

# THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII, Pope

## Current Topics

### The Age of Cheek

When a representative Catholic steps, on challenge, into the arena of newspaper controversy, this is his practically invariable experience: a crowd of non-Catholic writers, dissatisfied with the manner in which their end of the discussion is handled, sally forth, with much ado and hullabaloo, to aid their failing champion. This customary compliment has been paid in generous measure to the dialectic skill and historical knowledge displayed by Dean Burke in his replies to the unprovoked and unseemly challenge of the Anglican Bishop of Dunedin. A number of lay and clerical combatants came to the aid of his Lordship. By far the greater part of them, however, were dealing with a subject that was far too big for the weight of their brains. But they sailed into the strife, nevertheless, with the serene and reckless conceit which comes of mental rawness and shallow reading, and they added not a little to the gaiety of the discussion by the sort of crude fancies which they poured into it. Josh Billings says that ignorance is bliss when it is a question of sawing wood. Its chief value in controversy is the healthy amusement which it furnishes to those who have got to the root of the subject under discussion. In a way, too, it serves to show up a curious characteristic of our age to which the 'New World' refers as follows in a recent issue:—

'It is, indeed, one of the most remarkable phases of twentieth century culture that a number of persons are writing who have lamentably small knowledge of the topics they attempt to discuss. Here people are writing about science who scarcely know the difference between a perihelion and a parallax. Other scribes are writing about religion, and settling the meaning of Scripture, who do not know the difference between a Hebrew verb and the inscription on a Chinese opium jar. Some one has called the present the age of steel. Really, is it not in truth the Age of Cheek?'

### In Fair Fiji

Sir G. W. Des Voeux has had a tolerably wide experience of colonial rule. He was Magistrate of British Guiana in 1863-1869, Administrator and Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia from 1869 to 1880, Governor of the stormy Bahamas for a time in the last-named year, Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner of the Western

Pacific from 1880 to 1885, Governor of Newfoundland in 1886, and of Hong-Kong from 1887 to 1891. The London correspondent of the Melbourne 'Advocate' conveys the intelligence that Sir George has just issued his reminiscences in two bulky, but entertaining volumes. His Fiji experiences have a special interest just now, in view of the recent spasms of controversy that shook those isles reef and palm. 'He has some severe things to say of the Wesleyan missionaries,' says the 'Advocate' correspondent. 'His relations with them (he remarks) were strained from the start. They caused him "much embarrassment and unnecessary correspondence."' After having described some of the annoyances to which they subjected him, this Protestant ex-Governor pays the following warm tribute to the Marist missionaries in Fiji: 'I am bound to say that the conduct of the Roman Catholic missionaries was in marked contrast with that of their Wesleyan rivals, and that they were invariably loyal in both spirit and action, while their apostolic poverty and the extreme simplicity of their lives entitled them to special respect.'

### Changed Times

We are happily far from the days when altars were overthrown all over England, when sacred vestments were destroyed or turned to common or base uses, and when the fate of the 'massing priest' was the torture chamber, a short ride on a tumbrel, a brief interview with the common hangman, and the impaling of his quartered remains, as a traitor, upon the Tower. The Church of England has undergone many a change since those fierce old days. Ever since the days of the Oxford movement our High Church friends have been paying the once hated creed the flattery of imitation. They have been quietly assimilating Catholic doctrines and principles. They have been imitating our ritual, erecting 'altars,' adopting vestments, incense, lighted candles, etc., performing a ceremony which they call the 'Mass,' and although avowedly members of a merely national Church, have even come to boldly lay claim to a share in the title of 'Catholic' or universal, which, by right and by the fact of common usage, belongs only to that great and divinely founded organisation which has its centre in the See of St. Peter. This new view of the Church is confined to a small but devout and growing body in the Anglican Church. It has no basis in history, and is interesting chiefly by reason of its abandonment of some of the fundamental principles of the Reformation, its vehement objection to the official and once-loved title of 'Protestant,' and the manner in which it has led, and is



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still leading, thoughtful Anglicans day by day into the one, true, and undivided Fold of Christ. The sudden change of title adopted by the Anglican Bishop of Dunedin to that of 'Catholic Bishop of Dunedin,' which raised such an expansive smile upon the faces of readers of the 'Otago Daily Times,' represents a phase of Anglican Protestantism to which the 'Lamp' (an extremely 'High' Anglican organ) for June made the following reference, to which we cordially direct his Lordship's attention: 'To call oneself a Catholic and ignore the Pope is like the play of "Hamlet" with the character of Hamlet left out.' And then it goes on to say: 'The opponents of reunion with Rome call it enslavement. Has the Church of England ever ceased to be enslaved since the Tudor tyrants, father, son, and daughter, first made her so? Submission to the Vicar of Christ in reality means emancipation from enslavement. God hasten the day when Anglicans will think lovingly of the successor of St. Peter as our Holy Father, and gladly render him filial obedience.'

### Non-sectarian Schools Impossible

Like that blessed word 'Mesopotamia,' the term 'non-sectarian' is honey in the mouths of many clergymen and politicians in New Zealand who talk, from divers standpoints, more or less stormy nonsense in connection with the National Idol, our godless system of State instruction. To the clergymen referred to, what is Catholic is 'sectarian'; what is Protestant is 'non-sectarian.' To the politician who grovels before the Idol as the last and highest expression of glorified wisdom, what is Christian is 'sectarian', what is Secularist or Agnostic or Atheistic, is 'non-sectarian.' We have many a time and oft pointed out in our editorial columns that there is not, nor can there be, either in or out of New Zealand any such thing as a non-sectarian school system. Our contention has found ample expression by an educationist writer in a recent issue of the 'New York Times.'

'Is a non-sectarian school possible?' he asks. 'Let us see. Either the school admits in its teaching that God exists or that He does not exist, or that it does not know whether He exists or not. If it admits that He exists, then it is theistic; if it supposes that He does not exist, then it is atheistic; if it professes not to know whether He exists or not, then it is agnostic. We will go a step further. The ideas directing the school admit either that God has made a revelation, or deny a revelation, or hold that they do not know or that they do not care whether there is a revelation, or that they will have nothing to say on the question, and leave the pupils to think as they please of it. In every one of these cases the school is still "sectarian," and the principles advocated determine the school and put it in accord with a particular set or sect which advocates those principles. There may be no name yet invented for the sect of men who advocate the particular principle involved, but since there must be a principle at the root of every school system that system becomes allied to the sect advocating that principle. Now, are our public schools influenced by the principles of any sect? Most certainly they are. They are influenced by the principles of the sect which wishes to have schools without any religious instruction. You may remember that our great statesman, Daniel Webster, gave his opinion of such schools in his famous speech in the Girard case. He said: "It is a mockery and an insult to common sense to maintain that a school for the instruction of youth from which Christian instruction by Christian teachers is sedulously and religiously shut out is not delictive and infidel both in its purpose and in its tendency." And Mr. J. G. Spencer, superintendent of public instruction in the State of New York about the beginning of the present school system, writing to Governor Seward in regard to sectarianism in education said: "It is an error to suppose that the ab-

sense of all religious instruction, if it were practicable, is a mode of avoiding sectarianism. On the contrary, it would be in itself sectarian, because it would be consonant to the views of a particular class, and opposed to the opinions of other classes. Those who reject creeds and resist all efforts to infuse them into the minds of the young would be gratified by a system which so fully accomplishes their purpose." Why should any of our citizens who wish to have children educated according to their own particular views not have a right to their own share of the money appropriated for education.'

## ST. PETER'S ROMAN EPISCOPATE

### DEAN BURKE AND BISHOP NEVILL

The two letters of the Very Rev. Dean Burke, in reply to the Anglican Bishop of Dunedin (to which reference was recently made in our editorial columns) covered practically the same ground as our articles at the same time on the same subject in the columns of the 'N.Z. Tablet.' They appeared in the 'Otago Daily Times' and elicited a rejoinder from Dr. Nevill in which he disclaimed any idea of discussion merely with a view to a controversial victory, and raised minor objections, based on negative contentions only, and chiefly from St. Irenaeus, Eusebius, and St. Cyprian, against the Roman episcopate of St. Peter. To this Dean Burke replied as follows in the 'Otago Daily Times' of last Thursday:—

'Sir,—I must express my surprise at the contents of Bishop Nevill's defence. I looked for a vast mass of evidence newly derived from the deep study of ancient literature and monuments, upsetting the Early-Christian belief that St. Peter had been Bishop of Rome—a belief so strong that no one questioned the fact of Peter's episcopate—a question which in the primitive Church," says the learned Anglican Bishop Pearson, "was never looked upon as a question but as a real indubitable truth." This fact, then, was in possession through all the Christian centuries; but possession is nine points of the law. The dispossessor must show reasons, positive, clear, overwhelming, before he can dare to attempt to drive out the old owner. It was Bishop Nevill's duty in logic and common sense to produce such expulsive evidence. Did he do so in his sermon published in your paper? I should think not. Has he done so in his long letter? Again, I should think not. It is hardly necessary for me to say that I was not bound according to the requirements of logic to give the summary of evidence advanced in my letter against Bishop Nevill's thesis—"the figment of St. Peter . . . having been the first Bishop of Rome." My place was to ask his Lordship for his proofs—clear, strong, overwhelming. However, ex abundantia, I gave my short summary to show your readers that there was something to be said on the other side, and to give the Bishop a chance to be more explicit than he had been in his sermon. I must say that, in common with many of your readers, I am disappointed. The letter has not improved much upon his sermon.

'Here I may be permitted to call attention to an introductory remark of Bishop Nevill's. He hinted that he does not care much about controversy; but still truth, above all things, is dear to him. I claim to be on a level with his Lordship in these respects; at any rate, I have not written a controversial letter for 19 years. Though a few Anglican Archbishops of Canterbury have died in my time, and have been spoken of highly in the references to their deaths in the papers, yet I have never felt my anti-Anglican zeal so roused as to preach a controversial sermon on the "figment" of the Anglican claims and then to run with it to the public press for a wider circulation.

'But now to come to his Lordship's letter. He was bound in logic and common sense to produce from the ancient Fathers, councils, synods, monuments, etc., evidence strong, positive, calculated to overturn the time-honored "indubitable" belief. Instead of doing so he has contented himself with

#### Attempted Pinpricks

at portions of my summary, adding a little cobweb spinning to finish up with. He is, however, satisfied with himself, for he assures us that he has written "with exhaustive effect" and that he is one of "those who have had the opportunity of learning all that is to be known on the subject." I like to be logical and to keep to the point. Hence I shall pass over all he says about the "rock" and St. Augustine, etc., and shall come to the pinpricks and cobwebs.

'1. Irenaeus:—Lo! what is this we find at the outset? I referred to Irenaeus, Book i, c. 27 and Book

iii., c. 4. I had before me in the original Greek, preserved by Eusebius, the passages—"epi Huginou enaton Kleron echontos," and "hos en enatos episkopos." . . . Bishop Nevill, with his parallel passages, following in the wake of the Rev. Mr. Neild, quoted a different part altogether of Irenaeus to show how sadly I had misquoted and misinterpreted that Father! "Risum teneatis, amici!" Well, after that, what are we to think of all the italics and small capitals and disquisitions on the preposition "after" and so on?

2. Cyprian:—We now come to the Bishop of Carthage. Bishop Nevill does not think that Cyprian considered that St. Peter had been the first Bishop of Rome; yet Cyprian himself writes: "Cornelius was made Bishop of Rome . . . when the place of Fabian (his predecessor)—that is, when the place of Peter and the rank of the sacerdotal chair was vacant."—Ep. 51. Why, the assumption that St. Peter had been first Bishop of Rome runs through all St. Cyprian's treatises and letters, so much so that the learned Presbyterian historian, Dr. Schaff, says: "Cyprian is clearest in his advocacy of the fundamental idea of the Papacy, and in his protest against the mode of its application in a given case. Starting from the superiority of Peter, upon whom the Lord built His Church, and to whom He entrusted the feeding of His sheep, in order to represent thereby the unity in the College of the Apostles, Cyprian transferred the same superiority to the Bishop of Rome as the successor of Peter, and accordingly called the Roman Church the

**Chair of Peter**

and the foundation of priestly unity, the root also and the mother of the Catholic Church"; (Ante-Nicene Christ., vol. i., p. 161). The Lutheran historian Neander writes to the same effect (Hist., Ch., vol. i., p. 297-298). Glance at Bishop Nevill's proof to the contrary, "The episcopate is one of which a part is held by each in solidum." If this famous extract convinces anyone that Cyprian did not hold Peter to have been Bishop of Rome—well, that person is soft.

3. Eusebius:—The Bishop has a long and rather complicated dissertation, in which I must confess I see no point, explaining what, according to his Lordship, Eusebius, means. I have the Greek text of Eusebius before me, and I fancy the critical and careful Eusebius explains himself. Listen to him: "The Apostle Peter, when he had first founded the Church at Antioch, sets out for the City of Rome, and there preaches the Gospel and stays as prelate of the Church for 20 years" ("Chron." ad an. 44, Arm. version). "Linus, whom St. Paul has mentioned in his Second Epistle to Timothy as his companion at Rome, has been before shown to have been the first after Peter—protos meta Petron—that attained the episcopate at Rome" (Hist. B. iii., c. 4). Lipsius, one of the highest living authorities as to a question like the present, says that Eusebius, in adopting the particular form of words which he used in his succession lists, "expressly asserted" the Roman episcopate of St. Peter (Ap. Rivington, "Prim. and Roman," p. 13). But Eusebius is the best expounder of himself.

4. That Note from Valesius.—The Bishop derives great consolation from the fact that Eusebius places Paul twice before Peter. He says "that it is to be noted"; and he refers to Valesius as an annotator of Eusebius. "On the question of precedence between the two," writes his Lordship, "a curious fact is noted by Valesius in his notes to Eusebius, that in the most ancient seals of the Roman Church whenever SS. Peter and Paul are engraved, the right hand, or place of honor, is given to St. Paul; this fact is also mentioned by Baronius." This looks formidable, doesn't it? But hear Valesius himself: "But we must not think that he (Eusebius) therefore sets Paul above Peter, for frequently those who are more honorable are named in the latter place. For the matter of that, in the seals of the Roman Church Paul is always placed on the right hand and Peter on the left, as Baronius has remarked in his 'Exposition of the Nicene Council.'" (B. iii. 21.) The Bishop assures us that he is amongst those "who have opportunities of learning all that is to be known upon the subject"; yet if he had known one whit about the interpretation of the places of figures in those old engravings he would have left this venerable note from Valesius quite untouched.

5. Tertullian and the Liberian Catalogue.—The Bishop asks why I did not quote Tertullian. If I quoted all the authors I might have quoted with effect I should require not a column but a whole page of your paper, and I should even then have to add at the end: "To be continued." I have Tertullian standing in my bookshelves before me—not in a sweet accommodated-to-our-theory Oxford translation, but in the original rough, energetic Carlylian—ready to plant his feet on the chest of any man who comes in his way. The Bishop reminds me that I introduced with a flourish, but without quoting them, the Liberian Catalogue, etc. Well, here

is the Liberian Catalogue for his comfort: "The Succession, What Bishop (of Rome), How Many Years He Presided, or Under Whose Reign.—Peter, 25 years 1 month 9 days. He was in the times of Tiberius Caesar and Caius, and Tiberius Claudius, and Nero, from the Consulate of Vinicius and Longinus to (that) of Nero and Vetus. He suffered, moreover, with Paul the third day before the Kalends of July, under the aforesaid Consuls, during the reign of Nero. Linus, 12 years 4 months 16 days. He was in the times of Nero, from the Consulate of Saturninus and Scipio, until Capito and Rufus"; and so on. I really think it waste of ink, of my time, and of your space to follow his Lordship's remarks on the predecease of Linus, the ordination of Clement, the great scholar Rufinus, and the Vatican Council.

A word about Bishop Nevill's authorities. He should have quoted ancient Fathers, Councils, etc., but instead he gives us

**Bright and Littledale—**

why not add to the dumvirate Puller of the "Primitive Saints"? I must protest against this. Bright was a man with a craze against the Papacy. The subject was to him as the proverbial red rag to a bull. The personal opinions and inferences of a man like Bright on a subject like this are worthless;—see passim his "Waymarks" and "The Roman See in the Early Church." As for Littledale, I have no hesitation in designating him a controversialist of the very lowest type, congenitally unable to tell the truth. Why Salmon's shallow squib "Infallibility" is decent reading as compared especially with Littledale, and yet, "It is marked throughout," said the learned editor of the "Tablet," in last week's issue, "with shameful garbling, misquotations, and misrepresentation of points of Catholic doctrine." In my citations I referred only to ancient writers, or to respectable Protestant authors. I quoted one or two Catholic names, not as authorities against Bishop Nevill, but as summing up my matter in language better than I could use. Suppose, if I had got them, I used in support of my views rabid Catholic pamphleteers of the mental quality of Bright and Littledale, I should begin to fear proceedings "de lunatico inquirendo."

