHANTS,

AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS,

Full Stocks of Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Manures, Seeds, etc., kept, and Farmers are asked to call upon us before purchasing their requirements.

Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

AGENTS FOR—Massey-Harris Implements, Huddart, Parker Steamers, Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures. MANAGING AGENTS FOR—Ocean Beach Freezing Works (Birt & Co., Limited, Proprietors).

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B

THREE FIRST AWARDS AND SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AT THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1899.

These Awards were gained by work manufactured on our premises, Symonds street, and distanced all competing work, both local and imported. We invite inspection of our large stock of

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

The Largest Stock of Designs of IRON TOMB RAILINGS in the Colony. Designs and Prices forwarded Free on Application.

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

B. OUSKILL AND MCNAB,
SYMONDS STREET,
AUCKLAND.

J. FANNING & CO.

Telephone 650.

House, Land, Estate, & Financial Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE,
WELLINGTON.

Money Invested, Loans Negotiated, and entire Management of Properties and Collection of Rents undertaken.

The firm have Special Facilities for disposing of Town and Country Properties.

Correspondence invited from property owners also persons wishing to buy.

S C O T I A H O T E L

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the Police Force, Dunedin and Ashburton), Proprietor.

Having leased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now prepared to offer first-class accommodation to families, boarders, and the general public.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

N E W B U T C H E R Y.

JOHN MCINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.),
Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has opened as above.
Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.
Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

G E O R G E D E N N I S.

Late of Park Hotel, Newtown, Wellington, and West Coast South Island,

Has taken over BARRETT'S HOTEL, Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON, where he is prepared to provide for his old patrons and the public generally every accommodation.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

WAIMATE HOTEL, WAIMATE

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

T. TWOMEY (late of the Grosvenor Hotel, Christchurch) having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally-situated house, will spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurbished and renovated throughout.

C O A L S ! C O A L S ! ! C O A L S ! ! !

The
DUNEDIN AND SUBURBAN COAL CO.,
Limited,

With which is incorporated

JAMES GIBSON AND CO. (Limited),
Have pleasure in stating that they have now one of the largest and most up-to-date plants engaged in the Trade.

HOUSEHOLDERS who want prompt and careful attention paid to their orders should give us a trial. All kinds of local coal in stock, also a large supply of

DRY FIREWOOD.

Direct Importers of Newcastle Coal and Smithy.

Telephones - Castle street, No. 401.
Vogel street, No. 103.

Orders may be left with
DUTHIE BROS., GEORGE STREET.
F. GUNN,
Manager.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

K I L R O Y A N D S U T H E R L A N D ,

176 and 178 PRINCES STREET (near Stafford St.)

Extensive alterations and additions to above premises have now been completed, making them in every way quite up to date. Special attention to light has been given, and we have now secured a well lighted interior. Everything has been ordered FRESH AND NEW FOR THE COMING SEASON. A distinctive and leading feature of our stock will be goods of British manufacture. At Home there is a strong impulse in favor of goods made within the British Empire, and we feel confident all true Imperialists will help us in this matter.

OPENING DAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

NEW SHOPS! NEW GOODS!! NEW IDEAS!!!

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY,
176 and 178 PRINCES STREET, (near Stafford Street).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

D U N E D I N P A W N O F F I C E ,

5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

(Late A. Solomon.)

W. G. ROSSITER (for the last 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon) having bought the old-established and well-known pawnbroking business of the late Mr. A. Solomon, begs to announce to the public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he will carry on the business with the same attention and fidelity as formerly.

Note Address:

W. G. ROSSITER,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

U N I O N S T E A M S H I P

COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON— | | | |
| Flora | Fri., Oct. 26 | 1 p.m. D'din | or 3.35 tr'n |
| Waikare | Mon., Oct. 29 | 2.30 tr'n | |
| NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND— | | | |
| Flora | Fri., Oct. 26 | 1 p.m. D'din | or 3.35 tr'n |
| Talune | Tues., Oct. 30 | 2.30 tr'n | |
| SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON— | | | |
| Waikare | Mon., Oct. 29 | 2.30 train | |
| SYDNEY via AUCKLAND— | | | |
| Talune | Tues., Oct. 30 | 2.30 p.m. tr'n | |
| MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART— | | | |
| Monowai | Mon., Oct. 29 | 2.30 train | |
| WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, NEW PLYMOUTH and GREYMOUTH. | | | |
| Cargo only. | | | |
| Corinna | Thurs., Nov. 1 | 3 p.m. D'din | |
| GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and NAPIER. | | | |
| Cargo only. | | | |
| Janet Nicoll | Wed., Oct. 24 | 3 p.m. D'din | |
| SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE. | | | |
| TONGA, SAMOA and FIJI— | | | |
| (From Auckland.) | | | |
| Manapouri | Wed., Oct. 31 | | |
| RARATONGA and TAHITI. | | | |
| (From Auckland.) | | | |
| Ovalau | Tues., Nov. 20 | | |
| For FIJI | | | |
| Taviuni | Wed., Nov. 21 | | |

“ DEAR ME !

I've forgotten that SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest Store you pass; they All Keep it.

A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN.

MR. F. J. SULLIVAN, the well-known rabbit exporter, is to leave for England in a few days on a business visit, where, among other things, he intends to see what can be done in the way of opening up a market for deep sea fish. Mr. Sullivan is of opinion that there is every prospect of a profitable trade being worked up in Great Britain for New Zealand fish, if only the matter is taken in hand in the proper manner. As an example of what may be done in this way he points with pride to the great proportions which the rabbit export trade, of which he was practically the pioneer, has assumed within a very brief period. Mr. Sullivan has been commissioned by the directors of the Otago Trawling Company, of which he is the largest shareholder, to open up a market in London, and he is to take with him a small shipment of soles packed under his personal supervision for the purpose. Should the experiment prove a success, and the prospects encouraging, the Trawling Company's operations will be considerably extended. There is little doubt that if there is a trade to be done in this direction Mr. Sullivan is the man to find out all about it and put it on a sound footing. There is no reason why he should not do for the fishing industry what he has so successfully done for the rabbit export trade. Last year Mr. Sullivan sent Home nearly 2,000,000 rabbits, being an increase of three-quarters of a million on his shipments of three years ago. Mr. Sullivan's success is a good example of what industry, business capacity, and attention to details can do. He points with pride to the fact that he started in business in a very small way in Dunedin a few years ago, and that already it has grown to very extensive proportions. Mr. Sullivan was born in Youghal, County Cork, in 1858. When very young his parents went to reside in London, and young Sullivan was sent to Radcliffe College, where he and his brothers were educated. Soon after leaving college he came to New Zealand, and for over 20 years he has resided in Otago. Like many another self-made man, he went through all the ups and downs of colonial life for some years, but keeping his eyes open he saw that there was money in fish and rabbits, and that a splendid source of wealth was being practically neglected. His success as a rabbit exporter is well known; the business has gone up by leaps and bounds during the last few years, and Mr. Sullivan's brand of goods, especially the 'Shamrock,' has a reputation not alone in London, but also in Manchester, Birmingham, and other provincial towns. His cousin (Mr. Green) is chairman of the Cork Chamber of Commerce, and his brother (Mr. John A. Sullivan) is in business in Shanghai, China. His uncle had been for many years organist at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Cork. Mr. Sullivan has great hopes that his mission on behalf of the fish industry will be a success, and he contends that we can land soles and other deep sea fish in England during the scarce season. He is of opinion that the Government would put the money spent in searching for suitable fishing grounds along the coast to better advantage in assisting to open up a market for New Zealand fish in the Home countries. Once a profitable market was found for our surplus fish he thinks that private enterprise would very soon do the rest. Mr. Sullivan, who is a member of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce and the Otago Club, takes with him the best wishes of a large circle of friends for the success of his venture.

A first-class dog cart is advertised for sale. For further particulars apply to this office.—*.*

Messrs. S. B. Seymour and Son, the long-established dentists, Christchurch, notify that they have removed to 216 Colombo street, nearly opposite their late premises, and next to Messrs. Coates and Co., jewellers. Messrs. Seymour and Son's reputation for giving satisfaction in all work performed by them is so well known that it is quite unnecessary to recommend them to our friends.—*.*

Our readers in Canterbury and elsewhere who intend to visit Christchurch during the Jubilee Carnival should not miss paying a visit to the establishment of Messrs. J. Ballantyne and Co., Cashel street, where they will have the opportunity of seeing a stock of goods in all departments which cannot be excelled by any house in Sydney or Melbourne. Messrs. Ballantyne have the reputation of not only importing the latest styles and fashions, but also of keeping but one class of goods—the best—in all departments.—*.*

Holiday excursion tickets will be issued from all stations in the Murrumbidgee section of the Government railways, south of Timaru, to Christchurch from October 29 to November 3, and from any station to any station from November 7th to 9th. Persons who intend to be present at the opening of the Canterbury Industrial Exhibition, and the Agricultural Show and Races will find all particulars as to fares, arrival and departure of trains, etc. in our advertising columns.—*.*

The Railway department have decided to commence running Saturday to Monday excursions to the seaside resorts on the first Saturday in November. A fast passenger train will leave Dunedin on Saturday at 1.15 p.m. for Palmerston where it will arrive at 4 p.m. Trains will leave Palmerston on Monday at 5 a.m. and 6.10 a.m., arriving in Dunedin in time for business. These trains will stop at certain stations on the route. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.—*.*

THE average Yankee is not only cute, but he is faddy. For instance, for years the Yankee would drink only China and Japan tea, and to get him to try Ceylon was like trying to get a child to take a cold bath; it was good, no doubt, but not wanted. It was like the cat getting her nose in the rest of the body soon followed, and from small experiments the Yankee took to bolder trials, until at last the purity, strength, aroma, richness and fragrance of the unblended Ceylon tea overturned his prejudice, and to-day the teas of our sister colony are capturing the tea-pots of America, just as the pure Ceylon packed and sealed teas of the Hondai Lanka Co. are capturing the tea-pots of Otago and Southland, much to the disgust of the local tea blender.—*.*

STORE CATTLE—There was nothing very good, but anything forward sold well. Two-year-old steers, L3 8s to L3 15s; do mixed cattle, L3 9s to L3 15s; 18-months (mixed sexes), L2 17s 6d; rough yearlings, 20s; dry cows, L2 15s to L4 15s.

FAT SHEEP—The yarding included some very good prime sheep, both in the wool and shorn, and good merino wethers. There was keen competition between butchers and freezers for all suitable lines, and, if anything, prices hardened towards the end of the sale. Prime heavy wethers, 24s to 26s; freezing quality and mixed sexes, 20s to 23s; lighter, 17s to 19s; shorn wethers, 16s to 18s 9d; do ewes, 14s 6d to 19s 11d; merino wethers, 13s to 19s 3d.

FAT LAMBS—Mostly good sorts. There was a keen demand, firsts being taken for export at 12s 9d to 16s, the majority bringing 14s to 15s 6d.

STORE SHEEP—The yarding was the largest for some time. With the exception of a few lines all sold. Wethers (in the wool), 18s 7d; shorn do, 11s 1d to 13s 6d; about 600 Chatham Islands, 13s 2d to 14s 2d; hoggets (in wool), 13s 8d to 14s 7d; sound-mouthed, dry ewes (in wool), 12s 11d; ewes and lambs (in wool), 9s 5d to 10s 10d; shorn do, 9s (all counted).

