

MISSING PAGE

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Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- October 19, Sunday.—Twenty-third Sunday after Pentecost.
 „ 20, Monday.—St. John Cantius, Confessor.
 „ 21, Tuesday.—Blessed Victor III., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 22, Wednesday.—SS. Cyril and Methodius, Bishops and Confessors.
 „ 23, Thursday.—Our Most Holy Redeemer.
 „ 24, Friday.—St. Raphael, Archangel.
 „ 25, Saturday.—St. Boniface I., Pope and Confessor.

Our Most Holy Redeemer.

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

St. Raphael, Archangel.

It is narrated in the Old Testament that the Archangel Raphael was sent by God to guide the young Tobias on a journey. The description of this journey, given in the Book of Tobias, enables us to better understand the exceeding charity of our guardian angels, who, though invisible to our eyes, preserve us from evil and guide us on our way to heaven.

St. Boniface I., Pope and Confessor.

St. Boniface was, much against his will, elected Pope on the death of Pope Zosimus in 418. Though a lover of peace, he strenuously maintained the rights of the Holy See against the ambitious encroachments of the patriarch of Constantinople. He died in 422.

GRAINS OF GOLD

MORNING STAR.

Hail, crowned Maid, we praise and honor thee!
 Of womankind thou art the blessed one,
 The pure, the lustrous herald of the sun
 Forever shining over land and sea
 In glory of the Christ Whom thou hast borne.
 Thou art as chaste and bright in thy array
 As thou wert on thy great Assumption day,
 As brightly thou shalt shine on Judgment morn.

Ere Christ shall come to judge the human race,
 Before the throne of God for sinners plead.
 Thou art the Morning Star forever fair,
 The beacon-light of hope, the Queen of Grace;
 Ere He shall come, for mankind intercede,
 And Christ, thy Son, shall heed His Mother's prayer.

What is coming out of our lives we can never quite know. The unexpected continually happens. But of one thing we can be sure—that is, if we do our best, something will come that is worth while.

It must be admitted that to those who have endured a great sorrow it is permitted to grasp the lesser consolations of life, to seek peace where joy once reigned.

To have a sweet temper we must have faith in a Divine Providence. That alone lifts us above anxiety and care; that alone plants our feet upon a rock and brings content, satisfaction, and peace into the soul.

Life is largely a matter of habit. As we grow older we shall certainly have habits good or bad. We cannot live on without fixed habits of action. It would be a great waste of strength if we could. But the formation of a good habit is not a matter of accident or circumstances. Bad habits will form themselves; good ones must be cultivated.

'STAND FAST IN THE FAITH'

(A Weekly Instruction specially written for the *N.Z. Tablet* by 'GHIMEL'.)

THE ROMAN CHURCH IN ITS INFANCY

THE PERSECUTION UNDER NERO—IV.

Our Lord sent His disciples to bear witness to His Person and mission even to the ends of the earth, and at the same time predicted that they would suffer persecution; they bore their testimony, and His words soon found their fulfilment in the pathetic story of the persecution under Nero.

All citizens of the Roman Empire were obliged to accept the national gods: failure to do so was looked upon as a denial of the gods' existence. The Jews indeed were exempt from this obligation, and Roman Law recognised their religion as legal, for after all it was the worship of some national god; but the ordinary people of Rome and other large cities were fully persuaded that the Jews must be atheists, for they were never seen to worship idols. At the beginning the Christians were looked upon by outsiders as a Jewish sect, and consequently were treated in the same way; they could look to the Roman officials for protection against the violence of Jewish and Pagan mobs, but they had to bear their share of the calumny and the ill-treatment of which the Jews were the subject on account of their supposed atheism.

But from the year 50 or so onwards the Jews themselves became anxious to make it clear that they had nothing to do with the Christians, and the rapid growth of the new religion soon forced the same fact upon the attention of the Roman authorities. This distinction, however, was not beneficial in many ways to the Christians. They were still charged with atheism, and, like the Jews, were accused by the populace of adoring an Ass's head—nay, they were considered worse than Jews, for so far as could be seen they offered no sacrifices. In the course of time, writes M. Allard, they were 'accused of every kind of crime, appearing in the eyes of the populace scarcely worthy of the title of humanity.'

Horrible misdeeds, such as incest, murders, and ritual cannibalism, were quite commonly imputed to them. Dreadful stories went the rounds concerning the abominations which were committed at their places of meeting; under cover of the darkness the most awful mysteries of depravity and cruelty were supposed to be enacted. A Christian, too, seemed good for nothing; he was considered unfitted equally for public or private business.' When, in the year 64, Nero found himself the object of popular hatred on account of the burning of Rome, he could easily take his stand on this stupid belief, and accuse the Christians, 'those criminals capable of every crime,' of the conflagration. The great Roman writer, Tacitus, must tell the story. His account begins thus:—'A disaster followed, whether accidental or treacherously contrived by the Emperor is uncertain, as authors have given both accounts, worse however, and more dreadful than any which ever happened to this city by fire.' After describing the rise and progress of the fire, Tacitus continues: 'No one dared stop the spread of the fire, because of incessant menaces from a number of persons, who forbade the extinguishing of the flames, because again others openly hurled brands, and kept shouting that there was one who gave them authority, either seeking to plunder more freely, or obeying orders.' These circumstances all point to Nero as the author of the fire. The people were provided with food, but: 'Their murmurs, though popular, produced no effect, for the rumor had gone forth everywhere that, at the hour when the city was in flames, the Emperor appeared on a private stage and sung of the destruction of Troy, comparing present misfortunes with the calamities of antiquity.' After five days the fire ceased, but broke out afresh under very suspicious circumstances. 'Nothing availed to get rid of the sinister report that the fire was due to Nero's order. And so, in the hope of dissipating the rumor, he falsely

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diverted the charge and inflicted the most exquisite punishments on a set of people whom the populace called Christians, and who were detested for the abominations which they practised. The originator of the name, a person called Christus, had been executed by Pontius Pilate in the reign of Tiberius, and the dangerous superstition, though put down for the moment, again broke out, not only in Judaea, the original home of the pest, but even in Rome, where everything horrible or shameful collects and is practised. Those, therefore, who confessed [that is, admitted they belonged to this "sect"] were first brought to trial; then on information elicited from these, an immense multitude was involved in their fate [or convicted], not so much of firing the city, as of hatred to the human race.' The historian then describes their sufferings: 'The deaths were contrived so as to afford merriment to the spectators. Some were covered with the skins of wild bears and torn to pieces by dogs; others were fastened to crosses, to be set on fire after dark, that their burning might illumine the night. Nero offered his gardens for the spectacle. There were chariot races, and the Emperor, dressed as a charioteer, mixed freely with the crowd, sometimes on foot, sometimes in his car. Hence, even for criminals who deserved the most exemplary punishment, there arose a feeling of pity, for it was not, as it seemed, for the public good, but to glut one man's cruelty that they were being destroyed.'

It is a relief to turn from this gruesome, though faithful, description to the picture of the same events that St. Clement of Rome drew with the hand of faith for the faithful at Corinth: 'Let us set before us the noble examples which belong to our own generation. By reason of jealousy and envy the greatest and most righteous pillars of the Church were persecuted and contended even unto death. Let us set before our eyes the examples of the good Apostles. There was Peter, who, by means of unrighteous jealousy, endured, not one or two, but many labors, and thus having borne his testimony, went to his appointed place of glory. By reason of strife and jealousy Paul, by his example, pointed out the prize of patient endurance. After that he had been several times in bonds, had been driven into exile, had preached in the East and West, he won the noble renown, which was the reward of his faith, having taught righteousness to the whole world, and having reached the furthest bounds of the West, and when he had borne his testimony before the rulers, so he departed from the world. . . . Unto these men of holy lives were gathered a vast multitude of the elect, who, through many indignities and tortures, being the victims of jealousy, set a brave example amongst ourselves. By reason of jealousy women being persecuted, after they had suffered cruel and unholy insults as Danaids and Dircae [that is, they were made to play some outrageous part in a mythological comedy], safely reached the goal in the race of faith, and received a noble reward.'

The Storyteller

THE LAST OF TEN

Michael O'Halloran, from Ottawa, left the liner at Queenstown and had his portmanteau put on a car to take him up into the country whither he would go.

Not much of a portmanteau had been needed for his belongings when he had left the Irish port twenty years before as a restless youth bound to seek his fortune in an alien country.

As the fast trotting horse carried him along the green roads, with their hills and hollows, their over-arching trees, and background of grey and purple mountains, he was thinking that the old country was not a bit changed, and that he was going to give all the people at home a great and, he hoped, a happy surprise by unexpectedly appearing amongst them.

Of course they wouldn't know him, and no doubt he would find a change in everybody, for twenty years

do not pass over anyone's head without leaving their marks. The mother would show it the most; and a lump got into his throat as he thought of how much she would have to forgive him for his failure in the matter of letter-writing these many years back.

Well, he had been remiss, and he would own to it, but all's well that ends well, and he had brought plenty of money back with him to make amends, and to give her many an extra comfort in her old age, such as perhaps she had never dreamed of.

'This is Kilshirkin now, sir,' said the driver as they reached the top of a long sloping hill, and saw a wide plain of pasture and bog land, studded here and there with white walls, extending before them, even over the hills of ethereal blue that basked in the noonday sunlight.

Michael stood up on the car and gazed eagerly, with all his heart in his eyes, over the well-remembered landscape.

'I see!' he said. 'That's Dempsey's house with the trees behind it to the left, and yonder's Rorke's with the hay stacks, and there's Connolly's in the middle of the green hedges—and that would be O'Halloran's, wouldn't it, with the elder trees in a bunch at the gable?'

'O'Halloran's, sir?' said the driver. 'I don't know thim people at all. Not in this neighborhood.'

'You must be a stranger,' said Michael.

'No, sir, I'm not a stranger, but I'm young. And now I do remember that when I was a boy there was O'Hallorans about. But they're gone, sir, out of it, bag and baggage, long ago. I'm sorry, sir, if they were friends of yours.'

'They were friends of mine,' said Michael. His face had turned pale under its weather tan. 'But I hope you are mistaken. Drive me on to that house with the elder trees. They have just the same white flowers on them that they used to have. And there's smoke from the chimney. It can't be that the people themselves are gone.'

They drove on to the place. Michael left the car at the head of the well-remembered breen, and walked up to it, and stood before the house door. A woman, with a baby in her arms, met him there—neither mother nor sister of his, as he saw at a glance, even allowing for changes of time and the deceitful tricks of memory.

'The O'Hallorans!' said the woman. 'Oh, dear, sir, that's an old story. Sure all of them went to America, one after another, and the old woman herself's gone out of it years ago. She wasn't able to keep the place together and it failed on her. Daughters and sons either forgot her, or else they all died out yonder on her.'

'Where is she now?' asked Michael, after a short struggle with the sorrow that rushed on his heart.

'Well, I don't rightly know,' said the woman, eyeing him narrowly; 'but,' she added, lowering her voice, 'I have heard that she went down and down by degrees, sir, and that she ended in the poorhouse, God help her!'

Michael stared at the woman, and the spasm that crossed his face made her pity him.

'Will you walk in and rest?' she said. 'Maybe you knew them in times gone by; and indeed they were decent people, sir.'

'No, thank you,' said Michael, 'my car is waiting for me,' and he went back down the breen, with a grief lying like a lump of lead on his heart, and mounted his car again.

'You were right,' he said; 'the people are gone. Will you tell me where the poorhouse is, in this neighborhood?'

'I will, sir,' said the driver; 'but sure, what would the like of you be doin' in the poorhouse?'

'It's what any one may come to in Ireland,' said Michael, 'and I want to see for myself what the inside of it is like. I might find a few friends in it after twenty years that I've been out of Ireland.'

'Twenty years!' said the driver, with a laugh. 'That's as long as myself has lived entirely, barrin' a few odd years at the back of it, to begin with.'

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to me,' said Michael. 'I was too busy making money to feel the years running over me.'

'An' y' made the money?' said the driver admiringly. 'See that now!'

'I made it too dear,' said Michael, 'too hard, if I find any of my friends in the poorhouse. And dearer still if none of them are living to meet me even there.'

'Hearten up, sir!' said the driver. 'There's always friends for them that has the money!'

'My curse on it for money,' said Michael bitterly. 'You're a young man, my boy, and don't put your heart in it, however hard you may have to earn it!'

He gave the man a handsome fare when parting with him at the door of a hotel in Queenstown, and the next day he set out alone on foot in the direction of the poorhouse indicated by the people of the hotel, who thought it a queer place for a gentleman to be off to the first thing after coming off an American steamship. But he had kept his own counsel, and asked no more questions about the O'Hallorans.

Michael stood in awe before the iron gates of the cold refuge for the aged and miserable in a country which ought to give generous food and shelter in honorable independence to the children of her love. Oh, the iron bars and the grey stone walls, so high and bare to the imagination that was filled with a picture of green-hung gables, and low chimneys, and a mellow thatch! Oh, the clanking gates and doors, and the steep stone stairs, instead of the open doorway with the hens pecking round it, and the dog sunning himself on the threshold as guardian and member of the family. What a dreary prison to those who have known the sweetness and comfort of never so humble a little homestead!

Yet it was through his own selfish neglect that his mother had sought a harbor here, through his easy belief that she was cared for in the old home by the brothers and sisters he had left behind him there. Was he to find her here in her sorrow and desolation; or was she dead?

When he entered a number of old women were sitting on a bench in the poorhouse yard, a square flanked by high grey walls from which the rows of windows of the pauper wards looked down, and threw their cold shadow in turns on the stone pavement of the enclosure as the sun moved across it.

As the sun travelled the pauper women moved with it, leaving the bench that had got under the shadow for the bench on the opposite side on which the light and warmth were now falling. About a dozen aged women were there, some of them trying to keep themselves awake with snuff, a treasure occasionally bestowed on them by visitors. Some gabbled and chattered together; others were silent and looked only half alive. One sat aloof from all the rest, younger than most of the band, with a grave, patient face, and a look of strong intelligence on the brows under the whitening hair and pauper cap.

'That,' said the official, pointing her out to the visitor, 'is Mrs. Mary O'Halloran, the woman you are looking for.'

'Thank you,' said Michael, 'I will trouble you no further. I am going to speak to her.'

He walked across the yard, with feet as if weighted with lead. Was that his mother? He saw her in memory, buxom and handsome, a genial smile on her face and a look of general well-being all over her, as she stood in the doorway of the old home, calling the children in to dinner. White and bent, now, her face furrowed with sorrow, alone and deserted by those children, holding herself aloof in her tragedy even from her fellows in misfortune, as she sat a little apart from them on the end of the bench.

As Michael walked slowly up to the row of pauper women all held out their hands to him for snuff, or anything else that the visitor might chance to have brought—all but that one who kept her head turned away as if ashamed of the importunity of the others. Michael had brought no snuff, but he had coppers that would buy it; and having moved up the row, satisfying all demands, he came to the last figure on the bench and stood before her.

'I think you are Mary O'Halloran, ma'am,' he said, trying to speak steadily.

'That is my name. I thought every one in the world had forgotten it.'

'No, then,' said Michael. 'You had children that went to America, and myself is come from it. I met some one that used to know your family, and I thought I would come here to see how you are, ma'am.'

'Children that went to America? Aye, had I. Ten children I reared about my knees. One went from me and another went from me. The ship took them all and left me as I am.'

'What became of them, ma'am? Will you let me sit down beside you for a little talk, for I'm tired with walking.'

'I'm proud of your kindness, sir,' she said, moving a little to leave him plenty of room on the bench. 'There was a time when I would have given you a comfortable seat in my own chimney-corner. But that time's past and gone. And you're welcome comin' out of America, for it's the big cruel mouth that swallowed up all my children; not a one left to hold out the hand of stren'th to me and say, "I've come back to you, mother!"'

'How did it happen that they all went from you and died?'

