

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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

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

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., P.M.

LEO XIII, Pope

Current Topics

Some Church Attendance Statistics.

The latest newspaper device for attracting public notice is the taking of what is called a 'census' of Sunday attendance at the various churches. The thing is organised on quite an elaborate scale. Paid enumerators are appointed; surprise visits are paid to the various churches and chapels within a given area; the results are tabulated and published, and elaborate articles are written explaining their significance. At first the value of this kind of census—at least as a record of Catholic attendance—was altogether destroyed through the enumerators neglecting to take cognisance of the early Masses in Catholic churches, but nowadays the larger papers are careful to give their agents explicit instructions on that point, and the records are much more reliable. The practice of collecting these returns is now much in vogue both in England and America, and it is gratifying, though perhaps hardly surprising, to find that wherever the census is thus properly taken the results on the Catholic side are highly creditable. An example in point is furnished by the first instalment of figures which have just been published in connection with a census which is being taken by the 'Daily News' of the Church attendance in London. Kensington and Hampstead were the first districts that were visited, and the tabulated results for Kensington have now been published by the 'News' and appeared in our 'Catholic World' items of last week.

The figures show of course that in the matter of mere numbers the Church of England is well in advance, but in proportion to the number of adherents the Catholic percentage of attendances is far and away the highest, and even in point of numbers the Catholic total comes easily second and is more than equal to that of the whole of the Free Church denominations put together. The 'Daily News' thus discusses the significance of its returns:—

'Our object has been to ascertain definitely what is the real attendance at two great obligatory services, which may be conveniently designated morning and evening prayer. It was only in the case of the Roman Catholics that we made an exception in favor of early Mass, and we think the course we have taken in reference to this Church has been justified by the nature of her worship, which makes attendance at Mass obligatory. The figures are on this occasion wholly, some would say astonishingly, in favor of the Anglican and Roman Communions. . . . Kensington has a population of 176,628. Of these persons 26,266, or between one in six and seven, went to service in the morning, while 17,396, or not one in ten, went to service in the evening. Lumping morning and evening together, the total attendance is about one quarter to the aggregate population. It is, however, when we inquire to what churches the people went that we strike the hitherto unsuspected fact. We put the figures in the most general way:

	Morning.	Evening.
Anglican	15,521	10,613
Nonconformist	3,309	4,229
R. C.	6,549	1,561
Mission, etc.	587	993
	26,266	17,396

What do these figures mean? They mean, in a sentence, that that the Church of England has a clear majority of several thousands morning and evening over all denominations combined. The whole of the Free Church attendance put together do not equal the total of attendances of the Roman Catholics. In the morning the Roman Catholics have the advantage by 3240. In the evening the Nonconformists have the advantage by 2678. That the point may be fully appreciated we add the morning and evening total, thus: Anglican, 26,124; Nonconformist, 7548; Roman Catholic, 8110; Mission, etc., 1580. The last item is, of course, Protestant, and it is this item alone which prevents the Roman Catholics taking the second place.'

A similar satisfactory result is shown in the enumerations which have been taken lately in some of the larger American cities. Thus the latest to hand—the census taken by 'The Record Herald' of Chicago—is thus summarised by an American exchange:

'Of the 666 churches and chapels in the entire city the newspaper agents made an actual count of heads on Sunday, October 13, in 233. The result showed some striking facts. It was found, for instance, that the attendance at five Catholic churches—Holy Trinity, St. Stanislas Cathedral, St. Michael's, and St. John Cantius—numbered 52,609. The total attending 179 Protestant churches was 49,666—a comparison which is its own most satisfying comment.'

The Teaching of History.

In the course of the paper on The Education Question, to which we referred at some length in last week's issue, the writer, a teacher of 22 years' standing, dwelt with considerable emphasis on the extreme difficulty of teaching history fairly in our State schools. As he truly remarked, what widely different estimates have been formed of the character of Henry VIII. and of Luther, of Cromwell and of Elizabeth, and how completely are the children at the mercy of their teachers for the ideas and opinions they receive respecting these personages and their times. The difficulty is one which has been always felt by conscientious teachers, and in America, at least, the teaching body are giving earnest consideration to the best method of improving matters and to a full discussion of the principles which should regulate the attitude of members of the profession on historical questions of that sort. At the annual meeting of the New England History Teachers' Association held in Boston last October Professor James Harvey Robinson was selected to address the gathering and inaugurate a discussion on 'The Preservation of Strict Impartiality on Disputed Questions, such as Religion,' and his remarks on the subject were most pointed and valuable.

Taking the Reformation period as an illustration he observed:—

'Some historians preface the period of the Reformation with a scathing denunciation of the old Church which has stood for a thousand years and still continues. It is absurd to state in these days that any institution so bad as it has been represented could remain and be accepted by a very large number of the most intelligent and conservative people of

Europe and this country at the present time. . . . For many years before the advent of Luther Bible reading was encouraged. Luther was not accepted by the conservative element because he seemed to divorce conduct from faith. Modern students of history can find no record whatever to confirm the statement made in some of the text-books—that indulgences were ever sold for the remission of future sins. Teachers of history should be careful to justify the conservative side.

That is excellent both in letter and in spirit, and it is a most hopeful sign to find such principles being laid down at a gathering of teachers by a recognised authority on the subject. 'Teachers of history should be careful to justify the conservative side.' If that were hung up on the walls of our New Zealand schoolrooms as an instruction to the teachers what a very different complexion would be given to the history lessons on these controverted points.

Secularism and Crime.

A week or two ago we quoted the testimony of several thoroughly competent and disinterested authorities as to the unsatisfactory and disappointing results of the secular school system in America and its utter failure to turn out good and honest citizens. Amongst others we quoted the Brooklyn (New York) 'Eagle' of June 1, 1902, which said: 'Our whole machinery of education from the kindergarten up to the university is perilously weak at this (the moral) point. We have multitudes of youths and young men and women who have no more intelligent sense of what is right and wrong than had so many Greeks of the time of Alcibiades. The great Roman Catholic Church is unquestionably right in the contention that the whole system as it now exists is morally a negation.'

And now we have still more striking evidence from mis-governed and misguided France of the baneful effects of secularism in education. Mr Richard Davey, one of the very highest authorities on contemporary France, has been contributing to the 'Fortnightly Review' a series of articles on 'Some French Facts,' and in his contribution to the October number he deals particularly with the attack which is being made by the Radical press not only on the Church but on the very idea of religion and with the expressed intention of the French Cabinet 'to dechristianise the people as speedily as possible.' Amongst other things he says:

If this systematic lessening of religious influence resulted in a corresponding improvement in the general tone of public and private morality, there would be less to say against it; but the contrary is the case. At no period have crimes of violence, murder, rapine, suicide, and general dishonesty been so prevalent as in France at present. It is noteworthy, too, in this connection, that out of a hundred boys and girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen, convicted and condemned for various crimes and misdemeanors in Paris alone, eighty-nine received their education in schools from which religion has been banished, and only two in the clerical schools.

Eighty-nine criminals from the secular schools to two from the clerical schools! 'By their fruits ye shall know them' applies to systems as well as to individuals, and a fact like the foregoing brings out the true inwardness of the secular education system better than whole reams of argument could do.

Religion in Italy

The religious condition of Italy is the subject of an exceptionally careful and fair-minded article in the current number of the (Anglican) 'Church Quarterly Review.' We have become so accustomed to the stereotyped Protestant description of Italy as a country sunk in ignorance, corruption, and superstition that it is quite refreshing to come across a writer who makes an honest effort to do justice to the faith and piety which are the undoubted characteristics of the great mass of the people. The writer in question has lived for several years in Italy; he has had extensive opportunities for personal observation; and he has had, besides, the advantage of an intimate friendship with not a few of the most learned, and most devout of the Italian clergy. We wish to cite his testimony on two points that are specially deserving the attention of our non-Catholic friends: First, the superiority of the worship of the Italian villages as compared with that of rural England, and, second, the fidelity with which the Church in Italy has maintained devotion to our Blessed Lord, notwithstanding the widely disseminated stories about the universal 'Mariolatry' amongst the Italians.

Speaking then of the worship of the villages and of the living faith of the Italian people the writer says:—

'With all allowance for a considerable minority who have rejected Christianity, there can be no doubt that by far the greater part of the Italian people profess and practise the Catholic religion. The churches are numerous and generally well attended. . . . There is something beautiful and

touching in the unanimity of an Italian village in matters of religion. The English visitor may be moved to a righteous envy when he observes the whole population flocking together to the house of God, and compares with this pleasant scene some village at home where the great part of the population spends the Sunday morning in bed, and the rest of the day in the public-house or at the street corner; where those who worship in hostile church or chapel; where most of those who worship in church think they have fulfilled their obligations by listening to Matins, and where only a tiny minority offer the Lord's Service on the Lord's Day.'

It is natural that the devotion to the Madonna, which is so congenial to the southern temperament, should, to the colder nature of the Englishman, seem exaggerated, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find our writer expressing himself as unpleasantly impressed with the extent to which the Blessed Virgin is honored and invoked. That the honor shown to the Mother does not detract from the worship rendered to the Son is, however, adequately shown by the following passage:—

'The only effective counterpoise to the devotion to the Blessed Virgin seems to be the devotion to the Blessed Sacrament. We are bound to express our sense of the fidelity of the Roman Church with respect to the Holy Eucharist, which she has set forth as the central act of worship. She cannot be reproached, as we have too ample cause to reproach ourselves, for rare Eucharists, celebrated at unseemly altars by half-vested priests, and attended by scanty congregations. She has not to bear the shame of allowing her children to grow up in ignorant neglect of that which is yet declared to be "necessary to salvation." In almost every village of the Roman obedience the daily bell announces the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice, and every Sunday the people assemble with one consent to offer the service which our Lord ordained, and not to substitute for it a service of man's invention. And the faithfulness of the Roman Church in this respect has been rewarded by her constant reminder of the service which Christians should offer to the Father in union with the Redeemer. . . . We are perhaps hardly exaggerating if we say that devotion to our Lord is maintained in Italy chiefly by reverence to the Blessed Sacrament.'

It would be unreasonable to expect that a writer on such a subject, who has made his observations and formed his conclusions from the standpoint of a different religion should be entirely free from bias, but, as we have said, the article is certainly written in a thoroughly honest, impartial, and painstaking way, and those of our Protestant friends who are so fond of telling us to 'Look to the state of Catholic countries' would do very well to give it a little more serious attention and thought.

The Somaliland Affair.

There would seem to be a touch of De Wet about the character known to the cables as the Mad Mullah of Somaliland. At least he resembles the Boer hero in these two particulars, that he is difficult to find and difficult to get any good out of when he is found. It is many months now since the first expedition of nearly three thousand men set forth under Colonel Swayne to punish the Mullah, and when at last they did come up with him the column suffered a very severe reverse. It was on October 6 that the British force reached Grego, which is about a day's march from Mudug, the supposed centre of the Mullah's operations, and as soon as Colonel Swayne advanced he was attacked in force. The enemy were reported as having been ultimately driven off, but this was only accomplished at a heavy cost to the expedition, for Colonel Phillips, Captain Angus, and fifty men were killed, and over a hundred were wounded. Colonel Swayne retired to Bohotle, where he has since been awaiting reinforcements and awaiting also the organisation by the War Office of another expedition to punish the Mullah for punishing the first. The leisureliness of the methods adopted by the War Office is so well known that it is not surprising to find that it was only on Saturday last that the cables were able to inform us that the advance of this second expedition 'has commenced.'

Although the expedition has at last commenced its advance there is little likelihood that it will be able to accomplish much for some time to come, as the highest military authorities at Aden seem to be agreed that the season is past for an active prosecution of the campaign in the Mullah's country. 'No effective advance,' writes the correspondent of the 'Morning Post' at Aden, 'will, indeed, be possible until August. Until then nothing will probably be attempted, except the strengthening of the military posts, the encouragement of trade, and the reassuring of the inhabitants.' Meanwhile, although it has been reported that the Mullah 'shows no desire to assume the offensive,' several small parties of his horsemen have been observed near Bohotle, and it is well known that he has for some time past been gathering reinforcements from all sides. The Mullah may be mad, but there is considerable method in his madness.

CARDINAL MORAN AND SAMOA.

HIS EMINENCE REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

Speaking at the opening of the Christian Brothers' new High School at Waverley on Sunday, January 18, his Eminence Cardinal Moran replied to his critics with reference to the Samoan question. The following is the Cardinal's speech on the occasion as reported in the 'Freeman's Journal':—

'I will ask you to bear with me for a few minutes whilst I make a gentle indictment of one of the morning newspapers of this city, which has thought well to make a violent attack upon me. The 'Daily Telegraph' is the paper to which I refer. For some time past it has been pleased to pose as the favorite mouthpiece of anti-Catholic bigotry amongst us, and it gathers into its columns day by day the vilest calumnies, a thousand times retorted, which may serve the purpose of hiring writers to sling mire and mud at the Catholic Church. As a rule I pay but little attention to such attacks. The good name of the Church is sure to survive them, the calumnies invariably recoil on their authors, who become themselves gradually unmasked, and one by one disappear from the scene.

Misrepresentation.

In its issue of the 8th of January the editor of the 'Daily Telegraph' takes the cudgel into his own hands, and heads the leading article with the attractive title 'The Cardinal and Samoa.' In this article he writes:—

'The statement originally made by his Eminence was that in the Samoan trouble of some years ago some of the Protestant missionaries at Samoa went so far as to use their influence with some of the commanders of British war-ships to get them to shell the Catholic Presbytery and church, where hundreds of old and infirm had taken refuge. He (the Cardinal) proceeded to say that the British guns were turned upon and shelled the church and presbytery with the knowledge that they were filled with these defenceless people, and, indeed, upon that account.' In the first sentence of the passage which I have just read, my words are not quite accurately given. I expressly referred to a missionary agent, and not to the missionaries themselves, but for the present that is a matter of little moment. What I impeach is the second sentence, which I regard as a deliberate travesty of my words, imputing to me sentiments quite the reverse of those which I expressed. If we are to believe the editor of the 'Daily Telegraph,' I accuse the officers in question of perpetrating the outrage suggested by the missionary agent. What I did say was precisely to the contrary, that is, that they refused to perpetrate the wished-for outrage.

The Cardinal's Words.

In the classic days of Imperial Rome it was a proverbial maxim that men who embarked on a career of lying ought to cultivate a good memory. The counterpart, perhaps, of such a maxim at the present day might be that editors bent on assailing the Catholic Church would do well to consult from time to time the files of their own newspapers, thus to escape from the manifest and ludicrous contradictions to which they may otherwise be exposed. In the present instance I turn to the columns of the 'Daily Telegraph' of June 26, 1899, and I find the following report of my words:—

'Some went so far as to use their influence with some of the commanders of the British warships to get them to shell the Catholic presbytery and church, where hundreds of old and infirm had taken refuge. Owing to the prudence of the officers no such outrage was perpetrated.' Thus whilst it expressly stated that the British commander did not yield to the suggestion so foully made, and did not perpetrate the proposed outrage, and whilst I commended their prudence in adopting such a course, the editor would fain lead the public to believe that I imputed to the officers in question the weakness and the guilt of yielding to the wicked suggestion and of perpetrating the desired outrage. I consider that I am more than justified in calling on the editor of the 'Daily Telegraph' to acknowledge that in his over-hurry to cast a pebble at the Church he was betrayed into an egregious error, and has made, in my regard, an offensive statement quite the reverse of the truth. Someone may ask why is it that I have taken so special an interest in

The Samoan Question.

It was for the reasons that the Samoans are justly regarded as the noblest and most intelligent native race of the South Pacific Islands. The following tribute was paid to them by Mr. Osbourne, in the 'New York Independent,' in 1899:—'The Samoans are, without doubt, the finest race of half-civilised people in the world. Light bronze in color, of magnificent physique, chivalrous, polite, and intelligent, they have compelled the admiration of every traveller, nor does a long residence among them dim the impression first made. They are no fair-weather friends, and it is in times of death, sickness, and sorrow that their virtues shine most brightly. It is then that one begins to find out their sterling worth. If the white man has much to teach them, assuredly they have much to teach the white man. No sojourner among them, no one, I mean, who has learned their language and lived among them, as I have done, can regard the Samoan people with any other feelings than those of respect and admiration. They are full of the fierce, noble pride of an unconquered people.'

Before the late disastrous war, 90 per cent. of this brave race were desirous of being placed under the British protection. Since the sad military display and the outrages that accompanied it, all that leaning towards Great Britain has disappeared. The island of Tutuila, with the port of Pango Pango, which our mariners regard as the finest harbor in the Pacific, has now passed into American hands; all the larger islands of the group have been annexed to Germany, and thus the whole Samoan group, the gem of the South Pacific, has been permanently withdrawn from the influence of the Australasian Commonwealth.

I have no intention to repeat what I have often stated regarding the Samoan question, but as we are treating of the matter it may be well to consider a few of the accusations which are constantly levelled against me on this head. I am accused of imputing all the evil deeds and the calamities of the Samoan war to the British Admiralty and the officers who were engaged in it. Those who make such an accusation are unquestionably at fault. I have repeatedly laid the blame of the disgraceful and disastrous struggle at the door of the Protestant missionary agents, and I am convinced that it is on their shoulders the main share of the responsibility must ultimately rest. I do not, however, by this intend to exempt from all blame the other officials who were engaged in the shameful proceedings. The American press does not hesitate to impute

The War and its Evil Results

to the Chief Justice of Samoa, Mr. Chambers, and to Admiral Kautz. The 'New York Independent' gives expression to the general sentiment when it states that 'on the heads of these two the guilt must lie.' In a certain sense this may be quite true. It was Admiral Kautz who, as senior officer, assumed the command of the combined squadron of British and American war-ships, and gave the order for the bombardment. Mr. Chambers, who is described as a third-rate American lawyer, issued the legal, or rather the illegal, decree against Mataafa, on which the American Admiral considered it was his duty to act. However, in all this matter, Mr. Chambers appears to have been a mere tool of the missionary agents. Mr. John George Leigh, who closely examined into all the circumstances of the case in Samoa, as well as in the United States, gives it as his verdict that the Chief Justice 'was a pliant adherent of the Protestant missionaries.' Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, the step-son of Robert Louis Stevenson, and Vice-Consul of the United States in Samoa, attests that Mr. Chambers took up his quarters for a considerable time in the London Mission House at Apia, and identified himself in every way with the Protestant missionaries.

Mr. Osbourne again writes that 'the London Missionary Society cannot tolerate the idea of a Roman Catholic king. Mr. Chambers is a man of the most narrow evangelical views, and is altogether in the hands of the London Missionary Society. Hence his decision in favor of Tanu, the rival of Mataafa.' This same authentic witness has repeatedly laid the responsibility of the war at the door of the missionaries. He also attests that their hostility to the Catholic native chief, Mataafa, knew no bounds, so much so that 'to his positive and certain knowledge,' they went so far as to devise a plot that that great chief would be invited to the American Consulate under a safe conduct, in order that he might be there seized and carried off as a prisoner.

Another American correspondent writes that during the bombardment, when a shell was seen to fall in an enclosure where it was supposed some Catholics had taken shelter, a missionary agent who was standing by, could not conceal his exultation, and cried out, 'We have accounted for some of the rebels at all events.' It happened, however, that no Catholics were there at the time, and, fortunately, no lives were sacrificed. So far was I from imputing the evils of the war to the individual officers who were engaged in it, that when Lieutenant Lonsdale and Ensign Monaghan were killed in the ill-advised attack on Vallele, I took occasion in the public discourse in Sydney to pass a high eulogy on those officers. I believe I was the only ecclesiastic of any denomination in Sydney who bestowed any words of praise upon them, and it was cheering to find that my feeble words of well-deserved eulogy brought consolation to many bereaved homesteads in the United States, as the letters addressed to me attest.

Independent Testimony.