PIGS—All classes were well represented. Last week's rates were fully maintained, baconers from 31s 6d to 40s, equal to 3½d to 3¼d per lb; porkers, 22s to 30s 6d, averaging 3¼d per lb; stores, 12s to 18s 6d; suckers and weaners, 5s 9d to 11s 6d.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson and Co. report as follows:—For this week's sale there was a splendid display of horseflesh. The chief attraction of the sale, however, was a shipment of 30 station-bred horses from New South Wales, mostly useful farm horses, and hardy-looking animals. They were all of them unbroken. There was a great attendance of buyers, and an excellent sale resulted. Heavy draught geldings for town work are much wanted, as also are good young harness horses and upstanding hacks. Consignments of all these classes would sell well just now. We quote:—Superior young draught geldings, L50 to L60; extra good prize horses, L62 to L65; medium draught mares and geldings, L38 to L48; aged do, L24 to L33; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L70; strong spring-van horses, L28 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L18 to L24; tram horses, L12 to L16; light hacks, L8 to L14; extra good hacks, L18 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, October 22 (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 37 dredges, the total yield being 1107oz 1dwt 1gr, or an average of 29oz per dredge:—

Electric (Cromwell), 131oz 7dwt; Meg and 'Annie' (Kawarau River), 108 hours, 108oz 10dwt; Manuherikia (Alexandra), 130 hours, 77oz 16dwt; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra), 128 hours, 71oz 8dwt 18gr; Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 5 days, 62oz; Perseverance (Alexandra), 50oz 10dwt; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 40oz 1dwt 6gr; Alexandra Eureka (Alexandra), 5 days, 39oz; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 5 days, 38oz; Woolshed (Glenore), 34oz 4dwt; Success (Waipori), 125 hours, 28oz 7dwt 17gr; Cromwell (Cromwell), 86 hours, 25oz 13dwt; Golden Treasure (Miller's Flat), 25oz 10dwt; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 82 hours, 25oz 1dwt; Empire (Waipori), 2 dredges, 24oz 8dwt 12gr; Chicago (Alexandra), 128 hours, 23oz; Waimumu Queen (near Gore), 117 hours, 22oz 1dwt; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 134 hours, 21oz; Waimumu (near Gore), 131 hours, 20oz; Waimumu Central, 125 hours, 20oz; Lawrence (Tuapeka Flat), 19oz 10dwt; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 133 hours, 18oz 19dwt; Matau (Clyde), 18oz 16dwt 3gr; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 124 hours, 18oz 8dwt; Waimumu Extended (near Gore), 133 hours, 18oz 2dwt; Junction Electric No. 2 (Cromwell), 16oz 15dwt; Clyde (Alexandra), 14oz; Ngapara No. 3 (Nevis River), 14oz; Manorburn (Manuherikia), 13oz 5dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 103 hours, 12oz 18dwt; Nevis (Nevis River), 126 hours, 11oz 11dwt; Gold Queen (Dumbarton Rock), 40 hours, 10oz; Waikaka Forks (Waikaka), 110 hours, 9oz 10dwt 17gr; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 95 hours, 9oz 7dwt; Vincent (Clyde), 88 hours, 7oz 10dwt; Inch-holme (near Palmerston), 130 hours, 6oz. Total, 1107oz 1dwt 1gr.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(Per special favour Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris.)
Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE—191 yarded, prices ruling firm at last week's rates. Best bullocks, L11 to L13 7s 6d; medium to good, L8 to L10 10s; light, L6 15s to L7 15s; best cows and heifers, L8 to L9 12s 6d; medium, L6 10s to L7 15s.

SHEEP—3264 penned, prices being slightly easier. Best cross-bred wethers, 20s to 22s 6d; extra heavy, 21s 6d; medium, 17s 6d to 19s 6d; best ewes, 17s to 18s 6d; medium, 15s 6d to 16s 6d.

LAMBS.—130 penned, prices ruling about the same as last week. Best lambs, 12s 6d to 14s 6d.

PIGS.—113 forward, there being no change in prices since last sale. Suckers, 4s to 10s; slips, 12s to 14s; stores, 16s to 18s; porkers, 20s to 27s; light baconers, 28s to 32s.

One of the best unpaced performances of the year was accomplished by Harry Green, the well known Silverdale rider, recently. In essaying to establish an unpaced record between London and Liverpool, he not only beat the standard time by three and a half hours but covered the distance in 11 hours, which is 43 minutes better than Neason's motor-paced record. He rode Dunlop tyres.—*.*

WHITAKER BROS.,
NEW ZEALAND CATHOLIC DEPOT,
WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW SUPPLIES.

Just Landed from New York.

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| Devotions and Prayers for Sick Room ... | 4 | 0 | Business Guide for Priests, Stang ... | 3 | 6 |
| Four Last Things, Cocham | 3 | 0 | Natural Law and Legal Practice, Holaind | 7 | 0 |
| The Perfect Religious | 4 | 0 | Our Monthly Devotions, Lings ... | 4 | 6 |
| New and Old Sermons, Wirth (8 vols.) | 75 | 0 | New Testament Studies, Conaty ... | 2 | 0 |
| Outlines Jewish History, Gegot | 7 | 0 | Outlines New Testament History, Gegot ... | 6 | 0 |
| Compendium Sacrae Liturgiae, Wapelhorst | 10 | 0 | Comedy of English Protestantism, Marshall | 3 | 6 |
| Sermons on B. Sacrament and Forty Hours, Scheurer ... | 6 | 0 | Crown of Mary ... | 2 | 6 |
| Crown of Thorns ... | 1 | 9 | Goffin's Devout Instructions ... | 4 | 6 |
| History of the Mass, O'Brien ... | 5 | 0 | Confessional Register | 15 | 0 |
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| Little Manual St. Anthony (illus.) ... | 2 | 6 | Meditations for Every Day Verouyssa (2 vols.) | 14 | 0 |
| Meditations for Secular Clergy, Chaignon (2 vols.) ... | 16 | 0 | Sermons for Children of Mary, Callerio ... | 6 | 0 |
| Way of Interior Peace | 5 | 0 | Striving after Perfection | 4 | 0 |
| Characteristics True Devotion, Gron ... | 3 | 0 | True Politeness, by Abbe Demora ... | 2 | 6 |
| Kellus, St. Anthony, Blessed Virgin, Sacred Heart, Blessed Sacrament, each ... | 3 | 0 | Interior of Jesus and Mary, Gron (2 vols.) | 8 | 0 |
| How to Comfort the Sick | 4 | 0 | Manifestation of Conscience | 2 | 0 |
| Glories of Divine Grace, Schubert ... | 6 | 0 | Meditations for Retreats | 3 | 6 |
| A College Boy ... | 3 | 0 | Round Table French Catholic Novelists ... | 6 | 0 |
| Round Table American Catholic Novelists | 6 | 0 | Pere Monnier's Ward | 5 | 0 |
| Round Table English and Irish do do | 6 | 0 | Mr. Billy Buttons ... | 5 | 0 |
| Marcella Grace, Rosa Mulholland ... | 5 | 0 | How to Get On ... | 4 | 0 |
| Passing Shadows ... | 5 | 0 | Fabiola's Sisters ... | 5 | 0 |
| Fabiola ... | 1 | 0 | Legends Holy Child Jesus | 3 | 0 |
| | | | Fred's Little Daughter | 2 | 0 |
| | | | True Story Master Gerald | 5 | 0 |
| | | | Let no Man put Asunder | 4 | 0 |
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| | | | Jack O'Lantern ... | 2 | 0 |

Complete list now preparing. Customers may rely on having a splendid Selection this year of the best Catholic Books published.

A GUILD OF RANSOM.

APPEAL

FOR THE

CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL
MIDDLE PARK, SOUTH MELBOURNE.

THE exceptional circumstances under which the Church of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel at Middle Park is placed, through debt, force the Carmelite Fathers to appeal to their fellow-Catholics for help in their great difficulties. The whole-hearted sympathy and support of his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne guarantee the worthiness of their appeal. The address of the Very Rev. John Ryan, S.J., at a meeting of the parishioners to inaugurate this appeal, sets out clearly how the debt was incurred, and why it still remains so large in amount.

The Fathers appeal with confidence for donations—all, however small, will be thankfully received—in order that their financial honor may not be tarnished, that the Church may be saved to them, that disgrace may not stain their name, and that this Church of Our Lady may be secured as a shrine for devotion to the Mother of God, and a centre for the propagation of the Confraternities of the Brown Scapular of Mt. Carmel.

The names of all helpers will be entered in a book, "The Guild of Ransomers of Our Lady's Church," which will be placed on the altar, and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered on the first Sunday of each month—till the debt be paid—for the spiritual and temporal welfare of all whose names are inscribed therein. Names of deceased friends sent "In Memoriam" will also be remembered in these Masses.

The Fathers appeal more especially to all who honor the Scapular of Our Lady, and who hope to depart this life invested in the Carmelite habit—"a sign of salvation and pledge of protection" to all who worthily wear it.

It is suggested that those invested in the Scapular should also help by collecting among their friends.

Donations may be sent to VERY REV. PRIOR, CARMELITE PRIORY, SOUTH MELBOURNE.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company built and sold 213,629 machines in the season of 1899. This is the greatest sale of harvesting machines ever made by one company.—*.*

ST. JOSEPH'S PRAYER BOOK.

Can be had from all who Sell Catholic books or direct from the Publisher,

J. MURRAY, TABLET OFFICE, DUNEDIN.

Prayer Book only, One Shilling. By post, 1s. 2d.

Prayer Book and Catechism bound in one, 1s. 2d. By post, 1s. 5d.

FOR SALE, FIRST-CLASS DOG CART,

In Good order.

For particulars apply

TABLET Office.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1900.

OPENING OF

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

NOVEMBER 1,

CHRISTCHURCH SHOW and RACES, NOVEMBER 3rd to 10th.

EXCURSION FARES.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be issued as under :—

From all stations on Hurunui-Bluff Section south of Timaru to Christchurch from October 29 to November 9.

From any station to any station from November 7th to 9th.

The Return Fares will be :—

First Class, 2d per mile. Second Class, 1d per mile. The minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.

All the above tickets will be available for return up to and including TUESDAY, December 4.

The journey must be commenced on date that ticket is taken out, and may be broken at any station where the train is timed to stop after travelling 25 miles from the original starting station, provided the specified time is not exceeded.

By order.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

OPENING OF

CANTERBURY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At Christchurch.

CHRISTCHURCH SHOW AND RACES,

1st to 10th November.

From MONDAY, 29th October, 1900, to SATURDAY, 17th November, 1900, inclusive,

FAST PASSENGER TRAINS

will run daily (Sundays excepted) as under :—

DUNEDIN TO CHRISTCHURCH.

Dunedin (depart) 10.20 a.m., Waitati 11.23 a.m., Seacliff 11.50 a.m., Waikouaiti 12.9 p.m., Palmerston 12.35 p.m., Hampden 1.4 p.m., Herbert 1.39 p.m., Maheno 1.19 p.m., Oamaru 2.25 p.m., Christchurch (arrive) 8.25 p.m. This Train will make the same stops as the North Express between Dunedin and Christchurch.

CHRISTCHURCH TO DUNEDIN.

Christchurch (depart) 10.20 a.m., Oamaru 4.40 p.m., Maheno 5.6 p.m., Herbert 5.19 p.m., Hampden, 5.44 p.m., Palmerston 6.28 p.m., Waikouaiti 6.52 p.m., Seacliff 7.20 p.m., Waitati 7.38 p.m., Dunedin (arrive) 8.30 p.m. This train will make the same stops as the South Express between Christchurch and Dunedin.

ALTERATIONS TO ORDINARY TRAINS.

The following Alterations in the Ordinary Time Table will be observed from MONDAY, 29th October, 1900, till SATURDAY, 17th November, 1900, inclusive :—

The Train usually leaving Oamaru for Kurow at 4.0 p.m. will not leave until 4.30 p.m., running 30 minutes later than Time Table times to destination.

