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And he wheeled two luxurious easy-chairs to the fire-side and pulled the old-world bell rope to summon the servant with tea.

'I've an old chum staying here with me, mother, for the past few days—Frank Lynam. At present he—'

Dan O'Connor paused for a moment in puzzled surprise, for Ella Graham had started violently, and had directed almost a scared look at Mrs. O'Connor, who in her turn had also started and flushed to the temples, as she returned the girl's startled gaze with mutely eloquent intensity.

'Frank has gone over to Glendore to spend the afternoon with the McCarthys,' Dan hurriedly resumed, instinctively feeling that whatever the situation might be it could be saved only by prompt action on his part; 'or I should say, perhaps, to see Delia McCarthy.'

'Delia McCarthy?' Mrs. O'Connor echoed sharply, and she directed a searching glance at her son.

'Yes, mother—the daughter of your old acquaintance, Kate O'Meara. They are staying in a cottage near Glendore. Frank is a constant visitor, and I shouldn't be surprised if he and Delia—but perhaps it is hardly fair of me to give him away like this!'

He did not look at Elsie Graham as he spoke, but he felt instinctively—and he was still further puzzled and pained at the consciousness that his words had increased her embarrassment.

'I am very sorry these people are so close to us, I must say!' Mrs. O'Connor observed, with a sudden grim severity in her tone and look. 'However, it can, of course, matter nothing to me. I shall not see them during my stay at Droumgarriif.'

'I wonder what on earth is delaying the tea?' Dan said at this juncture, as he quickly rose and moved towards the door. He felt a decided objection to remaining in the room until Elsie Graham had got the better of this disturbing element, whatever the cause of it might be. 'Pardon me for one moment. Perhaps the bell is out of order.'

And Dan vanished from the room.

A long look passed between Mrs. O'Connor and her friend, who was now pale to the very lips.

'Well, Elsie, what do you think of Frank Lynam—now?'

'Oh, do not mention his name, Mrs. O'Connor!' the girl answered almost passionately. 'Talk of anything else.'

'Well, my dear, as you've kindly made me your confidante and told me all about the little matter, I feel privileged to touch on it just once again—and for the last time. From the moment you told me the story, I believed that that young man was not worthy of your affection. I wish you would make up your mind now to be off with the old love from this moment forward, my dear, and— and—'

She was about to say, it seemed, 'and on with the new,' but she checked the words, as she heard Dan's returning footsteps, and waived her hand and nodded significantly towards the door instead, just as her son reappeared.

*

They were still over the tea table, when a careless whistle was heard in the hall, then a loose, swinging footstep approaching the door.

Mrs. O'Connor directed a nervous glance at Elsie Graham.

That glance seemed to say:

'He is coming, Elsie. Courage, dear—courage!'

Frank Lynam entered the drawing-room.

'Oh, how do you do, Mrs. O'Connor,' he said, in his genial, somewhat effusive way. 'I am so glad to see you again. I hope your recent illness—'

The words died on his lips.

He was staring with amazement into Elsie Graham's colorless face.

'Elsie!' he gasped, almost incredulously—'Miss Graham!—can it be you?'

Elsie Graham bowed icily and murmured something or other, then turned hurriedly to Mrs. O'Connor.

'Yes, dear—yes,' that lady said, rising all in a flutter of excitement. 'We shall barely have time to dress for dinner.'

Not until Mrs. O'Connor and her companion had left the room did Frank Lynam seem to recover from the shock sufficiently to grasp the true situation.

Then he turned hopelessly to his friend.

'So this is your mother's wonderful discovery, Dan! Good God, man! Elsie Graham is the only girl I've ever loved in this world. I met her when I was in Scotland, at a country house in Argyllshire. We spent a month there with a large house party. But I was shy and diffident, and she, I daresay, was equally shy, as well as proud, and she evidently misunderstood me, and I daresay I misunderstood her.'

'Another chap came by and paid her attentions, and I'd swear she submitted to them simply out of pique, for she very soon gave him his dismissal. And yet my confounded diffidence, or whatever it was, tied my tongue.'

'Then a certain May Cameron, the greatest flirt in Argyllshire, took me in hand (she was also a guest in the house), and although I didn't really like a bone in the girl's body, I was flattered and soothed by her attentions, and, I suppose, I played the part of her ardent admirer for a bit.'

'The end of it was that Elsie Graham and I had a quarrel, and we parted in anger, and I've never met her since until this afternoon. And now look at my position! Did you see the bow she gave me? For Heaven's sake, old chap, what did you tell them about Delia McCarthy and myself?'

'Whatever I told them, Frank, make your mind easy about it. Your prospects shan't be blighted for my selfish ends,' Dan O'Connor made answer, with genuine good-nature and sympathy. 'You've done me a good turn, lad, and I shall prove to you that I'm not an ungrateful cad before many days are over your head and mine.'

CHAPTER VI.

'No, mother, it is absolutely impossible,' Dan O'Connor said to his mother a day or two later. 'Miss Graham is everything that is charming, I allow, and I sincerely hope she will be married to the man she loves, and will be happy as the day is long with him. I am not that fortunate individual, however; and, moreover, I have quite other views as to my immediate future. I cannot tell you what they are just yet.'

Mrs. O'Connor was bitterly disappointed; but she did not lose hope for all that. She tried to persuade herself that Elsie Graham's irresistible charms would break down all possible barriers existing between Dan and herself.

'I shall leave them together as much as possible,' thought this wily matchmaker. 'When all is said, there is no factor in such cases more potent than propinquity.'

In accordance with which dark resolve, Mrs. O'Connor ordered the pony-trap that same afternoon and started away all by herself for a drive.

Frank Lynam and Elsie Graham had exchanged merely a few formal platitudes during the previous days, and notwithstanding Dan's very unequivocal words of that morning, Mrs. O'Connor persuaded herself to think that a satisfactory fulfilment of her heart's dearest wish was still possible at least.

Mrs. O'Connor was by no means a skilful whip, and 'Bonnie' was fresh and frisky this afternoon—a vicious little devil,' Dan always characterised this pony.

And as Mrs. O'Connor turned a corner of the narrow, winding road, lo! a tinkers' caravan was suddenly revealed, at which Bonnie instantly took fright—and, what was more to the point, took also to her heels and bolted, having succeeded in getting the bit firmly between her teeth.

Poor Mrs. O'Connor uttered shriek after shriek in her terror, and was on the point, it seemed, of throwing herself out of the flying vehicle, when a tall, graceful, sweet-faced girl suddenly leaped from the high bank upon the road, seized the terrified pony, and held her firmly in check.

'I fear the shock has been too much for you,' the girl said, in a low, musical voice, that won the listener's heart at once. 'But pray make your mind perfectly easy now. All danger is over.'

Just then a farm boy came along the road, and Mrs. O'Connor's rescuer handed over the pony to his charge, as she herself took the half-fainting woman in her arms and carried her tenderly to the mossy bank beside the road.

'If you rest here for a few minutes you will be all right again,' the girl whispered. 'Then I will tell that boy to drive you safely home.'

*

'The sweetest girl I've ever seen in all my life, Dan!' Mrs. O'Connor enthusiastically described her benefactress, when an hour later she was giving her son an account of her afternoon's adventure. 'I shall never, never forget her goodness to me. Positively, Dan, she saved my life—and yet she refused to tell me her name when I asked her.'

Just then there was a knock at the door of the drawing-room, and a servant entered with a pencilled note from Elsie Graham to Mrs. O'Connor.

'Miss Graham came to the pantry window this moment, ma'am, and handed this to me,' the girl said. 'Herself and Mr. Lynam were walking together in the moonlight.'

Mrs. O'Connor, who was still trembling all over from the effects of the shock she had sustained that afternoon, opened the note and read as follows:

'I am as happy as the day is long, dear Mrs. O'Connor. Frank and I met accidentally in the grounds an hour and a half ago, and all is explained—and I've promised to be his wife in March.'

'I now find I had totally wronged him that time in Argyllshire. It was all a stupid misunderstanding. Oh, dearest Mrs. O'Connor, I can never, never, never thank you sufficiently for persuading me to accompany you to Droumgarriif!'

'Just think of that, Dan!' Mrs. O'Connor said, when she had read this note aloud. 'And I was under the impression—just as you were—that Frank Lynam was flirting with that odious Delia McCarthy!'

'"That odious Delia McCarthy" is my fiancée, mother—and your rescuer this afternoon,' Dan O'Connor said, and he took his mother into his strong arms and kissed her. 'Surely the sweetest girl you have ever seen in all your life is likely to appeal to you, mother dear, as a worthy bride for your most unworthy son!'

*

Mrs. O'Connor returned to town on the following day. She had neither refused nor consented to her son's eager

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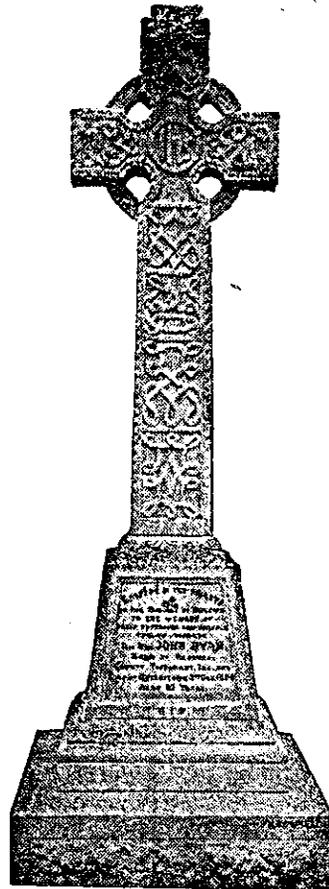
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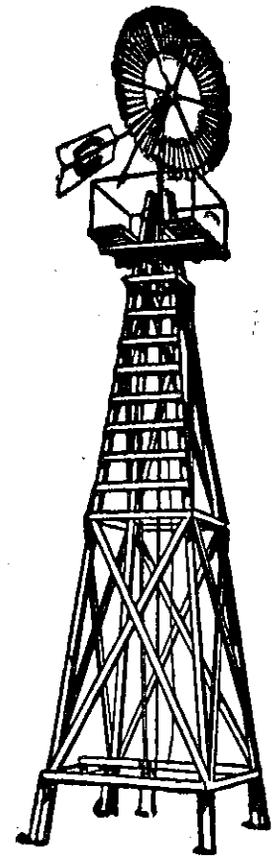


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request, for a rooted prejudice is a terribly hard thing to get rid of.

'I shall think it all over, Dan, and let you know about it in my next letter,' was the utmost concession Dan found it possible to extort.

'And, sure enough, in Mrs. O'Connor's next letter she did let Dan 'know about it,' and a very humiliating revelation the letter contained.

'I have something most painful—to me at least—to tell you, Dan. Your Aunt Alice got a bad turn last night, and she believed she was dying—though she is much better to-day—and she confessed to me that she herself had written that anonymous letter to Robert O'Connor, who was afterwards your father, eight-and-twenty years ago—the letter which I had blamed Kate O'Meara for writing!

"I was secretly in love with Robert myself" Alice confided to me last night. "And I was furiously jealous of you, Lucy. I really do not think I was quite responsible for my act. I must have been off my head for the time being. And when you suspected Kate O'Meara of having written the letter I had not the courage to confess the truth."

'How am I ever to obtain dear Kate's forgiveness, Dan, for having so cruelly wronged her all these years? I intend to fall down on my knees at her feet, when I see her, and tell her how truly remorseful I am.'

Dan took his mother's letter over to the cottage that day, and placed it in Mrs. McCarthy's hands.

'This is no surprise to me, Dan,' Delia's mother said. 'I knew—or at least strongly suspected at the time, that Alice had written that letter; but knowing that Lucy was so attached to her sister, I kept my suspicion to myself in order to spare Lucy the pain and humiliation of knowing the truth. "Better that she should believe me to be her secret enemy," I decided, "than to be forced to lose faith in the sister she loves so much."

'So I've held my tongue, Dan, from that day to this. But now I shall at once write to your dear mother, for whom my affection has never altered for a moment!'

Dan gave a dinner party on St. Patrick's Night, to which he invited Mrs. McCarthy and Delia.

Frank Lynam was again staying at Droumgarri.

And when Mrs. McCarthy entered the drawing-room Dan's mother came rapidly forward—she and Elsie Graham had arrived from Dublin that day—and a moment later the two old friends were sobbing in each other's arms.

And while the attention of their elders was thus diverted, the four young people were by no means idle, you may rest assured.

They had rapidly divided into twos, and were exchanging confidences in agitated whispers as to their approaching marriage-day—for the four were to be wedded on the same day and in the same church—that very day week, indeed, should they all live to see it.—*Weekly Freeman.*

JERRY'S INVESTMENT

Jerry Dodson took a buck-skin purse from the pocket of his overalls, and carefully counted its contents into his horny hand. Ten golden twenties shone brightly in the sunlight.

Jerry looked at them with a hard, bitter feeling at his young heart. Those twenties meant six years of hard work; six years of getting up at four o'clock in the morning, of driving mule-teams, walking behind a harrow over rough clods, and sweltering long days on a harvester.

The money for his work ever since he was sixteen, and less than what one year's wages should have come to.

He had tried to be so saving, never drawing a cent, save for clothes or going to town Saturday night with the rest of the boys, for a good time.

He had built such hopes on that accumulating money; he meant to buy a team and rent a piece of land, and this fall he had planned to do it. 'There was the Webster place—grain-land and pasture, with a bit of alfalfa; everything for a hard-working man to succeed, and he had the first chance for it, too, but now he must go on being nothing but a hired man after all.'

Colonel McClatchy had failed—his colonel, whom he believed to be as good as a bank.

It was hard to believe it, looking over the fine fields of the great ranch and the almost palatial home. Yet, it was all gone for mortgages and debts, and the three hundred dollars was Jerry's share of the wreck. There was a bitterness in his heart as he looked at the great house, with its beautiful lawns, flowers, and orchards looking as bright in the sunlight as if no blighting ruin had come.

'They always had everything,' thought Jerry resentfully; 'money, clothes, horses, carriages, and company, and plenty to travel round every place. What business had they going on spending other folks' money they'd worked hard for? They never worked—just went along having a good time, though,' he added, 'I won't say but what the old man's acted square; he's turned over everything. What's the use of trying to save anything? Why shouldn't I have a good time?—and I will! I'll go to the city and trot it high until every red cent of this money is gone; that I will.'

He thrust the bag back into his pocket and looked over the pasture, his young face set in lines of determination.

Suddenly a quick, alert look came into his eyes; he gazed intently for a few minutes.

'I wonder what's the matter with that black cow over by the pond,' he thought; 'she's acting queer, away off that way from the others. Like as not that calf of hers is in trouble, pesky thing. I'll have to go and see,' and Jerry started with his long swinging stride across the grassy slough-land, for an animal never appealed to him in vain.

As he walked along, the Colonel's favorite mare lifted her head with a whinny. Jerry patted her, and wondered who would buy the horse; then almost unconsciously a feeling of pity stole into his heart for the Colonel himself. What must this ruin be to the old man! He thought how generous and good he had always been, with his purse ever open to those who needed his aid, and now to lose everything.

'I declare 'tis rough,' thought Jerry, 'plaguey rough! But the old man's been too careless,' he continued, his resentment still stirring; 'but, then, he's old. If he were twenty years younger I'll bet he'd get it all back. There's the women folks, too. I guess, after all, there's a good many in a worse boat than me.'

Jerry found that the little calf had gone along a sheep track on the edge of the pond until the bank rose steeply. Here it stopped and lowed while the cow-mother lowed above him. Jerry turned the small animal, thinking at the same time that it was the biggest fool-calf he had ever seen.

As he turned leisurely to walk back, he heard a strange sound, and paused to listen, then he walked quickly toward a clump of willows not far from the pond. He pushed in among them, then stopped in embarrassment.

'Why—why—Miss Jeannie,' he stammered, 'what's the—matter?'

A young girl was lying on the soft salt grass, sobbing as if her heart would break. She looked up, startled; 'Oh, Jerry!' she cried.

'Anybody been a misusing you, Miss Jeannie?' he cried, his hard hands involuntarily clenching. 'If they have, it's me that will have a settling.'

He looked so fierce that Jeannie McClatchy smiled a wan smile.

'No,' she said, 'it's only my foolishness. There, I'm better now. It's only that papa has to sell my piano, and oh, it's so hard to give it up.'

Her chin quivered again, while Jerry looked as if some fresh calamity had come to him.

'Oh, come now,' he said, 'it can't be so bad as that; your papa'll fix it somehow.'

The girl shook her head. 'No,' she said, 'he's going to sell everything that will bring money. I'd been thinking I might give music lessons and help him. He's going to rent the Webster place, and begin over right here.'

Jerry could hardly speak for astonishment. The Colonel living where he had planned to live! Miss Jeannie, too!

'Well, well,' he said, for want of something better, 'that's all-fired rough!'

'If you only knew how badly papa feels. It has nearly killed him. You see, Jerry, in the beginning he signed some notes for a friend and had to pay them, then some speculations failed, and hard years came, and now it's this.'

'Yes,' said Jerry, 'it's harder on the Colonel than anybody else. Now cheer up, Miss Jeannie, do cheer up.'

'I'm better now. I shan't make a baby of myself again. I've had my little weep, and now I'm going to be brave like papa's daughter ought to.'

It was the day of the McClatchy auction. The great house was full to overflowing. People felt the velvet carpets and tried the springs of the satin chairs. Jerry was out in the hall talking crops. He had stood over the sale of every colt and calf on the place for two days, and now his keen ears caught every word the auctioneer said in the parlor. 'I offer you now this piano, ladies and gentlemen. Look at it well, note the make, see the polish, listen to the tone,' and he ran his fingers rapidly over the keyboard, where so often Miss Jeannie played.

'Let me tell you, the chance to get a piano like this cheap comes not twice in a lifetime. Do I hear a bid?'

'Fifty dollars,' said a stout farmer.

'Seventy-five,' called a voice from the doorway nervously.

Then it went up by fives and tens to one hundred and forty.

The auctioneer used more eloquence. The stout farmer had invested too largely outside; he would go no higher to please the women folks; the little woman had long been silent.

'Going—going. A seven hundred dollar piano selling for a song. Do I hear more? Going, going—gone! Sold to the gentleman in the hall.'

Jerry had bought the piano. He came forward and paid for his purchase, then slipped away from the jokes and merriment of his friends.

'Oh, Jerry,' said Jeannie when she met him on the porch, 'I had rather you had it than anybody else. It was so good of you.'

'I don't want it,' answered Jerry stoutly. 'It's yours. I'm thinking the Colonel and I will want a little music, when we come in tired of evenings from working on the Webster place. I've got the mare, too, Miss Jeannie, and the best of the young cattle, and your pa will just start over again, with this pair of stout hands to help him.'

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A NEW CONVENT AT WANGANUI

BLESSING AND LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE

(From our own correspondent.)

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, accompanied by the Rev. Father Holley, S.M. (the recently appointed parish priest of Wanganui) and the Rev. Father Hickson, S.M. (Wellington), arrived here on Saturday afternoon, May 6. On Sunday morning after the last Mass his Grace the Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 175 candidates at St. Mary's Church, there being a very large congregation.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new convent, which will be one of the finest buildings in the North Island, was performed in the afternoon, his Grace the Archbishop officiating. The weather was beautifully fine, and there was a very large attendance of the public, about 2000 being present. On the platform were the Archbishop, Rev. Fathers Holley, Hickson, Barra, Moloney, and Vibaud, Mr. J. T. Hogan, M.P., and his Worship the Mayor (Mr. C. E. Mackay). Apologies were received for the absence of Very Rev. Dean Regnault (Provincial of the Marist Order) and Very Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M., V.G., Mr. R. W. Smith, M.P., and Mr. Sydney Johnston.

The actual ceremony was very short, the tablet being simply lowered into position and blessed by the Archbishop, who afterwards delivered an interesting address. The tablet bore the following inscription:—A.M.D.G.—This stone was solemnly blessed and duly laid by his Grace the Most Rev. Francis Redwood, S.M., D.D., Archbishop of Wellington and Metropolitan, May 7, 1911. John L. Swan, M.R.S.A., architect, Wellington; builders: Campbell and Burke, Wellington.

Archbishop Redwood said it was with great pleasure he was present to solemnly bless and truly lay the stone of this splendid building, which was being erected in honor of the Order of St. Joseph, the patron of this teaching Order. He expressed gratitude to the Mayor and the member for the district for their attendance. That day marked an era in the history of the Order of St. Joseph. Many old residents of Wanganui would remember the small beginning of the Order in Wanganui, and all would know their great work, which had progressed and grown from the acorn to the mighty tree, whose branches spread throughout all parts of the diocese. When these buildings were finished the Sisters would have a home to accommodate a large number of boarders, who would come from all parts of the diocese, as well as a place for the novices whom they would train for their sublime vocation. Speaking specially to the Catholics, but at the same time to the public generally, Archbishop Redwood said: 'There is nothing so important as a good solid Christian education for the rising generation. No matter what else you give them, if that is missing there is a great gap in their education. The faculties that are to be developed are ignored, and the thing for which they were created by the Supreme Being is lost. If this world were the only world, it would seem that secular education would meet all requirements. But we are here only for a short time. Our home is in eternity, and we are to prepare ourselves for that eternity, and therefore must always have that last end in view in all we undertake. The object of people now seems to be to tear along at a mighty speed somewhere. But where? Going ahead somewhere is not progress. Is it progress if you are going in the wrong way? Is it progress if you are forgetting the end for which the Creator intended you? It is progress downhill. The Catholic Church knows that, and she will therefore always have complete education for her youth. They must be trained mentally, physically, and morally. They require, therefore, the great element of religion—a religion imparted in an atmosphere of religion, so that they breathe it in through every pore, they imbibe it and are saturated with it, so that they will be able to stem the influences that are tending against religion. Catholic means universal. The Catholic Church wants to be Catholic in education. She wants all the faculties of the child developed harmoniously in order that there may grow the perfect man and woman.' His Grace then concluded by remarking that the new convent would be a magnificent building, which, standing on a hill, would be a landmark and an ornament to the countryside.

Rev. Father Holley said that in order to give an idea of the magnitude of the building, and to remove some erroneous impressions regarding the financing of this great undertaking, it would be interesting for the public to know that the actual contract price was £17,613, which, with extras, would make £17,894. To that must be added the fees of the architect and clerk of works, bringing the price up to £18,894. Other charges, including £3000 for the site, brought the total to £22,000. The Church authorities had been able to borrow £19,000 from the Public Trustee, so that they were £3000 short, without considering furnishing, laying out the grounds, etc. The interest amounted to £18 per week, or £900 a year. It therefore behoved all present who were in sympathy with the work to give according to their means or, at least, to promise what they thought they would in a reasonable time be able to pay.

The priests and a number of gentlemen then made a collection, with the result that the handsome amount of £158 was realised.

After addresses by the Mayor and Mr. J. T. Hogan, M.P., his Grace thanked the people for their attendance, and the proceedings terminated.