I have already referred to Mr. Lloyd Osbourne, the American Vice-Consul, who was for many years resident in Samoa. He is a Protestant and an admirer of the London Missionary Society, and he refers to the good it has accomplished, but 'granting all this,' he says, as regards his Samoan experience, 'I must confess to have seen in its ranks men as unscrupulous as any in the world, men who, by mixing in native politics, have done much to discredit the entire society.' Even Tanu, in whose favor the whole sad proceedings were carried on, at the close of the war turned tail upon his former friends, and in a letter to the London 'Times' made serious accusations against the London missionaries.

I am further censured in that I condemned in the strongest terms the proceedings of the allies and their native auxiliaries and the 'Daily Telegraph' is supremely indignant because I compared those proceedings to the Armenian outrages. It is quite possible that I may have erred in this, but my error will be found to be quite the reverse of what the 'Daily Telegraph' pretends. I should probably have said that the Samoan proceedings were far worse than the Armenian outrages, for the reason that two great Powers were responsible for them, and they were perpetrated with the semblance of legality, in

the name of civilisation, and under the mask of justice. All this may be regarded as finally settled by the award of King Oscar of Sweden. What can be stronger than his final and authoritative decision that the action of the American and British warships in Samoa in April, 1899, was illegal and unwarranted, wanton, and cruelly wrong?

King Oscar's Award.

A leading newspaper in New York, the 'Evening Post,' last month, when announcing the Royal award, has made the humiliating confession:—'Our conduct was based on misconception, if not on fraud, in the interests of a handful of unprincipled conspirators. Our course was without the slightest authority in law and morals.' And it cites with approval the statement of a 'well-informed American resident of Samoa' that it was 'one of the most cowardly and scandalous of wars.' Another American periodical declares that 'the whole wretched business was a mistake from the start,' and assigns the responsibility to 'Chambers and the miserable zealots who instigated him to an act of the rankest injustice.' Mr. Napier, in the 'New Zealand Herald' of April 9, 1899, describes the burning of Samoan villages as 'a wanton and unprovoked act having no precedent in recent times.' A correspondent in Washington published a letter received from Apia, which declared the war to be 'a procedure of brutality contrary to all laws of humanity and civilisation. The 'Fortnightly Review' characterised it as 'one of the most grievous wrongs ever perpetrated in the name of civilisation.'

A letter published in the London 'Academy' in June, 1899, attests that 'the war has been distinguished on the Anglo-American side by an inexplicable ruthlessness and brutality.' Mr. Lloyd Osbourne writes on April 20, 1899:—'We, English and Americans, are cruelly and brutally in the wrong. These bombardments of Samoan towns must be abhorrent to any civilised beings.' Mrs. Stevenson attests that the old people and the infirm and the children, being compelled to fly from their burning villages, through the hardships which they endured, 'died like flies.' Mr. Leigh, to whom I have already referred, regards with particular disgust the fact that the allies put arms into the hands of natives whom he styles 'the scourings of Savaii and Tutuila.' He adds:—'Of all the offences against justice, humanity, and civilisation which constituted the Samoan question of 1899, this proceeding seems to me to be the least excusable. At the villages of Vaiusu and Vailele

The Catholic churches were Plundered

and desecrated in a most shameful manner. The altars were thrown down, the crucifixes were broken, and the sacred vestments were torn to tatters. Even the altars-stones were desecrated and smashed to pieces, and the prayer-books were torn up and destroyed.

As a specimen of the evidence presented to the Royal arbitrator in connection with this destruction of property we may take the statement made by Naseli, the Protestant native pastor of Solo-Solo, confirmed as it is by the Protestant teacher Aheapo:—

'The third time that Solo-Solo was bombarded all the children ran away into the bush, and another party sought shelter in a cave. More than 40 shots were fired. The landing party came nearer, and then two machine guns and firearms were discharged. When the party landed they immediately began to burn the houses, and before long the whole village was destroyed except the teachers' houses. The Tanu people then broke into the Catholic church, which had been already damaged by one of the shots, and destroyed everything in it. Two British officers stood just by the entrance while this was being done. The only person in the houses while the firing was going on was a blind girl named Fomoa, and a shell passed through the house where she was.' The native Protestant pastor at Leulumoega also attests regarding the destruction of that township that 'the landing party took many things out of the houses and carried them on board the ship. Nearly every house between Paleusu and Leulumoega was destroyed. Shots were fired at the Catholic church and at the priest's dwelling house near by.'

For the past 50 years it was a rule with the natives that in their tribal wars the churches and the residences of the religious teachers of every denomination were respected. The Tanu chiefs, when interrogated after the war why they had deviated from this rule by destroying the Catholic churches and the priests' residences, had no hesitation in replying 'Our white teachers urged us to do so.'

What I have said will serve, I trust, to put the Samoan question in its true light. The award given by the King of Sweden, ordering more than a million dollars to be paid by the allies in compensation for damages inflicted by the bombardment, will go far to restore the confidence of the natives in European civilisation. It will be my prayer that the horrors of warfare may henceforth be forever banished from those beautiful islands, and that, through the zeal of our missionaries, it may be the privilege of the noble Samoan race to enjoy in the fullest measure the blessings of the heritage of Christian truth.

The very worst cough or cold succumbs to Tussicura. Obtainable from all chemists and storekeepers.—***

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CIRCULAR

OF HIS LORDSHIP DR. VIDAL, S.M.,

To his Missioners on the Conversion of the Province of Namosi, Fiji.

Reverend Fathers and beloved Co-operators,—

We have just returned from our pastoral visitation of the villages recently converted in the Province of Namosi and the district of Soloira. We spent two whole weeks there, accompanied by Fathers Rougier and De Marzan, who have generously spent themselves in evangelising this mountain population, many of whom had never seen a priest. But if hitherto the priest was unknown in their country, their country was not unknown to the priest, for their great chief, Matanitabua, had always prohibited our entrance into it. And lo! that prohibition is now removed; nay, by a change which it would be humanly difficult to explain, the same Matanitabua has called us to himself and asked us to receive him and all his people into the Catholic Church. At his appeal we hastened towards the well-nigh inaccessible mountains; we there planted the cross and opened to all those neophytes the Lord's fold, in which they find peace and salvation. We hasten also to say that the number of converts is over 1100 at Namosi, and 400 at Soloira. Moreover, we have had the happiness to baptise about 400 children. But let us relate

The Particulars of this Conversion

which you want to hear, and which will doubtless thrill your apostolic hearts with great gladness. Rather more than three months ago, we learned that the Roko or head chief of the province, Matanitabua, desired to embrace the Catholic religion, and that probably all his tribe would be converted with him. At once Fathers Rougier and De Marzan, whose districts bound that province, were sent to ascertain and further this religious movement. The Roko gave them a hearty welcome, and made no secret of his wish to become a Catholic. As regards the motives of this unexpected conversion, we will shortly let the chief tell them himself. suffice it to say for the present that, in the course of a few weeks, the greater part of the Namosi villages became Catholic, and that from the outset these neophytes declared themselves determined to carry out all the practices of our holy religion. They assisted regularly at the morning and evening prayers, accepted a medal and a rosary, and asked that a catechist should be sent to each village. In Namosi the largest villages have not over 100 inhabitants, while some have only 50. We had to find catechists for all these villages, for it was most important to instruct the catechumens without delay. Towards the middle of October we appealed to the catechists of Rewa, and 20 of them undertook to fill a post in this new country. The others were procured from the district of Lomary. About this time we received two visits from Matanitabua. He begged of us to give a missioner for his province, and invited us to come in person to his tribe. We hastened to accede to his desire, and on Saturday, November 15th, at five o'clock in the morning our boat sailed with a fair wind from Suva towards the village of Veivatuloa, the usual residence of the Roko. Shortly before noon we came in sight of the village, which was splendidly adorned with flags. A little chapel just erected dominated the village huts and was gaily arrayed with wreaths and banners. We were still over 200 yards from the shore when we saw more than 150 stalwart men advancing towards us. One of them proffered us the traditional white's trunk to bid us welcome; then suddenly their brawny arms took the boat and triumphantly hauled it into the middle of the village, near a pavilion of foliage in the form of a triumphal arch. There the Roko stood to greet us; there also we vested in pontificals for the procession to the church which was to be blessed.

During the ceremony our dear neophytes recited their prayers and sang their hymns like Catholics of long-standing. So earnest had they been in getting instructed that a few weeks enabled them to answer in the prayers and take part in the singing. Their zeal deeply impressed us and prompted our hearts to repeated

Acts of Thanksgiving to God

for this extraordinary conversion. We must also state that in all the speeches delivered during the distribution of victuals they invariably emphasised their desire for the conversion of all their province and that of the whole Fijian Archipelago. May God fulfil their wishes and ours, too! After the blessing of the chapel, we took our meal in the Fijian fashion, and after the repast the evening was spent in various classes and instructions, and also in preparing for the morrow's festivity, in which there was to be Solemn Pontifical High Mass in the new chapel dedicated to the Holy Angels. To enhance the splendor of the feast we had brought our pontifical vestments with us at the special request of the chief and all his people who had never before seen anything like it. Moreover, the Rewa Brass Band had also come. It played its best selections and raised the enthusiasm of the natives to the highest pitch, while their admiration was unbounded. After the function one of them told me he thought he was in heaven during the ceremony. In the evening we had the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament and the Baptism of many children, among whom were the chief's two sons. It is needless to add that between the services, and even to a late hour of the night, all conversations were about religion and piety. We had to explain to these people all the ceremonies which they had so much admired and the Christian meaning of which they longed to know.

What we did at Veivatuloa in the first days of our visit was renewed in the other villages of the province, right to the end of our pastoral circuit. The day after the festivities held at Veivatuloa we rowed up the river Navua as far as the first rapids. You have

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

all heard how dangerous this passage is and how many canoes have been wrecked in it. Ours proved quite successful, but all our baggage had to be removed from the boats and carried by men along the rugged shore. After the great rapids we went in canoes up the river to the village of Namuama, recently converted also. Then came the turn of Noukou, Beqa, and other adjacent places. True, our reception in these latter villages was less brilliant—in fact, it could not come off at all owing to torrents of rain, which wet our vestments and forced us to hurry into the first house of the village. But this slight inconvenience was quickly counterbalanced by the zeal with which the people listened to the Word of God and responded to the call of grace. Meanwhile our vestments were drying; nor was it their first contact with the watery elements. From Noukou we retraced our course to Namuama, and thence walked to the nearest village, called Laselase. None of you, Rev. Fathers, have yet entered these passes and deep narrow gorges in which the path is slippery and dangerous. We may add that here and there you come upon splendid waterfalls and noisy cascades which make this region the most picturesque part of Fiji. It is verily

The Switzerland of Oceanis,

barring the snow which never falls in this zone. But on that day it was continually raining, which made the paths worse than usual and caused us to miss many of the finest landscapes. We must not forget to say that in an extremely deep and narrow gorge we admired a still narrower stream, into which rushes one of the tributaries of the Wailevu. This stream so compresses the water that no fish can work up it; and shortly the river flows out with extraordinary violence and again spreads into a broad expanse, on which the canoes can move at their ease. After stopping for a while to admire this marvel of nature and rest our tired limbs, we walked on to the village of Laselase, where the same cordial welcome awaited us, and where we preached and catechised as usual.

It was now the 20th of November; we were nearing the village of Namosi, built on the top of the mountains, and the capital of the ancient religion of the country. The rain was gone; bright sunshine enlivened our journey and beautified our prospects; nothing more had we to fear for our clothes and vestments. So we had to prepare for a most solemn entrance, for the Reko is particular in such matters; he had made up his mind to receive us himself in the ancient Fijian fashion. This is his true capital, his favorite place, the witness of his many former exploits. For he was once a renowned warrior before the annexation; and since the annexation he has been instrumental in putting down disturbances; so bravely did he fight that the Queen of England presented him with a sword of honor inscribed with the words 'Roko Matanitabua'. The township of Namosi has given its name to all the province, and, though not large, it has a suburb where the common people of the tribe reside, Namosi being the residence reserved for the chiefs and their families. From the suburb we shall start in procession for Namosi, to carry out our solemn entrance. In former days there were many solemn entrances into this township, but how cruel and sanguinary! When, at the close of a war with a neighboring chief, the warriors returned to their stronghold, they came loaded with human victims and were welcomed in triumph with the loud din of the native bells or 'lalis'. There are still visible marks of those horrible hecatombs, in the shape of long oval stones set in the ground over a field now cultivated. Each warrior had to plant as many stones as the men he had eaten. A visit to this field is ample proof of the many and great cannibal feasts at Namosi.

How different our Triumphant Entrance!

It is wholly pacific. The cross, symbol of peace and love, opens the march. Then our neophytes come in long lines in a splendid avenue made of foliage and flowers. We close the procession, accompanied by the two Fathers and a number of choir boys. But the Bishop was not permitted to walk; he was raised on an immense litter carried by forty strong young men, and, amid the singing of hymns, for a distance of nearly a mile, we reached the church of Namosi, once a Wesleyan place of worship. The church was first blessed and then we all entered the spacious building, in which henceforth the Sacrifice of the Mass will be celebrated. The next morning a provisional altar was erected and adorned with wreaths and flowers, and, after Solemn High Mass, here as elsewhere, Baptism was administered to a number of children. In the evening after the religious exercises and a grand repast in the native fashion, the Reko assembled all his subordinate chiefs and the whole population of the place. Before this large gathering he thanked Almighty God for the important act which had just been accomplished, the conversion of all his tribe, stating

The Principal Motive which Led to it.

After reminding his audience that he had several times prevented the Catholic missionaries from entering his province, he added: 'I so behaved through ignorance, believing the Catholic religion to be bad, for much evil had been told me about it; besides, I thought that the Wesleyan sect was good and I required all of you to follow it. But since then I have travelled; I have seen Suva and its fine cathedral, I have seen Levuka and its splendid belfry; then we have heard of the grand Catholic schools of Cawaci and Rega and many other monuments raised by the Catholic religion in Fiji. We have also witnessed the goodness and devotedness of the Catholic priests, and of the nuns who teach the schools and tend the sick, and we have concluded that Catholicism is the religion of charity and the love of souls. The Wesleyans, on the contrary, have done nothing for the welfare of the Fijians; nothing, not one fine church, not one really efficient school. So that if that sect were to disappear from Fiji, after three quarters of a century, hardly a trace of it would remain. And yet the Wesleyan ministers have collected much amongst them; they have taken our money. What have they done with it? We don't know. But what we see perfectly well with

our own eyes, is that they have not used it for our welfare. Had they not also the support of the chiefs and the arms and hands of all the people? With that they might have done wonders. Whereas the Catholic Bishop and priests have had only a limited number of faithful; instead of having the assistance of the chiefs they have persecuted them as I have been myself. And despite this weakness of natural means they have wrought marvels. They have, therefore, had in them the strength from on high, because they had in their hearts the love of souls. Is not that the mark of the true religion? I have seen that myself, so have you, and our conclusion has been that we ought to embrace this religion of truth and charity. Hence we are all converted, and hence the Bishop, the envoy of the Pope and of Jesus Christ, has come to see us on the tops of our mountains, whither the Wesleyan ministers never came. We are, therefore, Catholics, and I desire you all to be so, because a father loves to be followed by his children. Yet if any one of you is unwilling to give up his error, let him say so, for I want to force no one. Religion must be embraced freely.'

The chief ceased to speak, but the crowd spoke out; all declared their determination to be Catholics like their head and father. And when the agitation subsided, the cross was handed over to the chief, the cross we had brought in procession. He said that he would erect it on the rocks of Namosi, and that there it should be to the end of the world; and so faith would hold good in their hearts.

Such, reverend Fathers and Co-operators, is the summary of the fine speech delivered by Roko Matanitabua. We must say that we never heard a native chief speak so ably, so truly, and with so much authority. We asked him to accompany us to the end of our visitation, and he readily agreed to do so. In all the villages we came to he spoke in behalf of our holy religion, which helped us much to convert some villages of the district of Soloira. But it would be too long to ask your assistance at the various receptions, which were all much alike. We will conclude by saying that

The Catholic Religion is Solidly planted in Namosi,

and that it is there rapidly striking deep roots. Several villages of Soloira are also seriously converted, and that district asks for a missionary, just as Namosi did. Could we help promising to give it? Else the children would have asked for bread and got none. So we have the new stations promised. But where are the missionaries? From France alas! we are promised only one this year, and he is already marked out for an ancient station which requires one. And you are aware that the future in France as regards vocations is becoming dark indeed. We shall, therefore, be obliged to appeal to your devotedness and lay additional work on your shoulders. We also want new establishments with a sufficient extent of land to support our schools. We want two presbyteries, two schools, two churches which must be provided with vestments and sacred vessels. And to obtain all that, and meet these large expenses, it is indispensable for us to make an appeal to the generosity of apostolic souls. Help us to make that appeal to persons whose zeal for God's work you know. And while we are expecting the sacred vessels and vestments for the two churches, we shall be very thankful if you could part with something in their favor. We are aware that your churches have barely what is necessary; but perhaps for a time you might spare a vestment or some candlesticks, a ciborium or a chalice. And when from France certain generous souls have responded to our appeal we will restore what you have put at our disposal, and we will add even something better if we are enabled to do so. Finally, we still earnestly ask you for the help of your prayers, so that

The Grace of God may Confirm these Conversions

and increase their number. Letters reach us from various directions stating that several other provinces are invaded by the same religious movement which has attracted Namosi. It is the moment for much prayer, so as to hasten Providence. And here do we not see that the hour of Providence is far from being always ours? For a long time we have planted and watered. Sometimes, perhaps, we have let our heart open to discouragement at the sight of the scanty result of our toils and labors. And lo! suddenly the unexpected conversions have come about. Let us bless the Lord a thousandfold for sending them, and let us take fresh courage to undertake new labors for the conversion of our dear Fijians. God will know how to reward us in due time. And all things seem to indicate that that time is near. We have been told that Namosi has been first converted because it is towards that tribe that the statue of the Sacred Heart extends its arms from the top of the Suva Cathedral. That is perhaps true, but what is equally true is that the Sacred Heart of Our Saviour is open to all the other provinces, and that He calls them all to Himself. Let us entreat Him, with all the fervor within our power, to shed upon all the Archipelago abundant graces which enlighten and convert, so that this desire of the Heart of Jesus and of all missionary hearts be realised: 'fiat unum ovile et unus pastor.'

Given at Loreto on this 11th day of December, in the Octave of the Immaculate Conception, 1902,

✠ JULIAN VIDAL, S.M.

Bishop of Abydos,

Vicar-Apostolic of the Fiji Islands and Administrator Apostolic of the South Solomon Islands.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 31.

The mission begins at St. Joseph's Church to-morrow, when the order of the services will be announced.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy left for Wanganui on Friday morning. It is his intention to be in Meanee for the close of the students' retreat, which begins next Monday.

Rev. Brother Mark, Provincial of the Marist Brothers in New Zealand, left on Wednesday morning for Napier on an extended holiday.

Rev. Father Le Floch, Professor of Philosophy, and four scholastics arrived last week from Home for Meanee and St. Patrick's College respectively.

At the recent examinations Miss Connie Reilly, a pupil of St. Mary's Convent, was successful in passing matriculation and the solicitors' general knowledge examination.

In a recent letter received from the Very Rev. Dr. Watters he states that Dean Mahony's health is improving, and that he was able to celebrate Mass on Christmas Day. He is expected to reach New Zealand in June or July next.

The four scholarships offered by St. Patrick's College for competition have been won by B. F. Kelly, E. Casey, D. Madden, pupils of the Marist Brothers' school in Wellington, and P. Kavanagh, of Masterton.

Very Rev. Dean Kirk, of Wanganui, continues in a critical state of health. It is rumored that the Very Rev. Dean Grogan, of Napier, takes temporary charge of the parish during the former's illness, and that Rev. Father Goggan will act as parish priest in Napier.

In recognition of the fine innings played by Mr Cland Hickson against Lord Hawke's eleven, he was presented by Mr W. Gray, secretary of the General Post Office, on behalf of his fellow officers, with a bat and pair of leg guards. Mr Hickson began his cricket career as a student of St. Patrick's College.

