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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 Justitiae causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII Pope

Current Topics

Stoke Orphanage

We direct, by request, the attention of our readers in the diocese of Dunedin to the circular by the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon which appears elsewhere in this issue. It is unnecessary for us to add a word to what his Lordship has urged in favor of the claims of the Stoke Orphanage and Industrial School to the general support of the Catholic body. We may, however, avail ourselves of the opportunity of repeating a little homily and leaving it to our readers of the Dunedin diocese to point the moral for themselves. The story runneth thus. When Jonathan Swift was Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, he once preached in that famed old Cathedral a charity sermon in aid of the poor of the parish. The mordant satirist—himself as sensitive as a barometer—had, later on, the mortification to hear that his sermon was, by general consent, voted decidedly too long. A few Sundays later he had occasion to preach another charity sermon in the same place. This gave him his opportunity, and he made his second discourse as brief and pointed as the most fastidious of his hearers could well desire. The sermon ran as follows:—

“He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth to the Lord, and He will repay him.” Proverbs, nineteenth chapter, seventeenth verse. Dearly beloved brethren: I am instructed by my text that “he that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth to the Lord, and He will repay him.” Now, beloved brethren, if you like the terms and approve the security, down with the dust! The Dean descended from the pulpit. His sermon had struck home, and a record collection was the result. Our readers may themselves draw the moral that lies on the surface of this story. But if we may add one by way of ‘rider,’ it would be this: that the needs and claims of New Zealand’s Catholic orphan boys at Stoke do not require one word more of urging than is contained in the brief circular just issued by the Bishop of Dunedin.

Sunday Trams

Auckland is still, as we write, enjoying as best it can the protracted pangs of the revived dispute over the running of Sunday trams. It may interest our readers in that fair city to learn that, in 1899, the Dunedin Presbytery and Ministers’ Association lodged a protest

against the running of tram cars on ‘the Sabbath day.’ Of course they did not mean the Sabbath (Saturday), but Sunday. The directors of the various tram companies serenely pointed out to the reverend protestants that most of the traffic on Sundays consisted of people going to and coming from the churches. One company alone (then known as the Dunedin Tramways Co.) carried 700 people every Sunday to various Protestant churches in the city. A prominent member of the Mornington Company pointed out to the dark-robed deputationists that the remedy was in their reverences’ own hands—they had only to impress upon their people the moral turpitude of riding to church on tram cars. This (he pointed out) would, if taken to heart, at once strangle off the Sunday traffic by reducing it to such insignificant dimensions that it would not pay. It is, by the way, broadly hinted that many of the most ardent clerical Sabbatarians ride or drive from place to place on the Lord’s Day in connection with their ecclesiastical duties, and there are few among them, we ween, that would be content to preach their Sunday discourses on diet so comfortless and unstimulating as Saturday’s cauld kail and brose.

All this reminds us of the worthy old dame who was greatly scandalised at seeing the late Queen Victoria driving to church from Balmoral on what our Presbyterian friends call the Sabbath day. ‘But,’ objected a loyal subject in defence, ‘did not the Lord and His Apostles pluck ears of wheat and shell them on the Sabbath day?’ ‘Aweel, they did,’ said the stern old dame, ‘but I think no better o’ ’em for that.’ There is a good deal of this brand of ‘theology’ loose in New Zealand,

Sunday Legislation

In our issue of last week we pointed out how the law of Sunday rest arose in the early Church as a protection for the law of Sunday worship. We may here briefly supplement the remarks made regarding the Sunday legislation of Constantine, Theodosius, and Charlemagne by some brief references to British laws on the subject. Legislation against unnecessary Sunday labor was in force in England from an early date. Laws were promulgated by King Ina of the West Saxons about the year 693; by Alfred in 876; by Edgar in 958; by Canute in 1028-1035; and with greater strictness after the Conquest, as, for instance, by Edmund III. in 1345; by Richard II. in 1388; by Edward IV. in 1464; by Henry VI. All these laws allowed necessary servile work to be done. The holding of markets, fairs, wool-shows, etc.,



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was forbidden. But no prohibition was issued by Act of Parliament against innocent amusements—it being always, of course, understood that the great object of the enforced rest—the sanctification of the Sunday—had been duly and faithfully attended to. The object of all such Sunday legislation is, or ought to be, not so much coercion as protection. After the Reformation the 5 and 6 Edward VI. prohibited 'lawful bodily labor' on Sundays, but allowed farmers, fishermen, and others to do work in harvest or at any other time when necessity demanded it. This Act was repealed under Queen Mary, but was revived under James I. According to Strype's 'Annals' (iii., 585) all sorts of Sunday amusements were prevalent during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On her reception at Kenilworth, in 1575, says Strype, 'the lords and ladies danced in the evening with lively agility.' Sports, plays, interludes, and presentations, according to the same authority (v., 211, 495), were also carried out on the Lord's day under the favoring eye of 'the virgin queen.'

Towards the close of the sixteenth century the Sabbatarian controversy began to wag its voluble tongue. It was a long and bitter war of words that volleyed and hit like grapeshot. The Puritan party, who originated it, departed from all Christian antiquity and desired to turn the Sunday into a day of gloom and woe, which would make the Jewish Sabbath (Saturday) by comparison a day of joy. They triumphed in the Long Parliament, and proceeded by legislative measures of extraordinary severity to force their views upon the nation. One of the strangest vagaries of the Puritan zealots, of the day was that of applying the name 'Sabbath' to Sunday. The use continues, strange to say, to this day among Presbyterians and various minor sects. It is a tricksome, unscriptural, and un-scholarly misuse of plain terms. The word 'Sabbath' is, in this sense, unknown either to Jews or Christians. In Jewish usage 'Sabbath' means, and has always meant, the seventh day of the week (Saturday). In the liturgical books of the Catholic Church Sunday is called the Lord's day (Dominica). Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, are known (as in the old Jewish way) by numbers instead of names (second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth days respectively). Saturday is always called the Sabbath. In many of the languages of Christian peoples Saturday is still called the Sabbath. Thus, in Italian, it is 'Sabbato,' in Spanish 'Sabado,' in French 'Samedi,' in German 'Samstag'—all meaning 'Sabbath' or 'Sabbath-day.' It is passing strange that the ignorant, unscriptural, and tricky abuse of the word 'Sabbath' should endure to the present day among people who profess to thumb their Bible and make it their rule of faith and conduct

James I., in 1614, and his son Charles I., in 1633, issued proclamations allowing all their subjects except 'Papists and Puritans' to indulge moderately in certain games and recreations after divine service on Sundays. Isaac Disraeli says that their object was 'to preserve the national character from the gloom of Puritanism.' Charles II.'s statute of 1676 is, however, according to Schaff, the most important bit of English legislation on the subject of Sunday labor and Sunday rest. With various unimportant modifications, it is in force in the British Isles at the present time. It moulded the Sunday legislation of the United States, that is, in substance, the law which prevails in the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand.

The War Commission

The findings of the South African War Commission have come with the impact of an icy douche upon the colonial editors who, during the course of that long struggle, were (figuratively, of course) decorating our city walls with the heads of the 'pro-Boers' and 'traitors' whom they were day by day discovering among the liege subjects of her late Britannic Majesty. Adverse

opinions as to the justification and conduct of the war found free and frank expression in the leading columns of British journals of repute. Yet nobody went on fire. No such tolerance was, however, found in the great body of our colonial secular journals. The British Liberal and Radical parties were labelled by them with various fancy nick-names—'Little-Englanders,' 'Pro-Boers,' 'traitors,' etc. Hints or charges of military ineptitude on the part of British officers were resented as a sort of Macedonian atrocity. An unreasoning and intolerant spirit of suspicion was in the air, even in the days of rushing victory, as senseless in its way as the 'we-are-betrayed' mania that followed the great disaster of Sedan in 1870 and the 'Prussian spy' fury that marked the early days of the siege of Paris.

The War Commission performed its weary, unpleasant, and thankless task with searching thoroughness, splendid fearlessness, and a deep and ever-present sense of the highest patriotism. It has laid bare the muddling and incapacity that made the late war a repetition of the blundering campaign of the Crimea. If, however, its labors result in the speedy introduction of needed reforms, a service of inestimable value will be rendered by them to the Empire. One of the most remarkable witnesses that appeared before the Commission was the distinguished soldier and author, Sir William Butler. He was in command in South Africa just before the outbreak of the war. 'Sir William Butler,' says the 'Manchester Guardian,' 'was the only man in South Africa who understood both the art of war and the political situation.' 'The essence of the Boer position,' said Sir William in the course of his evidence, 'was this—suspicion, they suspected everything we did, and you will find that running through all my despatches. The essence of the difficulty of the position was suspicion on the part of the Boers that they were going to have repeated a raid or a series of raids, and they had not been prepared in 1895-96: as a matter of fact, they had hardly any ammunition at the time, and the first thing they did after the Raid was to begin to lay in rifles and ammunition, to build forts, and order guns. In that sense they were prepared for war, but, according to my belief, in that sense only. You will find all through this suspicion on the part of the Boers that they were to be raided. The idea that the Boers wanted to produce war is, to my mind, wrong, it is a wrong reading of the situation, and on that all my preparations were based, and I was right. As a matter of fact, the Boers never did move until the reinforcements had arrived and the Army Corps was mobilised.'

We are gradually getting at the facts of the origin of that long and melancholy struggle and stripping it of the iridescent romance in which it was enwrapped by imaginative journalists and interested politicians. The publication of Sir William Butler's quoted words three years ago would have been received by a large class of Australian and New Zealand newspapers with angry cries of 'pro-Boer' and 'traitor.' But those were the days when an ice-bag would have been a useful adjunct to the editorial sanctums of a good many of our secular contemporaries. Happily, they have had time to burn out and attend to that ancient and valuable precept of hygiene which enjoins journalists as well as other mortals to keep their feet warm and their heads cool. In those hysterical days of September, 1899, the party—political, military, and journalistic—were whooping for a fight to 'wipe out Majuba,' to 'knock spots off' the Transvaal—and to retain all such spots, especially if they formed part of the goldfields of the Rand. They proclaimed that a campaign against the two little Boer republics would be a brief military picnic, concluding with roast turkey, plum-pudding, and bumpers of champagne at Pretoria on Christmas Day, 1899. People 'were being told,' said Sir William Butler, 'that it was a case of ten millions of money and the whole thing over at

Christmas, or, at farthest, at Easter. Every officer in the army knows that; anyone who told them the opposite was called names, ridiculed, and laughed at—he was either a fool or a knave or (as they said of me) both. But they speedily realised that the valiant and distinguished General was a true prophet when he foretold that 'the war would be of a nature which they had not the smallest idea of.'

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL

XV.—CANON AND MINE

By the Editor.

'Curved is the line of beauty,
Straight is the path of duty.'

Egypt boasts a railway that runs for five-and-forty miles in a straight line through the desert sands. New South Wales has, however, a bigger wonder of this little class, and can, I think, in a record-making and record-breaking age, claim the record here. For does not its piece of railway line from Nyngan to Bourke run as level as a billiard table and as straight as the path of duty or of light for a hundred and twenty-six miles? On the level floors of wind-swept, sand-rasped desert and water-formed plain such things can be. But in the heaved up billows of the stone and scoriae of the mighty Rockies the railroad engineer must follow the line of least resistance. And this will commonly coincide with the valleys that its chief rivers have, in the course of long ages, gnawed and scooped out of the hard-ribbed hills. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the valleys of British Columbia's three mightiest rivers—the Fraser, the Thompson, and the Columbia. Like Tennyson's brook, it 'winds about and in and out' in endless curves and thus prolongs to over six hundred miles the traveller's enjoyment of those marvellous scenic attractions which are unsurpassed, and probably unequalled, on any railway line upon our little planet. To the sightseer who loves to look upon the face of nature in her wildest and grandest moods, the winding path of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Rocky ranges is indeed

A Line of Beauty.

Here and there the rapidly curving track through the everlasting hills is diversified by a comparatively straight run of a few miles from North Bend to Lytton, for instance, there are twenty-seven miles of fairly straight track by the Fraser's banks. Most of it is along the wild and rocky canon or gorge of the rushing Fraser, past yellow, irregular, and unpainted Indian villages and farms, with their strangely decorated cemeteries and pretty little spired Catholic churches. The last remnants of the old Cariboo wagon-road are still to be seen along the left bank of the river. Portions of it overhang the gorge, its rotten timbers still supported by long, slender poles that in the distance look as flimsy and unsubstantial as the legs of a spider.

At Lytton the Thompson flows into the Fraser. Here we parted regretfully from the noble Fraser. As we whirled along, its broad stream disappeared to the north between two massive lines of jagged, moonlit mountain peaks that stood like battalions of ancient guards along the course of its royal progress from the icy lakes and perpetual snows of the far interior of the Cariboo. The junction of the Thompson and the Fraser forms a rich green delta. In the old wild days this delta was

The Cockpit of the Indian Tribes

or nations for many a league of the mountains round about. Here they brained, skewered, hacked, hewed, and scalped each other in many a fierce encounter. The rich alluvial soil of the delta is still bestrewn with flint arrow-heads that brought wounds or death to many a painted brave.

At Lytton we head along the winding valley of the Thompson. The mountains draw together, and we plunge into the Thompson Canon. It resembles that of the Fraser and is indescribable in its wild and rugged grandeur. We watched its changing beauties in a clear and cloudless moonlight as we sped on for hours through the scarred and rugged mountains towards Kamloops Lake. The scene was fascinating to a degree, and our little New-Zealand-Australian-Canadian party sat on the end platform of the car till past the witching hour of that bright, mellow, cloudless spring night, with keen eyes alert to miss nothing of the charms that stood now fully revealed, now veiled, anon half-suggested, as shine or shadow played upon the scene. It was well past twenty-two o'clock (10 p.m.) when our train snaked its tortuous way through the scene of desolation which has been aptly named

The Black Canon.

It is a deep, tireless, gloomy, winding gorge through which the Thompson swirls and froths and eddies. When Douglas Sladen passed through the dour gloom of this wild and desolate-looking region he fancied he was going to be whisked into eternity, so perilous (said he) seems the railway hung on the river ledges, leaping ravines on high trestles, and burrowing through toply-looking promontories, 'while the river below looks as pure and innocent as a trout stream.' But the good man was as safe as, if he were dozing in our north express on the Canterbury Plains. Then for twenty delightful miles we skirted the southern shore of Kamloops Lake—a noble sheet of mountain girt water that danced to the moonbeams as we passed. In the circling hills beyond the far-off ripples are quicksilver mines of which good and great things are prophesied by those who profess to know.

The district through which we passed is the border of British Columbia's great

North-Central Gold-lands.

Ashcroft, through which we passed shortly after 11 p.m., is the point of departure for the great Cariboo and other northern goldfields. Farther back—ten miles from Lytton—we had passed Nicomen. It was about twenty-one o'clock (9 p.m.). The little mining village was alight, and the general State official who was our guide, philosopher, and friend showed us a spot on the opposite bank of the Thompson where the first gold in British Columbia was discovered in 1857. In Victoria (Australia) a decade of the golden ore did more to people and develop the country than would have been effected by a cycle of the golden fleece. In the early days of flocks and herds the progress of Victoria had been that of an ox-team. But when Esmond discovered payable 'wash' at Clunes and the Kavanagh brothers followed up this by their sensational finds 'on' Ballarat, the world of adventure emptied itself into Victoria, and the neglected, struggling, and semi-bankrupt end of the Mother Colony became at a bound the richest goldfield in the world. The history of Victoria (Australia) repeated itself, though in a far less sensational way, in the rugged mountain fastnesses of British Columbia.

Population Swarmed in

and swept in a struggling procession along the wild and narrow trails of the hostile red man, and, later on, over the now abandoned Cariboo wagon road and into the deep heart of the mountains where the golden treasure lay a-plenty. Clunes, where Victoria's first payable gold was found, is now in squalid decay. It bears the pathetic look of a place that has seen better days. So does Nicomen. It made history. It has not made a fortune. And some of the history that it made, is it not written as on a mural tablet to its own dead and vanished greatness? But if Nicomen shrivelled, British Columbia grew. Its gold production in 1858 (all placer or alluvial) was valued at 705,000 dollars (about £141,000). Last year the placer gold won in the province had risen to the value of 1,073,140 dollars (about £214,628), its lode gold to 4,888,269 dollars (about £977,654)—total, some £1,192,282. New Zealand's gold yield for the year ending March 31, 1902, was £1,680,382. Our rich young country poured into the capacious lap of the world's wealth up to 1901 no less a sum than £57,406,100 in gold. British Columbia's contribution in gold to the world's pile up to and including last year represents a grand total of £37,945,707—a very respectable amount from a land that was till 1886 extremely difficult of access, that is still wild and rugged to an extraordinary degree, and a great part of which is unexplored or only partially explored even at the present day.

British Columbia is extraordinarily

Rich in Coal.

Its production last year amounted to 1,397,894 tons of coal and 128,015 tons of coke. Both represent a total value of £966,451—equal to one-third of the whole coal-production of the Dominion. Only £28,702 of all Canada's gold production in 1901 (£1,063,740) was raised outside British Columbia. In the same year silver to the value of £598,733 was produced in the Dominion. Of this amount no less than £576,949 came out of British Columbian mines. The Dominion's yield of copper in 1901 amounted to £1,320,020. Two-thirds of this—or, to be more precise, £889,393—was produced in British Columbia. The lead production of Canada in that year was valued at £439,957. All of this except what was represented by £39,400 was won from the mines of the western most province. British Columbia is extraordinarily rich in mineral as in forest wealth.