The Train usually leaving Oamaru for Ngapara and Tokarahi at 4.30 p.m. will not leave till 4.50 p.m., running to destination and back to Oamaru 20 minutes later than Time Table times.

The Train usually leaving Oamaru for Palmerston at 4.10 p.m. will not leave until 5.30 p.m., Maheno 6.35 p.m., Herbert 7.22 p.m., Hampden 8.0 p.m., arriving Palmerston 9.20 p.m.

The Train usually leaving Palmerston for Oamaru at 5.32 p.m. will not leave until 5.40 p.m., Hampden 6.50 p.m., Herbert 7.22 p.m., Maheno 7.44 p.m., arriving Oamaru 8.15 p.m.

By Order.

Witches Oil cures pains and aches, neuralgia, headache, sciatica, rheumatism. Price, 2s 6d. Try it.—*.*

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY.

EXCURSIONS TO SEASIDE RESORTS.

Commencing on Saturday, 3rd November, 1900, and continuing until 27th April, 1901, a fast Passenger Train will run from Dunedin to Palmerston on SATURDAYS as under :—

Dunedin dep. 1.15 p.m., Purakanui 2.15 p.m., Waitati 2.37 p.m., Seacliff 3.3 p.m., Waikouaiti 3.27 p.m., Palmerston arr. 4.0 p.m. This Train will NOT stop at Beach Street.

Commencing on Monday, 5th November, 1900, and continuing until 29th April, 1901, fast Passenger Trains will run from Palmerston to Dunedin on MONDAYS as under :—

Palmerston dep. 5.0 a.m. and 6.10 a.m., Waikouaiti 5.30 a.m. and 6.40 a.m., Seacliff 6.0 a.m. and 7.10 a.m., Waitati 6.25 a.m. and 7.35 a.m., Purakanui 6.50 a.m. and 8.0 a.m., Upper Port Chalmers 7.8 a.m. and 8.18 a.m., Ravensbourne 7.30 a.m. and 8.40 a.m., Dunedin arr. 7.40 a.m. and 8.50 a.m.

The following alterations will be observed in the ordinary time table from 3rd November, 1900, till 29th April, 1901 :—

SATURDAYS.—The 1.15 p.m. train from Dunedin to Port Chalmers will NOT run.

MONDAYS.—The 6.25 a.m. train from Palmerston to Dunedin, and the 7.5 a.m. and 8.15 a.m. trains from Port Chalmers Lower to Dunedin will NOT run.

A Train will leave Port Chalmers Lower for Dunedin at 9.5 a.m., arriving Dunedin 9.40 a.m.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from Dunedin, Upper Port Chalmers, and intermediate stations, to Palmerston and intermediate stations by the 1.15 p.m. train on Saturdays, available for return by any stopping train up to the following Monday night.

The Return fares will be :—

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| FIRST CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. |
| 2d per Mile. | 1d per Mile. |
| The minimum being 4s and 2s respectively. | |
| By Order | |

NOTICE.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

MISSING FRIEND.

Any information as to the whereabouts of Michael Murray, who left Tonneneave, parish of Maraeroa, County Monaghan, Ireland, about 38 years ago, will be thankfully received by his brother and sister. Last heard from in Canterbury, New Zealand. John and Mary Murray, 128 E. Sonora street, Stockton, California, U.S.A.

MARRIAGE.

O'REGAN—FLEMING. On October 16 at the residence of the bride's parents, Kawarau Gorge, by the Rev. Father Hunt, Patrick T., second son of the late Mr. John O'Regan, St. Bathans, to Elizabeth Beatrice, fifth daughter of Mr. John Fleming.



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

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900.

DEEPLY-ROOTED NONSENSE.



HERE are some themes which are ever green. One of these is LUTHER. Recently a host of preachers, in town and village, have been up in loud defence of the holy man and of his glorious work. Obviously, a large number of uneducated and half-educated people have still no doubt but that he was a heaven-sent benefactor of mankind—an angel of light who delivered Europe from a vast accumulation of superstition, vice, and darkness. Astounding is the theory of Christian

history on which the LUTHER myth is based. In a few words it runs thus :—The Son of God came down and enlightened and redeemed the world. He established a Christian society or Church. He promised to remain always with it, protecting and guiding it. He gave the assurance, indeed, that the gates of hell, the spirit of error and vice, should not prevail against it. However, Christian society soon became swamped in superstition and error. Darkness and idolatry overshadowed it for long dreary centuries. But happily a certain German arose, restored to Christendom the long-lost primal gospel, and introduced order, propriety, and Christian discipline amid this infernal chaos. And, wonderful! the great lever of his reformation was the principle of individual judgment in religious matters, that every man is a law unto himself. The work of the Son of God was a failure till mended by this man. Since the time of this illustrious being that portion of Europe, which adopted 'the light so bright,' as he called it, has progressed hugely in purity, holiness, truth, riches, steam-engines, big ships, and an intensely gratifying material comfort. In one word, the blessings of the glorious Reformation brought us all the blessings of our modern civilisation.

Though the LUTHER myth is believed by vast numbers who take the story from shallow copyists of old partisan histories, yet the force of fact is rapidly discrediting the myth among educated people. Even Lutheran writers themselves are no longer afraid of being guilty of sacrilege should they say hard things of the venerable legend. For instance, MAURENHERCHER protests, in his *Studies and Sketches*, against 'the deeply-rooted nonsense which until recently has been offered to the public as LUTHER's history.' HOLZMAN describes 'the LUTHER myth as formed by theological prejudice and falsification, at least, unconscious.'

What prejudice and the necessities of a religious system can do to obscure truth and fact, is forcibly illustrated by the invention and persistence of the LUTHER legends. Yet if there be a character in history of whom much may be known, it is LUTHER. He and his associates were blatant and loud-mouthed. Their history can be learned from themselves. Passing over the man, just glance at the result of his preaching, as described by himself :—'Our evangelicals are becoming seven times worse than they were before. For, after we have learned the gospel, we rob, lie, cheat, gorge, and are guilty of all sorts of vice. For one devil that has gone out of us seven worse have entered in.' He says again, 'Every one hears the complaint that a good deal is preached but no one acts according to it. It is a shame that people are so cold and lazy. They do much less than before: and yet we have so bright a light.' He bemoans that, 'while all boast they are Christians and are proud of their Christian liberty, yet, giving way to concupiscence, they turn to avarice, pride, lust, envy, and so on. Nobody does his duty faithfully; nobody serves his neighbor in charity. Sometimes this makes me so impatient that I often wish these hogs were still under the tyranny of the Pope. For it is impossible that these Gomorrah people should be ruled in the peace of the gospel.' 'All vices,' he tells us, 'have become so common that they are no longer reputed such.' 'If I had foreseen these scandals, and if God had not shut my eyes, I would never have begun to preach the gospel.' Whole pages might be filled with extracts of like import from the reformer's own writings. DOLLINGER and VERRÉS give them *ad nauseam*.

But it may be objected that this language is mere rhetorical exaggeration. Great orators and highly imaginative people like LUTHER are much given to hyperbole and fierce denunciation. Unfortunately for the LUTHER myth that cannot be said. The reformer's own friends, OSIANDER, MATHESIUS, POMERANUS, CORVIN, LINK, etc., describe the fruits of the 'gospel' in language as strong as the master's. The official and judicial contemporary records of the reformed provinces of Germany, of Denmark, and Sweden, tell of an extraordinary increase of moral corruption. The secular authorities and even the Lutheran Synods found it necessary to make special laws to restrain this torrent of vice: *Vide DOLLINGER's Reformation*, II. 432, *et seq.*

Many men were deceived at the outset of LUTHER's career by his loud professions of religious zeal and his desires

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

MACHINE. EASY TO WORK, EASY TO LEARN EASY TO PURCHASE on our Special Terms. Write 6 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

so strongly expressed to sweep away existing abuses. They fancied some good might come out of the commotion. They praised the reformer, patted him on the back, cheered him on. But when they grasped the import of the new gospel and saw its results among the people, they abandoned him in disgust. Among those whose eyes were opened by the natural fruits of the *Evangelium* was the famous ERASMUS of Rotterdam. 'This new gospel,' says he, 'produces a new race of men, harsh, impudent, seditious, quarrelsome, mendacious, sycophantic, deceitful' (Letter 19). 'Formerly, religion made men mild, peaceful, kind in speech. Those men have become thieves, cheats, seditious, slanderers of good men. I see new hypocrites, new tyrants, but not even a crumb of the spirit of the Gospel—*ne micam quidem evangelici spiritus.*'

LUTHER attributed the moral depravity of his followers to the devil. He always fell back upon the devil when mischief was done. But, assuredly, the new gospel was calculated to give very material assistance to the devil. We will make no mention of his laxity in regard to divorce and bigamy and his gross opinions on kindred topics. It will be sufficient to say that LUTHER told men that good works were not necessary for salvation; that faith or trust was absolutely sufficient; that they might sin bravely provided that they believed more bravely and they should be saved; that, in fact, sin is only a good means of bringing home to us the consoling convictions and peace of the gospel; that, above all things, man has no free will; that he merely obeys a rider and does ill or well according as his will is ridden by GOD or the devil. Such were the principles from which many were glad to draw the obvious practical conclusions. So deep were the veneration for LUTHER and the gratitude of the mob for the sweet liberty which the *Evangelium* gave them, that he said contemptuously of them:—*Adorabunt sterora nostra et pro balsamo habebunt!*

It is true that decent people guided by the decent instincts of humanity managed to forget and ignore the distinctively Lutheran tenets of the new gospel. It is true that for decency sake they were compelled to substitute a legendary LUTHER for the real one. It is true that learned historians have riddled again and again the LUTHER myth. Yet such is the force of religious prejudice that millions and millions still adhere to it with unwavering assent, and preachers can lash them into a fury of rage when a hostile finger is laid upon the historic fetish. Poor human mind! What an illustration of thy dulness and ineptitude.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of the Editor (Rev. H. W. Cleary) on a well earned and much needed holiday, the attention of correspondents is specially directed to our standing rule that all communications connected with the literary department of this paper—such as reports, correspondence, etc.—should be addressed to 'The Editor.' Closed communications addressed by name to Rev. H. W. Cleary will be treated as his private correspondence and will be forwarded to his temporary address in Australia.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

For a considerable time it has been noticed that a slight lateral movement has been taking place in the tower at the Rattray street side of St. Joseph's Cathedral, causing the wall to crack for some distance. As the defect might prove difficult to deal with if allowed to continue without being attended to it has been decided to remedy the matter immediately, and with the object of taking the necessary steps a meeting of the parishioners was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Sunday evening after Vespers. His Lordship the Bishop, who presided, said that the movement of the tower had been noticed soon after the Cathedral was finished. This was the source of much anxiety to the late Bishop, and also to himself since he had come to Dunedin. The meeting had been called in order to decide what steps should be taken to remedy the defect. There was no immediate danger, but it would not be wise to delay taking action. Mr Petre had inspected the Cathedral, and had drawn up a report which would be submitted to the meeting. Mr Petre then read his report, in which he gave his opinion as to the probable cause of the movement of the tower, and suggested certain works which would remove the source of the trouble. Mr Callan said it would be well that Mr Petre should have the opinion of two other architects on the matter before the work was undertaken. It was a difficult matter to deal with, and the course he suggested was one that was very generally followed in the medical and legal professions. Mr Petre welcomed the suggestion of Mr Callan. After a conversational discussion it was decided to procure the services of

two architects, who, with Mr Petre, were to make an inspection of the Cathedral, and present a joint report. The Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, and Messrs Callan, Carroll, and Woods were appointed a committee to carry out this proposal, and to confer with the experts and consider the best means for giving effect to their recommendations. After the passing of a vote of thanks to his Lordship for presiding, the meeting adjourned to a date which will be notified later on.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE New Zealand Shipping Company's new steamer Rimutaka has been launched at Dumbarton.