'Well, it did. Pat was killed on a railway in Australia, and Jem got a fever in Africa. John was blowed up in a mine in New Zealand. Peter died in South America of the yellow fever. Norah got a bad husband in New York and broke her heart. Kate was killed in a factory in Chicago, and Mary died in a hospital in California. Nan caught the small-pox from her and followed her. And I buried a little one at home myself—that's the only one lyin' with my dear good man in Kilshirkin graveyard.'

'You've counted up nine,' said the stranger. 'Wasn't there another one?'

'Oh, an' there was. Sure, Michael went away from me the first, an' no call at all, only he was fond of rovin' the world. He was the soft, fair boy, with the laughy ways; an' "let me go off with myself, mother," he says, "an' some day I'll come back an' make a queen of you." But he forgot me. He wrote a couple of times the first few years, and then no more about him.'

'But you don't know he's dead,' said Michael. 'Sure, maybe he's the friend of mine I told you about.'

The old woman started and looked up keenly. 'There couldn't be a maybe in it,' she said. 'If Michael sent you to me he'd say it was to his mother you were going.'

'Do you think you would know him if you were to see him?'

'Is it know him? My soft, fair boy of sixteen with the twinkle of fun in the blue of his eyes always? But I'll never see him in this world again. Died, he did, in some hole or corner out foreign, an' me not with him to say "Michael, avilish, may God receive you merciful!" My little Michael, for he was young. My big Michael, for he was tall, though he hadn't got to be a man yet. My son Michael, the light of heaven to you! You never would ha' forgot your mother if you had been over ground!'

'He didn't. He hasn't forgot you. Mother! Look up at me and see if you know Michael.'

She cried out and raised her eyes, and fixed them with a dazed look on the face of the man beside her.

'Oh, why would y' make a fool of me?' she wailed. 'I never did y' harm, for a stranger to come mockin' me!'

'Look at me again, mother.'

She stared, fascinated, but incredulous.

'A fair, soft boy,' she muttered, 'an' no more than sixteen years. An' a settled, strong man with a dark face to be comin' to me callin' himself Michael.'

'Mother,' said Michael, 'you're making me cry, as if it was a baby had come back to you. Do you forget the years that turn a boy's fair hair dark, and knit him up into a man of strength? It's bad and wrong I was to be so long without writing to you, but the heart-hunger took me at the last, and I'm here now,

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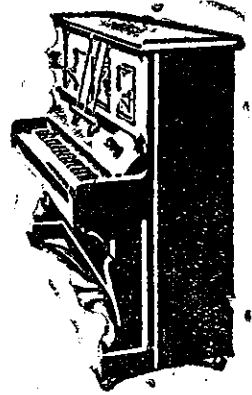
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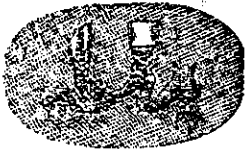


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the only one left of the ten you nursed, and I've got money to make you happy and comfortable. Come out of this with me quick, for no matter what color I am, or what size I am, it's Michael and no man else that is talking to you.'

At last she believed and understood and wept for joy. And when his face was all smiles to see her so happy, then she cried out that she knew her boy of sixteen in the smile of the man of thirty-six.

'And it would do your heart good,' said a friend, 'to see the home he has given her. A lovely cottage with a garden, and a servant to wait on her, and all on his own farm, where he is living now with the young wife he married a year ago.'

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS

GREAT GATHERING AT METZ

The sixtieth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany was opened on Sunday, August 17, at Metz under the most auspicious circumstances (writes the special correspondent of the *Catholic Times*). The people of the city worked heart and soul to ensure its success. The Municipal Council voted a subsidy of 15,000 francs, and the streets were handsomely decorated. A great hall which accommodates ten thousand persons was built on the site of the old railway station as a temporary meeting place, and everything possible was done to provide for the comfort of the numerous delegates who arrived from all parts of Germany and from many other lands.

Address to the Holy Father.

The local committee sent the Holy Father an address, signed by its leading members, in which his Apostolic Blessing was asked for the Congress. It was intended, the address stated, that the gathering should be specially devoted to the commemoration of the famous Edict of Milan, by which, sixteen hundred years ago, the Emperor Constantine the Great granted freedom to the Church—a commemoration so strongly recommended to the faithful throughout the world as a proof of gratitude for that great event. From the struggle of that period their thoughts would turn to the beloved Father and Shepherd of their souls, and they would unanimously demand that liberty suited to the sacredness of the office entrusted by Christ to His Vicar on earth, and to the needs of Christianity, might be obtained for him who, to the great grief of all well-meaning people, had to suffer imprisonment in the Vatican, and that he might be able to guide the Church without hindrance and to rule the faithful in independence as a good shepherd. They would thank God for having heard all their prayers and vouchsafed him recovery from the illness which had lately caused so much anxiety to Catholics. Further, the Congress would consider the condition of the religious Orders and Congregations who were bound by many fetters, which obstructed the free and unrestrained exercise of their fruitful activity in the vineyard of the Lord and in securing a rich harvest of souls. They would call for the removal of these fetters. A firm attitude would be taken up with regard to the rights of the Church in the public schools, from which godless men would banish religious teaching.

Letter From the Pope.

His Holiness replied to the address in the following letter:—

To his beloved sons President Kintzinger and Messrs. Ernest and Federspil and Secretary Cuny, of the Metz local committee for preparing for the German Catholic Congress, Pope Pius X. sends greeting and the Apostolic Benediction. We thank you from our heart, beloved sons, for having in your own name and on behalf of the others addressed to us a report which has given us great joy. Indeed, we were well aware how devoted you are to your holy religion and to the Apostolic See. Still your promise that you will open your meetings with a public profession of your

faith in Christ, the Divine Saviour, and of obedience to Christ's Vicar, affords us great satisfaction. As jubilee fetes are now being held throughout the world to celebrate the peace and freedom which were given to the Church by Divine Providence through Constantine, it is not surprising, considering your love for the Church, our Mother, that that memorable event should awaken an enthusiastic interest at your meetings. Justly do you desire that this commemoration should not only be an occasion for thanksgiving, but that it should lead your thoughts from the past to the present and stimulate your zeal in working for the welfare of the Church. As, with all other Catholics, you deeply regret that the supreme Shepherd of your souls still finds himself in a position that is not befitting, you are determined to demand again impressively that to the Roman Pontiff shall at last be granted that complete freedom which is required by his high dignity and his office as the father of Catholic peoples. It is, too, in consonance with your manly feeling that you should strive to free the Church from the fetters that bind her. We are especially pleased at your assurance that you will endeavor to procure for the religious Orders and Congregations, to the advantage of the Christian people, legal freedom to found houses and develop their activity, and that you will strive to prevent the violation of the natural and inalienable rights of the Church in the public schools. The banishment of religion from the schools in which the tender souls of the children of the Church are trained betrays a desperate and destructive heartlessness which must be firmly resisted. But not only on this point but in all other respects do we see you resolved to fight bravely for religion, for you are anxious that it should not suffer at home, and that abroad its influence should be extended more and more through the work of the missions. For the rest, we trust that your Congress will bear the richest fruit for the Catholics of Germany owing to the love you all feel for the Church, the experience and wisdom of the earnest men who serve you and all the Catholics of Germany as leaders, and also owing to the zeal of the pious city in which the Congress is to take place, for the faith and piety of your citizens no one can forget who remembers the Metz Eucharistic Congress. We pray God to grant you wisdom from on high and to assist you with the treasures of His graces. As an assurance of this and a pledge of our paternal good will we impart to you all, beloved sons, with cordial affection, the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 25th July, 1913, in the tenth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS X. POPE.

The Arrangements.

Special trains brought delegates on Sunday from all parts of Alsace-Lorraine, the Rhine province, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and from France and Belgium. Amongst the French visitors were a number of deputies. It was evident from the outset that the arrangement for the use of the French language as well as of German, gave much satisfaction. The episcopate was well represented at the Congress. Amongst those present, besides Bishop Benzler, of Metz, were the Bishops of Strasburg, Speyer, Treves, and Luxemburg, the Assistant Bishop of Paderborn, Bishop Streiter, the Vicar-Apostolic of Daressalam, Bishop Allgeyer, of Zanzibar, and many other prelates.

One of the most notable features of the Congresses is the public procession on the opening day, and Metz certainly distinguished itself by the magnificence of the display. The working men's societies were splendidly in evidence. The procession started at two o'clock, and then one could hardly move in the streets owing to the vast array. Masses of sightseers looked on the ranks of the processionists with wonder and admiration. There were over thirty thousand persons, including the members of four hundred associations, on the line of march. They presented a glorious spectacle. Needless to say that delegates from towns near and far vied with each other in making a brave show. The processionists took three hours in passing the spot where the bishops and other leaders were seated.

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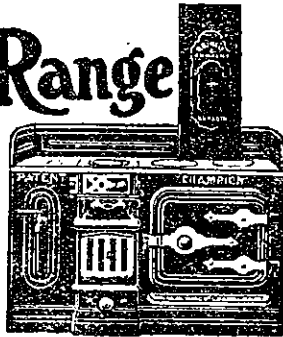
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The first 'closed' meeting was held in the great hall of the Terminus Hotel. There was a crowded attendance. Prince Aloysius Lowenstein was enthusiastically chosen to preside over the Congress, with Herr Hoen, a member of the Prussian Landtag, and Herr Trunk, of Karlsruhe, to assist him as vice-presidents.

The Holy Father's letter was read and was received with great applause.

Prince Lowenstein, in an address, ridiculed the fears of frictions that had been expressed. It had been deemed advisable that the French language should be employed as well as the German, for many of the people of the town and neighborhood understood it better, but the gathering was none the less a Congress of the Catholics of Germany. They regarded the province as an inseparable part of the German Fatherland, and its inhabitants who were present as true members of the general German Catholic Congress.

Messages of Homage.

The following telegram was sent to the Holy Father:—

To his Holiness Pope Pius X., Rome.

The Catholics of Germany, assembled in General Congress at Metz, tender to you, Holy Father, the respectful expression of their ready obedience and unchangeable fidelity and love. During your illness they were filled with anxiety, and they return thanks to God for having preserved to the flock the true protector of pure doctrine, the fearless protagonist in the fight for the liberty of the Church. Bearing in mind the glorious deed of Constantine which gave freedom for development to the Church of Christ, and thereby provided in the highest degree for the welfare of men, the Catholics of Germany give utterance to the earnest wish that the fetters which are now imposed on the Church in so many ways may soon be removed, and they beg for the Vicar of Christ on earth full freedom in the exercise of his holy office, so fruitful in blessings. They respectfully ask for the Apostolic Blessing on their discussions.

To the Kaiser the following telegram was despatched:—

Many thousand Catholic men assembled at Metz for the sixtieth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany offer your Majesty their homage and a pledge of their inviolable fidelity and attachment to the Emperor and the Empire. They thankfully rejoice in the peace which your Majesty, for twenty-six years, has, with strong and well-directed hand, preserved for the German Empire. They pray God, the King of Kings, to grant your Majesty many more years of a happy and blissful reign to the benefit of the Fatherland.

At five o'clock on Sunday evening there was a meeting for working men in the Congress Hall. It was large and inspiring. Stirring speeches were delivered by Professor Kintzinger, president of the local committee, Count Droste-Vischering, Prince Lowenstein, and Bishop Benzler, of Metz. Naturally the Bishop was very proud of the display made by the workers in the procession, and he gave enthusiastic expression to his joy. A paper on 'The Catholic Policy' ('Weltans-

chauung') and the Remedy for Social Evils,' was read by Father Tilly, of Metz, who dwelt on the importance of close adhesion to Catholic principles.

Another meeting was held the same evening for the purpose of tendering a formal welcome to the delegates, especially those from a distance. The speeches were most cordial. Amongst those who returned thanks were Count Galen, of Munster; M. Verhulft, of Brussels; and the Very Rev. Father Volling, of South Shantung.

The reply to the telegram sent to the Kaiser was read at this meeting. His Majesty said he was grateful for their homage. His message was heartily cheered.

The question of vigorously defending the denominational principle in education was fully dealt with at a meeting on Monday morning, over which Dr. Marx, of Dusseldorf, presided. Dr. Cuny (Montigny) read a paper entitled 'The Denominational School,' and Bishop Benzler delivered a speech in which he strongly impressed on his hearers the necessity of perfecting the Catholic school organisation.

Dr. Schmitt, of Mainz, at the second 'closed' meeting, proposed a resolution demanding full and practical freedom for the Holy Father. The resolution also pledged the German Catholics to even more generous support of the Peter Pence collections. The motion was adopted with acclamation.

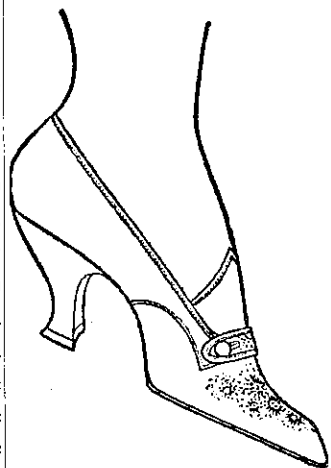
The law against the Jesuits engaged attention on Monday at the first public meeting, which was very largely attended. When Prince Lowenstein, who presided, declared with emphasis that the Catholic people demanded that the law must be repealed there was a storm of applause. The meeting vigorously endorsed the call for the repeal of the law, and the words of the different speakers with reference to the Jesuits and their good works were very warmly applauded.

Speeches by Bishop Benzler and Bishop Faulhaber, of Speyer, who touched on various Catholic questions, were most sympathetically received.

The Holy Father's reply to the telegram despatched to him was received and read during the meeting. His Holiness, through Cardinal Merry del Val, thanked the Congress from his heart for the homage tendered to him, and again sent his Apostolic Blessing to the delegates.

The 'People's Association.'

The annual meeting of the Volkevcrein, or 'People's Association,' was held in the Congress Hall on Tuesday morning. The gathering was very large, and evidence that the deepest interest is taken in this fine organisation which has done so much to assert and protect Catholic rights was abundant. Herr Karl Trimborn, of Cologne, presided, in the absence through illness of Herr Brandts. The report, which was read by Dr. Brauns, showed that during the past year there had been an increase of 47,240 members. In June last the total number of members was 776,090. The association is strongest in the dioceses of Munster, Paderborn, and Cologne. This year for the first time it enrolled women. The female members now number 26,786.

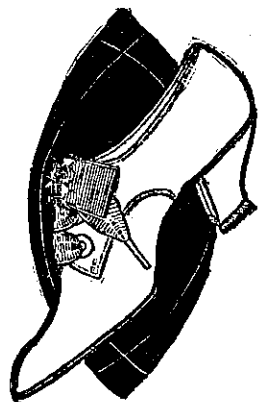


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THE NEW SIBERIA

Siberia covers an area of 4,786,730 square miles, which is nearly 1,800,000 square miles larger than the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, and about one-ninth of the whole continental surface of the globe. To the mind of most readers (writes the Rev. E. Spillane, S.J., in *America*) the name Siberia calls up the picture of a region covered with ice and snow, or a barren and desolate land, uninhabited save by exiled convicts and political prisoners, their keepers, and the agents of the Russian Government with their families. It is the last quarter of the globe where signs of material progress would be looked for, such as any agricultural or industrial activity, or any notable increase in its isolated population. Recent developments, however, seem to indicate that this weird, one is tempted to call it uncanny, region is awakening from the slumber or torpor of ages.

According to data published by the central statistical committee of Russia, the population of Siberia on January 1, 1910, was 8,219,020. This is a million more than the population of Canada, which in 1911 was 7,205,364, and almost the exact figure for the population within the area of the United States in 1820. From the time of the last general census in 1897, the population of the Russian Empire increased 31.1 per cent., while that of Siberia increased 40.5 per cent. The increase for the United States during the same period was about 20 per cent. How productive the Provinces of Siberia are to-day, the American Consul at Vladivostok says, it is impossible to state, but he ventures the prediction that this region will probably be

An Important Source of the World's Food

supply at no distant day. One of the most flourishing districts of Siberia is that embraced in the Government of Amur, where the construction of the railroad on the north bank of the Amur River is progressing, and by 1915 will be completed as far as Khabarovsk. This road will provide a railway across Asia entirely in Russian territory without depending on the Chinese eastern line across Manchuria. The section of the Amur railroad from Khabarovsk to Nikolaiefsk on the Pacific has already been begun. Considering the fact that the work was started only in 1909, and the natural obstacles such as eternal frost, dense thickets of virgin taiga, or native bush, rivers, and mountains and bottomless swamps, have been apparently endless, it must be admitted that the results attained are indeed remarkable.