In Canada, as in the United States, 'westward

The Star of Empire

takes its way.' An almost unexampled flood-tide of immigration is pouring over the rich prairies that stretch away in rolling leagues to the Rockies. John Soule's

words keep ringing in the brain of the surging onrush of new population: "Go West, young man! Go West!" A great overflow of this tide of immigration is spreading over British Columbia. The country is being fast opened up by the active and judicious enterprise of the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities, and many of our readers will live to see that remarkable Province develop into one of the greatest mining, industrial, and fruit-raising countries on the face of the earth.

(To be continued.)

ST. PETER'S ROMAN EPISCOPATE

DEAN BURKE AND BISHOP NEVILL

The following additional letter from Dean Burke on the above subject appeared in the 'Otago Daily Times' of October 3:—

'Sir,—Lest Bishop Nevill should tax me with "omissions," "suppressions," and divers wickednesses in regard to his "proofs," I shall make a brief reply to his last two-column letter. It does not, indeed, call for a reply in itself; there is not a word in it, except the heading, as to Peter's Roman episcopate. No wonder; he has got no evidence; he has made no attempt to give a rational account of his "figment." His great authority, Bright, found himself, notwithstanding all his abusive talk in his "Roman Claims," etc., in the same straits as to this question. He, too, had to fall back on "cans" and "mays" and "perhapses," and, as a last refuge, on quoting—whom, for all the world?—Salmon!

'1. Those Ante-Nicene Synods:—Bishop Nevill charges me with omitting all mention of Councils, "the Canons of which were fatal to my allegation—e.g., those held to define the time for keeping Easter." Where are those Canons to be found? He tells us that Councils were held in Gaul, Palestine, the Pontic Provinces, and Osrohoene. What a useful thing it is to have a history with a good table of contents. Osrohoene! What profound scholarship, even though spelled incorrectly, that one word betrays! Bishop Nevill's reference to these ante-Nicene Synods shows gross confusion as to the distinction between doctrine and discipline. But, his wish being father to the thought, he thinks those Synods were opposed to Rome anyway! Yet Eusebius (Hist. v., 24), our sole source of information, assures us that the Bishops in these Synods and Assemblies were all of one mind with Rome and its custom—there being only one exception—the Bishops of Asia Minor—who followed a custom derived from the Apostles Philip and John, yet "preserved the rule of faith in everything."

'2. Those Cyprianic Synods.—Bishop Nevill gives us to understand that Cyprian and his African Synods indignantly rejected the authority of Pope Stephen. Yet anyone acquainted even with a small text-book of Church history knows that those three African Synods held in 255 and in the spring and autumn of 256

Sent their Decrees to Rome for Approval.

"It was our duty," said the Fathers to the Pope, "to write to thee most especially and to confer with thy gravity and wisdom concerning that which pertains more closely to the unity and dignity of the Catholic Church." (Ep. 72, 1). The decrees in regard to rebaptism were found not to be in harmony with the general teaching and practice, hence Pope Stephen, the Roman "Judas Iscariot," wrote back condemning them:—"Let there be no innovation upon what has been handed down" Thereupon Cyprian and an excitable friend of his used "language." Does strong language always imply the rejection of authority? Did the strong language wired through the Colony as having been used by one of his curates a few months ago imply the rejection of Bishop Nevill's authority? Was the gentleman excommunicated by his Lordship? Neither was Cyprian excommunicated, as we know from the best authority, St. Augustine, though Bishop Nevill, with his usual accuracy, tells us that "the Archbishop of Rome had gone so far as to excommunicate his brother, the Archbishop of Carthage!" What was the upshot of the matter? A few words from the Pope became the rule of conduct for the Universal Church, and Cyprian and Firmilian's syllogisms and tall talk were heard of no more. He who runs may read.

'3. Those Augustinian Synods.—Bishop Nevill would have us believe that St. Augustine was an "independent" Bishop who occupied himself strenuously in holding Councils and writing strong letters to drive that strangely ambitious man, the aged Pope of Rome, out of Africa. But, curious, is it not, those Councils sent their decrees to Rome for approval? The Bishops received the letters sent back with joy: "The rescripts have come; the case is ended," said Augustine—words which have

since become as a maxim in the Church. The insolence, the "typhum superbiae," complained of by the African Bishops was not that of the Pope as Bishop Nevill represents, but that of the Legate, Faustinus, a proud, domineering man of whose ways the Africans justly complained. The question at the time between Rome and Africa was not as to Papal jurisdiction, taken for granted, but as to the best and most efficient mode of procedure in settling disputes and appeals. The documentary evidence establishing this point is abundant. Why, Sir, Augustine himself was a Papal Legate; he was sent by the Pope to settle a dispute among the Bishops of Mauritania; he went, he says, "enjoined by the venerable Pope Zozimus,

Bishop of the Apostolic See."

'4. St. Augustine and that "Rock."—St. Augustine himself tells us in his "Retractations" that he had given two interpretations of Matt. xvi., 18. One of these—the common literal interpretation—cantatur ore omnium (Aug.)—made Peter the "Rock"; the other was a peculiar, accommodated, mystical interpretation of his own, of which he was not very certain. He leaves the matter to the reader's own choice—"Harum autem duarum sententiarum quae sit probabilior eligat lector!" ("Retract.," B. 1, c. 21, n. 1.). Yet, contrary to St. Augustine's own express declaration, Bishop Nevill tells us that "St. Augustine carefully explained that Christ's words in Matt. xvi., 18, could not mean that St. Peter was the Rock!" In any case, St. Augustine's opinion in the matter of Biblical verbal criticism was of little value, seeing that he knew no Hebrew or Syriac, and, as he tells himself, not much Greek. But you would find as many expressions of belief in the Primacy of the Pope in St. Augustine's works as in those of Cardinal Moran. "In the Roman Church," he declares, "the Supremacy of the Apostolic See has always been in force." (Ep. 43, n. 7.) "Even by the acknowledgment of the human race that Church from the Apostolic See, through the succession of bishops, has held the summit of authority; to be unwilling to give her the highest place is surely either the highest impiety or headlong arrogance." (De Ut. Credendi, n. 35.) Yet Bishop Nevill says: "I think some fatuity must have led the Dean to introduce St. Augustine's name!" Bishop Nevill, obviously, is deeply read in St. Augustine.

'5. "Its Suburbicarian Province."—Suburbicarian! What an evidence of profound research!—reminiscent of the misspelt "Osrohoene." This term is often found in the pages of writers like the Bishop's "authorities." In distress for argument they grasp at straws, and make the most of them. The term, as applied to Rome, was first found in a foolish paraphrase of the Sixth Canon of Nice by an excommunicated itinerant monk, Rufinus. Bishop Nevill, again misled by his authorities, calls this man "the great scholar Rufinus." St. Jerome, who had a life-long acquaintance with him, says that his language was "slovenly," "barbarous," "unintelligible." "Such was his skill in Greek and Latin, that when he spoke in Greek the Greeks took him for a Latin, and when he spoke in Latin the Latins took him for a Greek!" (Apol. ad Rufin.) Yet this man is Bishop Nevill's "great scholar"; mayhap, his patron saint! Pares cum paribus.

'6. The General Councils and Canon Bright.—"But, Sir, I am getting out of patience, and I fear your readers are too"—to borrow the rhetorical device of Bishop Nevill. Hence I shall not delay upon an analysis of his dissertation on the

Councils of Constantinople and Ephesus.

It is a mere rehash from the "Roman Claims," etc., of the anti-Papal hydrophobist Bright. So prejudiced and abusive is this man that Dr. Lock, in his preface to Bright's last and best work, "The Age of the Fathers," has felt constrained to apologise for Bright's unduly suspicious and hostile attitude towards the occupants of the Roman See! I shall here renew an offer made his Lordship in regard to the works of St. Cyprian and St. Irenaeus, not yet accepted by him, to undergo half the expenses of publishing a collection of extracts from Councils and Fathers bearing upon the subjects treated. I shall make extracts in favor of the Roman Episcopate of Peter and of the Primacy; let him make an equal number against, and in favor of the Royal Supremacy. Here is a splendid chance for him to spread genuine, undistorted conciliar and patristic royal supremacy anti-papalism not alone among his own, but among my congregation. Both shall read the collection, I am sure, eagerly, and some will be struck by the novelty of his quotations in favor of those "whose genius upset the traditions of fifteen centuries and devised an organisation without parallel in ancient or modern times; who, with one stroke of the pen transubstantiated the king of England into the Pope, and converted the Church from a free, independent, spiritual power, into a ready and submissive dependent on the State." (Dr. Brewer, "English Studies," p. 301.)

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 9.

The Very Rev. Father Olier, Provincial of the Marist Fathers in Australia, returns to Sydney on Saturday.

Miss Daniels, of St. Joseph's choir, Buckle street, is to sing; the soprano solos in the performance of the 'Messiah' at Stratford.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Meanee Seminary, will give a lecture in aid of the schools at Sydney Street School-room on Thursday, October 22.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Mary of the Angels' on Sunday last. Several members of the Opera Company assisted the choir both morning and evening.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Maughan Barnett gave an organ recital at the church of St. Mary of the Angels' in aid of the organ fund. The church was crowded and a satisfactory collection was made. Mr. Barnett, who played in his usual finished manner, gave the following items:—'Hero's Song' (Volkman), Andantino (Lemare), 'The Answer' (Wolstenholme), Concerto in F, Minuet in G, Largo, (Handel), Toccata (Dubois), Pastorale (Wely), Improvisation. The choir under the baton of Mr. Oakes sang Mendelssohn's 'Hear my prayer,' with Mrs. Oakes as soloist.

His Grace the Archbishop will lay the foundation stone of the new school at Petone on Sunday next. The school, which is being built by Messrs. Campbell and Burke, from the designs of Mr. E. Coleridge, has a frontage of 119ft, and occupies the section of land at the rear of the Catholic presbytery in Britannia street. The present building has not much depth, but the plans are so designed that an extension can be made when occasion arises. The building is to be of one storey, constructed of brick, with a pressed brick front, and cement facings, and roofed with Marseilles tiles. The main entrance is in the centre of the front elevation, and opens into a large corridor, which divides the structure into two equal parts—two classrooms in each. One room on either side measures 30ft by 22ft, and the others 30ft by 24ft.

Shannon

The annual social gathering in connection with the Catholic Church was held in the Town Hall, Shannon, on Friday evening (says the local paper). The night was fine and people came from far and near in expectation of enjoying a real good time, and their expectations, as is usual with these functions, were fully realised, for our Catholic friends spare neither expense nor trouble to make their annual concert the event of the year in regard to local entertainments. The hall was decorated with nikau leaves and wild clematis. Mr. J. R. Stansell presided, and filled acceptably the office of M.C. during the dance. The programme as rendered was a thoroughly enjoyable one, as was evidenced by the frequent applause and encores. At the conclusion of the concert tea, coffee, and refreshments were handed round by a host of willing helpers. During the evening the chairman thanked all present for their attendance, and on behalf of the committee and Catholic Church also thanked the performers, a number of whom came long distances at considerable sacrifice of personal comfort.

The programme was as follows:—Overture (violin and piano), Messrs Cornwall Brothers; song, 'Chlorine,' Miss M. Hurley; song, 'The Romany lass,' Mr. M'Bain; song and dance, in character, Messrs. Curran and May (encored); song, 'Stay in your own backyard,' Miss E. Hurley; song, 'For ever and for ever,' Miss I. Wallace; song, 'Rocked in the cradle of the deep,' Miss Tansley. This lady's singing brought down the house, and as an encore 'Killarney' was given. In the second part Miss Tansley sang 'Home sweet home,' and as an encore, 'Love was once a little boy.' Two mandoline duets by the Cornwall Brothers were heartily enjoyed. An Irish jig, in character, by Mr. J. Curran, received an encore; song, 'The beacon,' Mr. M'Bain, 'At the wheel' being given as an encore; song, sentimental, 'The day that's gone,' Mr. F. May, encore, a comic sketch, 'One polka more.' Mr. J. R. Stansell mystified the audience with a clever exhibition of parlor legerdemain. Accompaniments were played by Mesdames Vickers, Bree, Miss M. Hurley, and Mr. P. L. Jeffries.

Denniston

(From our own correspondent.)

September 30.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, accompanied by the Ven. Archpriest Walshe, arrived here from Westport on

Friday, September 25. His Grace examined the children who were candidates for Confirmation in the evening at the Church of the Sacred Heart, and also delivered a most instructive discourse to a crowded congregation.

The holy sacrifice of the Mass was celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart at half-past seven o'clock by the Archbishop on Saturday morning. The nine o'clock Mass was celebrated by the Ven. Archpriest Walshe, his Grace being present in the sanctuary. After Mass the Archbishop gave an address on the Sacrament of Confirmation, after which 12 children were confirmed. The members of the choir of the Church of the Sacred Heart were present under the leadership of Miss Horne, and so well did they render the musical portion of the service that his Grace highly complimented them on their efficiency.

It is rarely we are honored by the visit of such a distinguished and eloquent prelate as Archbishop Redwood, and the regrettable fact that circumstances would not permit of his Grace being with us on Sunday, deprived many of the pleasure of hearing him preach.

The new church at Millerton was solemnly blessed and opened by Archbishop Redwood on Sunday, September 27. The Ven. Archpriest Walshe, of Westport, assisted at the ceremony. His Grace left on Tuesday for Wellington.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

October 9.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes presided at the annual meeting of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held last week, and was subsequently named a vice-president of the society.

Miss Amy Murphy and Mr. W. Densem, of Dunedin, have accepted engagements for leading parts in operas to be produced in connection with the 'Polyorama' during Carnival week. The rehearsals for dancing and groupings have been entrusted to Mrs. Curtis of this city, a lady widely experienced in such work, and from whom the best results are anticipated. Mr. W. S. King and Mr. W. H. Corrigan will conduct different productions, whilst Mrs. A. Mead is training the various characters in a special musical entertainment.

Now that the new entrance building to the Monastery of the Sacred Heart is completed, the wooden building which has done duty for many years as visitors' reception rooms, etc., is to be removed, as it somewhat impeded a view of the Cathedral. The new building, just erected by the Sisters of the Missions, is of two storeys, most conveniently designed, substantially constructed, and beautifully furnished. It is of brick and stone, with slate roof, and is fire proof so far as it is possible to make such a structure. Passing from under a spacious verandah, there is on the ground floor a wide entrance hall, flanked on either side with apartments for the portress and reception rooms; from these doors lead into a large class room, music rooms, and parlors. Ascending a wide staircase of easy gradient, there is situated a splendid, large, and lofty dormitory. On the upstairs flat there are also a number of private rooms for the Sisters, bathroom, lavatories, etc., with hot and cold water connections. Gas is laid on throughout the building, and apparently nothing has been omitted which would tend to the convenience of the Sisters and the very young children, for whom the fine new additions are mainly intended. It is detached from the main building, but later on it is proposed to have the two connected.

During the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration in the Pro-Cathedral, the Rev. Father Ahern, of Darfield, preached on Monday evening an impressive discourse on the Blessed Sacrament, to a large congregation. The Rev. Fathers Price (Hawarden), and Cooney (Lyttelton) were also in attendance, and with the Rev. Father Ahern occupied the places of the resident clergy. At the early Masses on the following morning large numbers approached the Holy Table, and at nine o'clock the devotion was brought to a close, when Solemn High Mass was sung by Father Gallais, Father McDonnell and Father Cooney being deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The Bishop assisted at the throne, having the Vicar-General as assistant priest and Dean Foley and Father Price as deacons at the throne. Father O'Connell was master of ceremonies. At the close of the Mass there was a procession, after which the 'Te Deum' was sung in thanksgiving, and concluded with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The choir was under the conductorship of Mr. H. H. Loughnan. Miss Katie Young was the organist. The altar was beautifully decorated by the ladies of the Altar Society, under the direction of Mr. Frank Geheghan.

On last Thursday evening a successful entertainment in aid of the Addington school was given in the local Oddfellows' Hall. The patronage extended was very satisfactory, and among those present were most of the city clergy. A well-arranged programme was submitted,

to which were contributed selections by Messrs. Geoheghan's orchestra, songs by Mrs. A. Mead and Mrs. F. O'Brien, Misses A. Bryant, Grace Pender, Nancy Archer, W. Shanley, and Katie Crane, Messrs. G. J. Fama, W. McKa, E. McNamara, J. Shanley, J. Foley, and H. Hobbs. Messrs. Elford, Cassin, and T. McFail appeared in items of a 'variety' nature, and there were several choruses by the company. Mrs. A. Mead accompanied, and Mr. Luke Hickey capably discharged the duties of hon. secretary. The audience were well pleased at the efforts made to amuse and entertain, and look forward with expectancy to the next gathering of a similar nature. Most of those taking part went out from town for the purpose, and many from considerable distance, a kindness and generosity which received due appreciation.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

At the eleven o'clock Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Rosary Sunday, the choir gave a splendid rendering of Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle.' There was a crowded congregation. The soloists were: Madame Casier, Miss Maud Donovan, and Miss Lizzie Knight (soprano), Monsieur Casier (tenor), Mr. Bagstrom (bass). A special feature of this choir is the ever-increasing number of young soloists, and the strength and precision of the chorus. The ever-varying lights and shade of this beautiful work were well and faithfully kept by the choir. Special mention must be made of the singing of Madame Casier in the opening solo of the 'Gloria.' This lady is a true artist, of whom the Auckland people are very proud. Miss Lizzie Knight, a rising young mezzo-soprano, and the possessor of a voice of rare quality, was heard to great advantage in the devout and solemn 'Et Incarnatus Est.' This young lady belongs to a family of noted professionals, and will shortly establish a great name for herself. Miss Maud Donovan's singing of the expressive opening solo of the 'Benedictus' left nothing to be desired; she possesses a voice of wonderful richness coupled with great power, and is a great favorite. Monsieur Casier, a gentleman of great experience in the operatic world, possesses a magnificent tenor voice, it might, perhaps, best be described as a Continental tenor of the bravura style. His knowledge of operatic and Church music, together with his bold and descriptive style of singing, renders his services invaluable to the choir. Mr. Bagstrom, the basso, is also from the Continent, and possesses a voice of good quality and wonderful power. The singing of these gentlemen in the 'Qui tollis' was a masterful interpretation of this wonderful conception of Gounod's creation. The splendid three-manual organ, supposed to be the best in the Colony, is ably presided over by the talented young Auckland composer, Mr. Harry Hiscocks, of 'Coronation march' fame, and who has already made a reputation for himself. Mr. P. F. Hiscocks is to be congratulated upon the success achieved by the choir in this as on all other occasions.