The marriage of Mr George Harper to Miss Eva D'Ath was celebrated last week at Otaki by the Rev. Father Delaoh. Mr Harper, who is now practising as a solicitor at Otaki, was one of the earliest students at St. Patrick's College, and his bride is the sister of Messrs J., R. and O. D'Ath, also ex-students of St. Patrick's College.

The changes in the archdiocese since the retreat are as follows: A new parish has been formed at Petone, which includes Day's Bay, Rona Bay, and Muritai, with the Rev. Father Maples in charge. Rev. Father Bowden, formerly of St. Patrick's College and for the past year a professor at Meanee, has been appointed assistant in Palmerston North. Rev. Father S. Mahony, of Te Aro parish, proceeds as curate to Hokitika. Rev. Father Herbert returns to Greymouth, and Rev. Fathers McNamara, Moloney, and Kimbell are stationed in Te Aro parish.

A railway accident occurred at Petone on Wednesday evening last, whereby Mr F. B. Swift, son of Mr F. B. Swift, of Hill street, was accidentally killed while engaged in shunting operations. On arrival of the goods train at 11.25 p.m. from the Wairarapa, the deceased was engaged in shunting waggons to a siding, and was last seen by the driver riding on the front of the first waggon signalling with his lantern. Missing the light the driver whistled for signals but received no reply. The lantern was then seen lying on the ground, and a little farther on the body was found clear of the rails. On examination the doctor pronounced life to be extinct, Swift's neck being broken, his jaw dislocated, and the side of his neck severely gashed. It is surmised that some projection struck deceased on the neck as he rode along, knocking him backwards. The funeral, which took place on Saturday, was largely attended.

The marriage of Mr James Percy, of Napier, to Miss Ella McDonald, second daughter of the late Mr E. McDonald, was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church on Wednesday last. Rev. Father O'Shea performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother (Mr F. McDonald), and was attired in blue silk voile, with satin and white chiffon trimmings and large white hat. Her bridesmaids were Misses M. McDonald (sister), and Leila Healy, who wore Tussock silk dresses, pink sashes, and hats to match. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a lady's companion, and to the bridesmaids gold brooches set with pearls and sapphires. Mr. W. Healy acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony afternoon tea was served at Mawson's. The honeymoon is being spent in Palmerston North.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent)

February 2.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop Grimes, accompanied by the Rev. Father Price, of Hawarden, visited Hamner last week to arrange about the erection of a church at this tourist and health resort. His Lordship is staying a few days at the springs.

The Very Rev. Father McEnroe, C.M., returned from the West Coast during the week, and on Sunday commenced a week's mission at Cheviot. His confrere, the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.M., after the Retreat of the diocesan clergy, took his departure, accompanying the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy to Wellington.

The Rev. Father S. Mahony, late of St. Mary of the Angels', Wellington, passed through Christchurch on his way to Hokitika, where he has been appointed assistant to the Very Rev. Dean Martin. He celebrated early Mass in the pro-Cathedral on Sunday last, and at Vespers preached an impressive discourse on the Blessed Eucharist to a large congregation.

Among recent visitors to Christchurch and callers at the episcopal residence were the Very Rev. Dean Binsfield, S.M. (Meanee), the Rev. Father Goggan, S.M. (Napier), Rev. Father Cahill (Wilcannia), and Rev. Father Andrews, C.P. They each inspected the new cathedral and expressed their admiration of the great work in progress.

At eleven o'clock on Sunday last Mass was celebrated in the Church of Our Lady Star of the Sea at Sumner by the Rev. Father O'Connell, who also preached on the day's Gospel, forcibly applying his remarks to the inestimable gift of faith, the greatest possible treasure possessed by the sincere Catholic. There was a very fair congregation, among those present being several visitors from the city. The Rev. Father O'Connell afterwards called upon several Catholic families in the vicinity. It is probable Mass will be celebrated monthly at Sumner by one of the pro-Cathedral clergy.

The consummation of the much-discussed Greater Christchurch appears to be reasonably near at hand. Two of the three most popular boroughs—Linwood and St. Albans—have by considerable majorities voted in favor of amalgamation, whilst this week the decision of Sydenham is to be arrived at. Every effort is being made to ensure a like result. Simultaneous with the voting on this question in the city and suburbs above-mentioned, recently, was the first election of the newly constituted Tramways' Board, in which some of the best known and ablest business men were returned. There is a marked forward movement in municipal matters generally, and many are looking ahead with sanguine anticipations to much progress and prosperity, and the placing of Christchurch in the forefront of colonial cities.

His Lordship the Bishop has just issued the following circular letter.—'The walls of our new cathedral are rising rapidly. The huge concrete floors of the galleries, which are to surround the whole of the sacred edifice—thus forming a unique feature unlike that of any other building in the Colony—are long since in position. Hence, if we except the dome and the two flanking towers, we may safely say that not only have the cathedral walls reached more than half their full height, but that more than half the entire work is now complete. Up to the present we have received and practically expended about £19,000, whilst the promised donations yet unpaid bring up the total amount to the munificent sum of well-nigh £28,000. Surely no true friend of the great undertaking would advise us to stop at this critical stage, when to stop would entail an expenditure of several thousand pounds, besides gravely compromising our actual excellent contract, and inevitably damaging no little of the work already done. On the contrary, would you not counsel us to make a supreme effort to carry on what will, we may reasonably suppose, become one of the chief monuments of the Greater Christchurch, and a standing memorial of the faith and piety and noble generosity of our devoted clergy and people, well-wishers and friends. This effort might be—(1) To implore those who have made promises to be good enough to fulfil them at once; (2) To urge those who have not yet given or promised to give, to give, and even those who have already given to be generous enough to give again; (3) To take up earnestly and persevere in keeping up the Sixpenny Weekly Collection, which we entreat our priests to carry out at once in every parish of the diocese. Trusting that you will do all in your power to help us in some of the foregoing ways in this grave juncture, and so avert what, even if only temporary, would be an awful disaster, and wishing you and yours every blessing.'

Miss Grace V. Christmas, a long-time resident of Rome, has an interesting sketch of Cardinal Rampolla in the 'Rosary Magazine' for November, in which she says: 'Tall and of majestic presence, Cardinal Rampolla impresses one with a sense of his power and strength of character. There is a virile energy in those strongly-marked features, intellect of a high order on that lofty brow, and an enormous capacity for self-control in the molding of those firm lips. The entire atmosphere of the man breathes power, but it may be described as restrained power, and one may hazard the assertion that the feelings, impulses, and emotions of the Cardinal Secretary of State are held, as it were in a leash and rendered subservient to their owner's dominating will. The intense piety which also forms one of his leading characteristics must not be left unmentioned. No stress of business or affairs of state are ever allowed to interfere with his devotional exercises; a portion of his only recreation time—namely, his afternoon drive outside the gates of the "Eternal City"—is spent in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament, and, on the authority of his secretary, no one is ever permitted to disturb his hour's thanksgiving after his daily Mass. As has been said of him, "his piety and his noble presence have led people to compare him to St. Charles Borromeo, the holy Secretary of State of Pope Pius IV."'

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Alpha-Laval Cream Separators

A trial of Hand Cream Separators, lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Alnarp, has been recently concluded, 35 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at Gefle this year, the Prizes awarded for Separators were based on the trials conducted at the Government Agricultural Institute at Alnarp, as above mentioned, when the

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

Was awarded to **ALPHA-LAVALS** only.

Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

At the Hand Separator Trials held at Christiana (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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Irish News.

ARMAGH.—A Contrast.

The disgraceful and bigoted proceedings which have taken place at the meeting of the Armagh Board of Guardians during the past year, first in connection with the nursing question, and latterly in connection with the Catholic Catechist question (says the 'Irish Weekly'), have been instrumental in drawing down upon that so-called 'model' Board the indignation of all fair-minded men who take an interest in such matters, and in visiting the Board with well-merited opprobrium. The Protestant members of the Board, who are in the majority, have, in the most relentless fashion, exercised their power in no uncertain fashion, where fair and just Catholic interests have been at stake, and the following extract from a letter which has been received by Rev. Michael Quinn, Adm., Armagh, Chaplain of the Armagh Workhouse, from 'A Resident of Clogheen, County Tipperary,' should prove an object lesson in tolerance to the Protestant bigots of the Northern Board, showing clearly as it does the contrast between their conduct and that of the Catholic guardians who exercise the majority on a Southern Board:—Having seen a report of a recent meeting of the Armagh Board of Guardians, I wish to contrast their action with a Nationalist Board, the Clogheen Guardians. The chairman here, who is a magistrate, is a Catholic, and all the guardians are likewise Catholics. The inmates are all of the same creed, and so are the officials, with one exception—viz., the matron, Mrs. S. Steele, who is a Scotchwoman and a Presbyterian. She has been here for the past thirty years. On the death, just 22 years ago, of her husband, who was a Protestant, the matron had to resign her office by regulation, and was unanimously re-elected again. Her brother-in-law, Mr. R. Steele, had been for many years master of Cork Union, and had also previously been master of Clogheen Union, although a non-Catholic. The late clerk of the union, a Protestant also, had been many years in office. A Protestant inmate here may be said to be as rare as a "white blackbird," and yet the Protestant clergyman has a stipend from the rates. There is the toleration of gallant Tipperary and Rebel Cork for you. It should put to shame the local legislators of the Armagh boardroom.'

CORK.—Death of a Centenarian.

A well-known centenarian in Kanturk has passed away in the person of Mr. Patrick Aherne, of Watergate street. The deceased lived with his niece (Mrs. Timothy Buckley) and up to the time of his last illness was never known to invoke the aid of spectacles in reading. He was a very bright and enlightened old man, and until very recently was fairly active in mind and body. He reached the patriarchal age of 103 years.

DOWN.—Plain Speaking.

Some time ago Mr. T. W. Russell, whilst delivering a speech in favor of land purchase at Dromore, was seriously assaulted by an organised band of Orange rowdies. Mr. Russell drew the attention of the Castle authorities to the fact that no provision had been made by the police authorities to prevent the disturbance, although they had notice that an attack would be made on the meeting. The Under-Secretary, Sir A. McDonnell, in reply, said that the police did not anticipate any disturbance, and that every effort would be made to bring the offenders to justice. To this communication Mr. Russell sent a trenchant reply, the concluding paragraphs of which were as follows:—'You state that "every exertion is being made to bring the offenders to justice, and that the Law Officers of the Crown are now considering the sufficiency of the evidence to support a prosecution." You will not expect me, after what has happened, to rely very much upon the "exertions" of the Dromore police—and, after their recent exploits in another field, the public who are interested in this matter will probably have as little confidence as I have myself in the "consideration" of the Law Officers of the Crown. The truth is that the offenders are as well known in Dromore as I am in Dublin. Had I been a landlord—had the meeting been a landlords' meeting—had the rowdies been Nationalists—there would have been no lack of police: the heads of the rioters, not mine, would have been broken. Within a month the whole of the offenders would have been before a Crimes Court, and failing Edward the Seventh, Edward the Third would have made a conviction secure. The last paragraph but one of your letter adds insult to the injury received. If you imagine that the farmers of Ulster and their friends—and combined they count seven-tenths of the population—are going to beg for police protection you are mistaken. I shall give you no notice of my movements. We shall in future protect ourselves. I hope to resume my meetings in January. You have taken pains to show the rowdy element in the population that they can proceed with their rowdyism with perfect impunity, and that the Government will keep a ring for them whilst they break the heads of peaceable citizens. But I warn you that on the next occasion we shall do our own protection work. In conclusion, you will permit me to say with what pain I see your name attached to a document full of statements which you doubtless believe to be true, but which I know to be untrue, and which is worthy of Dublin Castle at its very worst.'

DUBLIN.—Housing the Poor.

At a recent meeting of the Dublin Corporation a scheme was approved of for erecting on a cleared area

at Montgomery street houses that will accommodate 2500 of the very poor, at rents suitable to their means.

The Holy Father and the Corporation

Cardinal Rampolla's letter to the Lord Mayor in special acknowledgment of the Corporation address to the Sovereign Pontiff, is evidence (says the 'Freeman's Journal') of how much the action of the representative local Councils has been appreciated at the Vatican. The unanimous and general character of those resolutions of congratulation, participated in as they were by several Protestant gentlemen, has evidently touched the heart of the aged Pope. Their representative character, too, was appreciated by a Pope whose Pontificate has had few consolations from the hands of Democratic authorities and Governments. Not, indeed, that even in Italy local sentiment and genuine popular representation has not many times overcome the organised hostility of the enemies of the Spiritual Power. Many an Italian city sympathises with Dublin and the other Irish cities in their action. But the extent of the Irish demonstration was such as no other country could furnish, and both the Pope and his statesmanlike Foreign Secretary have evidently been specially gratified by so unique an act of congratulation to Pope Leo XIII.

The Mayoralty.

The following item was cabled out last week: 'Mr. T. Harrington, whose re-election as Lord Mayor of Dublin was opposed by the United Irish League, was elected for a third term of office by 43 to 28.' The intention of the cable agent is to show that the United Irish League has lost its influence in Dublin. The following paragraph taken from the 'Weekly Freeman,' December 20, shows that Mr. Harrington had the support of the League in his candidature: Following a meeting of the executive of the United Irish League held on last Monday evening, a deputation, consisting of Alderman Hennessy, Councillor White, M.P., Mr. P. M'Arde, Mr. Cole, and Mr. J. D. Nugent, waited on Alderman Dowd to see if he had considered the resolution forwarded by the executive asking him to retire in favor of the present occupant of the chair, urging as their claim that a feeling existed in the city, owing to political developments, that he should defer his claim until some future occasion. Alderman Dowd, in company with Alderman Doyle, Councillors Cox and Clark, Mr. J. T. Duignan, and Mr. M. Durham, received the deputation. After hearing their views, he stated it was his intention to stand by the selection made by the Municipal Council, and seek election in January next, relying on the support extended to him on his nomination.

Early Printing.

Unusual interest was taken in the sale at Southby's Rooms, London, recently of three of Shakespeare's plays, printed in Dublin in 1721. They were 'Julius Caesar,' 'Othello,' and 'The Tempest'—tiny volumes without boards, and were probably the first of a proposed series. An interesting point in connection with the volumes was that hitherto biographers have always regarded the 'unique' 'Tempest' of Shakespeare, printed in Dublin in 1725, as the first of his plays printed in Ireland, but the dates of the three volumes mentioned prove their priority. It is also interesting to note that Shakespeare's plays, as represented by the three volumes, were printed in Ireland ten years before any were printed in Scotland. There was an opening bid of £100, and at £355 the lot was knocked down to one of the leading booksellers in London. Dealers, who were present in large numbers at the sale, admitted that it was the most notable for many years.

Death of a Prelate.

The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock died at All Hallows' College on Saturday, December 13. Dr. Woodlock had in 1895 retired from the See of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise and withdrawn to the privacy of the great college, which he so largely helped to found 60 years ago. His Lordship was born on March 30, 1819, in the city of Dublin, and received his early education in the famous College of Clongowes. In 1836, being then in his seventeenth year, the young student proceeded to Rome to begin his ecclesiastical studies, entered the diocesan college known as the Apollinaria, but with the intention of later on returning to his own diocese. In Rome he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1841 was ordained priest. The following year he returned to Dublin, and after a few months on the mission joined Father Hand in the foundation of All Hallows' in November, 1842, and where now, after the lapse of 60 years, he has brought his life of saintly labors to a close. Four years later Father Hand died, and at his special dying request Father Woodlock, then in his twenty-seventh year, was appointed Vice-President of the college. Eight years later Father Woodlock was selected for the office of President, and that position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the college till 1861, when, at the invitation of the Irish Hierarchy, he accepted the Rectorship of the Catholic University, in succession to Dr. Newman. For many years he most successfully guided the destinies of the Catholic University, and showed rare tact, ability, and foresight in dealing with situations where the exercise of these qualities was specially called for. He was always an ardent advocate of the right of Catholics to equality with their fellow Protestants in the matter of higher education. In 1879 Father Woodlock was called to the higher dignity of the episcopate, being appointed to the historic See of Longford, and consecrated in Rome by the Pope himself. For many years he directed the spiritual destinies of the people of his diocese, and endeared himself to them by the saintliness of his life and the sympathetic tenderness of

his nature. After nearly 20 years' occupation of the See of Longford, Dr. Woodlock resigned. He had never completely recovered from the effects of a fall which he met with while returning from his last visit to Rome. In 1895 he resigned the Bishopric, and returned to All Hallows, where he had since constantly resided.

LIMERICK.—Rel'cs.

Some relics of the Siege of Limerick, when General Sarsfield held the city for James II and King William invested it from the heights above Pennywell, have just been brought to light by Corporation employees. They were employed making excavations outside the old city walls close to where the Royalists attempted to storm the breach, when they dug up a 24 pound cannon ball, and also a quantity of bones. The workmen discovered the antlers of an old Irish deer, but the remains proved too brittle for preservation.

Supporting Local Industry.

At a recent meeting of the Croom Board of Guardians unanimously adopted the resolution passed some time ago by the Limerick County Council in favor of supporting Irish manufacture when contracts were under consideration.

LOUTH.—A Splendid Meeting.

A splendid meeting, called by the United Irish League, was held in Dundalk on December 11. The gathering which was addressed by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, was representative of the Counties Louth and Armagh.

MAYO.—A New History.

Students in Irish history will be interested in the announcement that the Rev. E. A. D'Alton, C.C., Belcarra, Castlebar, is about to issue the first volume of a comprehensive history of Ireland. The author, whose qualifications for the task, are of a high order, aims at producing a work which shall be accurate, readable, and impartial—a combination of characteristics which are not often to be found in books claiming to tell the history of the Irish race.

GENERAL.

Aid from America.

The letter from the treasurer of the United Irish League of America to the chairman of the Irish Party (says a Dublin exchange) is full of encouragement to the Nationalists of Ireland. The letter encloses a cheque for £2000 as the first instalment of the 100,000dols. guaranteed by the Convention to be raised and forwarded within six months and there is confident anticipation that the pledge will be redeemed. The sources of the supply have scarcely been touched at all in this first instalment. The League, he reports, is still rapidly growing in the States. The magnificent spirit displayed by the Irish people at home and their worthy representatives in the face of Coercion and tyranny has made a profound impression on this side of the Atlantic, and has aroused a spirit amongst the friends of Ireland here which has never been equalled since the palmiest days of the Land League. The trial and imprisonment of political opponents of the Government, the open and shameless packing of juries, the frantic attempt to suppress public opinion on the platform and in the Press, the cramming of the gaols with the representatives of the people—we can well realise how utterly base and vile this procedure must appear to the freedom-loving people of America.

The Irish Party and the Education Bill.

The 'Daily News' Parliamentary correspondent says: It is absolutely clear that the Lords' amendment was carried purely by Irish votes. A Liberal member counted 56 Tories in the 'No' lobby. On the other side there were 57 returned Irishmen—Mr. Redmond's following—plus the nine Irish votes which may more or less be reckoned to Mr. Healy's account. Mr. Redmond's tactics have certainly answered magnificently as a demonstration of the power of organised Irish democracy. That power, unfortunately, does not move on the same lines as the English people. But its crucial influence on our politics was never more powerfully illustrated.

A Romantic Story.

From the Springfield 'Republican,' a United States paper, we learn that Mr. Michael Davitt has announced his intention to visit the Irish colony in the Argentine Republic. Now that fact that there was such a colony in that country was not known to one person in a thousand, probably. They say it is very thriving—of course, for the Irish thrive everywhere except at home. In Buenos Ayres there is one of the most flourishing bodies of the Gaelic League in existence. The first Irish settlement in Argentina was romantic to an usual degree, and the story ought to be utilised some time by that future novelist who shall write a great prose epic of the oppression and final dispersion of the Irish race over the earth. In the early part of the last century a crew of Algerian pirates, off the coast of Cork, kidnapped two young Irish fishermen. The captives were treated well and remained some time with the freebooters. Finally they escaped at Buenos Ayres and disappeared into the interior, where they took up sheep farming, and prospered. When, some years later, their relatives in Ireland learned of the location of the two men, quite a number of Irish people went out to join them as settlers.