In conclusion, I would congratulate his Lordship on his new-found title. Writing to the press a few weeks ago he signed himself "Anglican Bishop of Dunedin"; now he is "Catholic Bishop of Dunedin." I like the sound of that inspiring word—Catholic. Might I express the hope that soon we both shall embrace in brotherly undivided Catholic communion. Meantime, however, your readers and my humble self are waiting for that clear, positive, decisive evidence which proves to his Lordship's mind that the Roman episcopate of St. Peter is "a figment." He is bound by the fact of his attack on a cause in immemorial possession to produce it. In order to spare a little ink, however, I would humbly submit that it will prove of precious little use to him to trot out the quarrel of Cyprian, the Meletian schism, the case of Aparius, the twenty-eighth Canon of Chalcedon. Those, when groomed up by Bright and Puller, may caper well on the floor at St. Paul's, but I give a premonitory hint that they will cut a sorry figure on the boards of the "Otago Daily Times."

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Those who regret the good old times conveniently forget that one of the most popular adjuncts of every workingman's breakfast table nowadays—a cup of pure fragrant tea—was a luxury unknown in past ages even in royal households. Tea first became known to Europeans in 1610. The first reference to it by a native of Britain is in a letter dated June 27, 1615, written by a Mr. Wickham, which is in the records of the East India Company. From this time it became gradually known to the wealthy inhabitants of London. Pepys had his first cup of tea, as recorded in his diary, in 1660, and it was then sold at four shillings the ounce. Contrast those times with the present, when the careful housewife can purchase a much superior article, such as Mackenzie's 'Cock o' the North' tea, at 2s a pound. Every good wife must feel happy to live in an age when commerce has placed within her reach at such a low figure the best product of sunny Ceylon.

# Diocesan News

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 29.

His Grace the Archbishop will open the convent and presbytery at Opunake on October 7, and on October 11 will open the Pungarehu Church.

On Monday evening a meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association was held in St. Patrick's Hall. Rev. Father Kimbell occupied the chair. A debate on the question, 'Is novel reading beneficial or not?' was held, and a vote being taken it was decided in the affirmative.

The third annual dance of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association was held at the Druids' Hall on Wednesday evening last and proved a most successful gathering. Miss Hawthorn's string band supplied the dance music. Messrs. Eller and Healy acted as M.C.s, and the duties of secretary were carried out by Mr. McKeown.

Notwithstanding the softness of the ground the display given in the annual inter-college football match on last Saturday was the best exposition of Rugby seen on the Athletic Park this season. The play of both the Wellington College and St. Patrick's boys was first-class throughout and at times brilliant. The result of the game, a win for St. Patrick's College by six points—two tries gained by Twomey, fairly indicates the merits of the teams.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 31.

Two pupils of the Sisters of Mercy attending the Lyttelton Convent High School, Misses Hilda Carpenter, and May Gardiner, have just received Sir Isaac Pitman's certificate for shorthand (theory).

There was a crowded and select audience at the Alexandra Hall on last Tuesday evening, the occasion of a social gathering organised by the St. Mary's Church committee in aid of parochial requirements. It was hoped that the Very Rev. Father Marnane would have been present, and the intention was to extend him a suitable reception, in which event he will, no doubt, accept the will for the deed. The Rev. Fathers Gallais and O'Connell were among the company part of the evening, local matters preventing the attendance of others of the clergy. A most pleasant evening was passed with a varied and attractive programme.

His Lordship the Bishop, who is expected to reach Christchurch on Wednesday evening next, after an arduous visitation to Westland, will, on his return, observe a marked difference in the aspect of the Cathedral. Outwardly the walls have been raised considerably, and a vast amount of work has been done in the interior. The beautifully carved arches of the sanctuary are in place with a gradual inclination towards the rising of the great dome. With the present rate of progress it may reasonably be assumed that before many months are over a commencement will be made with the roof. Already the Cathedral is one of the most conspicuous objects in the city and universally admired. Hopes are freely expressed that the one thing necessary—funds for its completion—will not be lacking, and that within the period predicted we will have in our midst an architectural triumph, a perpetual joy to the Catholics of the diocese, and a pride to the whole Colony.

## Waimate

(From our own correspondent.)

August 31.

A well known and respected farmer of the district, Mr. Peter Bourke, of Morven, was accidentally killed on Saturday evening, August 22, whilst crossing the Waihao river. The horse, which was of a restless nature, ran on to a bank and overturned the vehicle, the deceased being thrown on his head and having his skull badly fractured. His body was not found until the following morning, but there would have been no hopes for his recovery even if found sooner. The funeral, which took place on Tuesday, was one of the largest seen in the district, the cortege being a mile in length. The service at the cemetery was conducted by the Rev. Fathers Regnault and Aubry. A widow and a grown-up family of three sons and two daughters are left to mourn their loss—R.I.P.

At both Masses on Sunday the Rev. Father Aubry emphasised the necessity of the upkeep of our schools, both from a religious and up-to-date educational point of view. Religious and secular education must go hand in hand, and not only must a schoolroom be provided, but also everything which helps to keep the children at least on the same footing as in other schools.

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 27.

Rev. Father Buckley, recently ordained in Rome, arrived in Auckland, en route to Dunedin, last Sunday night from Sydney by the Mararoa. He was the guest of the Bishop on Monday.

Mr. Harry Martin, Gisborne, has collected and forwarded to the secretary of the Irish National Federation, Auckland, the sum of seven guineas for the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

The annual ball given by the ladies of St. Patrick's parish took place in the Federal Hall last evening and was a great success. The hall was handsomely decorated and reflected the greatest credit upon the committee, Mesdames Lonergan, Middleton, Tobin, Kearns, Foley, Bacon, Corley, and Misses Gough, McDermott, Tobin, Corley, Brett, and Harkins. Mrs. Leonnardo, hon. sec. acted most indefatigably in arranging details.

The examinations of the Catholic schools in the city and suburbs by the Government Inspectors are in progress. Those finished have shown excellent results. In the schools under the Sisters of Mercy in St. Patrick's parish only seven failures occurred. The examiner gave unstinted praise to the Sisters' system of teaching. The parochial school of the Marist Brothers also showed excellent results. The Sisters of St. Joseph's schools at St. Benedict's and Newmarket and Surry Hills were likewise eminently successful, this being also the case with the Sacred Heart School, Ponsonby, under the Sisters of Mercy. Parents of children who deny our schools and send them elsewhere should note this.

At St. Benedict's and at the Auxiliary church at Surry Hills last Sunday the Rev. Father Furlong spoke in very complimentary terms regarding the 'Tablet,' and urged upon parents and others to have it in their homes. He quoted the apostolic blessing bestowed upon the Catholic press of the world by the late lamented and illustrious Pope Leo XIII., and said too much importance could not be placed upon the value of a paper like the 'Tablet.' The money wasted upon questionable literature, now too prevalent in Catholic families, should be expended upon good wholesome Catholic newspapers.

On Sunday last at St. Patrick's at the 11 o'clock Mass a 'Te Deum' was sung by the choir in honor of the 73rd anniversary of the birth of his Majesty Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austro-Hungary. The Austrian and German Consuls and a large body of Austrians were present. His Lordship the Bishop in the course of his sermon said that his Majesty, who was crowned in 1848, was now the oldest reigning monarch in the world. Though past the age of 73, yet he still retained his faculties, and throughout his mighty dominions and in whatever part of the world Austrians were they would come to the Catholic Church to offer up their prayers of thanksgiving, and he (the Bishop) felt sure that in this they would have the unanimous co-operation of their co-religionists. The Bishop referred to the trials and vicissitudes which beset the King when he ascended the throne, then a young man of 18, and how he had done his share to suppress the spirit of revolution which prevailed over the whole of Europe. He asked the congregation to remain after Mass while the 'Te Deum' was being sung. In the course of his sermon his Lordship paid a high tribute to those Austrians who have settled in the northern part of our province. He said that on his recent tour of the inland districts the priests everywhere spoke of their unswerving devotion to religious duty, and he had been told that the tradespeople regarded them as being very honest in their dealings, and in this respect the Austrians set a fine example to a great number of their British colonists.

His Lordship then unveiled the new stained glass window donated to the church by Mr. Michael Walsh. The window, which cost something like £120, has been erected as a memorial to the deceased parents of Mr. Walsh. The main features of the window are pictures of St. Edward and St. Ann, the patron saints of the donor's deceased parents. The Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan said he had been told by those best able to judge that it was the finest window in the city of Auckland. He would venture to say it was the finest in New Zealand.

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

## Presentation to Dean Grogan

(From our Wanganui correspondent.)

On Monday, August 24, the Very Rev. Dean Grogan attained the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The celebration of the important event by the parishioners was nearly passed by, as the Dean was reticence itself with regard to it. However, the fact that his silver jubilee fell on that day leaked out, and hurried preparations were at once made to celebrate the occasion in as fitting a manner as time and circumstances allowed. The result was that St. Mary's Hall was filled to overflowing on Monday night, when the celebration took the form of an impromptu concert and conversazione. During an interval in the proceedings some of the most prominent of the parishioners appeared on the platform, and Mr. T. Lloyd explained, in a characteristic speech, the object of the gathering that had assembled that evening. It was to celebrate the silver jubilee of the Very Rev. Dean Grogan's ordination. Because Dean Grogan had been a resident only a few months in the parish was no reason why the people should not celebrate that event. They had heard of his labors elsewhere, and his name was familiar for many years to the Catholics of Wanganui. Mr. Lloyd said that lack of time had prevented them from making the presentation as handsome as it might have been. He then called upon Mr. W. J. Mahoney, hon. sec. of the presentation committee, to read the following address, which was beautifully illuminated by the Sisters of St. Joseph:—

Very Rev. Dear Father,—We, the Catholics of Wanganui, heartily congratulate you upon this, the occasion of your silver jubilee. Five and twenty years of zealous labors in the vineyard of the Lord entitle you to our esteem and love. Only a small portion of one year, it is true, has been spent in our midst, but we have heard of the success of your labors elsewhere, and we realise that your time and energy have been expended in advancing the cause which is dear to the hearts of all Catholics—the cause of Holy Church. As a small token of our affection and esteem we beg your acceptance of the accompanying present. Owing to pressing demands upon our resources and other causes we have not been able to offer you a gift more in keeping with the importance of the occasion, but we ask you to accept the will for the deed. In conclusion, Very Rev. and dear Father, we pray that Almighty God may, in His mercy, grant you every blessing, and may spare you long to labor for the advancement of His holy cause amongst the people of New Zealand.

Signed, on behalf of the Catholics of Wanganui, R. T. N. Beasley, W. Beswick, J. Bates, P. Neylon, B. J. Kelleher, W. J. Mahoney, T. W. Tymons, P. London, G. McCullock, J. Dempsey, H. Tyrrel, T. Lloyd, N. Neily, J. Robinson, D. Ball, W. Koorey, J. W. O'Brien, C. J. McCarthy.

### Dean Grogan's Reply.

The Very Rev. Dean Grogan, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He thanked the people for honoring him in such a manner that evening. He did not expect it. There was no reason why they should do so. Had he been in Napier, where he could point to lasting monuments as the result of his labors in the Lord's vineyard the situation would be altogether different. Had he been among his old parishioners he was sure that they would celebrate his silver jubilee. But in Wanganui he was a comparatively recent arrival, and the monuments had been the work of a zealous man, who was now stricken with a serious illness. Here the Dean paid a glowing tribute to the work done by the Very Rev. Dean Kirk in the parish of Wanganui. Continuing, Dean Grogan said that he looked back upon three days in life in particular with great pleasure. The day on which he took vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, the day on which he was invested with the high dignity of the priesthood, and the day on which he landed in New Zealand. He said that he had never regretted becoming a priest, and were he a boy now on the benches of the Marist Brothers' schools, he would work up his way to the priesthood. He had, at his ordination, dear friends who counselled him not to go abroad, but in the first ardor of his vocation he had asked his Superior as a special privilege to allow him to come to New Zealand. He had never regretted this step; he was proud of the land of his adoption; from his first arrival, it had become his aim in life to spread the truth among its people, to suffer with them, and, if needs be, to die in their service. Dean Grogan's remarks were received with loud applause, which continued for some time.

The concert was arranged by the members of the choir, and proved a great success. The following ladies and gentlemen gave items: Mesdames Parker, Ahern, and Meehan, and Misses Dempsey, Dickenson, Kiely, and Northcote. Mr. Sheenan gave two recitations, and

Messrs. G. McCullock, Wadman, and Armstrong contributed songs. A very pleasant social evening was also held on Friday, August 21, at which there was a large attendance.

On the following Tuesday Dean Grogan was invited to the convent schools, where the young lady boarders presented him with an address, also a beautiful pastoral stole, with some other pretty and useful articles. The address was beautifully illuminated by Sister Xavier, and was greatly admired. A school operetta was then ably executed by the young ladies, after which all the children were given a holiday, with sweets to their hearts' content.

## Silver Jubilee of Dean Smyth, Hastings

The Catholic school, Hastings (says the local paper), was crowded on Tuesday evening, not only by members of the Catholic congregations, but also by representatives of other denominations to do honor to the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, S.M., on the attainment of his silver jubilee as a priest, and also to assist in presenting him with an address and purse of sovereigns to mark the esteem in which he is held by all classes of the community. The school was artistically arranged and the walls draped with banners and evergreens, whilst Chinese lanterns swayed from the roof, and the stage surroundings were set forth in blue and silver, the tout ensemble having a most admirable effect and reflecting the highest credit on the Sisters, who spared no pains over the details. On the stage were also the gold chalice and silver gilt ciborium, valued at £40, presented on Friday to the Very Rev. Dean by the Catholic school children besides a surplice fringed with lace, worked by the nuns, and an alb, trimmed with Limerick lace, the gift of the Sisters. In the front of the stage the Very Rev. Dean was seated, supported on the right by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, and on the left by the Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G. The other priests present were: Rev. Fathers Yardin, T. McKenna, O'Shea, McNamara, Ainsworth, and Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

The Mayor (Mr. W. Y. Dennett), who presided, read apologies from Sir William Russell, M.H.R., and Mr. A. L. D. Fraser, M.H.R., regretting their unavoidable absence. Continuing, he said:—

We have met this evening as a little social gathering to do honor to our worthy and much-respected parish priest, Dean Smyth, and to congratulate him on attaining the silver jubilee of his priesthood, seventeen years of which have been spent in our midst, laboring both for our temporal and spiritual welfare. There is a good and true saying which is very appropriate on this occasion, viz., 'By their works ye shall know them.' Seventeen years ago, when Father Smyth took charge of this parish, there were not many buildings on this block of land. The present old building, now doing duty as a boys' school, was our little chapel, but, in the course of time, it had to take a back place to make room for something better, and there has arisen in its stead one of the prettiest little churches to be found in New Zealand. There is a good presbytery, with beautiful grounds, a substantial and up-to-date convent, and those commodious school buildings we are now in. All those stand out as monuments of our revered Father's good works, his energy and enterprise, which will make his memory shine ever very brightly in our hearts. Certainly he has had your co-operation and assistance, but it was he who devised and schemed, and it was by his strenuous exertions that the works were carried out. They are not only a credit to the parish, but an ornament to the borough of Hastings, and we look upon them with pride. But as proud as we are of them, prouder still are we of our beloved priest, whom we all reverence, love, and esteem. We are not, however, ungrateful, and to-night we will prove this, not only by kindly words, but by actions and deeds.

### The Address.

The Mayor then read the following address:—

Very Reverend and dear Father,—Upon the occasion of the silver jubilee of your priesthood, your parishioners desire to express their joy that you have been spared to celebrate so happy an event. When we remember that for seventeen years you have been in charge of the parish, our priest, adviser, and consoler, we are bound in affection and gratitude, to acknowledge, although the words be feeble, the place which you hold in our hearts. How many hundreds, aye thousands of souls had been blessed by your ministry. The church, the convent and schools will be an abiding monument of your work; but they will not be more permanent than our remembrance and esteem and love. We pray for the blessing of God upon you that He may grant you life and health and grace to do His will, and that you may see more and more fruitful the result of your labors.'



I have a pleasant duty to perform, and am thankful for having the honor of doing it (continued the Mayor). On behalf of the congregation of Hastings and Clive allow me to present you with this purse of sovereigns. It is a memento of this auspicious occasion, and I can assure you it poorly represents the great wealth of regard and esteem which we all have for you. It has been subscribed freely and willingly, and I can assure you it is accompanied by good wishes and kindly feelings from the bottom of the hearts of the givers, which, to my mind, are more valuable than the gold this purse contains. Since you have sojourned amongst us you have been to us as a father to his children, and treated us with that affection and love which has made a very deep impression on our hearts. I am safe in saying that I voice the sentiments and feelings of every lady and gentleman present in wishing you long life, good health and happiness, and it is our sincere prayer that Almighty God may spare you to celebrate your golden jubilee amongst us.