A few days ago (reports the 'Freeman's Journal') Father Oregan, Administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral, received news from Dean O'Haran at Port Said, which intimated that his Eminence Cardinal Moran had been unwell for a week between Colombo and Suez. The illness, we understand, was of a gastric nature. As our Rome correspondent in his letter of August 26 does not refer to it, we presume his Eminence had by then almost, if not quite, recovered. The London correspondent of the Sydney 'Daily Telegraph' wrote on August 28: 'Cardinal Moran arrived in Rome on Saturday last. He made detailed inquiries regarding the election at the Vatican, and declared that Pius X. was 'just the kind of Pope that Catholicism stood in need of.' The Cardinal is still suffering from gastric fever, due to the heat of the tropics and the long voyage. He did not leave the Irish College, where he is staying, all last Saturday, and received nobody. The Cardinal's Secretary, Dean O'Haran, went to announce at the Vatican his Eminence's arrival to the Propaganda, and arranged for an audience with the Pope. The Pope received the Cardinal in private, and greeted him most cordially. His Holiness expressed his thanks for the warm congratulations which the Cardinal tendered him, and added that he had been most pleased to receive the congratulatory telegram sent by the Cardinal from Colombo on the occasion of his election.

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Characteristics of the Holy Father

In the Paris 'Figaro' of a recent date are some interesting details as to the manner of life Pius X. led in Venice while holding the office of Patriarch. Such details furnish material which enables us to form some idea of the character of his Holiness. We have the description of a person who is thoroughly democratic in his mode of living and who has won the hearts of all by a kindness of disposition which manifested itself in many ways. He mingled with his people, and took personal interest in their affairs.

The 'Figaro' gives us a picture of the Venetian gondoliers, who all knew him personally, lying in wait for Cardinal Sarto to greet him and receive his episcopal blessing as he made his daily rounds of the city. Venice he dearly loved, and it was only for very short periods of time he absented himself from it. His two sisters lived with him in the Episcopal palace on St. Mark's place, attending to the household duties. 'A story is told,' says the 'Figaro,' 'of a professional cook calling at the archiepiscopal residence to proffer his services as an expert chef. The Patriarch of Venice received him courteously, but objected to availing himself of his services, saying: "I eat rice and meat and meat and rice. My sisters are thoroughly competent to cook both for me."'

This Anecdote illustrates the Simple Life

Pius X. led as Patriarch of Venice. The duties of his high office he fulfilled with a simplicity that won for him the esteem and love of the Venetians. He was constantly enjoying upon his people the practice of the common Christian virtues of charity, humility, and love for one another. In his own person he gave a practical exemplification of these virtues. His open-handedness was known to all Venice. Indeed, so generous was he in his contributions to all sorts of charitable work that very little of his salary of two thousand five hundred dollars he received as Patriarch remained to him at the end of the year. A story is told of how on one occasion he found himself in Rome without even so much as would enable him to pay his train fare back to Venice. He succeeded in negotiating a loan of 400 dollars, which caused him a great deal of anxiety until he was enabled to pay it back after some time.

The 'Figaro,' referring to the way in which Cardinal Sarto gradually won the respect and affection of the people of Venice says: 'The Venetians at first received him coldly as they knew that the King of Italy was unwilling to grant him his exequatur on account of the antagonism existing between the Vatican and the Italian Government. But it did not take long for the new Patriarch to win his way into all hearts by

His Affability and Piety.

The people were very much impressed on learning that when he was parish priest he sold his horse and carriage that he might render financial assistance to the poor of Salazano. On another occasion he pawned a ring to help a poor person who had applied to him for assistance.

These stories are more eloquent of the man of whom they are narrated than would be the most elaborate eulogies. They throw upon him a strong light which enables us to get a good view of him. His contempt for money when it was a question of assisting God's poor shows how thoroughly he is penetrated with the spirit that the Church breathes into her children—a spirit that fashioned and formed St. Vincent de Paul, whose glorious work on behalf of humanity is continued after 200 years by devoted sons and daughters in all lands. Pius X. is one who believes, as St. Vincent de Paul believed, that something more than mere sympathy with the miseries of his fellowmen is needed. He is convinced that deeds are more important than words, is shown by the pawning of the ring and the selling of the horse and carriage that the wants of the poor might be satisfied.

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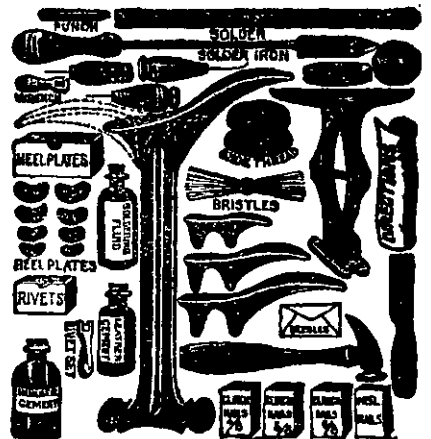
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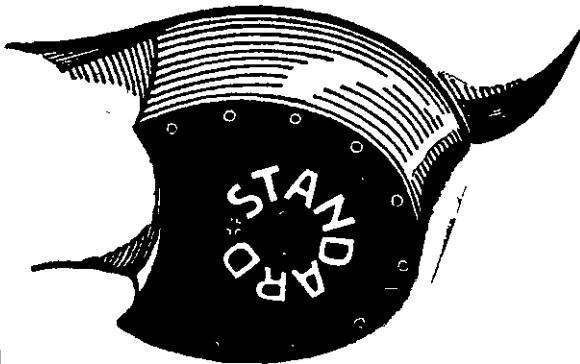
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Irish News

ANTRIM.—'Religious' Meetings in Belfast

It is worth while for the Protestants of Liverpool (says the 'Catholic Times') who have been supporting religious meetings of a rowdy tendency and listening to fiery utterances by North of Ireland preachers to consider whether they are not helping, so far as they can, to bring about such a state of affairs as exists in Belfast. There the religious orators of the Custom House steps, finding that Catholics take no notice of them, are fighting furiously amongst themselves. Two parties are contending—the Sloanites and the Trewites. Last week, Mr. Trew was fined for having hit a youth of 16 on the head with a stick, and from the evidence given during the proceedings at the police court it appears that not only are blows interchanged amongst the more combative members of the parties, but foul language is freely used. The magistrates who heard the case declared that they had at first felt inclined to send Mr. Trew to gaol without the option of a fine, for it was necessary in the interests of the city to put a stop to the disputes that are kept up in the name of religion. Instead of being benefited, religion was damaged, and it was the opinion of the magistrates that the meetings were a disgrace to the city.

CORK.—The 'Skibbereen Eagle'

Mr. F. P. E. Potter, of Skibbereen, County Cork, who has filled the editor's chair longer than any Irish journalist, having been editor of his own paper, 'The Cork County Eagle,' since he established it in 1857, has been appointed by Lord Ashbourne to the commission of the peace for County Cork. Mr. Potter was one of the first to take up the work of organisation among Irish journalists, who had an association of their own before the establishment of the Institute of Journalists. Mr. Potter, in the lifetime of the late Mr. Henry George, was his friend, and one of his warmest supporters in Ireland.

DOWN.—The Late Lord Russell

Mr. J. W. Swynnton has completed his marble bust of the late Lord Russell of Killowen, which is to be presented to the deceased lawyer's native town of Newry, where it is to be unveiled shortly. The cost of the memorial is to be borne out of the surplus in hand after paying for the national monument to Lord Russell at the Law Courts.

Social Work

Through the unremitting energy of the parish priest, Very Rev. H. Magorian, V.F., and Rev. William Kelly, a splendid hall and recreation rooms have recently been erected in Portaferry, and should prove a great benefit to the people of that neighborhood.

DUBLIN.—A Memorial

A splendid memorial cross has been erected over the grave of the late Dr. J. E. Kenny in Glasnevin Cemetery. It was unveiled by Mr. John Redmond, M.P.

A Successful Bazaar

At the final meeting of the Juverna bazaar Executive Committee the balance sheet was presented, showing that the gross result of the bazaar and drawing of prizes was £23,130 2s 6d, and after the payment of all expenses a net result of £18,015 8s 7d remained. The Committee passed a resolution of thanks to the people in Ireland and all over the world who had contributed to raise so substantial an amount. Congratulations are due in turn to the members of your committee and all the workers, especially to the Rev. Brother Hennessy, the Chairman, and Mr. William Hogg, the Hon. Sec., both of whom labored incessantly for many months in the organisation of the fête and drawing. The sum of £50,000 is required for the new Novitiate and Training College now being erected for the Christian Brothers at Marino, and the receipt of £18,000 from Juverna towards that amount will be doubly welcome to the great Order of educationists, as a lessening of an unavoidable monetary incubus, and as a proof of the confidence and admiration of the Irish people at home and abroad. The Christian Brothers (says the 'Freeman's Journal') pride themselves upon their reliance on voluntary contributions, which gives freedom from red-tape and liberty to pursue their own educational ideals. The success of Juverna is a proof that this reliance has a solid foundation.

The Book-buying Public

Apropos of a statement in the London 'Daily Chronicle,' that Dublin has the smallest sale of books of any city of its size in the United Kingdom Mr. Clement Shorter has the following remarks in the 'Sphere':—I have been rather struck on visiting that city to observe the number of shops for the sale of new books that are to be found in the immediate vicinity of

Trinity College. It may be admitted that the books in the windows of these shops reflect very little credit in Dublin. They are very much the same type of so-called 'literature' as obtains in the bookshops of London, of Manchester, and of Leeds. Nevertheless, Dublin is really a great book buying community in proportion to its wealth. It is not rich, it buys cheap books, and it has a very natural predilection for books that deal with its own particular literary interests. Now, from the point of view of intellectual progress, which is the only concern of any real lover of literature, it is far more important to know that Dublin buys 1000 copies of a little book issued by Duffy or Gill at 6d, treating of old-world legend or modern poetic impulse than that some English city or town buys 500 copies of one of the silly novels of the hour. Of course, to the statement in the 'Daily Chronicle,' that a certain world-famed encyclopedia does not sell as well in Dublin as in the cities of England and Scotland, there is nothing to be said. If Dublin prefers poetry to encyclopedias, is Dublin the worse for that?

GALWAY.—Reckless Charges

The reckless charges made against the Galway County Council at the recent meeting of the Midland Great Western Railway Company by Archdeacon Daly, a Protestant clergyman (says a Dublin correspondent), have been completely refuted by Mr. Glynn, chairman of the maligned body. As a set-off against the ostracism of Catholics practised by the company, Mr. Daly asserted that not a single Protestant had been appointed to any position in the gift of the County Council since it came into office. This is not only contrary to fact, but, judging from Mr. Glynn's detailed statement, the Galway County Council, Catholic as it is, has outstepped beyond the limits of liberality. The selection of clerks was left in the hands of the secretary, himself a Protestant. The principal offices in the gift of the Council are held by non-Catholics, who draw £1002 in salaries, as compared with £562 drawn by Catholics. Unfortunately there is no reciprocity whatever shown by the Protestants. Wherever Protestants are in power in Ireland the motto is 'No Catholic need apply.' The facts are so notorious that they are not denied. The standing excuse is that 'no inquiry is made as to the religion of applicants for employment.' Would it were so. Catholics would be perfectly contented with such an arrangement. They require only a fair field and no favor. The religious test, however, is as fully in force as if printed over the door in every case in which an appointment worth having is in the gift of Protestants, notwithstanding the toleration displayed by Catholic bodies like the Dublin Corporation or the Galway County Council.

KERRY.—An Enthusiastic Reception

The reception accorded to the Rev. Arthur Murphy, P.P. of Brosna, by the people of Castleisland and Brosna as he travelled to the latter place for the purpose of taking up the pastoral charge left vacant by the death of Father Neligan affords (says the 'Cork Examiner') a striking instance of the indissoluble ties of affection, veneration, and abiding love which exist between the priests and people of Ireland. When it became known in Castleisland that the rev. gentleman was to pass through the town on his way to the scene of his future spiritual labors, the people turned out en masse, and accorded him a cead mile failthe of such an inspiring and enthusiastic character as he will have occasion to remember during the rest of his life.

TYRONE.—Consecration of a Cemetery

On Sunday, August 23, a new Catholic cemetery for Newtownstewart parish, County Tyrone, was solemnly consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of the diocese of Derry, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn, and the Right Rev. Dr. Whiteside, Bishop of Liverpool. A large number of priests from the diocese of Derry and the adjoining dioceses was present. The preacher was Rev. John Doherty, P.P., Carndonagh, a pulpit orator of notable repute, whose discourse made a profound impression on the vast congregation present.

GENERAL

Agricultural Prospects

Not since 1879 (writes a Dublin correspondent towards the end of August) has the agricultural outlook seemed so gloomy as it does just now. Owing to destructive rains which have prevailed throughout the summer and the inclement state of the weather generally, the harvest is irretrievably damaged, and no amount of fine weather can now save it. From Antrim to Cork the same sad story is told. The potato crop, the staple food of the small farmer, has suffered most of all.

Against Emigration

The Anti-Emigration Society is most unquestionably doing good work by distributing broadcast information

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Have you tried our TEA? The "DUBLIN" blend at 1s 6d per lb. is excellent Tea.

regarding the fate that awaits the average Irish emigrant in other lands, and more especially in the United States. There is one fact that should be constantly kept in view by those who would check the flow of emigration (says the 'Catholic Times') which is draining the land of its best blood. It is that no amount of warning will keep those who fail to find employment at home from emigrating. They prefer to face untold hardship in foreign lands rather than bear with enforced idleness in Ireland. The creation of industries which would provide work for the unemployed is the most efficacious means of stopping emigration.

The Land Act

Writing to a constituent, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., says that if properly worked by both parties the Irish Land Act ought to result in the sale of five-sixths of Irish land to the occupiers.

An Anniversary

Monday, August 24 (according to the 'Freeman's Journal'), was the hundredth anniversary of the death of James Napper Tandy, whose name is inseparably connected with the fine old ballad, 'The wearin' o' the green.' In early life Napper Tandy was an ironmonger, in Corn Market, Dublin, and in 1774 he became president of a club called the 'Society of Free Citizens,' held at the King's Arms Inn, adjoining Smock Alley Theatre. He was in command of the Liberty Brigade of Artillery in 1783, and was secretary of the Dublin United Irishmen, his locum tenens being Wolfe Tone. About the end of March, 1795, he fled from Ireland, and resided at Wilmington, Pennsylvania, from 1796 to 1798, when he returned to France, and was made a General of Division by Bonaparte. After the defeat of Humbert, Tandy embarked from Rathlin Island and was arrested at Hamburg. He died at Bordeaux on August 24, 1803.

Vital Statistics

The thirty-ninth detailed annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland containing a full abstract of the number of births, marriages, and deaths in Ireland during the year 1902 has just been published. In the general summary with which the report opens we are told that the births registered in Ireland during the year numbered 101,863, the marriages 22,949, and the deaths 77,673. The marriage-rate, which stood at 5.18 per 1000 of the estimated population, showed an increase of 0.10 as compared with that for the preceding year, and was 0.27 above the average for the ten years 1892-1901, and higher than the rate for any of those years. The birth-rate, 23.0 per 1000, was 0.3 above the rate for the preceding year, but 0.1 under the average rate for the same ten years. The death-rate, 17.5 per 1000, was 0.3 below the rate for the preceding year, and 0.8 below the average rate for the ten years 1892-1901. The recorded natural increase of population or excess of births over deaths was 24,187. The loss by emigration amounted to 40,190. There would thus appear to have been a decrease of 16,003 in the population during the year, but against this decrease there is a small set-off in emigration, of which no official record has been obtained. The estimated population in the middle of the year was 4,432,274.

The Fiscal Conflict

The fiscal conflict in Great Britain (says the 'Freeman's Journal') is interesting to Irish Nationalists mainly, if not solely, so far as it indicates or promises the complete break-up of the Unionist Party. Naturally Irish Nationalists would like to take sides against Mr. Chamberlain, but they will be able to curb even this strong desire should the interests of Home Rule demand that self-restraint. A correspondent of the 'Irish Times' writes: 'The apathy of the people of Ireland on this subject is very remarkable, especially in view of the fact that, owing to the disruptive effect of the Colonial Secretary's action on the ranks of the Unionist Party, it is quite on the cards that it may be, as you point out, by the votes of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the House of Commons that this issue, so momentous to the future of the British Empire, will be decided.' The Irish Party are quite alive that another issue 'momentous to the future' of Ireland, in which they are more concerned than in protection, will, on the disruption of the Unionists, be decided by their votes.