In the evening his Grace preached in St. Mary's Church to a crowded congregation on the feast of the day, the 'Patronage of St. Joseph.' Subsequently his Grace formally installed Rev. Father Holley as the parish priest of Wanganui.

A very handsome donation of £1000 has been made by Mr. Sydney Johnston, of Takapau, Hawke's Bay, to the local community of St. Joseph, towards the cost of the erection of the new convent.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

May 7.

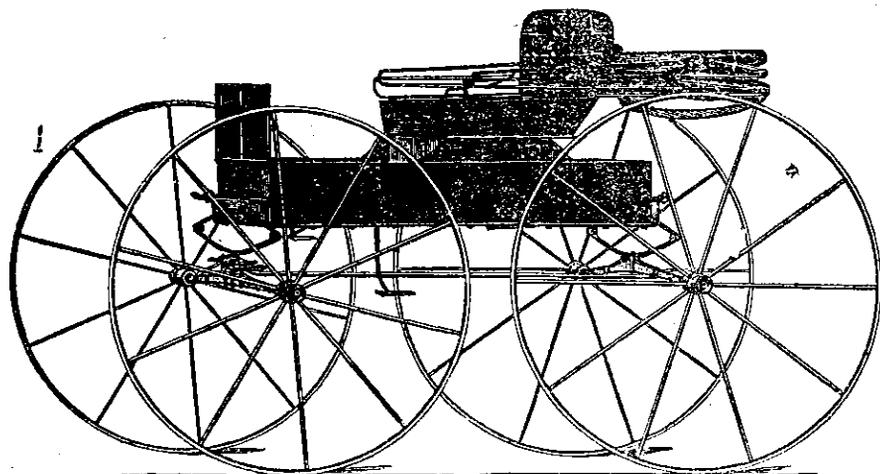
To-day being the first Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament after the 11 o'clock Mass. The Rev. Father Costello preached to a crowded congregation in the evening on the Patronage of St. Joseph, after which followed the usual procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

Mr. W. G. Tabor, who has been absent from Palmerston North for some time, has accepted an important position with Messrs. Buick and Young, and I am pleased to say that his vocal services will be again given to St. Patrick's choir, which, under the conductorship of Rev. Father Kehoe, with Madame Parry as organist, is attaining a state of great efficiency.

The first round of the inter-society euchre tournament was won by the H.A.C.B. Society, who beat their opponents by 45 to 27.

The sixth annual concert of the pupils of St. Mary's Convent, held before a crowded audience in the Opera House on Wednesday, May 3, will be remembered as having eclipsed the best of its predecessors by a substantial margin. There were present his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, and Rev. Fathers Costello, Kehoe, and Dore. The entertainment gave evidence of the very high standard of tuition given by the Sisters, while the addition of a trio of talented young vocalists from the Wellington Convent was an admirable innovation, and lifted the concert to a higher level than had before been reached. Appearing first in a Shakespearean trio with her fellow-pupils, the Misses Segrief, Miss McEnroe gave the audience some indication of her powers, but they were hardly prepared for the revelation that followed in the rendering of the intricate vocal solo, 'Carnivale de Venezia,' wherein the young singer had full opportunity of displaying her talent. As an encore, Miss McEnroe gave the evergreen Irish air, 'Believe me, if all those endearing young charms,' in quite a delightful manner. Miss Agnes Segrief, another of the Wellingtonians, gave an intelligent and satisfying rendering of Gounod's 'Serenade,' to which was given the added charm of a violin obligato by Miss Louise Croucher. The number was one of the evening's gems, and in response to a recall Miss Segrief made a marked impression by her exceptional rendering of another of Ireland's beautiful airs, 'The harp that once.' Together, the Misses McEnroe and Segrief secured the only double encore of the evening, their beautiful rendering of Blumenthal's 'Venetian boat song.' Of the other vocalists, Mrs. Broad again proved her popularity with Palmerston audiences by being heartily encored for a charming rendering of Cox's 'The lonely road,' the recall item being Mallinson's 'Four by the clock,' very tastefully rendered. Miss Vera Cooper was also encored for the way in which she negotiated the extremely difficult problems set in the Meyerbeer scena, 'Roberto, oh tu che adoro.' Part singing is always a welcome feature of the convent concerts, and the three items given by the pupils were all evidence of careful training. Among the instrumental numbers, Miss Louise Croucher's violin solo, of course, took pride of place. It goes without saying that a recall was demanded. Miss Minna Ward, who was till quite recently a frequent performer at local concerts, made a welcome reappearance in a pianoforte solo, her number being a charmingly rendered 'Study in D flat' by Liszt, for which the audience demanded an encore. The remainder of the programme was devoted to pianoforte items by the advanced pupils of the convent. The overture was a duet (two pianos) by the Misses Rainbow, Carey, Hill, and Richter, which was excellently given. There was a finely rendered duo, Chopin's 'Rondo in C,' by two well known pianists Misses Vera Graham and Violet Kendall, and the 'Tannhauser' overture on three pianos by the Misses M. Ward, N. Greene, and Gudgeon. All three items revealed careful training and intelligent interpretation, and completed one of the finest concerts given here for some time. Mention must be made of the unusual excellence of Miss Ward's accompaniments, which were remarkable for an artistic restraint not often found in such work.

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CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

TEXT BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

In addition to the subjoined letter, we have also received a communication from a leading religious educational institution very strongly recommending as a suitable text-book for our inquiring student a volume entitled *Christian Pedagogy*, by Rev. P. A. Halpin, Professor of Mental Philosophy, St. Angela's College, New Rochelle, N.Y., published by Joseph F. Wagner, 9 Barclay street, New York. The price is 6s; and we note that the book has been very favorably reviewed by English and American Catholic papers. As there may be a number of Catholic students throughout the Dominion who are interested in the question we propose to give publicity in our columns to all information received on the subject.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In one of the issues of your paper you were writing about different works on the history of education. What about *Essays on Education*, or rather *Essays Educational*, by Brother Azarias, of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (William H. Young and Co., 63 Barclay street, New York). I have not read the book, but the headings of the chapters are—'Cloistral Schools,' 'The Palatine School,' 'Mediaeval University Life,' 'University Colleges: their Origin and their Methods,' 'The Primary School in the Middle Ages,' 'The Simultaneous Method in Teaching,' 'Beginnings of the Normal School,' 'M. Gabriel Compayre as an Historian of Pedagogy.' There is also a book by Dr. Walsh, *The XIII. Century the Greatest of All Centuries*. It also touches a good deal on the education question.—I am, etc.,

H. FITZGERALD.

P.S.—Brother Azarias, in *Essays Educational*, p. 281, gives a list of works (written in English, or translated into English) on Pedagogy—

(1) *Christian Schools and Scholars*, by a Dominican Nun, Theodosia Drane. Published in two volumes by Longmans, Green, and Co., London. It is charmingly

written, and is well calculated to give an exalted idea of the work of the Church in the education of Europe. But it is mainly literary rather than pedagogical.

(2) *The Life of Bernard Overberg*, translated from the German of Krabbe by the humble Passionist, the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer (Derby, Richardson and Son, 1844). There is a Protestant version, prepared by Schubert, who simply re-wrote Krabbe's book, omitting the Catholic portions. This also has been translated. Overberg (1754-1826) was a devoted priest, rector of the Seminary of Munster and head of the Normal School. He was one of the greatest educators of the day. Father Spencer's life is an ennobling volume, calculated to fire every teacher with love and zeal for the education of youth. It is out of print.

(3) *The Spirit and Scope of Education*. It is a translation from the German of Dr. Stapf. It is written in the spirit and according to the noble ideal that Overberg held of the teacher's mission. It is highly philosophical in its treatment of the relations of teacher and pupil. Its psychological analysis is natural and simple, and above all it is imbued with a truly Catholic tone. But the book is also out of print.

(4) Rosmini left in a fragmentary state the first part of a great work on education. This volume has been faithfully translated; for this we may thank a Protestant lady and a Protestant publishing house (*Rosmini's Method in Education*, by Mrs. Wm. Grey, Boston, D. C. Heath and Co., 1887).

(5) We have also an English version of the first part of Dupanloup's work on education. It is called *The Child*, and though lacking the depth of Rosmini's work on the same subject, is none the less suggestive reading (Catholic Publication Society, New York).

(6) For history of methods—Translation of Stöckl's *Lehrbuch der Geschichte der Pädagogik*. Now that Dr. Stöckl is becoming better known to English readers through the elegant translation that Father Finlay, of Dublin, is giving them of his *History of Philosophy*, this supplementary work should be all the more welcome.

H.F.

The Very Rev. Canon Sinnott, P.P., V.F., Templetown, County Wexford, has passed away. The Canon, who had been ill only a short time, was one of the oldest priests in the county. He was held in the highest veneration by the parishioners, amongst whom he labored with untiring zeal. He built the neat church at Templetown, and always took a practical interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of his people.

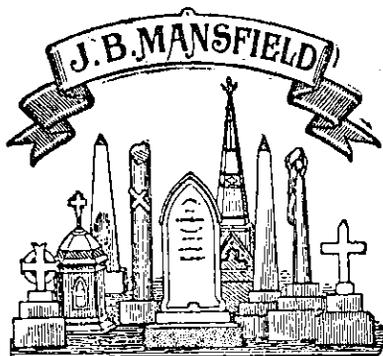
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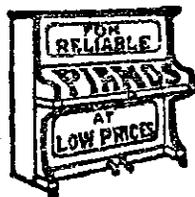
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Socialism in New Zealand

When we drew attention, a week or two ago, to the fact that scientific Socialism was something more than an economic system, and that it was based on a materialistic and essentially non-religious view of life, we had little idea that the anti-religious phase of the movement had made such strides in the Dominion as we now find to be the case. For some years the only recognised Socialist publication in New Zealand—so far as we know—was a small but clean and well-edited sheet, entitled the *Commonweal*. This has apparently been merged into a paper called the *Maoriland Worker*—which announces itself as 'A Journal of Industrial Unionism, Socialism, and Politics.' The *Worker* has now developed into a weekly; and has been adopted as the official organ of the New Zealand Federation of Labor. We have had sent to us a copy of the paper's first issue as a weekly; and it was with deep regret that we notice that the new mouthpiece of Labor in New Zealand is spotted, as with a rash, with anti-religious sentiments. We give a number of sample paragraphs. They are all taken from a single issue—that of May 5.

'The means of getting rid of sectarianism is by killing its manufactories.'

'The world will not be saved by stained-glass saints.'

'Rev. R. J. Campbell: "The Church had nothing to do with getting men into Heaven, but with getting Heaven into men." Well put, Campbell.'

'I cannot think there is a Hell
The merciful God made to frizzy one
I only wish for one brief spell
A place as hot
For the whole blessed lot
Of the humbugs who tell us there is one.'

'Try these: A penny *Worker*, a Debs pamphlet, a sixpenny R.P.A. reprint. Recommend them with a fraternal word.' [R.P.A. means, of course, the Rationalist Press Association, which is issuing a steady stream of publications the one object of which is the destruction of Christianity].

'There is only one saviour for the workingclass—the workingclass themselves. There is only one gospel of salvation for them—Socialism.'

'When you meet a man or woman bearing upon his or her forehead the Iron Thumb of Orthodoxy pass him or her one of the R.P.A. sixpennies. The thumb will shiver, its hold weaken. Two "sixpennies" and a Blatchford vol. on determinism and the Thumb will shrivel into space. R.P.A. literature is fated to destroy superstition. Push it.'

'Hats off to Portugal, once again. Its Church Disestablishment Bill is the beginning of the end of ecclesiastical oppression.'

We have discussed Socialism more than once with several of the less violent and more reputable of the New Zealand leaders; and they have assured us that the movement is a purely economic one, and has nothing to do with any man's religious views. Fairly extensive reading on the subject has satisfied us that on this point our friends are wrong. The *Maoriland Worker* is, as we have said, the official organ of the N.Z. Federation of Labor, whose objects are, according to P. A. Hickey's exposition of them in the May issue of the *Worker*, frankly and avowedly 'revolutionary Socialism.' If our economic friends are right, what are such utterances as the above doing in the official organ of New Zealand Socialism? If, on the other hand, the contention advanced in our leading columns a fortnight ago is correct, and the above-quoted paragraphs faithfully reflect the sentiments actually prevailing in advanced Labor circles in the Dominion, it is evident that the N.Z. Federation of Labor is an excellent organisation for Catholic workers to keep away from.

More Tercentenary

So far as we know, there is nothing in the history or special doctrines of Methodism to explain why members of that body should be more 'wowserish' and 'anti-Rome' than members of other Protestant denominations; but the fact remains that so they are. About a year ago the Methodists, who had full control of a special Methodist page in the *Christian Outlook*, receded from that arrangement, and now publish (in Christchurch) a fortnightly paper of their own, the *N.Z. Methodist Times*. In the current issue of this periodical, an ill-mannered and ill-informed contributor, who drives a futile pen over the signature of 'Vigilans,' makes some uncouth remarks about both Anglicans and Catholics in connection with the recent tercentenary celebrations. "Where," he asks, "stands the Church of Rome in relation to this English Bible Tercentenary?" That is a question that many will ask as they see that in all these commemoration services the representatives of the Romish Church are conspicuous by their absence.' The Catholic Church has had the Bible right down the centuries, and was its custodian and preserver in the dark days of persecution before Methodism was dreamed of. The year 1611 did not give the Bible to the Catholic Church—which already had it—and for her the year 1911 holds no Bible centenary of any kind; and the 'question that many will ask,' if they read the *Methodist Times*, is how any one, endowed with ordinary normal thinking apparatus, could write the silly stuff above quoted.

*

'The fact is,' continues this pundit, 'that the history of the English Bible is anything but flattering to the history and principles of the Church of Rome. If that Church could have had its way, there would have been no English Bible in the hands of the English-speaking people to-day. When in one of our New Zealand cities arrangements were being made for a public meeting in connection with the Bible Tercentenary, representatives of the Anglican Church were, as a matter of course, invited to take part. Their spokesman said they would do so, but only on one condition, and that was that nothing deprecatory should be said concerning the Roman Catholic Church. "If," said he, "one word is spoken reflecting on that Church, I and all the other Anglican clergymen present will at once walk off the platform." That would mean, of course, that at a Bible Tercentenary meeting the story of "How we got our Bible" could not be told; for to tell that story without reflecting on the Romish Church is simply impossible. Needless to say, the Bible Tercentenary celebrations in the city referred to had to go forward without the presence and aid of these hypersensitive Anglicans. Chillingworth's axiom, "The Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants," has too much truth in it for any set of religionists whose theories of Church order compel them to commit the fatal mistake of making tradition of equal authority with the Holy Scriptures. Not only will this Bible Tercentenary bring out some of the harshest features of the Church of Rome, it will serve also to show afresh the untenableness of the position occupied by the High Church Party in the Church of England.'

*

Our Methodist scribe is evidently—as Shakespeare has expressed it—a creature 'of large discourse, looking before

MISSING PAGE

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EDITIONS OF THE SCRIPTURE IN VERNACULAR

By WILLIAM CANON BARRY, D.D.

Lying before me is a page in facsimile of the first book ever printed from movable types. The book itself bears no date, but it was created, as we may truly say, by Gutenberg at Mayence in Germany, and sent out before the year 1456. What, then, was this first printed book? It is known as the 'forty-two line,' or the Mazarin Bible; and it is nothing else than the Latin Vulgate, the official text of Holy Scripture approved by the Roman Church, and used by Catholics for at least nine hundred years previous to its appearance as the beginning of printed literature. All educated persons in the fifteenth century read Latin as a matter of course. A printed Latin Bible was, therefore, the most public and ready to hand of all forms in which the Sacred Scriptures could be given. So soon as movable types were invented, the Church hastened to put within reach of her children the treasures of Holy Writ in this new shape. The first volume printed with a date is the Latin Book of Psalms, at Mayence, 1457. The first whole Bible dated comes from the same city, 1462. Venetian presses began their work on Scripture in 1475, and sent out twenty-two complete editions of the Vulgate in not many years. Half a dozen large, or folio, editions were published before a single Latin classic had been committed to the printers' hands. By the year 1500 no fewer than ninety-eight distinct and full editions of the Church's Bible in its Latin text had come forth, 'besides twelve others which contained the Glossa Ordinaria, or the Postils of Lyranus.'

Hebrew and Greek Originals.

But what of translations which those might read to whom Latin was either an unknown or a difficult tongue? I will deal with them in a moment. First, however, take note that Church authorities welcomed or even themselves brought out editions of Holy Writ in the original Hebrew and Greek, with which learned men might compare the Latin. Thus from 1477 onwards the whole Hebrew text was printed by Italian Jews; and in 1517 the Rabbinic Bible, issued in four volumes at Venice, was dedicated by its editor, Félix Pratensis, to Pope Leo X. The famous Greek text, called the Septuagint, was printed in his remarkable Polyglot by Cardinal Ximenes in 1514; but the first published Greek New Testament is due to Erasmus, a priest, and appeared in 1517. Catholic ecclesiastics were evidently not afraid of scholarship as regards the inspired volumes, on which they spent their zeal, their resources, and their labor.

First Printed German Texts.

Now let us look at what was done for the people at large. The name which casts a shadow upon this enquiry, as we all know, is that of Luther. Luther was born in 1483, and died in 1546. Take, then, the Fatherland, to which, as the story once went, this man first gave a knowledge of the divine volume. Well, we possess the original German Bible printed in 1466, seventeen years before the miner's son of Eisenach saw the light. Twenty editions of the whole Scriptures followed down to 1520—the year in which Luther was condemned by Leo X.—these in Upper Germany; and four besides in Lower Germany. No fewer than ninety Plenaria containing the Sunday Epistles and Gospels, with fourteen editions of the Psalms in the vernacular, must be added. Luther's New Testament appeared in 1522, his entire Bible not until 1534. From a collation of his work with earlier German renderings it is certain that he made use of them, and so was not the pioneer whom Protestants take him to be. In 1534, in fact, as many as thirty editions of the whole Scriptures, or of portions of them, were issued by Catholics in Luther's native tongue. Since then, the German Bible of Dietsberger, and more recently that of Allioli, have kept the faithful acquainted with Holy Writ under orthodox approbation. These facts and dates speak for themselves. Luther was by no means first in the field of translators. And the very forms of these early versions, largely in miniature and pocket editions, indicate how wide-spread was their use.

Other Bibles in the Vernacular.

Outside Germany the same work of translation, which had begun before printing was invented, went on apace. At Delft the Old Testament in Dutch came out in 1477; the French New Testament is dated Lyons, also of that year. The Spanish Scriptures, translated about 1405 by Boniface, brother of St. Vincent Ferrer the Dominican, were printed in 1478, and republished with licence of the Inquisition in 1515. The standard French by Lefevre, who was not entirely sound in the Faith, underwent revision at Louvain by Catholic divines, and passed through fifty editions down to the year 1700. In 1471 two versions of the Bible in Italian were printed at Venice; eleven full editions, with imprimatur of the Holy Office, are counted previous to 1567. Of the Bohemian and other outlying versions I will only make mention. But I may add that a printer of Nuremberg had set up a warehouse in London for the sale of the Latin Vulgate in 1480. Caxton's 'Golden Legend,' 1483, contained nearly the whole

of the Pentateuch and a large portion of the Gospels. Yet no English Bible was printed until the New Testament of William Tyndale made its appearance in 1525. Why was this? And how came there to be such an exception to the rule which elsewhere provoked Churchmen to scatter the Bible broadcast?

Why No English Printed Bible?

We may give the answer in one word, and that word 'Wycliffe.' A hundred years before Luther was born the English nation had been fever-stricken by a great movement towards anarchy and communism, of which the Oxford graduate, Wycliffe, had expounded the principles, drawing them, as he said, from Holy Scripture itself. London had fallen into the hands of a mob of fanatics; the Archbishop of Canterbury was murdered; and public order seemed to be on the brink of dissolution. The Bible in English translated by these 'Lollards' was thus made an apology for sedition, theft, and slaughter; it was wickedly wrested from its true meaning to become the Great Charter of crime. We cannot marvel, then, if a few years later, in a convocation held at Oxford (1408), Archbishop Arundel enacted that 'no man should hereafter by his own authority translate any text of the Scripture into English'; and that none should read the versions 'lately composed in the time of John Wycliffe or since,' until the said translation 'was approved by the Ordinary or a Provincial Council.'

Old English Bibles.

On this subject the latest comment will be found in the new *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The writer, Canon Hensley Henson, stands at the opposite pole to Catholicism; but he is thoroughly well-informed; and he says: 'It would appear, however, as if at first at all events the persecution was directed not so much against the Biblical text itself as against the Lollard interpretations which accompanied it.' And again: 'It must be allowed that an enactment of this kind, meaning Archbishop Arundel's decree, was not without justification. The Lollards, for instance, did not hesitate to introduce into certain copies of the pious and orthodox Commentary on the Psalms by the hermit of Hampole (Richard Rolle) interpolations of their own of the most virulently controversial kind, and although the text of their Biblical versions was faithful and true, the General Prologue of the Later Version was interlarded with controversial matter.' Nevertheless, Canon Hensley Henson goes on to remark, 'For all this, manuscripts of Purvey's Revision were copied and recopied during this (the fifteenth) century, the text itself being evidently approved by the ecclesiastical authorities, when in the hands of the right people, and if unaccompanied by controversial matter.' It is certain that manuscript copies of an English Bible were in possession of such orthodox Catholics as Thomas of Woodstock, Henry VI., Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and the Brigittine nuns of Syon House. English Bibles were bequeathed by will, and given to churches or convents. From these things it has been argued, as above by Canon Henson, that authority tolerated the use of a version made by Lollards—and no extant Bibles do, in fact, show heretical taints in their text—or else, as by Abbot Gasquet, that there was an acknowledged Catholic translation. We are bound, at all events, to accept the remarkable witness of Sir Thomas More in his Dialogue. 'I myself have seen and can show you,' says the martyr, 'Bibles fair and old written in English, which have been known and seen by the Bishop of the diocese, and left in the hands of lay men and women whom he knew to be good and Catholic people.' More himself was decidedly in favor of vernacular translations; but 'the New Testament newly-forged by Tyndale, altered and changed in matters of great weight,' deserved, in his opinion, to be prohibited. Cranmer and Foxe, the martyrologist, both allude to translations of the whole body of Scripture, 'as well before John Wycliffe was born as since,' observes Foxe. At any rate, West-Saxon and Lindisfarne Gospels, not to speak of other documents known to history, are sufficient to prove that all along the centuries, as far back as the time of Venerable Bede, if any man desired to render Holy Scripture into his mother-tongue he was at liberty to do so.

Abuses of Scripture Reading by Heretics.