Though the name 'Sibir' appears in Russian chronicles in 1407 for the first time, Russians knew the territory east of the Ural mountains much earlier. But it was only in the latter part of the sixteenth century that Russia made good her conquests there and founded Tiumen and Tobolsk, the first Russian cities built in Siberia. Seventy-five years after Yermak, the conqueror of Sibir, crossed the Urals into the almost unknown land beyond, Russia had swept across Asia; her boundaries touched the frozen ocean in the north and China in the south; and in 1697 Kamchatka was added.

From 1689 to 1854, however, the junction of the Argun and the Shilka was the most easterly point of the Russian Empire in the region of the Amur. But during all this period of 165 years the frontier Cossacks were constantly penetrating into the country on the north of the Amur. In 1854, Muravieff, the Governor-General of Oriental Siberia, organised a great expedition to explore that river. It was conducted on so vast a scale that the Chinese could neither check his progress nor prevent his taking possession of the north bank of the river. This was the commencement of

A New Era for Siberia,

for Russia was now in possession of a great water course extending from the Pacific more than 2200 miles into the eastern portion of the Empire and affording the only means of access from the sea to the vast plains and mountain districts of Central Asia. Many of the re-

sources of the country that had long been neglected were called into active operation, and an industrious and intelligent population sprang up, where ignorance and indolence had long held sway. For his acquisition of the Amur River, Muravieff received the title of count, and was known thereafter as Count Muravieff Amuriski. To-day a triumphal arch in Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, commemorates the winning of a way to the great ocean.

Manchuria, which is separated from Russian territory by the Amur, lies to the south. It is to-day the field of active and successful missionary work carried on in two Vicariates Apostolic. But the inhabitants north of the Amur have only that exclusive brand of Christianity which the present owners of the soil have carried with them from the West. The present attitude of the Russian Government is decidedly hostile to Catholic propaganda. There was one attempt, however, to carry the Cross into this region before the Russians got possession. The English traveller Atkinson relates

The Story of Two Catholic Missionaries,

De la Bruniere and Venault, who came up from China, and after several years' residence in Manchuria penetrated into the region inhabited by the tribes on the banks of the Amur. De la Bruniere and his companion, about the year 1845, entered the country of the Gelyaks, fanatics of the deepest dye, with whom Shamanism was said to be more ingrained than with any other race in Asia. The missionaries exposed the impious tricks of the high priests of Satan, but they paid for their heroism with their lives. They were cruelly put to death by the fanatical Gelyaks. This happened but a few years before the territory was annexed to Russia by Muravieff's expedition.

The story of Russian colonisation in Siberia has an interest all its own. As early as 1590 the Russian Government aided thirty peasant families to emigrate to her new territory, and three years later the first exiles were deported to that region from Uglitch, a place north of Moscow. In the seventeenth century slowly but steadily the Russians pushed towards the east. In 1652, Irkutsk was founded, and the territory around Lake Baikal was brought under Russian supremacy.

This portion of South Central Siberia is of great historic interest, for the region south of Lake Baikal was the birthplace of the Mongol race, whose great warriors, among them Jhinghis Khan and Tamerlane, once subdued and ruled China, devastated Russia, conquered Burma, overran Persia, took possession of Asia Minor and Constantinople, and leaving towns and cities a smoking ruin, deluged a great part of Europe with blood.

At the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century

there were already 250,000 Russians in Siberia, which number had a century later increased to 1,500,000 persons. From 1754 the Russian Government began the systematic exiling of convicts and prisoners of war to Siberia, where they were partly settled on the land and partly employed in the mines. In the fourth decade of the last century Roman Catholics were included among these unfortunates. The first victims fell under the displeasure of Nicholas I., who sought to convert by force Uniat Ruthenians and Lithuanians to the Orthodox Church. After the Polish revolt of 1863, the descendants of the earlier exiles were joined by thousands of Catholics and hundreds of priests, who preferred the hardships of a land of exile to the renunciation of the faith they held so dear.

It will be news to many that the Siberian Catholics to-day number about 75,000, who belong ecclesiastically to the archdiocese of Mohileff. These, however, are scattered over so vast an area that the difficulties of caring for them by the comparatively small number of priests are well-nigh insuperable. Had the exiled Catholics been allowed to form independent settlements of their own the story would be different; but among other restrictions forced upon them by their oppressors they were compelled to live in small towns already established. Add to this the condition of the exiles, exhausted in mind and body by their previous

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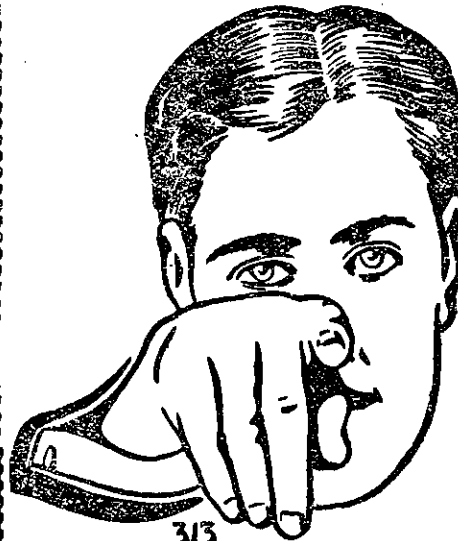
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PROPOSED NEW IRISH PORT

According to a cable message, substantial progress has been made with the scheme for establishing an express mail service between Great Britain and Australasia, *via* Canada. Several British ship-owning firms who are interested in the service are treating with a Canadian syndicate for the purchase of 400,000 acres at Cape St. Charles, Labrador, to establish an ice-free port there. From this port it is proposed to construct a transcontinental railway to the Pacific. It is claimed that the journey from London to Winnipeg can be performed in five days, and additional 16 to Sydney. Blacksod Bay, which will be the headquarters of the service on this side, will have connection by special railway to the main service at Sligo. The promoters are now in Ottawa to enlist the support of the Canadian Government.

There has been much controversy in the Irish papers as to the relative merits of Galway or Blacksod Bay (Sligo) as the headquarters of the service in Ireland. Mr. McAndrew, C.E., representing the promoters of the Blacksod route, in the course of a recent lecture, said that the men behind the scheme were of the highest financial standing in Great Britain and Canada. The promoters of the scheme had got their Act of Parliament, not alone for the Blacksod port, but for the construction of railways and harbors for the same purpose at Halifax from the Canadian Government. The promoters had already spent about £40,000 in getting the necessary Acts of Parliament, and in other preliminary expenses, and now have got the whole of their capital, and intend starting the work at an early date.

After referring to the unsuitability of Galway as a port for the accommodation of the big vessels of the present day, Mr. McAndrew went on to say: 'The

entrance to Blacksod Harbor and up to the head of the new pier is absolutely clear of any obstacle, and the largest vessel afloat can go full steam ahead from the pier, where there will be seven fathoms at low water spring tides, and absolutely free from any swell. It unquestionably will be the finest and safest harbor probably in the world, and that is why it was selected. The proposed railway goes along the coast from Collooney to Blacksod Bay, and skirts the Killala and other important little harbors along the route. This is of the greatest importance to the Imperial Government, because if there was an invasion of Ireland at any time they would land somewhere or at various points along this coast. This railway would enable the troops to be put down at each landing place with the greatest dispatch and prevent the enemy landing or proceeding inland. Then once the entrance to Blacksod Bay is fortified the British navy could get all their supplies across from Canada direct in the event of any shortage or difficulty occurring in the country. So that the Blacksod project is of a great national and Imperial importance, and will be the salvation of this country. It will also open the tourist districts in the west and north-west of Ireland, which are equal from a scenic standpoint to any on the Continent, and will develop the fishing industry along the whole coast, in which considerable traffic will be made.

'The Blacksod line,' said Mr. McAndrew, joins the Midland line, the first junction being at Killala, coming from Blacksod. The next is near Ballina, and the third at Collooney. Their express route to Dublin would be via Collooney, and they could, by slip carriages, drop off at Killala the passengers going to the west and midlands along their system, so that their line is bound to get a large amount of traffic from the Blacksod route. The Great Southern, too, can run from Collooney to Limerick, Cork and Waterford, and the Great Northern will serve the North of Ireland and North of Scotland, while the Midland Great Western Railway will deliver for Dublin, Holyhead, London, and the South of England.'

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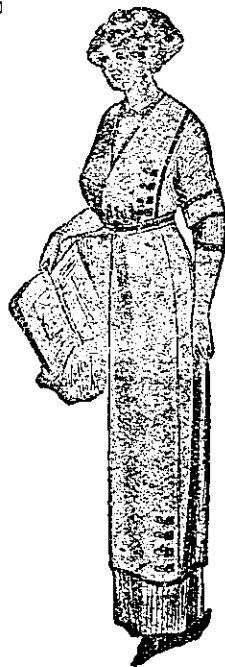
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THE PANAMA CANAL

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION

A few weeks ago the Assistant Secretary of State suggested that the bones of Christopher Columbus, now resting in the city of Santo Domingo, Hayti, be placed aboard the first ship to go through the Panama Canal. On August 8 the replicas of the three caravels of Columbus, the Pinta, the Nina, and the Santa Maria were taken from Jackson Park lagoon in Chicago, and are now being prepared for their voyage by way of the Canal to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. It is within the range of possibility then that one of those caravels should bear the remains of Columbus to the waters of the Pacific (says a writer in an American exchange). Many a time in our school days and after, our admiring spirits have accompanied the heroic admiral across the unknown waters of the Atlantic on that first voyage to the western continent, which ended at San Salvador, October 12, 1492. Let us accompany him once more in spirit on the voyage to the Pacific; for fancy may well picture the soul of the immortal discoverer hovering again above the deck of another Santa Maria on the first voyage through the Canal that cuts in twain the continent he discovered four hundred years ago. Let us imagine ourselves, then, on an ocean vessel approaching in the Atlantic or northern

Entrance of the Great Canal,

prepared to enjoy this initial trip and to wonder at the sights in store for us. In the word 'northern,' writes E. W. Pickard in the *Child Apostle*, from which we take the account which follows, lies the first surprise for many of the passengers who did not know that the canal runs not from east to west, but from north-west to southeast. This seeming anomaly is due to the fact that the Isthmus of Panama here trends almost east and west. It is still early morning when a watchful passenger shouts 'Land,' and all who are up rush to the port rail to gaze upon the hilly, jungly coast of the isthmus between Porto Bello and Colon. As the vessel ploughs swiftly through the waters as blue as ever were those of the Mediterranean a cheer goes up from the deck, for we have caught a glimpse of the Stars and Stripes fluttering above a fringe of cocoanut palms. That marks the location of one of the big forts built to protect the canal in time of war, and is on Margarita Island, virtually a part of the mainland. Colon, flat and unpicturesque, now comes into view, and directly ahead of us an immense breakwater stretches a mile out from the shore on the right. At its land end, on Toro Point, is another fort, whose great guns are masked by the tropical foliage. Now we have virtually

Entered the Canal,

for the 500-foot channel extends far out from the shore line. At reduced speed we enter Colon Harbor and the Bay of Limon and steam past the pretentious Washington Hotel, Uncle Sam, proprietor; the docks of Colon, crowded with shipping from the United States, Europe, and many a port of Latin America, and the American town of Cristobel on whose water front stands the statue of Columbus sent over long years ago by the Empress Eugenie. Skipping about the bay, looking like long, black water beetles, are the cayukas or native dugouts, and moving lazily before the sea breeze are the little sailing craft in which the queer San Blas Indians are bringing their products to market. Four miles and a-half we sail through Limon Bay and the shores narrow in on our 500-foot channel, still at tide level. Now look ahead three miles and get

A Glimpse of the Gatun Locks,

that tremendous flight of three water steps up which we are to be lifted. In a few minutes we reach the towering dividing wall of concrete, our sails are now furled and the electric locomotives on the lock walls take us in tow. Four of these powerful machines attach their hawsers to our ship—two in front to pull

it and two astern to keep it steady and to bring it to a stop when entirely within the lock chamber. The immense gates close silently behind us and at once the water begins to flow into the chamber through culverts that have their openings in the concrete floor. Slowly the vessel rises until it is on a level with the second chamber, 28½ feet above sea level, when the gate ahead is opened and the electric mules move forward, this time up a heavy grade by means of the centre racks in the tracks. Twice this operation is repeated, and now we are at the summit, 85 feet above the sea. The last gate opens and the locomotives pull us into Gatun Lake.

As we move slowly out into this immense artificial lake, a marvellously beautiful landscape is spread before us. The surface of the lake is dotted with islets, once the summits of Tiger Hill, Lion Hill, and a dozen other eminences; on both sides are steep promontories, lovely little peninsulas and deep bays and inlets where the water has spread into the once jungle-filled valleys. Before we get too far from the locks, let us step to the starboard rail and have a look at the Gatun dam, an enormous stretch of rock, sand, and clay that has formed Gatun Lake by impounding the waters of the Chagres River. It is in reality a low ridge, one and a-half miles long, built across the valley, and when we are told that it is nearly half a-mile wide at its base, 400 feet wide at the water surface and 100 feet wide at its crest, which is twenty feet above the level of the lake, how utterly ridiculous seem the fears of those alarmists who predicted the dam would be pushed over by the Chagres in time of flood! Nearly in the centre of the dam we can see the famous spillway through which pass the surplus waters of the Chagres. It is a concrete lined channel 285 feet wide cut through a hill of rock and across it is built a curved dam of concrete on top of which is a row of regulating gates. Just below the spillway, out of our sight, is the hydro-electric station which supplies power for the operation of the entire canal and the lighting of the whole zone.

Our channel through the lake—for we still must follow a path indicated by range towers on the shores—is now a thousand feet wide and leads us somewhat tortuously through a maze of islands. Look down as we near some of them and you will see below the surface the tops of giant trees. For we are sailing over what but a few months ago was the valley of the Chagres, dense with tropic vegetation and dotted with native villages surrounded by banana and cocconut plantations. Close to the shores the stoutest of trees still stretch their naked, dead limbs above the water, but before long these, too, will have rotted and fallen, leaving the luxuriant landscape unmarred.

Passing over the sites of Bohio, Frijoles and Chagresito, we now come to the place where Tabernilla once stood, and here both lake and channel narrow down, the latter being first 800, then 700, and finally 500 feet wide. On the hillsides to the right stand a few abandoned houses, all that remains of Mamei, Juan Grande, Gorgona, and Matachin, busy places while the canal was building, now covered by the spreading waters. Along the left shore of the channel runs the relocated Panama railway, and here at Gamboa it crosses the Chagres River, which our vessel now leaves to enter the far-famed Culebra Cut. This great gash through

The Spine of the Continent

is 300 feet wide at the bottom, but, because of the tremendous earth slides which cost Uncle Sam so much money and time, its width at the top is astonishing, being half a mile just here opposite the town of Culebra. Beyond, on our left, towers Gold Hill, 495 feet above the bottom of the canal. Far up on its rocky slope we discern a streak of white paint which marks the level to which the French company carried its excavations. Nearly opposite is Contractor's Hill, 364 feet high. As we move between these, the loftiest hills along the route, and pass the location of the Cucaracha slide, the Pedro Miguel lock stands before us, white in the noonday sun. This, a single flight lock, is 30 feet high, the highest in the canal. Again we are taken in tow by electric mules, and in less than half an hour we have

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been lowered those 30 feet and move into another artificial body of water, Miraflores Lake, only a mile long. At its southern end we pass the town of Miraflores and enter the locks of the same name, a double flight that lets us down once more to sea level.