You can protect yourself from any serious after effects arising from a bad cold by taking TUSSICURA.—*

People We Hear About

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt celebrated her 61st birthday recently at Christiana (Norway).

The estate of the late Right Rev. William Vaughan, uncle of Cardinal Vaughan and Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Plymouth from 1855 to 1902, has been declared at £154.

The 'Semaine Religieuse,' of Autun, announces that in response to its appeal for Cardinal Perraud, whose stipend was suppressed by M. Combes, a sum sufficient to cover a loss of salary for the next three years was at once subscribed.

Amongst the recipients of the silver medals of the Royal Society of Arts, presented at the opening meeting of the 1902-3 session by the president (Sir William Preece), was the name of Father Thurston, S.J. The medal was conferred for a paper read before the Society on 'The History of the Rosary in all Countries.'

Porfirio Diaz, who has been President of Mexico since 1877, will be succeeded this year by Jose Yves Limantour, the present Financial Minister. The latter is a gentleman of culture and wealth, to which he has largely added by skilful business management. He has no taste for political life, and when the call came to him to accept the post of Secretary of Finance he was reluctant to do so, and only yielded from a high sense of patriotic duty.

During the recent coal strike Mark Twain (says the 'Morning Post') sent the following letter to the Treasury at Washington:—'Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington. Sir,—Prices for the customary kinds of winter fuel having reached an altitude which puts them out of the reach of literary persons in straitened circumstances, I desire to place with you the following order: Forty-five tons best old dry Government bonds suitable for furnace, gold 7 per cent. 1864 preferred; twelve tons early greenbacks, range size, suitable for cooking; eight barrels seasoned 25 and 50 per cent. postal currency, vintage of 1866, eligible for kindlings. Please deliver with all convenient despatch at my house in Riverdale at lowest rates for spot cash, and send bill to your obliged servant, Mark Twain, who will be very grateful and will vote right.'

The New South Wales Minister of Works is entirely a self-made man. Mr. O'Sullivan is a native of Bathurst, where his father was a bootmaker in a small way. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing trade, and he worked at the case in Tasmania, Victoria, and Sydney. He was first overseer of the Sydney 'Daily Telegraph.' He took an active part in labor movements. He contested his first election at Sydney, and was so poor at the time that he had to do his own bill-sticking, and he conducted his meetings without the aid of a chairman. He was defeated, but soon afterwards he discovered a country constituency—Queanbeyan—which he has represented ever since. He is one of the best-read men in Australia.

On Saturday, November 22, Mr. Justin McCarthy celebrated his 72nd birthday. He was a member of the Young Ireland Party when he started his newspaper career in Cork in 1848. Of that brilliant band of Young Irishmen only two of the more prominent survive. Its founder, Sir Gavan Duffy, is still comparatively hale and hearty at 86, and so is Dr. Kevin O'Doherty, who, as a young medical student, was three times tried for high treason. Sir Gavan Duffy was tried no fewer than four times for the same offence without the Crown being able to get a verdict. Felony cases are invariably tried by a common jury, but for the fourth trial of the Queen v. Duffy special jurors alone were summoned. Every name was taken from a list composed, according to statute of 'the sons of peers, baronets and knights, squires, bankers, merchants, and traders worth £5000!' But public opinion was too strong. The jury disagreed, and Mr. Duffy, as he then was, was released on bail, to enter the House of Commons, and soon afterwards to win for himself fame and fortune in Australia.

In the most obstinate cases of coughs and colds TUSSICURA can be relied upon to afford immediate and permanent relief.—**

Those of our readers in need of the articles specified would do well to peruse the following lines. The best value is promised. Particular attention is drawn to the first-class stock of numerous sets of stations of the cross (size 17 x 13)—per set 7s 6d, posted 8s; large assortment of nickel statues in different styles and sizes, from 6s to 15s; marble fonts with brass crucifix attached, beautifully finished, from 1s to 3s 6d; medals (Sacred Heart and Blessed Virgin) at all prices; crosses in mother of pearl and gold from 2s to 15s; others 6d to 1s; crucifixes (wall and standing) 1s to 5s; framed religious (photo) pictures on imitation marble, all sizes, 2s to 4s; ordinary, 6d to 2s; unframed pictures, 1d to 1s; large-sized pictures of St. Patrick, 1s; others, 6d to 1s; plated nickel (bronze-colored) glass stands, different shapes and sizes, 6s to 15s; worked silk pictures of Our Lord, etc., encased in oval-shaped glass frames, 1s to 3s 6d; scapulars, etc. Where not specified all articles post free. Orders promptly executed and carefully packed. Note the address—H. Koorey, Fancy Goods Depot, Victoria Avenue, Wanganui.—**

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For absolute strength, extreme simplicity, freedom from weak or undesirable points, and abundance of excellent working features throughout, Excelsior Ploughs are unrivalled. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work at all, no matter how tough and difficult the work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering gear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Downy furrow £11 10s; three furrows, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cock-shutt farm implements.***

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73 AND 75 LIVERPOOL STREET, AND 586 GEORGE STREET,
 SYDNEY.

300 AND 302 LONSDALE STREET, MELBOURNE.

TRUST MONEY TO LEND

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In Large or Small Sums, for Long or Short Periods, at Lowest Current Rates of Interest.

CALLAN AND GALLAWAY,

SOLICITORS,

Corner of WATER & VOGEL STS., DUNEDIN.

(Next U. S. S. Co's Office).

F I S H A N D P O U L T R Y

MRS. FRANK HEWITT begs to announce that the Shop lately occupied by Mrs. Bilson, George street, WILL BE OPENED by her THIS DAY (MONDAY), 2nd September, and trusts by Promptitude, Civility, Cleanliness, and Large Supply and Variety of Fish to merit the patronage of the public.

Telephone, 880

Post Office Box, 168.

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 VACCINATION.

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 INVERCARGILL.

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Will find Excellent Accommodation at

Curran's Terminus Hotel

COURTENAY PLACE.

Leading Brands of Ales, Wines, and Spirits

J. CURRAN

(Late of Thistle Hotel),

PROPRIETOR.

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.—**

BEATH AND CO.

Up-to-Date Tailoring, Clothing, and Mercery.

CHRISTCHURCH

Commercial

(For week ending February 4.)

PRODUCE.

Napier, January 30.—The Colonial Consignment and Distributing Company (Limited), London, cabled to-day as follows:—'Frozen meat market: There is a further fall in the values of mutton. To-day's quotations are: Mutton—Canterbury, 5d; Napier, Wellington, and North Island, 4½d. Lamb—First quality, 6½d, second quality, 6d.'

London, January 30.—Wheat: The European markets are flat, and have declined 3d, in sympathy with a sharp fall in America. Cargoes are dull; Californian November and December shipment, 32/-.

Butter: Colonial (flat), 100/- to 102/-; occasional lots, 104/-. Danish is hardening, 108/- to 111/-.

Cheese: Strong but unchanged.

London, February 1.—Frozen Meat.—Sheep: Canterbury—light, 5d; medium, 5d; heavy, 4½d; Dunedin and Southland, 4½d; North Island, 4½d. Lambs: Canterbury, light and heavy, 6d; Dunedin and Southland, none offering; North Island, new season's, 6½d. New Zealand beef, 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality—ox fores, 3½d; hinds, 4½d. River Plate sheep: Heavy and light, both 4 3-16d; lambs, 5½d. Beef: Fores, 3 3-16d; hinds, 3½d.

Wellington, February 2.—The Department of Agriculture has received the following cable message from the Agent-General, dated January 31.—'Trade for all classes of mutton has been very slow, prices being barely maintained. The lamb market is firm. Stocks of new season's lamb on hand are light. The average price to-day of New Zealand lamb of brands other than Canterbury is 6½d. Australian is quoted at 5½d. The beef market is weak. There is scarcely any demand for frozen beef. To-day's price of butter is 101s per cwt; Danish, 111/-; Argentine, 101/-; Canadian, 97/-; Siberian, 95/-. There are signs of improvement in the price of New Zealand butter. There is good demand for cheese, New Zealand selling at 63/- per cwt. Hemp is dull. The price of good, fair Wellington grade on the spot is £32 10/- per ton; January-March shipments, £29 10/-. The price of Manila hemp of fair current grade on the spot is £35 per ton. There is no alteration in the cock-foot seed market.'

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current—Wholesale—Butter (farm), 5d to 6d; butter (factory) bulk, 11d; pats 1/- cash, 1/0¼ booked. Eggs, 1/- per dozen. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Barley, 2/- to 2/6. Chaff, £5. Flour, £13 to £14. Oatmeal, £13 10/- to £14. Bran, £6. Pollard, £6 10/-. Retail—Fresh butter, 7d to 8d; butter (factory), pats, 1/2; bulk, 1/1. Eggs, 1/2 per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Flour, 200lb, 28/-; 50lb, 7/6. Oatmeal: 50lb, 8/-; 25lb, 3/-; Pollard, 10/9 per bag. Bran, 7/-; Chaff, 3/-.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 2/6½d to 2/8; feeding, 2/- to 2/6. Wheat: Milling, 4/6 to 5/6. Fowls, 3/6 to 4/-. Potatoes: £1 (Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £4; prime, £4 17/6. Straw: Pressed wheat, 35/-; oats, £2, loose, £2. Flour: 200lb, sacks, £12; 50lb, £12 15/-; 25lb, £13. Oatmeal: 25lb, £13 15/-. Bran, £6. Pollard, £6 10/-. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Old, 6½d; new, 6½d. Eggs, 1/3. Onions: Melbourne, £7 per ton.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report as follows:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a large catalogue to a good attendance of buyers. There was fair competition for fowl wheat and chaff up to current values, but for oats and potatoes the demand was slack. Prices ruled as under:

Oats.—The export demand for all classes of oats has slackened considerably with the prospect of the new crop coming forward at northern ports. Under these circumstances it is impossible to quit consignments of old oats now arriving on the basis of late quotations, and for all sorts the market is decidedly easier. Quotations. Prime milling, 2/6½ to 2/7; good to best feed, 2/5 to 2/6; medium, 2/- to 2/3; inferior and damaged, 1/6 to 2/- per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—In milling qualities the only kind meeting with ready sale is prime velvet grown in northern districts. For almost all other sorts millers are practically out of the market, and any lines of medium quality on offer here can only be placed as fowl wheat. For the latter there has been a fairly steady outlet at quotations, which are: Prime milling (northern grown), 5/- to 5/6; good do, 4/6 to 4/10; medium, 4/2 to 4/6; best whole fowl wheat, 4/-, medium, 3/6 to 3/10 per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market this week is most unsatisfactory. A week ago supplies were short, and prices rapidly advanced up to £7 to £9 per ton. The market is again heavily supplied, and, as consignments are not in a condition for keeping, they have to be quitted at current values—namely, £3 to £3 5/- per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—During the past week heavy consignments have come forward. In the face of this it has been impos-

sible to maintain values, and prices have receded about 5/- to 10/- per ton. Quotations: Prime oaten sheaf, £4 5/- to £4 15/-; a few lots extra choice and heavy, to £4 17/6; good, £4 to £4 5/-; medium, £3 10/- to £4; straw chaff and inferior oaten sheaf, £2 10/- to £3 5/- per ton (bags extra).

WOOL.

London, January 27.—At the wool sales there was spirited competition, and prices remained firm.

Sydney, January 28.—The wool sales show a dragging tendency in sympathy with London reports.

London, January 29.—There was a brisk demand, and prices are well maintained.

There was a brisk sale at to-day's wool auctions. All crossbreds and good merinos fully maintained late prices, but faulties were five per cent. below the December sales.

The sales included the following clips: Kalluna, 9½d; Tenakoe, 9½d; Kakanus, 8½d.

London, January 30.—The Bradford wool market is quiet. Merinos are weaker. Forties, 10½d; forty-sixes, 1/1½; common sixties, 23½d; super 24½d. At the London sales the Russell clip brought 1/2½d; Manutaura, 8½d; Greenhill, 7½d.

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report:—

Although Thursday's sale was the third of the advertised series, owing to the backward and wet season hindering shearing, and other causes, it was the first at which wool was submitted for sale, and consequently the catalogues submitted were heavy, the total number of bales entered by the various selling brokers being 19,221 bales. We had the usual large attendance of wool producers and others interested in the business, and a full and representative attendance of buyers, all our colonial woollen mills as well as local and foreign firms being fully represented. Our catalogue, which was largely composed of farmers' and small graziers' lots, comprised 2684 bales of all sorts. The wools generally opened out bright in color, were fairly well grown, and owing to the dripping season were very light in grease. There was fair competition throughout the sale. Fine halfbred and merino wools, suitable for our local woollen mills, were in specially strong demand, the local mills being active competitors for all of this class. Strong lustrous Lincoln and Leicester wools were also in improved demand, and all these sorts made a good improvement on last year's prices. Coarse, low-grade half-bred wools showed to the worst advantage, and were ill to quit at comparatively low values. Our range of prices was—Greasy merino, 6½d to 10½d; halfbred fleece, 5½d to 9½d; crossbred, 4½d to 7½d. We consider that, as compared with last season's prices, all sorts, low halfbred wools excepted, have established an advance of 1d to 1½d per lb. Of the 2684 bales catalogued by us, 2346 bales were sold at auction, and 338 bales were passed in owing to bidding not reaching valuation or owners' reserves.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—218 head yarded, a few being prime bullocks and steers, but the bulk were secondary sorts. Bidding was slack and values easier, except for really prime. Beef realised 22/- to 26/- per 100lb. Prime bullocks sold at £13 to £13 15/-; steers, £7 to £11 17/6; heifers, £5 to £8 7/6; best cows, £7 10/- to £9 12/6; others, £5 10/- to £7.

Store Cattle.—A good entry of fresh conditioned young sorts, but a dull sale. Yearlings sold at 29/- to 33/-; 15 to 18 months, £2 10/- to £3 11/-; two-year old steers, £5 11/-; heifers, £4 12/-; three-year-old heifers, £6 9/-; dry cows, £2 10/- to £5; dairy cows, £4 to £9 15/-.

Fat Sheep.—About 4000 penned, principally ewes, with a few good lines of wethers. Exporters kept wethers at last week's rates, but were holding off ewes, which were consequently easier. Prime heavy wethers realised 20/- to 20/9; freezers, 16/- to 19/7; prime heavy ewes, 17/- to 18/4; good, 14/6 to 16/-; inferior, 12/- to 14/-.

Fat Lambs.—2800 penned, mostly prime, and a good sale resulted at 13/6 to 15/- and up to 15/7 for prime freezers, and down to 11/9 for inferior butchers' sorts.

Store Sheep.—7006 penned, mostly lambs and wethers, which, with good sound-mouthed breeding ewes, were in keen demand at advanced rates. Two and four-tooth wethers realised 14/- to 15/5; two-tooth do., 11/9 to 13/1; mixed two-tooths, 16/6; four-tooth ewes, 16/3; two and four-tooth do., 13/4; sound mouthed, 9/11; lambs, 8/4 to 11/10.

Pigs.—350 of all sorts were yarded. Prices were much easier. Baconers realised 36/- to 55/-, or equal to 4½d per lb; porkers, 24/- to 34/-, or equal to 4½d to 5d per lb; large stores, 22/6 to 28/-; smaller, 15/- to 20/-; suckers and weaners, 9/- to 12/-.

SYDNEY STOCK MARKET.

Sydney, January 29.—At the Homebush stock sales best crossbred wethers realised 16/- extra, 18/3, good, 14/- to 15/-, medium 11/-; best ewes, 15/-, good, 13/6 to 14/-, medium, 10/6. Best bullocks sold at £13 15/-, extra, £16 5/-, good, £11 10/-, medium, £8; best cows, £10, extra, £11 10/-, good, £7 15/-, medium, £6 10/-. Best beef averaged 27/6 per 100lb. A feature of the sales was the repurchase of sheep and cattle for stocking purposes.

Sydney February 2.—At the Homebush sales the sheep supply was beyond requirements, with a conse-

MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES,
 MAOLAGGAN STREET (next Arcade),
 DUNEDIN.

The above Stores are NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS with a full Assortment of Groceries, Crockery, General Ironmongery, and Sundries. Every Customer participates in the Profits.

For particulars see circulars and price lists, which can be had on application at the Stores, or will be forwarded to any address by post.

Just landed, a consignment of Galvanised Iron Fencing Wire, Barbed Wire, Rabbit Netting, Sheep Netting, etc., etc.

JOHN BEATTY, Manager.

A NOTED HOUSE,

THE SHADES
 DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,

C. TILBURN,

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers, or the Maker and Patentee,
 H. E. SHACKLOCK,
 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

SOUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.

Established - 1865.

H. PALMER
 STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
 PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

Town and Country Orders Promptly attended to.

BOTTLED ALE & STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST
 HOPE STREET,
 DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants

Country Orders Promptly attended to.

Order through Telephone 979.

Sole Agents in Dunedin for A. B. Mackay
 "Liquor" Whisky.

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tin foil, Wire, Sycons, and all Bottlers Requisites in Stock.

THOMAS JOHNSTONE] [JAMES A. HASLETT
JOHNSTONE & HASLETT,
 CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
 (Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland),
 MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

JOHNSTONE'S HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA POWDERS are a safe, instant, and reliable remedy. Sold in boxes of 12 powders, 1s each box. A free sample will be mailed to any part of New Zealand on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope.

HASLETT'S IRISH MOSS Cough Cure is quick to cure any ordinary cough or cold, and can be safely given to children. It is made from the Genuine Irish Moss *Cetraria Hybernica*, which is noted for its soothing and nourishing properties. 1s and 1s 6d per bottle. Goods sent POST FREE when order is accompanied by remittance. Send for Pamphlet of Household Remedies.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN.

.. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ..

COUNTRY VISITORS.

E. POWER.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

MRS. BUTLER

(formerly of Greymouth, and recently licensee of the Prince of Wales Hotel, Wellington)

Notifies her friends and the public that she has taken over the above-named Hotel.

Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.

Telephone No. 1212.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU

P. MCCARTHY - Proprietor.

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.

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.

First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

THE BEST CEMENT
 EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our Cement to be equal to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to test our Cement side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

PETER DICK

Invites inspection of a very choice assortment of ELECTRO PLATE and WARE of the Best Quality, suitable for Wedding, Birthday, Christmas and New Year Presents. Also, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Spectacles to suit all sights, Smoked Protector for Cyclists at moderate prices. Watches thoroughly cleaned, 5s; Main spring, 4s 6d.

First-class Workmanship Guaranteed.

Note Address: PETER DICK,

The most reliable Watchmaker & Jeweller (Opposite Coffee Palace), MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets, Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

Mr. Crane wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from floor to ceiling, and now offers unrivalled accommodation to visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains. The wines and spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

TELEPHONE 1306.

SANITARY PIPE

AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
 KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.

J. H. LAMBERT,

NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
 (Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Monowai	Wed., Feb. 4	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora	Fri., Feb. 6	2 p.m. D'din
Warrimoo	Wed., Feb. 11	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
 Waihora Fri., Feb. 6 2 p.m. D'din
 Talune Fri., Feb. 13 4 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Monowai	Wed., Feb. 4	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Warrimoo	Wed., Feb. 11	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., Feb. 17	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waikare	Tues., March 3	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Mokoia	Feb. 15	2.30 p.m. tr'n
*Monowai	Feb. 22	2.30 p.m. tr'n

*Calls Milford Sound.

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Upolu	Mon., Feb. 9	2 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Janet Nicoll	Thurs., Feb. 5	2 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Wednesday, Feb 25 (connects at Suva with Moana for America and Europe).

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY (From Auckland.)

Rotobine	Wednesday, Feb 11
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BARATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tues., Feb. 24 ...

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH, respectfully request your support and kind recommendation.

American Sheeting.



WE have just received a Large Shipment of this excellent SHEETING, made of Best American Cotton, and absolutely free from dress 80in. wide, 1/3 yard; well worth 1/9.

BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd., Dunedin

quent fall in prices. Crossbred wethers fetched: Best, 15/-; good, 13/3 to 14/-; medium, 10/-. Ewes: Best, 14/-; good, 12/6 to 13/-; medium, 9/6.