But surely at no time could the Catholic Church allow, in principle or in practice, the contention of Protestants that the Bible alone is the rule of faith, or that individual Christians must get their religion by reading its pages. Moreover, if the Church held, as she does hold, that Scripture is the written Word of God, she was bound to protect it from heretical and profane handling. As I have quoted one Protestant, Canon Henson, in defence of the Oxford Synod which dealt with Wycliffe translations, I will quote another, the late J. A. Froude, in illustration of Sir Thomas More. First, as regards Tyndale's version, Froude remarks, 'The offence was less in the rendering of the words than in the side-notes, prefaces, and commentaries,' yet even the 'words' had many of them to be corrected by and by, and always in deference to Catholic criticism, so that the Authorised Version of 1611, which is now being glorified, bears upon it large traces of the Rheims New Testament where Tyndale is supplanted. Again, as Froude tells us, 'In 1539 appeared Taverner's Bible, with a summary at the commencement 'of things contained in Holy Scripture,' in which Protestantism of

"Drunken at e'en, drouthy in the mornin'."—the best substitute for Glenlivet is Hondai-Lanka Tea.

"If ye brew weel, ye'll drink the better." Hondai-Lanka Tea well brewed is fit drink for princes.

an audacious kind was openly professed. The priesthood was denied; Masses and purgatory were ignored; the Sacraments were described as nothing but outward signs; and the Eucharist as a memorial supper, without sacrificial character, figurative or real.' How could any Catholic Bishop endure this? Henry VIII. was even compelled to forbid under penalties the original annotated editions of Tyndale in 1543. 'The Bible, as edited by Cranmer,' says Froude on this event, 'was left untampered with; but a temporary limitation was imposed, perhaps wisely, on its indiscriminate use.' We have all read Henry's words to his Parliament in 1539: 'I am very sorry to know and hear how unreverently that most precious jewel, the Word of God, is disputed, rhymed, sung, and jangled in every alehouse and tavern.' He had 'intended his loving subjects to use the commodity of the reading of the Bible humbly, meekly, reverently, and obediently'; but quite other consequences speedily became visible, and private judgment started on its career towards the goal of unbelief which we now see it is attaining. These are considerations that throw light upon the decrees of the Council of Trent and the discipline long prevalent in face of a religious anarchy. But history shows that the Catholic Church first preserved Holy Scripture, has always protected it, and was willing to have it rendered into all languages, on condition that it should be devoutly handled and rightly interpreted. Any other reading of her action is false, ungrateful, and I hesitate not to say malicious. I leave, however, to abler pens the explanation and defence of Catholic policy after the great Revolt. It is enough for me, if I have proved that until Protestants by abusing the reading of the Bible had made it a pretext for heresies and divisions beyond counting, the first thought of ecclesiastics was to sanctify the printing-press, and to employ it in the multiplication not only of the Latin Vulgate, but of translations from it in the spoken languages of Christendom.

HOME RULE CONTROVERSY

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST

The following letter from the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., Christchurch, appeared in the Christchurch Press of May 9:—

SIR,—As a constant reader of and subscriber to *The Press* for the past twelve years, I feel constrained to make an emphatic protest against your action in permitting from time to time anonymous writers to give expression in your columns to grossly unfair insinuations, and sometimes lying statements against our faith and the nationality of the vast majority of your Catholic readers. The latest insult you have given us is by inserting this morning in the most prominent page of your issue an article entitled 'Home Rule,' and signed by 'History,' which for its display of ignorance of the case he discusses, and fanatical prejudice against those differing from him, might almost be regarded in this particular branch of literature as a classic.

I must honestly confess that I have never come across anything in the New Zealand papers to equal in its offensiveness this particular diatribe. I do not propose to argue with 'History,' although I feel obliged by reason of the publicity that you have given his statements to traverse a few of the more glaring errors. My quarrel is with you, Sir, for having given his views the notoriety he craved for. An editor, you will say, does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents. That is a proposition that I would 'distinguish,' as we say in school; opinions, even differing from our own, but held honestly and put forth in good taste, granted: opinions of the nature of 'History's,' grossly unfair in matter and objectionable in form, most emphatically, no! I do object to all this cant about Home Rule being a question relating to English politics only. Who says it is so? Who is to determine what questions have a local and what an Imperial interest? Are only Russians to pass judgment on the State of Finland, Prussians on that of Poland, and Belgians on the Congo atrocities (sic)? Millions of Irishmen throughout the world do claim to be heard on this subject. If I remember rightly, Sir, you are accustomed to express a like view on the occasion of every visit of Irish delegates to this Dominion. Colonial Statesmen and Parliaments have never hesitated to express an opinion on Home Rule—their opinion being generally an unanimous vote in its favour, transmitted through the proper channel to the Home Government. It seems to me one of the questions on which citizens in the oversea dominions are entitled and qualified to express an opinion.

Again, to take at random, another of 'History's' grievances, when is the Mayor of a city justified in pre-empting over a public meeting? Is he to wait until all sections of the community are in agreement on a particular measure? A late mayor welcomed to the city the delegates to the Conference of the Loyal Orange Society. Would 'History,' in view of the numerous propositions having for their aim the cementing of the ties of brotherhood between Catholics and Protestants, carried at the meeting at the Opera House on that Sunday afternoon, say that his late Worship, in welcoming the Orange delegates to

the city acted as 'the impartial representative of all citizens?'; I don't remember reading any letters of protest: even 'History' was silent. If the anti-Home Rulers of Christchurch were to engage the Theatre Royal and hold a meeting there in an orderly and decent manner, as we propose to do, we would not find fault with them.

'History,' with all modesty, would initiate Mr. Taylor into the real nature of the Home Rule movement. 'Home Rule means Rome Rule' has long since been regarded as an exploded canard. The Catholic Association exists only in the fertile imagination of your correspondent. I am well acquainted with a Society bearing that name in England, but it is non-political, its object being to organise pilgrimages and promote social reunions amongst its members. Of course the Catholic Church has a 'vast organisation'; it may have a 'larger service' than the Imperial or our own Government. *Quid inde?* One expects everything big in the Catholic Church. It is not true that the Bishops 'wink' at Catholic Secret Societies, if there be any such. The Scotch and Irish Bishops, and the Pope himself, have fearlessly condemned Catholic Societies whenever there was anything deserving of censure in their aims or methods. I have heard of A.P.A.'s and other alliances that would appeal to your correspondent, but I know of no such in the Catholic Church.

'Catholic ascendancy means the triumph of the Irish liquor traffic.' An impudent lie! Michael McCarthy is as much a Catholic as 'History,' Hocking, or any other distorter of everything Catholic. He is a renegade who makes his living by vilifying the Catholic Church in Ireland, and secures a wide circulation for his works by representing himself as a Catholic. 'Michael' and 'McCarthy' are names that have served him well in pushing the sale of his books. What does it matter to us in New Zealand, anyhow, who drinks more, the Irish Catholic or his Presbyterian brother? Isn't it largely a question of liver?

As regards 'Catholic intolerance,' Viceroys, past and present, statesmen, Anglican and Presbyterian clergymen, regard it as a bogey whether existing in the North or the South. If Catholics are in a majority on local boards, as the correspondent says, it only shows that they outnumber the non-Catholics in those particular districts. The Irish delegates, when they come, will tell us how many Irish Protestants represent Catholic constituencies, and how many Catholics represent Protestant constituencies. Everybody knows that all the leaders of the Irish movement in the past, excepting O'Connell, were Protestants.

Mr. Lloyd George's much-debated Budget met with opposition, as a financial statement might be expected to, on purely economic grounds. 'Saul among the Prophets!' I remember reading some time ago, with great pleasure, a letter in your columns, showing how our language was permeated with Biblical allusions and imagery. Would you consider 'History's' letter as exemplifying your remarks?—Yours, etc.,

THOS. W. PRICE, Administrator.

Catholic Cathedral, Christchurch, May 8.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

May 13.

The Very Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M., V.G., is at present on a visit to Hawke's Bay.

The Rev. Father Barra, of Wanganui, who has been appointed assistant at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, arrived here last Tuesday.

The Rev. Father Quealy, of Palmerston North, who has been in indifferent health of late, left by the Warrimoo for Sydney yesterday.

About eighty children made their First Communion at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, on last Sunday, at the 7.30 o'clock Mass.

The new church-schoolroom at Brooklyn will be opened by his Grace Archbishop Redwood on the second Sunday in June.

The monthly meeting of the Newman Society took place in the Sussex Square Convent Schoolroom on last Sunday, there being a good attendance of members. A very interesting and able paper on Newman was read by the Rev. Father Bartley, S.M., M.A. The next meeting is to take place at St. Patrick's College on the first Sunday of June.

It is with regret that I record the death of Mr. Frank Minogue, a nephew of Mr. M. Kennedy, K.S.G., which occurred at Island Bay on last Sunday morning. The late Mr. Minogue was a resident of Napier, and came to Wellington for medical treatment some months ago. The funeral took place on Monday, and was attended by the members of the H.A.C.B. Society, the deceased being a member of the Napier branch. The Rev. Father G. Mahony, S.M., officiated at the church (St. Anne's) and at the graveside in the Mount Street Cemetery. A widow and one child are left to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

The annual social in aid of the Te Aro Schools takes place in the Town Hall on May 31. The Rev. Father Venning, S.M., who has charge of the function, is now busily engaged circulating the tickets and making the necessary arrangements. As the schools are very much in need of assistance, it is to be hoped that there will be a record attendance.

Mr. Albert H. Casey, of the legal firm of Casey and Moran, left by the Warrimoo last evening *en route* to England on business. Representatives of the Wellington Catholic Club, the Lacrosse Association, the Debating Union, and the St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association (of each of which bodies Mr. Casey is a valued member) were present at the boatside, and he was accorded a hearty send-off. On behalf of the Wellington Catholic Club, Mr. Casey was presented with a handsome travelling rug.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Fowler left New Zealand yesterday for Sydney, where he takes a boat for Manila, Philippine Islands. Few men, clergy or otherwise, have ever visited the Dominion who created such an impression as did the Monsignor. His preaching held thousands spell-bound, and his delightful personality made everybody his friend who had the good pleasure to meet him. It will be a long time before the Monsignor will be forgotten in Wellington, and many a fervent prayer will be offered up for his safe return to his own country. Wherever he goes the people of New Zealand will follow him with deep and affectionate interest.

The Ladies' Particular Council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society met last Monday at the Guildford Terrace Schoolroom, there being a large attendance of members. Interesting reports were received from Westport, New Plymouth, Hawera, Dunedin, and the Superior Council of Adelaide. The vice-president of the newly-formed Hawera branch (Mrs. McCarthy) was present, and a letter from a corresponding member in the person of Mrs. Reichel, at present in America, was read. It contained an interesting account of Catholic social work in Montreal and New York.

On Sunday, the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, Solemn High Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street. Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, S.M., of St. Patrick's College, was celebrant, Rev. Fathers Eccleston, S.M., and Venning, S.M., being deacon and sub-deacon respectively, and Rev. Father Hurley, S.M., master of ceremonies. Special music for the occasion was provided by the choir, under the conductorship of Mr. W. MacLoughlin. In the evening a large congregation listened to an interesting discourse on the 'Relationship between the Church and Labor,' by the Very Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M., V.G.

A very successful mission is being conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers at St. Anne's, Wellington South. Last Sunday there was a general Communion for the men of the parish. Over 200 men approached the Holy Table, among whom were members of the H.A.C.B. Society (St. Aloysius' branch) in regalia, the St. Anne's Club, the St. Aloysius' Boys' Club, and the St. Anne's Cadets in uniform. The St. Anne's Cadets and St. Aloysius' Boys' Club after Mass adjourned to the clubrooms, where the annual breakfast was held. In the evening the church was crowded, over 700 people being present. The Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., preached an eloquent sermon. During the week large congregations attended the Masses, and numbers received Communion each morning, whilst every evening the seating accommodation had been taxed to the utmost. The mission will conclude on Sunday.

Amongst the five successful candidates at the recent dental examination, the first to be held under the amending Act of last session, appears the names of two of our Catholic young men—Messrs W. Ryan and J. Quinn. Mr. W. Ryan, who is a son of Mr. Ryan of Hawkestone crescent, is only twenty-two years of age, and received his education at the Palmerston North Convent. The distinction of heading the list was also won by Mr. Ryan. Mr. Quinn is a student of St. Patrick's College. This is another of the many instances where, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which our Catholic schools labor, they are able to hold their own against the costly secular system. It also shows that the religious teaching in no way interferes with the success of our Catholic students in secular knowledge.

The Marist Brothers this year have two teams playing Association football, and are competing in the fourth and fifth grades. The boys are debarred from playing Rugby owing to the attitude of the Public Schools' Union, who control the junior Rugby players. The matter has been engaging the attention of the Wellington Rugby Union and the N.Z. Rugby Union for some time, but up to the present the Schools' Union Executive, which is comprised of teachers in the various State schools, will not give way, consequently, the 300 boys attending the Brothers' School are practically lost to the Rugby game. The Rugby Union are still, however, moving in the matter, and a deputation has been appointed to wait on the Schools' Union to ask them to hand over the management of the schools football to the Rugby Union. If this move proves successful our boys will receive justice.

Masterton

(From our own correspondent.)

May 12.

Much regret was felt for Bro. S. O'Regan (the popular secretary of the H.A.C.B. Society here) and Mrs. O'Regan on the death of their daughter.

A large number of children received First Communion on Sunday. The Very Rev. Dean McKenna celebrated a special Mass for them, at 7.15 o'clock. A large number of adults also approached the Holy Table at that, and at the 8 o'clock Mass.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society was held last Tuesday evening, Bro. Waters presiding over a large attendance of members. Four new members were admitted. After the business of the meeting had concluded Bro. B. Chapman, past president, was presented with a handsome dinner cruet in connection with his recent marriage. Bro. H. O'Leary was also heartily congratulated by the members on his recent success at the borough elections, when he topped the poll for a seat in the Borough Council. Songs and recitations were given by the members, and an enjoyable evening was spent.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

May 15.

In compliance with the Defence requirements, a cadet company has been formed in connection with St. Mary's parish, Christchurch North, and already about seventy members have been enrolled.

The teaching staff and pupils of the Marist Brothers' School much appreciate the kindness of the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., in presenting a fine framed picture of his Holiness the Pope, to be hung in the class-rooms.

His Lordship the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Father Hyland, left on Saturday on an episcopal visitation of the parochial district of Albury.

The only winning team of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association in last Saturday's football matches was that in the junior flag contest, when they defeated Merivale by seven points to three, after a strenuous game. O'Malley was the principal scorer.

At the recent Christchurch Literary and Musical Competitions the following successes were achieved by pupils of the Convent of Mercy, Colombo street:—Miss Frances Gerity and Master Howard Moody obtained first prize for Beethoven's piano duet, 'Scherzo,' trio from Septett Op. 20. Master Howard Moody also won the first prize for the song 'Blow, blow, thou winter wind' (Dr. Arne). Misses Flora McDonald and Mary C. Goggin were specially commended for their sterling performance of Weber's piano duet, 'Oberon.' Miss Marjory Young was recalled for her brilliant rendering of 'Romanza in E flat,' Op. 44 (Rubinstein).

On last Sunday week, Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, there was First Communion of the children in St. Mary's Church, Christchurch North, at a special Mass celebrated by the Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, S.M., V.G., at 8 o'clock, when 100 approached the Holy Table. The great care and diligent training bestowed upon this large number of little ones by the resident clergy and the Sisters of Mercy were markedly reflected in the edifying demeanour of the children. After Mass all were entertained at breakfast in the schoolroom by the Sisters and ladies of the congregation. In the afternoon there were the customary devotions, including a renewal of baptismal vows.

One evening last week Mrs. Palmer, who has on many previous occasions proved herself a warm friend of Nazareth House, and its community, generously entertained the inmates at an enjoyable instrumental and vocal concert, and afterwards the aged people at tea. Mrs. Palmer was assisted by Misses Murray, Baker, and Loughnan. On behalf of the Sisters of Nazareth the Rev. Father Graham, S.M., very sincerely thanked Mrs. Palmer and party for their thoughtful and kindly treat, which had been greatly appreciated by all present. At Mrs. Palmer's request the Rev. Father Quinn, S.M., returned her acknowledgments and that of her friends for the grateful references made them, adding that anything she could ever do to help, comfort, or add to the enjoyment of the inmates would be a pleasure.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration, began at Nazareth House at the 7 o'clock Mass in the Community Chapel on the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph. A Missa Cantata was celebrated by the Rev. Father Quinn, S.M., the Rev. Father Graham assisting, and followed by exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. In the evening the Rev. Father Quinn preached a discourse appropriate of the occasion. There was adoration throughout Sunday night. On Monday morning a Missa Cantata was celebrated by the Rev. Father Quinn, and in the evening the Rev. Father Graham preached. On Tuesday morning the Rev. Father Graham was celebrant, the Rev. Father Quinn assisting, after which the devotion was solemnly closed. All the Catholic inmates approached the Holy Table during the devotion, and the altar was beautifully adorned and illuminated.

GEO. T. WHITE,
NOVELTIES AT LOWEST PRICES.

Importer, Watchmaker, Manufacturing Jeweller, Medallist,
COLOMBO STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 15.

It is contemplated at an early date to erect a new brick school on the Church property at Vermont street, Ponsonby, also to utilise the present school so as to enlarge the Sacred Heart Church, Ponsonby road.

The numerous friends of Mr. P. J. Nerheny, J.P., will learn with regret that Mrs. Nerheny has been for some time seriously ill. Throughout Auckland the greatest sympathy has been extended to the family, and fervent hopes expressed for Mrs. Nerheny's recovery.

On Monday morning at 9 o'clock there was a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Edge, mother of the Rev. Father Edge, who died recently in England. Rev. Father Edge was celebrant, Rev. Father Carran deacon, Rev. Father Doyle subdeacon, and Rev. Father Holbrook master of ceremonies. There were present in the sanctuary his Lordship the Bishop, Right Rev. Mgr. Gillan, Very Rev. Dean Grogan, Rev. Fathers Wright, Patterson, Ormond, O'Farrell. The music was admirably rendered by the Sacred Heart choir. There was a very large congregation present.

At the recent municipal elections, which caused great interest, three of our Catholic citizens were elected. Two of them, Messrs. Casey and P. J. Nerheny, were re-elected, whilst the third, Mr. James Collins Gleeson, though a native of the city, had been absent from it so long that he was practically a stranger. He put up a most strenuous fight, with the result that he forged his way to the front, and towards the close of the fight he was the popular candidate. In a list of fifteen required to make the Council Mr. Gleeson came fourth. It was a remarkable achievement, and one of which any young man might justly feel proud. Councillor Gleeson received his education at our Catholic schools and colleges.

Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

May 15.

The annual meeting of the Invercargill Catholic Club will take place during the last week of the present month.

In connection with the new defence regulations, arrangements are being made to form a Catholic corps in Invercargill.

At the 11 o'clock Mass on Sunday the Very Rev. Dean Burke asked the following gentlemen to form a committee with a view to looking after the affairs of the parish, more particularly the decoration of the inside of the church:—Messrs. J. Collins, T. McGrath, R. Sweetman, J. McNamara, J. Lyons, P. Staunton, J. McDonough, H. Searle, and J. Shepherd.

On Sunday evening, May 7, the Hibernian Band, under Conductor A. R. Wills, gave a benefit concert in aid of the fund to help the widow of a Mr. Mitchell, who was accidentally killed through collision with a taxi-cab last week. As the weather conditions were perfect, the public turned out in large numbers, and as a result of the concert, the sum of £14 11s 9d was added to the fund which has already exceeded £300.

In connection with the bazaar held in aid of the Dominican Convent at the Bluff, the *Southland Times* reports as follows:—The Coronation Fair, in aid of the Dominican Convent School building fund, was opened in the Drill Hall, Bluff, by his Worship the Mayor (Mr. E. A. Nichol) on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance of local and Invercargill visitors. The stalls were arranged under Coronation titles, and were stocked with works of art and usefulness. The Hibernian Band from Invercargill was in attendance and played selections inside and outside the hall. Several attractive marches and dances were performed by boys and girls who had evidently been carefully trained. The stall-holders were engaged in brisk business during the evening, and the financial result should be substantial in aid of the objects of the fair. A late train conveyed the Invercargill visitors back to town.

On Tuesday evening, May 9, the Irish Athletic Society held a most successful smoke concert. It was the first social function that the society had held for a number of years, and the promoters are to be congratulated on the success attained. Amongst those present were representatives from the Southland Caledonian Society and the Highland Society, the Caledonian Pipe Band, and the Hibernian Brass Band. Mr. James Mulvey (president) occupied the chair, and the following toast list was gone through:—'The King'; 'Our Judges,' proposed by Mr. C. Matheson, and responded to by Messrs. J. S. Murphy, J. Kirwan, and T. McGrath 'Kindred Societies,' proposed by Mr. J. Mulvey and responded to by Mr. John Matheson, A. McGregor, C. Wilson, and H. Searle; 'Our Handicapper,' proposed by Mr. B. E. Murphy, and responded to by Mr. John Bell; 'Irish Athletic Society,' proposed by Mr. John Matheson, and responded to by Messrs. J. Mulvey and James Collins; 'Our Starter and Honorary Stewards,' pro-

posed by Mr. John Macnamara, and responded to by Messrs. A. McGavock and C. McKay; 'The Press,' proposed by Mr. H. Crawford, and responded to by the press representatives; 'The Secretary,' proposed by Mr. R. S. Waterston, and responded to by Mr. B. E. Murphy; 'The Superintendent,' proposed by Mr. R. S. Waterston, and responded to by Mr. C. Matheson; 'The Ladies,' proposed by Mr. T. Pound, and responded to by Messrs. A. McGavock and M. Scully; 'The President,' proposed by Mr. T. A. Wallace, and responded to by Mr. James Mulvey. During the evening songs were rendered by Messrs. J. Macnamara, H. Searle, A. H. Fitzgerald, Clem Griffiths, and M. J. Forde; recitations by Messrs. A. Sutherland, T. Pound, Jas. Mulvey, and M. J. Forde; pipe solos by Messrs. C. Wilson and W. Jenkins. Mr. A. Sutherland also danced. The accompaniments were played by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Griffiths.

THE IRISH ENVOYS

MEETINGS IN THE NORTH ISLAND

ARRANGEMENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CENTRES

Auckland

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

May 15.

The meetings of the Irish Envoys in the city and province promises to be most successful. Taumarunui has asked for a meeting, and June 14 has been suggested. This would make eleven meetings in Auckland. The local committee is most actively at work to promote the success of the meeting in the city. The usual rancorous letters are appearing in the morning paper, no doubt timed to discredit the Envoys' mission, but all in vain. At a committee meeting to-night, Rev. Father Holbrook carried a proposition to form a ladies' committee to canvass the women of Auckland, the minimum subscription to be one shilling, as suggested by a lady correspondent some weeks ago in the columns of the *Tablet*.

His Worship the Mayor of Auckland (Mr. C. J. Parr) was waited upon on Wednesday last to request him to preside at the public meeting to be addressed by the Irish Envoys in His Majesty's Theatre, on Friday, June 2. The deputation comprised the following:—Hon. W. Beehan, M.L.C., Rev. Father Holbrook, Messrs. J. J. O'Brien, George Higgins, T. Carty, D. Flynn, P. Gleeson, J. C. Gleeson, H. P. Kavanagh, J. H. Egan, M. Lynch, and M. J. Sheehan.