THE Right Hon. the Premier says it is difficult to convince the public that it is wrong to take advantage of the Tax Department or the Custom-house.

It is said that if all the tenants take advantage of the Crown Tenants' Rebate of Rent Act the loss to the revenue will be about £17,000 per annum.

WITHIN a few weeks quite a number of motor-driven vehicles will be running in the vicinity of Christchurch. The *Press* states that Mr N. Oates is bringing from England two motor vehicles—one a voiturette to carry three persons, the other a 'quad' to carry two.

It is stated (says the *Lyttelton Times*) that Messrs. D. and A. Macfarlane have offered another block of the Lyndon estate for sale to the Government. The property, which consists of 16,000 acres, is about six miles from the Waiau township, and adjoins the Leslie Hills estate. The block is nearly all ploughable, being practically level, is substantially fenced, has a plentiful water supply, and is well adapted for close settlement. The Lyndon property already acquired by the Government is well under survey, and will shortly be open for selection.

MRS. MARY SCANLAN, a highly respected resident of Milton, died suddenly on Saturday evening. The deceased was returning from a visit to her sister (Mrs. Walsh, Helensbrook Flour Mills) when she was taken ill, and before medical assistance arrived she had passed away. The deceased, who was relict of the late Mr. Thomas Scanlan, was a native of County Waterford, Ireland, and had been in the Colony about 20 years. She was about 45 years of age, and leaves a family of two boys to mourn their loss.—*R.I.P.*

A VERY enjoyable smoke concert and supper were held at Ryan's Hotel Kokonga, recently, for the purpose of bidding Messrs. Gillies and J. Ryan farewell prior to their departure from the district. About 40 persons were present, and Mr. R. Logan presided, Mr. R. Scott being vice-chairman. The Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, 'Our Guests,' and Messrs. Gillies and Ryan both returned thanks. Several other toasts were proposed and responded to during the evening. Songs were contributed by Messrs. J. Mathewson, Mann, Monk, Reakes, Amies, Harris, Riley, Robertson, and Logan, and recitations by Messrs. Scott and Wilson.

A PAINFULLY sudden death occurred in Dunedin on Friday evening, when Mr John Hislop, jeweller, Princes street, passed away. Mr Hislop had been ill for some time, but had sufficiently recovered to come to business on Friday. Whilst speaking to a customer about five o'clock he was taken ill, and expired in half an hour afterwards. Mr Hislop was a straightforward business man, a good citizen, and well liked. He was 69 years of age, and had been in business in Dunedin for 38 years. He was a native of Scotland, and spent some years on the Bendigo goldfield, in Victoria, before coming to Dunedin. Mr Hislop was married twice, and leaves a wife and a large family, who have our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.

WRITING with reference to the operation of female suffrage in this Colony the New Zealand correspondent of the *Brisbane Courier*, in a letter dated September 20th, says:—I cannot point to one single good result which I can attribute to the extension of our franchise to women. Social questions are, it is true, rather more frequently and prominently before the public and the Parliament, but I cannot find that they are any more thoughtfully dealt with, nor can I find any trace of a raising of the moral tone of the community. Politics are no better than they were, nor is the general level of the House of Representatives in character or ability any higher. I should be sorry to say it is lower, but if there is any difference, it will be found to tend in that direction.

MR. BALDWIN (head-master of the Sydenham State school) examined the Convent schools, Lyttelton. We extract the following from his report.—The school has passed a very satisfactory examination in most of the pass subjects. The writing, spelling, and drawing throughout the school are good. The following were the results: Standard VI., 7 presented, and all passed; Standard V., 10 presented, 9 passed; Standard IV., 12 presented, 10 passed; Standard III., 9 presented, 8 passed; Standard II., 7 presented, 7 passed; Standard I., 4 presented, 4 passed. The four failures are due to irregular attendance. Mrs Baldwin reports the needlework as very good. I was much pleased with the behaviour of the children, showing that the discipline of the school is satisfactory. Of 70 children on the roll 49 were examined. All the pupils presented from the High School passed.

THE borough of Greymouth took over the local gasworks on October 2 from the company which had run them successfully for about 30 years. At the gathering which took place in connection with the formal transfer Mr. Sheedy, who presided, delivered a lengthy speech, in the course of which he eulogised the services of Mr. Kennedy, the manager, who had been in the employment of the company for over 11 years. He said that the company had been very well satisfied with his work. He had been instrumental in saving the company large sums annually as a result of his careful

supervision and management, having suggested alterations and improvement, which when carried out proved great financial successes and secured increased dividends to the company. Moreover, Mr. Kennedy had popularised himself with the company, and by his untiring energy and perseverance had induced a large number of people who were formerly using kerosene to give gas a trial, with the result that they did so and continued to do so as they found it more economical. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Kennedy's services as manager have been retained by the Borough Council.

Our Timaru correspondent writes:—The members of the Aloysian Society have closed their session, and are making preliminary arrangements for their annual picnic on November 9. This year the members of the Hibernian Club are joining in the outing, which will in consequence be much larger than usual.—The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., arrived here on Tuesday last to conduct a retreat for the pupils of the Convent of the Sacred Heart about to receive their First Communion. The older pupils of the parochial schools also participated in the retreat.—Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament now takes place in the Sacred Heart Church on the first Sunday of every month, and the Rev. Father Tubman is much pleased with the attendance of the faithful.—The Ladies of the Sacred Heart are making preparations for a suitable celebration of the centenary of the institution of their Order by its founder on November 21 next. A special preacher is to be invited, and many old pupils of the Convent will be present on the occasion.—Heavy rain has fallen during the week, causing many rivers to be in high flood. The weather is still unsettled and threatening. The undulating country around Timaru looks a perfect picture.

Mr. MAUGHAN BARNETT, of Wellington, gave an organ recital in St. Patrick's Church, Greymouth, on Monday evening, October 8, when there was a very large number present. All were delighted with his performance (says the *Argus*), and it was a treat long to be remembered in Greymouth. The new organ presents a tasteful, even massive appearance, the front pipes being artistically decorated. The organ has been pronounced by competent judges to be in every respect a first-class instrument, the pedal organ especially being constructed on the latest pneumatic exhaust system and is the finest of the kind in the Colony. The instrument received full justice at the hands of such a master as Mr. Barnett, the telling effects of the varied and different stops being sufficient to disarm the most captious critic. During the evening Mr. Guthrie gave the fine solo, 'When night is darkest,' in his usual finished style, and the 'Lost Chord' was splendidly sung by Miss Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie, at the close of the recital, returned thanks on behalf of Rev. Father Malone, and the choir. On the following evening Mr. Barnett gave another recital which was listened to with considerable pleasure by the large audience. Vocal items were again contributed by Miss Guthrie and Mr. Guthrie. At the conclusion Mr. Barnett heartily congratulated Mr. Hobday, the builder, on the excellent qualities of the organ, and said it had a trial which tested it to the utmost.

At the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society (says the *Mail*) there was a large attendance when a lecture was given by Mr. J. Moison, descriptive of his trip to France and also of his visit to the Paris Exhibition. The lecturer described his trip home in a racy manner, and told many amusing anecdotes about his sea voyage. He gave a brief description of Sydney, in which city he remained for five days, describing its principal buildings, etc., and ranked it next to London or Paris from a business standpoint. After leaving Sydney his next call was Colombo, and his remarks on that city were very interesting. He was much taken up with the beautiful appearance of Marseilles, which he fully described. The lecturer gave a detailed description of Nimes, which he considered the prettiest city he had seen in his travels, and he then took his audience through Paris and Brittany. Mr. Moison then gave his hearers a description of the great French Exposition, which he stated, covered an area of some 210 acres. On leaving Paris Mr. Moison journeyed to London, where he stayed for close on a fortnight, during which time he visited the most important places there, and a description of his voyage from London to New Zealand terminated the lecture. Mr. Moison delivered his lecture in a very telling manner, and answered various questions put to him at the conclusion of same. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Moison for the trouble he had gone to in preparing the lecture.

HAD the attendance at Herr Zimmermann's reception concert, given in the Garrison Hall, Dunedin, on Wednesday evening of last week, been equal to the merits of the performance the building would not have been large enough for the audience. It was the best given in Dunedin for some time, and it was extremely unfortunate that the incrabie weather interfered with the presence of many who would otherwise have attended. Herr Zimmermann has already established himself as a prime favorite with the music-loving people of this city, and it is needless to observe that his contributions to the programme were marked by that artistic style for which he is noted. His reception was flattering, and as was naturally to be expected his items were redemanded. Mrs. Blandford and Herr Zimmermann contributed the 'Kreutzer Sonata,' two movements of which were played. The item was performed with the highest skill and taste, and met with the keenest appreciation. Both artists were recalled. Fesca's 'Bacchante' was admirably played by Mrs. Blandford, Herr Zimmermann, and Master Black. Miss Rose Blaney achieved a distinct success in her singing of Garcia's 'Salve Maria,' the obligato to which was played by Herr Zimmermann. An encore was demanded, but the vocalist simply bowed her acknowledgments. Mrs. Wakefield Holmes contributed 'The lost chord' and 'Songs of my childhood' with her accustomed ability. Mrs. Neave gave a very expressive rendering of 'Home by the sea.' The gentlemen vocalists were Messrs. Maitland Gardner, J. Jago, and G. Neill, and needless to say, considering their reputation, they were highly successful. Miss Whitson, made her debut as a pianoforte player, and was honored with a redemand. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Blandford and Mr. D. Cooke.

WEDDING BELLS.

O'REGAN—FLEMING.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at Kawarau Gorge on October 16, when Mr Patrick T. O'Regan, second son of the late Mr John O'Regan, St. Bathans, was married to Miss Elizabeth Bearice Fleming, fifth daughter of Mr John Fleming. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Hunt at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Catherine Fleming (sister of the bride) was bridesmaid, and the duties of best man were performed by Mr James O'Regan (brother of the bridegroom). After the ceremony a number of guests partook of a sumptuous wedding breakfast, when several appropriate toasts were proposed and duly replied to. The newly-wedded couple were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents. Mr and Mrs O'Regan left in the afternoon for Queenstown on their honeymoon trip, taking with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

The Catholic World.

ENGLAND.—The See of Portsmouth.—The Right Rev. Bishop Cahill has been appointed successor to the late Bishop Vertue, of Portsmouth, to whom he had been Coadjutor.

Stonyhurst College and the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations.—The names of G. Gavan Duffy, A. Jarrett, H. C. McGinity, and L. O'Hea (Stonyhurst College) appear in the list of successful candidates for Higher Certificates at the examinations under the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. L. Bonacina, H. Creagh, W. Kane, and P. O'Hea of the same college obtained Lower Certificates.

Ordination at Louvain.—During August, at an ordination at Louvain (Belgium), the Rev. Father Aidan Elrington, O.P., of the English Dominican Province, was raised to the priesthood.

The League of the Cross.—The annual festival of the League of the Cross was held at the Crystal Palace on August 27. Canon Murnane presided at a meeting in the theatre, and during an eloquent address said that what was really a mystery to him was this—Good, practical Catholics outside the League (clergy and laity) admitted what the League said, that drink was the root evil, and that it was degrading our land; yet while they admitted it and even said it, sometimes in less temperate language than the members of the League, they not only did not join the League, but seemed as if they would not raise their little finger to remove from the lives of the people the load of misery caused by drink. He candidly confessed he could not understand this.