Cattle.—Prices were lower, excepting for best. Seven New Zealand bullocks sold at £14 15/ each, five cows averaged £10 14/-. Others: Best bullocks, £13 10/-; extra, £15/2/6; good, £11; medium, £7 10/-. Cows: Best, £10; extra, £11 10/-; good, £7 5/-; medium, £8.

Best beef sold at from 35/- to 37/- per 100lb.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

To a fair attendance of buyers we offered 30 to 40 horses on Saturday last—about a dozen consigned from country clients, the balance being the usual entry on account of town dealers and other vendors in and about the city. Draughts were not represented in the entry, although there were numerous buyers in quest of first-class, sound young horses, but unfortunately at this sale there was not one horse these buyers could bid for. We can strongly advise clients having good horses to dispose of to try our market. The supply lately has been far from equal to the demand, and we are confident that owners would not be disappointed in the prices realised. Spring-cart and spring-van horses are also wanted here, and we know of a number of buyers for good young horses for heavy harness work. We sold one aged spring-van mare on Saturday at £30, and a good number of horses could be placed at our quotations. We sold half a dozen light harness horses at from £15 to £22. For buggy, dog-cart, and tram horses there is a good inquiry, and bidding is always brisk when horses of these classes are submitted to public competition. We have buyers also for good buggy and carriage pairs, and vendors are requested to send particulars to us of what they can offer. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £27 to £48; aged do, £24 to £36; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £28; tram horses, £14 to £21; light hacks, £10 to £16; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £4 to £8.

For absolute strength, extreme simplicity, freedom from weak or undesirable points, and abundance of excellent working features throughout, Excelsior ploughs are unrivalled. They will do perfectly the work that can be expected of any plough, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction in any soils where a plough can work at all, no matter how tough and difficult the work. They have extra length of land beam, specially made mould boards, and steering gear of the most complete and approved kind. Revolving swivel steel circular coulters. Double furrow, £11 10s; three furrows, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt farm implements.—***

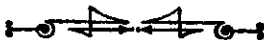
WAIMATE.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 2.

A severe storm of narrow compass passed over the district last Tuesday, destroying everything in its track. It was accompanied by loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. In a few minutes the ground was white with hail of considerable size. It lasted for about half an hour and left great havoc behind it. Gardens and orchards suffered severely. The grain crops also suffered, being battered down, and in one or two places cut to pieces, and to all appearances not worth harvesting.

The Waimate Horticultural Society held their annual show on Thursday afternoon and evening and was a great success. Among the many exhibits was one of writing from Miss Mary Barton, of St. Patrick's school,



she having gained first prize from fourteen entries, and also that of Miss R. Hutt for oil painting (flowers), who also secured first place from ten entries, also taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent.

Sunday being the first Sunday of the month, there was exposition of the Blessed Sacrament from eleven o'clock Mass until the evening devotions.

The Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais celebrated the nine o'clock Mass on Sunday. In the evening he preached an eloquent discourse on the Holy Eucharist to a large congregation.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at St. Patrick's Church on Wednesday, January 28, when Mr. John Matheson, of Waihao Downs, was joined in matrimony to Miss May McPherson, third daughter of Mr. Donald McPherson, of Waihao Forks. The Rev. Father Regnault celebrated the Nuptial Mass. Miss K. McPherson, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, whilst Mr. McPhee acted as best man. The bride was given away by her father, and was attired in a beautiful cream dress trimmed with satin, and wore a hat trimmed with ostrich feathers to match. After the ceremony a large number of guests assembled at the residence of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was laid. Mr. and Mrs. Matheson left by the express for Christchurch, where their honeymoon is to be spent. The presents were numerous and costly, including a number of cheques.

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 their 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.—***

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON.

CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.

The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves.

Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

Students not preparing for the learned Professions have the advantage of a Special Commercial Course, under efficient management, where they are taught all that will be of use in mercantile pursuits.

Special attention is also paid to the teaching of Physical Science, for which purpose the College possesses a large Laboratory and Demonstration Hall. Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, and all other branches of a Liberal Education receive due attention.

Physical culture is attended to by a competent Drill Instructor, who trains the students three times a week in Drill, Rifle Practice, and Gymnastics. A large and well-equipped Gymnasium is attached to the College.

The religious and moral training of the pupils is an object of special care, and particular attention is bestowed on the teaching of Christian Doctrine.

A well-appointed Infirmary attached to the College is under the charge of the Sisters of Compassion, from whom in case of illness all students receive the most tender and devoted care, and who at all times pay particular attention to the younger and more delicate pupils, who without such care would find the absence of home comforts very trying.

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899 this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding and House Linen.

The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the Soutane, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The Annual Vacation ends on Saturday, February 14th.

The Seminary is under the Patronage and Direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

For further Particulars apply to the Rector, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.

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EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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.

ST. DOMINIC'S COLLEGE, DUNEDIN.—Studies will be Resumed on Monday, February 9.

St. Joseph's School and S.H. School, N.E. Valley, will also Re-open on February 9.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

CARDINAL MORAN AND SAMOA.



HE Sydney 'Daily Telegraph' and some of our New Zealand papers who were in a hurry to follow that rabid anti-Catholic journal in its recent abuse of Cardinal MORAN are now probably feeling rather sorry for themselves. It is fortunately seldom that a great city daily shows itself so ready, at the instigation of an utterly obscure and insignificant bigot, to make a set attack on a Prince of the Church: it is certainly seldom that a metropolitan journal of any standing meets with such a very bad 'fall in.' Nor, so far as the general public is concerned, is there likely to be any sympathy with the 'Telegraph' in its present humiliation. The animus of the paper was so unmistakable, the method of its attack was so thoroughly dishonest and discreditable, that fair-minded people of all shades of religious opinion could scarcely have any other feeling than one of positive enjoyment at the spectacle of its self-provoked and richly-deserved discomfiture.

The full details of this Samoan controversy and of the Cardinal's crushing reply to his critics are given in another column, and we only propose here to draw attention to one or two of its more salient points. Before referring particularly, however, to the Cardinal's latest utterance it may make the position clearer if we briefly recall the incidents connected with the discreditable international squabble which ended in the high-handed action of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in Samoa in 1899. Samoa was famous as the spot where 'three Empires meet,' possession of the archipelago being shared by Germany, Britain, and the United States. Neither of the three Powers, however, was willing to concede any advantage to any of the others, and a convention was signed in 1889, guaranteeing the independence of Samoa and the right of the natives to choose their own ruler in accordance with local custom. Unfortunately a somewhat arbitrary judicial organisation was also arranged, consisting of a Supreme Court with one judge, a white man, who happened in the first instance to be an American. Under such an arrangement it was inevitable that there should be friction, and very serious trouble arose in 1898 over the election of a successor to King MALIETOA LAUPEPA, who died in that year. The native choice fell on MATAAFA, an able and gallant chief, whom ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON has described as an 'ideal king.' MATAAFA, however, was a devout Catholic, and his election was, consequently, intolerable to the English and American missionaries in the island. Unfortunately for the natives the clause in the convention granting them full liberty to elect their king in their own fashion was modified by another empowering the Chief Justice to set their nominee aside if such a measure were necessary in order to avert war. It was not pretended in this case that such an emergency had arisen, but the Chief Justice, a Mr. CHAMBERS, who is described as 'a third rate American lawyer, who identified himself in every way with the Protestant missionaries,' vetoed the election on other grounds, and a young Protestant divinity student of seventeen, named MALIETOA TANU was nominated in his stead. MATAAFA, of course, took up arms to defend his rights, and completely routed the weakling whom the missionaries were attempting to foist upon the natives. The

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British then, in concert with the Americans, began a campaign of their own on TANU'S behalf; they refused to recognise the Provincial Government established by MATAAFA; and they entered on a course of practically indiscriminate burning of plantations and bombardment of native villages. It was their high-handed and altogether unwarrantable action in this regard that called forth the original strictures of the Cardinal, and it was by reason of the loss and damage inflicted by these proceedings that the two Powers had to submit the whole matter to the arbitration of the King of Sweden. So far as the islands were concerned the final outcome of the squabble was that the kingship was abolished; that Great Britain, in return for compensation received elsewhere, ceded all her rights to Germany and America, that the magnificent harbor of Pago Pago passed to America, and all the larger islands were annexed to Germany, and that thus, as Cardinal MORAN expressed it, 'the whole Samoan group, the gem of the South Pacific, has been permanently withdrawn from the influence of the Australian Commonwealth.'

*

The comparatively mild controversy which followed the publication of the Cardinal's strictures in 1899 had long ago died down when the matter was renewed the other day by the publication by one Rev. WOOLLS RUTLEDGE of a stupid falsehood to the effect that Cardinal MORAN had been compelled to apologise to the British Admiralty for the statements he had made. WOOLLS RUTLEDGE is a quite notorious firebrand who has, during the past twelve months, repeatedly made himself and his faction ridiculous by the publication of absurd statements about Catholics for which he was unable to advance a single particle of proof, yet so eager was the 'Telegraph' to pander to its Orange patrons that it at once took RUTLEDGE under its wing, and on the strength of statements made by this insignificant zealot itself proceeded to make a violent attack upon the Cardinal. The Cardinal waited for a few days until his opponents had worked themselves up to white heat, and then delivered a reply which fell with crushing force, and which left the 'Telegraph' a laughing stock in the eyes of the whole community. That journal, in a leading article in its issue of January 8, had deliberately made the following charge against his Eminence:—

'The statement originally made by his Eminence was that in the Samoan troubles of some years ago some of the Protestant missionaries at Samoa went so far as to use their influence with some of the commanders of British warships to get them to shell the Catholic presbytery and church, where hundreds of old and infirm had taken refuge. He (the Cardinal) proceeded to say that the British guns were turned upon and shelled the church and presbytery with the knowledge that they were filled with these defenceless people, and, indeed, upon that account.'

The Cardinal, in a passage which loses none of its force because of its quiet dignity, explained exactly what he did say, and convicted the 'Telegraph' out of its own mouth of a distortion or suppression which it is difficult to fittingly characterise.

'If we are to believe the editor of the "Daily Telegraph,"' said his Eminence, 'I accuse the officers in question of perpetrating the outrage suggested by the missionary agent. What I did say was precisely the contrary, that is that they refused to perpetrate the wished-for outrage. . . . I turn to the columns of the "Daily Telegraph" of June the 26th, 1899, and I find the following report of my words:—"Some went so far as to use their influence with some of the commanders of the British warships to get them to shell the Catholic presbytery and church, where hundreds of old and infirm had taken refuge. Owing to the prudence of the officers no such outrage was perpetrated." Thus, whilst I expressly stated that the British commander did not yield to the suggestion so foully made, and did not perpetrate the proposed outrage, and whilst I commended their prudence in adopting such a course, the editor would find lead the public to believe that I imputed to the officers in question the weakness and the guilt of yielding to the wicked suggestion and of perpetrating the desired outrage. I consider that I am more than justified in calling on the editor of the "Daily Telegraph" to acknowledge that in his over-hurry to cast a pebble at the Church he was betrayed into an egregious error, and has made, in

my regard, an offensive statement quite the reverse of the truth.'

It will be seen at a glance how entirely the Cardinal was misrepresented, and how gross was the perversion of which he was the victim. We would be glad to think that the mis-statement was the result, as the Cardinal charitably put it, of 'over-hurry,' but the fact that the leader of January 8, in the first sentence of its accusation, uses identically the same words as occur in its report of 1899, seems to show that the earlier files had indeed been consulted, and forces us to the painful conclusion that the 'Telegraph' misrepresentation was wilful and deliberate.

So far was the Cardinal from imputing the evils of the war to the individual officers engaged in it that, as he said of himself in his recent speech, 'when Lieutenant Lonsdale and Ensign Monaghan were killed in the ill-devised attack on Vailele, I took occasion in a public discourse in Sydney to pass a high eulogy on those officers. I believe I was the only ecclesiastic of any denomination in Sydney who bestowed any words of praise upon them, and it was cheering to find that my feeble words of well-deserved eulogy brought consolation to many bereaved homesteads in the United States, as the letters addressed to me attest.' The actual charge which the Cardinal has made in connection with this Samoan business is thus expressed: 'I have repeatedly laid the blame of the disgraceful and disastrous struggle at the door of the Protestant [missionary] agents, and I am convinced that it is on their shoulders the main share of the responsibility must ultimately rest. I do not, however, by this intend to exempt from all blame the other officials who were engaged in the shameful proceedings.' This charge his Eminence proceeded to prove to the hilt by citing the testimony of a great number of authorities—authorities almost all of whom were absolutely disinterested and unimpeachable. The 'New York Independent,' Mr JOHN GEORGE LEIGH, Mr LLOYD OSBOURNE, who was the son-in-law of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON and Vice-Consul of the United States in Samoa, the 'New York Evening Post,' the 'Fortnightly Review,' the London 'Academy,' the Protestant teachers themselves, all are called as witnesses, and their cumulative evidence as to the brutality of the war and the culpability of the missionaries is practically irresistible. His Eminence clinches his contention by an appeal to the award just made by King OSCAR of Sweden, in which the Royal arbitrator, who was assisted by three eminent jurists, gives a final and authoritative decision that the action of the American and British warships in Samoa in April, 1899, was illegal and unwarranted, and orders that more than 1,000,000 dollars be paid by the two Governments as compensation for the damages inflicted by the bombardment. In the face of such facts and such evidence it cannot possibly be pretended that the Cardinal made his charges recklessly or thoughtlessly or without first taking care to make perfectly sure of his ground.

*

The attempt made by the 'Telegraph' and its friends to get out of the difficulty in which they found themselves after the Cardinal's exposure was feeble in the extreme. The 'Telegraph,' like a whining school-boy, said in effect: 'Please, sir, it wasn't me,' and protested that it did not make the statements which had been proved to be so absolutely false, but that it 'quoted them from letters which appeared in our columns within the last few days.' That, of course, is mere subterfuge, as, in the passage quoted by the Cardinal from the leader of January 8, the paper makes, 'off its own bat,' the statement it now seeks to saddle on its correspondents. The Evangelical Council, as representing the Missionary Societies, tries to find a way of escape by calling for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the matter, but in view of the well-known fact that even an Imperial Royal Commission would now have no jurisdiction whatever in the Islands and would therefore be incompetent to make a satisfactory investigation, it would seem that this move is made rather with the view of 'saving the face' of the Societies than in any real hope of eliciting the truth. For the rest, all that the 'Telegraph' can now find to cavil at in the Cardinal's position is his Eminence's statement that he 'should probably have said that the Samoan proceedings were far worse than the Armenian outrages, for the reason that two great Powers were responsible for them, and

they were perpetrated with the semblance of legality, in the name of civilisation and under the mask of justice.' We mention this matter because our contemporary the 'Otago Daily Times'—whose fairness in printing practically the whole of the Cardinal's reply we gladly acknowledge—also protests against this statement, declaring that it is an extraordinarily strong statement to make seeing that the Armenian atrocities involved the murder of thousands of Christians and the torture of and violation of helpless women and children. Our contemporary has apparently missed the Cardinal's point. His Eminence clearly did not mean that the Samoan outrages were in themselves worse than the Armenian atrocities, but that, from the moral point of view, they were more blameworthy, seeing that they were perpetrated by two nominally Christian Powers, under a show of legality and in the professed interests of civilisation and justice. On all counts, then, the Cardinal's position is practically unassailable, and he has manifestly nothing to fear from any number of Royal Commissions.

Although the position of the Church was not in reality in any way involved in the issue of this controversy, yet the Cardinal's victory over his opponents, and his complete vindication of his position, can hardly fail, from the Catholic point of view, to do real and lasting good. If the 'Telegraph' made its attack in good faith—which we confess we honestly find it almost impossible to believe—the mess in which it landed itself will probably have opened its eyes to the true character of the company it has to keep when it elects to throw in its lot with the bigots and the Orange faction. If it was not in good faith the Cardinal has taught it a wholesome lesson and greatly weakened its power for mischief by making it ridiculous in the eyes of every intelligent member of the community. As for the smaller fry of faction-mongers it would be impossible to make them more ridiculous than they have already made themselves, but their exposure on this occasion will at least help to strengthen the feeling of contempt and disgust with which the better class of citizens in Sydney have now come to regard them. Notwithstanding the talk about a Royal Commission, the Samoan incident, for all practical purposes, may be considered closed, and the net result of the controversy, we venture to predict, will be that the Cardinal and his people will enjoy immunity from attack for some considerable time to come.

Notes

Vaccination Again.

The Health Department is now straining every effort to not only secure universal adoption of vaccination, but to wipe off the arrears that have accumulated during the past few years, and we should not be surprised to see any day a crop of prosecutions. The latest step taken by the Department is the circulation of a lecture by Sir Theodore Dyke Acland at the Mansion House, London, last year. The lecture was entitled 'Vaccination and Common Sense,' and the lecturer had no difficulty at all in proving that the terms were synonymous. In this Colony there is practically no avowed opposition to vaccination. Here and there a 'peculiar' person objects, but the growing decline of the practice is due more to apathy than to repugnance. In some parts of England there is fierce controversy on the subject, and it is little matter for wonder when it is remembered that the lymph comes from many sources, and without effective guarantee of purity. One can understand 'conscientious' objections to vaccination, when he reads of the most horrible diseases being spread by impure lymph, and sympathy must go out to the man who, having already lost two children in this way, went to prison, and practically brought ruin on himself, rather than submit the others to the risk. But in this Colony no such fears need be entertained, because pure lymph is supplied by the Government, and no medical man may use any other under a penalty of £50. Still, the law permits of conscientious objections, and no person can be forced to have a child vaccinated unless he or she is willing. Under the conditions mentioned every parent ought to be willing if regard be had to the lives of the children. Smallpox is shown to be a disease of children where vaccination is neglected. It has been proved by recent epidemics that where vaccination is extensively practised

less than 10 per cent. of deaths occurs among those attacked, while the mortality ranges as high as more than 66 per cent. where the opposite is the case. This experience has been frequently confirmed, but it alone should awaken parents to the importance of guarding against a disease which may make its appearance at any moment.

Progress and Crime.

The go-ahead citizen of modern days is apt to plume himself upon the advantages which he enjoys over his forefathers in the way of facilities for intercourse. He slightly compares the automobile or the express train with the stage coach, or even more primitive waggon. He contrasts his home with that of generations ago, where food was coarse, floors were strewn with rushes, and draughts were excluded with hangings. He can hardly imagine a world without a telegraph and telephone. An age without newspapers was the stone age in his estimation, and life without the thousand and one devices of modern days would hardly be worth living. Yet thinking men are beginning to wonder whether the world is gaining by all this hurry and tension of excitement, and an American specialist on education has just made a report to Congress on the subject. He points out that 'during the last thirty or forty years there has been an increase, relative to population, in crime, suicide, insanity, and other forms of social evils, and asserts that one of the main causes of this is the rapid development of society. This state of civilisation,' he points out, 'involving many transition periods, puts an abnormal strain upon the nervous system as compared with the muscular system. Thus the electric car, automobile, and the telephone tend to make people exercise less and think more. A reaction has set in already through the development of systems of physical culture. The less cost of living and the increase of wealth, with the luxuries of the table, have tended to overeating, which, in connection with the lack of exercise, has had its evil effects, and, doubtless, produced an additional reaction on the nervous system. When the nerves are unstrung by over-pressure the will may become weak, depression and pessimism set in, and loss of self-control follows, with its consequent abnormal actions leading on to crime and other social evils.' These remarks may be considered in connection with those we made last week respecting the excessive use of meat as food. If a sedentary man will ride to and from his office by train or tram, when it would do him far more good to walk; if he will go to the telephone receiver instead of walking briskly round the corner, and if nature rebels and makes him first nervous and irritable, and then ill, he must not throw the blame on the extent of his business; he should indict himself.

A State Owned Paper.