PHYSICIANS AGREE that every disease with which suffering humanity is afflicted is certainly due to the neglect of some trivial trouble, which could have been easily cured if a remedy had been applied in time. Most complaints make their early appearance in the shape of Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and what is required in the initial stage is a preparation that will arrest the development of serious trouble. **TUSSICURA** has proved its efficacy in this respect in thousands of cases throughout the length and breadth of the Colony, and for this reason its reputation is widespread and daily increasing. Price, 2s 6d per bottle. Obtainable from all Chemists and Storekeepers.—***

People We Hear About

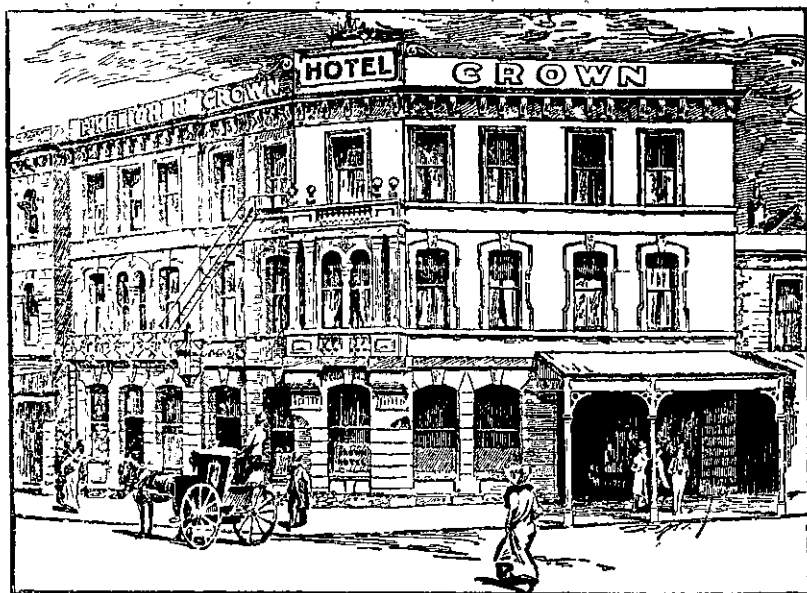
Six years ago the late Pope Leo XIII charged Count Soderini with the task of writing a history of his Pontificate. While entire freedom of judgment was left to the Count numberless documents, hitherto wholly secret, were placed at the writer's disposal, and in addition much material was dictated by the Pope in explanation of his acts. Mr. F. Marion Crawford is acting in collaboration with Count Soderini in the preparation of the Anglo-American edition.

Lord Herries is Lord-Lieutenant both of Kircudbrightshire and of the East Riding, and is greatly respected on both sides of the border. He is married to a younger sister of the Marchioness of Bute and of the Countess of Loudoun, and has two daughters, the elder of whom, the Hon. Gwendolen Maxwell, is heiress-presumptive to her father's Scottish barony and to the entailed estates both in England and in Scotland. The neighborhood of Everingham, Lord Herries' Yorkshire home, is one of the most Catholic districts in England, the Faith never having died out there. Attached to the Hall is a large and beautiful Catholic church of pure classical style, built by the late Lord Herries some 60 years ago.

The death is announced from Switzerland of Mr. J. Carew, M.P. for South Meath. Mr. Carew was proprietor of the 'Leinster Leader' newspaper, and in later times he had also a good deal to say to the Dublin 'Independent.' Entering Parliament in 1885 as member for North Kildare, he sat for that division up to the time of the Parnellite split. In 1896 he was returned for the College Green Division of Dublin. In 1900 he became member for South Meath under circumstances which are still remembered. Mr. Carew was a man of aristocratic tendencies and aspirations, and like many other men who at one period of their career expressed very extreme opinions, he became in later life anything but an extremist. He died a comparatively young man, being but 50 years of age. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

That the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., should have had to retire through ill-health from the position of Chief Advocate of the Canadian Government before the Alaskan Boundary Commission will cause general regret. He has been hard at work in recent months, while attending to his Parliamentary duties, in preparing the case of the Dominion Government, and it was understood that he had completed it. As a former Attorney-General and Minister of Justice of Canada, nobody was better fitted to prepare the Dominion's case in this important international controversy. Mr. Blake, between the Dominion and the Imperial Parliaments, has seen thirty-six years of Parliamentary life. Besides holding high office in the Dominion Government, he had been Prime Minister of Ontario. Eleven years ago he gave over the leadership of the Canadian Liberals to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and threw in his lot with the Irish Nationalist Party, becoming member for South Longford. His services as an Irish Member are highly and gratefully appreciated by his colleagues. He belongs to the branch of the great Blake family of Galway and Mayo, to which Lord Walls-court also belongs. It was a brother of his direct ancestor who was a speaker of the Supreme Council of the Confederation of Kilkenny in 1648.

Perhaps no novelist has introduced Italy with all its loveliness so well to the reading public as Marion Crawford. Mr. Crawford's father was a native of Ballyshannon, County Donegal, and went to America as a young man. He had a strong artistic bent and designed some handsome marble mantels; this led to his going to Rome as a pupil of Thorwaldsen. The novelist was born in that fine old city forty-nine years ago on the 2nd August. When twelve he was sent to America, and went to Paul's School, Concord. Then to England and Trinity, Cambridge. This was followed by student days at Karlsruhe and Heidelberg, finishing with two years at the University of Rome, where he had a tutor who taught him Sanscrit. His first appointment was as editor of the 'Allahabad Indian Herald.' Here he picked up a little about Buddhism, and at Simla met the original of 'Mr. Isaacs,' a real man, whose name was Jacobs. In 1880 Mr. Marion Crawford returned to Italy without means of work, so he went back to America in 1881. There he entered Harvard as a special student, taking a course of Sanscrit. Dining at a club, he told his recollections of an interesting man he met in Simla. His uncle advised him to write it out; he did so, and thus appeared 'Mr. Isaacs,' which was at once accepted by Messrs. Macmillan. Then followed a series of delightful Italian stories, commencing with 'The Roman Singer.' Since that day he has never looked back, and success has met him everywhere. He is one of the best living authorities on Rome past and present.



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(Late of Marine Hotel, Port Chalmers)

The above Hotel has been Renovated and Re-furnished throughout, making it in every respect up-to-date. Travellers and Visitors can rely upon receiving the best of attention and comfort.

All Wines, Spirits, and Beer of the Best

Terms—5s per day

One Shilling Luncheon a Speciality, from 12 to 2 p.m.

Convenient to Trains and Wharf's
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(Late R. J. B. Yule),

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

HOURS OF CONSULTATION—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

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

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MR CHARLES BRANSON, who for many years was at the Grand, has now assumed the management of the above Hotel, which is centrally situated at the corner of Great King Street and St. Andrew Street. At considerable cost, the whole building has undergone reconstruction. It has been greatly enlarged, furnished, and appointed, regardless of expense, making it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron balcony completely surrounding the Hotel, giving the most ample security against fire

Tariff—5/- per day, 25/- per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement

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

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

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

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

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

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This Hotel is situated just opposite the Triange Gardens, Railway Station, and Wharves. It is one of the most beautiful position in Dunedin. There is no pleasanter place at which to live. The hotel is quite new, and the rooms are large and lofty. The Baths and Lavatories are all that could be desired.

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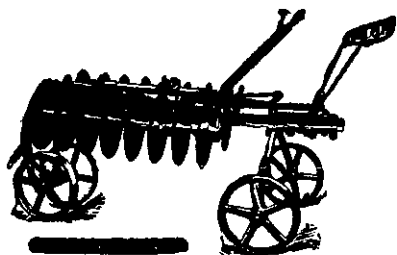
And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND Co. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

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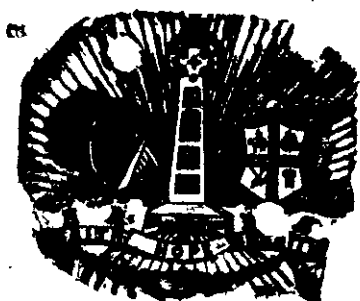
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The Entrance Fees are from 2s 6d to £1, according to age at time of Admission.

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

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—***

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Commercial

(For week ending October 13.)

PRODUCE.

Wellington, October 12.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, October 10:— 'There is dull sale for all classes of mutton. The price for New Zealand is steady, but quotations for River Plate have been reduced ¼d per lb. The lamb market is quiet but firm, the average price to-day for Canterbury brands being 4¼d to 5d; brands other than Canterbury, 4¼d to 4½d. Beef is in better demand, and the average price to-day is—New Zealand hinds, 4d; fores, 2½d. The butter market is steady, and good quality New Zealand is in fair demand at 100s to 104s per cwt; for secondary quality the demand is very slow at 90s to 96s; Danish is unchanged. The cheese market is not quite so firm. Finest Canadian on spot is quoted at 55s per cwt, c.i.f. Quotations for Canadian Cheese have fallen 53s to 54s.'

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter farm, 8d; butter factory, bulk, 10½d to 11¼d; pats, 11¼d to 11½d 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, £10 10s to £11. Oatmeal, £8 to £8 10s. Bran, £3. Pollard, £4. Retail.—Fresh butter, 10d; butter (factory), pats, 1s 1¼d; eggs, 10d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 11d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 5s 6d per cwt. Flour: 200lb, 23s; 50lb, 6s 6d. Oatmeal, 50lb, 5s; 25lb, 2s 6d. Pollard, 7s per bag. Bran, 4s. Chaff, 1s 9d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:— Wholesale prices only—Oats: Seed, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; milling, 1s 8d to 1s 9½d; feed, 1s 3d to 1s 7d. Wheat: Milling, 3s 10d to 4s 2d, fowls' wheat, 3s to 3s 6d. Potatoes: Derwents, £3 15s to £4 5s; seed kidneys, £3 10s to £4 10s. Chaff, £2 10s to £3 10s. Straw: Pressed wheat, 27s 6d; oaten, 30s; loose, 35s. Flour: Sacks, £10; 50lb, £10 15s; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal, £9. Pollard, £4. Bran, £3. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 6¼d; dairy, 6d. Eggs, 10d. Onions: Melbourne, £5.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:— We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce on Monday. There was a fair attendance of buyers, but competition was slack, and a slow sale resulted. Values ruled as under:—

Oats—During the past week a fair export trade has been done, but business has only been possible at low values and last week's quotations are barely maintained. Prime bright oats are not over-plentiful, but inferior sorts are offering freely, and as exporters do not care to take the risk of shipping this class of oats, they are extremely difficult to quit. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d; inferior and medium, 1s to 1s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—A moderate business has been done in good prime milling sorts. These, however, are not plentiful, and for medium quality there has been little inquiry. Fowl wheat is offering more freely at a slight reduction in value. We quote: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good, 3s 5d to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes—The market is not heavily supplied, but good to prime Derwents are offering more freely from Canterbury, and late quotations are barely maintained. We quote Prime Derwents, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 17s 6d, other sorts, £3 to £3 10s per ton (bags in).

Chaff—Prime oaten sheaf continues to meet with most inquiry, but the demand for all sorts is a shade weaker. Inferior and medium sorts are still almost unsaleable. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 5s; medium to good, £2 10s to £2 15s; straw chaff, inferior and light, £1 10s to £2 5s per ton (bags extra).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co report as follows:— Oats—Very little demand for milling sorts and no shipping doing. The outlook is anything but promising. Lower figures are being accepted for medium and inferior sorts. Prime milling, 1s 6½d to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; inferior to medium, 1s to 1s 4½d (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There has been fair inquiry for medium sorts. Very little prime milling offering. Fowl wheat offering freely at lower rates. Prime milling, 4s to 4s 1d; me-

dium do, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s to 3s (sacks extra).

Chaff.—Market easier this week and over-supplied. Best oaten sheaf, £2 17s 6d to £3 2s 6d; medium to good, £2 7s 6d to £2 15s; inferior and light, £1 10s to £2 5s.

Potatoes.—Fair supplies of Derwents. Seed lines inquired for. Best Derwents, £4 to £4 5s; medium, £3 10s to £3 17s 6d; seed lines, £4 to £6.

WOOL.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report as follows:— Sheepskins.—In sympathy with wool reports all sorts are meeting excellent demand and selling at very full rates.

Rabbitskins.—A distinct improvement is shown for winters and second-grade skins and values all round are firmer. Winter blacks, to 27½d; greys, 17d; others in proportion.

Hides.—No sale since last report.

LIVE STOCK.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report holding their monthly sale at Waikouaiti on the 8th inst., when they submitted 74 head of cattle on account of nine different vendors. The attendance was good and a fair sale resulted, although competition lacked the animation of a month ago for most sorts, really good cows being the most marked exception. Values ruled as follows:— Cows, to £8 12s 6d; young steers and heifers, £5, £4 11s, and £3 15s; yearlings and calves, £3 1s, £2 19s, £2 8s; bulls, £3 4s; horses, £11 14s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a fair number of horses forward for this week's sale, including consignments of both draught and harness horses from the country. The demand was brisk for both classes, and nearly every horse in the yards found a new owner at prices fully up to recent quotations. In draughts the following sales were effected—viz, bay gelding, five years, at £59; bay gelding, seven years, at £56; and six aged but fresh horses at £51, £49, £46, £44, £37, and £33 respectively. Strong harness horses sold uncommonly well, 14 changing hands at from £17 to £31 10s. A number of aged hacks and harness horses were also sold at prices ranging from £7 to £13. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £54 to £65; extra good, prize horses, £65 to £80; medium draught mares and geldings, £40 to £50; aged do, £25 to £38; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £40; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £100; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £38; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £20 to £28; tram horses, £16 to £30; light hacks, £10 to £18; extra good hacks, £20 to £30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £4 to £8.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was comparatively a small yarding at Addington to-day, and the attendance of buyers was less than usual.

Fat Cattle.—174 head was yarded, the bulk being steers. The sale opened dull, and though it improved later on the market as a whole was easier than for the previous week. Steers realised £7 15s to £12; heifers, £6 5s to £10 10s; cows, £6 5s to £10 15s. Beef, 28s to 33s per 100lb.

Fat Sheep.—The entry was again limited, and included a large proportion of half fat wethers. Competition was exceptionally keen, and prices showed an advance on the previous week's rates. Wethers, extra prime, 27s to 28s 6d; prime, 22s 6d to 26s 6d; others, 19s 9d to 22s; prime merino wethers 20s to 24s; lighter, 16s to 19s 2d; ewes, 19s 9d to 24s.

Fat Lambs.—86 yarded, and realised from 12s 6d to 21s 6d.

Store Sheep.—Only 800 came forward, and every lot sold readily. Ewes and lambs, all counted, 10s 9d to 11s; wethers, 18s 3d to 20s 6d; hoggets, 15s 9d to 18s 4d.

Pigs.—A fair entry and keen inquiry. Baconers, 45s to 68s, equal to 5d to 5½d per lb; porkers, 36s to 43s, equal to 5½d to 6d per lb.

At this season everybody is liable to Coughs and Colds. Avoid all danger by taking TUSSICURA.—***

The train arrangements in connection with Oamaru races, to be held on October 21 and 22, are advertised in this issue.

MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE, STORES,

MACLAGGAN STREET, (next Arcade)
DUNEDIN.

The Cheapest Place for Country Settlers to
Purchase.

North Branch:

GEORGE AND HANOVER STREETS,
JOHN BEATTY,
Manager.

GERALDINE HOTEL GERALDINE.

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.

Commercialists can rely on obtaining the
very best accommodation.

Only the best brands of Wines, Spirits
and beers stocked.

Important Notice to Householdors.

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(For many years Managing Director of the
D. & S. Coal Company, Limited, Castle st.)
Begs to Announce that he has commenced
business in those

CENTRALLY SITUATED PREMISES
At

No. 21 ST. ANDREW STREET
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Under the style of

F. J. GUNN AND CO., LIMITED,
As COAL MERCHANTS and GENERAL
CARTERS.

Try us for Best Screened Coal of any kind.

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SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST
HOPE STREET,
DUNEDIN,

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Country Orders Punctually attended to.
Order through Telephone 979.

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

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Sypons, and all Bottlers
Requisites in Stock.

Buchu Kidney Cure.

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 nox-
ious ingredient, and is composed of specially
selected drugs which are of tried efficacy.
Men who have been accustomed to working
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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CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,
Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society
of Ireland,
MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

IRISH MOSS.

"The Best Country in the World" is what has often been said
New Zealand, and by men who have travelled much. The people of
this country, however, are well aware that it is subject to very sudden
climatic changes, and as climatic changes are the cause of many cases
of acute bronchitis and affections of the lungs, it is a happy coincidence
that the best country in the world should have produced the BEST
COUGH REMEDY. We refer to

BONNINGTON'S CARRAGEEN IRISH MOSS,

which has been in constant use in New Zealand for 35 years, for
Influenza, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc.

When purchasing: Beware of imitations, and see that you get

BONNINGTON'S.

J. P. THOMSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
11 RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN
(Roslyn Tram Terminus),
Formerly with Hooper & Co., chemists, Pall
Mall, London, and from Edinburgh
and Berwick-on-Tweed.

My Establishment has now been Renovated
and Re-stocked. The Dispensing Department
is Replete with Every Appliance to Facilitate
Dispensing. BRING YOUR PRESCRIP-
TIONS 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.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LAMBTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

MRS. BUTLER

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

Notifies her friends and the public that she
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Only the Best Liquors stocked.

First-class accommodation for visitors.
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COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular
the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the
Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low
Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers.
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Maker and Patentee,
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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

CEMENT

Hydraulic Lime White Lime

You want a good article at a low rate
Then buy our Manufactures—Guaranteed
equal to the best on the best

By so doing you help yourselves by
keeping up the Local Industry and retaining
the moneys in your own country.

Farmers, try our Milburn Phosphate
the latest and best fertilizer to be had

Also Agricultur 1 Lime. You can-
not have good crops without using them.

Inquiry solicited.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COM-
PANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

THOS. G. PATRICK
FAMILY BUTCHER,
MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J
M'Farlane's).

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AND STONWARE FACTORY
KENSINGTON.

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

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NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

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COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
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Steamers are despatched as under
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Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
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SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK
STRAIT—
Every Thursday.

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NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via
Oamaru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and
Wellington—

Upola Fortnightly.
Calling Monthly at Akaroa.

WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via Oam-
aru, Timaru, Lyttelton, and Wellington
(cargo only)—
Every Thursday.