#### Dean Smyth's Reply.

Very Rev. Dean Smyth, in replying, said that the proceedings of the last few days reminded him of the old Latin motto, 'De mortuis nil nisi bonum.' It seemed to him in listening to all the kind things lately said that they must be talking of someone else, and that he must be dead, and that the people were observing the spirit of the terse Latin motto. It had been a continuous strain of praise. His imagination had run away with him for the time, and he almost thought he must be deceased and that the Archbishop had made Father Galerne parish priest—perhaps this was only an anticipation. However, he had assured himself that he was still alive, but undergoing an ordeal of kindness, which would nerve him for further exertions. He could not find words to fully give expression to his feelings for all that had been said and done. Dean Smyth then gave a resume of his career, detailed his ordination by the Archbishop of Armagh, spoke of his life as a student, and of the careers of his fellow-students. All, he said, had their special ambition. Many had since distinguished themselves in literature, science, and art, and other walks of life. A priest, too, may have his ambitions to carry out properly his work in the Church, and may even fairly hope for distinction in the Church. He had not desired or expected the honor of a deanship, but as the Archbishop had said that he had earned it, it would not be for him to refuse it as it would be contradicting his Grace. Father Smyth, alluding to the purse of sovereigns, said that the wish had been expressed that he might see his golden jubilee. He hoped so too. But in one sense he had already enjoyed both the silver and golden jubilee by their handsome presents. Dean Smyth spoke at some length upon his mission in Hastings since his arrival here on January 30, 1886. He gave a resume of the cost of the various buildings. The presbytery had cost £730; altering old church for school purposes, £100; school buildings, £1170; convent, £1400; and church, £3300. He concluded by repeating his deep gratitude, to the clergy who had come, some of them great distances, to do him honor, to the congregation for their presents and affectionate sentiments to him, and last and perhaps greatest, to the Sisters and children whose beautiful present and ciborium and address had filled him with holy joy and holy pride.

The Mayor then made a presentation of a silver-mounted walking stick to Father Galerne, as a mark of the parishioners' esteem during the short time he had been amongst them.

The Rev. Father Galerne acknowledged the gift in suitable terms.

During the evening the following rendered vocal and instrumental items: Mr. McDuff Boyd's orchestra, Misses Caulton and Vickers, Mesdames Woolley and McDuff Boyd, Father Galerne, Messrs. W. Vickers, McDuff Boyd, A. L. Ryan, and Father Ainsworth.

At the conclusion of the programme the ladies of the congregation waited on those present with light refreshments, consisting of tea and coffee and delightful confectionary and fruit, which were greatly appreciated.

Sunday, August 23, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of the Very Rev. Dean Smyth (says the 'Hastings Standard') Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Sacred Heart Church at 11 o'clock. Very Rev. Dean Smyth was celebrant, Rev. Father Huault deacon, and Rev. Father Lazaire sub-deacon. Among the clergy present were the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G. Rev. Father Galerne assisted the choir, who sang Farmer's Mass in B flat. The sermon was preached by Archdeacon Devoy, who took for his text, 'Thou art a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedech.' The preacher dwelt on the dignity and duties of the priesthood. They were there, he said, to assist at the silver jubilee of Father Smyth. Of the twenty-five years he had held the sacerdotal dignity, seventeen years, with only a short interval, had been spent in the parish of Hastings. It was a subject of rejoicing, not only among

the parishioners of Hastings, but also amongst the entire clergy of the archdiocese, that after so much arduous and anxious work he was still in possession of health and strength to go on with the good work. The proofs of his zeal and energy were all around them, in the magnificent church, the presbytery, the schools, and the convent. Father Smyth could only say with the Psalmist, 'I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy house.' These works were a standing memorial not only to his labors in the parish, but also to the co-operation of the parishioners. Archdeacon Devoy stated that his friendship with Father Smyth had commenced 35 years ago, when they were students together, both in Ireland and France and he (Archdeacon Devoy) had assisted at Father Smyth's first Mass, and had bade him 'good-bye' on his departure for America, little thinking that they would be working together in distant New Zealand. The preacher concluded by hoping that Father Smyth would celebrate his golden jubilee. After the Mass the Vicar-General of the archdiocese (Father Lewis) stated that Archbishop Redwood had charged him to tell them that he wished to join them in the congratulation to Father Smyth, and as a token of his Grace's appreciation of Father Smyth's long and valuable services a letter was read from the Archbishop formally appointing him Dean of Hastings. Father Smyth, who was much affected, replied briefly, accepting, with gratitude, both the congratulations of the clergy and laity, and the honor conferred on him by the Archbishop. In the evening there were solemn Vespers and Benediction, with a sermon by the Very Rev. Father Lewis.

### Monsignor Mackay in Fiji

In a private letter written to a friend in Dunedin the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay gives an account of his visit to Fiji on his homeward trip:—'We arrived at Suva on Sunday afternoon (he writes) and I called upon Bishop Vidal, by whom I was very kindly received. On Monday we visited Rewa, which is about 15 miles up the river. We proceeded there by one of the many channels of the river which has been deepened by the blasting of the rocks which obstructed the navigation. This work had been carried out by the boys of the mission, who took away the stones for the building of the new church. Owing to the clearance effected all the steam launches can now go by this channel, which is a short cut to the Mission Station. Quite close to the landing stage at Rewa we saw the famed lime-kilns, which are really holes dug in the ground, about 2ft deep, in which timber and coral procured from the reefs are burnt, the whole making a first-class lime which is being used in the building of the new church—a really fine structure, of which Father Rougier is architect, clerk of works, and general overseer. It was in one of these "lime-kilns" that the alleged Bible-burning took place. When the people of Namosi, with their chief, became Catholics the natives brought their books to the Catholic school, where they were received by one of the French Sisters, who did not count them. The Wesleyan authorities alleged that the number of books of all sorts distributed among this tribe was 238, and apparently on this they based their allegations as to the number destroyed. The Sister picked out the dirty and torn books, placed them in a kerosene tin, and emptied the contents on the burning coral. Bishop Vidal, as soon as he had heard of what had been done, sent for all the copies preserved, which numbered from 180 to 200, the balance destroyed being from 30 to 50, all of which were altogether unfit for use. So you can understand what a mountain was made out of a molehill.'

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## Irish News

### ANTRIM.—A Threatened Invasion

The threatened invasion of Rostrevor by the Orangemen did not come off on July 13. Nearly 2000 soldiers and policemen prevented the brethren entering the peaceful village and wrecking it as they had threatened to do. Mr. Singleton, the Inspector-General who had charge of the combined forces, having given a written assurance to Father M'Givern on Sunday that the processionists would not be permitted to enter the town, the Catholics on his advice remained indoors, and a large contingent that arrived from Dundalk to protect their co-religionists returned home. To the credit of the Rev. Mr. Drury, the Episcopalian minister, he made an earnest appeal for peace on Sunday, and referred to the illness of the Pope in terms of sympathy.

### CORK.—Scandalous Figures

At a recent meeting of the governors of the Cork District Lunatic Asylum the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross, said there was nothing one admired more in Mr. Wyndham's recent Irish policy than his action in effecting important economies in the Government of the country, and creating out of the sum saved a benevolent fund which would be used for the development of the resources of the country. The expenses of the civil government of the country had reached a scandalous figure. His Lordship then produced statistics in proof of this, and quoted from a speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Brassey, which went to show that while Scotland's contribution to Imperial taxation per year was £14,900,000 the civil government of Scotland cost £4,961,000 a year, which was practically a third of the sum. While Ireland contributed £9,500,000 to Imperial taxation, the civil government of the country cost no less than the enormous sum of £7,305,000.

### DUBLIN.—The Augustinian Order

At a Chapter of the Augustinian Order held in the Priory, Dublin, Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, Prior, was elected Provincial of the Order.

### A Prelate on a Motor-car

There was quite a stir, especially in Dublin, says the 'Motor Car Journal' of July 11, when it was announced that his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, had taken his first motor-car trip, and that he had been venturesome enough to go over one circuit of the Gordon Bennett course at a speed which in many places was sixty miles an hour. Seated in the tonneau with the Archbishop and his private secretary, we were able to observe how keenly he watched every curve of the road and every turn of the car. The ease with which the vehicle steered, and the marvellous control, were facts which proved impressive, and although the Archbishop frankly confessed he would not have made the trip had he known the speed we intended to travel, he as candidly acknowledged how he had enjoyed the run and that it was not so great an ordeal as he had anticipated it might be. The black clothes of the prelate and his chaplain resembled a miller's suit, and no sombre hues remained to darken the view. Begoggled and bewhited, the Archbishop was enjoying himself. But when the nasty turns began and the road grew as insidious as a diplomatist, its sinuous course puzzled his Grace, and perplexed his chaplain. 'Quietly,' said the Archbishop, as we dashed over Mageny Bridge as though the race had already begun. But when all the corners had been negotiated and we swept into the straight road from Athy to Ballyshannon both reverend gentlemen were delighted with their wonderful ride. And then we drove to Cookstown, where the Archbishop was going, and great was the surprise of the priests awaiting his arrival as they saw him draw up in a state of dusty dignity. Most hospitable were our hosts and most interested was the Archbishop, whose zest for motoring has thus been whetted.

### GALWAY.—An Historic Spot

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, on Sunday, July 12, dedicated the Church of St. Brendan at Annaghdown, County Galway, and subsequently preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the interesting occasion. The new church is built a short distance from the spot where St. Brendan died on the shores of Lough Corrib.

### The Bishop of Clonfert

Replying to a resolution of the Loughrea Town Commissioners tendering him their sincere congratulations on his elevation to the Bishopric of Clonfert, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea writes: 'I have already received more than sufficient evidence that the cordiality invariably exhibited by the Irish people towards their pastors will be extended to me in a liberal measure when I come to take up my residence in my new home. For the present I can

only promise that I shall do what I can to merit a continuance of those feelings, and hope to work earnestly and continuously for the people of the diocese, and I have the fullest confidence that their co-operation will be readily and cordially given.'

### LIMERICK.—A Peaceful County

The crimeless condition of the country has been strongly emphasised before the judges at the summer assizes. In Limerick the Lord Chief Justice had only one case to investigate. He congratulated the Grand Jury on the fact, and referred to the large decrease in the number of intoxication charges reported as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The decrease, he said, was satisfactory and creditable to those engaged in the philanthropic work of temperance, and peculiarly satisfactory to everyone who knew as he did that 70 per cent. of the crime of the country was due to intoxication.

### The Anti-treating League

In the current issue of the 'Irish Ecclesiastical Record' Dr. Hallinan, Newcastle West, has an article, in the course of which he says 11,000 people have taken the anti-treating pledge in West Limerick, and he believes that the bulk of them have kept it. He says that if the Anti-treating League be taken up earnestly and worked effectively through the country for five or six years it will, as far as one can forecast, do as much, if not more, towards ending intemperance than any movement hitherto started in Ireland.

### LOUTH.—In Memory of Boyle O'Reilly

Sunday, July 12, saw the unveiling of the memorial of John Boyle O'Reilly at Dowth, near the historic city of Drogheda, the scene of his birth and early life. It is most gratifying to learn of this tribute of respect to one of the most intellectual and noble-minded Nationalists of the last half of the nineteenth century. The remains of the patriot rest in Boston, the city of his adoption and exile, where he lived a long and honored career. His own wish would have been to be buried in the old churchyard at Dowth. The monument, which takes the shape of a beautiful Celtic cross and bust, stands 14ft. high, has an appropriate inscription in Gaelic, and above it is a marble bust of Boyle O'Reilly, while on either side are emblematic figures representing Erin and America. The memorial has been acknowledged by competent authorities to be such a one as befits the man to be honored, and the place in which it is set up. The demonstration on the occasion was an imposing one—an eloquent testimony to the fact that the principles of which the dead patriot was a life-long example are still cherished and revered by his fellow-countrymen. A large body of Nationalists went specially from Dublin to participate in the ceremony; the Drogheda Trades, true to their old-time traditions, mustered in force with their many splendid banners; the Drogheda Corporation attended in state. It was a unique celebration on the Twelfth of July on the banks of the Boyne, and one altogether National and Irish.

### ROSCOMMON.—Appeal Sustained

It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. John Redmond and those who are associated with him (as defendants in the action brought by Lord de Freyne for damages on account of the agitation on his estates) applied to the Irish Vice-Chancellor for leave to have the action tried before the Vice-Chancellor and a jury, instead of before the functionary himself. Of course the Vice-Chancellor refused the application. The defendants appealed, and their appeal has been sustained, the Court of Appeal having decided that the matter must come before a jury.

### TYRONE.—An American Visitor

In the early part of July the Hon. Mr. Gibbons and wife paid a passing visit to the new Church of the Sacred Heart, Omagh. Mr. Gibbons lives in New Orleans, and resembles his eminent brother, the Cardinal, in height and appearance. He was so much pleased with the Church, whose second spire is just being completed, that he called on Monsignor M'Namee and congratulated him on having the 'most tasteful' church in Ireland. He also added a handsome subscription as a testimony of his admiration, and said he was so much pleased with the beauty of the church that he would recommend it for assistance to some of his rich friends in New Orleans. This unsolicited compliment is highly appreciated by Monsignor M'Namee and the people of Omagh.

### GENERAL

#### Domestic Economy

The Board of Agriculture for Ireland has presented to every village library in that country a copy of a reading book on domestic economy lately written for Irish schools, in the form of a story, by Miss Charlotte O'Conor Eccles. To some extent it is on the lines of the excellent primers on housekeeping, hygiene, garden-

ing, and the care of animals which are used in the French and Belgian technical schools.

#### A Potato Spirit

The Department of Agriculture is now turning its attention to the problem of producing from beetroot and potatoes a spirit suitable for motor-cars. Such potato-spirit lacks the 'bouquet' dear to the connoisseur's palate, but it does very well for purposes of combustion. The supply of petrol has lately been so largely drawn upon that several manufacturers, especially in France, have applied themselves to the manufacture of alcohol-driven cars, and it is quite possible that a successful Irish industry might be created by using the potato no longer as an article of diet, but as a source of alcohol, for which its composition (it practically consists of nothing but a starch reservoir for the plant) eminently fits it.

#### A Graceful Act

King Edward (says the 'Freeman's Journal') has done a graceful thing in directing that the gold ornaments, which were the subject of litigation, should be presented to the president of the Royal Irish Academy. The Irish members, who, by their watchfulness and energy, succeeded in handing these ornaments to the King as treasure-trove, are entitled to a share of the thanks. The decision of his Majesty puts a stop to the rumors that the authorities of the British Museum were still hankering after possession of their ill-gotten prize. The cost of the litigation was referred to in Parliament, but it has had at least one effect, that it has added to the historic value of the ornaments, which are interesting now, not only as objects of ancient art but as the subjects of a famous modern lawsuit.

#### A Strong Man

The London correspondent of a Dublin paper writes: As I informed you, it is quite true that Sir Antony MacDonnell does not contemplate resignation. There was a critical interval in the progress of the Land Bill. It arose upon the minimum price, which seems to have been a departure from Sir Antony's theory of what ought to be. Hanging on to this were other points, which were partially met by Mr. Duke's amendment and by Mr. Wyndham's also. But during the congested interval it appeared almost certain that the Bill would be lost owing to the firm stand made by the Nationalists, who, indeed, presented an ultimatum. It was at this critical juncture that the Under Secretary put his foot down. He insisted upon an honorable acquittal for the original plan, in which he was personally concerned, and made it known in the most unmistakable language that, if the Bill were withdrawn, he should resign his post in Dublin Castle. Thereupon he set out for Dublin, washing his hands of the entire business. The situation was keen and strenuous. The Irish landlords are dissatisfied, and in a certain sense disheartened, but Mr. Wyndham took sides against the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Chamberlain, who both opposed the surrender, and from this surrender there can be no drawing back, save at the loss of both the Chief Secretary and Sir Antony McDonnell. Mr. Chamberlain was furious, I hear, at the triumph under such untoward conditions of the Nationalists, and it is said surveyed Sir Antony fiercely through his single eyeglass, upon which the Irish Under Secretary retorted by surveying the Colonial Secretary none the less boldly through his own monocle. But Sir Antony proved the better man in this Egyptian idyll.

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

**MAKE NO MISTAKE!**—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly develop into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptom of trouble try **TUSSICURA**, which everyone who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep **TUSSICURA**, and you should insist on having that and nothing else.—\*\*\*

A very useful tool is Mawson's Patent Lifting Jack, for lifting waggons and carriages while oiling, etc. It is one of the handiest and best Jacks made. One man can easily lift a ton, and its weight is only 14lb. It is quick in action. A trial will demonstrate its wonderful utility as a great saving in muscular exertion. See it. The price is only 15s. Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents.—\*\*\*

## People We Hear About

The Laetare medal of Notre Dame University, given each year to some one of the Catholic laity in the United States who is accounted to have rendered special service to Church and country, was conferred, June 29, on Mr. Charles T. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Md.

Sir Hubert Jerningham, the Catholic diplomat, who is an ex-Governor of Trinidad, is to erect at Berwick-on-Tweed a handsome memorial to his wife, Lady Jerningham, by the sculptor Mr. Ingram. The memorial will take the form of a sitting figure in marble of Lady Jerningham, with a hound on either side. The base will be a granite drinking trough for horses.

The youthful Marquis of Bute has purchased a house in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, where he intends to take up his residence during part of the year. This will gratify the people of Edinburgh, as, curiously enough, the Scottish capital contains not a single house inhabited by a peer.

The German Emperor has ordered a kitchen to be fitted in the palace at Potsdam in order that his daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, may learn cookery. When issuing orders with regard to this kitchen the Emperor is reported to have said: 'My daughter must be a model German housewife. She must understand how to fry a sausage, roast a joint, bake a cake. She must be a womanly woman of the good old-fashioned sort.'