The Exciting Part of the Passage

is over, but there is yet much of interest to see. Down the broad channel we look clear out onto the glittering waters of the Pacific Ocean. Nearer at hand, on the left, Ancon Hill raises its verdure-clad summit, and clustered on its slopes we see the many structures of the big hospital, the new administration buildings of the canal, and the barracks of the marines. And now, steaming between filled in swamp lands, we come to Balboa, which the government has made into a fine naval station, with an immense dry dock and extensive machine shops.

Stretching out from Balboa into the Pacific is a breakwater, two miles long, which protects the harbor from storms. At its outer end is a cluster of little islands, Naos, Perico, Culebra, and Flamenco, and here we pass under the powerful guns that guard the Pacific end of the canal. They are mounted high up on the summits of these rock islets, rifled cannon, one shot from which would sink a battleship, and huge mortars whose shells can be dropped behind Tobago Island, twelve miles away in the direction of Japan.

In ten hours we have crossed through the continent and now float on the broad Pacific. As we look back the picturesque city of Panama lies bathed in the light of the westering sun and on the side of Ancon Hill shines the big white Tivoli Hotel. The sudden night of the tropics is soon to fall, and already, as far back as we can see along our route and beside the ocean channel, are twinkling the lights that Uncle Sam has set up to guide the world's commerce through this most wonderful of canals which he has built.

THE HOME RULE BILL

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL

On the course of an address at Dundee, where he had a great reception, Mr. Churchill denounced the Unionists' action in Ulster, and declared that the Home Rule Bill was going to pass. But the Bill was not unalterable. The Parliament Act rendered far-reaching alterations possible, but only on the condition that there was an agreement. He invited Ulster to make advances.

The speech is regarded as an official statement of the Government's attitude towards Ulster.

He commenced by denouncing the campaign against the individual Ministers by polecats of politics, but the malevolent, malodorous tribe had been defeated by the constituencies and the law courts.

Turning to Home Rule, he said the Tories had grown fretful under the long enforced continuance in the minority. They used to rely on the Lords' veto, but they were now inclined to induce their King to take sides with the Unionists. The last substitute for a party majority was a civil and religious war in Ulster, accompanied by the mutiny of the army and the boycott of the Territorials. The Government intended to stand firm against a bully's veto more arbitrary than the veto of the Crown, which was abolished 300 years ago. The elections of 1910 gave the Government the fullest authority, and it was intended to act on that mandate. Before legislation was passable by the Irish Parliament there must be a general election. If the result was the transference of power it would be open for the Unionists to repeal the measure. Meanwhile it was useless to mock at Ulster, which was in earnest. Excited and distressed Protestants had a full apprehension of the question of how to make their anxiety appreciated by the British public. The claim of North-east Ulster for special consideration was a very different claim. The defeat of Home Rule could not be brushed aside without the Government's full consideration. There was no advance which Ulstermen

could make which could not be met and matched, and more than matched, by their Irish fellow-countrymen, and the Liberal Party as one party could carry Home Rule, but it would take more to make Home Rule a lasting success. Peace was better than triumph, provided it was peace with honor. Only one thing, however, would compensate the Irish for the grievous loss of efficiency and strength which would result from even the temporary absence of North-east Ulster. That would be the co-operation of both British parties in carrying the settlement through.

Referring to the land question, Mr. Churchill said that the proposals of the Chancellor did not injure any legitimate interest.

Interviewed by the *Daily Mail*, Mr. Churchill expressed a strong personal belief that the settlement of the Irish question would be attained before long.

The *Daily Mail* (U.) states that Mr. Churchill's speech regarding Home Rule opens the door to negotiations, and if a settlement is reached it will be largely due to his conciliatory utterances. Other Unionist papers, however, regard the speech as provocative, but the *Pall Mall Gazette* (U.) expresses surprise at their adverse criticism, and characterises the speech as the turning point in the controversy.

The *Westminster Gazette* (L.) says that while the Government should meet Ulster's grievances it cannot sacrifice Ireland's national integrity.

The *Manchester Guardian* (L.) contrasts the unyielding attitude of the Home Secretary (Mr. McKenna) with Mr. Churchill's placatory speech.

The Belfast papers ridicule the exclusion of the north-eastern counties as affording a solution of the Home Rule difficulty, and scout any idea of compromise.

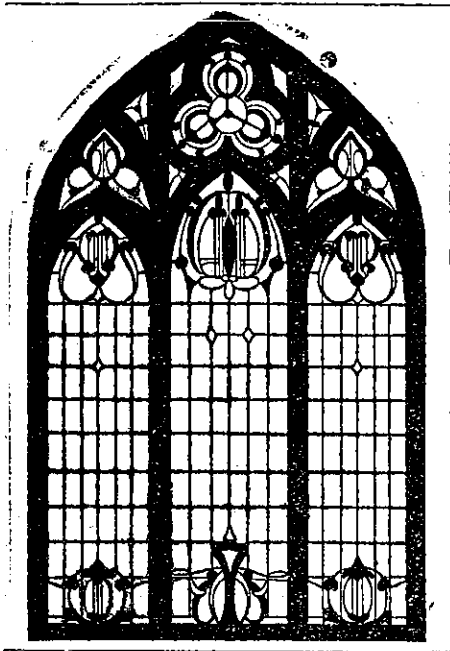
The Nationalist papers declare that the mutilation of Ireland is a preposterous idea.

At an open-air meeting at Dundee Mr. Churchill declared that the Government would not allow a measure of conciliation to defraud a great political party of victory and baulk a nation of the realisation of its birthright. If the Irish question were settled the ground would be cleared for consideration of self-government in other parts. He was absolutely unrepentant of his speech made a year ago dealing with Federalism. He believed many would live to see the Federal system in Britain, which would be the forerunner of an Imperial Federation and the gathering together of British here and overseas.

OBITUARY

MRS. J. BUCKLEY, LISTOWEL, IRELAND.

Death has removed from the community of Listowel in the person of Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Buckley, Main street, one of its most estimable and exemplary members. The deceased lady had been ailing for a considerable time, and died fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church, of which she had all her life time been such a faithful and devoted member. The late Mrs. Buckley was the mother of the Very Rev. Francis Buckley, of Auckland, New Zealand, and the late Rev. John Buckley, B.A., of Sydney, and sister to the Rev. Edward O'Flaherty, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and also sister of the late Francis O'Flaherty, manager of the National Bank at Ballinasloe. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Buckley, who is one of the oldest and most highly-respected inhabitants of Listowel, and for many years identified with the commercial and civic life of the town; and this fact was well evidenced by the representative character of the funeral cortege to the local cemetery, after last Mass on the 15th August, which was offered up for the repose of the soul departed, and which was fervently participated in by the great congregation, all of whom held the deceased lady and family in the highest esteem. The priests officiating at the graveside were—Very Rev. D. J. Canon O'Riordan, P.P., V.F.; Rev. C. O'Sullivan, and the Rev. T. Farrell. The chief mourners were—Mr. Jeremiah Buckley (husband), Miss Nora and Miss Madge Buckley (daughters).—R.I.P.



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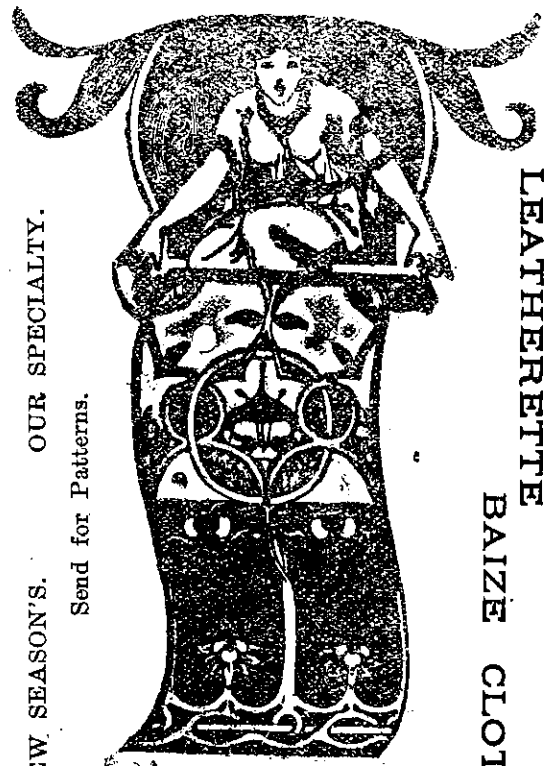
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Current Topics

Bigotry and Church Attendance

At the large and representative Congress of the Australian Anglican Church held recently at Brisbane, Mr. L. V. Biggs, of the Melbourne *Age*, who is a prominent member of the Social Questions Committee of the Melbourne Anglican Synod, contributed an important paper on 'Australian Conditions as they affect Church Attendance.' Endeavouring to arrive at particularly Australian causes for the decline of church attendance, Mr. Biggs first enumerated some general causes; and then, under the heading of 'Special Australian Causes,' he included the following: 'The failure of the Church in some dioceses to dissociate her people from the suicidal "Orange v. Green" feud.' 'No Church,' said the writer, 'can be expected to introduce into her services and official organisations a local flavor or national elements which may seem to dissociate them from the Catholic Church; but we have gone to the extreme of Anglican insularity.' This is significant as showing that whatever members of the clergy may think on the matter capable and thoughtful laymen recognise that ill-considered attacks on 'Romanism' only serve to alienate the people from the Churches which indulge in them. Mr. Biggs's statement may also be taken to have more or less definite relation to a recent extraordinary controversial outburst on the part of the Anglican Bishop of Bathurst. That dignitary, it will be remembered, took occasion some short time ago to make a very objectionable and offensive attack on 'Papalists' and 'Papalism,' when he was answered and ignominiously routed by the Very Rev. M. J. O'Reilly, C.M., the learned and gifted President of St. Stanislaus College. And the only thanks which the Anglican prelate gets from his own co-religionists is to be told by a prominent layman that this sort of action is one of the things which is retarding the progress and destroying the effectiveness of his Church. It is to be hoped that the Bishop of Bathurst, who was present at the Congress, duly noted the point.

The 'N.Z. Tablet'

Something over a year ago it was decided, after much consideration, to reduce the price of the *N.Z. Tablet* by practically 50 per cent. so as to bring it well within the reach of the vast majority of our Catholic people. The change was made with some trepidation as such a step always involves an element of risk, all the more so from the fact that once taken it is practically irrevocable. It is an easy matter to reduce the price of a paper; but it is virtually impossible, once the reduction has been made, to ever successfully increase the price again. It was difficult to forecast exactly to what extent the subscribers' list would be increased by the reduction in the price of the paper; but it was considered that the utmost that could safely be allowed for—at least during the first year—was an increase of 50 per cent. in the then circulation. The *Tablet* year ends on September 30; and it is now possible for us to take stock and see how matters stand. On going into the figures we are able to make the highly satisfactory announcement that since 1st October last the circulation of the paper has increased by slightly more than 100 per cent.—in other words that our subscribers' list has rather more than doubled itself during the year. This is a deeply gratifying result; and we can only express, to clergy and people, our warm appreciation of the enthusiastic and loyal support which the paper has received. Writing a year ago on the then proposed reduction we said: 'The reduction of the price of the *Tablet* from 6d to 3d is a great act of faith on the part of those responsible for it—faith in the paper, faith in the staff, and faith, above all, in the Catholic people of New Zealand.' So far that faith has been, amply justified, in a manner far exceeding our most sanguine anticipations. Naturally this large increase in the number of papers to be printed and handled necessi-

tates an increase in our expenditure—an increase not only in our staff, but, what is still more urgent and important if the future working of the paper is to be placed on a permanently satisfactory basis, an increase in office accommodation and the installation of a larger and still more up-to-date printing equipment. It is probable that the erection of new premises and the introduction of a printing machine capable of more rapidly overtaking the heavy increase in the issue of the paper will be taken in hand in the not distant future. Meanwhile we sincerely thank our readers for the splendid support which they have accorded to the paper, and bespeak the same enthusiastic loyalty in the year to come.

The Government and Home Rule

Three points are made clear in Mr. Winston Churchill's important speech at Dundee which appears elsewhere in our columns, and which, according to the cable, is regarded as an official statement of the Government's attitude towards 'Ulster': (1) That the Government are fully seized of the fact that the real source and centre of the organised opposition to Home Rule is to be found not in Ireland, but in England, and that the ultra-Tory leaders who are engineering the movement are fighting, not for the good of Ireland, but to smash the Parliament Act and to thwart and nullify the Liberal legislation which has reduced the Lords to comparative impotency. They really care little or nothing about the government of Ireland; but they care a very great deal about the government of England and about their deprivation of the position of power and ascendancy which they have held so long. Consequently, as Mr. Winston Churchill puts it, 'their last substitute for a party majority is a civil and religious war in Ulster, accompanied by the mutiny of the army and the boycott of the Territorials.' (2) That the Government are determined not to yield an inch to intimidation or coercion, but are fully prepared, come what may, to see the Home Rule proposals through. 'The Government,' said Mr. Churchill, 'intended to stand firm against a bully's veto more arbitrary than the veto of the Crown, which was abolished 300 years ago. The elections of 1910 gave the Government the fullest authority, and it was intended to act on that mandate.' (3) That if Sir Edward Carson chooses to abandon his wickedly stupid and stupidly wicked intransigent attitude—that Home Rule is to be resisted even though twenty general elections ratified the measure—and to make any advance towards conference or conciliation a settlement by consent is not only possible, but, in Mr. Churchill's opinion, even extremely probable. On this point, until the lines of the suggested settlement have been definitely indicated, it is not possible at this distance to express any opinion. In all probability the friendly overtures will be rejected, and the effect of Mr. Churchill's speech will be to throw the whole onus of that rejection upon Sir Edward Carson and his party. Perhaps the most important sentence in the whole of the long cable about Mr. Churchill's speech was the simple statement that 'Mr. Churchill had a great reception at Dundee.' In view of Unionist activity throughout the country that statement, coupled with the result of the recent Chesterfield by-election, is deeply significant as showing that the Government is not losing ground, and that the bulk of the constituencies are still sound and solid on the Liberal programme and on Home Rule.

An Orange 'Loyalist'

Orangemen—at least those of the 'Ulster' brand—style themselves 'loyal' on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle, or on the same principle that the trembling coward Bob Acres called himself 'Fighting Bob.' Many of our readers can recall the angry outcry of the brethren against Queen Victoria during the Disestablishment agitation in Ireland in 1868 and 1869. Prominent Orangemen warned her that if she dared to exercise her constitutional right of signing the Disestablishment Bill she would have 'no longer a claim to the throne.' And the great watchword of the

brethren—the invention of the Rev. 'Flaming' Flanagan—was this: that if the Disestablishment Bill received the Royal assent they would 'kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne.'

*

A similar exhibition of Orange 'loyalty' has just been given by a writer in the *Northern Constitution* of Coleraine, who puts into plain if somewhat incoherent English the ideas which the heads of his party seek to convey by more ambiguous and roundabout means. In 'An Open Letter to the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.', this amiable and ingenuous soul thus exposes the real purport and significance of the Unionist challenge to the King: 'You are going to request King George to sign your rotten Home Rule Bill because you are a traitor; but I am going to write and see King George in person at Buckingham Palace and tell him "if you sign the Home Rule Bill you will lose your Crown and Empire."' That is a bad look out for King George; but the Coleraine man means every word of it. 'Can King George,' he continues, 'sign the Home Rule Bill? Let him do so and his Empire shall perish as true as God rules heaven. . . . Therefore, let King George sign the Home Rule Bill—he is no longer my King. You are advising King George to cut his own throat, and your name shall be despised and hated in all the best parts of Protestant Ireland. We can defy the very Throne before you can conquer us. . . . The day you arrest Sir Edward Carson, Ulster and Ireland is on fire, and a fire you shall never quench, and a fire that King George will be sorry for all his reign.'