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Rotokino leaves Auckland every four weeks

TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY—
Every Four Weeks.

BAROTONGA and TAHITI.—
Every Four Weeks.

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via Pacific Islands and Vancouver. Cheap
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American Sheeting.



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BROWN, EWING & CO., Ltd, Dunedin.

WEDDING BELLS

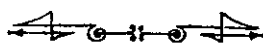
KENNEDY-HAUGHEY.

A wedding which created a great deal of interest in the Taranaki district (writes a correspondent) was solemnised at St. Joseph's Church, Hawera, on October 1, the happy couple being Mr. J. T. Kennedy, eldest son of Mr. Kennedy, J.P., of Waverley, and Miss Haughey, only daughter of Mr. A. Haughey, J.P., of Hawera. As Miss Haughey had been president of the Children of Mary, and had been since her school days a leader in every parochial work, the ladies of the parish left nothing undone to make the day of her marriage a red-letter day in Hawera, so that when the happy day arrived the church presented a most beautiful appearance. A rich carpet was spread from the roadway to the porch, which latter was embowered with palms. The interior was rich with ferns, and the sanctuary festooned with clematis blossom. The Very Rev. Father Power was celebrant, with the Rev. Father McKenna, of Pahiatua, and Father McGrath, of Patea, assisting. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very nice in a dress of cream figured silk, trimmed with silk chiffon, and orange blossoms, and the usual wreath and veil. She was attended by the Misses M. and N. Nennedy, sisters of the bridegroom, the former in white tucked silk, with poke bonnet trimmed with blue, and the latter in tucked silk with poke bonnet trimmed with pink. The groomsmen were Messrs. M. Kennedy and M. Hearn, brother and cousin respectively of the bridegroom. The ceremony was followed by a Nuptial Mass, the choir, under Mr. Higham's conductorship, rendering appropriate music. A wedding breakfast was given in the Theatre Royal, some 150 guests from all parts of the district attending. The hall was handsomely decorated. On the stage the numerous and costly presents, numbering 170, were arranged, which included many valuable cheques. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a gold watch and chain, and to the bridesmaids a gold heart pendant studded with pearls and a diamond dagger. A copy of 'Lady Butler's Letters' was presented by the Children of Mary to the bride. At the breakfast the principal toast was proposed by the Very Rev. Father Power, who paid a well-deserved compliment to the happy couple, whose worth was so well known to all at that festive board. Other toasts were proposed by Rev. Father McKenna, Rev. Father McGrath, who spoke in the Celtic tongue in praise of the bridegroom's parents, and Messrs. Morton and A. J. Whittaker, the latter, as a long-standing member of the church committee, referred to the many services rendered the Church by the bride. The happy couple left by train in the afternoon for Auckland and Rotorua, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

OXFORD HOTEL CHRISTCHURCH.

Good Accommodation for the Travelling Public.
Best Brands of Ales, Wines, and Spirits kept.
THOMAS DAILY PROPRIETOR.
(Late of Winslow, Ashburton.)

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CONDUCTED BY THE MARIST FATHERS.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.

The object of the Marist Fathers in this country, as in their colleges in Europe and America, is to impart to their pupils a thoroughly Religious and a sound Literary education, which will enable them in after-life to discharge their duties with honour to Religion and Society, and with credit and advantage to themselves. Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

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

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

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

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

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

For TERMS, etc., apply to

THE RECTOR

J. M. J.

S. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL,
GLADSTONE STREET, AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Pupils Prepared for
CIVIL SERVICE and MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS,
Also
For all MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS
(Practical and Theoretical).

Boarders received at St. Joseph's Convent, Surry Hills.
Terms on application to the Superior at St. Benedict's or Surry Hills.

SACRED HEART COLLEGE
AUCKLAND.

Conducted by the Marist Brothers, under the Special Patronage of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan, Bishop of Auckland.

The Site of the College is charmingly situated. It is within easy reach of Queen street, overlooks the Waitemata Harbor, and commands a magnificent view of the Waitakerei Ranges. Abutting the Richmond Road, the College lifts its stately form on a section of land 14 acres in extent. This will afford the students convenient grounds for games and recreations, and so contribute materially to their development, mental, moral, and physical. A plot of five acres is now in course of preparation for a football and cricket ground.

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,

BRO. BASIL.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.
OAMARU RACES, 21st and 22nd OCTOBER, 1903.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS to Oamaru will be issued at Dunedin, Timaru, and Intermediate Stations, including Branches, on 20th and 21st October, also by morning trains on 22nd October, available for return up to and including Tuesday, 27th October.

The Return Fare will be—2d per mile First Class, and 1d per mile Second Class; minimum 4s and 2s respectively.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 21st and 22nd OCTOBER.

The 7.42 a.m. train from Dunedin will leave Sawyers Bay at 8.7 a.m., Purakanui 8.40 a.m., Waitati 9.0 a.m., Seacliff 9.30 a.m., Waikouaiti 9.55 a.m., Palmerston 10.30 a.m., Hampden 11.15 a.m., Herbert 11.40 a.m., Maheno 11.55 a.m., arriving Oamaru 12.30 p.m.

By Order.

JAMES SHAND & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
.....AND.....
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

AVON BOND—OXFORD TERRACE.

OFFICES—209 HEREFORD STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

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SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES AND FRENCH BRANDIES.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

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

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

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

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

The 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.

THE CATHOLIC BOOK DEPOT,
35 BARBADOES STREET, SOUTH CHRISTCHURCH,

(Opposite New Cathedral)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

- Tucker's Prize Medal Wax Candles, 3s. per lb.
- Incense, Charcoal, Floats and Wax Tapers.
- Sanctuary Lamps, Glasses and Altar Cruets.
- Statues in all sizes. Crosses, Crucifixes, Medals, Holy Water Fonts, Scapulars (five in one).
- Bibles in all sizes, Imitation of Christ, Prayer Books in great variety, Hymn Books.
- "The Catholic Dictionary"—New and Revised Edition, 17s 6d
- "Smith's Elements of Ecclesiastical Law" three volumes, 35s.
- "Tickets of the Living Rosary," Badges of "The Sacred Heart," Religious Pictures.
- "The Explanatory Catechism."
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Orders punctually attended to.

E. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

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"The Dominican Star,"

An Illustrated Literary Annual.

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ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON.

Scholarships.

Two Scholarships of the yearly value of £25 each, tenable for four years, and two Scholarships of the yearly value of £25 each, tenable for two years, will be offered for Competition in December, 1903. These Scholarships are open to all Catholic Boys attending the Parochial Schools of the Colony.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates for Scholarships tenable for four years must be under the age of fourteen on the 1st day of January, 1904.
2. Candidates for Scholarships tenable for two years must be under the age of sixteen on the 1st day of January, 1904.
3. Application to be examined should be forwarded to the Rector before the tenth day of November, 1903; such application to contain (a) a letter of recommendation from the Parish Priest; (b) a certificate of date of birth; (c) an entrance fee of 10s.
4. The examination will be conducted in writing, and will be held early in December, 1903, at centres to suit the general convenience of candidates.
5. Candidates will be examined in (a) The New Zealand Catechism, No. 2; (b) the following subjects of the Sixth Standard, Board of Education:—Writing, Spelling, Composition, Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic.
6. The Scholarships will be allotted in the order of merit to those candidates who obtained the highest aggregate of marks.
7. A Scholarship will be forfeited unless the successful candidate shall have lodged the sum of £20 with the College Procurator on or before the first day of February in each year of tenure, and unless he shall be present in the College on the first day of each session.
8. Should the diligence or conduct of any scholar prove unsatisfactory, the Rector is empowered to declare his Scholarship vacant.
9. In all questions concerning the obtaining or holding of Scholarships, the decision of the Rector shall be final.
10. All Scholars must provide a full outfit according to College Prospectus.

AUGUSTINE KEOGH, S.M., B.A.,

St. Patrick's, Wellington,
1st October, 1903.

RECTOR.

DEATH

O'LEARY.—At his residence, Tua Marina, on the 9th inst., John O'Leary, after a painful illness, aged 60 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, OCTOBER 15, 1903.

THE ASCENDENCY SPIRIT



ARKUSH says in Disraeli's 'Tancred': 'He who serves queens may expect backsheesh.' A turbulent Irish secret society—those of the saffron sash and the July madness—made abundant backsheesh the condition of faithful service to their lawful Sovereign. They were not content to 'expect backsheesh'—they demanded it in the midst of rough-and-tumble initiation ceremonies as a condition previous to service. Their oath of allegiance was, in express terms, conditional, and, therefore, illegal. They bound

themselves to support their King and his successors only 'so long as he and they will maintain the Protestant ascendancy.' And by 'Protestant ascendancy' they meant 'a Protestant King of Ireland, a Protestant Parliament, a Protestant hierarchy, Protestant electors and government; the benches of justice, the army and the revenue, through all their branches and details, Protestant.' In other words, their conditions of allegiance demanded a strict and perpetual monopoly of place, power, and pelf for themselves and their co-religionists, and the operation of the penal laws against Catholics and Dissenters—who were over five-sixths of the population—until the crack o' doom. Through the pressure of the British Parliament this illegal and treasonable oath was at length and with sore unwillingness abandoned by the Yellow Agony. But to this hour the saffron brethren bind themselves by an oath to exclude Catholics, as far as lies in their power, from every office of honor and emolument in the gift of the State or of the people, and in effect, to do what in them lies to restore the vanished days of the Orange ascendancy.

Laws may be turned out of Parliament as fast as rocking-chairs out of a steam furniture factory. But ingrained social customs are not legislated away by royal assent or Act of Parliament, especially when they have grown by long use into the structure of the nation's life. In Cowper's hackneyed words,

Such dupes are men to custom and so prone
To reverence what is ancient, and can plead
A course of long observance for its use,
That even servitude, the worst of ills,
Because delivered down from sire to son,
Is kept and guarded as a sacred thing!

The Catholic Emancipation Act was passed in 1829. It took nearly two generations to get it into even partial operation. The legalised principle of equal rights to all Irishmen, irrespective of creed, is still, so far as promotion in the Civil Service is concerned, a legal fiction. And in the great Orange headquarters of Belfast and Derry, Catholics are, to all intents and purposes, placed by the operation of a violent and disloyal secret organisation outside the benefits of the Emancipation Act. Long after the fiction of legal equality had been created by that great measure, public appointments of every kind continued, as before, to be the monopoly of the favored creed. To this hour the positions of ease, of command, of high emolument in the Civil Service are almost altogether closed against Irish Catholics in their native land, and are kept as strict preserves for the enjoyment of which 'no Papist need apply.' The evil tradition infects even great public companies to an amazing degree. In the Great Southern and Western Railway, for instance, 'the head manager, the secretary, the chief auditors, the engineers, the cashier, the general superintendent, five out of six of the district superintendents, all the chief clerks, with three-fourths of their staffs in the Dublin offices, and more than 75 per cent. of the first, second, and third class stationmasters are all non-Catholics.' Members of the proscribed creed hold only some two out of the forty-seven highest offices in the Company. An even more scandalous condition of things exists in the Midland Great Western Railway. The boycott of Catholics by this monopolist corporation is open, systematic, thorough-going, and undisguised. 'During all the years that this Company has been in existence,' said a prominent shareholder at the recent half-yearly meeting, 'the proportion of Catholics to non-Catholics in the various grades of the service has been, roughly speaking, as one to a hundred.' This was not denied, but the meeting witnessed the strange spectacle of an Anglican Church dignitary wrathfully defending this disgraceful survival of the rancorous spirit of sectarian ascendancy! The venomous and decrepit thing is stumbling along a rugged road to the grave. But it keeps the undertaker waiting a weary time.

The remedy proposed, and just now in part conceded, for those crying scandals is the introduction of competi-

tive examinations for all appointments. We have strongly urged the same system as a partial remedy for the absurd anomalies that exist in the modes of making appointments and promotions in the public service in New Zealand. We sorely need a Public Service Board that shall be as free from even the suspicion of political 'pull' as the judges that with cold and passionless neutrality administer justice upon our Bench. The Act of 1886 provides that (except in the case of known experts in certain branches) all permanent appointments in our civil service shall be by competitive examination and by that alone. Let that Act be administered. And let us have, as its natural and necessary complement, a just and rational scheme which shall place the vexed and knotty question of promotion beyond the reach of either friendship, enmity, or caprice. Catholics, of all others, have the greatest reason to be dissatisfied with the present clumsy, capricious, and out-of-date methods of determining appointments and promotions in our civil service. The one angry certainty which they carry in their minds is this: that their portion of public appointments will be a relatively few petty posts as wood-bewers and water-drawers, with odd hungry clerkships thrown in—mere sops to Cerberus; and that the positions of comfort, influence, and bountiful emolument are reserved for the members of more favored creeds or no-creeds. For these 'no Papist need apply.' It is high time that parliament should pole-axe this administrative anomaly and see that the State should, once and for all, secure its servants by no other test than that of merit shown in fair and open competition.

Notes

Unexpected Praise

The London 'Guardian' (Anglican) is not a paper to which Catholics would usually dream of turning for praise of anything relating to the Catholic Church. Yet in a recent issue it reads aright at least one lesson of the late Conclave. It says: 'It is curious to notice—and it may surely be set down to the honor of the Sacred College—that, in spite of all that is currently said of intrigue and political wire-pulling, and even of darker things, in regard to the election, the choice should have fallen upon a man of peasant extraction, of whom the one thing certainly known is that he is religious.'

Pius and His Ways

The well-informed Rome correspondent of the New York 'Freeman' has many interesting things to say of the new Pope and of the boundless charity which impelled him, as priest, bishop, and patriarch, to dispose of all valuable personal belongings and live in strictly apostolic poverty for the sake of the poor. 'I well remember,' says the 'Freeman' writer, 'seeing Cardinal Sarto entering the Sistine on the last but one of the Solemn Requiems celebrated there for the repose of Leo XIII. He was in many ways the most remarkable looking of the entire sacred college with his tall, active figure, and his handsome face instinct with kindness and intelligence. The Patriarch's robes looked as if they had seen a great deal of service—and they had, for he bought them second-hand ten years ago from the servant whose perquisite they had been on the death of the previous Patriarch of Venice. In this way they cost his Eminence the sum of \$20. Moreover the watch his Eminence wore that day—and still wears, unless he has changed it since last Sunday—was an imposing looking machine of nickel, which cost the sum of \$1. Some nine or ten years ago he wore for a whole month a handsome gold one which had been presented to him, but after that he either pawned or sold it. Whether the ring and cross he wore on that occasion were the genuine gold and precious stones they looked is also questionable—for it is certainly a fact that the Patriarch of Venice was in the habit of sending the few precious articles he possessed to the

pawn office. The next day when one of his friends expressed a wish that he might be chosen Pope, the Patriarch replied with an air of the most perfect assurance: "Caro mio, I have taken a return ticket and I intend to use it." So he had—but he did not mention the fact that he had borrowed the railway fare for his secretary and servant. It is also recorded that when Bishop Sarto was created simultaneously Patriarch and Cardinal, he saved as much as \$2 by having his purple sash dyed, instead of buying a new red one.'

Sizing Them Up

When Brann's 'Iconoclast' 'lights out' after a 'mean white,' it generally strikes him at a high velocity. That outspoken American non-Catholic journal has lately had a breezy article on the doleful prospects of Protestant missionary enterprise among the more than 6,000,000 Catholic natives of the Philippine Islands. The 'Iconoclast' bases its prediction of failure on the fact of common experience that 'it is almost if not quite impossible for an intelligent Catholic to become a good Protestant.' 'When,' says he further on, 'an honest, upright Catholic abandons Catholicism he almost invariably becomes an agnostic. When a dishonest devotee renounces his Catholicism he is apt to become a first-class Protestant scalawag. I have known several reformed priests who wrote books, delivered lectures, and endeavored to "expose Romanism" in every possible way, but I have never known one who could be trusted or that possessed a single spark of honor.' He then gives a few samples. 'There was,' says he, 'Chiniquy, of Kankakee, Ill., who was not only a cheat, a fraud, but one of the grandest prevaricators who ever tried to rob the father of his laurels. This old impostor collected thousands upon thousands of dollars from his dupes, ostensibly to found missions and build homes for ex-priests. A fraction of the amount would be invested in some ramshackle den. Chiniquy would blow in the balance, set fire to the mission or home, report that he had been burned out by Catholics, and hit the road on another foraging expedition. . . Protestant missionaries in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines will appeal to the Chiniquys, Seguins, and Slatterys, but the sacrifice of the blood-baptized ideals of the republic is a frightful price to pay for such cattle. The better class may, as before observed, become infidels, but never Baptists, Presbyterians, or Methodists. If infidels are doomed to be damned, as these self-same missionaries tell us, then it is high time for them to cease their manufacture.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration began in St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Friday morning, when the Mass of Exposition was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, of Milton, Rev. Father Coffey being deacon and Rev. Father Buckley subdeacon. On Saturday Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father O'Neill, of Holy Cross College. The various ceremonies were very well attended, and the devotion was brought to a close on Sunday with the Mass of Deposition, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Delany, Rector of Holy Cross College, Rev. Father Coffey being deacon, and Rev. Father Buckley subdeacon.

On Sunday morning at St. Joseph's Cathedral Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., referred to the weekly collection now being made in the parish for the purpose of liquidating the debt incurred in strengthening the towers of the Cathedral. He exhorted all to assist according to their means in defraying the cost of the work, and he trusted that the collectors would meet with a ready and generous response. The sum of £554 has been received up to date.