Lord Llandoff, who was so prominent a speaker in the House of Lords on the occasion of the debate on the Coronation Oath recently, is, as many will recollect, the Henry Mathews of political fame, who, by force of character and ability, rose to the position of Home Secretary. He is one of the ablest men in English political life.

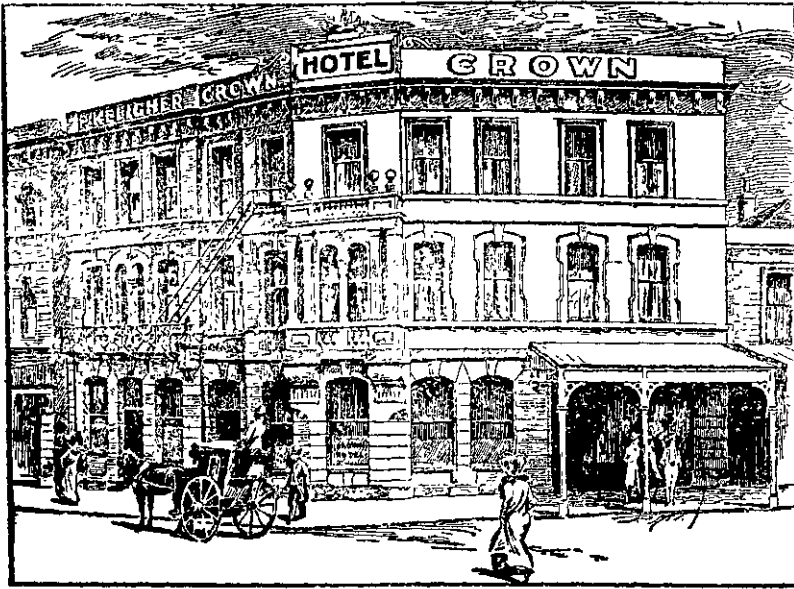
Thomas F. Walsh, the Catholic millionaire of Washington, will entertain King Leopold of Belgium when that monarch visits the United States this year. Mr. Walsh is a typical American millionaire. He made his wealth out of the Colorado mines. He was born in Ireland in 1851 and arrived in America at the age of 18. He went to Colorado soon afterwards, took up mining, and by industry and good luck accumulated a vast fortune. His income is said to be more than £300,000 a year. He has resided much abroad, especially in Paris, where he met King Leopold and initiated that monarch into American business methods, and later became his partner in several ventures. The King has intrusted much of his wealth to Mr. Walsh for investment.

The following story is revived by the death of the Marquis of Salisbury:—One of the clergy in the neighborhood of Hatfield, who was an enthusiastic advocate of local veto, one day tried to awake his noble neighbor to the grave importance of the liquor question. Lord Salisbury listened, but the clergyman felt that he had made no impression. 'Your Lordship,' he urged, 'would at least admit that an undue multiplication of public-houses in a place is an inducement to excessive drinking.' 'Really,' said Lord Salisbury, 'I am extremely sorry to appear unsympathetic, but I cannot admit even that. In this house—Hatfield—there are forty bedrooms, but I never feel more inclined to go to sleep here than anywhere else.'

Mr. Balfour's recommendation, in his capacity as First Lord of the Treasury to the Crown to confer a Civil List Pension on his political opponent, Mr. Justin McCarthy, on the ground of his high literary attainments, will be appreciated as a gracious and chivalrous act. Civil List pensions are now restricted to £1200 a year, and are conferred according to the terms of a resolution of the House of Commons of the 18th February, 1834, to 'such persons as have their just claims on the Royal beneficence, or who by the performance of duties to the public or by their useful discoveries in literature or the Arts have merited the gracious consideration of the Sovereign and the gratitude of their country. The pension, which amounts to £250 a year, operates from last October. Mr. McCarthy has, apart from his political services, done work of rare merit as a journalist and historian. Before Mr. McCarthy was a member of Parliament he occupied a seat in the Press Gallery, has distinguished himself on the floor, but he is the only one who became a leader of a party in the House.

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

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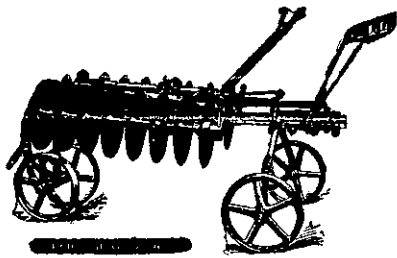
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# Commercial

(For week ending September 2.)

## PRODUCE.

### SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale — Butter farm, 8d. butter (factory), bulk, 10½d to 11½d, pats, 11½d to 11¾d cash. Eggs, 8d per dozen. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £4 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 per ton. Flour, £9 10s to £10 10s. Oatmeal, £9 to £9 10s. Bran, £3 10s. Pollard, £4 10s. Retail—Fresh butter, 10d; butter (factory), pats, 1s 1½d. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 5s 6d per cwt. Flour: 200lb, 21s; 50lb, 6s. Oatmeal: 50lb, 5s 6d. 25lb, 2s 9d. Pollard, 8s per bag. Bran, 4s 6d. Chaff, 1s 9d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; feed, 1s 5d to 1s 7½d. Wheat: Milling, 3s 10s to 4s 2d; fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 3d. Potatoes: Derwents, £4 5s; seed kidneys, £3 10s to £4 10s. Chaff, £2 10s to £3 5s. Straw: Pressed wheat, 30s; oats, 35s; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal, £9. Pollard, £4. Bran, £3. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 6½d; dairy, 5½d. Eggs, 10d. Onions: Melbourne, £5

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:—We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a good attendance of buyers. Competition, however, was not brisk, and a fair proportion of the lots on offer had to be passed in on this account. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—The market has been very slack during the past week. Shippers' requirements are small, and are readily supplied at prices a shade below late values. Some business has been done in A grade Sparrowbills and Gairtons for export to the London market, but in other directions the export trade has been extremely limited. For medium and inferior sorts there is little inquiry, and sales, even at reduced prices, are difficult to effect. We quote: prime milling, 1s 7½d to 1s 9½d; good to best feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; inferior and medium, 1s to 1s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling quality maintains its popularity, but of this class there is little offering locally. Medium milling has had more attention during the past week, good sound Tuscan having most inquiry. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 11d to 4s 2d; medium to good, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 3d; damaged and broken, 2s 6d to 3s per bushel (bags in).

Potatoes.—Moderate supplies have been coming forward, and the market is steady at late quotations, which are: For best Derwents, £4 to £4 5s; choice, to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 17s 6d; kidneys and other sorts, £3 to £4 10s per ton, according to quality.

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf is the only kind meeting with ready sale. This has not been over plentiful, and is speedily quitted on arrival. Medium and inferior sorts are still in over-supply, and difficult to move at late values. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 5s; extra prime, to £3 7s 6d; medium to good, £2 10s to £2 15s; inferior, light, and straw chaff, £1 10s to £2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—We quote: Oaten straw, pressed, 27s 6d to 30s; wheat straw, which is offering more freely, 25s to 27s 6d per ton.

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

Wheat.—There is nothing fresh to report except a slightly better tone for medium milling. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 11d to 4s 2d; medium do, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 3d; inferior do, 2s 6d to 2s 11d.

Oats.—Matters remain as has been the case for some weeks past, buyers being content to purchase for special orders and no more. Prime milling is worth 1s 7½d to 1s 9½d; good to best feed, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; inferior and medium, 1s to 1s 5d.

Potatoes.—Best Derwents, £4 to £4 7s 6d.

Chaff.—Best oaten sheaf is scarce and readily commands, £3 to £3 5s, in some cases £3 7s 6d; medium to good hard to sell at £2 10s to £2 15s.

Straw.—Oaten straw, best, 35s; wheat straw, best, 27s 6d.

## WOOL.

London, August 28.—Bradford wool is steady. Fortysixes, 1s 2d; forties, 11½d.

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

Rabbitskins.—At yesterday's sale we submitted the largest catalogue we have had for some weeks. Prices for winters were higher and inferior skins on the whole easier. We sold as follows: Prime winters mixed bucks and does, 15½d to 16½d; second do, 12d to 13½d; autumns, 10d to 13½d; summers, 5d to 7½d; hawk torn, 4d to 9½d; blacks, 14d to 24½d.

Sheepskins.—Bidding at to-day's sale was animated, and all skins forward sold readily at prices fully up to last quotations.

Hides.—No sale since last report.

Tallow.—All coming forward is taken up by buyers at prices lately ruling, but it is impossible to get them to advance on their late prices.

## LIVE STOCK.

At Addington to-day there was a good yarding in all classes.

Fat Cattle.—149 came forward, including a larger proportion of prime steer beef than last week. The previous high rates were fully maintained, the market being firm at 35s to 38s per 100lb for prime steers, and 30s to 34s for inferior quality. Steers, £8 7s 6d to £14 15s (extra prime £16); heifers, £7 to £12 15s; cows, £5 15s to £13 15s.

Fat Sheep.—A large yarding, which included a considerable proportion of light and unfinished wethers. For these the demand was a trifle slack as compared with recent sales, but young ewes and prime wethers maintained recent values. Prime wethers, 22s to 26s 9d; light and unfinished, 18s 4d to 21s 10d; merino, 15s 6d to 18s; lighter, 12s 10d to 13s 9d; prime ewes, 20s to 25s 3d; inferior, 14s to 19s; wethers and ewes, 19s 6d to 21s.

Fat Lambs.—About 400 yarded, and sold at equivalent to last week's rates. Prices ranged from 15s 3d to 17s 6d (a few extra heavy, 25s to 28s).

Pigs.—A large entry and a ready sale for all prime sorts. Choppers, £3 15s to £5 2s 6d; baconers, 50s to 74s, equal to 5d per lb; porkers, 32s to 45s, equal to 3½d per lb.

## DUNEDIN HORSE SALE YARDS.

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

The entries for this week's sale were very limited, only some 20 horses coming forward, but the deficiency in respect to quantity was more than made up by the excellence of some of the animals offered, particularly in the case of draughts. The entry in this class included three of the best Clydesdale geldings that have been seen in Dunedin market this year. Mr. Charles Kerse, of Dunrobin, sent forward a pair of magnificent five-year old horses, suitable for the town lories, and for wharf-dray and tip-cart work. One realised £65 and the other £55 10s. Another exceptionally fine gelding, rising four years old, was sold at £58, and several aged horses changed hands at from £41 10s to £48. The demand for first-class young draughts is keener than ever, the supply falling far short of buyers' requirements. Not many light harness horses were offered this week, but amongst those that passed under the auctioneer's hammer was a very fine upstanding horse, rising 6yrs, broken to saddle only, at £34, and some half-dozen other useful horses, but aged, found new owners at from £17 to £23. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £50 to £55; extra good, prize horses, £56 to £65; medium draught mares and geldings, £37 to £50; aged do, £25 to £28; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £33 to £42; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £22 to £29; tram horses, £18 to £28; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £4 to £8.

## Late Burnside Stock Report

(Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.)

Fat Cattle.—204 yarded. Best bullocks, up to £12; best cows and heifers, up to £11.

Sheep.—1770 penned.—Best crossbred wethers, up to 25s 9d; best ewes, up to 22s 9d; hoggets, 18s.

Pigs.—42 forward. Suckers, 17s 6d to 19s; slips, 20s to 23s; porkers, 38s to 50s; baconers, 52s to 72s.

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



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MRS. McLEAN ... Proprietress.

This Hotel has just been renovated and refurnished throughout. It is commodious and up-to-date, and offers every inducement to the general travelling public.

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For Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Phosphatic and other deposits, Pains in the lower part of the Back, and all Kidney and Bladder Complaints. This preparation is warranted free from any injurious or noxious ingredient, and is composed of specially selected drugs which are of tried efficacy. Men who have been accustomed to work in water or in a damp place will appreciate the benefits of this remedy.

2s and 3s 6d Bottles.

Sent, post free, to any part of New Zealand when order is accompanied by remittance.

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My Establishment has now been Renovated and Re-stocked. The Dispensing Department is Replete with Every Appliance to Facilitate Dispensing. BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS to me, and you can be perfectly sure that the materials in them will be exactly as prescribed by your doctor—every one of the Best Quality,—and that the Medicine will be Compounded with the Utmost Care.

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Vide Juror's Report N.Z. Exhibition

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

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- SYDNEY via EAST COAST PORTS and AUCKLAND—**  
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- MELBOURNE via BLUFF—**  
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- NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington—**  
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### Hibernian Society

(From our Auckland correspondent.)

The half-yearly meeting of the N.Z. District, No. 3, of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall on August 26. Bro. C. Little, D.V.P., in the absence of Bro. the Hon. W. Beehan, D.P., took the chair. The officers present were: Bro. J. B. Stead, P.D.P., Bro. W. Kane, D.S., Bro. M. J. Sheahan, D.T. The following delegates attended:—Thames, Bro. Harney; Dunedin, Bro. J. Smith; Auckland, Bros. F. Gordon and V. Williams; Christchurch, Bro. D. Flynn; Denniston, Bro. Kilty; Onehunga, Bro. Crisp, Napier, Bro. Jos. Mason, Wellington, Bros. M. Carmody and G. Rice, New Plymouth, Bro. W. Prime; Leeston, Bro. John Patterson, New Headford, Bro. A. C. Stead, Timaru, Bro. P. J. Nerheny, P.D.P.; Oamaru, Bro. H. Duffin; Gisborne, Bro. M. O'Sullivan, P.D.P. The D.P., Hon. W. Beehan, wired his regret for non-attendance, and wished the meeting every success. Finance, Funeral fund, £497 2 9s; death claims paid for the half-year, £160, net profit, £91 11s 8d; current account in banks, £1012 9s 11d, amount invested in city freehold security, £3900, management fund, £65.

It was decided to make a presentation to Bro. Sullivan, of the Timaru branch, who, in six months, had nominated 65 new members.

A new branch at Palmerston North was opened by the District President on Sunday, August 22. At Wellington South another branch was opened. Two motions on the order paper by the Christchurch and Timaru branches were withdrawn. The Timaru delegate moved that the Board congratulates Bro. the Hon. W. Beehan upon his elevation to the Legislative Council. This was unanimously agreed to. The following were nominated for the various offices:—President, Bros. C. Little and P. J. Nerheny; vice president, Bro. John Patterson, M. O'Sullivan, F. Gordon, Jas. Smith, district treasurer, Bros. M. J. Sheahan and D. Flynn, district secretary, Bro. W. Kane and Bro. J. B. Stead, auditors, Bros. F. J. O'Meara and P. O'Kane.

Notice of motion was given by the Dunedin branch bearing upon the laws. Notice of motion by the Wellington branch was tendered relative to the removal of the executive to Wellington. The Hon. W. Beehan wrote to say that the Registrar and Revising Barrister had nearly completed the revision of the laws of the Society, and they would soon be ready for the printer.

### WEDDING BELLS

BOYLE—SHEEHAN.

At St. Peter's Catholic Church, Wrey's Bush, took place recently (writes our travelling correspondent) the marriage of Mr. Michael Joseph Boyle, eldest son of Mr. John Boyle, Heddon Bush, to Miss Mary Sheehan, second eldest daughter of Mr. Sheehan, North Wairio. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by two bridesmaids—Miss Ellen Sheehan (sister of the bride) and Miss Mary Ellen Theresa Boyle (sister of the bridegroom). Mr. Francis P. Boyle was best man. The church was crowded with the friends and relatives of both parties. The bride wore a stylish costume of violet velvet, with white silk front, with the usual wreath and veil. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Father Walsh. In the evening a dance was held. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle left on their honeymoon trip for Christchurch, taking with them the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future happiness.

### OBITUARY

#### MOTHER VINCENT, WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

I record, with regret, the death, from consumption, of Mother Vincent, sister of Very Rev. Father Lane, of the Lower Hutt, which took place at the convent, Hill street, on Friday afternoon. The deceased lady was in the 20th year of her profession, and arrived in New Zealand in 1880. Though in a delicate state of health for the last seven years she was able to attend to her various duties until a week ago. Her death was a most edifying one, and the Very Rev. Father Lane was present at her death-bed. A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated on Saturday.—R.I.P.

#### MR NICHOLAS MACKIN, COUNTY DOWN

Word has been received by the last Frisco mail of the death at Lurganeagh, Killeck, County Down, of Mr. Nicholas Mackin, at the early age of 40 years. He followed the occupation of farming, and was the only brother of Dr. Mackin, of Wellington.—R.I.P.

#### MR. E. F. TOLE, AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

I regret to announce the death, on August 22, of Mr. Edward Francis Tole, fourth son of the late Mr. John Tole. The deceased, who at an early age, exhibited remarkable talent and ability, determined, after some years of arduous study, to adopt the profession of his late father, that of a land surveyor. He soon became a prominent member of the Government Survey staff, and was placed in charge of some of the principal surveys undertaken in those days. He was of Irish birth, an extremely well-read man, and made the history of his country, in which he was always deeply interested, one of his most devoted studies. A good Catholic, he was ever mindful of the welfare of his Church and its many charitable institutions. A competent Maori scholar, he readily achieved the notice of the principal northern chiefs, and retained their respect and affection to the last. He was brother of the late Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Daniel Austin Tole, and of the Hon. J. A. Tole, the present Crown Prosecutor in Auckland.—R.I.P.