The Hon. Mr. Beehan informed the Mayor that it was the unanimous wish of the committee and of the friends and supporters of Home Rule for Ireland that he should take the chair at the Envoys' meeting.

The Mayor, in reply, said it gave him great pleasure to see so many of his friends and well-wishers in the deputation, and he desired to thank them for their steady support of him. In regard to Home Rule for Ireland, he regarded it as a question of Imperial importance, and not in the light of party, nor in a parochial spirit. He was also proud to claim to be three parts an Irishman—the best part of him was Irish. From his mother he learned in his childhood of the wrongs and sufferings and struggles of Ireland. He could not, therefore, refuse to preside at a meeting to be held to assist Ireland. It gave him great pleasure to accede to the wish of the deputation.

Rev. Father Holbrook thanked the Mayor for his kindly speech, and said he always admired the man, particularly in an exalted position, when he referred with tenderness to his mother. He hoped the Mayor would long be spared to work for the community for which already he had done so much.

Councillor Gleeson has received the following letter from Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P. for West Belfast:—'Messrs. Hazleton, Donovan, and W. Redmond, jun., are leaving for New Zealand on either March 16 or 17, and Mr. Redmond has asked me to write to you to know whether you would organise forty or fifty meetings for them. I told him that I thought you would be very willing to do so. They are going, subsequently, to Australia, but they intend to spend ten weeks in New Zealand first. I am writing Mr. Martin Kennedy to say that I believe you will co-operate with him, and I hope you will do so. Any chance of your being Home for the opening of the Old House in College Green?'

The date of the Irish Envoys' meeting at Pukekohe has been altered from Monday, June 5, to Tuesday, June 6, owing to the inability of the committee to secure the public hall on the former date.

Christchurch

(From our own correspondent.)

The local committee formed in connection with the visit to Christchurch of the Irish Parliamentary Envoys met on last Friday evening in the Catholic Clubrooms, in

place of the previously arranged evening (Wednesday), so as not to clash with the citizen's Coronation meeting.

Mr. H. H. Loughnan presided, and apologies for absence were received from the Very Rev. Father Price, Adm., Mr. G. Laurenson, M.P., and others. Mr. G. Witty, M.P., and Mr. T. H. Davey, M.P., attended, but owing to other engagements were obliged to leave after stating they were entirely in sympathy with the objects of the committee, and promising to do all in their power to assist. The secretary (Mr. E. O'Connor) reported in the detail work transacted since the first meeting. On the understanding that the Envoys could remain in this city over the two days following their public meeting, the H.A.C.B. Society reported that a social gathering would be arranged by that body in the nature of a welcome reception, with the assistance of the general committee. It was subsequently ascertained that the Envoys' visit would be extended to the requisite time.

Mr. E. O'Connor (secretary) has been enabled to arrange the following itinerary of meetings for Canterbury, outside Christchurch:—Rangiora, June 16; Ashburton, 17; Temuka, 19; Timaru, 20; Albury, 21; Geraldine, 22 or 24; Waimate, 23.

The members of the committee resolved to proceed to Lyttelton by the early train on the 25th to meet the delegates. It was decided to invite a number of prominent citizens to occupy seats on the platform.

Geraldine

(From our own correspondent.)

A well-attended meeting was held at Geraldine on Thursday night for the purpose of arranging a fitting reception to the Home Rule delegates. Mr. F. R. Flatman was voted to the chair. He said that whether a man was a Home Ruler or not he liked to hear both sides of the question, and he was sure the people of Geraldine would like to hear these gentlemen from Ireland. A strong committee was appointed, with Mr. Flatman chairman, Mr. E. O'Malley deputy-chairman, and Mr. J. Connolly secretary and treasurer. A subscription list was opened in the room and a sum of £55 6s collected. The Very Rev. Dean Bowers said that not a penny of the money raised would go to the delegates. He mentioned that Mr. Hazleton would probably visit Geraldine about the third week in June. The object of the delegates was to explain the position and to collect funds—to prevent strife, not to make it.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

A meeting of the executive of the local committee in connection with the visit of the Irish Envoys was held on Friday evening, Dr. Loughnan presiding. It was unanimously decided to add Rev. Father Tubman's name to the executive. Correspondence was read from the Christchurch committee stating that a delegate would address a meeting in Timaru on Tuesday, June 20. A large amount of business was done in connection with the arrangements for the reception of the delegate. Collectors reported that the promises of support were very encouraging. The treasurer (Mr. D. Mahoney) acknowledges subscriptions amounting to £67 13s 6d to the Home Rule fund.

Stratford

(From our own correspondent.)

Messrs. Redmond and Donovan, the Irish delegates, who visited Stratford last Thursday, 11th inst., were accorded a civic reception, and were afterwards entertained by the Mayor (Mr. J. Masters) at afternoon tea. In the evening they spoke to a crowded audience in the Town Hall. The Mayor presided, and on the stage were the councillors and many of the leading citizens. The address was on the usual lines as given at other centres, and was attentively listened to and very much appreciated. Funds in hand and to be collected will surpass our efforts on the occasion of Mr. J. Devlin's visit, and a congratulatory telegram was received on Saturday from Mr. Martin Kennedy, thanking the chairman (Rev. Father Treacy) and committee for the splendid results.

Hokitika

(From our own correspondent.)

A very enthusiastic meeting was held recently for the purpose of arranging for the visit of the Irish Envoys to this district. A very strong committee was formed, with Mr. C. Ward as chairman, Rev. Father Clancy as treasurer, and Mr. James Parnell Downey as secretary. It was decided that an invitation be extended to the delegates to visit Hokitika, where they are undoubtedly assured of a very hearty welcome.

Dunedin

On Wednesday evening of last week a meeting of sympathisers with Home Rule was held in the Board Room of His Majesty's Theatre, to make arrangements for the reception and public appearance of the Irish Envoys in Dunedin, and also to arrange a programme of meetings for Otago and Southland.

The Hon. J. B. Callan, M.L.C., was voted to the chair, and there was a representative attendance.

The Hon. Mr. Callan said the object of the meeting was to make arrangements for the reception and public appearance of the Irish Envoys—Messrs. Hazleton, Redmond, and Donovan. He had no doubt but that their meeting here would be as successful as similar meetings had been in the past, and that they would receive the same cordial reception that was accorded Irish delegates on former occasions by the press and people of Dunedin. He suggested the appointment of a secretary and treasurer, and also a small working committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. J. J. Marlow was appointed secretary, and Mr. M. Coughlan treasurer.

Rev. Father Coffey said that he had been in correspondence with Mr. Martin Kennedy, of Wellington, and at first he was given to understand that the delegates would reach Dunedin about the middle of June, but the latest information to hand was that they would not arrive here before July 1. He tried to get an earlier date for Dunedin, so that the meetings in the country districts could be held before the bad weather set in, but he was not successful, owing to the dates being already arranged for Canterbury. Not only would the suggested working committee have to make arrangements for the Dunedin meeting, but they would have to arrange dates for those in Invercargill, Oamaru, Lawrence, Milton, Gore, Otautau, Queenstown, and probably Central Otago, speaking with regard to the exception taken by the conservative press to the appeal for monetary assistance in these colonies, he pointed out that the Irish Parliamentary Party had fought two elections last year, which required a considerable sum of money, and that possibly they might have to contest another election before the end of this year. The Irish people had contributed generously to the parliamentary fund, and they were justified in asking assistance from the Irishmen and sons of Irishmen who were blessed with the means, and lived in a colony which enjoyed Home Rule. He could not understand any man living in a self-governing colony being opposed to Home Rule for Ireland. The opponents of Home Rule had raised the religious question, but this was done for political and party purposes, as there was no difference about religious matters in the South and West of Ireland where Catholics were in an overwhelming majority.

It was resolved to appoint all present as a general committee, from which the following working committee was set up:—Messrs. A. R. Barclay, F. Armstrong, C. A. Shiel, J. B. Callan, jun., J. Collins, T. J. Hussey, W. Coughlan, J. O'Neill, and Rev. Father Coffey.

When more definite information is to hand the working committee will arrange dates for meetings in Otago and Southland.

A number of those present were appointed to solicit subscriptions in the city and suburbs, and before the proceedings were brought to a close a subscription list was opened, and in a very short time the chairman was able to announce that over 100 guineas had been collected.

The enthusiasm displayed and the generous response to the appeal for subscriptions augur well for the success of the Envoys' visit to Dunedin.

Thames

(From our own correspondent.)

May 11.

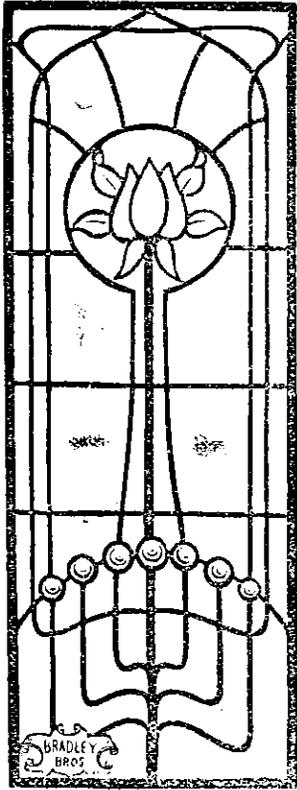
A committee of leading citizens has been formed for the purpose of arranging details of the reception to the Irish delegates, who are to deliver an address in Thames on June 8. Subscription lists have been issued, and the district will, it is anticipated, sustain its reputation of the past by raising a substantial sum in aid of the Home Rule movement.

Greymouth

(From our own correspondent.)

May 11.

A public meeting was held in the Public Hall last Thursday evening to make arrangements for receiving the Irish delegates on their visit to the West Coast. His Worship the Mayor (Mr. A. C. Russell) presided, and explained the objects of the meeting. The following committee were elected:—The Mayor, Messrs. E. M. Sheedy, T. P. Fogarty, J. Kerr, T. Keenan, J. P. Beirne, D. Shannahan, M. J. Phillips, and H. F. Doogan. A sum of over £60 was subscribed in the room, and it was decided to forward lists to residents in various parts of the district.



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I wish to say before closing this letter that I am not an agent for Trench's Remedy, or for any other medicine or thing. I write in praise of the specific because of the inestimable blessing it has been to so many of my friends.

You may use my letter in any way you desire.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. MORTON,
 Registrar, L.D.S. University.

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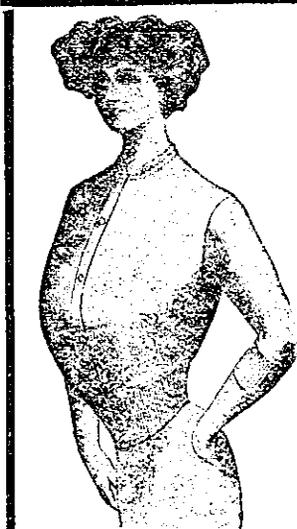
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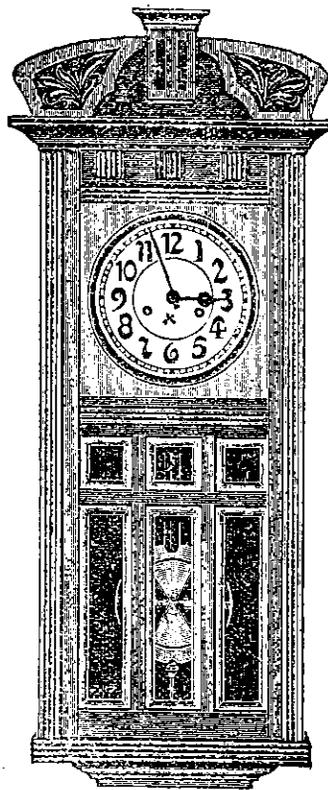
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N.Z. IRISHWOMEN: A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in your paper to endorse 'A Daughter of Erin's' suggestion re Irishwomen and their descendants in New Zealand being allowed an opportunity of giving a contribution, however small, in aid of the Home Rule fund. Irishmen, as we note with pleasure, are already up and doing, and why should Irishwomen not follow their example? Would it not be a good plan if, say, two lady collectors were appointed in each parish. It would be a means of approaching those who would feel shy of sending a small contribution; or again, those who take not interest enough in the cause to send any contribution direct. May I suggest that if all the children in our Catholic schools throughout the Dominion were asked to contribute a penny each, the sum total may be very creditable. Hoping some influential person will give a lead. I am sure others will follow.—I am, etc.,

A DAUGHTER OF ERIN, NO 2.

WEDDING BELLS

BOYLE—FLYNN.

(From a correspondent.)

A wedding of much interest took place at the residence of Mr. T. Flynn, 'Spring Park,' Waikouro, on April 24, when his eldest daughter, Miss Catherine Josephine, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr. Martin Boyle, second son of Mr. John Boyle, 'Mayfield,' Heddon Bush. Nuptial Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Lynch (Wrey's Bush), who performed the marriage ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome dress of cream embroidered silk with the customary veil and wreath of orange blossoms. She was attended by her two sisters, Misses Mary and Dora Flynn, as bridesmaids, and Mr. John Boyle (brother of the bridegroom) acted as groomsmen. After the ceremony, Rev. Father Lynch presided at the wedding breakfast, and in a felicitous speech proposed the health of the newly married couple. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a gold bangle, and to the bridesmaids gold band rings set with emeralds. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold Albert. The happy couple left by motor car en route for Queenstown, where the honeymoon was to be spent.

BOYLE—O'BRIEN.

(From a correspondent.)

On Wednesday, April 26, a pretty wedding took place at 'Oak Bank,' Lochiel, the contracting parties being Miss Rosanna O'Brien, third daughter of Mr. Morgan O'Brien, and Mr. William Boyle, fifth son of Mr. John Boyle, 'Mayfield,' Heddon Bush. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Neill (Winton), in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom. The bride was attired in a pretty dress of cream radianta, trimmed with silk insertion and silver braid, and wore the customary veil and wreath fastened with a coronet of pearls. She was attended by her sister, Miss Nora O'Brien, as bridesmaid, while Mr. Frank Boyle filled the position of best man. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a diamond ring, and to the bridesmaid a handsome bracelet. After the ceremony the wedding party repaired to a large marquee on the lawn, where the wedding breakfast was presided over by the Rev. Father O'Neill. The young couple were the recipients of numerous valuable and useful presents.

HENRY—LYONS.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Thursday, May 11, a pretty wedding took place at the Cathedral, Christchurch, when Miss Anne Winfred Lyons, sixth daughter of Mr. Joseph Lyons, was married to Mr. Alfred Victor Henry. Both the contracting parties belong to the Cathedral parish. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore, besides a wreath and veil, an elaborately trimmed cream silk costume. The bridesmaids were Miss Christina Lyons and Miss Gertrude Lyons (sisters of the bride), and Mr. Thomas Francis Walklin (brother-in-law of the bride) was best man. The Rev. Father McDonald performed the ceremony, and celebrated the Nuptial Mass. The ceremony over, the wedding party returned in taxi-cars to the residence of the bride's father in St. David's street, where the breakfast took place. The newly-married couple were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents.

OBITUARY

MR. JEREMIAH CONNOLLY, GERALDINE.

(From our own correspondent.)

The many friends of Mr. Jeremiah Connolly, late of Kakahu Flat, Geraldine, heard with sincere regret of his death, which took place at the residence of his daughter, Doncaster Hotel, Washdyke, on April 25, at the ripe age of seventy-four years. The late Mr. Connolly was born in 1837, at Leap, Co. Cork, and left Ireland for Victoria in 1859. After spending a short time in Victoria, he came over to New Zealand in 1861, and went to the West Coast goldfields. He remained there for a time and then came over to work in the Lyttelton tunnel, and later on bought a small farm on Kakahu Flat. This was in the early sixties. Farming was not then as now; the land had to be cleared of flax, manuka scrub, etc. He was one of the old pioneers who worked hard and who, by industry and energy, gradually added to his holding, until he acquired a large first-class farm, which he cultivated in a most successful manner. Indeed, he was one of South Canterbury's most successful farmers. His house was always open to those who needed help, and many who are in prosperous circumstances now owe it to him for his kind and sound advice and material help. He was a sterling Irishman, and a staunch Catholic. The late Mr. Connolly married in 1873, and he leaves three sons and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind father. His wife died about five years ago. He retired from farming about four years ago, and went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Connolly, Doncaster Hotel, Washdyke, where he passed peacefully away, after a lingering illness, fortified by the rites of the Church. The attendance at the funeral, which was one of the largest ever seen in the district, was testimony to the esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community.—R.I.P.

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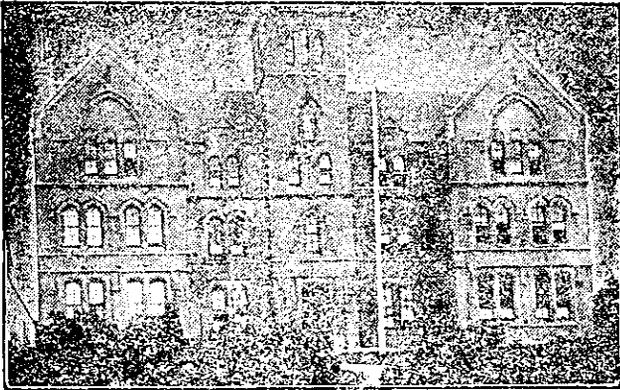
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THE RECTOR,

DEATHS

CONNOLLY.—On April 25, 1911, at the residence of his daughter, Doncaster Hotel, Washdyke, Jeremiah Connolly, late of Kakahu, Geraldine; aged 74 years.—R.I.P.

SEARLE.—On May 13, 1911, at Mrs. J. N. O'Boyle's, Leeston, George, son of the late Rev. Richard Searle, Herts, England, and of Caversham and Dunedin, and dearly beloved husband of Harriet Searle, Napier; aged 63.—R.I.P.

VINCENT.—On March 19, 1911, at No. 42 Marine parade, Napier, Mary Ellen, second dearly beloved daughter of the late Richard and Ellen Vincent, of Opawa, Christchurch, and dearly beloved sister of Mrs. G. Searle, Napier; aged 32.—R.I.P.

MARRIAGES

HENRY-LYONS.—On May 11, at the Cathedral, Barbadoes street, Christchurch, by the Rev. Father McDonald, Alfred Victor Henry to Annie Winfred, sixth daughter of Mr. Joseph Lyons, Christchurch.

RENNIE-SMITH.—At the Sacred Heart Church, Timaru, on April 26, 1911, by the Rev. Father Tubman, Thomas William, eldest son of Michael Rennie, Timaru, to Theresa Bruce, seventh daughter of the late James Smith, Peebles, Scotland.

MISSING FRIENDS

INFORMATION WANTED about **MARGARET SHEALLEY**, who left Queenstown, Ireland, for New Zealand 35 years ago. She married a man named Dore. When last heard of was travelling in New South Wales about 28 years ago. Reply to her sister,
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Friar street, Youghal, Cork.

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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.



THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1911.

SCHOOL FOOTBALL: SOME WELLINGTON
'SPORTS'

HERE is no sphere in which bigotry is so out of place, and so disgusting as in the world of sport; and happily, there is no sphere in which it is so rare. But it is occasionally met with. The latest instance in point is furnished by the city of Wellington—or rather by a narrow coterie of public school teachers who, it is safe to say, represent neither the Wellington sporting world as a whole, nor even the general body of Wellington school teachers, in the contemptible and utterly unsportsmanlike spirit which

they have displayed. The victims are the boys of the Marist Brothers' schools in Wellington; and we take the facts of the case from the numerous reports, articles, and letters which have appeared in the Wellington papers during the past two or three weeks.

*

In Wellington, Rugby football amongst the schools is controlled by a Public Schools Rugby Union, composed of the assistant masters of the various State schools—the Schools' Rugby Union, unhappily, being in no way under the control of the general Rugby Union for the province. For some years past the Marist Brothers' School in Wellington have been playing Association football, because the Public Schools' Union would not allow them to enter for the Schools' Rugby competitions. Some five or six years ago they applied to be allowed to play Rugby with the State schools, but their application was refused on the following grounds:—(1) That the Wellington Public Schools Union was a 'public' schools' union, and could not admit 'private' schools without altering its constitution. ('One would think,' remarks a critic, 'that they were being asked to alter the constitution of the United States'). (2) That the Marist Brothers' boys were bigger than the State school boys, and (3) That there were not sufficient grounds available. The consequence was that the Marist Brothers' boys were compelled to play Association in the Association Boys' Leagues; and although formal application for permission to play Rugby has been made annually since that time, it has been invariably refused.

*

Three or four weeks ago Brother Vergilius, on behalf of the Marist Brothers, made a fresh application for permission to enter teams for the Rugby competitions, and again the Schools' Rugby Union refused the application, no reasons whatever being given. Bro. Vergilius protested to the Wellington Rugby Union; and the other night a deputation from that body waited on the Public Schools' Union, and asked that the Marist Brothers' boys' request be granted. It was pointed out by the deputation that it seemed to be an easy matter for the Public Schools' Union to alter its constitution if it so desired; that there was nothing to show that the Marist Brothers' boys were bigger than the State school boys, and that, as the city recreation grounds had been formed since the last application, and the Rugby Union had plenty of grounds, the objection on this score was now removed. It was further pointed out that in Auckland and Canterbury the Marist Brothers' Schools took part in the schools' competitions. A most earnest appeal was made to the members of the Schools' Union to take a broadminded and sportsmanlike view of the question; but so far as the majority were concerned the appeal was in vain. By seven votes to five, a motion that the Marist Brothers' Schools be admitted was rejected. No reasons were assigned, the nearest approach thereto being a statement by one Mr. McKenzie that 'he must oppose the motion as he had done on former occasions. He did not know that he could advance any particular reason, but he supposed he was conservative.' Other people will suppose that he was something much more contemptible. Two further deputations were sent from the Senior Rugby Union; and eventually—apparently with a view of shifting responsibility—the Schools' Union referred the case to the Headmasters' Association. To their shame be it said, this body, after a prolonged discussion, decided to endorse and support the action of the Schools' Union.

*

As was only to be expected in a sport-loving community like Wellington, this decision has been received with groans of disapproval in every direction. In press editorials, in the letters of numerous correspondents, and in the speeches of members of the Senior Rugby Union, the attitude of the Schools' Union has been strongly censured and condemned. Under the heading of 'A Puzzling Discrimination,' the *Evening Post* remarks: 'A refusal by the Wellington Public Schools' Rugby Union to admit the Marist Brothers' boys to its competitions has exposed the union to attacks which correspondents have not delayed to make. Unhappily there has been a suggestion that the religious element has not been overlooked by the union, but we cannot believe that the members have been guilty of any such narrowness. One explanation offered is that the

union, under its constitution, cannot admit teams from private schools. Another excuse is that the grounds are just barely sufficient for the present teams, and that the Marist Brothers' boys are bigger than their contemporaries, on the average. We agree with a correspondent that the constitution can be easily amended to permit the entry of the Marist teams. We think, too, that the ground difficulty has been exaggerated. Is the "big boy" figure a bogey? If there are such terrible young giants at the Marist schools, surely it is possible to handicap them. To sustain this argument about size the union has to show that the average standard ages at the Marist schools are higher than the State schools' averages. On present indications the union appears to have an unconvincing case, and its attitude must inevitably promote unpleasantness. And the *Free Lance*, in an article whose thoughtful fairness must appeal to every reader, takes the same position. 'Leaving out of the question altogether the ultimate good of the Rugby game . . . there is no legitimate argument that can be brought forward to justify the barring of the Catholic lads from indulging in the Rugby game. In New Zealand there is no line of demarcation drawn as between the players—the bank clerk and the navy, the College professor and the wharf laborer, the tradesman and the civil servant are all on the one level when they don the jersey, for then they are footballers, and footballers only. The black man, the white man, and the brown man all are brothers at Rugby, and, this being admitted, it is passing strange that a line should be drawn between the boy educated at the public schools and his future fellow-citizen at the Marist schools. . . . Fair play is a jewel, and this is all that is asked for on behalf of the pupils of the Marist Brothers' Schools. Religious distinctions should be unknown in our outdoor sports.'