*

Our 'loyalist' has become a trifle muddled here: if King George is to 'lose his Crown and Empire' the day 'he signs the Home Rule Bill,' it is not easy to see how he is going to be sorry for it 'all his reign.' But passing by this little inconsistency we come upon a further modest and impressive instalment of Orange 'loyalty': 'We Loyalists are the best, not only in Ireland, but the best of the British Empire. We defy you; we despise your Government; we treat your rule as absolute humbug; and we shall face your army in the fields of Ulster and make you sorry you ever were Prime Minister of England.' Then comes the final challenge and peroration: 'Now arrest me if you wish. You can easily find me. Take warning, Prime Minister Asquith, you are on the brink of Hades. You are going to destroy Ireland to suit the Popish priests. You are going to have civil war in Ireland, and cover the fields of Ireland with blood. We have 500,000 Orangemen ready for you. I am ready also to defy you and your Rome Rule Bill to the point of the sword, and glorious to leave my blood on the Ulster fields to let all future generations know that Asquith was a traitor.' The latest cables only told us of 170,000 men ready to do 'General' Carson's bidding; and here they have already grown to half a million! Evidently it is, as we have said, a case of Falstaff's rogues in buckram over again. But after this all the world will know the length and breadth and height and depth of Orange 'loyalty.'

Catholic Missionaries in China

What a splendid volume could be compiled of Protestant tributes to Catholic missionaries! It is, as a matter of fact, very largely by such tributes that the work of the Catholic missionary—if it ever does get publicity at all—is really made known to the world. Some years ago, the well known Anglican clergyman, the Rev. Canon Hensley Henson, writing in the *National Review*, said that the reports of non-Catholic missionaries are generally 'the advertisements of a money-raising society, and they are addressed to constituents—the rank and file of the denominations—who are as greedy of sensation as they are credulous of prodigies.' The Catholic missionary adopts a different plan. 'His work,' says a C.T.S. pamphlet, 'is carried on quietly and unobtrusively. There are no drawing-room meetings in which their successes are recorded. There are no leaflets distributed by them

over the country containing pictures of flourishing mission stations. There are no Exeter Hall gatherings, to which they exhibit promising converts. If the results of their labors gain publicity, it is, as it were, by accident. We will illustrate our meaning by a few examples. A Protestant of generous sympathies visited a Leper Island of Hawaii. He brought home accounts of the self-devotion of a hitherto obscure missionary priest; and all England became acquainted with the heroic life of Father Damien. The late Archbishop Benson on one occasion thrilled his audience with an account of the heroism of 23 youths of tender age, who, when persecution broke out in Uganda, preferred suffering a cruel death—that of being roasted alive—to renouncing the Christian faith. He did not mention—probably he did not know—that 18 of these 23 noble youths were Catholic converts.'

*

To take but a single country, Father Wolferstan, in *The Catholic Church in China*, gives a number of testimonials from the pens of English travellers to the lives of self-sacrifice led by our missionaries in far Cathay. We select two or three of the most notable tributes. Mrs. J. F. Bishop, F.R.G.S., a scholarly Protestant lady, who, before her death in 1904, had built five hospitals and an orphanage in the East, bears the following significant witness in her interesting book, *The Yangtze Valley and Beyond*: 'Whenever I have met with Roman missionaries I have found them living either like Bishop Benjamin and Bishop Meitel of Souel, and like the Sisters in Souel, Peking, Ichang, and elsewhere, in bare, whitewashed rooms, with just enough tables and chairs for use, or in the dirt, noise, and unutterable discomfort of native houses of the lower class, personally attending on the sick, and in China, Chinese in life, dress, style, and ways, rarely speaking their own language, knowing the ins and outs of the districts in which they live, their peculiarities of trade and their political and social condition. Lonely men, having broken with friends and all home ties for the furtherance of Christianity, they live lives of isolation and self-sacrifice, forget all but the people by whom they are surrounded, identify themselves with their interests, and have no expectation but that of living and dying among them.' Another distinguished traveller, Captain (now Sir Francis) Youngusband bears the same impressive testimony. Travelling in Manchuria in 1886, Captain Youngusband made the acquaintance of two French missionary priests. 'We recognised immediately,' he writes, 'that we were not only with good but with real men. What they possessed was no weak sentimentality or flashy enthusiasm, but solid human worth. Far away from their friends, from all civilisation, they lived and worked and died; two indeed out of three we met have died since we left. When they left France they left it for good; they had no hope of return; they went for their whole lives.' Their abode he described as 'a plain little house, almost bare inside, and with stiff simple furniture.' 'It might be supposed,' he went on, 'that these missionaries would be dull, stern, perhaps morbid men. But they were precisely the contrary. They had a fund of simple joviality, and were hearty and full of spirits. They spoke now and then with a sigh of "La Belle France," but they were evidently happy in their lives and devoted to their work.' And of Catholic missionary work in this same Manchuria Mr. James was able to say in 1888: 'The example set by the priests is very fine. They live lives of the greatest self-denial and austerity, their rooms cold and bare of comforts as the entrance-hall of a workhouse, and their food simple and plain. They never dream of taking leave and enjoying themselves amongst their friends at home for a year. They are exiles for the whole of their lives. They have indeed forsaken houses, and brethren and sisters, and father and mother, and lands for Jesus' name's sake, but they rely on His promise that they shall receive an hundred fold and shall inherit everlasting life.'

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 11.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood left for the south by the Wahine last Monday night.

A number of the clergy, including the Very Rev. Dean Regnault and the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, journeyed to Hastings to assist at the funeral of the mother of the Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., B.A.

Mr. A. H. Casey, who left for Canada yesterday, was entertained by the members of the Catholic Club on Thursday evening at St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. J. P. McGowan presided. Those present voiced their regret at Mr. Casey's departure, and wished him every success in his future life.

Mr. M. Walsh has been elected secretary to the Northland Church Committee in place of Mr. J. W. Callaghan, and at a meeting held last week it was decided to go on with the Christmas tree and garden fete, which was being organised by the late Mrs. Connor prior to her death. The church ground is in urgent need of a fence and other improvements, and the members of the committee would be grateful for any donations in the shape of toys, etc., to assist them in their good work. Mr. Walsh will be pleased to take delivery of any article at his place of business, 54 Willis street.

A successful plain and fancy dress social was held in St. Anne's Hall on Monday evening, the occasion being the wind-up of the Monday weekly assembly. There were over 160 persons present, and the hall was gay with a diversity of fancy costumes. The ladies' prizes were voted to the Misses Beech and McAleer, who were representing Irish girls, and the gentlemen's to a very effective representation of Lord Nelson. The following committee worked hard to make the function enjoyable:—Messrs. T. Murphy, Bradley, Stratford, McCarthy, Fagan, and McErlean. Messrs. Murphy, Bradley, and McErlean acted as M.C.'s, and Mr. W. H. Giles was secretary.

The Wellington Catholic Education Board met at the Catholic Federation office last Thursday evening, his Grace Archbishop O'Shea presiding. The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows:—Patron, his Grace Archbishop Redwood; chairman, his Grace Archbishop O'Shea; vice-chairman, Mr. J. J. L. Burke; secretary, Mr. P. D. Hoskins; treasurer, Mr. B. Doherty; auditors, Messrs. W. H. Giles and Jas. Stratford; trustees, the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial), and Messrs. B. Doherty and J. J. L. Burke. Mr. Martin Kennedy, K.S.G., wrote congratulating the board on the result of its first year's work, and enclosing a donation of £30. To further augment the fund, it was decided to hold a picture entertainment and concert in the Town Hall on a date to be decided on, and it was further decided to select suitable grounds for the Boxing Day picnic. The sum of £350 being available, it was handed over to the trustees for investment.

A purse of sovereigns was presented to Mr. Thomas Redmond, on his retirement from the Government service, by private secretaries to Ministers and other Civil Servants, as an acknowledgement of the ready help and unflinching courtesy at all times extended to them by Mr. Redmond, who was a well-known figure for a considerable time in all parts of the Dominion. For years he travelled about with the late Mr. Seddon, and previously with Sir Joseph Ward. He was appointed messenger to the present Leader of the Opposition in 1891, and continued with him for a period of seven years. Sir Joseph had a severe illness during Mr. Redmond's service with him, and 'Old Tom' was always in attendance. In more recent years he acted as messenger for the Hons. T. Y. Duncan, R. McNab, T. Mackenzie, and F. M. B. Fisher. Old Wellingtonians

will remember Mr. Redmond when he acted as storeman to the late Captain George Thomas, who started the auctioneering, grain, and produce business still carried on under the style of 'George Thomas and Co.' Mr. Redmond, who is now 75 years of age, was an apprentice on board the steamer Phoebe in the year 1856, and was on that vessel when she carried despatches during the Crimean war between Malta and Constantinople. In 1862 he obtained a chief officer's certificate in the English coastal trade, and was on the steamer Penguin, which afterwards came to the Dominion and was wrecked near Cape Terawhiti. He was one of the founders of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, which was established in 1874. He occupied the office of president, and is still a member. Mr. Redmond, though 75 years of age, is still hale and hearty, and has a varied store of reminiscences to draw from.

Rosary Sunday was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of faith by the congregation of St. Anne's, at which church the archconfraternity of the Holy Rosary is erected, and at which special facilities for the obtaining of great indulgences are availed of by its members. At the 7.30 o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., the church was crowded, it being necessary to throw open the choir gallery to accommodate the large congregation. A number of children made their First Communion, and the Children of Mary, the members of the Sacred Heart Sodality, St. Aloysius' branch of the Hibernian Society, and the parishioners generally, made a general Communion. Over five hundred approached the Holy Table, which was a most edifying sight. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, before addressing the First Communion children, made feeling reference to the fine manifestation of faith that morning, and congratulated the various sodalities on their excellent muster. He particularly recommended to the congregation the Hibernian Society, the members of which were found foremost in every good work for the advancement of their holy faith. After Mass the children, who made their First Communion, were taken to St. Anne's Hall, where breakfast was provided. In the afternoon a beautiful stone statue of our Blessed Lady was blessed, and erected in the grounds of the Sisters of Mercy. There was a large attendance, and the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy officiated. At the conclusion of the ceremony a procession was formed, and marched from the convent grounds to the church singing hymns in honor of the Blessed Virgin. On arrival at the church, which was again thronged, the children who made their First Communion renewed their Baptismal vows, after which there was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. In the evening the church was again thronged, when the Rev. Father Bartley, S.M., M.A., of St. Patrick's College, preached an eloquent sermon on the Holy Rosary. After the sermon many of those present were enrolled in the archconfraternity of the Holy Rosary, after which there was a procession in honor of our Blessed Lady, a full muster of the Children of Mary participating. Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed. Thus concluded one of the most edifying ceremonies in the history of St. Anne's Church.

LECTURE BY FATHER HURLEY.

The Rev. Father Hurley delivered an interesting lecture on 'Trade Guilds in the Middle Ages' at St. Peter's Schoolroom last night, under the auspices of the Catholic Federation. Mr. G. Girling-Butcher, organiser of the Federation, presided, and amongst those present on the platform were his Grace Archbishop O'Shea and a number of the clergy.

Mr. G. Girling-Butcher, in introducing the rev. lecturer, announced that an immigration and labor bureau will be amongst the features of the Federation. No charge will be made to employer or employee, but if either wishes to make a donation he may do so. Full particulars are to be given to those desirous of getting their relatives out from the Old Country, the necessary forms will be supplied, and every assistance given to them. Through the generosity of Mr. M. Kennedy, the

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Federation had secured a boardroom and secretary's office in Lower Cuba street, and the office would be open all day, so that no Catholic who came to Wellington need be without a word of cheer and a friend.

Father Hurley, who was greeted with applause, traced the history of the guilds, from the apprenticeship period up to that of employer. He showed that many of the reforms which workmen were now agitating for existed in those so-called 'dark ages,' such as limitation of apprentices to the number of journeymen employed, the provision of baths for the workmen, arbitration and conciliation. Indeed, in the rev. lecturer's opinion, the only way to get rid of the present unrest, and the grinding of the unfortunate work-people by greedy capitalists, particularly in older countries, was to return in some modified way to the methods of the Mediaeval trade guilds, whose watch-words were 'Justice and Charity.' The lecturer indicated how bad work and dishonorable actions were rendered almost impossible by the rules of the guilds, and no workman could rise to the rank of employer till he had proved his fitness for the position. Hospitals, churches, and other charitable institutions were built and endowed by the guilds. There was no pauperism in those days. Various hostels were provided for the needy, and workmen in search of employment had the right of putting up at these hostels for a night or two. 'Pauperism was not a relic of the so-called dark ages,' said the rev. lecturer. 'That came after the Reformation had destroyed the guilds and confiscated their properties.'

On the motion of Archbishop O'Shea, and Mr. J. J. L. Burke, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Father Hurley for his lecture. His Grace also spoke briefly as to the objects of the Federation.

Master O'Brien played a violin solo, 'The last rose of summer,' during an interval of the lecture, and was warmly applauded for his clever execution.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

October 10.

St. Mary's Church and the Marist Brothers' School are at present being renovated.

A most successful concert was given by the members and friends of the Aramoho conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society at the Jubilee Home on last Thursday evening. The following contributed to the musical portion of the programme:—Misses M. Lacy, E. and N. Dowling, L. Roche, Melody, and Houlihan, and Messrs. F. J. Shanley, Litchwark, Nicholson, A. McWilliam, and Masters Sussmilch, and Duigan. The supper, which was provided by the ladies, was all that could be desired. The old people thoroughly enjoyed the evening's programme, and Messrs. E. Provost and Louisson are to be congratulated on its success.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

October 13.

Mrs Arthur Mead, of Christchurch, has been engaged for the leading soprano rôle in the Wellington Choral Society's production of the oratorio, 'Judas Maccabeus,' next month.

This week the H.A.C.B. Society are giving another 'social evening' to aid in the accumulation of funds for furnishing their stall at the Cathedral carnival. A similar entertainment is being arranged for next week in the Oddfellows' Hall by the Children of Mary and Ladies of Charity, to help in a similar object.

St. Mary's Tennis Club met last week preparatory to the present playing season. The Rev. Father Hoare, S.M., presided over a good attendance of members. Mr. J. Devonport was elected secretary, and other offices were also filled. The asphalt court has been greatly improved, and is now in a good condition.

The Marist Missionaries—Very Rev. Father O'Connell (Superior) and Rev. Fathers McCarthy and Herring—are now engaged preaching missions at St. Mary's Church, Manchester street. A children's mission was begun on last Wednesday, and concluded with the usual ceremonies on Sunday afternoon. At the 11 o'clock Mass on last Sunday, the mission for women was begun.

A social gathering, successful in every respect, was held in the Art Gallery on last Tuesday evening. The event was promoted by Mrs. W. Hayward, jun., and Miss Johnston, stallholders representing St. Mary's at the projected carnival in aid of the Cathedral fund. All sections of the building were thrown open, the large crowd being entertained in a variety of ways. Progressive euchre occupied attention at the outset, and an excellent supper was served. Among those present was the Rev. Father O'Boyle of the Cathedral.

Among diploma winners at the recent arts and crafts exhibition in connection with the Canterbury Art Society were several talented pupils of the Sisters of Mercy, of St. Mary's Convent, Colombo street. These include Misses Winnie Barcock, Vera Wilson, and Kathleen O'Donohue. A press descriptive note stated: A special little stand shows the fine and varied work of Miss W. Barcock, a centrepiece in fawn and blue, and two exquisitely-worked collars in point lace holding the place of honor. The practical side of dress embroidery is displayed at the adjacent table. Miss V. Wilson shows a prettily-worked silk blouse. Miss K. O'Donohue's drawn-thread tablecloth is worth inspection, as are pillow-shams worked in Mountmellick by Miss W. Barcock.

A really fine entertainment, organised by Mr. Frank McDonald, was given in the rooms of the Christchurch Catholic Club on last Monday evening. The promoters were fortunate in securing the best local amateur talent for the occasion. The object was to help the club to furnish its stall at the Cathedral carnival, each patron being expected to donate a gift for the purpose. There was quite a large and appreciative audience, and the response was a generous one. The concert programme included a pianoforte solo by Mr. A. Weir, songs by Messrs. Greig Russell, B. Pannell, Gladstone Ward, V. Rodgers, T. Charters, Misses Marjorie Saunders, and Stella Murray; recitations, monologues, or dramatic scenes by Miss Alice Saunders, Messrs. Lyon, McD. Vincent, Frank McDonald; violin solo by Mr. J. Mercer, and conjuring by Mrs. Les. Cookson. At the conclusion the performers were heartily thanked for their efforts, and entertained by the club.