A dramatic performance of the 'Shamrock and Rose' will be staged at the Princess Theatre on the evenings of November 17 and 18, the proceeds from which will be devoted to the South Dunedin Orphanage. At a preliminary committee meeting held last week, the Rev. Father Coffey presiding, detailed arrangements in connection with the successful production of the piece, disposal of tickets, and various matters were gone into in a hearty manner. There are now over 60 children in the orphanage, and of that number only about one-third are being

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paid for; so it will be seen that the Sisters of Mercy have no light task in providing food and clothing for their little charges. Mr. J. Marlow has kindly consented to act as hon. secretary. We have no doubt that the efforts of the committee in so laudable a cause will meet with a successful financial result. The managing of the drama is in the capable hands of Mr. T. Anthony.

The St. Joseph's Ladies' Club intend producing the operetta 'A Dress Rehearsal' at Port Chalmers at the end of the present month. Given a fine evening there will no doubt be a large gathering at the Port, and as the train time will be suitable a number of visitors from Dunedin may be expected. The proceeds from the entertainment will be handed to the Sisters of St. Joseph.

St. Joseph's Men's Club brought its season to a close on Friday evening with a social entertainment. There was also a good programme, songs being given by Miss Fraser, and Messrs. P. Smith, Forder, and McKennah; recitations by Misses Heley and Quin, and a clarionet solo by Mr. Corrigan. Altogether a most enjoyable and pleasant evening was spent.

There was a large gathering at St. Joseph's Hall on Monday evening when a social and musical entertainment passed off very pleasantly. The ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society rendered material assistance on the occasion. The proceeds will be handed over to the Sisters of St. Joseph at Port Chalmers. At the conclusion of the progressive euchre tournament refreshments were handed round, and the following short programme was well received and successfully carried out:—Pianoforte solo, Miss Hall song, Mr. T. Hussey; song, Mr. D. Columb; violin solo, Miss G. Meenan; song, Mr. Graham; song, Mr. Forder; song, Miss Fraser; recitation, Miss Heley. The Rev. Father Howard, pastor in charge of Port Chalmers, thanked the audience for their attendance and the ladies and gentlemen for their assistance.

STOKE ORPHANAGE

CIRCULAR BY THE BISHOP OF DUNEDIN

The following circular to the clergy of the diocese of Dunedin has been issued by his Lordship Bishop Verdon:—

St. Joseph's Cathedral,
Dunedin, October 9, 1903.

Dear Reverend Father,—

The destruction of the Catholic Orphanage and Industrial School of Stoke by fire on the 27th April last was a calamity affecting not only the Archdiocese of Wellington, but this diocese, and the whole Catholic body of the Colony. For fatherless boys from every part of the Colony were received within the walls of the Stoke Orphanage, and many waifs and strays from this province have been trained there to a life of virtue and made useful citizens, instead of being a burden to the community. Thanks to the zeal and energy of his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, and the managers of the Stoke Institute, provisional accommodation has been provided for the homeless boys, and a substantial brick building will soon be erected in place of the structure that was recently destroyed. But to carry out the work successfully, ample funds will be required. In addition to money derived from insurance on the late building, a sum of £4000 will be required. Now as Catholics of this province have derived benefit from the Stoke Orphanage and Industrial School during the past years, and as we hope to make use of it in the future, it is only fair that we should contribute towards the erection of the new building. I therefore ask you, Dear Rev. Father, to appeal to your flock for contributions and subscriptions towards this most useful work, and I desire that a collection shall be made in all the churches of the diocese on some convenient Sunday before the end of November.

I remain, Dear Rev. Father,

Sincerely yours in Christ,
✠ MICHAEL VERDON,
Bishop of Dunedin.

Mr. T. Daily, who had been for many years a resident of the Ashburton district, and latterly proprietor of the Winslow Hotel, which lost its license through prohibition being carried in the electorate, has just taken over the Oxford Hotel, Christchurch, where he will be pleased to meet his many old friends from South Canterbury. The Oxford is close to the business part of the city, overlooks the Avon, and faces Market Square. The situation is all that could be desired, and Mr. Daily guarantees that nothing will be wanting in the accommodation provided for boarder and travellers...

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

The October number of the 'Triad' is well up to the literary standard which is a prominent feature of that popular monthly.

Every industry nowadays has a journal devoted to its interests, but none of them is as well served as poultry farming, for which the 'Australian Hen' caters. Every issue contains a large amount of information that cannot fail to be useful to both amateur and professional poultry-keepers.

With regard to the interview with Mr. G. J. Sellars, in which the question of the amalgamation of Friendly Societies was dealt with, published in the 'Press' of August 25, Mr. Sellars wishes it made clear (says the Christchurch 'Press,' of September 15) that the views expressed therein are his own individual opinions, and had, in no way, any connection with the Society to which he belongs.

The current issue of the 'Catholic Magazine,' the organ of the Federated Catholic Societies of New Zealand, is really a very creditable number. The illustrations, which include photographs of the late and present Pope, of his Lordship, Bishop Verdon, and St. Joseph's Cathedral, are admirably reproduced, whilst the letter-press is excellent. The articles are well written, crisp, and highly interesting, whilst the news items and society happenings are tersely recorded. The magazine is a credit to all concerned, and deserves to be generously supported.

In connection with the Emmet centenary celebrations in Melbourne there was issued a little booklet dealing with the life and times of that patriotic Irishman. The writer, Mr. T. E. Healy, has a clear and forcible style, and although his space was limited, he managed to throw a good deal of light on the events of a period of Irish history when National life was at a very low ebb. Mr. Healy is a great admirer of Emmet and his ideals, and contends that 'there is not in all history any loftier example of pure self-sacrifice and fearless zeal for the liberation of his country than this young Irish chief displayed.' We are indebted for our copy of the work to the publisher, Mr. W. P. Linehan, Melbourne.

At the annual meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society, Mr. A. Muller occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The report and balance sheet, which were both of a satisfactory nature, were read and adopted. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. J. Turton; vice-president, Mr. J. Moriarty; treasurer, Mr. J. Moison; secretary, Mr. T. Adams; librarian, Mr. T. Stephens; auditors, Messrs. H. P. Madden and F. K. Cooper. The following council was appointed: Messrs. L. Hanrahan, D. McDonnell, F. Healy, T. O'Carroll, and P. Wilson. Votes of thanks were passed to the outgoing officers. A special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. T. M. Brophy (the secretary) for past services.

The following pupils of the Convent school, Gisborne, passed the theoretical examination of Trinity College, London, held last June:—Senior honors—Mary Adela Roche, 83. Intermediate honors—Amy Solvander, 94; Katie Currie, 80. Intermediate pass—Dora Booth, 64; Lullie Power, 64. Junior honors—Mary Agnew, 97; Pearl Maynard, 92. Preparatory grade—Hilda Howarth, 76; Ethel Howarth, 76; Norma Wyllie, 67. Mr. Charles Edwards, examiner for Trinity College, conducted the practical examination in music at the convent on Wednesday, September 23, when the following pupils passed most successively:—Senior division pianoforte, Florence Somervell, Victoria Bridges, and Katie Currie. Intermediate division, solo singing, Eileen Law. Intermediate division, violin, Dora Booth. Intermediate division, pianoforte, Amy Solvander and Linda Nicholson. Junior division, pianoforte, Kathleen Martin (honors).

Our Waihi correspondent writes:—It is with sincere regret I have to record the death of Mr. Nicholas Toomey, at the early age of 25 years, which took place at the Waihi Hospital on October 2. He passed away peacefully fortified by the rites of the Church. Deceased had been suffering from a lung and throat complaint for the past two years, and had been an inmate of the local hospital since it opened, and bore his illness with Christian fortitude. Deceased was a good practical Catholic, and always ready to assist in any charitable work. The funeral took place on Sunday, and though the day was very wet, large numbers paid their last tribute of respect. Four members of the local lodge of Druids, of which deceased was a member, acted as pall bearers. At the service in the church the Very Rev. Father Brodie made feeling reference to the many excellent qualities of deceased, and extolled him as an example for the other young men of the parish.—R.I.P.

At the Academy of Music, Gisborne, a most successful concert was given recently by the pupils of St. Mary's Convent. There was a large attendance. The programme opened with a chorus by the pupils entitled, 'Come birdie, come,' which was given in excellent style. The pianoforte duet, 'Prince Imperial,' played by Misses Barry, Wyllie, K. Martin, and M. Martin, was a splendid item, the young ladies being heartily applauded. The violin selection played by Misses L. Power and D. Booth was a pleasing number, as also was the song by a number of the junior pupils. Misses Martin, Maynard, and Nicholson (2) contributed a pianoforte duet, and Miss L. Power created a favorable impression with a violin solo, 'Carnival de Venice.' The second part of the programme opened with a pianoforte duet by Misses Liddell, Somervell, Currie, and Solvander, and was of special merit. A capital item was the recitation, 'The spider and the fly,' given by Miss D. Martin, who has promise of becoming a clever elocutionist. Miss D. Booth was deserving of much praise for her violin solo, 'American airs,' and Miss E. Law gave a charming rendering of 'The carnival,' for which she received rounds of applause. Other excellent items were pianoforte solo, 'Chopin's Nocturne, op. 62,' by Miss Liddell, and 'The fisherman's hornpipe,' by the pupils. Intermingled in the programme was a cantata of three scenes, entitled 'Too bad,' and the acting of the young people (says the local paper) elicited much applause. The characters were represented by the following: Misses L. Power, E. Law, N. Martin, P. Maynard, and K. Martin. An appropriate chorus by the pupils, entitled 'Good night,' closed a most successful concert, and the Sisters of St. Mary's Convent are to be congratulated upon the result.

At a general meeting of the Otago Agricultural and General Laborers' Union on Saturday, Mr. Vernon (vice-president) presented Mr. J. A. Scott (president) with a handsomely-framed illuminated address, expressive of the feelings of the Union, and with a very serviceable travelling rug. Mr. Vernon, in making the presentation, made eulogistic reference to the very valuable services their president had rendered in the formation and carrying on of the Union since its inception, and stated that the success of their Union was largely due to the services rendered by Mr. Scott as president. Mr. Scott said that when he came to the meeting he had no idea that such a surprise would be sprung upon him. He assured them that he felt really proud of their beautiful gifts. As a Union they had always been a particularly happy family. From their formation until the present time they had never at any of their meetings had the slightest trace of unpleasantness or discord of any kind. Their kind gifts would serve as a memento therefore of their pleasant gatherings, of their friendly intercourse, and of the mutual confidence and respect which that intercourse had developed amongst them.

DIocese OF AUCLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

October 8.

Special services to commemorate the opening of St. Benedict's, after the new internal improvements, were held last Sunday morning and evening. His Lordship the Bishop was present at the 11 o'clock Mass and at Vespers. The Bishop expressed his great pleasure at seeing their fine church at last finished internally. It was a credit to the great energy of Father Gillan and to his people. A debt still remained upon the improvements, and he hoped that by their generosity this would soon be cleared off. Rev. Father Gillan also spoke, and urged upon all those who had not already contributed to do so. A sum of £40 was received. The total cost of the improvements amounts to £400, of which £200 have been already subscribed. The choir, aided by an excellent orchestra, rendered in fine style Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle.' The Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., preached after Vespers, and also expressed gratification at the splendid appearance the church presented. The energetic parish priest, Father Gillan, solicits subscriptions from all those disposed to help a good work.

At St. Patrick's last Sunday afternoon the children renewed their baptismal vows. Although the weather was inclement there was a large muster of children. In the evening a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place, in which the confraternities and the children joined. Four of the Marist Brothers bore the canopy. The choir, under Mr. P. F. Hiscocks, rendered the music most admirably.

At the gathering in honor of the seventh anniversary of the Right Rev. Lenihan's consecration, it is intended to present him with a motor car. It has been ordered from New York, and is due by the next inward 'Frisco' mail steamer. It will cost £300, the whole of which sum has been collected entirely by the Rev. Father Paterson, Adm.

The committee which is organising the bazaar in aid of the Sisters of Mercy is working assiduously to make it a success. It opens on Saturday, November 7, in the Federal Hall, and will be preceded by a garden party on Saturday, 31st inst., in the convent grounds of St. Mary's, Ponsonby.

The pupils of the Marist Brothers' school, Pitt street, intend holding an entertainment shortly for which they are at present rehearsing.

The superiority of the San Francisco mail route was clearly demonstrated this week. The Suez mail left London on August 28, and the 'Frisco' mail on September 5, both mails arrived in Auckland last Sunday within an hour of each other. The Takapuna took them south. The 'Frisco' mail should arrive in Wellington on the day it was due in Auckland.

A social conducted by the Guard of Honor, St. Patrick's parish, and which terminated the series of the season, was held in the Hibernian Hall last evening, and was a most unqualified success. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the attendance was exceptionally good. The committee of ladies, who worked so hard, not only now but throughout the season, is deserving of the highest commendation for its zeal and devotedness.

Waimate

(From our own correspondent.)

October 12.

The enthusiasm shown in Hibernian circles in Timaru has evidently reached Waimate. At a meeting on Monday evening of the St. Patrick's branch, Waimate, there was a large attendance of members, who came to do honor to twenty new members who were to be initiated. The president (Bro. A. Harriss) occupied the chair. The chaplain, Rev. Father Regnault, and Rev. Father Aubrey were also present. After the initiation ceremony was over the Rev. Father Regnault thanked the members for attending. He was very pleased to be at the meeting, and rejoiced at the gathering. He hoped the members would never regret the step they had taken. The Rev. Father Aubrey and Bro. Harriss also spoke. Bro. Corrigan, on behalf of the newly-elected members, thanked the branch for the kind reception given. After the meeting was formally closed refreshments were handed around. The following vocal, instrumental and other items were given during the evening:—Song, Bro. McAleer; jigs, Bros. Twomey, Cooney, McAleer, and McDonough; instrumental items, Bro. D. Kennedy, and Rev. Father Aubrey. The members initiated all come from the Malvern district, a deputation from the Waimate branch having waited on them about three weeks ago, with the result that 23 names were procured, with a hope of getting about another 12. Another deputation go to Makikihi at the end of the month to see what success awaits them there. The branch is now about 60 strong, and is in a good financial position. It is hoped to double this number before another year is out.

St. Patrick's College, Scholarships

An important notice with reference to scholarships at St. Patrick's College, Wellington, appears in this issue. Two scholarships of the yearly value of £25 each, tenable for four years, and two scholarships of the yearly value of £25 each, tenable for two years, will be offered for competition in December. These scholarships are open to all Catholic boys attending the parochial schools of the Colony. In the former case candidates must be under the age of 14 on the first day of January next, and in the latter under the age of 16. The examination will be held at centres to suit the general convenience of candidates, who must make application before November 10. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

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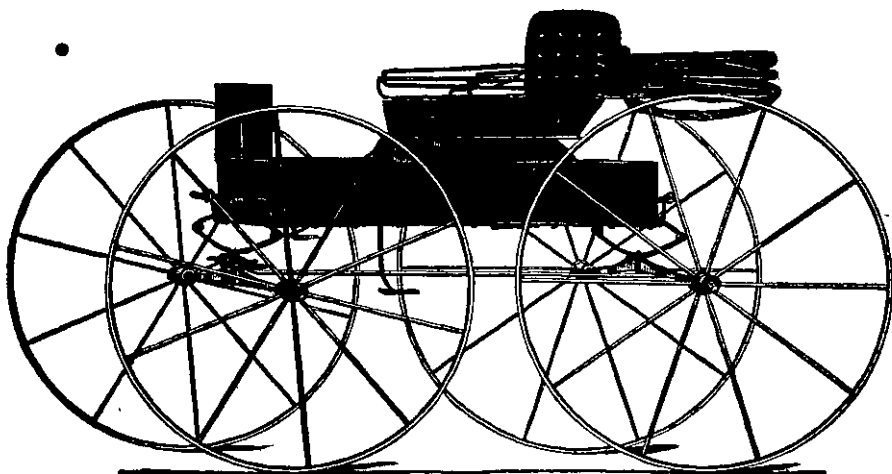
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The Storyteller

THE PROFESSOR'S SECRET

I.

A few gleams of sunshine stole playfully into the large, cheerful music-room and threw their dreamy shadows on a white marble bust of Beethoven that stood on the elegant Chickering in the corner. Signor Francesco Bottini had been busy most of the afternoon, and there, at his table, he still sat, pouring over the manuscripts of a new Requiem Mass which he had just completed. His eyes had a satisfied look in them and deep in his heart he knew that he had written his masterpiece, something that would at least ring itself into the ears of the musical critics.

Presently he rose and walked to the window and, brushing back the heavy damask curtains, his eyes wandered down into the busy, throbbing street, pulsating with life. Dear old St. Patrick's across the street looked radiant in her twilight glory and over the distant, lone, blue hills the sun was throwing his last, bright shafts of light. Without, everything was bright and cheerful, but within the heart of the old professor all was dark and desolate. As he stood there one could not help but admire him—this son of vine-clad, sunny Italy. He was not very tall, in years about sixty, and there was a bold sweep of fineness in his appearance. His hair was black as the raven and it somehow intensified the golden tint of his complexion. On his face were written earnestness, refinement, and great depth of character. It was a face of marvellous sweetness and great gentleness, and yet there was a latent sadness in those dark, fiery, dancing eyes whose secret no one could understand, much less fathom.

For a moment Signor Bottini sighed heavily and, turning, walked over and sat down at his piano. His eyes were moist and his fingers trembled as they moved slowly over the cold, ivory keys. He was playing the 'Miserere'—the heart-song of Verdi, his fellow-countryman and teacher—and the sad, plaintive tones seemed to find an echo in his lonely soul. The tender air that followed was sweet and stirring. It also seemed to appeal strongly to the Signor's present feelings and several large tears rolled down his cheeks.

'Hortense!' he whispered tenderly. 'Hortense! O Blessed Jesu, have mercy on her soul!'

There was a rap at the door and suddenly a well-dressed young Italian entered. It was Angelico, the professor's trusty office-boy, and his voice had a ring of freshness in it when he said:

'Signor, Mademoiselle Laporte!'