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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 College re-opened 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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Approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the other Catholic Bishops of New Zealand.

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Right Rev. Dr. VERDON, Dunedin,  
Whitaker Bros., Wellington and Greymouth.  
E. O'Connor, Stationer, Christchurch  
P. F. Hiscocks and Son, Auckland.

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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.

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THE RECTOR

## SACRED HEART COLLEGE AUCKLAND.

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The College is large and commodious. It is built in brick, on concrete foundations. To secure dryness, all its outer walls are cemented; and to guard against fire, the inner walls are plastered and the ceilings built in steel. The dormitories are large and lofty, the class rooms well lighted and ventilated, and the baths supplied with water hot and cold.

For a Boarding School, Auckland possesses unique advantages. It enjoys an immunity from extremes of heat and cold, possesses a mild and salubrious climate, and has scenic surroundings that have made it the favorite city of New Zealand to reside in.

The great object of the Brothers is to give their pupils a Sound Religious Training, to teach them to be virtuous, and to accustom them to the regular practice of their religious duties, and at the same time to impart to them a knowledge of such subjects as will qualify them for Public Examinations, fit them for commercial and professional pursuits, and enable them to discharge the duties of their after-life with honor to religion, benefit to the State, and credit to themselves.

Students are prepared for MATRICULATION, CIVIL SERVICE, MEDICAL ENTRANCE, and SOLICITORS' GENERAL KNOWLEDGE Examinations. The Pension is 35 Guineas per annum. A reduction of three guineas is made in favor of Brothers. Prospectuses on application to the Director,

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## THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' NOVITIATE, CLONTARF, IRELAND.

The Rev. Bro. T. R. Hughes, Christian Brothers' College, Victoria Parade, Melbourne, respectfully asks the former pupils of the Christian Brothers and friends of Christian education to help in building the Centenary Novitiate, wherein the young members of the Order will be trained for all parts of the English-speaking world.

Sincere thanks are returned for the following amounts:—

Mr. W. P. Miller, Sawyers Bay, 10s; Mrs. Miller, Sawyers Bay, 10s; Mrs. M. Kearney, Ranfurly, 10s; Mr. N. Shepherd, Invercargill, 8s; Mr. W. L. Campbell, Whangarata, 1s 6d; Miss A. Power, Denniston, 10s; Mr. John Clancy, Wellington, 10s; Mr. Alfred Quelch, Mosgiel, 10s.

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INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

Every description of Monuments in Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neat cut. Telephone

**MARRIAGE.**

Irvine—Blaney.—On the 5th August, 1903, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by the Very Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., Matthew, eldest son of James Irvine, of Christchurch, to Rose, eldest daughter of John Blaney, of Dunedin.

**DEATH.**

Mackin.—On the 11th July, at Lurganreagh, Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, Nicholas Mackin, only brother to Dr. Mackin, of Wellington, aged 45 years.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1903.

**PIUS X. AND THE TEMPORAL POWER**



HE following cable message appeared in last Saturday's daily papers: 'The Pope's reply to an address from the Catholic Congress at Cologne is purely of a religious character, and makes no reference to the loss of the temporal power, which was a prominent feature in the address.' In dealing with the Vatican the cable demon is commonly a miser of truth. Even when he records a fact it is

usually

'Dash'd and brew'd with lies  
To please the fools and puzzle all the wise.'

We will, however, assume that, in the present instance, he has, by way of variety, told a plain, unvarnished tale. It is a big assumption. But the improbable and the unusual sometimes come to pass. And the address of the Cologne Catholic Congress and the reply of Pius X. may, after all, have been represented with sufficient fidelity to fact by the descendant of Ananias who plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven in the Eternal City. 'Wisely and slow'—so runs the Shakesperian motto; 'they stumble that run fast.' In his over-eager haste to announce a new papal policy, the cableman rushed to the inference which lies on the face of his message and is clearly intended to be suggested to the general reader: namely that Pope Pius X. acquiesces in the present relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal, accepts the doctrine of 'accomplished facts,' and withdraws all claim for the temporal independence of the Holy See.

Nothing could be more unwarranted than such an inference. The first public utterance of Leo XIII. as Pope, and even his first encyclical, conveyed no statement of policy as far as it concerned his relations with the new kingdom of Italy. And yet Pius IX. was never a more strenuous assertor of the outraged rights and liberties of the Holy See than was his next successor in the Chair of St. Peter. The measure or extent of temporal power which would adequately secure the independence of the Papacy, and the nature of the guarantees for its permanency, are matters on which Catholics—and, among them, persons holding positions of high responsibility in the Church—have manifested a moderate divergence of opinion. The Papacy remains entitled in simple justice to a full restoration of that temporal dominion which was taken from it by force

and fraud—by a series of the most hypocritical and scandalous violations of natural right and international law of which history bears a record. It is for the Pope and his counsellors to determine what minimum of justice, in respect of temporal power, would be accepted in the interests of peace and to end a situation that has long been a blister to the Church and a menace to the State in Italy. All this is, to a great extent, a matter of policy. But there is one thing that neither Pius X. nor any Roman Pontiff can ever sacrifice: the right to such a measure of temporal independence as would give him full and perfect freedom in the exercise of his spiritual jurisdiction. The Catholic Church is essentially a sovereign and complete society. It possesses its own organisation, its own laws. Its business is with the spiritual interests of mankind. The Pope, as its visible head on earth, is the universal Teacher of the Christian world. He is, in things that pertain to the kingdom of God, the spiritual ruler of many nations. As such, he must be independent of political control. He must be the subject, puppet, or vassal of no man. 'Independence,' as some one has rightly said, 'is the very breath of life of a moral power.' 'Let the very enemies of the temporal power of the Apostolic See,' said Pius IX., 'say with what confidence and respect they would receive the exhortations, advice, orders, and decrees of the Sovereign Pontiff if they beheld him subject to the will of a prince or government.' The Pope, in this respect, like Caesar's wife in another, must be above suspicion. If he were a subject of the King of Italy, 'he would ere long,' says a recent writer, 'be regarded as the instrument of a government, and his decrees would be scanned for evidences of Quirinal diplomacy.' Other nations would cease to turn to him with unquestioning confidence, and, sooner or later, his position would be little better than that of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the heads of the Russian and schismatic Greek Churches, who are the obedient servants of the various States in which they dwell, and are entirely under the control of the secular authority.

This principle of the independence of the Holy See has time and again found expression not alone from practising Catholics, but from statesmen who were by no means favorably disposed towards the Papacy. It found advocates even among such prominent leaders of the Italian Revolution as Gioberti, Cesare Balbo, and Durando. In 1848, when Rome was in the hands of the Garibaldians and Pius IX. was an exile at Gaeta, Lord Brougham said in the British House of Lords:—

'My opinion is that it will not do to say that the Pope is all very well as a spiritual prince, but we ought not to restore his temporal power. For what would be the consequence? Stripped of that secular dominion, he would become the slave, now of one Power, then of another: one day the slave of Spain, another of Austria, another of France; or, worst of all, as the Pope has recently been, the slave of his own factious and rebellious subjects. His temporal power is an European question, not a local or religious one; and the Pope's authority should be maintained for the peace and the interests of Europe.'

Lords Lansdowne and Palmerston gave expression to similar views. So, at a much later date, did Bismarck, the shrewdest and keenest statesman of the nineteenth century. 'The Papacy,' said Bismarck, 'is not simply a foreign, but a universal, institution, and because it is a universal institution, it is a German institution and for German Catholics.' It is no merely national institution, and it has a present, living interest in every part of the wide earth where a Catholic is to be found.

It is, then, a matter of international interest that the world-wide power vested in the Papacy should be wholly and permanently withdrawn from the possibility of political interference or control. The so-called 'Law of Guarantees,' passed by the Italian Parliament, professes to secure the personal inviolability of the Pope and provides him a yearly pension which, of course, he

has never dreamed of drawing. This Act has been properly described as 'nothing more than a sop thrown to the conscience of Christendom.' The Parliament that made it can unmake it at will. The lately deceased Pope said of it :—

'The condition that is affirmed to have been guaranteed us is not that which is due to us, nor that which we require; it is not an effective, but an apparent and ephemeral, independence, because subject to the discretion of others. This manner of independence may be withdrawn by him who bestowed it; those who yesterday sanctioned it may annul it to-morrow. And have we not in these recent days seen the abrogation of what are called the Pontifical Guarantees demanded in one quarter and foreshadowed by way of menace in another?'

Samuel Butler said of promissory oaths in his time :

'Oaths are but words and words but wind,  
Too feeble implements to bind.'

And again :

'An oath obliges not  
Where anything is to be got.'

Of such a slippery nature are the 'guarantees' of the Italian Government. The Convention of September 14, 1864; the Sardinian Code of 1865; Victor Emmanuel's hypocritical proclamation of December 15, 1866, all emphasised the perpetual inviolability of papal territory. But the Code was repealed; the Convention was broken; the proclamation was violated the first moment that it suited. And the fate of all those pie-crust provisions is a further demonstration, if further demonstration were needed, of the unstable and worthless nature of the so-called Law of the Papal Guarantees.

The situation in Italy arising out of the position of the Sovereign Pontiff has long been intolerable. Leading politicians of the Italian Revolution have even cried out for a settlement of the 'Roman question,' which is as much alive to-day as it was the day after Cadorna's artillery had battered a breach in the old walls beside the Porta Pia on September 20, 1870. During the great hunger-riots in 1899, the Marquis Visconti-Venosta declared that until 'the eternal Roman question' is settled, we shall never have peace in Italy. To-day, he added, 'an agreement between the Quirinal and the Vatican is a question of life or death for the nation.' Menotti Garibaldi (whose death was recently announced by cable message) favored a Federal Italian Republic under the presidency of the Pope. But the plan that is most in the minds of men postulates the independence of Rome, with a 'circondario' or surrounding district, together with a port—say Civitavecchia—guaranteed to the Pope by Italy and the other Powers of Europe. All this is, of course, a matter of adjustment. The Pope does not seek broad territories or temporal aggrandisement. But he does, and ever must, demand so much of secular power as will render him permanently independent in the exercise of his exalted and responsible functions as the spiritual head of 250,000,000 Christians scattered over the earth. Nine times before, Rome was lost to the Holy See. And nine times it was restored. It will, in God's good time, be restored once more. 'Rome,' said the great old Pope who recently passed away, 'will again become what Providence and the course of ages made it, not dwarfed to the condition of a capital of one kingdom, nor divided between two different and sovereign Powers in a dualism contrary to its whole history, but the worthy capital of the Catholic world, great with all the majesty of religion and of the Supreme Priesthood, a teacher and an example of morality and civilisation to the nations'

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## Notes

### Truly 'Loyal'

For some twelve or eighteen months past Belfast Orangism has been split into two uproarious factions. Each of them has, during that time, pretty regularly sanctified the Lord's Day by pounding the brainpots of the other faction with the bricks, clubs, ship-bolts, paving-stones, and road-metal that are usually devoted to cracking the skulls of 'Papishes.' Those noisy 'loyalists' have, in fact, turned a quarter of Belfast into a mild pandemonium and have set law and order at sheer defiance. On the 'glorious twelfth,' however, they joined forces against the common enemy. Our Irish flies to hand give fearful accounts of the celebration of the great Orange saturnalia. Drunkenness, stone-throwing, murderous assaults on the police and upon inoffensive citizens, revolver-firing, housebreaking, looting, and the other customary scenes of organised riot, ruffianism and violence constituted the 'divarshuns' of the yellow 'loyalists' out for a holiday. It would be well if the brethren in New Zealand arranged to send a few missionaries to teach the elements of Christianity and civilisation to the unredeemed savages who wear the Orange sash and welt the Orange drum in Belfast, Armagh, and Portadown.

### Cardinal Manning and the Papacy

The only Englishman who occupied the Chair of St. Peter was Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspear). He reigned from 1154 to 1159, and his brief lease of rule was disturbed at frequent intervals by the clang of arms. In English-speaking countries he is best remembered as the Pope who is credited with having, by a Bull entitled 'Laudabiliter,' conferred Ireland on Henry II. to hold in fief. The question of the genuineness or spuriousness of the Bull has for seven centuries given rise to occasional severe bouts of controversy. Nowadays, however, few historians, if any, stand by the genuineness of the document attributed to Adrian. The last kick has been given to it by Professor Thatcher, of the Chicago University, in a monograph entitled 'Studies Concerning Adrian IV.,' which was issued a few weeks ago from the University press. After a year's study of the documents of Adrian's reign in the Vatican Library, Professor Thatcher says: "'Laudabiliter" cannot have been written by one who knew what was essential to such a document. It is merely a Latin exercise of some twelfth century student who was practising in the art of composition, and for this purpose chose to impersonate Adrian IV. It must be rejected as entirely worthless'

We are reminded of Adrian and the fabled Bull by a fact which the lamented death of Leo XIII. has again brought to the fore—namely, that another great Englishman, Cardinal Manning, was, on the death of Pius IX., proposed as his successor in the papal chair. 'The Cardinal,' says an English exchange, 'was in Rome on the day when Pius IX. died. He knelt and kissed the hand of his Holiness before he passed away, and the Pontiff, who had been to him a steadfast friend, said: "Addio, carissimo." On the Pope's death the Camerlingo then took possession of the Vatican. The Sacred College met every morning until the Conclave, which began, in accordance with the regulation, on the 18th February, ten days after the Pope's death. There were discussions between the Cardinals as to the future Pope. Cardinal Manning wrote: "Cardinal Bilio said that he held it necessary, in the present conflict of the Church, that the next Pope should be a foreigner, and then suggested myself. I then said that in my judgment, as they already knew, the next Pontiff must be Italian in blood and speech, and one who knows and loves Italy and is known and loved by Italians; that the election of a foreigner might lose Italy to the Holy See through political causes, as England was lost in the sixteenth century;

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that the reconciliation of Italy with the Holy See is vital; not only to Italy, but to the Catholic world. . . . We then agreed on Cardinal Pecci, and undertook to speak to other Cardinals." And so Cardinal Pecci was elected, taking the title of Leo XIII.'

## DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

On visiting Wrey's Bush (writes our travelling correspondent) I was pleased to find that everything connected with the Church and education was in a flourishing condition. The Catholic school, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, was recently examined by the Government Inspector, and all but one of those presented passed, a result which speaks well for the teaching of the Sisters of Mercy. The Catholic congregation have bought the Education Board school, and are going to erect it in the convent grounds, where it will be used as a school and meeting room. The Very Rev. Father Walsh deserves great praise for his untiring efforts on behalf of his flock, and it is pleasing to note the generosity and appreciation of his people.

## NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

It is reported that motor cars are likely to be introduced into Rotorua during the coming tourist season, for the purpose of carrying passengers to the various sights.

Those intending to insure their lives would do well to read the annual report of the Government Insurance Commissioner presented to Parliament, and reprinted in the current issue of the 'Recorder,' the organ of the department, just to hand.

Over half a million of money has been expended on harbor works at Lyttelton (says the 'Lyttelton Times'). This includes the cost of the breakwaters, wharves, and jetties, a graving dock, and dredging work in the inner harbor, and a powerful steam tug, built specially for the Board.

Plans have recently been adopted by the Wellington City Council for the extension of the Central Public Library, at a cost of £7500. They provide for a new circulating library room, capable of holding 46,600 volumes, an art gallery, and a museum, to hold a valuable private collection presented to the city some time ago by Mr. E. W. Petherick, on condition that proper housing was given to it.

The 'Alexandra Herald' states that the losses of stock in various parts of Central Otago have been much heavier than was at first anticipated. On the Earnscleugh runs, occupied by Mr. S. Spain and Messrs. Charles Bros, it is estimated that the losses in sheep will be very little, if anything, under 50 per cent, the death rate being particularly heavy on the higher portions of the runs. The losses of Mr. J. Butler, of Bald Flat, will probably not be under 30 per cent of his flock, and the losses of Mr. Jopp, of Moutere Station, are estimated at 25 to 30 per cent of his flock, whilst the losses on Galloway and Matakanui Stations will probably be even greater still. The farmers and small grazing run holders throughout the district have all suffered to a greater or less extent.

A shocking catastrophe is reported from Rotorua. An unusually severe eruption occurred at Waimangu geyser on Sunday afternoon, resulting in the death of Misses Nicholls (of North Canterbury) and Messrs. McNaughton (Ponsonby), and Joe Warbrick (brother of the well-known guide). They were looking at an eruption near the shelter shed standing on a hill overlooking the geyser. They went too near in their desire to take snapshots. The eruption took the form of a tidal wave, becoming suddenly terrific, and the four people named were swept off the hill by the force of the water into the overflow of the geyser, where there is a depth of 12ft. They were carried down in the boiling water nearly a mile towards Lake Rotomahana, the bodies being recovered some time after. A considerable portion of the clothing was torn off. Mrs. Nicholls accompanied her daughters, but escaped. Another man in close proximity succeeded in resisting the force of the water.