Christchurch North

October 13.

The appeal made by the Very Rev. Dean Hills, S.M., V.G., towards the cost of erecting the new fence and gates, which amounted to over £90, has met with a ready response.

The mission for the children was concluded on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the children renewing their Baptismal vows. The mission for women was opened after the 11 o'clock Mass. At the evening devotions Very Rev. Father O'Connell, S.M., preached to a crowded congregation.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

October 13.

An entertainment in aid of the Cathedral building fund will take place on the 16th inst. in St. Benedict's Hall.

Rev. Father O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., addressing the members of the Holy Family Confraternity last evening, said one would judge, from the news that floated through the cables to these countries, that there were no Catholics in Belfast, whereas they numbered 98,000 in that great city.

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The confraternity of the Children of Mary connected with the Cathedral parish, met last Wednesday evening in the convent school, Hobson street. Rev. Father Ormond, spiritual director, presided. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows:—President, Miss Julia Rist; vice-president, Miss Spitthal; treasurer, Miss E. McGuire.

At the last meeting of the Auckland City Council the question of advancing a sum of money to improve the school grounds in the city was discussed. Since the meeting a move has been made by the Catholic authorities to obtain a grant for the purpose of improving our playgrounds, with what result remains to be seen. About the justice of the demand there can be no question.

Rev. Father O'Sullivan, C.S.S.R., commenced a retreat for the members of the Holy Family Confraternity and men of the city in the Cathedral last night. There was a large muster of men, and the missionary's opening sermon was instructive and impressive. This morning at 6 o'clock large numbers of men assisted at Mass, and there was also a large congregation in the evening. The mission will close on next Sunday evening.

Rev. Father Torney, of Ellerslie, addressed the members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family last Tuesday evening on devotion to our Blessed Lady. He instanced the many great favors bestowed on communities and nations through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin in times gone by, and in our own day at Lourdes. He finally enjoined upon all to practise this eminently Catholic devotion, and the result would be real and apparent.

St. Benedict's carnival, after a fortnight's good business, closed on Saturday night, when £300 were taken, which bring the net profit to £1000. This is a magnificent result, when all things are taken into consideration. Rev. Father Forde and his committee of ladies and gentlemen are deserving of warm congratulations. The workers were engaged finishing up until midnight, and Mass was said for their special benefit to enable them to rest after reaching their homes on Sunday.

The general monthly meeting of the Auckland Newman Society took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mary's College, Epsom. The Rev. Brother George, B.A., occupied the chair, and among the members present were Rev. Fathers Ormond, O'Sullivan, and Doyle. The programme of the meeting was an interesting lecture on 'Robert Louis Stevenson and the Catholic Church,' by Rev. Father Doyle, Remuera. An interesting discussion followed the lecture, when Father Ormond, Brother George, Mr. Kavanagh, and Miss Jacobsen threw some sidelights on the life and work of the famous novelist.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC MEN'S CLUB, HOKITIKA

(From the club correspondent.)

October 7.

On Sunday last the quarterly Communion of the members of the H.A.C.B. Society and of St. Mary's Club took place. The Rev. Father Lacroix, of Grey-mouth, who celebrated the first Mass, congratulated the members of both societies on their large attendance, and in the course of his sermon made special reference to the benefits which are derivable from membership in Catholic societies. He exhorted all the young men of the parish to become active members, and those of more matured age to become honorary members.

On Monday evening a very successful euchre tournament was held in St. Mary's Clubrooms. After an exciting contest and ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Keller, and the gentlemen's by Mr. M. Devaney and Mr. J. Gagliardi. A dainty supper was then partaken of, after which the function terminated.

THE CATHOLIC FEDERATION

MEETING OF THE DOMINION EXECUTIVE

(From our Wellington correspondent.)

A meeting of the Dominion Executive of the Catholic Federation was held at the Board Room, 51 Lower Cuba street, on Wednesday, October 8, when there were present Mr. F. K. Reeves (in the chair), Rev. Father Hurley, Messrs. Hoskins, O'Kane, McCosker, Casey, Ward, Columb, Burke, and the secretary.

The secretary reported that he had interviewed Mr. Firth, principal of Wellington College, with reference to the lecture by Mr. Ray, also that he had written to the Minister of Education with regard to it, and he had received the following reply:—

'Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 3rd inst. I have not seen Mr. Ray, or heard anything of his lectures, but I regret very much indeed that he has given offence to any of our community. So far as I can do so I will see that lectures of this sort are prevented in future.

'(Signed) J. ALLEN.'

The chairman welcomed Mr. Burke as a member of the Executive. He also referred to Mr. Casey's coming departure, and voiced the regret of the Executive at the loss they were about to sustain. He spoke of the valuable work done by Mr. Casey for the Federation. On behalf of the Executive he wished him every success and all prosperity, and promised him that he would always be remembered by his colleagues on the Executive. In order that Mr. Casey might remember the Executive he handed him a little souvenir of pleasant associations. Rev. Father Hurley also referred to the good work of Mr. Casey, and wished him, on behalf of the clergy, every prosperity and success. He trusted Mr. Casey would keep his late colleagues in Wellington posted on the doings of the Canadian Federation.

Mr. McCosker endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers.

Mr. Hoskins paid a tribute to the valuable assistance he had received from Mr. Casey in his secretarial duties.

The president moved, and Mr. Hoskins seconded—'That the Executive of the N.Z. Catholic Federation desires to place on record its high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Federation, and thereby to the Catholic community of N.Z. since the inception of the new movement by Mr. Casey, and while regretting his departure, expresses a sincere hope that in his new sphere of activities he will meet with every success, happiness, and prosperity.'

This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Casey thanked the Executive and officers for their kind expressions. He said he did not deserve all the complimentary remarks which were made about him that evening. He would always take a keen interest in the Federation's welfare. He wished it every success and prosperity, which he had no doubt would eventuate under the able guidance of the president, general secretary, and Executive. In conclusion, he thanked them for their many kindnesses, and for the present made to him.

The secretary read a telegram of condolence which had been sent to Very Rev. Father Keogh.

The secretary of the Diocesan Council, Dunedin, reported on the progress of the Federation in that diocese. The report stated that 2050 members had been enrolled. This was considered very satisfactory. A communication was received from the Sacred Heart branch of the H.A.C.B. Society with reference to a bookseller displaying a notice of an objectionable book. The secretary interviewed the bookseller, who immediately withdrew the placard, and promised that he would not take any more orders. He asked the Federation to advise him with regard to offensive works, in order that he might refrain from selling any such publications. The secretary was directed to send a letter of condolence to Rev. Father Kimbell. The Rev.

Father Hurley (treasurer) read a balance sheet, showing the present financial position.

The secretary was directed to write to diocesan secretaries, requesting remittances, and pointing out that the subscriptions received do not yet tally with the amounts that should have been received in accordance with the membership roll.

The secretary's report of proposed operations was next taken, and approved as follows:—

The Secretary's Report.

The object is to make the Federation rooms veritably a headquarters for the Catholic community of New Zealand, and it must be understood that the offices will be open continuously from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. It is felt that the Federation should be the means of making our fellow-countrymen better known to one another, and, if advantage is taken of the opportunities offered, many friendships of mutual advantage can be established, and bonds of Christian fellowship cemented. By means of the *N.Z. Tablet* a standing invitation is to be extended to all our co-religionists, of all ages, when visiting Wellington, to call at the Catholic headquarters, sign their names in the visitors' book, and give the officers of the Federation the pleasure of making their personal acquaintance. In order to acquaint members of our community throughout the Dominion with the whereabouts of the headquarters, and the general advantages and privileges extended by the Federation, members of diocesan councils and parish committees are urged to bring this matter under the direct notice of their Catholic friends.

The secretary proposes to issue a monthly bulletin, copies of which will be forwarded to secretaries of parish committees for distribution amongst the people of their districts. The bulletin will contain the whole of the news in connection with matters concerning the Federation, and should be of great interest, and of material service in maintaining the interest of members, and stimulating them to further efforts for the welfare of the Federation.

It is proposed to compile from the various parish rolls a complete list of all the Catholics in New Zealand; to compile a schedule of all Catholics engaged in teaching in the State schools; to compile, for the information of the members of the community, a list of all Catholic professional men and women (particularly medical men, nurses, and others engaged in similar occupations), in order that our people may (if they so desire) engage the services of members of their own faith.

The establishment of an immigration bureau is now in hand. Operations will be conducted by the staff, and every assistance will be given to the Ladies' Immigration Committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in each of the centres. It is proposed to act in conjunction with the Government Department of Immigration, and information will be circulated respecting terms of assisted emigration, and other matters in this connection. It is proposed to keep in touch with societies in England and Ireland, with a view to securing information as to intending Catholic emigrants.

The secretary has been registered as a licensed registry-office keeper. A roll has been opened of the names and addresses of Catholic employers requiring male or female assistants for work of any description. Persons from every part of the Dominion of either sex, desiring employment in any capacity, are invited to record their names and qualifications at the bureau. Negotiations will be entered into so as to bring prospective employers and employees into communication. It is hoped that both classes will avail themselves of the services of the staff, which will be gladly rendered, without charge to either side, albeit it is hoped that donations towards the expenses of the Federation generally may result consequent on the successful fruition of such negotiations. A record of Catholic boarding-houses and private householders in every part of the Dominion, who are prepared to receive boarders (temporary or permanent), will also be kept. Such persons are invited to supply particulars as to terms, locality,

and accommodation available. Those in need of such accommodation, and, in particular, visitors, and parents of young people about to reside in Wellington, are asked to communicate with the secretary.

A notification of the hours at which the various Masses are celebrated will be sent for exhibition in the various Catholic hotels and boarding-houses for the information of visitors.

The board room is at the disposal of the committee of any Catholic body, provided that due notification is given to the secretary.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL BAZAAR

THE OPENING CEREMONY

For a long time it has been felt that the building which the Christian Brothers have been using as a school has outlived its usefulness, and that one more in keeping with its purpose, and with the times, was an absolute necessity. Other undertakings, however, interfered with this matter being taken up until at length it became so pressing that it could not be postponed any longer. When the proposal to hold a bazaar in aid of a new school was put forward in the early part of this year, it was taken up with a whole-hearted enthusiasm that augured well for the success of the undertaking, especially as hundreds of the 'Old Boys' of the school in the city and throughout Otago took the matter up with the greatest enthusiasm, and promised their heartiest support. The ladies of the city and suburbs set to work with their customary zeal and industry to provide for the furnishing of the various stalls, and an energetic committee of gentlemen, with Rev. Father Coffey as treasurer, and Mr. J. Hally as secretary, undertook to make the necessary arrangements, and draw up a programme of spectacular displays, music, and athletic contests. The committee devoted much time and thought to these matters, the result being that nothing had been overlooked. The ladies had been working unceasingly for some time, and the splendid and comprehensive display of goods which they got together was the subject of general admiration. The immense audience, which assembled at the opening ceremony on Monday evening in His Majesty's Theatre, had tangible evidence in the varied nature of the exhibits and their excellence, of the determination of the stallholders to make this the best and most successful carnival ever held in Dunedin. An inspection of the stalls would lead one to believe that the promoters had almost laid every part of the globe under tribute, so varied, artistic, and unique were the contents thereof. Seven of the principal stalls—Great Britain, America, Ireland, Spain, India, Italy, and Japan (tea room) are situated on the first floor, and the Old Boys' Emporium with a number of side-show on the ground floor. The stalls are designed with much taste, and decorated in a manner typical of the nations they represent. The decorations have been carried out on a lavish scale, and with good taste and judgment. It is not necessary, in fact it would be impossible, to deal separately with the contents of each stall, as it is only by a personal inspection that one could get an idea of the varied and valuable character of the exhibits. There is for sale something to suit everybody—the useful, the artistic, and the ornamental. Even the necessities of life have not been neglected, for in the emporium conducted by the Old Boys' Committee can be purchased everything necessary for stocking a well-filled larder.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the proceedings began with the dancing and spectacular display under the direction of Miss Hamann. The first item was a military tableau, in which a number of ladies took part, the Kaikonai Band—which has been engaged for the three weeks the carnival will run—playing the National Anthem, with Mr. G. B. Laidlaw as conductor. Following this came a military march, the ladies wearing long, flowing

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white dresses, with black drapings, large black hats with white rosettes in front, and each lady carrying a long black staff trimmed with white flowers and crimson streamers. The gentlemen wore regulation military attire. Sixty little girls clad in crimson and wearing silver crowns and silver stars on their dresses danced a Valerian dance, the leaders being Misses Ella McCleary, Dorothy Griffiths, Winnie Salmon, and Hazel Salmon, each of whom carried a gaily-decked wand of scarlet. The dance of the Crimson Ramblers was performed by 40 girls robed in white with gold trellis work and crimson rambler roses. Each carried a garland trimmed to correspond with their costumes. The next party to appear consisted of 60 little boys and girls, the boys being dressed as huntsmen, two little girls proving tractable steeds for each to steer round the stage. A grand finale for all brought the first part of the dancing to a close. In the second part, given about an hour later, 24 girls prettily dressed in pale blue, with white collars and trimmings, and wearing large white hats with blue drapings, gave a sailors' dance, and the concluding item was a dance by Welsh witches by 40 little girls wearing variously-colored dresses, high black pointed hats, black capes, and ruffles at the neck, and bearing in their hands short black wands. The dancing was exceeding pretty, and was loudly applauded.

At the conclusion of the first part of the spectacular display Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., accompanied by his Worship the Mayor of Dunedin (Mr. Downie Stewart), Rev. Brother O'Donoghue, Councillors J. J. Marlow and A. J. Sullivan, and Messrs J. B. Callan, jun., and C. A. Shiel, ascended the stage.

Rev. Father Coffey, in introducing the Mayor, said that his Worship had come there that evening for the purpose of declaring the bazaar open. He was quite sure that it was unnecessary to inform the Mayor of the efforts they were making to erect a new school, and he had no doubt that his sympathies were with them in the work of building schools in keeping with those already in Dunedin. As Mayor of the city he would be pleased with anything which would help to beautify and benefit the town. He then asked his Worship to declare the bazaar open.

His Worship the Mayor said it was almost unnecessary for him to declare the carnival open after the magnificent spectacular display they had just witnessed. The object of the bazaar was to assist in providing funds for the erection of an up-to-date school for the Christian Brothers, in which they could carry on the splendid work that they were engaged in. That work had been carried on in the present building for close on forty years, and it was a wonder it was carried on so well under the circumstances. The carnival was on a very large scale—on a scale rarely seen in Dunedin,—and he understood that 700 persons were engaged in it in one capacity or another. The school would cost about £5000, and he understood that Father Coffey hoped to raise half that amount by the carnival. He trusted that patrons would not restrict their generosity, lest the receipts would exceed the £5000, because

the Christian Brothers had plenty of uses to which the surplus could be put. Nothing had struck him more since he had been Mayor than the popularity of such carnivals, and the immense sums that were raised by what might be called voluntary taxation. He had suggested to Mr. Marlow that it might be a good thing for the City Council, which was always in want of funds, to get up a bazaar on its own account. (Laughter.) In conclusion, he said he had much pleasure in declaring the bazaar open, and trusted it would be most successful.

Rev. Father Coffey, on behalf of the Christian Brothers and the Catholic community, thanked his Worship for coming to open the bazaar, and at the same time apologised for the absence of his Lordship Bishop Verdon, who was prevented from attending by the inclemency of the weather.

Considering the unfavorable weather there was a splendid attendance, and very brisk business was done.

The following is a list of stalls, stallholders, and assistants:—

America.—Stallholders—Mrs. Jackson and St. Vincent de Paul Society; assistants—Mesdames Dr. O'Neill, Salmon, Stone, Callan, Lemon, Foster, Carter, Misses Rowley, Curran, Turner, Laffey, Kilmartin, Walsh, Butler, Munro, Smith, Swanson, O'Connell, Murphy, O'Sullivan, Metcalfe, Kennedy, Masters Aherne, Kennedy, Tracey, Myers, Foster, Dunford, and Mr. J. Salmon (secretary).