The foundation of a state-owned paper is not so chimerical as it would seem without exposition of the details. The suggestion was actually made some years ago in the New South Wales Parliament by Mr George Black, the labor member for one of the suburbs of Sydney but it was never realised, probably because the Ministry was unwilling to face the inevitable hostile criticism of the existing newspapers. Shortly, the idea was this:—The State already spends so much per annum on 'Hansard,' so much on the 'Government Gazette,' so much on publications emanating from various departments, so much on advertising, and so on. It was proposed to send a free copy of the paper (which would be published three times a week at first) to every household in the State. The difference between the present cost of all these publications and the paper which would take their place was estimated at £15,000 a year. This was after allowing a certain income from advertising, but it would be obvious that a paper having periodical and regular entry to all the homes in the Colony might almost name its own price for advertisements. Assuming these calculations to be approximately correct, and allowing for a proportionate decrease according to population, such a paper ought to be produced in New Zealand at an annual first cost of £5000 per annum. A journal of the kind might be expected to contain every sort of information likely to be valuable to the wage-earner and producer—the farmer, vine-grower, orchardist, shearer, drover, pastoralist, apiarist, poultry breeder, fisherman, sailor, waterside worker, miner, navy, shipowner, exporter, importer, manufacturer, and mine-owner. It would contain all the information available about the labor market in every part of the State; mining discoveries and returns; tides; arrival and departure of vessels; the state of roads and rivers; wind and weather reports and indications; market prices for produce at

home and abroad, and so forth. It might at length become a paper of daily issue; might eventually compete with the other dailies as a disseminator of news, but its development in these directions would be advisably a matter of evolution.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

Holy Cross College, Mosgiel will re-open after vacation on Saturday, February 14th.

There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday from last Mass until Vespers. In the evening the usual procession was held, in which the children of the parish schools and the members of the Sacred Heart Society took part.

During the absence of the clergy of the Cathedral parish at the retreat the Rev. Father Ganly, of St. Kiida, Melbourne, attended to the parochial duties. On Saturday Father Ganly left for Milton, where he was the guest of the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, and on Monday he proceeded to the Bluff to catch the steamer for Melbourne.

The retreat of the clergy of the diocese of Dunedin was concluded on Friday morning. The clergy present expressed themselves in very complimentary terms regarding the manner in which it was conducted by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Obeisais, V.G., Christchurch, who was thanked on their behalf by the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay. The Diocesan Synod, which was preceded by the Mass of the Holy Ghost, presided over by his Lordship Bishop Verdon, was held on Friday at the conclusion of the retreat.

As we go to press the annual outing of the children of the Catholic schools of Dunedin is being held on the Caledonian Grounds at Outram. The children, to the number of several hundreds, and a large party of adults proceeded to Outram by special train at 9.25 a.m., many also going by the ordinary train, which left a few minutes earlier. The outing was organised by an energetic committee, who had made every arrangement to insure its success. A number of ladies had rendered valuable assistance by procuring prizes for the various competitions. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

The visit of the Rev. Father Ganly, who said both Masses here on Sunday, and also gave Benediction and preached in the evening (writes our Milton correspondent), proved to be a regular red-letter day for the Irish Catholics of the district. Father Ganly's morning sermons were both given as usual in English, but from the numerous illustrations and quotations in Irish with which it was enriched, it was evident that the preacher was proficient in the old tongue, and a large congregation assembled in the evening, many of whom had come long distances for the express purpose of having a chat with the visitor in Irish. The whole of the Rosary, from start to finish was recited in Gaelic, and it was worth going miles to hear the hearty, spirited, united way in which the large congregation rolled out their response in Irish. Then, to the great delight of the congregation, Father Ganly preached in Irish, and, though it is 14 years since he delivered a sermon in anything but English, he spoke with such clearness and fluency that his Irish hearers assured your correspondent they had not the slightest difficulty in following every word. For the benefit of any present, who, as Father Ganly pointedly put it, might have the misfortune not to understand Irish, he translated his remarks into English, and the sermon proved to be a pointed, pithy, and forcible exposition of the Sacraments and of some of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith. After the service the old people 'foregathered' in force and revelled in the luxury of being able to talk unlimited Irish with the genial and gifted priest. The service in Irish had apparently been as keenly enjoyed by the preacher as by his hearers, and Father Ganly expressed himself as greatly pleased with the spontaneous and spirited way in which young and old had given their response. He was also surprised and delighted to find, in this apparently out-of-the-way part of the Colony, such a large number of people who loved and spoke the old tongue, and he declared he would carry away with him very happy recollections of the good time he had had with the Irish men and women of Milton. It is hoped that, on some future holiday Father Ganly will be able to pay us another visit, and will make a longer stay among his Irish friends than was possible to him on this occasion.

Messrs. G. and T. Young, Princes street, Dunedin, also at Oamaru, Timaru, and Wellington are now showing a choice selection of watches, jewellery, silver, and electro-plated ware, leather goods, Doulton ware, etc. This firm has a well-deserved reputation for keeping goods of a high class, and therefore intending purchasers can rest assured that all articles are what they are represented to be, and that they will get full value for their money....

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NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

Mr. Tunbridge, Commissioner of Police, has resigned in consequence of ill-health.

One of the successful candidates at the recent matriculation examination was Miss Maud Casey, a pupil of the Convent of Mercy, Greymouth.

The Government intend to build and equip a dairy school at the State Farm, Levin, where farmers' sons will have an opportunity of seeing the latest methods of dairy farming.

The current issue of 'Our Alma Mater,' the magazine issued by the students of St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, Sydney, is to hand, and, like its predecessors, it is turned out in excellent style, brightly written, and copiously illustrated.

During the quarter ended December 31 the Customs revenue collected at all ports of New Zealand was £593,030, against £524,016 during the December quarter of 1901. The ad valorem duties yielded £201,238, and spirits £120,859. Last year £2,285,157 was collected, against £2,191,798 in the preceding twelve months.

The Flaxbourne Estate is to be acquired by the Government under the compulsory clause of the Land for Settlements Act. It is a fine sheep station of 56,000 acres, owned by Clifford Bros. The last returns show it is carrying 50,000 sheep. The homestead is situated 14 miles from the Seddon railway station and 30 miles from Blenheim. The property adjoins Starborough settlement, and the Blenheim-Waipara line passes through the centre of it. The acquisition of the estate has been the subject of local agitation for a long time.

The Government Insurance Department has had a very successful year. The new business obtained during 1902 amounted to £864,502, of which £677,018, or about £35,000 more than the previous year, was accepted and closed. The triennial investigation is now being made, and policy-holders may expect to be notified at an early date that a substantial addition has been made to their policies by way of bonus.

The Very Rev. Dean Grogan, who has been in charge of the Napier Catholic parish for many years, and who has only recently returned from a twelve months' trip to America, Great Britain, and the Continent, has been appointed to the permanent charge of the Wanganui parish, and will leave for his new home this week. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Father Goggan, who acted as locum tenens for Dean Grogan during the latter's absence on his holiday.

We regret (says the 'Ross Advocate') to learn that the Rev. Father Bogue shows but little or no improvement in health. During the week the reverend gentleman has had a visit from Dean Martin, of Hokitika, and the Rev. Father McEnroe, of Australia, and to say that Father Bogue appreciates the visits is saving but little, as the solicitude shown by the many friends who sometimes make long journeys to meet him, is the one bright ray in his sore trial. The Rev. Father has also had many visitors from Hokitika and the surrounding districts, and he is very thankful for the many acts of kindness shown him.

At the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society the programme consisted of a parliamentary debate. Mr. F. K. Cooper, as premier, introduced a Bill of a very comprehensive nature, namely, 'To bring under State control all factories, trades, and professions in the Colony.' The measure, needless to say, evoked much criticism. Mr. M. J. Burgess, in a very able speech, strongly supported the measure. Mr. McSherry, a member of the Opposition, made the speech of the evening, and ridiculed the Bill. After a very good debate the second reading was carried by a bare majority.

Mr. J. J. Grealish, who for the past three and a half years has filled the position of reporter on the 'Bruce Herald,' left Milton on Wednesday of last week to take a position on the staff of the 'New Zealand Times.' Prior to leaving he was the recipient of several presentations. The 'Herald' staff presented him with a set of gold studs and a case of razors, together with their best wishes for his future career. On Tuesday evening some members of the Tokomairiro Farmers' Club met to wish Mr. Grealish good-bye, and Mr. Ferguson (the president) presented him with a travelling bag and a Bruce rug on behalf of the club. The same evening the Milton Football Club held a social gathering, when further presentations were made, and the departing pressman was toasted in the most convivial style.

The Sisters of Mercy, Greymouth, opened classes for instruction in the Virgil Practice Clavier on Monday, January 26th. This method of teaching pianoforte playing (says the local 'Star') has been taken up with the warmest enthusiasm by some of the greatest professors of the day, notably Paderewski, Von Bulow, and others. New Zealand teachers have not been slow to recognise the incalculable advantages to be derived from the Practice Clavier method, hence, in all our large towns it is now fully established and will probably soon supersede all the old methods of playing the pianoforte. The Clavier secures for those who use it properly a perfect technique, which includes the training of the fingers to the utmost capacity of flexibility, delicacy of touch, endurance and precision of execution. The Clavier idea

is to train the fingers so thoroughly on the Clavier that when they go to the piano it will be easier and more natural to produce good effects than bad ones. Wishing to advance with the age in musical and educational matters generally, the Sisters have adopted the Virgil Practice Clavier, and it is expected that large numbers will avail themselves of this opportunity of learning this, the most excellent method of pianoforte playing.

WEDDING BELLS.

SMITH—EATON.

A matrimonial alliance between members of the families of old settlers invariably occasions more than ordinary interest. This was particularly noticeable on Thursday, January 15 (says the 'Kaikoura Star') when the marriage of Mr. George Smith, third son of Mrs. W. D. Smith, to Miss Johanna Eaton, second daughter of Mr. G. Eaton, took place at the Church of the Sacred Heart. The edifice was thronged with well-wishers of the contracting parties, the assemblage including representatives of all denominations here. The Rev. Father Golden performed the ceremony. The bride, very becomingly attired, was escorted by her brother, Mr. John Eaton, in the absence of her father, who was indisposed, and she was attended by Miss N. Eaton as bridesmaid. Mr. Frank Smith acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony the happy couple and a host of friends repaired to the residence of the bride's father, the departure from the church being a most enthusiastic 'send-off' for the gallant 'Sixth Contingenter' and his bride. Some 130 friends partook of the wedding breakfast, which was a capital sample of Irish hospitality. The after proceedings were of an exceptionally joyous character, dancing and song being indulged in for some hours. The health of the 'bride and bridegroom' was fittingly honored with music and cheers, while the highly esteemed mother of the bridegroom and the equally respected and genial father of the bride were accorded musical honors. The numerous and costly presents were much admired.

OBITUARY.

REV. FATHER MACKINTOSH, PARNELL.

A press message received from Auckland on Monday reported the sudden death of the Rev. Father James Mackintosh, of Parnell. The immediate cause of death was stated to be syncope, the result of hemorrhage.—R.I.P.

MR. JOHN KAVENEY, OTAUTAU.

It is with sincere regret (writes an Otautau correspondent) that I have to record the death of Mr John Kaveney, which took place at his residence, Strathmore, Otautau, on November 27. Mr Kaveney was, perhaps, one of the oldest residents in the district, and certainly one of the oldest residents of the Catholic community here, and his death at the comparatively early age of 59 years was generally regretted. Feeling reference was made by the Rev. Fathers Walsh and Sheehan in their respective churches. Deceased, who was a native of Grangemore, County Roscommon, landed at the Bluff in September, 1864, then a young man of 21 years, and after bearing the heat and the burden of the early days, contracting and carting to Kingston, he settled at Waicōla 20 years ago, and removed to Strathmore some 10 years back, where he resided till his death. Deceased was well known in all parts of Southland, and was highly respected for his sterling honesty and large-heartedness. He was a patriotic Irishman, a great lover of his native land, and a practical Catholic. The interment took place in the Otautau Cemetery, and the funeral was attended by mourners from all parts of the district. A wife and one daughter aged 15 years are left to mourn their loss, and to these, in their sad bereavement, the sincerest sympathy is extended.—R.I.P.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 29.

The Very Rev. Father Fitzgerald, O.F.M., returned on Tuesday afternoon from Hamilton, where he conducted the retreat of the Sisters of the Mission. Last evening at St. Mary's Convent, Ponsonby, he opened a retreat for ladies of the diocese. It is Father Fitzgerald's intention to stay for some time in this diocese.

Rev. Father Croke returned at the end of last week from the Waikāo, where he has spent some months. Father Croke is staying at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital. Rev. Father Tormey, of St. Benedict's, is also an inmate of the hospital, suffering from a slight attack of typhoid fever, but is happily recovering, and may soon be enabled to leave the institution.

There were gathered at St. Mary's Convent during the holidays eighty Sisters of Mercy from many parts of the diocese.

The Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., of Reefton, who had been attending the retreat of the priests of the Archdiocese of Wellington, arrived here to-day from the South on a short visit to his relatives.

The Marist Brothers returned last week with one addition to their number.

Signs are evident of a stirring battle at the municipal elections over the question of running the electric cars in the city on Sundays

Rev. Father O'Reilly, of New South Wales, has gone to Rotorua for a short stay.

Inspector Cullen, in charge of our provincial police force, was thrown from his horse at Te Kūti, in the King Country, last Thursday and injured his right hand, necessitating his keeping it in a sling. The inspector's numerous friends throughout the Colony will regret to hear of the accident, but they will be pleased to know that this courteous and zealous officer is not likely to be long incapacitated from his duties.

Mr F. S. Igoe, a very old member of the Hibernian Society, passed away last week, and was buried last Sunday afternoon at Waikumete cemetery. His Lordship Dr Lenihan, the Hon. J. A. Toie, also a large number of Hibernians and a large body of citizens attended the funeral.—R.I.P.

Alderman Thomas Gilmour, J.P., of Rookwood, Sydney, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived from the South last Thursday. He has been four months in the Colony, most of which was spent in Christchurch. He is one of the founders of the Hibernian Society in Australia, and to this day takes an active interest in this highly commendable organisation. He was loud in his praise of the members of the Christchurch branch for their kind and generous treatment of him. While in Auckland he was waited upon by several of the officers of the district and branch, and society matters were discussed with much interest. Mr, Mrs and Miss Gilmour last Sunday were shown over the Bishop's palace and grounds, which they admired, and subsequently over the convent and grounds of St. Mary's. Mr Gilmour, before leaving by the Mararoa for Sydney last Monday evening, said one great advantage in travelling from place to place was to find kind and warm-hearted brother Hibernians eager to make your stay pleasant. Nothing occurred during his tour of New Zealand which gratified him more than his reception by his brother Hibernians, and he would with pleasure make this known in Australia. Mr Gilmour's eldest son, Brother Lawrence, is a prominent member of the Marist Brothers in New South Wales, and was for a long time at Hunter's Hill College, and is now in charge of the orphanage conducted by the Brothers in Sydney.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 2.

A meeting of the congregation was held on yesterday after the 11 o'clock Mass to consider the advisableness of altering the hours at which Mass is celebrated on Sundays, the Rev. Father Tubman being in the chair. The present hours are 9 o'clock and 11 o'clock. The latter hour was not altered, but it was decided that first Mass be celebrated at 8 a.m. in future instead of 9, the change to commence on Sunday, 15th February.

The parish schools re-opened to-day. In the Brothers' School Brother Martin, from Christchurch, succeeds Brother Charles, who has been transferred to Napier.

Much interest has been taken in making Timaru a port of call for the direct steamers, and at a meeting held on Friday last at the Harbor Board offices it was shown that it was feasible and possible to get the largest steamers to call here provided the local importers co-operated in accumulating their shipments. The chairman of the Harbor Board explained that the present extension, when completed, would permit of vessels of the largest draught calling. With present accommodation it is likely an endeavor will be made to have a monthly service from home, the steamer calling first at Port Chalmers and then with a lighter draught coming on to Timaru. This will be a great boon to Timaru importers if successfully arranged.

How many have found 'the weather' a friend in need when ideas are barren. The weather is also a relief to a correspondent desirous of filling a column, and who, having exhausted local topics, falls back upon it to supply the complement. It is an ever-ready auxiliary to both speaking and writing, so that it is only right the weather should have its revenge for being over-acknowledged and should make a community feel it is the all-important subject of the day. Such is the position it has gained in this district at this particular time, and men who flippantly talked about the weather previously now mention the subject with serious consideration. And why? It holds the fortunes of many in its hands and has the power just now of apportioning to the small and large landowner alike a peaceful or a sleepless pillow. Since I wrote last the weather went on an excursion; started somewhere near Dunedin, visited Waimate, dropping hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs, and having evidently exhausted itself for the nonce went out to sea via Makikihi to recoup its energies. The farmers of Timaru are to be congratulated, as the storm passed on, and striking in again on the Ninety Mile Beach, met inland a howling nor-wester. According to an eye-witness the embrace between both gales was terrific, and resulted in a cyclone which waltzed gaily along in a limited track to Ashburton, spending a gay time as it went, amongst fences, straw stacks, galvanised sheds, chimney stacks, and unstable house roofs, leaving mementoes of its visit as it went along. In Timaru evidences of the storm were noticeable, but only as a sort of skirmishing on the outposts, telling that a battle was raging near at hand.

The great summer sale is now in full swing at Messrs A. and T. Inglis, George street, Dunedin, and will continue until Saturday, February 21. Patrons are promised immense bargains in all departments....

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P. J. HELEAN

The Storyteller

A DEED OF GIFT.

'A lady to see you, sir; Miss Barry.'
'Miss Barry? Ask her in at once.'
Bernard Warburton rose with alacrity, for, as a lawyer and a man he was interested in the new arrival. She came in handsomely dressed in deep mourning, so slim and graceful that she looked taller than she really was. She had a pale, well-featured face and blue Irish eyes, which flatly contradicted the set coldness of every line.

Sometimes in these professional interviews it is the lady who is emotional, while her adviser remains chilly; on this occasion the visitor bowed formally, and save for the grace of her action it might have been a doll saluting another doll, so blank was her face and changeless. He, on the contrary, dropped officiality and advanced with outstretched hand.

'I think, as we are relatives, we should shake hands.' Courtesy constrained her to follow his lead, but he thought he had rarely touched so passive a hand, but she was quick in repudiating his claim.

'We can hardly be related—except merely by marriage.'

'Precisely; but that means a good deal. I am glad to see you. The title deeds of your little estate are ready and waiting.'

He spoke smilingly, for her quaint speech had amused him; but her next words took him aback. Like other sensible men he had a horror of women without common sense.

'I came to say that I want neither title deeds nor the estate. I have no use for them.'

Sheer amazement kept him dumb, but he looked keenly to see if she was hysterical or out of her mind. Scrutinise as he might, however, he could only see steady purpose underneath her white earnestness.

'But this is sheer nonsense. Narn is left you unconditionally by your grandfather, with the sole exception that you are to take his name. No difficulty about that, is there?'

'There is every difficulty; even the name is hateful to me.'

Her breathing quickened, but she spoke calmly as before.

'The name is also mine,' he answered, curtly, and because of her gentle instincts a touch of sensitive color came and went.

'I beg your pardon; I should have remembered better.'

He considered her again attentively, trying to reckon up this unknown quantity.

'She had a quick Irish temper—a warm Irish heart. What does she mean by sitting there like a little icicle, trying to lead me astray? There must be something behind all this absurdity, and I must get at it.' Having decided this, he dropped the relative and assumed the man of law.

'Being in temporary charge of Narn, I must ask your reasons for this unprecedented conduct?'

He was judicial enough for a bag wig, but, having nothing to hide, she was not dismayed.

'I can tell you in a few sentences. A few months ago my mother was living—she is dead now. For years we had both been battling against the poverty which killed her by inches—not a doubt about it, for she died of want of proper food—of necessary warmth and the lack of all comfort. She had to work almost to the last, and when I wrote to her father telling him of our distress, he left the letter unanswered because my mother had married a poor Irish gentleman. If Narn had been curs eight months ago she would have been living; now, if the owner of it had only held out a helping hand I should not be broken-hearted for the loss of her, as I am today.'