At the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society the programme consisted of competitive speeches by the junior members for a valuable prize presented by Mr. M. Moriarty. The subject (says the 'Mail') 'Which kind of sport, cash or amateur, gives the best results?' was keenly debated. Twelve juniors entered for the competition, but only six faced the judges (the president and Mr. F. K. Cooper). The speeches

made by the six contestants were all good, those deserving special mention being Messrs. T. Adams, and F. Healy, who tied for first prize, and Mr. T. Stephens, who was second. After the competition the debate was continued by the senior members, and some strange facts were elicited.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean Foley, arrived in Kumara on Thursday evening, August 20 (writes a correspondent of the Grey-mouth 'Star') and at 8 p.m. addressed a large congregation assembled to welcome him. On Sunday at half-past eight and eleven o'clock Mass his Lordship made an appeal on behalf of the building fund of the Christchurch Cathedral. This was responded to very generously and a considerable sum netted. At three in the afternoon his Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to some 25 young people, explaining its nature, and exhorting them to persevere in the paths of virtue and truth. At seven p.m. he again preached an eloquent sermon to a crowded congregation.

The Catholic schools in the Thames district have recently been examined by the Government Inspector, and his report shows that the results are very satisfactory. Eighty children were presented for examination, and out of this total 76 passed, which is a very good percentage. The work in all the standards was well up to the average, and in some cases came in for special praise. Mention was made of the excellent discipline and behavior of the pupils. As will be seen, these schools are a credit to the district, and show that excellent secular education is being given notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they are being conducted.

## The Dunedin Schools' Football Championship

This year ten teams played in the schools' competition. The arrangement was that a complete round should be played by the ten teams. The four highest were then to play off for the senior grade banner, and the next four in order were to play for the junior banner. At the end of the first round the Christian Brothers', Dunedin, and the Otago Boys' High School were equal for first place, they having played a drawn game and won all their other matches. Both defeated the other two teams in the senior grade, and on Friday last they met on the Asylum Ground, each with an unbeaten record, to fight it out for the banner. Bryant kicked off for the Christian Brothers', and Strang, the High School wing three-quarter, sent the ball into touch in the Greens' twenty-five. At once the High School set up a vigorous attack, and for ten minutes the Greens' had a lively time defending their line. But, thanks to their front rankers—Higgins and Loughlan—the Greens' generally got the ball out of the scrum, and the backs by judicious line kicking succeeded in removing the scene of hostilities into the High School territory. The Greens' now began to turn the tables on their sturdy opponents. Three determined attack on the High School line ended in the School forcing down. The fourth attempt was successful, Bryant, at the head of the Green forwards, dribbled the ball over the line and scored a try. Christian Brothers', 3 points, High School, nil. No further score was registered in the first spell. In the second half the Greens' did most of the attacking, James Collins, five-eights, being very prominent. Towards the end of the game the ball was thrown in from the touch-line, and Lynch getting possession passed it on to Casey, who sent it to James Collins, who, running into his man, passed to Rossbotham. The latter perceiving himself within easy kicking distance of the goal, coolly took a shot, and landed the ball well over the crossbar (4 points). The Christian Brothers' were now seven points and the High School nil. The game ended shortly afterwards without further score, thus returning the Christian Brothers' winners of a splendidly-contested game. Mr. E. Davis made an impartial referee. A few words on the players may be of interest. Tarleton, the Christian Brothers' full-back, was always reliable. The wing three-quarters, Ford and John Collins, had little to do, but they generally found the line when the ball came their way. Rossbotham (centre three-quarter), James Collins (five eights), and Smith (half-back) were the pick of the backs. Collins especially was a thorn in the sides of his opponents. Casey (five-eights), although a little slow, was very sure. Amongst the forwards the shining light was Bryant. He is a player of the bold, aggressive type, and is always where the other side does not want him. Lynch, Dan Collins, and Sullivan were worthy mates for Bryant. Dick Thomas and Wilson did a man's work each. The High School backs who gave a good account of themselves were Strang (three-quarters), the fastest boy playing in the schools this year. Unfortunately for his side he got no chances; Duthie, at

centre, was hard to pass; Sim, half-back, was worth watching. The best forwards were: Blakey, Drummond, and Smith. In winning the banner the Christian Brothers' School played 12 matches, won 11, drew 1. They scored 223 points, and not a single point was scored against them. In 1900 the Christian Brothers' won the banner, having played 12 matches, won 11, drawn 1, scored 370 points, and had 11 points against them. The banner was withdrawn from competition in 1901 and 1902. This year the competition was resumed, two banners being offered. The Normal School wins the junior banner.

## Last Hours of Leo XIII.

Shortly before the Pope breathed his last the Cardinals and dignitaries of the Pontifical Court to the number of about 60 entered the dying Pontiff's chamber. All knelt while the Grand Penitentiary, Cardinal Vannutelli, recited the prayers for the dying. At four minutes past four the Pope's head fell back slightly on the pillow, and his Holiness passed away amid the profound grief of all present. As soon as it became evident that all was over, Dr. Lapponi closed the dead Pontiff's eyes and folded his hands upon his breast. Cardinal Vannutelli then knelt by the bedside and intoned the prayers for the dead, his hearers weeping as they pronounced the responses. The Cardinals, the relations of the dead Pontiff, the diplomatists, and others present then passed before the body, each kissing the Pope's hand as he passed. All were deeply moved.

The Pope, to the immense relief of all his friends, was conscious up to the last moment. The power of speech was gone, but the light of his eyes shone brightly almost to the end. Death took place shortly after 4 p.m. It had been expected since noon, but for all that, for those who loved him it came as a shock. A little before four Cardinal Vannutelli gave absolution. The scene was impressive in the extreme. The bed had been drawn a little forward, so that it stood more in the middle of the alcove. The Pope looked already a member of the other world, so waxen was the face surmounted by the fringe of silvery hair and the white skull-cap, the sign of Papal dignity. In one hand he had the Rosary he had used for half a century. The other hand lay by his side on the coverlid. The Pope's nephews implored a blessing, and so the Pope, with the last of those fine smiles which many know so well, raised his hand with infinite difficulty and made the sign of benediction. He was unable to utter the word, although he made a visible effort to do so. Suddenly the lips began to move while the eyes closed. Those bending near thought they heard the murmur of 'Mother' and 'Father,' his mind evidently having gone back to the days of childhood. Presently the musical voice of Cardinal Vannutelli rang out giving absolution. The struggle for breath ceased and the Pope died.

After the official announcement of the Pope's death, the corpse was clad in the usual vestments—white cassock, crimson velvet camail, and white calotte and sash—in the presence of the Vicar-Camerlingo, a Notary of the Apostolic Chamber, the Pontifical Master of Ceremonies, and Dr. Lapponi. The body thus attired was then laid on the bed and covered with a cloth of damask red. The hands, which were crossed on the breast, held a small crucifix. All the windows of the death chamber were then closed. The curtains were draped with crape. The room, which was entirely hung with red tapestries, was only lighted by candles. No wreaths were placed in the Chapelle Ardente, these being prohibited by Pontifical ceremony.

Mr. J. Redmond presided over a meeting of 63 Irish Nationalist members at Westminster, when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Dillon:—

'As the representatives of a people who have attested by many centuries of suffering their fidelity to the Holy See, we hasten to associate ourselves with the hierarchy and people of Ireland in their sorrow in presence of the event which has placed the Catholic Church, and, indeed, the entire civilised world, in mourning. If anything can relieve the gloom with which the loss of our glorious Pontiff must fill all Catholic breasts, it is the consoling remembrance of all the Holy Father's noble and saintly life, his serenity in the midst of constant anxieties, and his indefatigable devotion to duty, continued to the last conscious moment of his marvellous life, have done to strengthen the influence of religion throughout the world and to elevate and ennoble human life. We request Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., M.P., as Senior Whip of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and Private Chamberlain to the Holy Father, and Captain Donelan, M.P., Second Whip, to be the bearers of the deep and respectful condolences of the Parliamentary

representatives of Ireland on the occasion of the obsequies of his Holiness.'

The King, in the course of his reply to an address from the Kingstown Urban Council, said:—'The death of his Holiness the Pope, though expected for some time, has, I know, brought sadness to the hearts of multitudes among my subjects, a sadness which I share, remembering as I do the kindness with which his Holiness so recently received me at Rome, and the interest which he took in the welfare of my people.'

The following is the text of the letter sent by the King's command to Cardinal Logue:—'Your Eminence,—I am commanded by the King to express to you his deep regret at the news of the death of his Holiness the Pope, which reached his Majesty yesterday evening, and to beg that you will convey to the Sacred College his Majesty's sincere condolence.—I am, your Eminence's obedient servant, George Wyndham.'

On account of the Pope's death the King cancelled the command given for a State performance at the Dublin Theatre Royal, and also ordered the military display in the Phoenix Park to be restricted to the least possible dimensions.

## PALMERSTON NORTH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 30.

St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B.S. held its first lodge night on Wednesday last, the full strength being present. Three new members were initiated and five more proposed, and I find that nearly every Brother has one or more members to propose next meeting night, which bears out all that has been stated in the past, in support of a branch being established in the parish. A great amount of routine business was put through, and great praise is due to the rev. president for his tactful way in dealing with it. A movement is on foot with the members to try a Catholic reunion in the parish in the latter part of September, the funds to go towards the regalia for the officers.

The parish school was examined by the Government Inspector during the week, excellent results being obtained. All the pupils passed, which speaks well for the school's reputation, and reflects great credit on the Sisters in charge.

## Worms as Soil Renovators

Earth worms are not soil formers, for they are seldom met with in soils that are destitute of organic matter. They are simply renovators (says the 'Fertiliser'). Every time a worm is driven by dry weather, or any other cause, to descend deep, it brings to the surface, when it empties the contents of its body, a few particles of fresh earth. At the same time it fertilises the subsoil by opening up passages, which encourage the roots of plants to penetrate deeper, these passages being lined with excreted matter, which provides a store of nourishment for the roots. On meadow land Darwin found that these worm-casts amount annually to eight-tenths of an acre, and on good arable land to about 10 tons.

The pure areated waters of Messrs. Grey and Menzies, of Auckland, and also at Thames, Waikato, Coromandel, and Whangarei, are now so well known and highly appreciated that it is unnecessary to remind our readers in the North Island that they were awarded a gold medal at the Auckland Exhibition, a strong and convincing proof of their superiority....

The many friends of Mr. E. Power, who conducted for some years with conspicuous success the European Hotel, Dunedin, will be pleased to hear that he has become proprietor of the Masonic Hotel, Christchurch. This is a spacious house, with first-class accommodation, and especially suitable for travellers and country visitors. The genial proprietor will, we have no doubt, leave nothing undone to ensure the comfort of his patrons....

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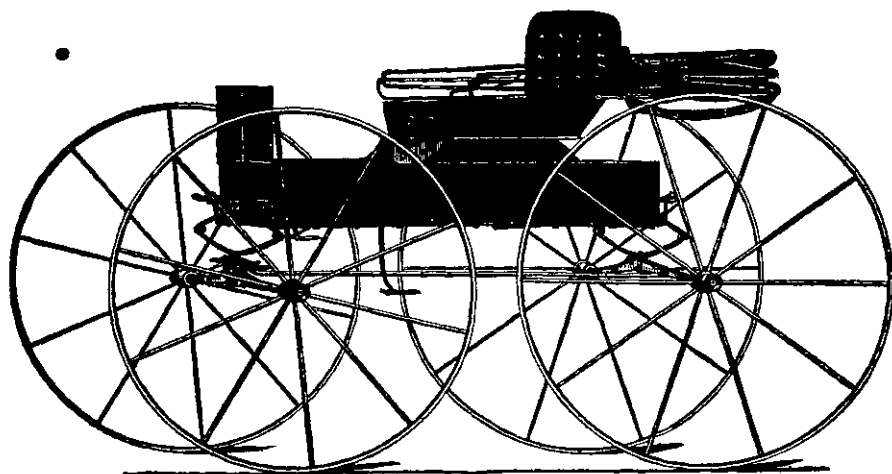
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# The Storyteller

MADGE STEWART

It was raining; yes, raining as if the sun had never shone, and never would shine again o'er that dreary winter scene. At a window of a large house in —shire, sat a girl of not more than twenty summers. She gazed abstractedly at the leafless trees that stretched and waved their gaunt branches to the grey, inclement sky. Her thoughts were far from the scene before her. Memory, with its swift and tireless wings, carried her back to a quaint little village in Southern France. There, in a cottage half hid with roses and woodbine, Madge had passed from babyhood to childhood, and from childhood into early maidenhood in all the enjoyment of a free country life.

After Captain Stewart's death, when Madge was a tiny, fair-haired sprite not yet three years old, his wife removed to this sunny home, hoping that change of scene would be as a balm to her broken heart. Besides, the doctors said the warmer climate might ward off that dread enemy—consumption—which threatened to carry her off prematurely, as, also, it does so many of England's fairest flowers. Here the years glided on peacefully. Mother and daughter were all in all to each other, and felt no need of outside companionship. They wandered through the fields and lanes surrounding the village. They read, and sketched, and chatted. Seldom were seen a mother and daughter so thoroughly one. Mrs. Stewart was to Madge friend and sister as well as mother.

There is no true, lasting happiness in this world. Such an ideal existence could not last. At length the fell disease appeared, and just when Madge was at the age when girlhood's developing ideas—like the shooting rosebud in early springtime, needed most of the gardener's care—required a mother's most watchful training, she was left an orphan.

Shortly before her death, Mrs. Stewart had written to her only living relative—a stepsister—begging her, for the sake of their own dear dead mother, to give a home to her lonely child. Seeing no alternative, Mrs. Redwood had, very unwillingly, accepted the charge laid upon her. So, soon after all that remained of her loving mother had been laid in the little village churchyard, Madge set out, accompanied by the kind old doctor's sister, who was going to England, and would put her safely on the train which would take her to Lyndham, the nearest station to her aunt's residence.

## CHAPTER II.

Four years ago, on just such a day as this, Madge had arrived at Redwood Manor, where dwelt her aunt and two cousins, both girls, and older than herself. Mrs. Redwood was an intensely selfish woman, having but two interests in life—her own comfort and the marrying of her daughters to wealth and position. The man was but a very trivial detail. He might be anything, from an idiot to a savant, provided he either had, or was likely to have, a handle to his name, and his banking account was satisfactory. So far her efforts to get her daughters off her hands had been unsuccessful, though she had pursued her end with an energy worthy of a better cause.

Stella and Maud were their mother reproduced. They were stylish to a degree, could play, sing, dance and ride well, were first-class tennis players. They could talk scandal in the most approved 'afternoon-tea' style, and were replete with small talk. In fact, they were splendidly veneered. But the more solid branches of their education, especially that training of mind and heart which alone makes the true woman, had been sadly neglected. To Mrs. Redwood's distress, her girls were too fond of flirting for their own matrimonial good.

To say that Madge's surroundings were uncongenial is a mild way of stating things. Added to this, her aunt and cousins treated her advent as a species of intrusion. Her nobleness and culture were such a vivid contrast to their emptiness and frivolity that they could not but feel her superiority. And, as is usual with persons of their temperament, because she was superior they cordially disliked her, and did not trouble to hide the fact. This feeling only grew stronger as time passed on. And when at the beginning of this season, Mrs. Redwood very reluctantly introduced her niece into society, the furor her beauty, talent, and charm of manner caused, made them wildly jealous. Society had not gone mad with admiration when they were launched upon its changing waves. What could people see in this unassuming little cousin of theirs? Had she been an heiress she might have understood it, but though Madge had an income sufficient for her needs, no one could call her wealthy.

But this was not all. Some little time before Madge's debut, the Redwood girls had met, at the de Brownson's ball, Mr. Gerald Stirling, a tall, handsome man of about seven and twenty, who, as time went on, had apparently fallen victim to Maud's bewitching glances. Mrs. Redwood, careful mamma as she was, took the earliest opportunity of enquiring into the eligibility of this new gailant. He proved to be all that even she could desire. Immensely wealthy, and—though it was not generally known, and she told only Maud—only the uncertain years of an aged grand-uncle stood between him and the title and estates of Lord Rothwell. How her heart, or what served her for that most maligned organ, swelled with hope and pride as she imagined Maud Lady Rothwell! If only that was an accomplished fact, she would not have lived her life in vain.

'The best-laid schemes of men (or women) and mice,  
Oft gang agley.'

In the beginning of the season Mr. Stirling was absent on the Continent. The first gathering honored by his presence after his return was the Hornsby's tennis party. The Redwoods believed him to be still abroad, and Maud, suffering from a severe cold, remained at home. Mrs. Redwood, Stella, and Madge were there. Madge looked bewitching in a pale blue dress and picturesque white hat. And to Mrs. Redwood's chagrin, Gerald Stirling was evidently very much bewitched.

There had been a complete round of gaieties since then, and to Mrs. Redwood's watchful eyes, it was only too plain that the hoped-for prize was fast slipping through her fingers. Poor Maud had been completely deserted in favor of her cousin. The rage and jealousy of manna and daughter knew no bounds, and in every possible way they showed her their displeasure. Madge, simple child that she was—could not imagine what she had done to make them so much more than usually cutting towards her. She thought nothing of Gerald beyond the fact that he was a pleasant companion, and talked a great deal more sense than the majority of men with whom she came in contact. She was ignorant of her aunt's designs upon his bachelorhood. Mrs. Redwood had made up her mind that she must say something to Madge. She could not stand quietly by and see all her plans wrecked in this manner, and all by a chit of a girl, to whom, in a moment of weakness, she had given shelter. Truly, she had nursed a viper in her bosom.