Winfred Cigarettes Stall.—Stallholder, Mrs. Jackson; assistants—Mrs. P. Wilson, Misses McCartney, Treahy, McQuillan, Thomas, Stapleton, Brady, Hughes (2), and Mr. J. Salmon (secretary).

Great Britain.—Stallholders—Mesdames Hungerford, Rossbotham, and Lynch; assistants—Mesdames McCleary, O'Keefe, Kerr, Misses Dormer, O'Farrell, Lynch, Collins, McCleary, Murphy, Anderson, Dowdle, Bunbury, White, James, Rossiter, Fogarty, Begly, Fox, Rossbotham, Ferens, Mellick, Turnbull, Wood, Messrs. Rossbotham, Casey, Wood, Connor, Hart, Gustafson, Haggett, Hungerford.

Ireland.—Stallholder, Mrs. Marlow; assistants—Mesdames Harris, Noonan, Manning, O'Connell, Ryall, Misses Long, Dunford, Francis, Hannigan, McBride, Rodden, Tonar, Mullins, Robinson, Layburn, Brown, Plunket, Dunbar, Keogh, Fenton, Gibb, Lovell, Davis, Marlow, Messrs. McAuley, Bevis, Atwill, Keys, Ahearn, Walsh, Lefevre, Marlow, Lovell, Rodden.

Spain.—Stallholders—Mesdames Sweeney, Duffy, Street, and Moloney; assistants—Mesdames Hade, Moloney, Davis, Dunn, Misses Sweeney, Moloney, Hannan, Coughlan, Black, Fitzpatrick, Maxwell, Ford, Milligan, Callery, Quinn, Mellick, O'Connor, O'Farrell, McCleary, Clements, Heffernan, Collie, Sheehy, Hart, Messrs. Coughlan, Dwyer, B. Ryan.

India.—Children of Mary; stallholder, Miss Rodgers; assistants—Mesdames Gawne, Flynn, Murphy, Gleeson, Misses Cotter, O'Rourke, O'Connell, Crow-

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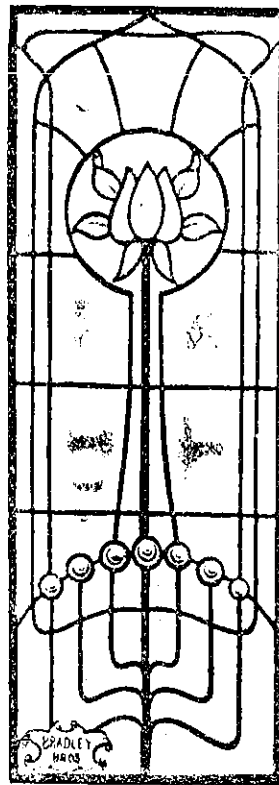
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Italy.—Stallholder, Mrs. Shiel; assistants—Mesdames Sullivan, Major, Misses Heenan, Hackett, Hay, McCluskey, Helmsley, Grace, Sullivan, O'Brien, Callaghan, Woods, Fouhey, Collins, Heffernan, Brennan, Emery, McDermid, Byrne, Kelly, Powell, Kerr, Mulholland, Dwyer.

Japan.—Refreshment Stall—Stallholder, Miss Staunton; assistants—Mesdames Skinner, Simpson, Misses Duhig, Fogarty, Grace, Davis, Holt, Dawson, Hawkins (2), Puechgeud, Brady (2), Edmunds, Farrell, Brebner, Kent, Philips, McLeely, Messrs. Millea, Pitchrick, Sullivan (2), Simpson, Murphy, Walsh, Dunne, and Mr. N. McNamara (secretary).

Old Boys' Emporium.—Supervising committee—Rev. D. Buckley (president), Rev. Brother Moore, Messrs. J. Kilmartin, J. Airey, E. W. Spain, H. Moynihan.

Produce Stall.—Stallholder, Miss Morrissey; assistants—Mesdames Finlinson, W. Woods, Ringer, Airey, Mr. J. P. Dunne (secretary), Mr. J. McKenzie (assistant secretary). Afternoon attendants—Mesdames Martin and Lennon.

Flower Stall and Pot Plants.—Misses Hart, Hastings, and Houlihan.

Merry-Go-Round.—Messrs. J. Tarleton (in charge), J. Stapleton, and T. Laffey.

Dips.—Messrs. P. Keligher (in charge), J. Walsh, and T. Dwyer.

Aunt Sally.—Messrs. H. Miles and L. Kennedy. Scallywag.—Messrs. R. McDonnell and J. McDonnell.

Quoits.—Messrs. A. Tarleton and W. Gleeson. Houp-la.—Messrs. F., D., and B. Fogarty and T. Hughes.

Kicking Football.—Messrs. J. Mackel, A. McCaughan, and J. Temple.

Shooting Gallery.—Messrs. J. McKenzie and J. McKeefry.

The following will probably be set in motion during the bazaar:—Laughing Gallery, Post Office, Bagatelle, etc.

On Tuesday, the second day of the bazaar, the attendance was even larger than on the first, and the stallholders reported very good business. The spectacular display was a great centre of attraction, and the various dances were enthusiastically applauded. In the grand march 120 ladies and gentlemen took part, and over 100 children went through the Valerian dance and the Hunter's dance, and then Mr. J. McGrath sang 'The king's courier,' Mrs. J. Woods acting as accompanist. After an interval for business, forty young children, dressed in long stove pipe hats and witches' cloaks, and looking very quaint and pretty, gave a witches' dance, and thirty girls dressed in blue and white gave a sailor's hornpipe. The interest in the tug-of-war contests is increasing as the date for commencing the pulls approaches. The entries have been greatly in excess of those received for any similar competition here. Other new items for the programme have been arranged, and will be given from time to time.

Those country friends who have generously promised donations towards the produce stall controlled by the Christian Brothers' Old Boys at the present bazaar are requested to forward their donations as early as possible. The amount of goods required for this stall will be considerable, and those who can spare small or large quantities of eggs, butter, cheese, hams, potatoes, or any description of farm produce will confer a favor and assist a worthy object by sending at once.—Advt.

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Commercial

PRODUCE

Messrs Donald Reid and Co. report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when values ruled as under:—

Oats.—The market remains unchanged, and there is still little demand for shipping. Millers, however, are purchasing to fill their requirements. Prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 2½d; good to best feed, 2s 1½d to 2s 2d; inferior to medium, 1s 9d to 2s 1d.

Wheat.—There is good demand for all milling wheats, especially velvet. The market is barely supplied with whole fowl wheat, and prices are consequently firm. Prime milling velvet, 4s 1d to 4s 2½d; velvet ear, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; Tuscan, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; medium and broken, 2s 6d to 3s.

Potatoes.—There is only a small supply of prime samples of fresh-picked table potatoes, and any lots coming forward meet with ready sale at a slight increase on last week's rates. Prime table potatoes, £2 15s to £3; medium, £2 7s 6d to £2 10s; inferior, £1 15s to £2 5s.

Chaff.—The demand for prime chaff still continues, and lots of this description are selling well. Light and discolored samples, however, are dull of sale. Prime oaten sheaf, £4 to £4 5s; choice black oat, to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; light and discolored, £3 to £3 7s 6d.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended, Tuesday, October 14, 1913, as follows:

Oats.—There is very little change to report, little shipping being done. Most of the millers hold fair stocks. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 2½d; good to best feed, 2s 1½d to 2s 2d; medium, 1s 9d to 2s 1d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is a good demand for milling quality, velvet having most inquiry. Fowl wheat is scarce and meets with a ready sale. Quotations: Prime milling velvet, 4s 1d to 4s 2d; velvet ear, 3s 10d to 3s 11d; Tuscan, 3s 9d to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 5d to 3s 7d; medium and broken, 2s 6d to 3s.

Potatoes.—The market is very bare and any prime lines are readily sold. Quotations: Prime table lots, £2 15s to £3; medium, £2 7s 6d to £2 10s; inferior, £1 15s to £2 5s per ton (sacks in).

WOOL

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

Rabbitskins and Sheepskins.—The sales will now take place fortnightly, our next sale of rabbitskins being on Monday, 20th inst., sheepskins on Tuesday, 21st inst.

Hides.—We held our fortnightly sale on Thursday, 9th inst., when we offered a good catalogue. Competition was extremely keen and prices showed a rise of ¼d to ½d per lb as compared with last sale. Cow hides were also in keen demand, and showed a rise of ¼d per lb. Calfskins also showed a rise of about ½d per lb. Quotations: Prime stout heavy ox hides, 10d to 10½d per lb; stout heavy do., 9½d to 10d; heavy, 9d to 9½d; medium, 8½d to 9½d; light weight, 7½d to 9d; prime stout heavy cow hides, to 8½d; heavy do, 7½d to 8d; medium and light weight, 7½d to 7¾d; damaged and inferior cow and ox hides, 6½d to 7½d; bull and stag hides, 5½d to 6½d; best yearlings, 7½d to 8½d; best calfskins, 10d to 10½d; good, 8½d to 9½d; medium and inferior, 3½d to 7d per lb.

Tallow and Fat.—Medium quantities are coming to hand and prices rule very firm. Quotations: Best tallow in casks, 24s to 27s; in tins, to 24s; medium to good, 22s to 23s 6d; inferior, 18s to 20s; best rough fat, 20s to 22s; medium to good, 18s to 19s 6d.

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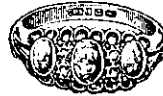
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ITEMS OF SPORT

GENERAL.

St. Mary's representative was successful in the post-to-post race, George Hulme being the winner (writes our Hamilton correspondent). In the 300yds open, T. Roach was second, while G. Hulme ran second in the 440yds.

The Canterbury Rugby Football Union's primary schools' junior flag was won this year by the West Lyttelton School, and on last Thursday afternoon the trophy was handed over to the scholars (writes our Christchurch correspondent). The Mayor (Mr. J. R. Webb) said that it gave him great pleasure to be present at such an auspicious ceremony. Brother Calixtus, headmaster of the Marist School, said his school was somewhat loth to part with a trophy which it had held for three years. This year, however, his boys had won the senior flag, and it was only right that they should give the junior trophy up. He paid a compliment to the manner in which the boys had played the game, and said he could not overlook the services of their coach and master, Mr. F. Benjamin. Amidst hearty applause from the scholars Brother Calixtus then handed over the flag.

MARIST BROTHERS' SCHOOL,
CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

There was an exceedingly pleasant gathering on Saturday evening in one of the large classrooms of the Marist Brothers' School, on the occasion of the primary schools' senior football flag being handed over to the Marist School boys, the winning team. At a banquet tendered to the boys by the M.B.O.B. Football Club, and presided over by Mr. J. Power, a staunch friend of the boys, the invited guests, including Mr. T. A. Fletcher (Sydenham School, and secretary of the North Canterbury Primary Schools' Athletic Association), Mr. J. McLaren, Mr. F. Smyth (captain M.B.O.B. Football Club), Mr. A. Fanning, Mr. B. White, and Mr. O. McCormack (Springston) were welcomed by Brother Calixtus, director of the Marist Brothers' School, who expressed the pleasure it gave the staff to have those gentlemen present. He was particularly grateful to Mr. Fletcher for coming personally to present the flag. Mr. Fletcher was a thorough sport, which was proved by the fine feeling existing between the Sydenham School and their own. This year, Mr. Fletcher was instrumental in having privileges granted to school boys that were not thought of previously, especially in gaining admission for them to all the important football fixtures.

Mr. Fletcher, who was very warmly greeted, said he wished he deserved all the kind things attributed to him. His desire was always to give the boys a good time, and to make football enjoyable. In the contests of the past season he had seen the boys play, and was satisfied the Marist team had won out. A fine sporting spirit prevailed throughout, and the team won the flag on their merits. In addition, the team supplied some useful members to the North Canterbury contingent, which for the first time beat South Canterbury on its own ground at Timaru. Some credit was due to the Marist Brothers' School for that win. He called upon the captain of the Marist Brothers' team, Master J. McCormack, to accept the banner, and whilst heartily congratulating them, and recognising that the play was very hard, he must add that much credit was due to their coach (Brother Calixtus).

Mr. O. McCormack, on behalf of the team, thanked Mr. Fletcher for his kind remarks and the evident interest he had taken in the contest. All fully appreciated the good work done during the season, and the boys deserved credit for their sterling performances in the popular game.

Mr. J. Power expressed the great pleasure it gave him to be among the boys to celebrate their victory. Their performance had been of outstanding merit—not having a point scored against them. He asked the ladies present, headed by Mrs. W. Rodgers, to present the winners of the seven-a-side, the open, and under

fourteen each with a silver souvenir football, given by the Rugby Union. These were handed to Masters J. McCormack, G. Ritchie, E. Thomson, P. Murfitt, J. Ellis, W. McLaren, and L. Gibbs, F. Bennett, J. Mathews, F. Khouri, C. Bachelor, F. Main, F. O'Brien, and B. McManus.

The guests of the evening were then asked to present each boy of the school teams with a handsome medal, donated by the M.B.O.B. Association. These were handed to the following members of the team:—J. McCormack (captain), F. Khouri (vice-captain), J. Ellis, F. Bennett, B. McManus, G. Ritchie, C. Bachelor, R. Dickson, J. Matthews, F. Main, L. Gibbs, E. Thomson, R. Murfitt, E. Sloan, F. O'Brien.

Mr. F. Smith (captain of the M.B.O.B. Football Club) congratulated the boys on the success attained and the record established. His impression was that the school game fostered football, and made Rugby so popular.

Mr. L. Corbett added his congratulations for the boys' good win.

A call was made upon the boys here for cheers for the Marist Brothers, which were given most heartily.

In acknowledging the compliment, Brother Calixtus said that some doubtless differed as to the importance of encouraging sport, unconnected with school. The reason why teachers took such interest was that it proved a great help in school work. A healthy body was, by the very nature of things, the necessity of a healthy mind. Boys should have their school life made easy and pleasant if the best result was to be attained, and this was why he encouraged school sports. It fostered a fine spirit, and this was more manifest here than in any school of his experience. To show that the school did not suffer by an undue amount of sport, he had only to point out that last year twenty of the boys gained proficiency certificates, and one topped the Dominion educational test for a scholarship.

Mr. J. McLaren returned thanks for the privilege accorded him to attend the function. Another speaker referred to the sport among school boys as an aid to discipline, and tending to make manly men of the players. Speaking of last season's contest, he said the winners of the flag scored 271 points to nil in eight matches. Four members and the captain were included in the primary schools' representative teams that scored successfully against South Canterbury. Players from the school also won the seven-a-side in two grades. This is the fourth successive year the school has won the banner, only one try being scored against it in that time. The Marist Brothers' School teams in Auckland, Wellington, Wanganui, Invercargill, and Timaru have all won the schools' contest easily, Invercargill and Auckland putting up record performances.

Mr. G. Dobbs congratulated the Sydenham team. Although not securing the flag, their play was beyond reproach. He had seen nothing better in representative matches. All the school teachers of Canterbury, he said, appeared to be members of a happy family, and all worked together in a friendly, sportsmanlike manner, in this respect being in marked contrast to what was apparent elsewhere.

Mr. W. Rodgers was of opinion that the Rugby Union should show greater encouragement to school players.

Cheers were given for the 'old boys' and friends of the school for the medals, and also for the runners-up in the flag contest and their coach (Mr. Fletcher).

Mr. Fletcher on his own and on behalf of the Sydenham school boys expressed appreciation of the compliment. They played the game for the game's sake.

Cheers were given for Mr. A. Fanning, representative in the New Zealand team, and a member of the M.B.O.B. Association, who scored the only try. Mr. Fanning responded, and said he hoped to see some of the boys there that evening playing for New Zealand.

Master McLaughlin gave a couple of songs and Master Bradley recited, both in good style. On the motion of the chairman, the ladies were very cordially thanked for their much appreciated help on this and other occasions. In a neat speech Miss Baker responded.