*

In spite of the churlish obstinacy and of the repeated and decisive refusals of the Schools' Union, the matter is by no means finally disposed of. At the latest meeting of the committee of the Senior Rugby Union a motion was carried that 'a subcommittee be appointed to wait on the Schools' Union requesting them to hand over control of schools football to the Rugby Union'; and if it be found feasible a fresh lot of schools competitions will be arranged under the sole control of the Senior Rugby Union, and to these the Marist Brothers' boys will be freely admitted. The essence of true sport is friendly rivalry, and a willingness to let the best men win. These qualities have been conspicuously wanting in the attitude adopted by the majority of the Wellington school teachers; and whatever else these individuals may be, they are certainly no sports. It is in reality a matter of small moment, ultimately, to the Marist Brothers' schools whether their boys play Rugby or 'Soccer'; but the point for which the Brothers are contending—the principle that Catholic boys should not be discriminated against in the world of sport because of their religion—is one which should be defended and maintained in every possible way. On its behalf Bro. Vergilius has put up a stubborn and determined fight; and the odds are, on present indications, that—in the long run—he will win.

A HOME RULE CONTROVERSY

Following on the leader in the Christchurch *Press* on the mission of the Irish delegates—to which editorial reference was made in our last week's issue—there has arisen in the columns of that paper a brisk, and on the anti-Home Rule side, a somewhat bitter controversy. Reasonable criticism and discussion on the Home Rule question no one, of course, can object to; but a piece of literary villainy—which was freely granted the hospitality of the *Press* columns—perpetrated, under the mask of anonymity, by a correspondent signing himself 'History,' was beyond all bounds of reason and decency. The object of the production was to bluff and 'bully-rag' Messrs. T. E. Taylor and T. H. Davey, M.P.'s, out of taking official part in the delegates' Christchurch meeting. These two gentlemen are very well able to look after themselves; but that does not release the friends of the cause from the duty of strongly protesting against the controversial methods adopted, and in particular against the licence permitted by the *Press* to this anonymous slanderer-at-large of the

Irish people and of the Catholic Church. Edwin Markham has made us familiar with 'The Man with the Hoe'—the letters of 'History' reveal the writer as the man with the muckrake. Lies there are in legions. Mr. Michael McCarthy is quoted as 'himself a Roman Catholic'; although, as is generally known, he has ceased to be even a nominal Catholic, and when last heard of—about a couple of years ago—was lecturing in England on behalf of the Protestant Women's Alliance. The Irish Nationalist members are spoken of as being 'in the grip of the Catholic Association'—although that organisation never had any real tangible existence, and to-day is as dead as the long-deceased Caesar. The moment its suggested objects were published in Dublin, they were condemned by the Irish Bishops; and at the present time the association is simply non-existent. The Irish Party and people are described as creatures of the publican and the brewer—although there is probably no country in the world which is being literally swept by temperance sentiment as Ireland is to-day. The letter concludes with a reference to Mr. T. E. Taylor, M.P., as 'Tommy Among the Papists'—and this literary hog-wash is published in full, without excision or modification of any kind. We print elsewhere a vigorous protest against such editorial remissness made by the Very Rev. Father Price. The editor of the *Press* attempts a defence, in the course of which he evinces good intentions and a certain amount of friendly feeling towards the Catholic body, but the defence is palpably inadequate. The bad taste of the production in question is admitted; and the justification advanced for permitting its publication is, that if an editor rejected everything which he did not personally approve there would be an end to free discussion. That, of course, is not the question. The editor of the *Press* must admit that it is both his right and his duty to draw the line somewhere; and when a letter includes grossly insulting references to the Catholic Church and the Irish people, as well as a personal attack on the Mayor of the city and on a brother M.P., it is time for an editor to have some regard for the feelings of his readers. At the very least it should be insisted on, in such a case, that the writer should sign his real name. In this particular instance, we have, for ourselves, little doubt of the identity of this correspondent. It will, we believe, be found to correspond with that of the small-souled individual, with a mania for anonymous scribbling, who some time ago over the signature of 'Carpus' attacked his brother ministers in the columns of the *Otago Daily Times*; the same who, later on, in the same paper over the signature of 'R.W.' delivered a series of wanton and malicious attacks on almost everything Catholic; the same who, only the other day, vented his anti-Catholic spleen in the Christchurch papers, once more over the familiar signature of 'R.W.' It is satisfactory to reflect that all this mud-stirring and mud-slinging will have the very opposite effect from that which is intended. It will not only arouse Irish enthusiasm to the highest pitch, but will serve in every way as a magnificent advertisement for the delegates. Out of evil good will come; and the Christchurch visit may now be confidently regarded as an assured success.

Notes

Under the Hat

'No country in the world,' says the *Outfitter*, 'can produce a silk hat of such high quality as the English.' 'It is,' comments *Punch*, 'in what the hat covers that we are sometimes outclassed.'

Mr. Asquith's Pledges

Mr. Asquith seems to be lading out pledges in all directions. In a recent letter he suggests that a new Education Bill is a probability of this Parliament. Receiving a resolution with regard to the grievances of Non-conformists under the Education Acts, he says that 'it will receive most careful and sympathetic consideration, which I trust will assume the form of legislation before this Parliament comes to an end.' To the United Kingdom Alliance the Prime Minister has repeated his pledge that temperance legislation should be among the first fruits of our recovered Constitution, and expressed his determination

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to introduce in the House of Commons a measure on the lines of the Licensing Bill of 1908 as a *minimum*. Wales already has a pledge in respect to Welsh Disestablishment; Labor, in respect to Payment for Members; and, of course, the Nationalists have a very definite and explicit pledge in regard to Home Rule. The militant suffragists—who are making the biggest fight to get a pledge—seem to be about the only people who are unable to extract one.

Getting Home on the Bachelors

At the present time the Rural Councils in Ireland are engaged in considering applications and representations under the recent Laborers' Acts (which correspond to our New Zealand Workmen's Homes legislation); and in view of the irrepressible Irish wit and love of fun it was only to be expected that the otherwise dry proceedings would be enlivened by many an amusing dialogue and passage-at-arms. A typical instance is described in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of March 25, when, at a special meeting of the Edenderry No. 1 Rural Council, matters suddenly took an interesting turn, and a veritable war was waged on unmarried laborers.

Patrick Farrelly, a beardless son of toil, who looked about 18, was one of the applicants.

As he entered the Boardroom the chairman (Mr. D. Sheil) said—This is a shop boy apparently.

Mr. M. Moore—He looks more like a jockey, Mr. Chairman (laughter). Were you ever at the Curragh, Farrelly?

The applicant (indignantly)—Certainly not.

Are you married?—Not yet. I am thinking of it (laughter).

The Chairman—These intentions are very good, but I regret to say that the laborers very seldom carry them out.

Mr. Donnelly, D.C., said he could assure the Council that if this man got a cottage he would get married.

The Chairman—They all say that, but when it comes to the point they fight shy. We will only have to take the cottages from any laborers who refuse to get married (To the applicant)—Your application is passed, but understand that if you don't get married you won't get the cottage ultimately.

The applicant—I will want the cottage before I get the wife.

The Chairman—Yes, but if you don't get married when you do get the cottage you will be put out.

Another applicant (James Dunne) resented the Council's suggestions regarding the advisability of his getting married, and added, amidst a good deal of laughter, that his questioner (Mr. Moore, D.C.) 'could go to the Privy Council about it.'

This application was refused.

John Finn applied for a cottage on Mr. Moore's land.

Mr. Moore—I have no objection if the man is married, but I am sworn against bachelors (laughter)—I have a horror of them (laughter).

The applicant—Sure you are one yourself, sir (loud laughter).

Mr. Moore—If this man promises me that he will get married I won't object.

The applicant—Now I'm 'cornered' (loud laughter).

Clerk (to the applicant)—Promise you'll get married and you're all right.

The applicant—I would break your word (laughter).

Mr. Moore—If you don't keep your promise you won't get the cottage.

The applicant—I will do my best.

Mr. Moore—If these fellows don't get married they should be all evicted.

Nineteen applications were passed altogether, and in every case that was rejected the chief ground of objection was that the applicant was unmarried.

THIS WEEK'S ISSUE

Bro. Vergilius and the Public Schools' Union. Are the Marist Brothers' boys to be barred from playing Rugby. The attitude of some Wellington 'sports.' Page 913.

A Home Rule Controversy in Christchurch. The identity of the anonymous slanderer. Page 914. Father Price's reply. Page 904.

More Tercentenary. The *Methodist Times* and the Anglicans. Page 901.

The 'Socialism' of the *Mooriland Worker*. Page 901.

The Coronation Service—past and present. Page 902.

New Convent at Wanganui. Laying the Foundation stone. Page 897.

Text Books on Education. Page 899.

The Church and the Bible. Editions of the Scripture in the Vernacular. Page 903.

The Irish Envoys. Arrangements in the principal centres. Page 906.

Ireland's Fitness for Home Rule. The Chief Secretary on helps and obstacles. Page 923.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The annual euchre party of the Hibernian Society has been postponed from June 9 to June 16.

The president of the Ladies' Club (Mrs. Jackson) entertained the members of that club at a social evening in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening.

An entertainment in aid of the funds of St. Joseph's Ladies' Hockey Club will be given in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening. An excellent programme, consisting of musical selections and two dramatic pieces, has been prepared.

Private advice has been received in Dunedin that Dr. Morkane, late of Kumara, who has been in England during the past twelve months, visiting the various hospitals, has gained the F.R.C.S. degree at Edinburgh. We understand that Dr. Morkane will return to New Zealand, via Canada, about the end of the year.

The St. Joseph's Harriers ran to Waitati on Saturday, as guests of Mrs. McCleary, eighteen members turning out under Captain Swanson. Starting from the Albany Street School at 3 p.m., the pack struck along Harbor terrace, up Forth street, and through the Gardens, coming out on the Main road, which was followed to the end of Normanby. The pack had a stiff climb up the short cut, coming out at the Upper Junction, and after a brief spell they settled down in earnest for their destination, reaching Waitati about 4.40 p.m. after a very enjoyable run. A good pace was maintained throughout, and most of the members showed surprisingly good form, none of them being any the worse of their long journey. The members subsequently sat down to an excellent dinner, kindly provided by Mrs. McCleary, assisted by her lady friends. After a short musical programme the members and lady friends returned to town by the 7 o'clock train.

At a meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club on Monday evening Rev. Father P. J. O'Neill (president) read a very instructive paper on 'Spain and the Church.' Prefacing his paper, Father O'Neill said that the present differences between the Holy See and Spain are only repetitions of what had taken place several times during the past one hundred years. Spain is practically an unknown country to English-speaking people; very few tourists visit it, and its internal affairs are known only to the Spaniards themselves. He then dealt with the history of the country within the past sixty or seventy years, and showed that it had many changes of government, the monarchical form succeeding the republican in regular succession; that the religious orders had been banished several times, and the Church stripped of its possessions. The conditions obtaining in Portugal at the present time showed that history was once more repeating itself in the Iberian Peninsula. On the motion of Mr. E. W. Spain, seconded by Mr. M. Rossbotham, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Father O'Neill for his instructive paper. Father O'Neill, in replying, impressed on members the necessity of increasing the membership by getting their friends to join the club. About a dozen new members were elected, and six candidates proposed for membership.

St. Joseph's Hall was crowded on Friday evening when an entertainment was given in aid of the funds of the Christian Brothers' Athletic Clubs. Apart altogether from the merit of the performers, an entertainment for such a popular object would be sure to attract a large audience, but in this instance the excellent programme submitted was in itself sufficient attraction. Nearly every item on the programme was encored, and in all instances the performers responded to the recalls. Songs were contributed by Misses Violet Fraser, A.T.C.L., K. Black, and Jessie McNece, and Messrs. J. Leech and E. J. Mee. Miss Queenie Foster contributed a pianoforte solo, 'Study in D minor,' and Miss H. K. Walker, L.A.B., a violin solo, 'Fantasie Ballet,' both of which were played with much artistic skill. Miss Ethel Churchill was very successful in her musical monologue. Mr. T. P. Laffey recited Bracken's 'Not understood,' for which he was recalled, a similar compliment being paid Mr. J. Draker for his humorous selection. A very fine instrumental quartet was given by Messrs. Schnack, Laidlaw, D. Whelan, and J. A. O'Brien, of the Kaikorai Band. The opening number of the programme was given by the Christian Brothers' choir, under Brother Cusack, their contribution being the bracketed items, 'O Signore' (Verdi) and 'Gloria' (Mozart). Miss C. Hughes, played the greater part of the accompaniments during the evening. Just before the final item Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., took the opportunity of thanking the performers for their services and the audience for their patronage.

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CATHOLIC CLUBS

HOKITIKA.

(From the club correspondent.)

The first of the fortnightly euchre tournaments under the auspices of the Catholic Club was held in the rooms on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. There was a good attendance, about fifteen tables being occupied. After a very exciting contest, the lady's prize fell to Mrs. Coulson, and the gentleman's prize to Mr. L. Dwan.

The quarterly Communion of the club members took place on last Sunday morning, and was very largely attended, about sixty members approaching the Holy Table. After Mass those present adjourned to the club rooms, where breakfast was partaken of. Much credit is due to the committee, and also to the assisting ladies (Misses M. Bourke, J. O'Connor, and E. Harvey), for the splendid manner in which the arrangements were carried out.

THAMES.

(From the club correspondent.)

May 11.

The annual general meeting of the Thames Catholic Club was held in the club rooms on Wednesday, 10th inst. The annual report and balance sheet were read. The chief consideration of the meeting was the unsatisfactory state of the finances. It was resolved to adopt certain measures to relieve the financial stress. The formal opening was fixed for 23rd inst. Several new members were elected. The following were elected officers:—Patron, Very Rev. Monsignor O'Reilly, V.F.; president and chaplain, Rev. Father Tigar, O.P.; vice-presidents—Dr. Lapraik, Messrs. A. Myers, M.P., J. Inglis, J. Quinn, J. Crean; working vice-presidents—E. Kenny, W. Meehan; executive—J. Connolly, J. P. Twohill, A. Coakley, J. Crean, F. Lawson, E. Rice, H. Dann, C. Coakley; hon. secretary, H. McDonnell; assistant secretary and treasurer, G. Hanson; hon. auditor, D. Twohill.

The first step in the direction of forming ladies' hockey clubs this season was taken last Monday evening, when a well-attended meeting of Catholic young ladies decided to form and enter two teams (Thursday and Saturday afternoon teams) in the competition which the Hockey Association is endeavouring to establish. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, Rev. Father Tigar, O.P.; president, Mr. G. Hanson; vice-presidents—Messrs. A. Coakley, J. Connolly, J. P. Twohill, F. Lawson, and W. Gill; executive, Misses Fox, M. Lynch, V. Twohill, T. Mellett, C. Fox, A. Corbett, R. Dunbar; hon. secretary, Miss D. Moran; hon. treasurer, Miss N. Coakley; hon. auditor, Miss A. Mellett.

QUEENSTOWN.

(From the club correspondent.)

May 6.

There was only a moderate attendance of members at the opening of the St. Joseph's Literary and Debating Club on Thursday, May 4, when the question, 'Should bachelors be taxed?' was debated. The debate was most interesting, and some most creditable speeches were delivered, the affirmative side winning by the narrow margin of two points. The programme for next evening is a paper by the Rev. Father O'Donnell on 'Home Rule,' and also a paper by Mr. Mulgan.

May 13.

There was a fair attendance of members at the meeting of the St. Joseph's Literary and Debating Club held in the schoolroom on Thursday evening. The programme for the evening was a paper by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, and one also by Mr. R. Mulgan. The Rev. Father O'Donnell gave a most interesting paper on 'Home Rule,' dealing with the history of Ireland since it had its own Parliament up to the present day. Mr. Mulgan contributed a most interesting paper on the subject, 'Is compulsory military training a sound national policy?' Both writers were awarded a hearty vote of thanks. The following gentlemen will take part in the debate, 'Should Catholic schools receive State aid?':—Affirmative—Messrs. Gavin, Fitzpatrick, and O. McBride; negative—Messrs. Mulgan, Shepherd, and D. McBride.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(From the club correspondent.)

May 3.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Club was held in the club rooms on Tuesday evening, May 2. Mr. J. R. Hayward (president) was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. Now that the holidays are over, we may look forward to large attendances at the weekly meetings. The delegates to the recent Federation Conference held in the club rooms at Easter gave an account of the proceedings. The president reported that he had attended a preliminary meeting to arrange for the visit of the Home Rule delegation, the members present receiving the president's remarks with great enthusiasm; and those present, together with nearly every other member of the club, will be found willing workers in the great cause.

It was decided to have a debate with the X.Y.Z. Club about the middle of June. A very strong team will be put forward to uphold the honor of the club. The series of debates (inter-member) arranged for the winter season is already creating great interest.

The club intends holding a concert shortly, with the object of raising funds to wipe off the club's overdraft. A strong committee of ladies will be formed, which should assure the success of the venture. The item on the syllabus for the evening was an impromptu debate, those taking part being Messrs. Rowe, Healey, Dennehy, Murphy, McKeone, Beveridge, Harbison, Tullock, McNamara, and Dobbis. A very interesting list of subjects was debated, and a most enjoyable and instructive evening was spent.

May 10.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Club was held on Tuesday evening, May 9, the item on the syllabus being a card and billiard tournament. There was a splendid attendance of club members and several intending members. Owing to a very large entry for the billiard portion of the programme, the final was not played until a very late hour. It is evident that the club is going to have some big musters during the winter evenings, and the management are to be congratulated on the manner in which the business of the club is being conducted, both the literary and social items receiving careful attention.

The forthcoming visit of the Home Rule delegates is arousing great interest in club circles, and the members will not be found wanting when the time arrives for assisting the great cause.

The club's concert, which, by the way, promises to provide one of the finest entertainments held in Christchurch for a long time, has been definitely fixed for August. The success of club members at the recent competitions is very gratifying to the club, those taking part on behalf of the club carrying off two firsts and a second, thus giving much-needed financial assistance to the funds. Judging from what the writer saw of the competitions, there should not be any difficulty in securing a great number of firsts at the next competitions.

OAMARU.

(From the club correspondent.)

The annual general meeting of St. Patrick's Club was held on May 1, there being a full attendance of members. Presided over by the president (Mr. T. O'Grady). The principal business was the adoption of the report and balance sheet and the election of officers for the ensuing year. The club's finances were shown to be in a sound condition, and the membership very satisfactory. The outgoing officers did not stand for re-election, and the following were elected for the current year:—Patron, Right Rev. Monsignor Mackay, V.G.; president, Mr. J. Cagney, senr.; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. G. Grave, P. C. Hjorring, P. Kelly, and F. J. Mulvihill; chaplain, Rev. Father Farthing; auditor, Mr. J. Breen; secretary, Mr. W. Collins; treasurer, Mr. George Cartwright; executive, Messrs. F. Ongley, M. J. Hannon, J. J. O'Connor, J. Saunders, Jas. Molloy, J. Roxburgh, and J. Birss. After routine business had been transacted, the opening date was left to the executive. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

ONEHUNGA.

(From our club correspondent.)

May 1.

The half-yearly meeting of the Onehunga Catholic Club was held in the club rooms last Sunday after the 10 o'clock Mass. There was a good attendance of members. The secretary read the report and balance sheet, which showed the club to be in a flourishing state both financially and numerically. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—Patron, his Lordship Bishop Cleary; chaplain, Very Rev. Father Mahoney; president, Mr. A. J. Martin; vice-presidents, Messrs. B. McLaughlin, J.P., and D. I. Williams; secretary, Mr. J. E. Dempsey; assistant secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Kennedy; auditors, Messrs. H. Thomson and J. P. Boland; custodians, Messrs. A. V. Patten, K. Bay, and V. McGuire. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring president (Mr. B. McLaughlin, J.P.) and officers for the able manner in which they had carried out their duties.

On Thursday evening the club made a start with the syllabus for the winter session, the item being an open-night to the members and their lady friends. A very enjoyable time was spent, and during the evening the president presented the diplomas of merit won by Mr. A. V. Patten and Mr. J. P. Boland.

The many friends of the club's popular secretary (Mr. Jos. Dempsey) will regret to learn that he at present lies seriously ill in an Auckland hospital, after having undergone an operation for appendicitis.

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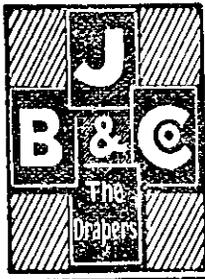
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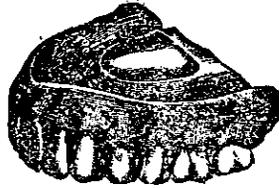
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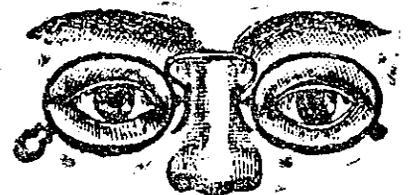
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Irish News

ARMAGH—The Town Tenants' Movement

At a meeting of the executive of the Town Tenants' League in Dublin, a most satisfactory report was read of the remarkable progress made by the town tenants' movement in Portadown. Since the opening meeting, which was addressed in that town last summer by Mr. Briscoe, over 500 members had been enrolled. The branch had returned six members to the local Council, and, as a result, one hundred houses were now about to be erected under the Housing Act. The movement had brought together all classes in the town, and all were enthusiastic in working for the common good. Similar reports were read from other centres as to the progress the movement was making in the North.

CLARE—The Grand Cause of Nationality

In sending his annual subscription to the Parliamentary Fund the Bishop of Killaloe writes as follows to Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, M.P.:—'I enclose with great pleasure a cheque for £10, my subscription to our Parliamentary Fund. With the prospects of Home Rule now so bright—and even its most bitter opponents regard its concession in the near future as a matter of course, the country is at last in a clear position to appreciate the wisdom of maintaining her Parliamentary Party as she has done for so many years independent and unbroken regardless of either cost or sacrifice. And it must be said that that Party has served her faithfully and well, and has steered the grand cause of nationality through a series of great difficulties and discouragements to its present hopeful outlook with consummate ability.'