While waiting an opportunity to speak her mind to Madge, a thunderbolt descended which so altered the course of events that there was no longer any need to speak.

## CHAPTER III.

This morning, upon which our story opens, news had come that the company in which all Madge's money was invested had failed, completely, utterly failed, and she was penniless.

As soon as Mrs. Redwood was informed of Madge's change of fortune she plainly told her that she could not afford to keep her, and that she must look out at once for something to do. Her better nature, so long dormant as to be nearly dead, whispered that it was her duty to offer a home to her orphan niece. But, she argued, Maud and Stella had prior claims upon her. The only hope of their marrying well was for them to move constantly in society; they must go to London for the season, and to the seaside or Switzerland for the summer. To do this required every farthing of her income, consequently keeping Madge was out of the question. Besides, this seemed almost an interposition of Providence to remove Madge from Gerald Stirling's proximity. Once this dangerous rival was out of the way, could he fail to surrender to Maud's beguiling charms? Truly

'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good.'

A fortnight had elapsed since Madge had found herself a penniless girl. One more added to the crowd of refined and educated women who eagerly search the educational columns of our dailies, and vainly send in their applications over and over again, to be considered by those who advertise for a 'Governess, competent to give a thorough English education, French, German, music, drawing, etc., to several children. Comfortable home' Only too thankful if among the hundred and one competent applicants, they are considered most competent to drum all the etceteras into the wooden heads of Mrs. Brown-Jones's half-dozen stupid olive branches.

Can it be wondered at, if Madge felt very miserable as she asked herself (as she had done about a hundred times a day for the past fortnight) what was she to do? Her spirits were at a very low ebb. Even the weather was depressing, for it was still raining. Longfellow's lines rang incessantly in her head—

'My life is cold and dark and dreary;

It rains, and the wind is never weary;

My thoughts still cling to the mouldering past,  
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,



And the days are dark and dreary.' In the midst of this reverie the door opened and her aunt entered, an open letter in her hand. 'Madge, I have just received a letter from Mrs. Barton, telling me of an opening that will just suit you.' 'Oh! Aunt this is really good news.' 'I will read you what Mrs. Barton says: "I do suppose you know of a well-educated girl, wanting a situation as governess. Mrs. Owen, who resides in this district, is in need of one. She does not wish to advertise if she can help it. A dread of the host of replies she would have to deal with is too appalling an idea for her. Besides, she is desirous of securing a governess known personally to some one upon whose opinion she can rely. She is going to Tasmania very shortly, to join Dr. Owen, who has been there for twelve months. Of course she would require her governess to go with her. One point she is particular about is that she must possess a specially good knowledge of French, both grammatical and conversational." There, Madge, it is just what you want. Your knowledge of French should secure you the situation. I will write at once and recommend you.'

A month later Madge had left Redwood Manor for ever.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Two years have passed and gone. 'Tis a glorious day in early spring. One of those delightful days when not a single cloud obscures the intense blue of the sky, and the air is laden with perfume from the golden wattle. A perfect Tasmanian September day, such as only those who have spent a springtime in Tasmania can form any idea of.

'When simply we feel that we breathe, that we live, Is worth all the pleasures life elsewhere can give.' In a delightful old garden, in a suburb of Hobart, may be seen a tall, graceful girl, clad in a simple morning gown. Surely her figure is familiar. Yes, those wondrous grey eyes could belong to no other than Madge Stewart. She wears no hat, and the sunlight revels in the glory of her hair. 'It is such a shame to waste any of this lovely sunshine,' she protested when urged to wear a garden hat. By her side are a boy and a girl, about twelve and fourteen years old. They are seeking the sweetest blossoms to help to fill the flower basket she carries. Dr. Owen always insists upon his children having a free half-hour out of doors before lessons. This time is usually spent by Madge assisting Mrs. Owen in the arrangement of flowers for the house. Very frequently Jack and Dora accompany her when flower gathering. In fact, they are never happy save when at her side. Madge has so endeared herself to all at 'The Wattles' that she is never spoken or thought of as 'the governess.' Mrs. Owen treats her like a younger sister, more than an employee.

Jack and Dora are in high glee this morning. A letter has arrived announcing that their only maternal uncle, Lord Rothwell, a great favorite with both of them, is coming to the colonies. They are to expect him in a fortnight.

Eagerly the children looked forward to his coming. So excited were they, that it is to be feared their lessons would have had scant attention, had not their father promised them a week's holiday when Uncle Gerald arrived, on condition that not one lesson was negligently learned between now and then.

At last the longed-for day arrived. Lord Rothwell was expected early in the afternoon. The weather was unusually warm for so early in the season, and they were to have an early afternoon tea in the garden. Madge had promised Mrs. Owen to see that everything was ready by half-past three, thus leaving Mrs. Owen free to entertain her brother.

Our heroine looked very charming this afternoon in a dress of some soft, grey material, with delicate pink ruffles at neck and wrists. Presently approaching voices tell her that the family are coming. As she gives a glance at the table to see that there is nothing wanting Mrs. Owen calls her—

'Miss Stewart, come and let me introduce you to my brother, Lord Rothwell.'

Madge turns and starts, but quickly recovers herself, as she sees a very familiar pair of brown eyes fixed upon her in great astonishment. Can it be true, or is she dreaming? No, her eyes are not deceiving her, for a voice that can belong to no other than Gerald Stirling says, as its owner takes her hand:

'Miss Stewart, is it possible! This is indeed an unexpected pleasure. Alice,' turning to his sister, 'Miss Stewart and I are old friends, but I little expected to see her here.'

'And I, for my part, did not expect to meet someone I knew in Lord Rothwell.'

'You see honors have fallen thick upon me since last we met. How long have you been here, Miss Stewart?'

'Just about two years.'

To Madge's infinite relief, Mrs. Owen remarks that the tea is getting cold, and the children drag their uncle off. Madge turns to assist Mrs. Owen in dispensing tea, and suddenly remembers that her aunt had said that Gerald Stirling would one day inherit a title—though what that was she had never heard. She had never dreamed that Uncle Gerald, 'Lord Rothwell,' and 'Gerald Stirling' were one and the same person. Mrs. Owen wonders how Madge could have lived so long with them and they never have discovered that she knew her brother. As for Gerald—he wonders how in the name of all that is wonderful—Madge Stewart became his sister's governess! And from that moment becomes an ardent Fatalist.

We must go back a little and learn why Gerald had come, on the visit to the sunny South. Do not deceive yourself, dear reader, with the idea that brotherly love was the sole motive. Just at the time when change of fortune had caused Madge to leave Redwood Manor, Gerald Stirling had received an urgent message calling him to Rothwell Hall, where his grand-uncle lay seriously ill. For six months he lingered, and then died, leaving Gerald heir to his title and goodly fortune. As soon as possible after his uncle's death he hastened to Redwood, intending to embrace the first opportunity of asking Madge to share his fortune and help him to discharge the responsible duties of his new position. But, to his dismay, she had disappeared, and all he could learn concerning her was, that she had lost all her money and gone out to the colonies. Mrs. Redwood had not answered several letters Madge had written her, so all correspondence had ceased, and her aunt did not even know her address. Had she known it, it is hardly probable that she would have given the information to Lord Rothwell. ...

The plans of youth and love, however, are not so easily frustrated when backed up by a will as strong as Gerald's. Although 'the colonies' was a decidedly vague address, he determined to try and find Madge. Therefore, as soon as the settlement of his affairs would permit, he set out upon his voyage of discovery. His sister being in Hobart, he naturally made that city the first port of call. Small wonder, then, that he scarce believed his eyes when he saw the object of his search turn to him, in the person of his sister's governess. How propitious were the Fates! ...

That night he confided to his sister the real reason of his coming out. She scolded him roundly for his designs upon her domestic happiness. Never could she fill Miss Stewart's place. Nevertheless, she wished him 'good luck' in his wooing, and told him that she already looked upon Madge in the light of a very dear friend, and it would be no difficult task to take her to her heart as a sister.

Before two months were gone, Hobart society were astounded by the announcement of the engagement of Lord Rothwell and Miss Madge Stewart.

'The idea! And she only a governess,' said all the dear girls, who had been—as their brothers expressed it—'setting their caps at him' so assiduously since his arrival. But they little knew that he had fallen in love with Madge in the days when he was not Lord Rothwell, nor she 'only a governess.'—'The Austral Light.'

## The Catholic World

### ENGLAND.—Honoring Mgr. Nugent

The proposal to honor Monsignor Nugent by the erection of a public statue in Liverpool has been warmly taken up. A number of influential local gentlemen, both Catholic and Protestant, have taken the project in hand, and are approaching the public men of Liverpool with a view of forming a thoroughly representative committee.

### Ampleforth Abbey

The Abbot and community of Ampleforth Abbey, in the beautiful Vale of Mowbray, and their many friends are preparing to celebrate with much rejoicing the centenary of their arrival in England from France and of the establishment of their flourishing college.

### Consecration of a Church

On Monday, July 13, the church of St. Patrick, Bradford, attained its fiftieth anniversary. In honor of the event the church was solemnly consecrated by his Eminence Cardinal Logue. By dint of much labor the debt upon the church has been successfully cleared off, most of the congregation contributing a day's wages towards the jubilee fund. Subscriptions have also been received from all parts of the world, old parishioners in America being among the most generous.

### The Royal Declaration

The announcement is made by the Duke of Norfolk that Lord Herries has approached the Archbishop of

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Canterbury on behalf of the Catholic peers in reference to a modification of the Royal declaration. An informal conference has taken place on the lines of the Archbishop's recent statement, that he believed it would be possible to draw up a form of declaration, which would not contain any condemnation of specific articles of the Catholic Faith.

### Death of an Oratorian

The English Catholics have lost a notable figure by the death of the Very Rev. Frederick Ignatius Antrobus, of the Brompton Oratory. Father Antrobus, who was 65, was the great-uncle of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., the owner of Stonehenge. The deceased Oratorian was the youngest son of the second baronet, and before joining the Catholic Church had a distinguished career in the diplomatic service at Washington, St. Petersburg, and Paris. He was known as a cultured and eloquent preacher, and was appointed Superior of the Oratory in succession to Father Sebastian Bowden. Father Antrobus was a brother of Mr. R. C. Antrobus, the banker and member of the London County Council.

### Cardinal Vaughan as a Writer

A writer in the 'Athenaeum' thus appraises Cardinal Vaughan's literary ability: 'Cardinal Vaughan was not a writer in the serious sense. His simplicity, his singleness of purpose, his very just sense of proportion, all put their mark on his compositions. In his Pastorals both at Salford and at Westminster, in his popular manuals, and in the articles he contributed to "The Nineteenth Century" and other periodicals (including his own "Dublin Review"), he achieved a directness and adequacy of expression which many who practise the craft of letters might be allowed to envy.'

### The See of Westminster

A cable message received last week stated that the Right Rev. Dr. Bourne, Bishop of Southwark, had been appointed by the Propaganda to succeed the late Cardinal Vaughan as Archbishop of Westminster.

### Catholic Truth Society Conference

The annual conference of the Catholic Truth Society of England took place during the first week in July in Liverpool. His Eminence Cardinal Logue presided at the great public meeting, which was held in St. George's Hall, when there were about 4000 persons present. The death of Cardinal Vaughan and the reported illness of Leo XIII. cast a gloom over the proceedings, with the result that the social side of the programme, for which elaborate preparations had been made, was considerably modified. At the opening meeting the Right Rev. Abbot Gasquet, O.S.B., delivered an address on 'The religious troubles in France; their origin and development.' He complained at the outset that the English press generally had been misinformed, and had kept the public in the dark as to what had actually occurred across the Channel and the real principle at issue in the struggle. He dealt with the historical aspect of the question, and coming to recent events, remarked that these showed that little honesty and justice remained to-day in the Government of France. It had been made clear that the suppression of the religious Orders was merely an incident in a general campaign against the Catholic Church. Several causes had contributed to facilitate the capture of supreme power by the anti-religious party. The curse of the Church in France had been its apathy and indifference. France should be a lesson to the Catholics of England. They, too, also suffered from apathy, and did not always take their part in the life of their country, and make their influence felt when it might be of use. On the second day papers on education, social work, etc., were read by the Rev. W. F. Brown, Right Rev. Mgr. Ward, and Very Rev. Dean Billington. On the third day, 'The work of Catholic settlements,' was the subject of a paper by Lady Edmund Talbot; 'The Catholic Girls' Protection Society,' by Miss Eyre; and 'Catholic Boys' Brigades,' by Rev. F. Segesser. 'Catholic art' was discussed by Mr. Paul Woodroffe, and 'The Church's music,' by the Rev. Joseph Rigby, with musical illustrations. A mass meeting of the men was held in the evening, his Eminence Cardinal Logue in the chair. An address by Archbishop Maguire, of Glasgow, was the chief feature of the meeting. Mgr. Nugent and Count Moore also spoke.

### FRANCE.—Petty Spite

A retired marine officer, M. Ernest Ollivier, who is now 76 years of age, had enjoyed for a great many years the privilege freely granted to retired officers to work in the Library of the Ministry of Marine. He is the owner of a weekly publication called 'La Croix des Marins,' which is non-political, but distinctly Catholic in tone, and which as such is rather objectionable to the Ministry over which M. Pelletan presides. One day recently, as M. Ollivier was entering the Library, he was stopped and informed that he would not be allowed there any more. Comment is needless.

### Public Anxiety

There is little to be chronicled (says the 'Catholic Times') in French ecclesiastical affairs. The election of M. Meline as senator for the Vosges by a majority itself larger than the votes cast for the Ministerial candidate will possibly help to increase the evident hesitancy of M. Combes to outrage all sentiments of religious freedom. But, indeed, it is not to any internal matters that French Catholics feel inclined to give their minds, all attention is directed towards the Vatican. Public opinion is enormously stirred at the prospect of a new Pope, and men of all classes speculate on the friendliness or unfriendliness for France of the next occupant of the Chair of St. Peter. All Frenchmen would view with anxiety the election of what they begin to name 'a German' Pope; that is, a Pope more inclined to rely on Germany than on France. It is a curious attitude to adopt, in view of the country's indifference for what it must know to be the dearest wish of every occupant of the Vatican, viz., peace and fair dealing on the part of the Government towards the religious Orders. France, so far as its public conduct goes, cares nothing for religion—except to hate and persecute it. However, possibly, the persecutors, little as they value the Papal influence in France, shrink before its appearing in Germany; an eloquent testimony to the power and importance of the See of St. Peter in even these evil times.

### Persecution of Religious

Those of us (says the 'Catholic Herald') who but read on this side of the Channel of the expulsion of religious Orders from France can have but little idea of the suffering inflicted on monks and nuns so expelled. Abbot Gasquet, at Liverpool, gave some instances of how acute the suffering is. Thousands of monks and nuns who have grown old in the cloister have been literally turned adrift without either the means of subsistence or the ability to procure it. For the French Government besides closing the monasteries and convents has appropriated all their lands and possessions; in other words, besides expatriating the monks and nuns, the Government of France robs them and leaves them penniless as well as homeless. Already nuns so dispossessed have had to seek dispensation from their vows, and find the necessities of life in taking up life as domestic servants or saleswomen in warehouses. Fortunately, the evil will speedily cure itself, because France must provide out of Government funds new schools instead of those that are closed, and workhouses to maintain the indigent who formerly were maintained by the religious Orders. Meantime, of course, the poor monks and nuns suffer to a poignant degree, and more than we in this country can have any adequate appreciation of.

### ROME.—A Legend

The Cardinal Camerlengo, in an interview with the Roman correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' denied that it is the custom for the Camerlengo, in the case of the Pope's demise, to certify the death by striking the deceased's forehead three times with a silver hammer. How the legend arose, he said, is a mystery to him.

### UNITED STATES—Catholic Progress

The astonishing progress of the Catholic Church in the United States, among a nation (says the 'Daily News') which is still identified in the popular mind with the militant Protestantism that founded its greatness, is one of the leading facts of contemporary religious history. It is calculated from the Church statistics compiled in connection with the recent census that, taking the entire country together, one in every three adults is a communicant of some religious denomination. In every one of the 125 large cities the Catholic population exceeds in numbers the members of all the Protestant Churches combined, while more than one-half of the population of 14 States and territories are members of the Catholic Church. The aggregate population of the 125 largest cities is 14,110,000, of whom 3,641,000 are Catholics. And it must be noted that among the 14 States having each a majority of Catholics are several of the leading Eastern States, once the stronghold of the Puritan Yankee.

In cases of attacks of Colic, Cramp, or Spasms, Evans's WITCH'S OIL will be found invaluable.—\*\*\*

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. 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 furrow, £16 10s.—Morrow, Bassett, and Co., sole agents in New Zealand for Cockshutt Farm Implements.—\*\*\*

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Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For  
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I have just opened up a range of Manu-  
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Cheap Books in Cloth Bindings  
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with Pearl and Ivory Crosses and  
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tee in place of previously-appointed Trus-  
tees or in place of persons who wish to be  
relieved of their Trusteeship.