The Town Seal of Rye.—A correspondent writes: The following extract from the *Hastings and St. Leonards Observer* will be of interest in connection with the opening of the new Catholic Church at Rye. It is not a little curious that Rye's town seal should be, of all municipal corporations, perhaps the most Papal in the whole kingdom. It is composed of an enshrined figure of the Madonna and Child, around which are the words, *Ave Maria plena gratia Dominus tecum*. I mentioned to a well-known High Church clergyman in Hastings the fact that through centuries of hard and fast Protestantism Rye's Town Council had been using this seal, when the reply came, "Well, poor people, it didn't hurt them. We may well suppose they didn't understand it!"

Jubilee Pilgrims and the Holy Father.—Two loyal addresses, which will be presented to the Pope—one from the clergy by Cardinal Vaughan, the other from the laity by the Duke of Norfolk—are receiving signatures on all sides.

FRANCE.—A well-deserved Award.—Among the awards granted by the International Jury at the Exhibition (writes a Paris correspondent), not the least interesting and certainly not the least well deserved is a gold medal which has been awarded to the Religious Sodality known as the 'Ladies of Calvary.' This Sodality has chiefly for object the care of poor people suffering from cancer, and unable either to go to hospital or to be properly looked after at home. The ladies who form it, and who are, I think, almost exclusively widows of good families, undertake to personally visit and look after a certain number of patients allotted to each in her own neighborhood. The Sodality exhibit in class 112, devoted to the relief of the poor, the various processes for the treatment of cancer which they have adopted and which they recommend; also their regulations and the record of their work. As will be seen from this the Exhibition is not devoted exclusively to industrial or artistic pursuits or to the ginger-bread fair antics of the Rue de Paris. Charity organisation and also humanitarianism, have found a prominent place in its capacious bosom, and nothing can be more interesting to the student, the humanitarian, the philosopher, or the legislator, than the sociology and political economy sections on the ground floor of the severe, almost classical, Palais des Congress.

ROME.—The Holy Father's Name-day.—In the natural course of events (says the *Byfast Examiner*) the life of Pope Leo XIII. would be drawing to a close. The venerable Pontiff is now in his ninety-first year, and at the reception of Cardinals held last Sunday in honor of his name-day, the Pope expressed the hope that he would witness the closing of the Holy Door of St. Peter's at the end of his Jubilee Year. He then proceeded:—'I will hold myself ready to appear before the Great Judge, as my life is drawing to its close.' We hope the day is a good way off, but when in the appointment of Divine Providence Leo does pass away, he will leave behind the reputation of being one of the greatest Vicars of Christ since the days of Peter.

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Holy Year Pilgrimages.—A Rome correspondent, writing on September 1, says—The Holy Year pilgrimages, which had not been suspended during the summer, as erroneously stated by some papers, but only limited to the less numerous groups so as to fatigue the aged Pontiff as little as possible during his much-needed holiday, have now entered upon a period of renewed activity. 'Mortui in fine velocior,' and the closing months of the Jubilee Year will doubtless surpass all the preceding ones in regard to the number and solemnity of the pilgrimages. On Thursday Leo XIII. granted a special reception in St. Peter's to nearly 10,000 pilgrims from the dioceses of Padua, Bologna, Foligno, Trento, Trieste, Udine, Piacenza, and Verona, who were led by seven bishops and archbishops. Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna, having been unable to come, had delegated the Vice-Chancellor (Cardinal Respighi) to represent him. The Holy Father made his entry into the basilica at about 12, and when the venerable white figure on the 'sedia gestatoria' appeared, passing by the altar of the Blessed Sacrament, enthusiastic cheers made the majestic temple ring again, and the numerous standards of Catholic associations were lowered respectfully as the stately procession swept up the aisle to the Altar of the Confession, from whence it proceeded to the Papal altar. Here the Holy Father descended from the 'sedia gestatoria' and knelt for some time in prayer, while the Pontifical Choir sang the litanies and the 'Laudate.' Leo XIII. then arose, and with a firm voice, which was distinctly heard throughout the vast basilica, imparted the Apostolic Benediction to the pilgrims. After receiving the homage of the bishops and leaders, whom he thanked for their praiseworthy initiative, the Pontiff again blessed the pilgrims and retired to his private apartments—apparently none the worse for the fatiguing function, which had lasted nearly two hours. A numerous group of Maltese pilgrims, led by Archbishop Pace, arrived at Naples on Friday on the Paraguay and at once proceeded on their journey to Rome. They will probably be received by the Holy Father together with 800 pilgrims from Sicily and Calabria who have just arrived.

SCOTLAND.—Retirement of a well-known Police Officer.—After a long and honorable career of 38 years' faithful and distinguished services in the Edinburgh police force, where he rose from the rank of constable to his present position, Lieutenant Durkin, the well-known Catholic police inspector of the capital, has just retired. Both Press and people of the country are unanimous in their praise of this veteran officer's services to the city and State.

Charitable Bequests.—The inventory of the heritable and movable estate of the late Rev. Father Shaw, lately residing at Stanley street, Aberdeen, has been lodged with the Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire, and amounts to £1715 15s 7d on which £70 7s of estate duty has been paid. He leaves to the Lady Superior of the Home of Little Sisters of the Poor, Gilmore place Edinburgh, on behalf of that institution, £150, to the Lady Superior of Nazareth House, Aberdeen, for behalf of that institution, £150, to Bishop Chisholm, in aid of Blairs College, £200, and to the administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral Aberdeen £100. All the legacies are free of duty.

On a Visit to Ober-Ammergau.—Lord Dumfries, Lords Ninian and Colum Crichton Stuart, and Lady Margaret Crichton-Stuart left recently for Ober-Ammergau. They are accompanied by the Rev. Sir David Hunter-Blair, of Fort-Augustus Abbey.

Valuable Presentation to a Church.—A costly monsternace, the gift of Mr. Stuart A. Coats, was used for the first time at Benediction in St. Margaret's Ayr, on Sunday evening, August 20. The monsternace, which is of superb design, exquisitely wrought and richly set with rubies, was much admired. It will be remembered that Mr. Coats, a member of the well-known firm of thread manufacturers, was received into the Catholic Church about a year ago.

Presentation to a Highland Priest.—The Rev. Father John Mackintosh, late of Bornish, South Uist, and now at Campbelltown, was recently presented by his former parishioners and friends at Bornish with a beautiful purse containing 100 sovereigns. Father Mackintosh, who had to relinquish his charge in South Uist owing to ill-health, was a very popular cleric amongst all classes of the community, being the honored chairman of the Parish Council and School Board of the island.

Death of the Marquis of Bute.—A cablegram received the other day announced the death of the Marquis of Bute in his 83rd year. The deceased nobleman had been ill for some months, but when the last mail left England he had sufficiently recovered to take a trip to the Continent. He was born in 1817 and succeeded to the title in the following year. He was a convert, having been received into the Church in 1868. He was created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in 1875. He presented the Great Hall to the University of Glasgow. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews. He has published translations, as well as lectures, essays, etc. He was elected mayor of Cardiff in 1891, being the first peer chosen for such an office since the Reform Bill. He was married in 1872, and has issue living—three sons and a daughter. The Marquis of Bute had been considerably occupied of late with the progress that was being made at Mount Stuart House, his princely residence in Rothesay, in the fitting out of the private chapel he was having erected there. When completed it will be one of the finest examples of distinctively religious architecture in the United Kingdom. The marble for the interior pillars and arches is said to have cost, in an unworked state, over £10,000, and for the altar alone, which is a unique specimen of its kind, a shipload of red-veined marble had been brought from Italy. A cable message of Saturday states that the deceased nobleman has bequeathed £100,000 to Catholic charities.

The Glasgow City Fathers at a Requiem Mass.—The Bailies of the City of Glasgow and the Town Council having been invited to attend the Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the King of Italy, at a meeting of the Bailies to consider the matter, Bailies John Ferguson and D. M. Stevenson urged it would be a graceful indication of respect for a friendly nation and for the religious opinions of their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. With some slight dissent, it was agreed to bring it before the Town Council, where it was agreed to unanimously. Accordingly, some seven or eight of the Bailies, headed by the Lord Provost, and bearing their chains of office and attended by about 30 members of the Town Council, proceeded on Wednesday morning, August 8, to St. Andrew's Catholic Cathedral, where they occupied seats in front of the High Altar. It is needless to say that since the Reformation no such public recognition of Catholicism has taken place in Scotland. To the credit of the Press, not a word of adverse comment appeared in the editorials; but, as might be expected, some fierce attacks have been made upon the 'magistrates attending Mass' and in 'this great Protestant city sanctioning superstition.'

A railway accident near Rome on Monday, August 13, caused 15 deaths. Among the injured was the Capuchin Father Vannutelli, brother of the Cardinal of that name.

Rumor has it that Sir Hubert Jerningham will be given the Governorship of one of the Australian provinces presently, under the new Federal scheme, which is to come into operation at the beginning of 1901.

If the Shah had fallen a victim to assassination there would have been no trouble about finding a successor so far as the number of his relations goes. He has six sons and 12 daughters, six brothers and 12 sisters. 'In fact,' says the *Statesman's Year Book*, 'the royal family is very numerous; there are some thousands of princes and princesses, but the official year book only mentions two uncles, two aunts, and about a hundred great uncles and cousins of the Shah.'

The New York *Freeman's Journal* writes thus of the late Judge Smythe—Frederick Smythe, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, died at his summer home at Atlantic City, August 18. His career shows how a determined, industrious boy may work his way to an honorable position. He came to this country from Galway, Ireland, in 1819, his only inheritance a good common school education. He soon got a place in a law office at three dollars a week; made himself so useful by his industry and application that in a few years he became a partner in the law firm. Until a few years ago he was an Episcopalian and a Freemason. But in his later years he gave the subject of religion much thought and study. Shortly after his wife's death his daughter renounced Protestantism and soon after he followed her into the Catholic Church.

Lord Maurice Fitzgerald is an Irishman (says M.A.P.) who glories in his nationality, and would never be happy living out of his native country. He is by no means exclusive about his acquaintances, and sometimes rather shocks the stately county families by inviting to his house people whose social status is not particularly high. But this does not trouble Lord Maurice, who, with an assured position of his own, firmly believes that 'manners maketh man—to say nothing of talent. He married an heiress—the elder daughter of the late Lord Grandard. Johnstown Castle, a most beautiful place, containing many art treasures, is her property. Lady Maurice was a very handsome girl, and is a good-looking woman still, though she does not care in the least for dress, and takes no trouble about her appearance. Her eldest girl is now 18, and came out this season, but Lord and Lady Maurice Fitzgerald only stayed a short time in town, and are now back in Wexford. The present young Duke of Leinster is a nephew of Lord Maurice, who is greatly attached to his late brother's three boys, who so early lost both their parents.

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(Sectare Videm.)

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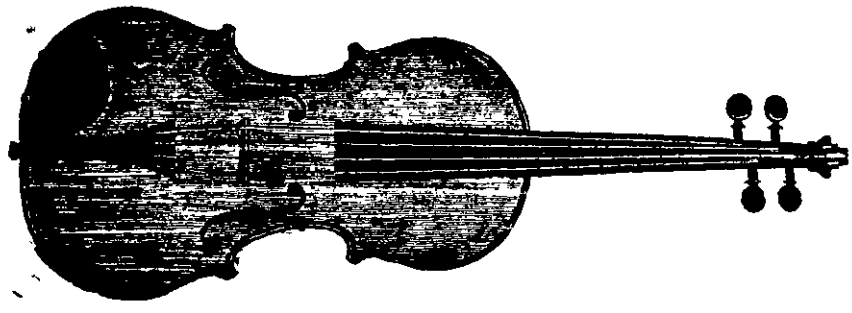
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The Storyteller.

THE MIST OF DESPAIR.

CHAPTER I.

'WHAT? Vernaker, the atheist? Impossible!'

'It's true, man. I had it from Welman, who is his closest friend.'