CORK—Evidence from the past

Mr. Augustine Roche, M.P. for North Louth, is one of the Irish Nationalists accused of malevolent hatred of their Protestant fellow-countrymen and of sinister designs upon Protestant lives and properties (remarks the *Irish Weekly*). So long ago as 1893 Mr. Roche was Mayor of Cork. During that year the late Right Rev. Dr. Gregg, Protestant Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, was chosen Archbishop of Armagh. A congratulatory resolution was unanimously passed by the Cork Corporation and forwarded to the Primate-Designate. In reply Mr. Augustine Roche received the following letter from Dr. Gregg:—'My dear Mr. Mayor,—I have written to the Town Clerk thanking him for the copy of the resolution which was so generously passed on Friday, and requesting him to convey my thanks to you and to the members of the Council. Allow me to express to you personally how much I feel your kindness in the matter, and my sense of the happy relations which it has been my good fortune to have with you. I shall never forget the many kindnesses which I have received in Cork from its generous people. I am, my dear Mr. Mayor, yours very faithfully,—Robert S., Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, Archbishop-Elect.' The member for Louth recalls this incident because he has been singled out for special attack as a 'bigot.' It is a testimony, as from the grave, to the kindly state of feeling that prevails amongst Irish communities outside a few Ulster districts.

A Peculiar Brand of Nationalist

Mr. Moreton Frewen's election for an Irish Nationalist constituency at the bidding of the gentleman who proclaimed the Irish Nationalist Party unworthy of the country's confidence, was so novel and remarkable an experiment that our interest in the career of the member for North-east Cork needs no excuse. Mr. Frewen (says the *Belfast Irish News*) was an English Tory. He came from America to support Mr. Ian Malcolm at the General Election; and Mr. Malcolm had been for years the most indefatigable English libeller of Ireland. Red-hot from Mr. Malcolm's platform, he was whisked to N.E. Cork by Mr. William O'Brien, and successfully dumped on that constituency. Then he went back to America, where it is said he tried to collect money for the support of Mr. O'Brien's 'cause' at the same time that he preached the necessity for cutting off Ulster from Ireland. Returning from America, the 'representative' of Nationalist N.E. Cork took his seat amongst the Unionist members of the House of Commons. Now we find the following convincing item of news in an English provincial journal, the *Bournemouth Daily Echo*, whose London correspondent writes: 'Speaking of the O'Brientes, may I mention a curious fact which has not, I think, been noticed. It will be remembered that, very much to everyone's surprise, Mr. Moreton Frewen, an Englishman, with American and Irish connections, was nominated at the last moment and elected unopposed for North-East Cork as a supporter of Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Frewen is a Federalist, and was at one time suspected of being the author of the "Pacificus" letters in the *Times*. The interesting fact has been brought to my notice that he was "paired" on Wednesday with Mr. Hamar Greenwood (Liberal). This means that Mr. Frewen ranks himself with the Opposition. No Irish Nationalist has before been paired against the Government. What Mr. O'Brien has had to say in the matter is not known.'

DUBLIN—A Successful Institution

An interesting report is that issued by the Irish Catholic Church Property Insurance Company, Limited, of which the following is a summary:—The general revenue of the company for 1910, comprising net income from fire premiums £4582 15s 5d, interest and dividends on investments £1144 14s 9d, and transfer fees £2 2s 6d, amounted to £5729 12s 8d. The general expenditure—(1) Net fire losses, £1196 16s 2d; (2) expenses of management, £1037 9s 8d; and (3) directors' fees, £250, was £2484 5s 10d, leaving a surplus of £3245 6s 10d. Out of this surplus £1000 has been appropriated to the regular dividend of 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of £20,000. The directors recommend that the balance of £2245 6s 10d be allocated as follows: (1) £1245 6s 10d to credit of the fire insurance fund; (2) the residue of £1000 to the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, as provided by Article 90.

FERMANAGH—New Hospice at Lough Derg

In Lough Derg a new hospice, which will accommodate over 200 women pilgrims, is in course of erection. The foundation stone has been blessed by Very Rev. Canon Keown, P.P., V.G., Enniskillen, and the hospice will be under the patronage of St. Patrick and the Blessed Virgin.

GALWAY—Death of a Canon

Irishmen everywhere (writes a Dublin correspondent) will learn with regret of the death of Very Rev. Canon Dooley, P.P., V.F., which took place in Galway on March 22, in his 75th year of his age. Deceased, who spent most of his ministerial career in the City of the Tribes, was beloved by people of all classes and creeds. He had almost completed fifty years in the priesthood, and preparations were on foot to celebrate his golden jubilee. At a meeting held a few weeks ago with the object of raising funds for this purpose, the Rev. J. Meletwood Berry, B.D., Protestant rector, said there were often questions on which he and Canon Dooley took opposite views, but during the twenty years that he had been living in Galway they had never had a personal difference, and he could say with all sincerity that he had found in Canon Dooley at all times a kind and courteous Christian gentleman, anxious to treat those who did not agree with him with courtesy and consideration.

The Bishops of Clonfert's Appreciation

The Bishop of Clonfert, in sending a subscription to the Parliamentary Fund, wrote as follows:—'I have great pleasure in sending you a small contribution (£5) towards the Party funds. I only regret that the amount I can afford is anything but commensurate with the tremendous issues that are now at stake. Apart, however, from the overshadowing question of Home Rule, I feel bound on many grounds to support a United Parliamentary Party. To omit other reasons, the educational wants of the country are in urgent need of redress. The support of secondary education has become a heavy tax on the people of this diocese, and there are several places where the erection of necessary primary schools has been long delayed owing to the parsimony of the Treasury. I have no doubt of the ability and zeal of the present Party to take care of all the interests of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, and hence it is only in discharge of what I consider a duty that I am sending you this small contribution.'

KERRY—Address of Congratulation

A remarkable public demonstration was held at Brosna the other day, when an extremely large crowd of people, representative of Brosna, Knocknagoshel, Mountcollins, and Abbeyfeale, assembled at the presbytery, Brosna, in support of an address of congratulation to Father Arthur (now Canon) Murphy, P.P., on his elevation to a Canonry of the Kerry diocese.

LOUTH—Peaceful Condition of the County

Dundalk Quarter Sessions were opened on March 27 by County Court Judge C. Green, K.C. His Honor, in his address to the Grand Jury, stated that there was only one case to go before them. As there were no cases to go before him at Drogheda the previous week, he thought nobody could feel otherwise than satisfied at the peaceful condition of the county. The case to go before them was not of a serious nature. The Grand Jury returned no bill in the case, and the accused was discharged.

TIPPERARY—Appointed Member Cathedral Chapter

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Neill, of Lattin and Cullen, has been appointed Canon and a member of the Cathedral Chapter of the archdiocese of Cashel and Emlly. For years Canon O'Neill was Professor of Dogmatic and Moral Theology in St. Patrick's College, Thurles, when he was the daily associate of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy. The Very Rev. Dr. O'Neill left Thurles College for the important curacy of Tipperary. He threw himself heart and soul into the work there, and his work and thrilling eloquence will be remembered there for many a long day. To mark their appreciation of him, the people of Tipperary presented him on two occasions with magnificent testimonials. Canon O'Neill has been ministering as parish priest of Lattin and Cullen for twenty-five years. The work he has done since he was appointed parish priest of

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Lattin and Cullen is worthy of him. He has built six or eight up-to-date schools. He has, at great expense, beautified the churches, and he has ameliorated the condition of his parish and of his people in every way, so that it is easy to understand the joy of the people of Lattin and Cullen at the good news they have of their devoted pastor. Canon O'Neill made his preliminary studies at the Abbey School, Tipperary. He was for a short time a student of Thurles College, where he read with distinction. He won other honors, as well as the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in the Gregorian University, Rome, where he was a graduate for some years. Canon O'Neill is a Bachelor of Civil and Canon Law of the Sapienza University, Rome, and he is a priest of exceptional erudition and culture. He speaks many languages, and he has been in many lands.

Fallen into Abeyance

The custom of 'drowning the shamrock' seems to have fallen into abeyance in Ireland. At the St. Patrick's Day celebration in Clonmel (remarks the *Sacred Heart Review*), Archdeacon Flavin said that there had not been in the town that day the spectacle of an intoxicated man or woman. And they are no longer hanging men and women for the wearing of the green over there, either. The *Nationalist* of Clonmel says that 'shamrock and green favors were universally worn, not alone by civilians, but by the soldiers of the garrison. The men of the Royal Irish Regiment, as usual, wore the triple leaf in their helmets at the church parade, and were accompanied to Mass at SS. Peter and Paul's by the regimental band playing spirited national airs.' Dublin papers note the few cases of drunkenness to be seen in the streets of that city on St. Patrick's Day, and a Cork journal says: 'It is gratifying to be able to record that throughout the day there was in the streets of the city and in public places, a complete absence of drunkenness, not even a single instance being observable.'

GENERAL

A Convert to Home Rule

Amongst the subscribers to the Irish Parliamentary and National Fund whose names appear in this week's list is General Alfred Turner (says the *Irish Weekly* of April 1). Within the memory of many men who are not yet entitled to reckon themselves amongst the greybeards, General Turner was regarded as one of the last individuals in Ireland likely to figure as a generous subscriber to a National Fund. He is a native of London. After more than twenty years' service in the Army, he was appointed A.D.C. and Military Secretary to the late Lord Spencer, then Viceroy of Ireland. Thenceforward—with a brief interlude—Colonel Turner, as he was at the time, maintained an official connection with this country for many years. He was 'Commissioner of Police'—which meant despotic ruler—in Cork, Kerry, Clare, and Limerick during the 'hottest' period of the Plan of Campaign struggle; and it was during this experience of Ireland from thirty to twenty years ago that the able soldier and resolute executive officer arrived at the political convictions which are responsible for his subscriptions year after year to the funds of the national movement. By the way, General Alfred Turner is really a more brilliant, experienced, and resolute warrior than either Colonel McCalmont or Captain Craig.

The Hibernian Society

Bro. J. J. Massey, District President, in the course of his address at the annual Communion breakfast of the Hibernian Society in Sydney on Sunday, April 30, gave some interesting particulars regarding the progress of the society in the Sydney District, and also throughout Australasia. He said that the total membership of the society was 9965, a net increase for the year of 1461. The total funds at the end of last year were £63,097, a net increase for the year of £6362. Last year £9119 was spent for medical attendance and medicine, £5610 was paid to sick members, £4442 was expended on management and sundries, the funeral allowances consumed £810, and hospital and other funds £1168. The funds invested on mortgage were £48,136, which was earning an average interest of 5½ per cent. The total assets were £211,261, and the liabilities £204,776, the surplus of assets over liabilities being £6485. The society was quite as widely established in the other States of the Commonwealth, also New Zealand. The total membership in Australasia was 39,200, the funds being £265,509. In America and Great Britain the society had 370,000 members. The great progress the society had made in New South Wales during the past ten years was shown by the fact that, whereas in 1900 there were 40 branches, 2599 members, and funds amounting to £15,076, there were 167 branches at the end of 1910, the membership was 9965, and the funds had increased to £63,093—an increase of 127 branches, 7366 members, and £48,022 in funds. Since these figures were compiled four new branches had been added, with an addition of 500 members.

People We Hear About

Archbishop Colgan of Madras, whose death we chronicled recently, was said to have been the oldest Bishop in the British Empire. He was eighty-six years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., got a bunch of shamrock on St. Patrick's Day from the grave of Michael Davitt and gave a piece of it to Mr. Birrell, who expressed a wish to wear a spray of it when he heard whence it came.

Among the guests at a dinner party recently given by King George V. at Buckingham Palace, London, was His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, the Most Rev. Dr. Bourne. His Grace was the only prelate present. The other guests were chiefly political leaders.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was born in 1851, was educated in the Catholic University in Dublin, where he distinguished himself in mathematics, and it is not generally known that he is a fully qualified member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland. Mr. Dillon first entered Parliament in 1880 as member for County Tipperary, and has held his present seat for East Mayo since 1885. He married a daughter of the late Chief Justice Mathew in 1895, and became a widower in 1907. To write a history of Mr. Dillon's public career would be to write Ireland's history for the last quarter of a century, so deeply is his name engraven over it.

A few weeks ago Sir Charles Santley was seventy-seven. The grand old man of song, who knew Thackeray and Dickens in their prime, for whom Gounod wrote one of his finest songs, and who sang with Jenny Lind, will shortly experience a pleasure such as has fallen to the lot of few singers indeed. At the forthcoming benefit matinee which Lady Knill has delighted to organise in his honor, and to which the King and Queen and the whole Diplomatic Corps have given their patronage, he will appear once more in an opera part which he first assumed half a century ago, when scarcely another singer of today, Patti excepted, was even cradled.

It is stated that Mme. de Navarro, once the famous Catholic actress, Miss Mary Anderson, the most popular figure on the stage in the eighties, is soon to renew her connection with the theatres—this time as an authoress. In collaboration with Mr. Robert S. Hichens, she has written a five-act play. Mme. de Navarro, who is now 52 years of age, though she doesn't look it, is a Californian, and of German and English descent. She was educated by the Ursuline Nuns. Her first appearance in London was made in 1883, her chief successes being as Juliet, and as the Galatea of W. S. Gilbert's 'Pygmalion and Galatea.' A little later, in the dual roles of Hermione and Perdita, she achieved her greatest triumph. She left the English stage in 1888, in the height of her popularity, and in the following year married M. Antonio de Navarro, and then forsook altogether (to use her own phrase) the 'rush and excitement of public life'; nor have the most flattering offers tempted her away from the quietude of the Court Farm, near to the old-world Worcestershire village of Broadway. Her beautiful voice has, however, been heard once or twice for the benefit of Father Bernard Vaughan's East-End charities. Mme. de Navarro is the author of a book of reminiscences, published in 1896, in which she has much to say about the men and women of her acquaintance in England and America—Longfellow, Tennyson, Aubrey de Vere, Newman, and Manning among the rest.

Captain the Hon. Otway Cuffe, only brother to the Earl of Desart, has been three times Mayor of Kilkenny. He is also president of the local branch of the Gaelic League, and is taking a leading part in the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland, being, in fact, the managing director of a tobacco-growing company in which his widowed sister-in-law, the Dowager Countess of Desart, is one of the principal stockholders. This Dowager Countess of Desart is daughter and heiress of the late Henry Bischoffsheim, the well known London financier and owner of the *London Daily News*. Some time ago the town of Kilkenny voted her its freedom in recognition of all the good she had done for the people of the district, this being the first case of a woman or a member of the Jewish race ever being honored with the freedom of a city or town in the Emerald Isle. The present Lord Desart is now one of the British members of the international court of arbitration at The Hague, and was for many years public prosecutor. He rejoices in the altogether appalling Christian name of Agmondisham, which was borne by the father of the first Lord Desart and also by the latter's maternal grandfather, Colonel Agmondisham Muschamp, of Cromwell's Roundhead army, through whom he inherited a considerable amount of property. The Cuffes originally hailed from Somersetshire, but since Tudor times have been settled in Ireland. Hugh Cuffe received a grant of six thousand acres in County Cork from Queen Elizabeth. The honors of Lord Desart are all Irish, and do not carry with them any seat in the House of Lords.

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THE CHIEF SECRETARY ON HELPS AND OBSTACLES

The following is a report of Mr. Birrell's address in Manchester on March 24:—

I would be untrue (said Mr. Birrell) to the office which I hold if I did not say a word about Ireland. You all know it is the fixed intention of his Majesty's Government, if all goes well—as we think it will—with our Parliament Bill, to proceed next session with a measure of self-government for Ireland. That is our fixed determination. It will be the third time of asking, but many things have happened since 1893. Many things have happened in Ireland since then, and the only difficulty that I foresee is that so many of our young men and eager politicians have come upon the scene since that day that they perhaps hardly realise the present position, though I am glad to think that already many of them have cast upon one side the doubts and difficulties which pressed upon their predecessors in 1836 and 1893. Let me just enumerate

A Few of the Great Changes

that have since taken place in Ireland. In 1898 Lord Salisbury, who had not long before declared that Local Government for Ireland, the County Councils, and the like, would be a greater act of insanity even than Home Rule, proceeded in the ordinary course of a politician to give the country the very thing which he said would be an act of lunacy. For my own part, I always thought even then that Local Government for Ireland should have followed, and not preceded, Home Rule; and I still think so. But that was not the course of events, and the Tory Party conferred upon the tenant farmers of the South and West of Ireland the sole and exclusive right of governing their local affairs. Upon the shoulders of these men, who had been hopelessly excluded from every form of government, they placed the great burden of county administration and local rates. These Catholics had none of them ever had a job before, for if ever a bone was thrown to a Catholic you may be sure it was one that had been well gnawed by dozens of Protestant dogs. The Local Government Board was almost in despair at the thought of how to teach these men how to discharge their duties. They sent down gentlemen to instruct them how to hold meetings, how to have agendas, how to strike a rate, and how to do all the things that

For Centuries had been Done by Grand Juries;

and had never entered into the considerations of those Irish people, who were the most tractable people in the whole world. They set to work to learn; they managed their agendas, and though they occasionally had lively meetings they weren't a bit more lively—though the language may be a little different—than those you may have witnessed in the West Riding of Yorkshire. We have had an experience since 1898—an experience that I still think was a dangerous one—and it has worked uncommonly well. I will not say that it is not open to criticism. What local government is not open to criticism? Even in this sublime country of ours, it is open to criticism. They have had their changes in Ireland, but there is not one who would now go back to the old form of government. That is something to have happened since the Parliament of 1893; and that happened in 1898 by a Tory measure. Then there was another measure—the great Land Purchase Act—Mr. Wyndham's measure of 1903. That was a very great Act of Parliament, but it had one fault—it was on a rotten financial basis. But, rotten or not rotten, I am glad it was carried out. Under a half of the agricultural land of Ireland has changed hands, and a great agrarian revolution has been carried out. During the next ten years it will be carried out on the entire remainder, and Ireland will be an agricultural country, with a race of peasant proprietors. There was but

One Great Obstacle.

Mr. Birrell proceeded. The land purchase was making no progress in the West of Ireland, so that the men who really won the victory were deprived of its fruits. He went on to describe the efforts being made in the West at present and then turned to the University settlement. He was glad to be able to say that the University settlement had been a great success, not only in the University of Dublin, but also where it was most criticised—in the new University of Belfast. There, he was glad to think, Catholics were flocking in large numbers to the truly undenominational University, there to study side by side with the Protestants of Belfast. That would do more than all the Acts and all the Bills and speeches to reconcile the two branches of the population. The Catholics of Belfast were just as proud of Belfast as were the Protestants, as eager to see the great city prosperous, healthy, and wealthy. The University question had stood long in the way of an Irish settlement. Now it had been settled, and he thought they might contemplate, and he looked forward to the time, not at once but in time, when they would see the Protestants and Catholics of Ulster living together as happily and peacefully as the corresponding population in the great province of Quebec. With regard to the fears of Ireland making overtures for foreign friendship, he asked: Who would the Catholics of Ireland ally themselves to? Was it

with France? Was it with the Germans? Nobody need dread a fleet of Irish Dreadnoughts with strange Gaelic names in the Channel. Those notions, he thought, had disappeared. But two bugbears will remain, Mr. Birrell proceeded, and it would be idle to deny their existence. One is religion, or what is called religion. It is not the religion of the River Jordan, but the religion of the River Boyne. The other difficulty is money. I don't say so-called money. Well, these are the undoubted difficulties standing in our path. What does the religious difficulty really mean? Whether you like it or not—and there is no better Protestant in this room than I am—the great bulk of the Irish people belong to what used to be called in this country the old religion. All your ancestors belonged to it; but we have altered and changed our minds, and, I think, for the better. But the Irish people have not changed their minds. The Catholic religion plays an enormous part in their lives. Their little way-worn chapels where they were taken by their mothers to their First Communion, their affection for their priests who have stood by them in many a hard battle, their tempers and disposition and whole course of events up to the present day have made and confirmed them Roman Catholics, and you won't alter it. Nobody now attempts to alter it. There was a time when there was a great deal of proselytism in Ireland, but there is none of it now. They have come to regard the difference between Protestant and Catholic as a generic difficulty, as between a horse and a cow. The time may come when they may think these things have an intellectual and moral basis, but you may take it from me that the Catholic religion will prevail for many a long day to come, and everything we have done hitherto has had the effect of rivetting it upon them even stronger than otherwise it might have been. Was no Catholic country which contained any Protestants in it at all qualified to have a great measure of government such as had been conferred on Canada and South Africa? They might not have it because they were not fit for it, and would use it injuriously against their Protestant fellow-countrymen. That was the argument and course of reasoning which was now advanced against the whole case of Home Rule. When they got, as they soon should, into the thick of it, these were the arguments that would be used. He did not know how far they would be used in the House of Commons, but they would be used on every platform. The Catholics were not fit to be entrusted with property or patronage in any shape or form. I can only give that statement a denial, continued Mr. Birrell. I am not saying for a moment that every Protestant or Catholic is 'absolutely to be trusted.' I don't think they are. There may be cases of injustice, of favoritism shown here and there, but to say the Catholics of Ireland are unfit to exercise local government because a portion of the inhabitants are Protestants, is a libellous statement. We don't find it in the South and West of Ireland. I have visited all the main towns and villages in these places, I have seen Protestant and Catholic churches side by side; I have had meals at the same table with Catholics and Protestants, and if you impose on Ireland a responsibility before the face of Europe, you can dismiss from your minds any notion that their environment will unfit them for local government.

The Other Difficulty is Money.

and all I have got to say upon that is that you must ascertain first of all what justice requires. After having ascertained that, if you are disposed to be generous, why so much the better. Wealthy men—I have often noticed it, not being one myself—to save bother, say, 'Let us get rid of this claim of yours; we won't take any account; here's a five for you.' Well, if the account had been taken, the man would have found he was entitled to £5 1s 6d. Where is the generosity? You haven't even been just. Therefore, I say, first find out how the account stands. Ascertain strictly and literally—having regard to the treaty Act of Union and what has happened since—what justice requires to the last penny, and don't say we will deal in round figures. That means that the man who has got to pay goes off with the out figure. Having found out what justice requires, let generosity tinge the gift if you like. If this country thinks it worth while to pay a little more so much the better for Ireland and for England, too. I do not think the monetary difficulty, though one requiring the most careful consideration, presents anything like a real obstacle in the great task before us. My heart is in this job, and, difficult as it may be, we shall be able to carry it through, and when once we have Ireland pacified we shall occupy for the first time since Henry II. went there a proud position which will enable us, with the United States of America, to take a stronger line, and establish a more real friendship than is at present possible. But we shall have done something better than that. We shall have removed from our minds a memory which cannot be but a shame and disgrace. It is a lamentable and melancholy thing for anyone travelling through Ireland seeing men and women, keen, qualified, and teachable, with all the part they have played in our battles and Empire winning, to think that we have to cut such a poor figure in Ireland. It can be remedied, but only by strength and courage, and also by consenting (which is a difficult thing for us Proud Protestants) that the Catholic people have their own way and by recognising that everybody cannot be cast in the same mould. We can't all of us be Primitive Methodists. It would be a good thing, perhaps, but we can all be common members of a great United Empire.