He knew now the sort of apathy that had so dulled her; it was heart-break, as she had said, and it was only the intensity of her emotion which kept her low voice from faltering. He was genuinely touched, but at his awkwardness in expressing this.

'How did you and your mother live?'

'She did art needlework—and starved on it. I painted, and often went hungry to bed. I did not mind, being young and strong, but she—my God! to watch the slow drowning of the one you love best on earth, to see her sinking day by day for want of the sheer necessities of life, yet with sweet patience and smiling lips. I would have died to save her, but neither my death nor my life could do that. You must pardon me that I cannot speak of these things without—they choke me.'

The window was open and, going to it, she stood for a few moments looking out; then she returned quietly to her seat. He was not without regret that her story had come to his knowledge too late; he would like to have saved this girl's mother from going under, and it would have been so easy, for his own father had been a saving man and the son was able to keep good hunters without crippling his estate.

But there was still the girl, and he looked critically at her handsome dress; it looked new, so perhaps he guessed that it had been purchased with a view to this particular interview. People do not come threadbare to repudiate property.

'I am extremely sorry to hear this; I wish I had known it earlier. As regards your refusal of Narn, I am more in the dark than ever.'

'This was not so true as it sounded, but she was urged to full confession.'

'Now it is too late; the tide has turned. I have pupils to teach and orders to execute; it means hard work, and for that I am thankful.'

'But you might work hard at Narn; I could not imagine any place better suited to an artist. It is only a few miles away; may I not take you to see it?'

'Never! It is enough to be there in dreams, as I so often am. In those dreams she is not dead, but living—coming back to health and strength in the old house that I shall never see. To go there without her and to remember in it the want in which she died would be too bitter; I could not bear it.'

'And yet the place is worth a visit. At this time of year the little valley below Narn is all gold, and a tiny river threads it like silver.'

'I have no further need of gold, and the river would only flash my own loneliness back to me.'

'Narn stands high and sees the sun long after the valley has bid it good-night.'

'The Narn sun would only dazzle my eyes until they ached; I should be longing for the night.'

'There is a rose garden nestled into the shelter of the hill; the cottage is covered with roses, too, so that you may gather them from the open window.'

'These things are not for me; don't you see that to work for my daily bread is the only solace left me? If I once dropped the threads I should never pick them up again.'

Now, he knew well enough that there was method in her madness, and that hard, necessary work might be the only tonic for her state. But there was Narn, and he was a lawyer and not an artist, although he had tried to speak her language.

'Then what do you intend doing? I must warn you that any property, however small, brings some responsibility with it.'

'I know; that is why I am here to-day. There is seed time and harvest that must not be neglected. I know nothing about these things, but you do, and you are next-of-kin, although remotely so.'

A sudden light flashed into his face which might have been greed, for much can easily do with more. He had certainly no wish to see Narn thrown away by the folly of a girl.

'I am the next-of-kin; do you think of giving Narn to me?'

For the first time he saw a flicker of satisfaction in her face, as though a troublesome business were nearly disposed of.

'Yes; I should like you to have it. I want you to draw out a deed of gift, so that I can sign it before I go away.'

He bowed with inscrutable gravity, and, taking a huge folio, scratched away upon it with a quill pen at some length. When his scribing was finished he found her at his elbow, eager to sign and have done with it.

'Before you sign it, Miss Barry, let me warn you that you are doing an extremely foolish thing.'

She shook her head, and, taking up a pen, was about to sign, when she noticed an omission.

'It ought to be over a stamp, surely. Did you forget?'

'It would be just as legal,' he answered; but you shall have your stamp.'

He produced a penny one and then affixed by its red tape a clumsy waxen seal which had an imposing effect. In all good faith she was about to sign for the second time, when another serious omission occurred to her.

'There should be witnesses surely?'

Her manner rebuked him for his singularly unbusiness-like habits; nor was she without an innocent vanity in knowing so well what ought to be done.

'You would prefer a witness? You shall have one.'

So he called in his head clerk, who stared agape at the strange document, with its penny stamp and dangling seal. On being asked to witness the lady's signature, he was about to make some sort of expostulation, when he was silenced by an imperative gesture from his employer. So Miss Barry wrote boldly across the Queen's countenance, and the head clerk witnessed with as much professional dignity as sheer amazement left at his disposal.

'Is one witness sufficient?' she asked, doubtfully.

'Amply sufficient. Thank you, Simpson; that is all I want.'

So Simpson retired helplessly, while Warburton, producing a formidable bunch of keys opened the iron safe and deposited the deed of gift within. As he clanged the door to sharply he saw that she was duly impressed with his stern custody of an important document. The mere rattling of the keys suggested severe frowning, and she was satisfied with her part. Apparently he was satisfied too, only his manner changed, and for one who was popularly accredited with being a gentleman he became somewhat bullying.

'Now that the thing is irrevocably done, I am going to give you advice gratis. You have a fatal habit of believing in people. I warn you against this. Here, of course, you have walked obligingly into the open jaws of the wolf, and he has snapped you up. It's nothing to me now, so I can warn you not to let other wolves do it.'

'But you did your best to dissuade me from it. No real wolf would have done that.'

'It is evident that you do not know much about them. There is an old proverb about going to Saltash backward, and I was dealing with a woman. You un-

derstand? I should have been a fool not to annex property when I had merely to draft out a deed and expend a penny stamp.'

His change of manner perplexed her, but she had a latent confidence in him that would not easily take flight.

'But, as you said, every property brings its own trouble. You will have to cultivate the land and be kind to the cottagers who work for you.'

He gave a hard, short laugh, as though her simplicity began to be irritating.

'You must not be kind to those sort of people. They encroach at once and take liberties. But at least under my management they shall pay their rent; I promise you that. Give me your address, please. I may have occasion to write to see you about certain things.'

So, having disencumbered herself of those things which make for ease of body and sloth of mind, Nora Barry went back to the battle of life. She had need to fight it strenuously and so get ease for her heartache and partial forgetfulness of those happy things which might have been had a hard, unforgiving old man died a few months earlier.

From a worldly point of view she had acted disastrously, and yet, after all, she had known what was best for herself, and in fighting and overcoming difficulties the keenness and zest of youth came back to her. Through pressing forward in so eager a race, she slowly overtook the shadows and passed beyond them into the cheerful sunlight. Bernard Warburton, who always saw her when he was in town, noticed the gradual brightening of her eyes, and perhaps vanity suggested that he himself had something to do with this happy change. At any rate he was very cousinly attentive, and she frankly appreciated his society, for he was a man of parts, and art was no dead letter to him.

Sometimes—but not often—she would let him take her here and there, and those rare holidays were very pleasant to her. She wondered that a man without sisters could make himself so companionable, and on one subject only did they seem to strike a discordant note. Whenever they talked about business or of Narn he seemed to change at once into a hard, money-loving man. So striking was this that she rarely mentioned either, leaving it to him to come out occasionally with a sentiment only worthy of old Scrooge or a man who found pleasure and profit in grinding the faces of the poor.

In spite of her faith in him she would wince then, although putting it all down to the hard facts of legal training. She did not believe in his hard sayings until one bitter day when she could not help herself; he convicted himself out of his own mouth—and perhaps no other kind of evidence could have convinced her.

Her small suburban room looked very cramped that May morning, and he made mention of the primroses that he had left behind him in the country.

'The primroses! Ah! I remember how they used to grow in Ireland when I was a little girl.'

She looked dreamily beyond the bricks and mortar as she spoke, and he wondered if ever she regretted Narn. Quite suddenly he struck the discordant note.

'I suppose primroses are not had in their way, but the country is not Arcadia after all. The bailiff of that wretched little Narn—you are well quit of it—has been spreading reports that I have no real right to the place. I have not been able to bring it home to him, but I saved him seven-and-sixpence by shooting his dog.'

She came back from her primrose memories with a painful shock; the bad taste of his joke set her teeth on edge.

'You did it—by accident, of course?'

'By accident! I never aimed more carefully in my life. I do not say that I would have done it if I had liked the dog, but it was an ugly, ill-conditioned cur.'

It was impossible to doubt that he spoke the truth, and for her the light of the May day went suddenly out.

'But the dog was not yours—he may have loved it—may have thought there was no dog in the world like it. Oh! I could not have believed that.'

So keenly did disillusion sting her that words failed. He shrugged his shoulders as one who had little patience with sentimental folly.

'It is quite as well you gave up Narn; they would have fleeced you right and left. Only the other day I had to distrain upon an old widow's pig; it is not pleasant, but rent must be paid.'

This time she regarded him with real honor, and the quick Irish temper of which he had suspected the existence, on their first meeting blazed up into her face.

'Do you mean to say that you actually robbed a poor old woman of her pig?'

'Robbed; nonsense! The old humbug could not pay her rent—or would not—the one more likely than the other, so I made six-and-eightpence a score—not a bad price for a good bacon pig.'

There was a pause, and then she spoke at a white heat of sorrowful indignation: 'You shall give me back Narn. I see you are not fit to have any sort of power!'

'Give you back Narn?' he answered, scornfully.

'What! rob myself of what is legally mine? Remember the stamp across which you signed. Remember Simpson, a witness of full age and well acquainted with the nature of an oath.'

'I doubt if the stamp means anything. I have thought since that it ought to have been quite another sort of stamp.'

He had to laugh outright—he could not help himself, and to her the laugh sounded mocking and insolent.

'What about the great waxen seal with its red tape? How do you suppose to get over that?'

'I don't know now—it is all so cruelly sudden; but that deed shall be annulled if there is law in England.'

'There is, and I am one of its most able expounders. I warn you that no judge in the kingdom would venture to negative the binding powers of seal and stamp. Then, again, if you recovered Narn you would have to assume the hated name.'

'I would do anything,' she returned, passionately, 'to prevent your merciless hand from oppressing the weak. And to think that it is I who have delivered them over to you.'

He flushed uneasily, and then went on in the same mocking way:

'There is one action you could take that might pave the way to annulling the deed—mind you, I do not promise that it would—but to do this you would have to swear that black was white before a clergyman.'

'You are trading on my ignorance; if you mean anything you mean a magistrate. People do not swear before clergymen.'

'I happen to know what I am speaking about, and I mean a clergyman. See! it is done like this—having your hand I repeat this oath: 'I, Bernard, take thee, Nora,' and you answer—'

With burning indignation she wrenched her hand from his.

'I answer. Do you think anything on this earth would make me promise to love and honor—a wolf. And to think I believed in you so utterly as a good man.'

'And so you will again when you are a better woman of business and understand that you must either bite or get bitten. I suppose under tragic circumstances you will come and inspect Narn?'

'I am going there to-morrow, and then I shall consult the ablest lawyers in England.'

He bowed sarcastically.

'You do me too much honor; then I shall expect you. But remember, a dog—a wolf if you prefer it—does not readily give up a bone that has been once given him.'

He met her at the station, and although she shrank painfully and visibly from the companionship of this sordid man, there seemed no other means of travelling the necessary miles save by his side; for Narn, peaceful little Narn, nestled away amongst its hills, knew nothing of such restless things as trains. At first they had to follow the silver thread of the river as it babbled and prattled its laughing way through its primrose banks. Cuckoos singing against each other grew hysterical in emulation as to which should have the last liquid word; the wood pigeons, too, had plenty to say, but in a lower, more wooing key, so that the harmony of the woods remained perfect.

The earth, new born, so fresh and tender and exquisite had an influence hard to resist, but Nora, mindful of her sad errand, could only look on wistfully as one who had no part in these delights. He was just as silent as she, feeling perhaps, at last, the ungraciousness of his position. Once or twice she looked at him, as though trying to accustom herself to his new character, and the last time he noticed it.

'I am sorry, Miss Barry; but you know the fate of the foolish Red Riding Hoods?'

She winced back from his hardness and nothing more was said until they had left the valley below them and were almost on the brow of the hill.

Then he turned his horse into a gateway, and the quiet beauty of the place made her forget her silence.

'Whose house is this?'

'Mine,' he answered, curtly. 'If you will come in for a moment we will do the rest on foot. As we are to visit the injured Widow Morris, I may as well take her the receipt for her rent.'

She did not cross his threshold willingly, but, having done so, she would have been no artist if an interior so rich in oak carvings—so quaintly fashioned and adorned with the grace of a day that is fled—had not appealed to her strongly. The place was neither stately nor grand, but just homely in the best and most delicious sense of the world, and no ideal of her could have improved upon it.

But she forgot art on approaching the window, from which the ground fell softly away into the smiling valley. The west wind greeting her was as though it had been wafted across violet beds, and the white lilac showed delicately against the vividness of crimson May. But the humming, happy bees had richer spoil than either, knowing just where the sweet peas could peep over the sheltering wall, and they were many colored as Joseph's coat.

So for a few merciful moments she forgot everything save the beauty with which she was surrounded, and in those moments Narn—peaceful, happy little Narn—stole into her heart forever and nestled there just as it nestled into the warm protecting hills. At his brusque summons she turned heavily away.

'Is it possible that you can live here—here, where everything seems to preach the love of God—and yet have so hard a heart towards His poor? I wonder how many gentle, kindly souls have moved about this house; I should think there must be many footprints of angels.'

She looked for no answer. What could he know about such gentle visitants? And together they passed into the fields that were fields of flowers.

In among the mowing grass—almost ready for the reapers—the great white daisies stood thickly, and over the higher ground, where the young corn was springing vigorously up, hovered larks singing gloriously.

To the grazing meadows, where the grass was fed down industriously by deeply contented cattle, great dazzling patches of bluebells reflected the cloudless sky. The whole scene was pure poetry; but they discovered prose at the very heart of the idyl in the shape of a bluff yeo-



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A.—**Warner's Safe Cure**

Q—What does it cure?

A.—All diseases of the **kidneys and liver.**

Q.—Are there many diseases of the **kidneys and liver?**

A.—Not very many; but there are a great number of diseases caused by a diseased or inactive condition of those organs.

Q—Name some.

A.—**Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Backache, Gravel & Bladder troubles** are all caused by a deranged condition of the **kidneys**. Uric acid and other urinary poisons are retained in the system, and the diseases named are the result. On the other hand, when the **liver** is working imperfectly, **Indigestion, Billousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, General Debility and Blood Disorders** are developed.

Q—Will Warner's Safe Cure cure all the diseases named?

A.—Yes; simply because it restores the **kidneys and liver** to health and activity when all urinary and biliary poisons are duly expelled from the system in a natural manner.

Q.—Will Warner's Safe Cure cure **Bright's Disease of the Kidneys?**

A.—Yes, in nearly every instance when the cure is taken in time.

man who seemed hardly able to take his eyes off one of the animals which munched so happily near him.

With an effort he wrenched away his eyes to pass the time of day, and then they returned lovingly to the object of his admiration.

'Marnen, sir; you be come just lucky to see the last of the bullick. I'll warrant you'll not see a finer butcher beast in the whole market.'

He gave a poke here and a prod there to show the animal's unlimited capacities for beef, and his employer looked critically on.

'It is a very fair bullock—very fair, indeed. You remember, Warren, you thought it would not fatten on that sort of cake, but I knew better?'

The bailiff gave a grunting assent. 'I'd always been used to the other, and some cattle is like some folks. No matter what you do or what you don't do, they will fatten to spite you.'

'Have you got another dog yet?'

Warren shook his head sorrowfully. 'No, I ain't, sir. I've had the refusal of many, but one to match what I've lost is hard to come by. I s'pose you wouldn't believe that I miss it almost like a child, and sometimes o' nights I zim I hear it scratching at t' dairy door.'

There were almost tears in the man's eyes, and after leaving him Nora turned scathingly upon her companion. 'Of course, he cannot know how cruel you have been or he would not speak so nicely to you?'

'Why did you not ask him? He was there to speak for himself. As to speaking nicely, he must do that to my face, whatever he does behind my back; he has a wife and family.'

By this time they had crossed the stile and were in the little hamlet of about half a dozen cottages.

Even to the prejudiced eye they looked comfortable dwellings, and there was evidently a friendly rivalry between the cottagers as to whom the most dazzling garden should belong to. The owner of this apparent prosperity may have been a skinflint—nay, he was on his own showing—but the women and children seemed very anxious to propitiate their hard landlord by coming out of their cottage to do the honors of the place with smiles and friendly words.

Nora could not understand this until she declared that they were afraid of him and had inexorable rent day in their scared minds. Be this as it may, they were extremely voluble—as frightened women often are—and he answered them back in a neighborly way that might have deceived the most acute.

Mrs. Morris' cottage was the last one of all, and before they reached it a stout figure showed itself at the gate with a welcoming face wreathed and dimpled with smiles.

'Come in—come in, sir; you and the young lady. You hev'n't a horse to mind these marnen?'

Lost in wonder, Nora studied this persecuted widow, while Warburton answered her as cordially as she herself had spoken.

'Not to-day, thank you, Mrs. Morris; I merely called to bring you the money for your pig.'

'Thank you, sir; I'm sure I'm turrible grateful to you; and the bit of money for the rent—you've kept that back, I hope?'

'Yes. You asked me to, if you remember.'

'Ess, for sure I did.' Then she turned to Nora to politely include her in the conversation. 'Mr. Warburton knows me well enough; he never presses me for my bit of rent money, knowing that I'll pay it just as soon as I can, don't you sir?'

He nodded. We are old friends, Mrs. Morris, and understand each other.'

Mrs. Morris corroborated this with vigor.

'And that's just what I said to the pork butcher when he came and offered me four-and-sixpence a score for as good a bacon pig as ever ate victuals. I let 'un have it sharp for coming to best a widow wumman—and he a bachelor without let or hindrance. "Pigs is cheap, missus," he do say, and I answers back, "Cheap! They be better than cheap when they come to be given away with the worth of two sacks of meal. You can folly on your cheating ways, and I can take my pig to a better market. Mr. Warburton won't stand by and see me bested by such trashy folk as you." Oh, I did sav all that and worse, too, till he couldn't bide no longer, but were forced to whip up and be gone.'

Her merry old eyes twinkled over the rout of the pork butcher, and then a newer interest prevailed as she looked at Nora.

'And is this the young lady you've told me about?'

'Yes; she has come to look at her property; I think Narn will no longer have an absentee landlady. She is beginning to understand us country folk better.'

'Ah, she do look as though she needed Narn air to set her up. Come in, my dear, do'ee now; you be all of a shake like.'

Nora shook her head, and taking the kind old hand pressed it warmly before going silently on her way. She could not trust her voice, but already her heart was singing as joyously as the larks and the veil fell away from the sun. It is much, so much to the idealist to have a hero returned to his pedestal, especially when that eminence is higher than ever. Presently Warburton overtook her, and face and voice were full of tender laughter.

'About the dog? I do not understand—'

'The dog went dangerously mad; if I had not fortunately shot it the thing would have bitten Warren's child. That you should think so hardly of me, Nora, even on my own showing! Well, we have successfully annulled the powers of that binding stamp—that rampant seal; there remains only the difficulty of the name. You remember that we were to stand so before before a

clergyman and that I should say, 'I, Bernard, take thee, Nora,' and that you were to answer—but I must not dictate to the mistress of Narn! What will you answer, my sweetest of relatives?'

She thought about it a moment, and then she put her hand trustingly into his.

'You shall go on dictating; you have a better command of words.'—'Longman's Magazine.'

The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Death of a Priest.

After having received the last Sacraments from Mgr. Provost Russell, V.G., of the Pro-Cathedral, Clifton, the venerable priest, Rev. Richard Meagher, died at Clifton on November 13. Born in 1835 in the Isle of Wight, he studied and was ordained priest for the Plymouth diocese at the English College, Lisbon. He served the missions of Lyme Regis, Poole, Liskeard, and the convent at Lanherne, and spent sixteen years in the parish of Weymouth. Failing health led to his retirement from active work. In 1894 he went to Clifton, and there he spent the remaining years of his life.