'Well, I'm hanged. You might have told me that England had declared war against the world and I'd have believed it, but that Vernaker, the very bitterest, cleverest, and most violent atheist, should have been received into any Church on earth, much less the Catholic Church, does seem a bit strong.'

The other shrugged his shoulders.

'It is so, none the less; by to-morrow all the papers will be placarding it in large type. Bye-bye, I have to meet Demingham at White's,' and with a friendly wave of the hand he was gone.

Left to himself, Mr. Gilbert Weston, of the famous publishing firm of Waldron, Weston and Co., sauntered into the Athenæum and flung himself on a comfortable lounge in the smoke-room. He lit a cigar reflectively.

'Wonder if it's true,' he muttered; 'hope to goodness he won't withdraw his book.'

Then with a sigh suggestive of the uselessness of considering evils before they presented themselves he got hold of the *Westminster Gazette* and was soon deep in its pages.

Next morning found him betimes in Caxton House Square. He had scarcely taken his seat before the huge pile of letters when a caller was announced and Thibault Vernaker entered.

The new-comer was a man in a thousand. Distinction and genius were written in every line of his powerful face. A broad forehead overshadowing two deep-set searching eyes, a strangely determined mouth, and a nose and chin moulded like those of a Greek statue, surmounting all a large mass of deep black hair, giving to the earnest face a touch of gloom and sombre melancholy.

Many people disliked Thibault Vernaker. They said he was abrupt and overbearing in argument, but no one had ever so much as hinted that in any of his actions sincerity was ever wanting.

The man confronting him, Gilbert Weston, was perhaps as contrary a nature to his own as could possibly be found. If anything deficient in intellect, a species of cunning, which in him was the predominant trait, more than made up for any shortcoming in this direction, and enabled him more often than not to over-reach men far cleverer than himself. He affected as an attractive cloak a genial good-fellow manner which often deceived people into thinking him the most good-natured man in the world, which, however, was not generally their final impression of his qualities.

Mr. Weston was conscious of an uneasy misgiving as he rose to greet his visitor.

'My dear Mr. Vernaker I'm delighted to see you,' he exclaimed effusively. 'You have no need to name your errand, you wish to know about your book; the soon-to-be-famous "Uncreated Universe" is making good progress and is now well in the hands of the printers. Three more editions have already been ordered, so that it should prove a huge success in every way.'

A kind of quick shudder passed over Vernaker's frame.

'It would seem I am only just in time then,' he said quickly.

'How—in what way?' queried the other, pretending not to understand what his heart told him was the meaning.

'I thought you might probably have heard,' rejoined Vernaker slowly, 'I have changed my views since I wrote that book, and therefore my manifestly proper course of duty is to withdraw it.'

So the murder was out.

Gilbert Weston was silent for a moment, whilst before his eyes passed an unpleasant vista of financial ruin. No one but himself knew that at the core the firm of Waldron, Weston and Co. was hopelessly rotten, and he had been relying on the expected success of this famous book, which had been heralded and announced in every country under the sun, to retrieve its lost position. At last he spoke.

'Surely, my dear sir, you cannot be in earnest?' he said, trying to gain time.

Vernaker smiled almost grimly.

'I think you must be aware I am not in the habit of jesting,' he said.

'But think of the loss it will be to yourself, both in the way of fame and financially, and to the world in general,' protested Weston, thinking that perhaps a little judicious flattery might have a good effect. 'Why, sir,' he continued, appearing to get enthusiastic on the subject, 'it is a book which will live with the glorious works of the immortal thinkers of the past. Such a book has not been seen for ages. All the world is waiting for its advent.'

'In that case,' replied Vernaker, 'it is all the more dangerous, and I shudder to think of the evil effects it might have produced had I not awakened in time from my dark dream.'

'But it is unfair to me,' exclaimed Weston. 'Although there is no legal agreement between us there is an understanding, which to a man of honor should be as binding as stamped parchment.'

'Yes,' rejoined the other sternly. 'Remember also I have other obligations of honor—to my Creator and to my fellow-men.'

'Bah!' broke in Weston, angrily, 'you to talk of your Creator—you who have spent your existence in trying to prove there is no God.'

A look of pain passed over Vernaker's face, and for a moment he did not answer. When he at last spoke there was a set determined look in his eyes which boded ill for any attempt to turn him from his object.

'Look you, Weston,' he said, 'I will place the case before you clearly, and may God judge between you and me. I who had been

brought up an atheist, and who had sincere, firm belief in the convictions of my parents, wrote a book in support of those theories, and you took it up for publication. In the meantime I have, through a strange chain of circumstances, been led to see my error, and have joined the Catholic Church. Therefore it is my obvious duty to withdraw that book, which would sow seeds of unbelief broadcast in the world. There was no sin in my writing it, because I did so in all sincerity, but if I now allowed it to be launched upon the people I should be committing the most frightful crime imaginable. That is my case. Now listen to yours. You, who pose as a religious man who can be seen every Sunday in the front row of pews at your church, you are willing to publish a book which will undermine the very foundations of the religion you profess, and for the sake of money would sacrifice the spiritual lives of thousands of your fellow-beings. Now, sir, talk about honorable obligations if you dare.'

Weston sat cowed, as the fiery eloquence of the man before him poured upon his head.

'Well,' he whimpered, 'I am not particularly religious, but it is the fashion to go to church on Sundays.'

'In other words, you are a hypocrite,' rejoined the other contemptuously.

'And as to publishing the book, I must live,' continued Weston.

'I fail to see the necessity,' replied Vernaker, with that cool, dry sarcasm which had made him numberless enemies.

'Confound it, sir! I tell you what it is,' shouted Weston, stung to anger by this last retort, 'I will publish the book whether you wish it or no!'

'I think not,' said Vernaker calmly. 'I either take the manuscript with me now, or else leave here to go to my solicitors.'

Weston was silent for some moments, and sat glowering at his *vis-à-vis*, his small eyes, with all their veneer of amiability gone, sparkling with vindictive cunning. At last he opened one of the small drawers of his desk and drew out a bulky roll of manuscript. Vernaker smiled calmly to himself as Weston handed him the papers.

'So it was also a lie about the book being in the hands of the printers,' Vernaker said, eyeing the other with contemptuous scorn.

'It was,' as coolly replied the publisher, 'but let me tell you this, Mr. Vernaker, he laughs best who laughs last. Good day.' And touched a small bell at his side, the commissionaire appeared, and the visitor was shown out.

When Thibault Vernaker reached his home and stood before the fire in his study, he paused. In his hands he held the manuscript—his 'Uncreated Universe'—which was to have made his fame ring from Continent to Continent. It was almost the work of his life, for in it were concentrated the fruits, Dead Sea fruits, alas! of years upon years of patient study and toil. A strange moist feeling came to his eyes, and something seemed to catch in his throat as he stood gazing at his work. Who shall say that an author does not feel for the creation of his brain, almost the intense passion of a mother for her child? He has, through his creative genius, produced it from nothing, save the wild disjointed ideas coursing through his mind. So Vernaker thought as he looked down fondly on the manuscript.

'Why should I not keep it?' he mused. 'Unpublished it can do no harm.'

But his conscience told him otherwise, and his clear, well-defined sense of duty again stood him in good stead. One last look and his beloved work was in the heart of the fierce, devouring flames. He stamped it in furiously with his foot, and thrust it deeper with the fire iron, and then stood watching while the cruel flames licked it up joyously, danced round it mockingly, and soon reduced it to a charred mass of ashes. Then, and not till then, he threw himself down into a chair, and buried his face in his hands. When his wife entered some minutes later she found him so, and in a moment was by his side.

'My poor darling,' she cried anxiously, 'what are you grieving about?'

He raised his face, almost haggard with anguish, and smiled at her in a strange, pained manner.

'Nothing, Connie dear, only my "Uncreated Universe" is gone for ever, and I am, perhaps wrongly, cut up about it,' he said as he kissed her tenderly; 'but there, I must think no more about what is best forgotten.'

His wife rested her head on his shoulder and looked lovingly into his face.

'And do you regret, darling, that you have found it necessary to destroy the book?' she asked.

He gazed down at her beautiful face, with the snow-white, intellectual forehead and clear, honest eyes, and he felt that with her as his guiding star, he could never falter from the narrow path of right.

'Not for an instant, my dearest, and I thank God sincerely from my heart that He gave me you to lead me, blind as I was, to His Holy Church,' and he kissed her again.

CHAPTER II.

Winter in London with all its gloomy accompaniments. Dark, foggy weather; cold, damp, drizzling rain; sodden, washed-out looking trees. Seton street could certainly never have been a cheerful thoroughfare. Once upon a time, so long ago that nothing but a memory was left, it was in the centre of London Society life; but now, alas! left high and dry by the receding waters of fashion. In a small sitting-room in one of the tumble-down houses, whose carved porticos showed their lordly origin, two persons were seated—Thibault Vernaker and his wife. But how came they here?

Like many another, Vernaker had found that on entering the Catholic Church he had cast off, not only all ties of kin and friend-

ship, but also his worldly success and prosperity. As the cleverest and most earnest unbeliever in England, Vernaker had become one of Society's lions; his books were greedily read, and himself looked upon as one of the greatest thinkers of the age.

How strange are some of the impossible theories that the world at large holds. A man has only to declare himself an atheist, to state that he believes in no God, and be the greatest of fools, he will by popular verdict be put down as a genius, and hailed as one whose tremendous intellect forbids him to hold the same commonplace ideas as the ordinary run of mankind. If, therefore, anyone who certainly may claim to be one of exceptional brain also is an unbeliever, no wonder he is held up for popular admiration. So had it been with Vernaker—but now all was changed.

'What! Vernaker turned Catholic? Dear me, what a very commonplace ending to such a promising career,' and other expressions of a similar character were heard on all sides.

If he could reduce himself to the level of ordinary persons, and believe in a religion, he must be a man of very much less intellect than had popularly been supposed. And so Society shuddered gracefully, and dismissed the uninteresting creature from its memory, and poor Vernaker was gradually forgotten. He tried to write books in confutation of those he had previously written, but the publishers politely refused them.

'That sort of thing didn't take with the public,' they said, but if he liked to write them one of his old sort they would guarantee a good sale, and make him as popular as of yore.

At first, one and all, the publishers eagerly tried to purchase his much heralded book, 'The Uncreated Universe,' and offered him anything he liked to name for it, but his answer that it was absolutely and entirely destroyed at last cooled their ardor. Amongst other misfortunes, too, he had lost the greater part of his private income in a bank failure, thus further reducing his circumstances. So it came to pass that we find him and his wife located in humble lodgings, in a doubtful street, in a gloomy part of London.

'There,' cried Vernaker with a sigh of relief, as he threw aside a page of manuscript and rose from his seat. 'At last it is ended!' and he stooped over the chair where his wife sat sewing and administered a fond kiss.

'Really finished is it, darling?' she cried joyously. 'Oh, I am so glad; you have been working much too hard lately, and I have dreaded lest you should make yourself ill.'

'No,' he said wearily, 'I feel all right, only very tired,' and he threw himself back into his chair. 'I wonder,' he continued after a pause, 'what I should have said a year ago if anyone had suggested my writing a novel; I fear I should have thought it beneath my dignity; but there—"needs must, when the devil drives," and a living has to be earned somehow.'

'I think the book is sure to make you a name in the world of fiction,' said his wife, looking at him admiringly; for to her he was as a god amongst men.

Her husband caught the glance and smiled back at her fondly. 'Poor little Connie,' he said, patting her cheek. 'I hope the critical publishers will be as lenient as you are, but the probability is that the book will be refused. But now, I think I have earned a smoke by my industry, and with your permission I'll indulge in that solatium of human woe, the humble pipe.'