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The annual meeting of the St. Joseph's Men's Club was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Monday evening, May 8. Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., presided, and there was an attendance of about fifty members.

The following report was read by the secretary (Mr. W. Higgins):—

In presenting its report, it is your committee's pleasant duty to congratulate members on the success of the year's work, and to express the hope that the session which is about to commence will show the marked progress which distinguished the last year from its predecessors. In every department of the club's activities the members displayed an enthusiastic interest. The large number of young members was most gratifying, and it is safe to prophesy—judging by their initial efforts—that they will, during the coming session, do much to advance the club and place it in the position which such an institution deserves to occupy in the life of our Catholic young men. The average attendance for the year was thirty-five. Twenty-one meetings were held, seven being devoted to debates and impromptu speeches, four to lectures, three to readings, one to Shakespearian reading, and six to musical and social evenings. The debates were highly successful, and the advancement made during the year was plainly manifested by the club's victory on two occasions against the South Dunedin Club. The younger members made especially good progress, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will continue to take an active interest in what is to us as Catholic young men the most valuable of all the club's departments. We are of necessity brought into touch in offices and factories with those of different faiths, and though happily the days of religious bitterness are dying out, there are still many in whose minds religious prejudice and animosity still linger, and who are ever ready to sneer at the principles and practices of our religion. The Catholic young man who is forced—owing to a lack of facility in expression and discussion—to stand by unable to defend his faith is a disgrace to himself and his religion. In our debating branch these deficiencies are remedied, and the rules of right discussion inculcated. There is no reason why our Catholic young men should not take their proper place in public affairs; and here, more than in any other department of life, there is an absolute necessity for the ready and fluent expression of ideas. The Glee Club was as usual successful, and is fulfilling in an admirable manner the object for which it was instituted. Its members have solved the problem, 'How to succeed?' by bringing to their work unbounded enthusiasm, loyalty to their leaders, and a capacity for determined effort. Mr. Deehan and Mr. Heley have sacrificed much of their time to forward its interests, and the high state of efficiency to which they have assisted in bringing it does them the highest credit. The readings were most enjoyable, and your committee takes the opportunity of recommending to members this profitable and pleasant item on our syllabus. Clear reading makes for clear speaking, and the proficiency gained by this practice will undoubtedly help debaters to a clear and pleasant delivery. The Shakespearian reading, in conjunction with the Ladies' Club, was highly successful, and fully justifies a similar performance during the coming session. Mr. Callan's interest is as earnest as previously, and he is deserving of thanks for the time he devotes to the preparation of readings. The lectures were more than ordinarily popular, and the policy of the club of drawing on its own members as far as possible for these items was amply justified by the very instructive and entertaining evenings given by Messrs. Hussey and Rossbotham. The report would not be complete without reference to the work of our genial and hardworking rev. president (Father Coffey). His untiring energy, regular attendance, and keen and practical interest in the advancement of every member of the club has done much towards the progress that is recorded. He has been an ideal member and an ideal president, and his popularity with the members is a testimony of his merits in those capacities.

In conclusion your committee begs to thank members for the support accorded it during the year. Prospects were never brighter; but members must remember that success is gained by diligent effort, and if they wish to

take advantage of the facilities for self-improvement which the club offers they must develop by means of hard work. For placing these advantages within easy reach they owe the club a debt which they can best discharge by exerting their influence to increase the membership.

Mr. E. W. Spain, in speaking to the motion for the adoption of the report and balance sheet, congratulated the members on the success of the work of the past year—the success being due in a great measure to the number of young men from the Football Club who had joined the society. The success of the club during the current year was assured if members would strive earnestly and work diligently.

Rev. Father Coffey complimented the secretary on his excellent report, and also congratulated the members on the success of the society during the past year. A noticeable feature of the work of the society was the progress made by the young members who took part in the debates. Owing to the hall being used towards the end of last year in connection with the bazaar, there was not so much opportunity for social gatherings, but this would not be the case this season. He trusted that the hopes of the secretary, as expressed in the report, would be realised, and that the current session would be a very successful one.

The report and balance sheet were then adopted. Mr. J. Hally read the report and balance sheet of the hall executive, which, after a brief discussion, were adopted.

Before the election of officers took place Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., who had been president for the past six years, intimated that owing to his time being otherwise fully occupied, he would have to decline nomination on this occasion.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon is patron of the club, and the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Rev. Father P. J. O'Neill; vice-presidents, Rev. Father Coffey and Mr. M. Rossbotham; secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. Higgins; committee, Messrs. E. W. Spain, J. Hally, T. Laffey, R. Gallagher, A. J. Ryan; auditor, Mr. T. Deehan; representatives on the hall executive, Messrs. W. Higgins, J. Hally, and E. W. Spain.

Ten candidates were nominated for membership. Rev. Father O'Neill thanked the members for electing him president, and said that he would do his best to forward the interests of the club.

A vote of thanks to Father Coffey for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.

Waihi

(From our own correspondent.)

May 7.

The annual entertainment by the pupils of the Waihi Convent School last Friday night was a great success, every part of the large Academy Theatre being packed to overflowing. No encores were allowed, but every item was warmly applauded. A varied programme concluded with a drama, 'The Reverse of the Medal,' in which all the characters were taken by young girls, who acquitted themselves admirably.

We have received from Messrs. Howden and Moncrieff, the well known seedsmen and nurserymen, Dunedin, their descriptive catalogue of rare and beautiful plants, roses, fruit trees, etc., for the current season. Now is a good time to commence the planting of trees and shrubs of all kinds, and those of our readers who entrust their orders to this long-established firm will have no cause to regret it. In the case of fruit trees it takes some time before their worth can be ascertained, and if they do not turn out according to description it is so much time and money wasted. Such trees if purchased haphazard at auction sales are invariably the veriest rubbish, and never give satisfaction. The safest and wisest course is to purchase from a reputable firm like Messrs. Howden and Moncrieff, whose seeds, trees, and plants are healthy and well grown, and are sure to give general satisfaction. All plants and trees leaving the firm's nurseries for the country are carefully packed, and every care taken to ensure their arrival in good order and condition....

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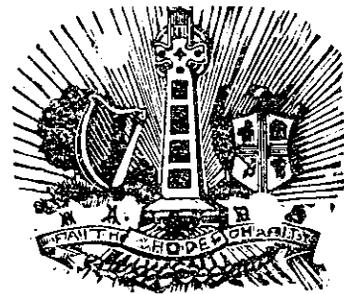
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The Catholic World

CANADA

THE PAPAL DELEGATE.

Monsignor Stagni, the Papal Delegate to Canada, has arrived at Ottawa, accompanied by Monsignor Sinnott, his private secretary. He was met on arrival by the Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State, Senator Cloran, and other officials, and was formally welcomed at the Basilica later by Archbishop Gauthier and leading English and French Ottawa Catholics.

ENGLAND

CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN LONDON.

His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, in the course of an address at the Church of St. Etheldreda, Ely Place, Holborn, said that many were not aware of the number of Catholic places of worship in London, and foreign visitors were quite astonished at there being so large a number in the capital of a country that was regarded as Protestant. There were now no fewer than ninety on the north side of the Thames, and over fifty on the south side. Each church had its particular character and history, and each was the outcome of generosity, self-sacrifice, and devotion. Very few were erected a hundred years ago, most of them having been built after the restoration of the Hierarchy sixty years ago. That in which they were assembled had a history extending over many generations. It stood as a monument to the devotion of their forefathers, and brought back many memories of old Catholic England, memories that must stimulate all who visited it and worshipped within its hallowed walls.

CATHOLICS AND THE EMPIRE PAGEANT.

The fiction that the Catholics of the present day are not the representatives of the ancient faith of England which was long kept up in some quarters no longer finds favor amongst men of intelligence and knowledge (says the *Catholic Times*). Mr. Birrell reminded his audience at Manchester the other day that their forefathers professed that ancient creed, and the action of Mr. Frank Lascelles, pageant master, in asking Catholics, through his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, to take part in the Empire Pageant at the Crystal Palace, which will be opened in May by their Majesties the King and Queen, is another illustration of the change that has come about in this respect amongst non-Catholics. The scene reproducing the episode of 'the bringing of a fragment of the Holy Cross from Wales to Westminster' will be enacted by Catholics. To the number of four hundred they will appear in the roles of monks, priors, and other ecclesiastics, choir boys, knights, and soldiers. This is as it should be, for only those who have preserved the traditions of the past unbroken can enter fully into its spirit and make it, so to say, live again. The work of preparing for the pageant will be to the Catholics a labor of love, and we feel sure that they will prove themselves equal to the interesting occasion.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

Slowly, like the almost imperceptible growth of an oak tree, but as surely and almost as incessantly, the great work of completing the vast interior of Westminster Cathedral proceeds. Nothing is being done in a hurry, and even the humblest part of the manual labor is being effected with painstaking care, as though each workman realised that he was working for posterity. At present the mosaic workers are concentrating their energies on the arched roof of the side aisle, near the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. Since the consecration of the Cathedral the marble workers, too, have added to the material enrichment of this stately fabric. The chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs bears testimony to this fact. Appropriately enough, the predominating colors of this chapel will be given by red and white marble, and in the marble work at the back of the altar the shield of St. George with its red cross takes a conspicuous place. The beautiful mosaic panel which perpetuates the memory of Blessed Joan of Arc is practically finished. All that is now wanting is the inscription for the marble tablet beneath. It will be remembered that this, by no means the least lovely feature of the Cathedral, owes its origin to the Bishop of Clifton's suggestion to the Catholic Women's League, that that society should collect contributions from the women and children of England for the specific purpose of honoring the Maid's memory in the Cathedral. Before very long it is expected that the grilles will be finished which will serve to enclose the altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury in the Chantry Chapel of Cardinal Vaughan. The cost of providing this metal work is being defrayed by contributions from the priests of England. The Dowager-Duchess of Newcastle is providing four heavy bronze candlesticks, which will stand at the corners of the founder's monument, while Lady Alice Fitzwilliam has presented a beautiful crucifix for the altar.

FRANCE

WARFARE AGAINST CHRISTIANITY.

The warfare which the French Government are conducting against Christianity and the rights of conscience is becoming more and more intolerable. The plan of the enemies of religion (remarks the *Catholic Times*) is to force their detestable doctrines on the children in the schools. The Bishops and priests are to be persecuted when they endeavor to protect the young. One of the books put into the hands of the children in the Government's primary schools is the historical manual of Guiot and Mane. It is a work which by its attitude towards the Church outrages the principle of neutrality on religious questions which the law is supposed to uphold. The Abbé Jacquot, parish priest of Dombasle, in the Vosges, speaking from the pulpit lately, said: 'The children who do not use the condemned book, Guiot and Mane's Historical Manual, will make their First Communion with solemnity on Easter Sunday. Those who use it will make their First Communion on another Sunday without any ceremonies.' For this notification the curé was prosecuted, and the Mercourt tribunal has condemned him to pay a fine of sixty francs and costs or to go to gaol for twenty days. His words, it was held, constituted 'a provocation to resist a legal act of the public authority.' The abbé has gone to prison. The duty of safeguarding Catholic children from anti-Christian teaching is one which no Catholic priest can shirk.

ITALY

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE HOLY FATHER.

In the course of a leading article the London *Saturday Review* says:—'The existing condition of Rome and the position of the Pope are standing reproaches to Italian statesmen and a trouble to the conscience of Europe. Fair-minded people cannot help asking themselves whether it is compatible with the dignity of a great nation, or of one that claims the title, and that has the privilege of harboring in its capital the spiritual head of so large a part of Christendom, to allow a deliberate policy of menace and insult to be pursued against him by municipal officials, if not by the direct agents of the Government. It is not necessary to be a supporter of the Temporal Power, or even an advocate of its restoration in a very modified form, to understand this. Insulting speeches, the sale of filthy, libellous, and blasphemous journals, and other overt acts of hostility, to say nothing of the complaisant toleration of blatant atheism, make it difficult for a great sovereign who has any respect for the sentiments of large masses of his own subjects to give his personal countenance to these celebrations.' The writer goes on to describe the members of the House of Savoy as 'merely exotics in Rome,' and observes that no one can believe the Italian Royal House feels comfortable in the existing condition of things. The ceremonies which it was hoped would tend to produce the impression that the present state of affairs in Italy is likely to become permanent only suggest the conclusion that until the Roman question is solved dissatisfaction and uncertainty will inevitably prevail.

ROME

THE HOLY FATHER'S NAME-DAY.

On March 18, the eve of the Feast of St. Joseph, the name day of Pope Pius X., the Holy Father received in audience, in his private library, the members of the Papal household (writes a Rome correspondent). The Right Rev. Mgr. Billetti presented the various dignitaries to his Holiness, and addressed a few words of greeting in his own name, as the master of the household, and in that of all those attached officially to the Apostolic Palaces. The Holy Father replied briefly, thanking all for their greetings. His Holiness had kind words for each of them as they knelt to kiss his ring before leaving. The members of the Sacred College of Cardinals also were received by the Pope in private audience. His Eminence Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Sub-Dean of the Sacred College, took the place of his Eminence Cardinal Oreglia, the Dean, offering the greetings and good wishes of the members of the Sacred College to his Holiness. On the Feast of St. Joseph his Holiness celebrated Mass in his private chapel, at which his sisters and a few others, together with some of the household, assisted. After the Pope's Mass the thanksgiving Mass was celebrated, and after it had been finished the Pope went to his private apartments. His Holiness's secretaries had been busy on the day before and all the morning, receiving telegrams and letters of congratulation and greetings from Prelate Princes and personages and societies from various parts of the world.

SPAIN

BENEFACTORS OF THE COUNTRY.

At a moment when the Prime Minister of Spain would have us believe the religious Orders are a burden to the country, it would be well if that gentleman and those who credit him would dip into the Annual published some time ago by the Minister of the Interior there, as it contains

MISSING PAGE

some interesting information appropriate to the crisis of the hour. This official document (writes a Rowe correspondent) deals with the work done for the Government and the poor of the kingdom. There exist in Spain 606 provincial and municipal hospitals which are confided to the charge of religious institutions. Of these 253 belong to the Sisters of Charity, 24 to the Sisters of Our Lady of Consolation, 19 to the Carmelite Nuns, 16 to the Servants of Mary, etc. In 111 of these establishments the services of the religious are entirely gratuitous; while in 208 they are each allowed the princely remuneration of 485 pesetas yearly (about £16), from which food and clothing must be eked out. By the Little Sisters of the Poor 51 refuges are kept open and 5093 old people supported without one penny being asked or obtained from the Government. The Sisters of the Aged and Abandoned care for 3596 persons. I pass over various other beneficent works that flourish under the care of the religious Orders and Congregations and come to the question of education. Let it suffice to say that the Spanish religious educate free no less than 133,991 young people without any cost to the Government. Along with this it is worthy of mention that fifty economic kitchens established and supported by the Spanish Government are administered gratuitously by the religious.

UNITED STATES

TWO MUNIFICENT GIFTS.

Announcement is made of two most remarkable gifts made to the Catholic Church Extension Society, both received on the same day. One of the gifts consists of 90,000 dollars in gold bonds, which is intended to be the nucleus for a missionary college and seminary to be established later on for the purpose of educating priests for poor dioceses and missions of the United States. The name of the donor has not been made public. Almost immediately after the receipt of the first donation the society received a telegram from a lady living in the Central West, asking the privilege of building the twenty-five chapels referred to in the report of the general secretary of the society published in the March number of *Extension Magazine*. In publishing the report of the general secretary the president suggested that one person might have the privilege of building the entire twenty-five chapels in the diocese of Baker City, Oregon, at a cost of 12,500 dollars to the donor, the people, of course, to make up the rest. A well known Philadelphia Catholic, already a generous benefactor of the Church Extension Society, notified Very Rev. Dr. Kelley, its president, that he would be one of ten to help raise the 12,500 dollars for the twenty-five chapels. By return mail he was informed of the action of the lady referred to in the foregoing paragraph, who telegraphed for the privilege of building all the chapels.

Ashburton

(From our own correspondent.)

May 8.

A committee has been formed and is now working assiduously to give a fitting reception to the Irish delegates on the occasion of their visit to this town.

Falling in line with the conditions under the new Defence Act, it is probable that a corps representative of the young Catholics between the ages of 14 and 18 will be formed in this town.

The usual weekly meetings of the Catholic Young Men's Club continue to be well attended. The programme for Tuesday week last took the form of a progressive ecchre tournament, the prize for which was presented by Rev. Father O'Hare. An enjoyable tournament eventuated. Mr. D. McDonnell securing the prize. A debate—'Will compulsory military training prove to the best interests of the Dominion?'—formed the evening's programme at the club meeting on Tuesday last. Mr. D. McDonnell led off for the affirmative, and Mr. T. M. Brophy championed the negative side of the question. Other members also expressed their views on this question, some very creditable speeches being made. On a vote being taken the chairman declared it in favor of Mr. McDonnell's party.

Did you ever stop to think that no one else can really make or unmake you? Parents and teachers may do their best, companions may do their worst, precept and example, good and bad, may be forced upon you, but it is in the quite inner chamber of your own soul that the shaping of your character is really done. Your own hand holds the graving tool.

A million germs woke up one day
Intent on journeying miles away;
Cough, cold, and fever, asthma, too,
These germs were named by those who knew;
And people grew so much alarmed
They realised they might be harmed;
But all at once the germs fell dead,
They'd met Woods' Peppermint Cure 'tis said.

Domestic

BY MAUREEN

Arranging Flowers.

Here are some golden rules which should be observed by those who arrange flowers. Use plenty of foliage; put your flowers in very lightly; use artistic glasses. Do not use more than two, or at most three, different kinds of flowers in one vase. Arrange your colors to form a bold contrast, or, better still, a soft harmony. The aim of the decorator should be to show off the flowers, not the vase that contains them.

To Mix Paints.

In mixing paints, observe that for out-door work you must use principally or wholly boiled oil, unless it be for the decorative parts of houses, etc., then mix as for indoor work. For indoor work use linseed oil, turpentine, and a little 'dryers,' observing that the less oil, the less will be the gloss, and that for 'flatted white,' etc. the color being ground in oil, will scarcely require any further addition of that article, as the object is to have it dull. The best 'dryers' are, litharge and sugar of lead—the former for dark and middle tints, and the latter for light ones.

How to Cough.

Few people know how to cough properly. In fact, it never occurs to the ordinary individual that there is a right way and a wrong way of doing it. Yet it is a matter of no small importance. If every sigh means a drop of blood out of the heart, as people say, every cough means some greater or less proportion of time knocked off one's life. Most people cough as loudly and forcibly as they can. Some chronic coughers seem to feel proud of the terrible noise they make. But it is rather costly noise, for the simple reason that it tears and inflames the lungs. The lungs consist of an extraordinarily delicate sponge-like tissue, which sometimes gets inflamed and choked with phlegm. When we try to get rid of this substance we cough. But, obviously, if we remove it violently we must necessarily injure the delicate lung tissue. Therefore, train yourself to cough as gently as possible.

Fomentations.

Although the decoctions usually employed, such as that of camomile flowers or of poppyheads, are useful in aiding the warmth by their soothing or sedative influence, yet they are secondary objects in the application of fomentations, the intention being to convey heat, combined with moisture, to the part fomented. Flannel cloths, wrung out of boiling water by means of two sticks turned in opposite directions, form the best fomentations. If they be shaken up, and laid lightly over the part, they involve a considerable quantity of air, which, being a bad conductor, retains the heat in them for a considerable time. In every process of fomenting, there should be two flannels, each three yards long, with the ends sewed together, to admit of the boiling water being wrung out of them; and the one flannel should be got ready whilst the other is applied. The fineness or the coarseness of the flannel is not a matter of indifference; the coarser it is the less readily does it conduct heat; thence it retains its warmth longer, and becomes a more efficient fomentation.

Home Curing of Bacon.

Mr. W. Smith, the pig expert of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, gives some useful hints on the home curing of bacon. The cutting up should be as follows:—If into sides, chop the pig down the back-bone while hanging, then place each side on its back on a table, and remove the head. Take the breastbone off with one rib, then saw the backbone off towards the ham, take the blade out, and trim off all loose fat. Place the sides in a cool place, shake a little salt and saltpetre over them. Let them remain for three or four hours in order to drain, and then place the pork on a board or table slightly tilted, so that the drip will run into a dish. For every 100lb of pork, 10lb of coarse salt, 3oz saltpetre, 2lb brown sugar, and 3oz allspice are used. Rub the ingredients well on the flesh side, placing one side on top of the other for 24 hours; then turn sides upside down, rub well on skin side, using liquor in dish, and leave them lying flesh downwards, the top side on the bottom. Repeat this treatment every morning for eight days, carefully saving the liquor, and pouring it over the pork as the salt is rubbed in. Then leave it for three days. Continue this process every third day for 21 days, and then brush the salt off and soak in cold water for 16 hours. After this wash out in hot water, clean well, and hang up and dry with clean cloth. When thoroughly dry rub some olive oil on the outside skin, and smoke with kauri pine sawdust (dry) for 24 hours. If it is necessary to keep the bacon for any length of time, hang it up inside a freshly-emptied flour sack, securely tied at the neck. This will allow the bacon to mature, and keep it from the flies. The hams and shoulders can be cut off after curing is complete.

Maureen

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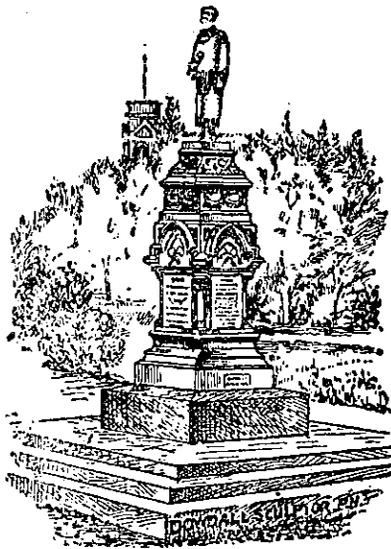
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Science Siftings

BY 'VOLT'

An Interesting Discovery.

Explorers have recently discovered a new stalactite cave in the Dachstein Mountains, Upper Austria, and estimate it to be the largest of its kind in Europe. The principal tunnel measures about one mile and a quarter, with numerous branchings of varying length. The cave has two levels. In the upper, two immense ice halls were found, having precipitous glaciers some 300 feet in length. Spread over the lower level were a series of halls, the largest being 600 feet long and 100 feet high. Among the paleontological specimens found were brachiopods and cave bears.

The Heating Value of Coal.

Preparations are under way by the United States Government to extend the new method of coal purchasing which, partially operated a short while ago, has proved its feasibility. The coal bills are paid on the basis of the actual heating value of the coal, deduced by tests of samples made by the Geological Survey. The analysis show the quality of the fuel in terms of carbon, sulphur, volatile matter, ash and moisture, and its heating capacity in calories. This new basis has found favor with all parties concerned.

Through Giant Tubes Under River.