Death of a Monsignor.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Croskell, of Levenshulme, who died recently, was a man of great piety and singular activity. He was regarded with pride in Lancashire as one of the institutions of the county. He was ordained priest and appointed to St. Augustine's Granby Row, Manchester, so far back as 1835. When the Diocesan Chapter of Salford was erected in 1852 he was chosen to be one of the canons, and in the following year he was made Vicar-General and Provost of the Chapter. In the course of his long life he was unsparing of himself whenever he could render service to the people on whose behalf he labored and for many years to come they will faithfully treasure his name.

French Exiles.

The house of the Redemptorist Fathers at Bishop Eton, Liverpool, has been placed at the disposal of their French brethren, exiled from France. Some thirty Fathers from that country are now in residence. The students hitherto educated at Bishop Eton have been transferred to Bristol.

FRANCE.—The Concordat.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Combes (the Premier) refused to entertain M. Allard's proposal to abolish the Concordat, contending that the State needed religion. He said that the masses were not satisfied with simply moral ideas. M. Berthelot's motion for the submission of the question of the separation of Church and State to a referendum was referred to a committee, despite M. Combes' declaration that such separation would create serious difficulties in the Republic. The French Premier's claim that the exclusive right of the selection of bishops should be recognised as remaining vested in the Government is strenuously resisted by the Vatican. The Holy Father declares that he would prefer that every see remained vacant and that the Concordat be abolished rather than yield.

ITALY.—Education of the Clergy.

In the Encyclical Letter on the education of the clergy which he has addressed to the Bishops of Italy his Holiness dwells forcibly on the supreme importance of conduct. Action is the touchstone of doctrine, and his Holiness in this document insists again and again upon the necessity of the clergy walking worthy of their vocation as 'Ministers of Christ and dispensers of the mysteries of God.' The Pontiff reminds them that the Catholic priesthood is Divine in its origin, supernatural in its essence, and immutable in its character, and points out that the tendency to have the clergy educated and leading lives in common with the laity is condemned not only by the traditions of Christian centuries, but by Apostolic teaching and the ordinances of Christ. At the same time account must be taken of the conditions of the present, and it seemed well to aim at more solid and more perfect education. It were to be desired that clerical students should complete their studies in ecclesiastical institutions, but since it was deemed advisable that some should frequent the universities, great care should be exercised by the bishops in such cases. The Holy Father strongly urges upon the clergy the necessity of going to the people and defending and promoting their interests under the guidance of the bishops. In order that their zeal may be the more effective, he expresses the desire that towards the end of their education in the seminaries clerical students should make themselves familiar with the Pontifical writings on social questions and Christian Democracy.

ROME.—The Holy Father.

An English Protestant lady, writing from Rome to a friend in Belfast, gives an interesting account of a reception of pilgrims by his Holiness on Sunday, November 7. The aged Pontiff was attired in a little white skull cap, simple white robes, and red stole. As he passed up the splendid hall of audience he suddenly stopped his bearers, and stood up to bless a number of child pilgrims who were lined along the passage. He then turned, and blessed, too, a great crowd of visitors of all nations who were standing by. The correspondent, who saw his Holiness five years ago, says he

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has aged noticeably since, but still evinces marvellous vigour and vitality. What struck her most was the snow white transparency of his skin, his brilliant dark eyes, prominent nose, and expressive mouth. After being seated on the throne at the upper end of the hall of audience he again stood up, and intoned the Benediction in perfect tune, and in a voice that reached to every part of the immense sala. Then for twenty minutes he received and blessed the heads of the different images, and, finally, while being carried out, again imparted his benediction to the numerous visitors that crowded the passage. Not long ago some friends of the correspondent had the privilege of a private audience. At parting, his Holiness was about to give his blessing. 'But we are Protestants,' remarked a lady of the party. 'Never mind, my children,' said the Pontiff, 'an old man's blessing can do no one any harm.' The letter concludes with an expression of surprise at the amount of fatigue his Holiness still cheerfully undergoes.

SCOTLAND.—A Successful Bazaar.

A bazaar was held recently in Glasgow on behalf of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd, Dalbeth, when a sum of over £4000 was netted. The bazaar was opened on the first day by Very Rev. Lord Archibald Canon Douglas; on the second by Baillie Bisland, and on the third by Mr. W. McKillop, M.P. for North Sligo. The chairman said that in introducing Mr. McKillop to a Glasgow audience was like introducing Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to a Birmingham audience. The bazaar committee were deeply indebted to Mr. McKillop, who was one of their most munificent donors. In declaring the bazaar open, Mr. McKillop thanked the committee for the honor, and said that he was very pleased to give all the assistance in his power to that very deserving institution, the Magdalen Refuge. He was also pleased to know that on the preceding day the bazaar had been opened by one of the city magistrates, who spoke in very eloquent terms of the Home, and the great amount of good it was doing for the city. Baillie Bisland's presence at the bazaar indicated the tolerance of the Scottish merchants.

SPAIN.—Religious Orders.

Before the advent of the new Government was foreseen (says the 'Catholic Times') it had become clear that the present status of the Spanish monks and nuns would undergo a change. Now that a Liberal Ministry under the premiership of Senor Silveira, has come into power, the religious Orders must be convinced that they cannot hope to escape some measure of repression. The Conservatives, not less than the Liberals, have declared their intention to bring the bulk of the Congregations under the operation of the Common Law. The Government, in its declaration to the Cortes, proclaimed its intention to observe strictly the existing Concordat, and to strive to come to an arrangement with the Holy See as to what Orders were to be authorised. It is willing to authorise a few privileged communities; all others must subject themselves to the laws which govern ordinary civil life. Apparently, there is no change of policy in those who now hold the reins of power, as contrasted with the Conservative Ministry of Senor Sagasta; they are neither better nor worse. Both political parties seem determined to oppose the growth of monastic foundations, and to leave to the parochial clergy the whole burden of meeting the spiritual needs of the people.

SWITZERLAND.—Catholic University.

The Swiss Catholic University of Fribourg grows steadily. The present winter session opened with 447 students (including 78 'hearers' or non-matriculated attendants on lectures), as against 420 last winter. The interesting fact is that 31 of the number are women students. According to faculties they are thus divided: Theology, 177; Law, 76; Philosophy (Arts), 105; Science, 89. According to nationality there are more foreigners than natives. The bulk of the former are Germans or Austrians. There are 13 Americans, but no English students. Fribourg, it may be noted, is an absolutely free university: the student's only expenses are his board and lodging; the whole education is gratis.

UNITED STATES.—A Bequest.

It is stated that in compliance with the wish of the late Countess Maria Palma di Cesnola, her husband, General di Cesnola, and his two daughters, have given all the household effects of their home in New York to the orphan asylum for Italian children, conducted by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart. This institution was founded largely through the instrumentality of the late Countess twelve years ago, and she maintained her interest in it till her death.

The Philippines.

Ecclesiastical changes have been rendered necessary in the Philippines by the American conquest of the islands, and the Holy Father has issued fresh instructions as to organisation and discipline there in an Apostolic Constitution commencing with the words 'Quae Mari Sinico,' and dated the 17th September last. Having given a brief historical review of the relations of the Holy See with the Philippines and their rulers, the Kings of Spain, his Holiness says that by the termination of the Royal Spanish patronage at the close of the war the Church acquired a condition of greater freedom. Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, was then nominated as Pontifical Delegate to investigate the religious state of the islands, and he discharged the duty in a manner deserving of confidence and praise. Afterwards negotiations were opened with the Holy See by the American Government and led to arrangements now being carried out on the spot. The Holy Father goes on

to explain what are the ecclesiastical alterations he desires to make. Reducing the size of the existing dioceses, he creates four additional Sees, the new bishops, with the old ones, to be suffragans of the Archbishop of Manila. Natives are to be encouraged to become priests, receiving a thorough training for the sacred ministry. The bishops are to establish diocesan seminaries, and lay students are not to be educated with clerics. His Holiness wishes that students for the priesthood who show special ability should be sent to Rome for higher studies. He directs that in the case of the regular clergy enclosure be strictly observed. The bishops are to decide in consultation with the heads of the religious Orders what parishes are to be entrusted to members of those bodies. The Pontiff recommends that in each of the provinces a house be provided for priests who shall devote themselves altogether to the giving of missions, and that stations be established amongst those of the natives who are yet pagans. Archbishop Guidi, whom his Holiness has appointed Extraordinary Apostolic Delegate, is to see to the carrying out of the Apostolic Constitution and to summon a Provincial Synod as soon as convenient.

GENERAL.

Catholicism in Siam.

Siam has a Catholic population of 32,000. It has 68 churches or chapels, and 73 schools containing 4777 pupils. There are two bishops, 38 priests, six nuns, and several Brothers of St. Gabriel.

The West Indies.

Amongst the passengers by the Trent, which sailed from Southampton recently, was the Very Rev. V. M. Sutherland, O.P., who is returning to Trinidad after a well-earned holiday in Ireland. Father Sutherland has already spent over five years in the West Indies and is in charge of the mission at Port of Spain. The archdiocese is under the charge of the Irish Province of the Dominican Order, and Father Sutherland was accompanied on his return voyage by two other priests of the Order and two Dominican Sisters. West Indian exchanges report that extensive preparations were being made to give Father Sutherland a hearty reception on his arrival. Four Dominican Fathers of the English Province were also passengers by the same steamer en route for Grenada.

Catholic Young Men's Societies.

The young men of the Catholic societies of the Archdiocese of Sydney presented his Eminence Cardinal Moran with an address of welcome on the 14th ult., commemorative of his return from Europe. In the course of his reply his Eminence said that he looked upon such associations as were represented there as most important, not only in the interests of the young men themselves who were connected with them, but in the interests of Australia, too. Looking to the future of Australia he would like to see emblazoned on her banner these two words: 'Freedom and enlightenment'; and it was precisely in the interests of freedom and enlightenment that they should encourage these societies of the young men whom he was addressing. If they had made great progress in Australia during the last 50 years, they owed it to the freedom which they enjoyed, but, looking to the future, they must guarantee that freedom. He did not think that there was any danger at all of Australians being deterred from the maintenance of that freedom, but at the same time they often feared a condition of interests—they feared that rival interests might impose fetters upon that freedom which they enjoyed, and it was precisely in such associations and such societies of the young men that they had the surest guarantee both of an ability to defend that freedom and a determination to uphold it. Many of the young men associated with these societies were, like himself, of the Celtic race, who had never feared to assert their love of freedom, and had been ready to shed their blood for that freedom. But at the same time if the Celtic race had been foremost in asserting the rights of freedom, it had also been foremost in asserting its loyalty, and it was a distinctive feature of their Australian freedom that whilst they yielded to no country in the world in the freedom which they enjoyed, they also yielded to none in their loyalty to those who were constituted their superiors.

It was not only in the interests of freedom that he thought they should encourage the young men's societies, but no less in the interests of the development of learning and of enlightenment. Every exercise in which they were engaged was one to promote enlightenment, and perhaps they needed some of that enlightenment in Australia. It was not perhaps too much to say that there were not a few in the home countries who were interested in Australian matters, and who perhaps have the guidance of the politics of Australia in their hands, and yet knew but little of the interests of Australia or of that future to which Australia aspired. It was through the various exercises in which the young men of these societies were engaged that they were preparing to develop the resources of Australia in their future careers, and preparing, at the same time, for those who were ignorant of Australian interests and Australia's destiny, so that these should become acquainted with those facts, which were so important for Australia, and so essential that she might attain her destiny. The young men of to-day who were only the aspirants of liberty would to-morrow be the custodians and guardians of that liberty, and as they were preparing themselves in the discipline of their various societies, they were preparing themselves at the same time to be the guides of Australian destiny, and to bring home to those who knew not Australian interests their defence and the upholding of those interests.

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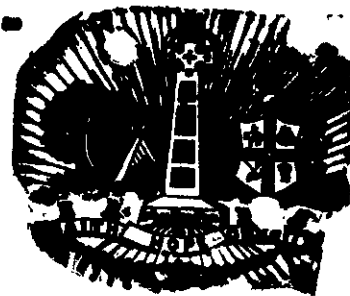
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District Secretary,

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GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- February 8, Sunday.—Septuagesima Sunday.
 " 9, Monday.—St. Zozimus, Pope and Confessor.
 " 10, Tuesday.—The Prayer of Our Lord in the Garden.
 " 11, Wednesday.—St. Anselm, Pope and Martyr.
 " 12, Thursday.—St. Telesphorus, Pope and Martyr.
 " 13, Friday.—St. Gregory II, Pope and Confessor.
 " 14, Saturday.—St. Agatho, Pope and Confessor.

St. Zozimus, Pope and Confessor.

St. Zozimus was a Greek by birth, and died in Rome in 418. He was the successor of Innocent I in 417. Pelagius and Coelestius, condemned by the synod of Carthage, had succeeded by imposing upon him; but soon he recognised their errors and announced them to the Christian world. That Pope Zozimus taught a doctrine different from that of his predecessors in the Pelagian controversy, as is asserted by the opponents of Papal infallibility, is utterly false and distinctly denied by St. Augustine. His controversy with the African bishop regarded not the doctrine, but solely the personal orthodoxy of Coelestius.

St. Telesphorus.

St. Telesphorus was Pope from 127 to 138, being successor to Sixtus I., and died a martyr at Rome under Hadrian. He instituted the practice of saying three Masses on Christmas Day.

St. Gregory II., Pope and Confessor.

St. Gregory II. was Pope from 715 to 731. He was a man of rare virtue and equally renowned for learning and administrative ability. The endeavours of the iconoclast Leo III were resisted by Gregory with all the force of his apostolic authority. He rebuilt the ruined walls of Rome, and restored the monastery of Monte Cassino, which, 140 years before, had been destroyed by the Lombards.

St. Agatho, Pope and Confessor.

St. Agatho, Pope and Confessor, was born at Palermo, Sicily. His legates presided at the Sixth Ecumenical Council (Constantinople) which condemned Monothelism, in the year 680, and which had assembled at the request of Constantine IV. (Porphyrogenitus) to whom the Pope had written a remarkable letter to refute the new heresy.

Amidst popular rejoicing, the new High School of the Christian Brothers, known as 'Airmount,' situated in the Carrington road, Waverley, was opened by his Eminence Cardinal Moran on Sunday, January 18. Whatever touches the question of education is not without interest for Catholics, and many besides; and when the Christian Brothers are the central figures in a given undertaking (says the 'Freeman's Journal') the interest is, if possible, enhanced. Particular attention is attracted to the Institute of Christian Brothers just now, by the efforts which are being made in connection with the erection of a centenary novitiate for the Brothers at Clontarf, Ireland. An establishment of huge dimensions, and of rare architectural design, is being erected for the training of young men for the work of teaching in various parts of the English-speaking world—a kind of lay All Hallows, in fact, where young men will be sent out with the approval and the blessing of the Church to recruit depleted ranks and open fresh schools wherever they are needed. This work is being carried out by a committee in Dublin, and funds are being received from all parts of the Catholic world. It is the object of those who have in hand this noble work to present it to the Brothers free of debt. The novitiate once erected, there will be no shortage in the supply of these great teachers for vocations to the Institute of Christian Brothers are numerous. About 2000 persons assembled at the opening of the new school, which, as a private residence, was known as 'Airmount.' The building, a lofty two-storied one, stands in fairly extensive grounds, having a fine view of the ocean in front, and from all sides an extended prospect of the neighboring suburbs. To bring it up to the requirements of a religious house, the building has been thoroughly renovated. Already a large brick building is in course of erection in proximity to 'Airmount.' This will be the High School proper, and will be completed and opened in a few months, after which 'Airmount' will be used solely as a residence for the Brothers.

Messrs. Duthie Bros., the well-known drapers, of George street, Dunedin, have an announcement of considerable interest to the general public in this issue. They are giving a discount of 10 per cent. on all show room goods, consisting of jackets, trimmed millinery, etc. They are also clearing lines in lace collars, and lace and silk ties, at a marvellously low price. Gentlemen's tweed suits, W. P. coats, and undressed white shirts are likewise included in the reduction...

INTERCOLONIAL.

A complimentary picnic was tendered by the priests of the Archdiocese of Sydney to the Very Rev. Dean O'Haran at Sandringham on January 15. Over 70 priests attended. The object of the picnic was to welcome Dean O'Haran on his return to the archdiocese after his recent visit with the Cardinal to Rome and Ireland.

The Rev. Father Byrne, who was recently transferred from St. Mary's Church, Geelong, to Flemington, Melbourne, was entertained at Geelong at a social. By the parishioners he was presented with a purse of 100 sovereigns, and the members of the Ladies' branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, of which he was chaplain, presented him with a gold watch, chain, and cross pendant.

At SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral, Goulburn, on January 18, the solemn and interesting ceremony took place of raising to the dignity of the priesthood two young Australians—the Rev. Patrick Hartigan, son of Mr. P. Hartigan, of Yass, and Rev. Thomas Ryan, son of Mr. T. Ryan, of Barnawartha, Victoria. Both these young men matriculated with distinction at St. Patrick's College, Goulburn, and finished their ecclesiastical course at the College at Manly. It is stated to be the first ordination of native priests for missionary work in Goulburn diocese. A large congregation was present at the ceremony. The Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher was the ordaining prelate, and celebrated the Mass.

By the Ophir which arrived at Port Melbourne on the 14th ult there came as passengers four Irish Christian Brothers from the Old Country—Rev. Brothers Conlon, O'Connell, Murphy, and Hurley. One is intended for West Australia, one for Sydney, and two for Melbourne. They are all in the prime of youthful manhood, and will be a considerable accession to the teaching staff of the Order in Australia. They speak in glowing terms of the great and disinterested exertions of the 'Juverna' committee in Dublin to erect the Centenary Novitiate for the Brothers in Marino, Clontarf, near Dublin. The building, which is now nearing completion, will be conspicuous in a city that is noted for the beauty of its numerous ecclesiastical structures.

At the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Bendigo, the other Sunday Bishop Reville referred to the benefactions of the late Dr. Backhaus to the diocese, which had recently been handed over by the trustees to be devoted to the needs of the diocese. He stated that an impression prevailed that the priests were rolling in wealth, and consequently there was no necessity for the people to subscribe as liberally as in the past towards maintaining their religious institutions. Such, he said, was not the case, as the money derived from the will of Dean Backhaus was to be devoted to special purposes, such as the construction and maintenance of charitable institutions in connection with the diocese. It is the duty of parishioners, he continued, to subscribe as liberally to their Church and schools as they possibly can. It has been decided to establish a Catholic orphanage in Bendigo with portion of the money left by Dr. Backhaus.

Dr. Charles Rorke, who for 20 years had been in practice in North Sydney, died suddenly at his residence on Sunday, January 18. During the morning he attended Mass at St. Mary's, North Sydney and then visited his patients as usual, and performed an operation at the North Sydney Cottage Hospital. On returning home he said that he felt a pain in his heart, and would lie down. Almost immediately afterwards he exclaimed, 'Oh, God, have mercy on my soul,' and died peacefully, the cause of death being failure of the heart's action. The deceased was born on December 21, 1815, and was therefore 57 years of age at the time of his death. He was the fourth son of the late Mr. Andrew Rorke, of Kilkenny, County Meath, Ireland, and a nephew of the well-known Father Henry Rorke, S.J., and also a relative of the famous Major Rorke, of Rorke's Drift. He was educated at the Jesuit College, Mount St. Mary, Derbyshire, England, which was then the preparatory school to Stonyhurst. Whilst a young man he went to the Argentine, and resided at Buenos Ayres. After a short experience of sheep farming there he returned to Dublin to study medicine, and won brilliant successes at the examinations at the Royal College of Surgeons, where he received his diplomas for medicine and surgery. He first practised in the south of England, and afterwards at Wigan in Lancashire, where he established a comfortable practice, but owing to the severity of the climate he was obliged to leave for the Argentine once again, and he was engaged in the great Civil Revolution in Buenos Ayres in 1880 as an army surgeon. He returned to England, but shortly afterwards left for Sydney in 1881, and commenced practice at North Sydney, where he remained to his death. He was one of the honorary medical staff of the North Shore Cottage Hospital, and his general practice was very large. He was held in high esteem by a wide circle of patients and friends, who feel that they have sustained a serious loss and a personal bereavement.

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