He rose as he spoke, but seemed to stagger. He put his hand to his brow as if in pain. In an instant his wife was beside him.

'What is it, darling?' she cried piteously, with anxiety in her eyes.

He steadied himself with the chair. 'Nothing, nothing,' he murmured feebly, 'a little bit dizzy—nothing much.'

She made him sit down and drink a glass of wine—the last they possessed.

'I think I'll send that manuscript off to the publishers and then go to bed,' he said weakly.

With trembling hands he wrote the letter and fastened up the packet, his wife watching him anxiously all the time. An hour later he was in bed, and next morning when the doctor was called in he announced Thibault Vernaker to be suffering from a severe attack of brain fever.

CHAPTER III.

Gilbert Weston sat in his office beside the comfortable fire, a letter in his hand, and a roll of type-written copy before him. 'In very reduced circumstances, and is now suffering from a severe illness,' he read from the note he held. A sardonic smile lip up his face.

'Ah! my old friend Vernaker,' he exclaimed loudly, 'the very thing.' He touched a bell and one of the clerks entered. 'Bring me in one of the stamped forms of publishing agreement,' he said, 'and—one moment—let the sergeant get me a cab.'

A minute later and the clerk returned with the document, which Mr. Weston proceeded to fill in according to his pleasure.

'H'm,' he said reflectively, 'better put in the title after—no one can notice the insertion.'

Then he tidied up his desk, in the methodical manner common to business men, and was ready for departure. First of all, however, he locked up the typewritten manuscript, which, strangely enough was inscribed 'The Uncreated Universe: by Thibault Vernaker,' and having put the agreement in his pocket, he turned out the gas and went into the general office.

'I shall not be back to-night, Carter,' he said. 'Good-night.' 'Good-night, sir,' replied the clerk, and as the door closed behind his master, he made a few anathematising additions to the salutation, from which it would appear as if Gilbert Weston was not a favorite with his staff.

However, that gentleman was soon in a hansom, totally oblivious of his unpopularity.

'Where to, sir?' shouted the cabman.

'92, Seton street, off Staunton street. 'Right!' and with a bang the door closed, and the cab rattled off at a good pace.

On they went through fashionable London, up glaringly-lighted thoroughfares, down gloomy, dismal streets, across deserted-looking squares, past wretched slums and illuminated palaces, not pausing until Seton street was reached.

'What a hole,' thought Weston, as he alighted and told the cabman to wait. An ancient female with weak vision at last replied to his repeated knocks.

'Yes, she supposed Mrs. Vernaker was in. Wasn't likely she'd be out with her husband ill in bed, was it?'

Mr. Weston agreed it was a little improbable, and the female, having as she thought defeated him in argument, let him in the hall, and proceeded upstairs to inquire about Mrs. Vernaker.

'Hey, mister,' came a voice down the stairs, 'come up, will yer.'

Weston lost no time in complying with this elegantly-expressed request, and was quickly ushered into the Vernaker's little sitting room. He found the object of his journey there, who greeted him courteously, and seemed to be enquiring curiously with her eyes as to his errand.

'You will, I am sure, forgive me troubling you, when I tell you my reason for coming,' said Weston, smiling deferentially at his *vis-a-vis*, 'but the fact is, I represent the publishing firm to whom your husband offered a work of his.'

In a moment Mrs. Vernaker's eyes brightened with intelligence and delight.

'And are you accepting it?' she cried excitedly.

Weston was somewhat astonished at the way she seemed to take the bait, but continued:

'Yes, not only are we willing to take it, but also to pay £500 down for it instantly, here in this room.'

'Oh! how good God is,' cried Mrs. Vernaker, delightedly. 'This news will make my dear husband well again.'

'Yes, I regretted to hear of his illness,' went on Weston, 'your landlady downstairs informed me he was ill in bed, so I thought it best to ask for you. Now this is all I require. First, of course, your husband must sign an agreement for the sale of his book; secondly, he must of necessity be perfectly clear-headed, as the agreement would perhaps not be binding if he were delirious. You will, no doubt, kindly witness his signature, and in exchange for the agreement I am prepared to hand you a cheque for £500.'

'Wcn't you come in and see him?' said Mrs. Vernaker, slightly bewildered by all these instructions.

'No, no, thank you,' muttered Weston, hurriedly. 'I've a great objection to sick rooms, I'm very subject to catch any disease, whether contagious or no.'

Mrs. Vernaker felt rather amused at the idea of this person catching brain fever, but did not press the point.

'He is no longer delirious,' she said, 'only very weak, but this news will, I am sure, do him more good than all the doctor's tonics.'

'By the by,' remarked Weston, 'you will notice that the title of the book has been omitted, but that can be filled in after, as it must be in the same writing as the rest of the agreement.'

'Oh, that will be alright,' she said sweetly, 'and may I tell him that you like the novel?'

'Say that it is one of the most remarkable books we have read for some time, and that it will very likely make him famous,' replied Weston. 'Which is perfectly true,' he said to himself when she had quitted the room.

Five minutes later she returned.

'Oh, he was so delighted,' she said. 'Poor dear, he was almost too weak to sign, but there is the agreement, and I made the landlady witness it also, to make sure of there being no mistake.'

'Thank you,' he said, 'that is quite in order. There is £500. Good evening,' and a second later the rickety hall door slammed behind his retreating figure.

'Well, I'm hanged,' he cried to himself, as he clambered into the cab, 'I didn't expect such an easy business as this. They played right into my hands. Vernaker must have written another book, and they thought I was alluding to that. Hah, hah, my friend, who is the last to laugh now?' and he chuckled grimly to himself.

Meanwhile Constance Vernaker stood for a moment in the centre of the room gazing at the cheque. 'Waldron, Weston and Co.' How strange, she thought the book had been sent to Marston and Ward—she must have been mistaken. Why did she not feel happy at this great stroke of fortune? It seemed to her indeed as if some great misfortune had occurred, a kind of black cloud of disaster hovered over her mind. At last she roused herself.

'How silly I am,' she exclaimed. 'I ought to be pleased, and yet—'

CHAPTER IV.

Two months later. After a bad relapse Thibault Vernaker is at last convalescent, and for the first time he is to-day allowed to sit up for a little.

'Where are those reviews and magazines which Doctor Wilson brought?' he asked; 'there may be something about my book in them. By the by, it seems strange that I have heard nothing further from the publishers.'

'Well, you see, darling, they bought it outright, and therefore I suppose they think they need not consult you in any way about it,' answered Constance.

'H'm, yes, I daresay that is so. Thanks, I will take the *Athenaeum* first,' and in a few minutes he was wrapped deep in the pages of that magazine.

Suddenly an exclamation escaped him. 'Good God!' he cried in a voice of amazement, 'what is this?' and he sat staring at the paper in a gaze of dazed astonishment.

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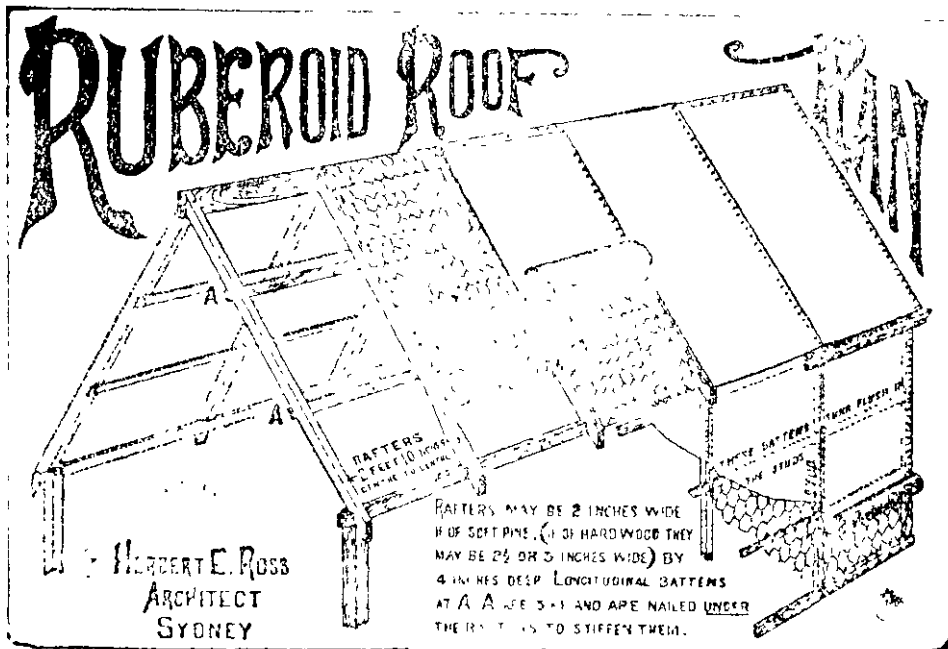
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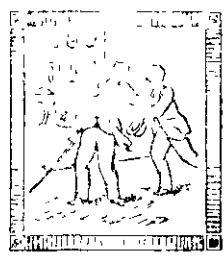
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Mrs. Vernaker stepped to his chair, and looking over his shoulder the following paragraph met her eyes:

'Messrs. Waldron, Weston and Co. have announced definitely that "The Uncreated Universe," by Vernaker, will be ready for sale on Wednesday morning. The history of this book is somewhat peculiar, as it was on the eve of publication more than a year ago, but was withdrawn owing to the conversion of the author to Catholicism. The publishers, however, now state that all difficulties have been smoothed over, and that the copyright has been purchased by them. Many people are still incredulous on this point, and more than one well-known personage in the world of literature, former friends of the author, have informed us that there must be some mistake, as the manuscript was destroyed a considerable time ago. However we await developments.'

'Am I mad?' cried Vernaker, putting his hand to his brow. 'Oh! God grant that I am dreaming! It cannot be. They would not dare.'

'Waldron, Weston, and Co.,' faltered Constance Vernaker; 'that was the signature on the cheque.'

Her husband turned upon her almost like a stag at bay. 'Cheque? What cheque?' he asked harshly.

'The £500 in payment for your novel,' she replied, frightened by his vehemence.

'Good God!' he almost shouted, springing from his chair. 'Do not say the money came from them!'

'That was the name on the cheque,' replied his wife, with a horrible suspicion of the truth flashing over her mind.

'And did they say it was for my novel?' he asked, breathlessly.

'No, the man did not mention any name, but of course I thought he came about the book you had just sent up,' replied Constance.

'Great heavens! I see it all,' cried Vernaker, throwing himself in anguish upon the couch. 'That cur Weston kept a copy of the book, and now—Merciful Creator! What have I not done? I have sold the book, signed an agreement for it to be published—and I—I shall be branded for all posterity as a second Judas. They will say I have sold my God for gold.'

A moment later he sprang up, all his weakness forgotten, the light of a great resolve shining in his eyes. His wife had fallen down beside the couch, weeping as if his heart would break. He raised her tenderly.

'Oh, my husband,' she cried, 'it is I who have done this. I was so eager, so delighted at the news. I lost no time in inquiry, and persuaded you to sign. Can you ever forgive me for the awful wrong I have done?'

'Nay, darling,' he said, comfortingly. 'It was not likely you would know, how could you be on your guard against a cunning fiend like Weston. But this is no time for idle repining. I will not lose a moment in seeing Weston, and if I cannot turn him from his purpose, I will instruct some bookseller to buy up as many of the books as he can with the money we have left. There is no time to lose, as they will be ready to-morrow. I will also write to all the newspapers for the sake of the clearance of my character, and after that I must leave the matter to God.'

Mrs. Vernaker looked at her husband aghast.

'But, my darling, it will kill you,' she said piteously.

He smiled at her wearily.

'If God so wills,' he replied.

'If you must go, I will go too,' she cried.