A gigantic piece of engineering, costing more than 3,000,000 dollars, is going on in the heart of Chicago so rapidly but quietly that the casual observer will not know it until he finds himself some morning plunged from the light of day into a world of electric light, with concrete floor, walls and ceiling all about him, and only a small circle of daylight ahead. With the time for completion of three under-the-river tunnels not far away, thousands of workers for the north and west sides who ride on surface cars to and from their places of business will, it is hoped, forget the meaning of the word 'blockade,' for it is to help do away with congestion in Chicago's 'loop district' that these tunnels are being built.

Wireless on a Submarine.

The largest submarine in the British Navy, known as 'D1,' has recently been equipped with a wireless telegraph plant, which can be used when the vessel's hull is entirely submerged, leaving above the water only a slender mast supporting the aerial wires or antennae of the wireless installation (says a writer in *Engineering*). Experiments have recently been successfully carried out with this vessel in Torbay, the cruiser *Bonaventure* establishing and maintaining communication with the D1 when submerged. The D1 replied from below the surface. The installation was tested when the submarine was submerged to a depth just sufficient to keep above water the periscope, which is seen half-way up the mast. . . . The possibilities of such a development are considerable, as not only could the actions of submarines be directed by these means from larger vessels, but a flotilla of submarines will be able to use the system for the purpose of communicating among themselves when submerged, their value in naval warfare being thus considerably improved.

As Others Hear Us.

The last person a man becomes acquainted with is himself. He cannot see himself as others see him, nor can he even hear his own voice with the ears of the rest of the world. In proof of this latter inability, Doctor Laloy, in *La Nature*, describes some of his experiments. If a person records on a phonograph a few sentences pronounced by himself, together with others by his friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these, it generally happens that he easily recognises his friends' voices, but not his own. On the other hand, the friends recognise his voice perfectly. This fact proves that everyone hears his own voice differently from others. The difference lies in the quality of the tone. One hears his own voice, not only through the air, as do his auditors, but across the solid parts situated between the organs of speech and those of hearing. The sound thus produced has a different timbre from that conducted to the ear by the air above. Take the end of a wooden rod between the teeth and pronounce a vowel continuously. Let the other end be alternately taken between the teeth and released by another person who, at the same time, stops his ears. The latter will find that every time he seizes the rod in his teeth the sound is stronger than when it reaches the ear through the air above, and has a different quality. The passage of sound through a solid body augments its intensity and modifies its quality.

When coughs distract you every day,
To pain and suffering you're a prey;
Just go and get without delay—

Woods' Peppermint Cure.

You'll find yourself in one short night
Become quite well again and bright;
You'll shout—your heart will feel so light—
"Wood' Peppermint Cure!"

Intercolonial

The net receipts from the St. Patrick's Night concert in the Melbourne Town Hall were £190 14s.

Rev. Father W. Gallagher has been transferred from Subiaco to the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Perth, to act as private secretary to Bishop Clune, who has made a number of clerical changes and appointments since his consecration a few weeks ago.

The Very Rev. Father T. Robinson, of Kalgoorlie, W.A., has been appointed Dean and Vicar Forane of the Goldfields. Bishop Clune has also appointed Archdeacon Smyth, of Bunbury, who has left for a holiday in Europe, Dean of the South-West portion of the diocese of Perth.

The Mother Provincial, Sister Mary Alphonsus Liguori (Dowling), and Sister Mary Stanislaus (Kavanagh), of the Order of the Good Shepherd, Abbotsford, Vic., have left for Europe to attend the General Chapter of their Order at Angers, France.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Byrne, of Goodwood, Vicar-General of the archdiocese of Adelaide, celebrated the 51st anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on April 20. His golden jubilee was celebrated with great rejoicing by his people and the clergy last year. The Monsignor, who is in his 78th year, is the first priest to celebrate his golden jubilee in South Australia. He was ordained in Adelaide in 1860.

At the annual Communion breakfast of the Hibernian Society in Sydney, Past District President Fox presented a cheque for £1250 to the Cardinal as the Hibernians' contribution to the fund for the completion of St. Mary's Cathedral. Bro. Fox said that several months ago the society offered its co-operation in this work, and it was thought £1000 would be raised. The District Board little anticipated the most generous response made to their appeal by members, and he thanked them all, especially the ladies, for the assistance they had given the movement.

There passed away at Goodna, Queensland, on April 27, after a long illness, Father Thomas Hayes, who for the past nineteen years had ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of that town and district. The deceased priest was a native of Brisbane, his father in the early days being one of the leading citizens of that city, and doing much to advance civic interests. Father Hayes was the first pupil enrolled by the Christian Brothers in Gregory Terrace College. He afterwards went to All Hallows', in Dublin, to continue his studies, and finally to Innsbruck, on the Tyrol, where he was ordained.

Representatives of what is brightest and best in Church and State, to the number of 500, assembled in the Cathedral Hall, Melbourne, on April 28, at the invitation of his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, who, as president, was again the host at the gathering of the members of the Newman Society of Victoria (Catholic University students) and their friends. It was a happy thought (says the *Advocate*) to give to the society the name of one whose rare intellectual gifts were only equalled by his great personal sanctity. His grace was the life and soul of the brilliant gathering in the splendid hall which will stand for all time as a monument of his pastoral zeal and solicitude for his flock. The hall itself had been carpeted and otherwise decorated for the occasion, and under the glow of the electric light looked at its best. The Archbishop received his guests at the main entrance to the hall, and in his purple robes looked a worthy member of the hierarchy of Mother Church.

Monsignor Bourke, of Perth, has retired from the active work of the priesthood in West Australia. 'Never in the history of the Catholic Church in West Australia (says the *W.A. Record*) has a veteran laid aside his armor with a more creditable, a more honorable, or a more valuable record of high and holy service, embracing over half a century of unceasing and unselfish work. What we now proudly term the Golden West was a despised and almost forsaken colony when Father Bourke first saw it in 1855. Fremantle and Perth were little better than rough, raw, ramshackle villages. Young Bourke, who was then a student, aspiring to the priesthood, was told that he must teach school for a few years; he was quite agreeable. In winter and summer for three years he waded through the sands between Subiaco and Perth, and successfully fulfilled the duties of schoolmaster at the day school, then carried on under Bishop Serra, O.S.B., in Perth. He was ordained priest on December 18, 1858, by Bishop Serra, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, which still stands as the Children of Mary's Chapel, Victoria square, Perth. After his ordination Father Bourke commenced in Perth that work, the fruits of which remain to the present time. In those early days the journeys were long and tedious, the priests few, and the work very trying; but Father Bourke can look back with pleasure and satisfaction on the noble and successful part he took in pioneering Church work throughout West Australia. His labors, particularly at York, Northam, Newcastle, and the Vasse, are still remembered, and referred to with feelings of warm appreciation and gratitude. He was also manager and editor of the *W.A. Record* for some time.

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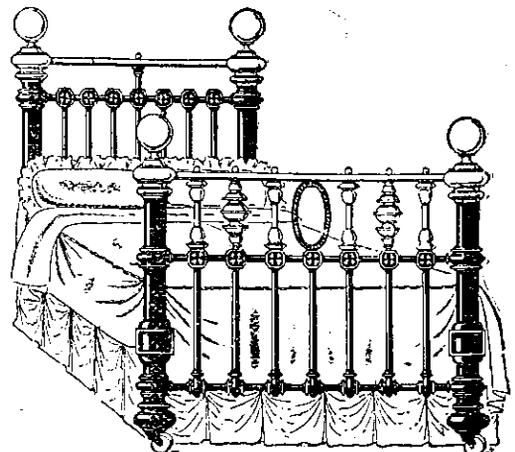
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The Family Circle

THE CAT'S EXPLANATION

You ask the reason, little friends,
Why cats don't wash their faces,
Before they eat, as children do,
In all good Christian places.

Well, years ago, a famous cat,
The pangs of hunger feeling,
Had chanced to catch a fine young mouse,
Who said, as he ceased squealing:

'All gentle folks their faces wash
Before they think of eating!
And, wishing to be thought well-bred,
Puss heeded his entreating.

But when he raised his paw to wash,
Chance for escape affording,
The sly young mouse then said good-bye,
Without respect to wording.

A feline council met that day,
And passed, in solemn meeting,
A law forbidding any cat
To wash till after eating.

JOE AND BILL

Joe was the unhappiest boy in the world. Absolutely alone, penniless, without father, mother, or friend, he did not know which way to turn or what next to do for bread and shelter. Down the avenue, through side streets, along the river front, he had been wandering all day in search of work—but work there was none. Nobody wanted a boy, nobody seemed to care, nobody was patient or wanted to listen to his story—and it was a sad one.

It was eight o'clock at night, and Joe did not know when or where he would find a place to sleep. A newsboy, bright, smiling, and looking particularly friendly, was standing near the corner lamp-post selling his latest editions to occasional passers-by. Joe felt it might do some good to talk to the boy, and with the lad he was soon standing under the glaring shadows of the electric light.

A few words and questions and Bill, the newsboy, knowing his story straight away, pledged himself Joe's friend. Joe's mother, it seemed, had been dead about a month. His father, to the boy's knowledge, was still alive, but in what part of the world Joe knew not. He only knew that his father drank and had left home for the West over two years before. Since that time nothing had been heard of him. There were no relatives, or even friends in the great city who had any interest in Joe. He found employment for a few short weeks as a boot-black, but there was too much competition, and he was forced to put away his box and brush, with no prospect of employment in the near future.

Bill, the newsboy, seemed to like Joe from the first. Being only a poor newsboy, he had no command of fine language, but in his good blunt way he told Joe that he might count on him for help. Joe thought they were the best, the sweetest words he had ever heard. Nobody had said as much for a long time! Taking half of the papers from under his arm, Bill shared them with Joe and dispatched him to the next corner to try his luck at earning a few pennies. Joe sold all but two papers, and proudly handed over the receipts to Bill, who promised to provide the cost of his lodging at the Newsboys' Quarters—Bill's only home.

With all his rough, neglected outward appearance, Bill was at heart a splendid lad. He had been a newsboy, so it seemed to him, ever since he could remember, and though his companions were none too good, none too sympathetic, one with the other, Bill never lost a chance to help a friend in need, or to offer in his own rough way a word of good cheer and sympathy. He had a way of saying things and doing things that made the world look bright both to himself and to the other little urchins with whom he sold 'latest editions' all the day long. In Joe, Bill found a companion to his liking. The two boys had much in common—both desired to make the best of opportunities, had the beginnings of a love for learning, which, unfortunately, had been denied them, and hoped for better days coming.

Bill started Joe in the paper business for himself the very next day, and gave him all the necessary hints and tips for securing trade. Both did very well, and the two lads became bosom friends. In the first days Joe often wanted to tell Bill how really grateful he was for the 'start'; but it was only when Bill proposed their continuing to live and work and share their little profits together that Joe found words in which to express himself, and then he could only say, affectionately placing his arm around the boy's neck: 'You're an all-right chum, Bill. And these words, to him, meant everything in the world.

Each morning the two lads started out together, and began their daily cry of 'Paper, sir? Paper, Miss?' at the doors of New York's busy Grand Central Station.

Now it happened that Joe's father, in the two years of his absence, had accumulated a large sum of money in some newly-worked mines of California. He had also won a contest called 'A Miner's Share,' and this entitled him to the magnificent sum of 5000 dollars. Before this good fortune came, however, and before he had journeyed as far West as California, he met with many unlooked-for reverses in some mines around Colorado. For months he was too discouraged to write home, and, under the influence of his companions none too worthy, he soon forgot that somebody in the East was patiently, hopefully waiting for news. But the news did not come, and in the meantime Mrs. Williams—that was the family name—died. Having a small fortune on hand, and good prospects ahead to look forward to, Mr. Williams made up his mind to return at once to New York to make amends, in person, for his long silence and neglect.

It was a happy man that boarded the train at the Great Western Depot. As the miles and miles and great stretches of land were covered as in a flash, Mr. Williams built beautiful air castles for the future. What dreams he had of what that future would be! He knew he would be readily forgiven, and now his wife, never very strong, might have everything that money could buy. They would return together to the great land of opportunity, and Joe, their only child, would be sent to the best schools, to the university, and educated with the best in the land! What a picture—what a paradise he was going to live in!

But in less than a week—in less than an hour after his train arrived at the great metropolis, Mr. Williams' happy dreams were shattered, and he thought there could not be a man in the world more miserable than himself. He had learned, with sorrow we cannot tell, of his wife's death, and of his boy Joe nobody knew anything.

If money, if perseverance could do anything, Mr. Williams determined that he would find Joe, dead or alive. The thought that Joe could be found, that he might see his son again, at least, was his only consolation. He had no faith in newspaper advertisements, and so he decided that the best plan would be to communicate with police headquarters, and, for the rest, to go himself on his own round of private inquiry and patient search.

His task proved to be discouraging, fruitless, almost hopeless. Three weeks of patient watching and hoping passed, yet no trace of Joe could be found, and it seemed impossible to get on any track that would lead to his finding him. Mr. Williams gave up in absolute despair. Returning to his hotel late one afternoon, tired after a long, almost endless day, he packed his trunk, labelled it for transportation to California, and got his grip in readiness for the trip to the West, which he intended to take on the morrow.

The morrow dawned. After breakfast, Mr. Williams, grip in hand, jumped on a Forty-second street crosstown car, and in a short time the voice of the conductor rang with the cry: 'Grand Central Station! Grand Central!' A glance at his watch, and Mr. Williams noted that it was just ten minutes before train time. He pushed through the standing crowd, and was soon making his way, with long strides, towards the station steps. In the act of pushing one of the glass swinging doors, he came face to face with an eager newsboy, mumbling, as newsboys do, 'Paper, sir, paper, sir? Latest editions, sir—World, Sun, Times, Herald—Paper, sir.'

'Sun—and be quick, boy!' said the man in reply, handing the 'newsy' a shining dime in payment. In an instant the lad placed the paper in his hand. In that instant—oh! who can realise the joy, the wonder, the miracle?—father and son met, gazed into each other's eyes, clasped in a binding embrace, and wept like babes before the hurrying throng.

The return West was postponed for one week, for Mr. Williams had to purchase an outfit, not for one, but for two boys. In his hour of joy Joe did not forget Bill—no, he would never forget him. The happy father learned from his son's lips all that the newsboy had done for his boy—that to him he owed his very life, and in his mind he hesitated not a moment to determine what the lad's reward should be. He would make him a second son, and Bill would be Joe's brother.

It was agreed, to the great delight of Joe, who pictured with his own boyish fancy the blessings of the future, and to the infinite gratitude of Bill, whose dream, whose hope for a school education, was now about to be realised. The boyish dreams came true in fullest measure, and in school and out, under the guidance of their devoted father, they now enjoy the happiest times together in the land of the setting sun.

AN ABSENTEE LANDLORD

A 'smart' tourist asked the Irish driver of his car the name of a bridge in Ireland.

'That's the Devil's Bridge, sorr,' he said.

'And what is that mountain called?' asked the foreigner.

'Tis the Devil's Mountain, so it is, sorr.'

'And the valley?' pursued the fare, with the inquiring mind.

On the Land

'Well, that's the Devil's Valley, too, sorr.'

The tourist, meaning to be very witty, remarked: 'The devil seems to have possession of a large part of this country, my man.'

But an Irish jarvey is hard to beat in a wordy contest, and this carman answered with extra suavity: 'Why, then, sorr, so he has, but we don't care a ha'porth for that, for why he's an absentee landlord. 'Tis in England he lives!'

QUICK WIT

According to the London *Globe*, an ancestor of Tolstoy's, an army officer, was an excellent mimic. One day he was mimicking the Emperor Paul to a group of his friends, when Paul himself entered and for some moments looked on unperceived at the antics of the young man. Tolstoy finally turned, and, beholding the Emperor, he bowed his head and was silent. 'Go on, sir,' said Paul. 'Continue your performance.'

The young man hesitated a moment, and then, folding his arms and reproducing every gesture and intonation of his sovereign, he said: 'Tolstoy, you deserve to be degraded, but I remember the thoughtlessness of youth, and you are pardoned.' The Czar smiled slightly at this speech. 'Well, be it so,' he said.

'THE LOAD OF TWO!'

A historian of the Civil War tells of an apt reply made by an Irishman. Jerry was sergeant in a regiment of New York State volunteers. He was so kindly that he was sometimes imposed upon. Strong himself, he was always ready to lighten the load of a tired comrade by carrying his haversack. One warm day during a march an officer, who wished to see how far poor Jerry's good nature would go, asked him to carry his haversack for a while.

Jerry made no objection, and added one more haversack to the pack he was already carrying. Soon another officer came with a similar request, to which the long-suffering sergeant also gave assent.

When the order, 'Halt, rest,' was heard, the men leaned for five minutes against a convenient fence, letting the weight of their knapsacks come on the top rail.

While they were standing in this way another officer strolled along, and seeing the good-natured Jerry bending under his tremendous load, he said indignantly: 'Sergeant, you have the load of a donkey there!'

'Yes, sir,' said Jerry, touching his cap, his face sober, but his eyes twinkling; 'I have the load of two.'

THE LAST WORD

Two ladies stood from the stream of promenaders a little apart, in Hyde Park recently. They were evidently but slight acquaintances, and there was 'no love lost' between them. 'Well,' said the first grand dame, 'by the bye! I must really be getting on. I have to make a call on the mater before lunch.' The second put up her lorgnette, and drawled: 'Really—ah—you don't mean to say you have a mother still living?' The first lady laughed—a high, thin laugh, with something decidedly acid in it. 'Oh, yes,' she retorted upon the one who had tried to 'take her down.' 'My mater is yet in the land of the living, and she doesn't look a day older than you do, I assure you.'

IT WAS ALSO SALT

A burly old skipper and his mate went into a restaurant at Southampton (says the *Inglendook*) and ordered a 'table dotty' dinner. The waiter, with considerable flourish, placed a plate of thin, watery-looking liquid before each of them.

'Hi, me lad, wot's this stuff?' shouted the captain, gazing in amazement at the concoction under his nose.

'Soup, sir,' replied the waiter.

'Soup!' shouted the old sea-dog. 'Soup! Bill,' turning to the mate, 'just think of that! 'Ere's you and me been sailin' on soup all our lives and never knowed it till now.'

FAMILY FUN

A Battle Game.—Shape pieces of chalk into ships, planing the bottoms evenly, and use matches for masts and smokestacks. Mark some of the ships with black ink and leave the others uncolored. Place the rival ships in a pan or plate close to an imaginary line, and pour vinegar in between the forces. You will hear a sharp hissing sound like escaping steam, and the ships will at once move forward, leaving tracks of foam in their wake. Their speed increases as they near the dividing line, and they come together with a crash and a jump, striving to push one another out. Sometimes the battle is very exciting, the victorious side being the one with the most ships left in the centre. The chemistry class may be able to explain why the ships are set in motion.

At the Burnside market last week (says the *Otago Daily Times*) there was the big yarding of 4430 sheep, and prices were easier to the extent of from 1s to 1s 6d per head for wethers and to the extent of fully 2s per head for ewes. Notwithstanding this weakening in the market, freezing buyers displayed no anxiety to operate. The market in respect of lambs was about on a par with the previous week. About 150 head of cattle were yarded, and although the quality was not good prices were firmer than in the previous week. Good quality bullocks were scarce, and realised up to £13 15s per head. The yarding of cattle consisted largely of stock of inferior quality. There was a good demand for pigs, and baconers made up to 4½d per lb.

Breed and condition have an influence on the rate of increase in weight of pigs which are being fattened. A great deal, too, depends on the kind of pigs, for, needless to say, quick-growing and strong-constituted animals increase faster in weight than those slow in maturing and delicate in constitution. The temperature and time of year has its influence, and experiment shows that it takes nearly ½lb more food to produce 1lb of pork in winter than it does in summer, and that pigs eat very little more in winter than they do in summer. A much larger quantity of food is also required to produce a pound of pork as the animal grows older, and thus it has become recognised that the fattening of young and immature pigs is more profitable than fully-grown pigs in fair condition.

The charge has been laid at my door (says the *Practical Dairyman*) that because I admire and appreciate a dairy cow, no matter of what breed, that I have ceased to love the Jersey. Nothing could be further from the truth. I admire and love her. I believe there is no cow so perfect in type, so beautiful in udder, having the same tenacity in milk, who can average so high a percentage of fat, and who will make as economical a yield of a hundred pounds of butter as the Jersey cow. She breeds true to type as no other breed except the Ayrshire does. She responds to good care and requires it. Her globules of fat being large, the grain of her butter cannot be excelled. Her butter remains firmer in heat than that of any other breed, her milk creams readily, and there is a perfect separation between cream and milk. As a butter-maker she is preeminent, and in her symmetry of form and beauty she is the aristocrat of the dairy world.

How to Kill Pigs.—Mr. W. Smith, the pig expert of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, gives the following useful hints on the slaughtering of pigs:—In killing the pig, he says, throw him on his right side by taking hold of the rear or left fore-leg. Still holding the leg with the left hand, take the knife in the right hand, and cut the neck in a direct line with the chin, but not too near the shoulder. When making the cut, always draw the knife after insertion back towards the chin; by doing so there will be less likelihood of shouldering. Two buckets of boiling water to one of cold make a very good scold (140 deg. Fahr.). As soon as the hair will come off the ears clean them well. Then turn the pig over in the tub with back up take all the hair from back and belly, leaving the head and feet until last. Clean the skin well in hot water before putting cold water over the pig. Hang up as soon as possible, shave off all loose hairs, and scrub well with scrubbing-brush. Open the pig down the belly and through the breastbone, clean out the inside well, lift the flares or leaf lard while the carcass is hot, so as to let the latter cool properly. Leave the pig hanging in a cool place until the following morning.

At the Addington market last week there was a large entry of stock and a good attendance. Fat cattle sold at the previous week's rates. Store sheep and fat lambs were much firmer. Fat sheep sold well, notwithstanding an exceptionally large entry. Store cattle and pigs were dull of sale, but dairy cows were in active demand. The yarding of fat lambs totalled 7199, of very mixed quality, ranging from prime down to inferior. The sale was a brisk one, and prices showed an appreciable advance on late rates. The rise was due to cable advice of a rise in wool, and the coming in of the winter freezing rates and freights. There were 6856 taken for freezing at 9s to 16s 7d, and one pen at 18s 1d. The yarding of fat sheep was a very large one, and the quality was on the average better than of late. The bulk of the entry consisted, however, of ewes, wethers again being in short supply. The range of prices was: Prime wethers, 16s 6d to 21s 6d; extra, 23s 9d; prime ewes, 13s 6d to 17s 10d. There were 324 head of fat cattle penned, of generally good quality, and including several lots of very prime heavy bullocks. There was a steady demand throughout, and the late prices were well maintained. Steers made up to £11. There was a fair entry of all classes of pigs. Choppers made up to 70s; heavy baconers, 50s to 55s; and smaller, 35s to 47s 6d—equal to 4d per lb; large parkers, 27s to 32s; and lighter, 22s to 25s—equal to 4½d to 4¼d per lb.

For Chronic Chest Complaints,
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