The old man read the perfumed card and exclaimed: 'Please show the young lady upstairs, Angelico.'

The door closed gently and in a few moments opened again. 'I am delighted to see you, Signor,' came from the handsome young woman as she entered the study, gowned in a simple dress of black. 'But you are not well—you look—'

'I am pretty well, Felice,' interrupted the professor. 'Tis true I look somewhat strange—but that is nothing, child. You see I am so troubled and worried with my new Mass and this accounts for it. But, pardon me, how are you, Felice? I have missed you in my study. you were always so bright and cheerful.'

The soft deep eyes—blue as the sea—suddenly opened and the young woman replied somewhat nervously: 'I am not well, Signor. There is a wound deep in my heart that time alone can heal. Since God, in His wisdom, took Hortense away from us, our home has been empty. With her went its brightest sunbeam, its purest flower, and its highest and noblest inspiration. Six months have gone by since that sad day, and dear old mother's heart will never be the same again. To-day mother asked me to open the piano. It was the first time for many days. I sang for her, and when I turned she was smiling. It was the first smile I had seen on mother's face in all these long, weary months—and, oh, it made my heart so glad. Then she came over and put her hand on my shoulder and said: "Felice, my child, you must call and see Signor Bottini and arrange with him for your singing lessons. The house is empty since Hortense sings no more. I miss her in the parlor, in the cathedral, in the concert hall—here, there, everywhere—and I want you to take her place." Signor, will you then for mother's sake, for Hortense's sake, take an interest in me?'

'Certainly, Felice,' answered the dear old musician. 'For your mother's sake, for Hortense's sake, I will do anything. There are great possibilities in your voice, my child, and I know you will succeed because you work diligently. Only to-day I met Father O'Brien and he regretted that Hortense's place had not yet been filled in the choir. "The pure, innocent soul," he said, "how

we have missed her! But God knew best. He heard her voice. It was clear and penetrating like a lark's and He called her to sing His praises in that heavenly choir, whose sweetness surpasses all understanding." Felice! the position is open. Work hard and you may fill your dear sister's place.'

When Felice Laporte was gone Signor Bottini heaved a sigh of relief. The young girl had not surmised, in fact did not know, that the very mention of Hortense's name was extremely painful to him and recalled many precious memories that echoed through the sacred aisles of the past. He walked to the window, the day was getting dark, and down in the streets the newsboys were busy. Then he stirred the fire in the grate and for a long time watched the flames leaping wildly in their mad endeavor to get away up the chimney. Then he sank into an arm-chair and, burying his face in his hands, whispered under his breath:

'You may fill your dear sister's place. Ah, yes, you may, but there is one place your voice can never reach, Felice. It is the audience-chamber of my heart, and when Hortense, bright bird, stopped singing, I closed its doors upon the cold world forever.'

II.

Mademoiselle Hortense Laporte, though young in years, had been a power in her native city. Everywhere she was heralded as a musical prodigy—a born artist—and her sweet, cultivated voice stamped her at once as one of the leading prima donnas. Signor Bottini was proud of his talented pupil and wrote an opera especially for her, in which she fairly electrified her audiences with her marvellous soprano voice. She had many rich triumphs, yet, withal, hers was the self-same, unassuming, beautiful, Christian character, that won its way right into the heart of everyone. She was loved by all classes of people and the poor of many cities were pleased to call her their queen of song, because she had repeatedly given so much of her income and services to lighten their burdens. But in the height of her glory she was stricken down with the fever, while watching at the bedside of her widowed mother, and alas, never recovered from her attack. Her death was regretted everywhere, and especially in her native city, and none felt her loss more keenly than Signor Bottini. Often he would say to himself: 'Since Hortense has gone out of my life, I feel so lonely. My nights are restless and my days are sunless.' Then he would mutter loving words and ask God to bless his lost one with eternal sunshine and happiness.

The days were getting longer, and, with his many pupils and choir rehearsals, Bottini was an overworked man. The members of the St. Patrick's Choir were simply delighted with the new Requiem Mass, and all were diligently preparing their respective parts. Felice, too, was putting her whole soul into her music, and Signor Bottini was more than pleased with his new 'l'enfant adorable,' for she was, without doubt, the most promising of his many pupils.

One day she came to his cosy studio for her lesson and expressed her delight at finding the Signor in better spirits. 'Ah, Signor,' she said, 'I am delighted to find you so happy. Do you know, I often used to wonder why the heart of my old professor should be always so sad.'

Signor Bottini raised himself in his chair, straight as an arrow, and said, with much feeling: 'Felice, my past has many tender memories.'

When the lesson was over Signor Bottini rose from the piano and complained of being dizzy. He walked a few steps, a strange, wild look crept into his face; he tottered from side to side, then staggered and fell to the floor with a heavy crash. Felice uttered a wild cry and Angelico, upon hearing the noise, quickly ran upstairs.

'What is the matter, Mademoiselle?' he gasped.

'The Signor has fainted. I am afraid he is dying,' cried Felice, distractedly. 'Run for the priest and the doctor! Quick, Angelico! There's not a moment to lose! Run for your very life.'

Felice, poor girl, was trembling like a leaf. She tried to arouse the poor man, but, alas, it was useless. Father O'Brien and Dr. McCabe arrived in a few minutes and lifted the dying man to the couch.

'Is there any danger to life, Doctor?' asked the good priest somewhat nervously, after a few minutes.

'Yes, the poor fellow is in a serious condition,' answered the doctor. 'He has sustained a paralytic stroke—hemorrhage into the brain. See, his left arm is paralysed!'

'Left arm paralysed!' shrieked Felice. 'Oh, my God! The poor Signor—the poor Signor!' and she wept convulsively.

There was some talk later of taking him to the hospital, but Felice interposed. 'If he must die, Father,' she pleaded, 'let it be here where he has lived over 40 years of his life—here, in this very room, surrounded on all sides by his books. Let it be here in the light of

Beethoven's smile—here in the presence of his dear piano—his life's best friend, whose heartstrings even now wait for the noble, beckoning touch of his artist fingers! I will stay with him until the end. He was a friend to me, Father, and I will be a friend to him, not only for my sake but also for the sake of Hortense.' And all night long Felice watched and prayed at the deathbed of her friend and benefactor.

Three weeks had passed and, to the surprise of everyone, Signor Bottini had made great progress towards recovery. Dr. McCabe was more than pleased, and would say, laughingly: 'Felice, it was your good nursing that saved him.'

The Signor's return to consciousness was gradual, and now that his senses were perfectly restored, he conversed freely with his many pupils, who daily swarmed around his bedside to spend a few minutes with their dear old professor. Another month glided by. Signor Bottini was still very weak and had not yet left his bed. Surgeons and neurologists were called in. Every thing was tried to restore movement and sensation to his paralysed arm. Rest, massage, electricity, all had so far proven useless, and Dame Rumor now had it that the Signor would never get the use of his arm—that he would never play the pipe-organ in old St. Patrick's again.

One afternoon the professor sent for the organist who was relieving him at the Cathedral and who, by the way, was an ex-pupil of his, saying that he had something of importance to tell him. 'You see, Richter,' he began, when he arrived, 'on Thursday of next week Father O'Brien will celebrate an anniversary Requiem for the repose of the soul of Mdile Hortense Laporte, and I would like to have the occasion marked with special music, for she was a faithful and staunch member of the choir. My new Requiem Mass has not yet been produced, and I would like to have it sung on that day. Several months ago, just before I took sick, they knew the Mass perfectly, and one or two rehearsals this week with the full choir will be preparation quite sufficient.'

'But, Bottini, it is impossible!' exclaimed Richter. 'I have no one that is capable of taking the heavy soprano solo parts. Some of the passages are extremely difficult and they require a master voice for their proper rendition.'

'Never mind the soloist,' thoughtfully answered the Signor. 'She will not be found wanting when the proper time arrives.'

III.

Father O'Brien and Signor Bottini were alone in the studio. The Professor had just gone to confession and received. The morning was bright and rosy and outside of the study window a gay little robin was chirping its blithe and cheerful matin song. The room was filled with the odor of roses and carnations, for flowers were everywhere in evidence. The Signor loved them and his pupils knew it, and every morning brought a fresh quota of the choicest blossoms from the down-town conservatories. The little Robin outside was soon joined by his mate, and together they now held forth in love's sweet serenade.

'Listen to the robins, Father!' at last broke forth Bottini. 'There is a simplicity in their song that makes it all the more beautiful. They carol forth the music of hope.'

'And hope like the rainbow of summer,
Gives a promise of Lethe at last.'

'Sing on, O birds! I love your voices. You bring me the joy and the peace of a happy heart and your song teems with the freshness and purity of rich mountain air.'

There was a faint tap at the door and in walked Felice and with her there came a goodly amount of sunshine. She looked beautiful as she stood in the doorway—the crisp morning air had brought the color to her cheeks.

'Good morning, Father O'Brien! You are an early caller. What do you think of my patient?' and Felice smiled sweetly and a ripple of girlish laughter burst from her bright, ruby-red lips.

'Felice, you are a capital nurse,' replied the priest, good-naturedly. 'In fact, I would not hesitate placing myself under your care—providing you did all the nursing and I all the bossing.' Then he laughed a hearty laugh that was contagious, for even Bottini himself could not resist.

'I suppose, Signor, you were wondering what had happened me,' Felice began, addressing Bottini. Well, this morning you were fast asleep and I glided out silently with my music-roll over to mother's. She had not heard my voice in many weeks, and I was going to give her a concert all to herself—poor thing. I sang the 'Jewel Song' from 'Faust,' Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' and my solo parts in your new Mass for the dead. Mo-

ther was simply delighted with my progress and you don't know how her face brightened when I sang. But when she spoke of Hortense her voice trembled and there was a hint of sorrow in it.'

'But, come, Felice!' suddenly broke in Father O'Brien, 'will you not sing for me, this morning? I have not heard you for a year past.' The good priest was very sympathetic and he was afraid that if the conversation was to go on thus he could not help but give vent to his feelings. 'Come,' he added, 'sing me Gounod's "Ave Maria!"'

Felice seated herself at the piano and sang the selection beautifully, with all becoming dignity and grace. The priest listened eagerly—so did the noble Signor, but, alas! the latter's thoughts were elsewhere. Before him there loomed a picture of Hortense in the old choir loft. He himself was at the organ; below several thousand people were listening eagerly to that self-same 'Ave Maria,' their heads bowed in prayer. Father O'Brien was at the altar—and all this, alas! seemed but yesterday.

'Well done, child!' lovingly said the priest, as Felice rose and left the piano. 'It was a capital and faultless rendition and I compliment you.'

Signor Bottini raised his head. There was a distant, far-away look in his eyes and he seemed to have suddenly awakened from a dream.

'Signor!' asked the priest, 'How long before your protegee takes her place in the choir? Her voice is nigh perfect now, methinks.'

'Before very long—before very long,' answered Bottini, somewhat distractedly. Felice and Father O'Brien exchanged smiles, but on the old professor's face was written a deep and peculiar mystery.

The afternoon passed quietly and evening came with its dark, heavy shadows and hours of peace. The cathedral clock had just struck the hour of eight, when Felice rose from the table and approached the professor's couch and said: 'Signor, I will now run over to the church and go to confession before the crowd comes. Mother and I will both receive to-morrow. It is the anniversary of poor Hortense's death and Father O'Brien will sing a solemn Requiem Mass for her.'

'But stay, child, stay for a few minutes longer! I have something to tell you—something to ask you before you go,' interrupted Bottini.

Felice drew nearer. Her face was pale and she felt as if her heart had suddenly stopped beating. Signor Bottini raised himself slowly on his couch. A weird look stole into his blood-shot eyes and he began nervously: 'Felice, the time has come and I am going to reveal to you the secret that lies hidden in my heart. No ears have heard and none shall hear but thine. Would to God that I could preside at the organ to-morrow, I would play as I never played before, for the sake of Hortense—innocent, white dove—I see you are surprised and I may tell you now that I loved Hortense—loved her with all the tenderness of my poor heart and yet she never knew, for I never told her.'

'Loved Hortense, my sister?' interrupted Felice almost wildly. 'Is it possible?'

'Possible? Yes, Felice,' he went on. 'And listen—to-morrow morning my new Requiem Mass is to be sung in dear old St. Patrick's for the first time. Herr Richter has held rehearsals with the choir during the week. I promised that I would supply the soloist for the occasion, and Felice, I am going to ask you to take your place in the choir to-morrow morning for the first time, to sing the solo parts of my new Mass.'

Felice drew back like a startled dove. 'To sing to-morrow, when the memory of Hortense will be so fresh within my heart? How can I? Why do you ask?'

'I ask, Felice, because I wrote that Requiem in honor of Hortense and dreamed, one day in the past, that it would be sung on the anniversary of her death. I cannot go because my arm is paralysed. Everything is ready, and you, alone, are capable of singing the soprano solo parts. If you say no, Felice, the new Mass cannot go on. Will you go, Felice?'

Felice stood speechless and her eyes seemed to be gazing far over the misty horizon of the past. She waited an instant and the tears were gathering in her eyes. Then a determined look crept into her pale, white face, and she said: 'Yes, noble Signor! for your sake and for Hortense's sake I will go.'

IV.

The pearly gates of the morning opened and ushered in a perfect day. Signor Bottini turned nervously on his couch and a look of sadness came into his eyes. He had been sitting up in his easy chair every afternoon for the past two weeks and Dr. McCabe reversed matters a little now and told Felice that the professor might sit up in the morning if he wished. This came as a blessing to the Signor. 'Put my chair close up to the window this morning,' he said to Felice, 'so that I will be able to hear the singing and the music. And, Felice, when you go to church, tell the sexton to open the large

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window in the choir loft so that I will be able to hear it all the better.'

When Felice was ready to go the professor took her hand in his and said: 'Felice, my child, now do your best. Remember, that Hortense in heaven is listening.'

The church bells had ceased ringing and now came the sounds of the organ, heavy and mighty as the ocean. Bottini trembled and looked at his paralysed arm. Then tears came to him and he bowed his head and remained in this attitude for some time. The 'Requiem Aeternam' and 'Kyrie' had been sung and Signor Bottini had heard every word. Then he raised his eyes to heaven and his lips moved in prayer. Out upon the air again came the swelling notes of the great organ. Then a noble chorus of male voices reverently answered the chant of Father O'Brien at the altar. Then there was a pause until the clear, diapason notes played the beautiful prelude to the 'Dies Irae.' Signor Bottini raised himself and listened eagerly. Felice was singing and the words floated out upon the wings of the morning, clear and distinct.

Low and sweet was the air at first, rising and falling till the mighty roaring voluminous voice filled every nook of that imposing edifice. There was no grand opera trills and triplets, no fairy-like cadenzas in the selection. It was nothing but a grand, simple, pleading, touching air—one that came from the heart; one that went directly to the heart. A look of satisfaction crept into the Signor's wearied face when Felice had finished. Then the full choir of sixty voices took up the strain. It was full of power and majesty, and Bottini could hardly sit it out. His face twitched, he became restless, and he moved around nervously in his chair. He could stand it no longer.

'I must go! I must!' he gasped, as he rose from his chair and threw his heavy cloak about him. 'I feel that God is urging me to go—' and he opened the door and made for the stairs. He felt weak, but the thought of what he was going to do seemed to bring surplus strength to his body.

When Bottini reached the church door he was panting for breath. 'I must! I must!' he still gasped, as he entered the church and made for the steps that led to the gallery. The 'Dies Irae' was still being sung, and now came the last few sentences in a faint, trembling voice.

When the Amen was sung, Signor Bottini staggered into the gallery and made for the organ. His breath came in interruptions. He whispered something to Herr Richter, then turned and faced Felice and smiled gently. In a moment Bottini himself was at the organ—playing most beautifully—playing as he had never played before. His paralysed arm hung helpless at his side—his right hand was on the keyboard. Herr Richter had charge of the stops. The Signor looked strong and every one in that vast Cathedral seemed to recognise the strange power that swayed the keys and pedals of the organ. Now he was playing a delicate, distant-sounding aria—it was so sweet, so clear and tender, and it seemed as if the heavens had suddenly opened and an angel was singing a song of peace and joy to the silent praying multitude below. Then came the voice of the officiating priest and Bottini sent back answer from the organ.

The 'Sanctus' and 'Agnus Dei' of the new Mass were beautifully rendered, and then followed the 'Libera.' This was, without a doubt, the heaviest part of the composition, and, during its rendition, Signor Bottini's strength at the organ gave way. Herr Richter begged to replace him, but the Signor only shook his head, smiled gently, and then played on.

The last notes of the 'Libera' had just died away, when Father O'Brien sang:

'Requiem aeternam, dona ei, Domine!'

Signor Bottini raised his eyes to heaven imploringly and played as the choir answered:

'Et lux perpetua luceat ei.'

His face was of a deadly, ashen hue, and on his forehead several large beads of perspiration were shining. Again the priest chanted:

'Requiescat in pace!'

But the choir did not sing in response. There was only a shrill, sharp cry. It was the cry of a woman, and several men sprang forward just as the noble Signor's head fell on the organ. They lifted him back. His wrist was pulseless, and on his face there was the expression of a smile. Within dear old St. Patrick's all was regret and sorrow, but within the soul of Signor Francesco Bottini heaven's brightest sunbeams of peace and happiness eternal were just then shining.—'Ave Maria.'

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The Catholic World

BELGIUM.—Proposed Basilica

A big basilica similar to that of the Sacre Coeur at Montmartre, Paris, will be erected by King Leopold of Belgium on the Koekelbergh, a wooded acclivity near Brussels. The church, will be served by the Oblate Fathers of the Belgian province. It appears that the King of the Belgians conceived the idea of building the basilica after the death of Queen Marie Henrietta.