In vain he protested. A fond woman is hard to turn from her purpose; so an hour later, after he had been properly wrapped up, found them both ensconced in a cab on their way to Caxton House square. It was getting late before they arrived, but all was bustle in the office. The clerks exchanged looks as Vernaker entered and sent in his name. The commissioner returned almost immediately.

'Mr. Weston's very sorry, sir, but he's too busy to see you.'

'But I must see him, and will see him,' cried Vernaker, all his anger rising as he spoke. 'Will you be good enough to tell him' he continued, raising his voice loud enough to be heard all over the office, 'that unless he sees me instantly I will horsewhip him publicly in the streets the next time I meet him.'

The commissioner returned rather dubiously with his message, while the clerks grinned with delight, and remarked to one another that they would take care to be present when the horsewhipping came off. The sergeant soon reappeared.

'It's no good, sir,' he said, smiling, 'the moment I gave him your message he slipped out the back way, so I don't think you'll see him to-night.'

It was evident the whole office was in sympathy with Vernaker.

'Thank you, I expected as much,' he rejoined.

That night, as Thibault Vernaker prepared for bed, he knelt down, and with the whole force of his being he prayed that God would prevent the impending wrong to mankind.

CHAPTER V.

Gilbert Weston sat in his little office attached to the printing works late that night. The men were working overtime, for he had determined that 'The Uncreated Universe' should be out next morning, if he kept them up till dawn. In his hand he held Vernaker's letter. Somehow it affected him strangely. There was a solemn warning note in it which preyed on his coward mind.

'Bah!' he said at last with empty bravado, 'leave the matter in whose hands you will, friend Vernaker, your book will be issued to-morrow!'

It was strange how tired he felt. 'Up too late the last night or two—must keep earlier hours in future.' What was he thinking about? Ah, yes, that note.

'Hang the thing,' and he threw it carelessly aside.

'Wonder what hour that was striking in the distance. Strange how far away it sounded,' and in another moment or two Gilbert Weston was fast asleep. But not for long. He awoke suddenly—a

sensation of suffocation almost stunning him. Great heavens! What had happened? The whole place was full of choking smoke and blinding flames. He staggered out, almost maddened by the agonising pain in his eyes. The works were completely alight—great masses of printed paper sending up foul clouds of suffocating smoke. Not a soul to be seen, only outside he could hear clearly through the roar of the flames the shout of a great multitude.

'My God, help me! help me!' he cried in agony.

He rushed to one of the broken windows, but was driven back by the inroad of devouring flames. The stairs! No, it was too late! With a crash they had disappeared. Was there no help? Must he perish?

'Mercy! mercy!' cried the wretch, and then, as he made a last effort to reach one of the windows, a great column of black smoke hurled itself at him. It was choking him—killing him—he could not breathe. Then a strange sensation of peace stole over him, and after that—nothingness.

Next morning Thibault Vernaker was awakened by his wife earlier than usual. Her face was blanched and her hand trembled visibly as she held out a morning paper.

'Listen to this, darling,' she said, and read as follows:

'A disastrous fire occurred in the small hours of the morning at the printing works of Messrs. Waldron, Weston and Co. It appears that a large number of the hands were working late in order to get out a new book the first thing in the morning. Quite suddenly, about one o'clock, the foreman of the packing room, where most of the work was proceeding, discovered flames issuing from the type-composing room, beyond which is an office used by Mr. Weston. Work was immediately stopped and efforts made to reach Mr. Weston, but the fire was gaining so rapidly that in the end it was all the men could do to escape themselves. Ten or 12 engines and manuals were soon on the spot, but the fire burnt with such fierceness that the efforts of the brigade were practically futile. On learning of Mr. Weston's position, however, two firemen gallantly succeeded in bringing him out alive, having found him on the floor in an unconscious condition. The fire burnt itself out about five o'clock, having involved the whole of the works and offices. The conflagration, which Mr. Weston thinks must have been caused by a letter he threw down rather carelessly, near the fire, has caused damage to the extent of close upon £100,000, the most valuable part of this being in copyrights. One loss, which will be much felt, is Mr. Vernaker's "Uncreated Universe," about which our readers will notice a letter from the author in another column. Strangely enough, Mr. Vernaker has attained his object, as we understand that in consequence of the fire there is now not a single copy of his work, even in manuscript, extant. Mr. Weston must be congratulated on having escaped with his life, since we understand he had fallen asleep in his office, and only awoke when the fire had made considerable headway.'

When Constance had finished reading this, Vernaker was silent for a moment.

'God is good,' he said at length, reverently. 'He has guarded His own.'

'Here is another letter,' said his wife.

He read it and handed it over to her.

'From Marston and Ward, to say they have accepted my novel,' was all he said.

But God, looking down upon the scene, read it aright, and the gratitude of two honest hearts rose up before Him as the sweetest incense.—*Catholic Herald.*

People We Hear About.

Sir Francis Pankett, whose promotion from the Ministry at Brussels to that of Vienna is just officially announced, belongs to that branch of the great Irish family of which the Earl of Fingall is the present head. They are all Catholics, and Sir Francis entered the diplomatic service after leaving the Catholic College at Oscott in 1857, when he was only 20.

By the way, although the Earl of Hopetoun's eldest son was two years old when his father became Governor of Victoria in 1859, several of the younger children of the house of Hope are natives of Victoria. Lady Hopetoun has the merit of being Irish, for she is a daughter of Lord Ventry, an Irish representative Peer, whose ancestral estate of Burnham is in County Kerry. His family name is 'Eveligh-de-Moleyns, and he was once Colonel of the 4th Battalion of the Munster Fusiliers. He married a daughter of Sir John Blake, a well-known Irish baronet, and he owns 93,700 acres in Ireland and elsewhere in the United Kingdom, so that he is a considerable landlord.

One of the very first decrees signed by the young King Victor Emmanuel III, (writes a Rome correspondent) has an interesting story attached to it. In 1865 a man named Gaetano Scinto was sentenced to death by the Criminal Court of Trapani for murder, but the sentence was afterwards commuted into one of hard labor for life. In spite of the repeated petitions addressed to the authorities by the convict's children and friends, who were all convinced of his innocence, the unfortunate Scinto has been in prison for the last 34 years, six of which were passed in solitary confinement. A short time ago a priest made an affidavit before the Assizes of Trapani to the effect that a man on his deathbed had acknowledged himself guilty of the crime for which an innocent man had suffered such a horrible martyrdom, and that he wished this to be known. No time was lost in communicating this important declaration to the 'Guardasigilli' or Minister of Justice, who at once submitted the facts of the case to the King. Needless to say that Victor Emmanuel ordered the immediate liberation of the poor victim.

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J. F. NIXON

WITH reference to the above, we feel that it is hardly necessary to assure our Friends and the Patrons of the 'City' that no effort will be spared on our part to merit the Patronage so liberally bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.

J. J. CONNOR } Proprietors.
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IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am compelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in the Colony.
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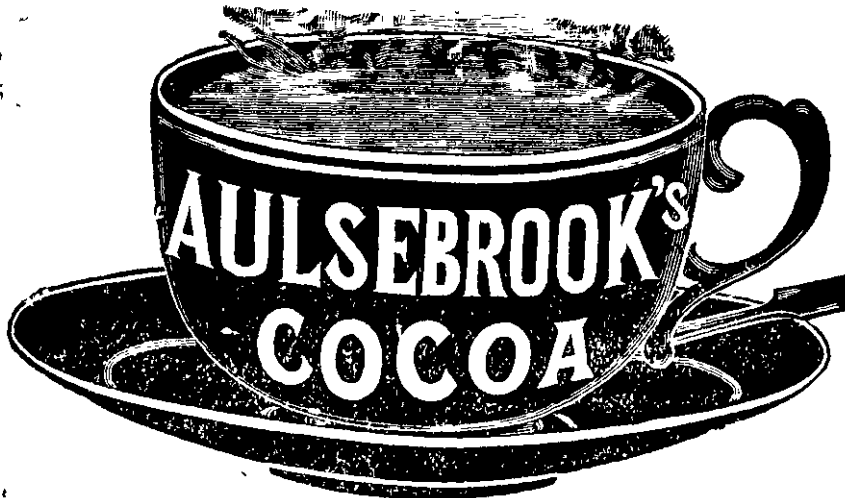
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News from Vienna informs us that the highest military court in Austria has just cashiered Lieutenant Marquis Tacoli and Major Count Ledochowsky, the former for refusing to fight a duel when challenged, the latter for applauding his comrade's moral courage. Both these gentlemen, we need hardly remark are Catholics, and they made their practical protest against duelling on the ground that it was prohibited by the Church and by common sense.

Very little, if any, reference (says the *Daily Chronicle*) has been made since the death of Lord Russell of Killowen to his brother the eminent Jesuit, Father Russell, of Dublin. This is all the more surprising, as amongst all the disciples of Loyola in the United Kingdom there is not, perhaps, one so profoundly erudite, and with the exception of Father Bernard Vaughan, so frequent as the well known Irish Jesuit. And the dead 'Chief's' brother is not only famous as an ecclesiastic, he has also, perhaps, done more than any other than living to nurture the present literary revival in things Irish. As editor of the *Irish Monthly* he has been the means of bringing out such pleasing writers as Miss Nora Hopper, Miss Katherine Tynan, Miss Rosa Mulholland, Miss Alice Furlong and others of less note.

The Very Rev. A. B. Langlois, rector of St. Martin's Church, Martinsville, United States, who died recently at the age of 69 was known throughout the scientific world as a bonafide of rare attainment, and whose minute studies of the flowers of Louisiana have covered that field as completely as has been done in any other part of the world. For half a century he collected specimens of Louisiana plants, and though his own collections were large, he also supplied museums throughout the world with the characteristic flora of the region, and in recognition of his work several

plants have been given his name. He published several volumes on the Fungi of Louisiana, and one of his books is a standard in its line. Father Langlois was born and reared in France, and as all of his literary work was done in that language his name is better known to the scientific bodies of Europe than to those in the United States.

Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice of New South Wales, celebrated on September 17 the 70th anniversary of his birth. The occasion was marked by congratulations, official and non-official, and will be permanently further graced by a portrait in oils which will be hung in the Supreme Court as the result of public subscriptions. Sir Frederick Darley was born in Leeson street, Dublin. His father was one of the six clerks in Chancery, and his grandfather held office as Lord Mayor, High Sheriff, and Chief Police Magistrate of the city of Dublin. Sir Frederick was educated at Dungannon High School (of which his uncle, Dr. Darley, afterwards Anglican Bishop of Kilmore, was head master), thence entering Trinity College, Dublin, where in 1851 he gained his B.A. degree, and two years later was called to the Bar. For some time Sir Frederick was on the Munster Circuit, but was admitted to the Bar of New South Wales in June, 1862. In 1868 he was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council. Later on he was Vice-President of the Executive Council, and represented the Government of Sir Henry Parkes in the Upper House. In 1879 he, with Mr. M. H. Stephen, now Senior Puisne Judge, took 'silk,' and on the death of Sir James Martin accepted the Chief Justiceship. In 1887 he was knighted. When Sir Alfred Stephen resigned the Lieutenant Governorship, Sir Frederick Darley was appointed to the office. Last year he was raised to the dignity of K.C.M.G. Sir Frederick is likely to be the first State Governor under Federation.

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 Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A 6 bot. makes 8 gals. Sample bot. 6 stamps or a sample of both Wine Essence and Extract of Herbs, post free, for 15 stamps. Agents wanted.

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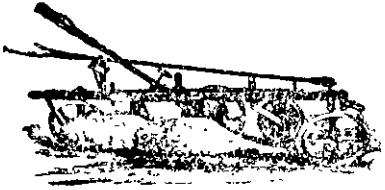
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