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Estates, Lunatics' Estates, and Unclaimed  
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Hotel, which has been thoroughly renovated  
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Price 1s 6d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d

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Billiards, with an efficient marker.

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First-Class Accommodation to the general  
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The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well  
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all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms  
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The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits  
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Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so benefi-  
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PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning,  
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Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, Etc.—We have made advantageous arrangements  
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ADVANTAGES.—We offer producers the advantage of large storage and unequalled  
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SODA CRYSTALS, FLAVOURING ES-  
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## THE WAR ON RELIGION IN FRANCE

The well-known author of 'Slav and Moslem,' writing from Nice, under date May 2, to the 'New York Sun,' says:—

A few years ago the May Laws of the Russian Government against the Jews elicited the fiercest protestations in all free countries, notably in England and the United States. To-day crimes against liberty, justice, and humanity of far greater magnitude are being committed in France, and the indignation aroused is of the most courteous kind. Two years ago the Association Bill was represented as a very inoffensive measure of domestic economy. To-day

### The Tyrannical, Intolerant Character

of the Trouillot Bill can no longer be dissimulated. It should have been labelled 'An act for the suppression of religious Congregations engaged in teaching or preaching, preparatory to the suppression of the Catholic religion in France.' To-day it is self-evident that the Associations Bill was merely a trap set by the Government to obtain the detailed and minute information regarding the pecuniary resources, members, etc., of each Congregation, in order to confiscate their property (liquidation is only a euphemism) and to see to it that the members are forever debarred from teaching or preaching. To use the language of M. Decrais, an ex-Minister of the Rousseau Cabinet, 'the manner in which the law of 1901 has been applied is a violation of the spirit and of the letter of that law.'

When the Bill was before the Chambers, M. Waldeck Rousseau obtained many votes by solemnly declaring on the part of the Government that the free primary schools supported by Catholics and taught by Congregationalists were in no wise affected by this law of 1901. Yet two months later his successor, M. Combes, closed some 3000 of these schools by administrative process, as in Russia. As in Russia, the Sisters were all peremptorily ordered out of the villages and towns where they had been teaching from 30 to 40 years, and commanded to concentrate at their mother houses.

I was at Juan les Pius, near Cannes, when some Sisters who had an orphanage for small boys were ordered at three in the morning to go immediately to their mother house in Brittany, at the other extremity of France, a journey of three or four days. Now no free Government may legally enforce a residence on any except an accused or condemned criminal. The 'Journal of Geneva,' an able Protestant paper, was the first to raise an indignant cry at this violation of public right. Thus in this episode alone we have

### Guilt, Brutality, and Illegality

on the part of this Government of Jacobins. My blood boils to think that such crimes can leave liberty-loving people unmoved merely because the victims happen to be Catholics. A conspiracy of silence conceals from the people of the United States the shameful violation of liberty, humanity, and justice which is being perpetuated in France in the name of a barbarous law of religious persecution.

The latest act in this disgraceful episode of French history has just been perpetuated in the Chambers in violation of the spirit and the letter of the law of 1901, to use the words of M. Decrais. This law required that the demand for authorisation of each religious Order be submitted to the Chambers. M. Combes just bunched them all into three categories—teaching, preaching, and contemplation—and at the request of the Government they were sent to execution by cartloads like the victims of the First Republic in 1793. The last session at which the Grande Chartreuse had the honor of a special hearing was most disgraceful. The Government majority, the Left, banged their desks, stamped their feet, and howled to cover the voice of a speaker on the Right:

'What do we care for Legality?

We have the majority,' were some of the utterances which were passed unrebuked. Worst of all, M. Combes produced and used with much effect a false document purporting to be signed by the Superior of the Chartreuse urging all to sell out their Government bonds. In vain the Right demanded that the authenticity of this document be established before taking the vote. M. Combes refused. In private life we would know what epithet would be applied to his conduct.

If the Chinese and Turkish Governments were to close all Christian schools and declare that a whole category of preachers were to be gagged, a naval demonstration would soon be made by the Powers, as was done by France not long since to compel the Porte to recognise certain of her Congregational schools in the Turkish Empire.

The Godless System of Primary Education established by the Third Republic caused Catholics to

establish their own free primary schools at the cost of great sacrifices, while establishments for secondary education, colleges, etc., were multiplied by religious Congregations of men and women to meet the ever-increasing demand. The Government schools could not stand the competition or pay their way. Hence the Associations Bill, which, as I have said, should have been labelled 'An act for the suppression of Congregation schools, the successful rivals of the Government.' Parents are brutally deprived of the right to give their children teachers of their own choice, and tens of thousands of teachers are deprived of the right of exercising their profession—this in a land which writes, 'Liberty, equality,' on all its monuments; this in spite of the fact that out of the 1600 Municipal Councils of France 1000 voted for the Congregations, about 400 against, and the rest abstaining; this in spite of a petition signed by 72 bishops and innumerable petitions and other manifestations of public opinion. Moreover, the Concordat, a solemn treaty made by France with the Holy See, stipulates for the 'free exercise of the Catholic religion.'

Not satisfied with sweeping away the teachers and the schools of the Catholics and compelling the latter to send their children to Government institutions, M. Combes has sent a circular to all the bishops requiring that every place of worship not a parish church be closed, and threatening to close these latter if any priest belonging to the suppressed Congregation be allowed to preach in them. Practically every bishop has declined to execute this ukase.

In 1789 the convention had seized and thrown on the market all the property of the Church, pious donations which had accumulated during many centuries. From prudence and common honesty, if not from fear of excommunication, few purchasers could be found for this kind of property. Two classes of proprietors were formed: those who give a clear title and those who could not. Civil and religious discord was perpetuated in this material form. Napoleon was most anxious to restore normal conditions, and there was but one person who could give a clear title to the confiscated lands in the eyes of Catholics. To him Napoleon appealed. But Pius VII would not forego all claims on these lands without adequate compensation. The French Government then undertook to pay in perpetuity the stipends of an adequate number of bishops and clergy, and to guarantee

### The Free Exercise of the Catholic Religion.

This was the consideration for which the Pope, as Supreme Head of the Church gave a clear title to these lands by condoning the spoliation.

The payment of these subsidies to the Church is not a 'tribute,' or a gratuity, such as the State allows to Jews and Protestant ministers, nor is it a salary, as is falsely represented. It is strictly the payment of a national debt in the same way as the interest is paid to holders of three per cent bonds.

The spoliation of the Catholic clergy, the suppression of Catholic schools were the chief means adopted by Julian the Apostate when he undertook to restore paganism. This pagan Third Republic is resorting to the same means.

### Civil Religious War

is raging all over the country. The regular army has been called into requisition to aid the mounted police in sweeping back the multitudes who manifest everywhere against the expulsion of the Congregationalists. Several officers have refused to take part in these operations. Many arrests have taken place. A Mademoiselle de Morene was condemned to eight days' imprisonment for having cried 'Vive la liberte' and said to a magistrate that he was a coward. Here in Nice, on my boulevard, three companies of cavalry and some infantry were at work recently clearing the streets at 3 a.m. Hitherto the weapons used have been sticks and fists. There have been many broken limbs and broken heads. At Marseilles more than 20 were perhaps mortally wounded. The French Catholics do not carry revolvers or knives as a rule, or blood would certainly have flowed long ere this. The indignation of visitors to the Riviera is great at the closing of so many churches. The American and English Consuls headed a protest to M. Combes, and the American squadron invited the brave Bishop of Nice to say Mass on board the next day. At Cannes the same indignation prevails in the foreign colony as well as among the natives.

The Third Republic was following closely the First, which began with the Jesuits, then proceeded to all the Congregations. The turn of the secular clergy came next, that of the nobles and the bourgeois followed in quick succession. To use the expression of Taine, 'instead of a temple of liberty, the people found they were in a slaughter pen.' As in 1793, France will again become the firebrand of Europe. Her emissaries are at work to-day as in the past. To-day, as in the past, it is a peculiarity of the French free thinkers that they can tolerate no free thinking but their own.

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**St. Mary's Conference, Christchurch**

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Report and Balance Sheet for year ending August 20, 1903.

In presenting our eleventh annual report and balance sheet we desire to thank the parishioners and all who have so generously contributed to the funds of the Society, those who have donated clothing, boots, etc., for the destitute and aged poor, and also the honorary members who have so materially assisted us in our work. The Society returns its sincere thanks to the trustees of the Hyman Marks' estate for their annual donation, and express its great indebtedness to the clergy of St. Mary's for the kind support rendered in carrying on the good work. The necessary steps have been taken during the year to affiliate the conference with the central council of Paris. We are also in direct and regular communication with the superior council of Sydney, of which supreme governing body in these colonies our president was recently elected a member. We regret the comparative fewness of our members, which number at the present time eight active and eight honorary, with

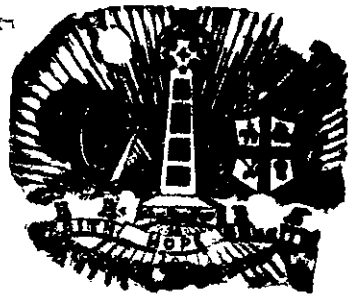
a fair average attendance at the meetings. During the past year there have been issued 174 orders, totalling £23 17s 9d. of these 76 were for groceries, 97 for coals and wood, 1 for 3 pairs of boots. In addition house rent, amounting to £10 10s was provided for four needy families throughout the year. Many cases of distress have been visited and relieved, deserving poor supplied with clothing and money grants, and successful efforts made to get them and their children to attend to their religious duties. In conclusion we would remind our benefactors of the words of Him Who said that a cup of cold water given in His name would not go unrewarded.

**BALANCE SHEET.**

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s d.		£ s d.
To Balance forward...	5 12 0½	By Coal and fire ...	9 14 0
„ Members contributions ...	5 8 7½	„ Groceries ..	13 10 0
„ Monthly collections at St Mary's Church ...	17 15 7	„ House rent ...	10 10 0
„ Honorary members' subscriptions ...	7 2 0	„ Boots ...	0 13 9
„ Donations		„ Fuel expenses (part) ...	0 10 0
Hyman Marks' Estate ...	2 2 0	„ Stationery and postage ...	0 2 10
Sundry ...	1 12 6	„ Cash balance in hand ...	4 12 2
	£39 12 9		£39 12 9

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NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of Membership.

The Entrance Fees are from 2-6s to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,  
District Secretary,  
Auckland

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Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease, rent £10 yearly, takings said to be £ weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required; Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly, moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14 years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price £1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wairarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price £3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease containing purchasing clause, freehold, price £2600; Hotel, Wellington 12 years' lease big business; Hotel, country, paddock etc, freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price £4000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease Hotel Tauaki, 9 years' lease, £2,500.

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Country Orders Carefully Packed.

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T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

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

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

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Auctioneers, Commission, House and Land Agents, Valuers,  
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

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NEW ZEALAND  
NEW INDUSTRY

INTERCOLONIAL

The 'Freeman's Journal' understands that the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, O.F.M. (Waverley), has been recalled to the headquarters of the Franciscan Order in Ireland.

The gross receipts of the opening night of Her Majesty's Theatre, Sydney, totalled £723 10s, which Mr. Williamson distributed among city charities. To the Society of St. Vincent de Paul he gave £50; to St. Margaret's Maternity Hospital, £25; to the Foundling Hospital Waitara, £25; and to the Hospice for the Dying (St. Vincent's) £25.

The contract for the building of the convent and asylum of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd (W.A.), on the site so generously provided by his Lordship the Bishop for the purpose at Subiaco has been signed—the amount being £10,000. A day for laying the foundation stone will be appointed at an early date. The works are expected to be completed in some eight or ten months.

Referring to the election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope, the Rev. G. Doyle, of St. Arnaud (Victoria), mentioned a peculiar fact to his congregation. He said he had secured photographs of the Cardinals and placed them before the children attending the Catholic school, and nine out of every ten selected Cardinal Sarto on his appearance. The children had selected their Pope even before the Conclave had made known its decision.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran arrived in Rome in the early part of last week and had later on a private audience with the Holy Father, who thanked the Cardinal for his congratulations and gave him the apostolic blessing for the Catholics of Australasia. Cardinal Moran will leave for Sydney about the end of the current month.

The friends of the Rev. G. A. Robinson, at present touring America (says the Melbourne 'Tribune') will be pleased to learn that the rev. gentleman's health has considerably improved since leaving Victoria. Father Robinson is an ardent musician and classical scholar, and holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts of the Royal University of Ireland and the University of Melbourne.

The 'Monitor' reports that the Rev. Father Mahony is still in quarantine with Dr. Wilson, and will remain there until the end of the smallpox epidemic. He makes daily visits to the Verulam Hospital. Although he may receive letters, etc., he is not allowed, according to quarantine regulations, to write in reply to same, all outward communications having to be made per telephone.

On Sunday, August 16, the foundation stone of St. Patrick's presbytery, Ballarat, was laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Moore. His Lordship was present at the three Masses in the Cathedral, and after an eloquent sermon at the 11 o'clock Mass, on the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, made a strong appeal for the building fund of the presbytery. The Bishop said the presbytery would be worthy of the city of Ballarat and the Catholic body, and would, in every case, be suited to the requirements of the Church, and in keeping with the Cathedral and beautiful hall. After the powerful appeal of the Bishop, the sum of £2510 was handed in as a result of the day's collection, which, with the £2000 already in hand, will leave very little more to be paid on the new building.

At a recent meeting of the Archdeacon Slattery memorial committee (Geelong) seven tenders were submitted for the erection of the mortuary chapel in the Eastern Cemetery. The committee accepted the tender of Neville and Kelly at £622. The hon. collectors handed in a number of donations to the fund, bringing up the amount in hand to over £300. With contributions yet to be received from several Catholic societies the committee is assured of over £400, but it was pointed out at the meeting that this falls short of the amount required. The hope was expressed that the admirers of the late Archdeacon who had not yet subscribed to the fund would do so without further delay, in order that the committee may be in a position to pay for the chapel on its completion.

The Queensland correspondent of the 'Catholic Press' reports the death of the Hon. William Grene Power, M.L.C., of Sylvan Park, Nundah. The deceased gentleman had been in poor health for a few weeks past, and in consequence could not attend the sitting of Parliament. Still the end came unexpectedly, and must have caused a severe shock to the family. The late Mr. Power was a native of Clonmel, County Tipperary, where he was born in 1835. He received a good education, and came to Victoria in 1857. He was elected Mayor of Jamieson in 1866, and seven years later came to Queensland. Called to the Upper House in 1883, Mr. Power took a deep interest in all the industries of the State, and his death creates a gap in the front rank of its most intelligent legislators.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 6, Sunday.—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Rumold, Martyr.
- " 7, Monday.—St. Eugenius III., Pope and Confessor.
- " 8, Tuesday.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- " 9, Wednesday.—St. Kieran, Abbot.
- " 10, Thursday.—St. Hilary, Pope and Confessor.
- " 11, Friday.—St. Nicholas, of Tolentino, Confessor.
- " 12, Saturday.—St. Rose, of Lima, Virgin.

St. Eugenius III., Pope and Confessor.

St. Eugenius III. was Pope from 1145 to 1153. Owing to the disturbed state of Rome, Eugenius III. was consecrated in the monastery of Farfa, and took up his temporary abode at Viterbo. He excommunicated the patriarchian Jordanes, and finally succeeded in re-establishing his authority in Rome. This Pope commissioned St. Bernard to preach the Second Crusade. It was to Pope Eugenius III. that St. Bernard addressed his 'De Consideratione,' in which he stated without disguise what were the duties of chief pastor, and urged the necessities of reform.

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary is celebrated on September 8. This festival was appointed by Pope Innocent XI., that the faithful may be called upon in a particular manner to recommend to God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, the necessities of His Church, and to return to Him thanks for His gracious protection and numberless mercies. What gave occasion to the institution of this feast was a solemn thanksgiving for the relief of Vienna when it was besieged by Turks in 1683.

St. Hilary, Pope and Confessor.

St. Hilary, the successor of St. Leo, was born at Sardina, and was Pope from 461 to 467. He was the defender of Bishop Flavian against the Eutychians in the Second Council of Ephesus in 449.

St. Rose of Lima, Virgin.

St. Rose, who was a religious of the Third Order of St. Dominic, was born at Lima, Peru, South America. She is the patron saint of her native city, and was the first saint of South America.

The branch of Church work in this State (writes a West Australian correspondent of the 'Southern Cross') that has, next to higher education, won the most conspicuous success, has been the establishment of homes for neglected children. There are three reformatories built and controlled by the Church, situated at Subiaco, Glenaulough, and Clontarf. The latest report of the Government superintendent of such institutions, shows that the Catholic Church has 190 children under her charge, the Anglican 126, and the Salvationists and the State school 65 each. It will be seen from these figures that the Catholic orphanages have the care of a far greater number of children than those of any other denomination. The figures are from Government sources and are taken chiefly from the records and committals to the schools as neglected children by the magistrates. In addition to this there are a number in charge of the nuns or Brothers placed there at the request of persons who cannot provide home comforts for a family, as in the case of a widower, for instance. These cannot, strictly speaking, count as neglected children, and are probably not included in the Government returns. In the reports of periodical visits by inspectors, the Church establishments are invariably quoted as examples of good order and management.

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