ENGLAND.—Catholics and Education

It will not surprise Catholics to hear (writes a London correspondent), but it is worthy of note that of the eight or nine elementary schools in Yorkshire and Lancashire which have been threatened with the withdrawal of the education grant on account of inefficient instruction, lack of discipline, or defective premises, none belong to the Catholic denomination. Board, Church of England, and Wesleyan schools all figure on the black list, and it is surely a matter for genuine satisfaction that no Catholic school has come under the ban of the Education Department.

The Catholic Union's Message

The Duke of Norfolk, as president, of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, sent the following message to the new Pope: 'The Catholic Union of Great Britain desires to lay its dutiful homage at the feet of Pope Pius X., and begs his apostolic blessing.' His Grace received the following reply through Mgr. Merry del Val, acting secretary: 'The Holy Father accepts with pleasure the devotion of the Catholic Union, and sends the apostolic benediction to its members.'

The Benedictines

Several of the Benedictine monks from Douai have taken possession of their new English quarters in the delightfully wooded village of Woolhampton, near Newbury. The Bishop of Portsmouth, Mgr. Cahill, has handed over to the fraternity the control of St. Mary's College, Woolhampton, where an important educational work in connection with the Catholic community has been carried on for many years, the last president, who has just resigned, being Canon Scannell.

New Schools

The foundation stone of the new schools of the Catholic Church of St. Anthony at Forest Gate was laid recently by the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle. The Franciscan Monks established some years since schools for the children of the Catholic middle and working classes in the district, and there is also close by a large girls' high school conducted by the Ursuline Sisters. The functions commenced with an address in the church, when the Rev. Father M'Laughlin referred to the success of the Franciscan Monks in the County of Essex. The first settlement of members of the Order dates from the French Revolution, and now Franciscan churches, monasteries, and schools are to be found in the principal towns and leading villages of the country. These schools satisfy the requirements of the Board of Education, and many of the scholars have distinguished themselves at examinations.

The Archbishop of Westminster

The appointment of Dr. Bourne, Bishop of Southwark, to the vacant archbishopric of Westminster (writes a London correspondent) has come as somewhat of a surprise, as it was generally expected that the choice would fall either upon Dr. Headley, Bishop of Newport, or Dom Gasquet, President of the English Benedictines, which were the first two names submitted. The decision of the Congregation will be received here with general satisfaction by the Catholics of this country, for Dr. Bourne during the term of his episcopacy at Southwark has shown himself to be possessed in a very eminent degree of the high qualities necessary for the greater office to which he has now been called. Dr. Bourne is essentially a Bishop of the people, and the diocese of Southwark, embracing as it does the whole of London south of the Thames, bears abundant evidence of the remarkable missionary zeal and great administrative gifts displayed by him during the nine years of his episcopacy. These qualities will now be transferred to the larger and more exalted sphere in the Archdiocese of Westminster, where there can be little doubt that Dr. Bourne will worthily maintain the high traditions of his great predecessors. It is thought that his appointment will be followed—if not immediately at least at an early date—by the bestowal upon him of the Cardinal's hat, as in the case of previous holders of the high office. The new Archbishop is a singularly young man for such a post, being in fact, with one exception, the youngest of the English bishops. He was born at Clapham on March 23, 1861, and was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, St. Edmund's, Ware; St. Sulpice, Paris; and the University of Louvain. Ordained priest in 1884, he was

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appointed Rector of Southwark Diocesan Seminary in 1889. In 1895 he was named Domestic Prelate to the late Pope in recognition of his labors in promoting Catholic education in England, and became titular Bishop of Epiphania and Coadjutor to the late Bishop of Southwark in 1896. A year later, on the resignation of Dr. Butt through ill-health and advanced age, Dr. Bourne was appointed his successor in the bishopric. He has hitherto shown but little interest in political matters, but it is believed that his sympathies correspond rather to those of Cardinal Manning than those of his immediate predecessor. (We have been informed by cable that Dr. Bourne has been created a Cardinal.—Ed. 'N.Z.T.')

The Diocese of Salford

The Catholics of Salford (says the 'Catholic Times') have been fortunate in the Bishops chosen to take charge of their spiritual interests. Dr. Vaughan, a man of strong character, resource, and apostolic zeal, was followed by Dr. Bilshorow, who was so devoted to his work that he spent himself in it, even declining to take necessary recreation. And now Dr. Bilshorow is succeeded by Dr. Casartelli, who enjoys the cordial esteem both of clergy and laity, and whose episcopate promises to be eminently successful. It is no secret that Dr. Casartelli was sincerely anxious to avoid the dignity and responsibilities that have been assigned to him. An Orientalist of European reputation, a member of a number of learned societies, the rector of a flourishing college, and a professor of Louvain University, it is not surprising that he shrank from the idea of accepting an office the duties of which cannot but lessen, if they do not entirely cut off, opportunities for study and literary labor. But though Dr. Casartelli has so far been largely occupied with academic and educational aims and achievements, those who have known him best and have been competent to judge have also discerned in him capacity as an administrator. One of the last and strongest recommendations of Cardinal Vaughan to the Holy See was that Dr. Casartelli should be appointed Bishop of Salford, and the authorities in Rome who have had the Salford appointment under consideration for a considerable time, have, by insisting on his acceptance of the post, shown that they are convinced of his exceptional fitness.

ROME.—An Encyclical

A cable message from Rome under date October 5 states that the Holy Father's first Encyclical refers to his reluctance to take office, since he felt dismayed at the present state of human society. He disclaims all secret tendencies, aims, and preoccupations, and deplores the war waged against God everywhere. When all things are restored in Christ, His Church will imply freedom from all external domination. The Pope especially recommends great care in training the young, and advocates the increase of Catholic societies. The whole Encyclical is characterised by humility and piety.

Cardinal Moran

The Pope received Cardinal Moran in private audience on Tuesday morning, August 25, and greeted him most cordially. His Holiness expressed his thanks for the warm congratulations which Cardinal Moran tendered to him. The Pope added that he had been most pleased to receive the congratulatory telegram sent by the Cardinal from Colombo on the occasion of his election. The audience lasted half an hour, and at its conclusion the Pope gave his apostolic benediction to be conveyed to the members of the Catholic Church in Australia. The conversation between his Holiness and the Cardinal was conducted in Italian. The Pope said his heart had already gone out to Australia. He added: I will order the Ecclesiastical Congregations to have pending Australian questions ready for settlement before you leave at the end of September. After the audience Cardinal Moran presented to the Pope his secretary, Dean O'Haran, and Father Byrne, Vice-Rector of the Irish College in Rome.

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.—***

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CHRISTCHURCH CATHOLIC CLUB

(From our own correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club was held in the Boys' Schoolroom on September 24. The Rev. Father McDonnell presided, and there was a good attendance of members. His Lordship the Bishop and Sir George Clifford granted their patronage for the ensuing year, and the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. R. O. Duncan; vice-presidents, Messrs. Messrs. R. Hayward, J. Shanley, and J. Quinlan; treasurer, Mr. W. Hayward, Jun.; secretary, Mr. G. Dobbs; executive committee, Messrs. M. O'Reilly, P. Nolan, J. Canavan, J. Cronin, and George Hayward; trustees, Messrs. J. R. Hayward, A. Mead, and M. O'Reilly. It was arranged to formally open the new club rooms on October 13, at which Sir George Clifford consented, if possible, to preside and deliver an inaugural address. Seven new members were nominated. The annual report and balance sheet were read and adopted, the following being a summary:—

Your committee beg to congratulate the Club on its financial position considering the many adverse circumstances under which it has worked during the past season. The receipts and expenditure compare very favorably with past years, and the balance sheet shows a balance of assets over liabilities to the extent of £120 10s 9d. Your committee trust that 12 months hence will undoubtedly show better attendance at the Club's winter session than what they experienced during the past year. Owing to the regrettable fire, which destroyed the premises previously occupied by the Club, your executive have been confronted with the necessity of acquiring suitable rooms for members' requirements, and have pleasure in reporting that satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Hibernian Society for a lease of a portion of the Hibernian Hall, which will unfortunately deprive us of the valuable library which our members had the advantage of using through the kindness of his Lordship the Bishop. Your executive would be pleased to receive donations in the form of pictures, or any other small articles, that would make the new rooms more cheerful, and they also hope within the near future that a gymnasium will be added. While on this subject you executive consider that the thanks of the members are due to his Lordship the Bishop, who has for many years so kindly placed his library at the disposal of members, and we are more than pleased to note that little loss was suffered at the late fire. In conclusion, your committee wish to tender their sincerest thanks to the Rev. Father McDonnell for the untiring energy and zeal displayed by him on every occasion in the interests of the Club. You will all agree that it is to the Rev. Father's efforts that much of our past success is due, and although he is retiring from active work in connection with the Club, it is gratifying to know we shall have his valuable services at our disposal should occasion require. It is with much regret we have to record the death of Mr. Michael McNamara, one of our first and most popular members. Our thanks are due to Sir George Clifford for his generous donation of £3 3s to the picnic fund, also to the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais and Rev. Father McDonnell for donations during the year.

The following cable (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') has been received here: 'Father Robinson, of Melbourne, has delivered a lecture on Australia at the Rotunda, Dublin. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P., presided. Miss Marie Narelle sang during the interval. So many people were unable to gain admission to the lecture that Father Robinson will repeat it.' Father Robinson (the popular pastor of Camberwell), who is at present on vacation, was, it will be remembered by your readers, mainly instrumental in the success of the movement which enabled Miss Amy Castles to enter upon her musical training under most favorable financial circumstances.

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Church Census in Germany

The census of 1900 furnishes the following data in regard to the various denominations: Evangelicals, 35,231,104; Catholics, 20,321,441; Greek-Catholics, 6,472; other Christians, 103,793; Jews, 586,833; others, 17,535. Sixty-two and one-half per cent. of the population are Protestants, 36.1 are Catholics. In many sections nine-tenths of the inhabitants are Protestant. Catholics predominate, though not in such large proportions, in Western Prussia, Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, Rhenish Prussia, Bavaria, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine. It will be seen from these numbers that 100 members of the Centre Party out of 397 in the Reichstag are not in proportion to the number of Catholics in the country. In fact, if Centrists were elected in every place where there is a majority of Catholic voters, the party would have 146 representatives. Some statistics of the different Catholic dioceses may be of interest. Breslau is the largest with 2,649,500 Catholics; Cologne comes next, with 2,522,648; then follows Gnesen-Posen, Paderborn, Freiburg, Trier, and Munster, with over 1,000,000 each. Munich has 991,690; Fulda, the smallest, has 167,306. The average number in the 29 dioceses (including two Vicariates Apostolic) is about 700,000.

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INTERCOLONIAL

Sir Samuel Griffith as Federal Chief Justice will get £3500 a year, and Sir Edmund Barton and R. E. O'Connor £3000 a year each. No pensions are provided.

The Sydney 'Freeman's Journal' understands that the case, Crick v. Slattery, has been amicably settled. The case was for libel defendant having made certain statements with regard to Mr. Crick in connection with the St. Patrick's Day celebration.

The recent sale of Phil May's original drawings for the Sydney 'Bulletin' realised £1229, being an average of 2½ guineas for 466 pictures. The well-known Christmas supplement, containing some 40 portraits of prominent Australians of nearly 20 years ago, realised 16½ guineas.

Tuesday, September 29, being the Feast of St. Michael, his Grace the Coadjutor-Archbishop of Sydney celebrated the feast of his patron saint at St. Benedict's. During the day he was the recipient of numerous gifts and well wishes from the many religious communities in and around Sydney.

The need for a pipe organ at the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Bendigo, has been very much felt. Bishop Reville, who is now in Ireland, has decided on having a pipe organ made by one of the best London firms, the price of which he estimated at £3000. It will be built on the latest principles, and will be specially constructed, both in size and volume of sound, to suit the requirements of so large an edifice. It will probably stand about 30 feet high, and will perhaps be the most powerful one of its type in the States.

During his recent visit to Granville, Archbishop Kelly presided over a meeting of the committee of Holy Trinity Church, at which a report was presented showing that during the past two and a-half years £796 had been collected for building purposes, and £826 had been expended in additions and improvements to the church, presbytery, and convent, leaving at present a debt of £30 upon the church. It was decided that arrangements be made for building a new church. Two addresses were presented to the Archbishop during his visit.

Of all the evidences of good-will displayed towards him on his retirement from politics the presentation made him by the ten working journalists who had daily business with him in the Federal Parliament since May, 1901, seems to have touched Sir Edmund Barton most. Speaking to a friend he said: 'When I think of the hours and hours I have kept those pressmen waiting to see me on business, and remember the brusque and impatient way I have sometimes treated them when worried by a thousand and one troubles, I am simply astonished at the goodness of heart and generosity which led them to give me these handsome parting gifts.'

The Rev. E. Masterson, S.J., the eminent scholar and writer, whose controversial and other contributions to the press have made his name well known throughout Australia, has, says the Adelaide 'Southern Cross,' arrived at Norwood. We understand that he will be stationed there permanently for the present. Some time ago it was announced that Father Masterson was to be transferred from Hawthorn (Melbourne) to Norwood on account of delicate health, but as his health temporarily improved, the transfer was postponed. If his health should permit of active work, Father Masterson will be a great acquisition to the State. We trust that he will benefit by the change and will long remain among us.

The Cathedral Club in Brunswick street, Melbourne, which was recently opened by the Archbishop, has already a large membership roll, and bids fair to become a popular institution. The building in which it is contained is a handsome three-storied edifice, containing a number of well-furnished rooms, a lecture-hall, billiard-room and tables, a first-class library, games of all sorts and other attractions. The Club, which was promoted by his Grace on entirely unsectarian lines, is for men, and is designed to afford them means of scientific and intellectual advancement, combined with rational recreation. A large lecture hall is in course of completion on the ground floor, and will shortly be opened. From time to time lectures on interesting and scientific subjects will be given by well-known men, when the general public will be invited and admitted free.

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.—***

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- October 18, Sunday.—Twentieth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Luke, Evangelist.
- „ 19, Monday.—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.
- „ 20, Tuesday.—St. John Cantius, Confessor.
- „ 21.—Wednesday.—St. Victor III., Pope and Confessor.
- „ 22, Thursday.—SS. Cyril and Methodius, Bishops and Confessors.
- „ 23, Friday.—Feast of Our Most Holy Redeemer.
- „ 24, Saturday.—St. Raphael, Archangel.

St. Luke, Evangelist.

St. Luke was a native of Antioch, the capital of Syria, and was by profession a doctor of medicine, for St. Paul calls him 'his most dear physician.' He was probably converted at Antioch, in the early days of the Church, and attached himself to St. Paul, whom he accompanied in his apostolic journeys. Nor did he leave that apostle when he was carried prisoner from Jerusalem to Rome, but remained by his side during the two years of his detention. The Gospel of St. Luke, as was the case with those of the other evangelists, was written for the instruction of the people to whom he preached. His labors were principally cast among the polished inhabitants of Greece and Asia Minor, whom he strove to win to the love of Jesus by the beautiful example of his virtues and the sublime morality of his public teaching. Thus he chooses for their instruction the most tender and touching of our Lord's parables, and exhibits before their eyes a teacher whose tender compassion for mankind and unbounded charity prove Him to be not a mere man, but the very God of Love come to redeem His creatures. The history of the Acts of the Apostles was written by St. Luke, like his gospel, in the Greek language, of which he was a perfect master, and which was the mother tongue of those to whom he preached. It was composed in Rome during the time of St. Paul's first imprisonment, and was intended to correct the false relations which had been published in many places regarding the actions of the Apostles, and also to make known more widely the wonderful works of God in the foundation and establishment of His Church.

St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.

St. Peter of Alcantara, a religious of the Order of St. Francis, was born at Alcantara, in 1499. He was vicar and visitor-general of this congregation, established a strict observance of the rule, was a model of penance, and one of the directors of St. Theresa. He died in the convent of Arenas, 1562.

St. Victor III., Pope and Confessor.

St. Victor belonged to a noble family of Benevento, in the south of Italy. He almost completely rebuilt the famous monastery of Monte Casino, of which he had been elected abbot, while his zeal and success in conducting in the way of perfection the great number of monks who placed themselves under his guidance was still more remarkable. Nicholas II. and his successors on several occasions made use of the talents of the holy abbot to promote the interests of religion in important and difficult negotiations. St. Gregory VII., when dying, recommended him to the Cardinals as his successor. Unfortunately St. Victor survived his election to the Papal throne only a few months, being carried off by a mortal illness in 1087.

Saints Cyril and Methodius, Bishops and Confessors.

The conversion of Moravian and other Slavic tribes was the work especially of Saints Cyril and Methodius, deservedly called the 'Apostles of the Slavonians.' They were brothers, born at Thessalonica of an illustrious senatorial family. The mission of Cyril and Methodius in Moravia was crowned with wonderful results. They baptised Radislav, the King, and securely established Christianity in his country. Cyril invented a Slavic alphabet, called after him the 'Cyrillic,' and, with the aid of his brother, translated the Holy Scripture into Slavonian. Cyril died at Rome in 869, and Methodius in 885.

Feast of Our Most Holy Redeemer.

This day is set apart by the Church to praise and glorify God for the great mystery of our Redemption, and to honor the person of His Son, Who, by becoming man and dying on the Cross for us, has freed us from the slavery of satan, and restored to us our heavenly inheritance.

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And the rain clouds cross the
sky, gloo-mi-ly,
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Splendid Bargains there appear—
You'll be suited, never fear,
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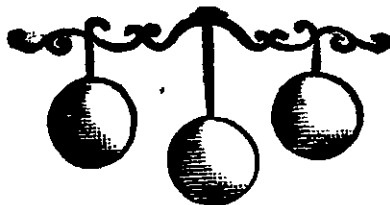
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