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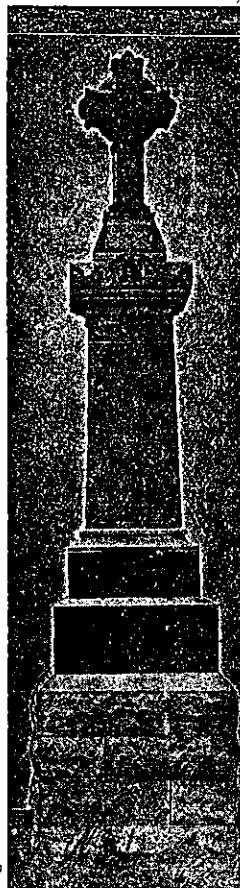
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MARRIAGE

O'NEILL—CONWAY.—On September 10, 1913, at St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, by the Rev. Father Aubry, John, eldest son of Mr. P. O'Neill, Wyndham, to Delia, second daughter of Mrs. Conway, County Clare, Ireland.

DEATH

HORAN.—On October 6, 1913, at his residence, Millar street, South Dunedin, Jeremiah Horan, native of Mt. Mellick, Queen's County, Ireland; aged 77 years.—R.I.P.

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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 Justitiam 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, OCTOBER 16, 1913.

FEDERATION ACTIVITY

THE action of the Dominion Executive in appointing a salaried secretary and organiser who should devote his whole time to the work of the Federation was not only a wise but an absolutely necessary step if the organisation is to become the power and the success which we all hope and desire that it should be. In its late honorary secretary, Mr. P. D. Hoskins, the Federation was fortunate in having a man of tireless energy, unbounded enthusiasm, and very marked ability; and the interests of the organisation certainly did not suffer during the brief period in which they were placed in his very capable hands. But an expanding organisation brought with it expanding work; and the secretarial duties alone are now such that no man could adequately overtake them who is engaged at the same time in following any other occupation. There is, besides, the urgently necessary work of organising; and in the South Island, at least, there are many calls for a speaker who will authoritatively explain the objects of the Federation, and give a definite outline of the work that is before it. Beyond all doubt and question there is ample need and ample work for an officer who will give his whole and undivided time and attention to developing the Federation.

*

The newly-appointed secretary, Mr Girling-Butcher, is not as well known in the South Island as we hope he soon will be; but in Wellington he has been connected with the Federation movement since its inception, and the members of the Dominion Executive, who are intimately acquainted with the man and his work, are confident that he will make a big success of the important undertaking to which he has devoted himself. Already his energy and activity have borne fruit. As will be seen from the report of last week's meeting of the Dominion Executive—which we publish elsewhere in this issue and to which we direct the attention of our readers—he has been successful in inducing a Wellington bookseller to withdraw a placard displaying an advertisement of an objectionable book and to promise that he would not take any more orders for the volume. As showing the value and possibilities of this sort of work, it may be added that the bookseller in question has actually asked the Federation to advise him in future with regard to offensive works, in order that he may refrain from selling any such publications. The new secretary has also obtained from the Minister of Education a definite and written promise that he will see that lectures of an anti-Catholic and altogether objectionable character, which have been given in some of our State secondary colleges, are prevented in future. These things may be small in themselves; but they are an early and tangible earnest of the good results

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that may be expected from having a definite and permanent official directly responsible for attending to the objects of the Federation. In his first report to the Executive the secretary has outlined a preliminary programme of the work which it is intended to undertake on behalf of the Federation. Ambitious and comprehensive as it is, it is all reasonably feasible; and is only an instalment of the continuous and valuable work which may confidently be expected when the organisation has been fully launched as a live and going concern.

*

It only remains now for our Catholic people throughout the Dominion to loyally and heartily support the Executive in the important step which they have taken. The time has passed for apathy, lukewarmness, and arm-chair criticism. The noble army of cold water-pourers—as Washington Irving used to call them—who love to sit on the fence and pick holes while others work, may reasonably be invited to come out of the cold water business, and take their coats off. A general election will soon be upon us; and it may be fraught with issues of vital moment to the Catholic body. If you wish for peace, says the old Latin maxim, be prepared for war. If you wish to have your rights respected, show by thorough and united organisation that you are in a position to defend them. The man who puts his hand to the plough, and then looks back, is deservedly reprobated and despised. The Catholic body, through its hierarchy, through its priests, through its press, and through its own voluntary and deliberate action, is committed to the Catholic Federation; and our reputation for courage, capacity, loyalty, and solidarity, stands or falls by the measure of success which that organisation achieves. We earnestly bespeak for the Executive and its new secretary the whole-hearted co-operation of our people; and if the appeal is responded to, as we are sure it will be, we shall show in this country, as our co-religionists have shown in other lands, the wonders that can be accomplished by those who, though small in numbers, are united in purpose, and are knit together in the bonds of that 'victory which overcometh the world, our faith.'

Notes

A Reminder

As mentioned elsewhere in this issue the inauguration of the reduced subscription for the *N.Z. Tablet* dates from 1st October of last year, so that the time has now arrived for those of our subscribers who began at that time to renew their advance subscriptions. They will be duly circularised on the matter in the usual way, but many will doubtless be thankful for this additional gentle reminder to 'do it now.'

The Hardest Hardship

The panegyric on the Pilgrim Fathers delivered by the American Ambassador in England on the anniversary of the setting out of 'The Mayflower' from Southampton on September 6, 1620, recalls a speech of one of his predecessors in the same office a few years ago. Mr. Choate, speaking at a dinner of the Literary Fund, paid a moving tribute to 'the heroic pioneers of the great Republic of the West,' adding that the same tribute was due to the Pilgrim Mothers who accompanied them. 'For we must never forget,' concluded the speaker, 'that those heroic women not only had to put up with the same trials and hardships as the Pilgrim Fathers, but they had also to put up with the Pilgrim Fathers themselves!'

Carson as 'Pope'

Do what he will (says the Irish Press Agency) Carson cannot induce the British public to take him seriously. 'King' Carson he was to them during Covenant week, and 'King' Carson he will remain to the end of the chapter; but only a King *pour vivre*: and that is the despair of Unionism. Carson as 'King'

we know, but now we have got to consider Carson as Pope! It is not jest, but grim, dour, determined fact. When Carson was at Homburg, in Germany, he wrote to the secretary of the Ulster Unionist Council as follows (*Irish Times*, August 26):—'The 28th September falls on a Sunday this year. I hope the clergy of all denominations will think it proper to hold services specially fitting to commemorate the day on which we entered into our Solemn Covenant. I am confident all Covenanters will be anxious in this most solemn way to emphasise the seriousness of their action.'

*

The *Ulster Guardian*, the ably-conducted weekly which voices the sentiment of enlightened and patriotic Ulster Protestantism, denounces this 'Protestant Papal Edict' of Carson's in the strongest terms. It says:—'On the 28th September the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, and Baptist Churches are to alter their usual services and introduce a special form of worship at the bidding, not of Synod, or Assembly, or Conference, or Congress, but of a political lawyer, who has about as much right to interfere in things ecclesiastic as Primate or Moderator has to interfere in things legal. It is a piquant situation, this would-be conversion of the entire Protestant religious organisations into so many pawns upon the Carson political chess-board. Home Rule may mean Rome Rule, but there is no mistake that Parson Rule means Carson Rule. Is it to be published throughout the Christian world that Ulster clergymen take their marching orders from a Nisi Prius lawyer? We cannot tell. Frankly, we are prepared for anything from a section of every Protestant Church in Ulster. From another section we shall be bitterly disappointed if we do not find resistance to the death against this arrogant attempt to order the affairs of Christ's Church from the Homburg branch of the Old Town Hall. And similarly we shall have a renewal of the strife and bitterness which have rent every Protestant Church in Ulster in twain and made life a misery for those ministers and hearers who set their faces against the faith of their fathers being prostituted to the service of a political caucus.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The Rev. Father Tuohy, C.S.S.R., who had been engaged in giving missions and retreats in the southern part of the diocese, returned to Wellington on Tuesday.

Results to hand show that two students of St. Philomena's College, South Dunedin, Misses Edna Bone and Kathleen McDevitt, were successful in the examination in First Aid and Nursing held in Dunedin under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association.

On Friday evening the annual presentation of diplomas, medals, and prizes in connection with the Trinity College of Music examinations took place. Amongst the prize-winners were two students of St. Philomena's College, South Dunedin, Misses Margaret M. Walsh and Marie McMahan.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration began on Friday morning at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, when Mass was celebrated at seven o'clock by Rev. Father Delany. Mass was also celebrated at the same hour on Saturday morning. There was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament both on Friday and Saturday evenings. There was Solemn High Mass on Sunday at eleven o'clock, Rev. Father Liston being celebrant, Rev. Father Buckley deacon, Rev. Father O'Neill subdeacon, and Rev. Father Delany master of ceremonies. The occasional discourse was preached by the Rev. Father Buckley. In the evening after devotions and sermon by Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., there was a procession, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. An unprecedentedly large number of persons approached the Holy Table during the Adoration, this being especially the case at the early Masses on Sunday.

Wm. R. Kells

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On Thursday last 87 children from St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage, South Dunedin, proceeded to Lawrence to take part in the Daffodil Day celebrations. Messrs. Simpson and Hart, of Weatherstones, were largely instrumental in bringing about this enjoyable treat, and the thanks of all connected with the orphanage are due to these two gentlemen for their kindness in providing the fares of the whole of the children who made the trip. The orphans travelled under the supervision of Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., legal manager of the institution, and Rev. Father D. O'Neill (South Dunedin). Miss Callan, Mesdames Marlow, Jackson, J. B. Callan, jun., Carter, and Nelson also accompanied the excursionists to and from Lawrence. The indefatigable hospitality of the good people of Lawrence left nothing undone to make the occasion a red-letter day for the little ones, who will long remember their delightful trip to 'Daffodil Land.'

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—There will be Redemptorist missions in Invercargill and district in November and extending into December; and you may take it as certain that there will be Marist missions in Canterbury at that time. We have no knowledge as to Wellington or Hawke's Bay for that period; but a line to the head of either or both of the two mission Orders would bring you the desired information.

L.T., Nelson.—The spirit prompting your suggestion is a most admirable and praiseworthy one; but a Catholic paper cannot make a direct appeal for outside charities without express and special ecclesiastical permission. Perhaps you could act on the lines adopted by an Invercargill lady, and get any of your friends who are interested and willing to help to combine their offerings. Should you do so we will willingly forward the amount, together with your own donation already received, to the proper quarter. The pamphlet *Adventures in Papua With the Catholic Mission* (price 1d) may be obtained from the Secretary, Australian Catholic Truth Society, 312 Lonsdale street, Melbourne.

V.F.T.—(1) No details are available here regarding the Commonwealth song competition. Allan and Co., Collins street, Melbourne, would probably be able to send you the prospectus. (2) No. 3. You might send us your address.

ST. MARY'S ORPHANAGE, AUCKLAND

We have received the following subscription for the building fund of St. Mary's Orphanage, Auckland:—E. de M., 2/6.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' BAZAAR.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL,

Dunedin, 15/10/13.

SIR,—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to thank the great number of our friends and helpers who have sold tickets for the above Bazaar and Art Union, and who have already sent in their returns and remittances. At present it is impossible to write thanking each individual helper. The drawing of the Art Union will take place without fail on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, I would therefore urge on our friends who have not yet sent in their returns to send them in as soon as possible. All returns should be posted in time to reach the hands of the Committee not later than Friday morning, October 31.—I am, etc.,
Advt. (REV.) JAMES COFFEY.

Hamilton

(From our own correspondent.)

The Feast of the Holy Rosary (the first since the opening of the new church) was celebrated in a befitting manner. At the first Mass a beautiful sight was witnessed, when a great number of school children, aspirants, and Children of Mary in regalia, received Holy Communion. The music of the Mass was sung by the children, their rendition of it being most creditable to the Sisters of the Mission. From the last Mass until after the evening devotions there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. A most beautiful life-sized statue of our Lady of the Rosary has lately been presented to the church, and the Lady Chapel was very tastefully decorated with white flowers. At the evening service, after the recitation of the Rosary, and a short discourse by the Very Rev. Dean Darby, thirty-seven aspirants were received into the sodality of the Children of Mary. The Dean explained the object of the ceremonies used in the admission of members. Suitable music was rendered by members of the choir, under the able direction of Mr. T. M. Simpson, whose fine composition for the 'Divine Praises,' made a fitting finish to the day's ceremonies.

On October 2 the members of St. Mary's Young Men's Club were the guests of the Children of Mary at a social evening. This was a return for the many pleasant evenings which the young men have given to the ladies of the parish. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and much praise has been extended to the committee, which consisted of Misses M. Ryan (secretary), T. McCarthy (treasurer), C. Casey, B. Jones, L. Flynn, E. Chainey, and A. McCarthy. The ladies went to a great deal of trouble in the matter, and the guests were loud in their appreciation for the enjoyable programme provided for their entertainment.

OBITUARY

MR. J. L. KIMBELL, WELLINGTON.

Mr. J. L. Kimbell, one of Wellington's earliest settlers, passed away on October 5, at his residence in Tinakori road, at the age of 72 years, after a comparatively brief illness. Mr. Kimbell came out to New Zealand in 1863, and had resided in the Dominion ever since, the last forty years of his life having been spent in Wellington. At one time he was in business as a cabinetmaker on Lambton quay, but for several years past he had been in the employ of the Public Works Department. He leaves a widow and grown-up family, including the Rev. Father Kimbell, Mrs. W. C. Gasquoine, wife of the general manager of the State Coalmines Department, and Mrs. D. Ryan, wife of Mr. Ryan, who has charge of the Huddart-Parker Company's office at Auckland. The remains were interred in the Catholic Cemetery, Mount street, on Thursday morning. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Sacred Heart Church, Hill street, by the Rev. Father Kimbell, S.M., son of the deceased, in the presence of a large congregation. The Rev. Father Hickson was deacon, the Rev. Father Tymons was subdeacon, and the Rev. Father Hurley was master of ceremonies. His Grace Archbishop O'Shea assisted in the sanctuary, and after the Mass gave the Absolution. The music was rendered in parts by a choir from St. Patrick's College, conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and by the Sisters of Mercy and pupils. The Rev. Father Kimbell also officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

MR. JEREMIAH HORAN, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

There passed away at Millar street, South Dunedin, on October 6, Mr. Jeremiah Horan, at the age of 77 years, leaving a grown-up family of six sons and three daughters. The deceased was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1836. In 1860 he left for the United States, where the Civil War broke out

shortly afterwards. After a short term in the army, during which time he took part in the fighting, he returned to Ireland. In 1862 he left for Australia, and took up land in the Manning River district, which he farmed successfully for eleven years, when he returned to Ireland with the intention of settling down there, but as land could not be got in Ireland at that time, he left for New Zealand, arriving at Port Chalmers in 1874. He settled down near Riverton, where he remained till about three years ago, when he sold out his farm, and retired to Dunedin, where he passed peacefully away, fortified by all the rites of the Church.—R.I.P.

MRS. KEOGH, HASTINGS.

(From our own correspondent.)

Mrs. Anna Maria Keogh, widow of the late Matthias Keogh, Dublin, and mother of the Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., died at the Catholic presbytery, Hastings, on Friday afternoon, October 3. She was born in Dublin on April 19, 1829, and was therefore in her eighty-fifth year; her husband predeceased her by thirty-six years. She came to New Zealand eleven years ago, and for the past four years lived with her son, Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., Rector of Hastings, Hawke's Bay. She edified all she came in contact with by her earnest, living faith, her unmistakable piety, her whole-souled devotion to the service of God and Holy Church. She was a model Catholic mother. A splendid type of the Celtic character, she was imbued with a passionate love for the Old Land. Though she lived to such a great age, her faculties were unimpaired, and it was only three weeks ago that she gave any manifest signs of her approaching end. She retained consciousness to the last and died a most edifying death, fortified with all the rites of holy Church, in the presence of her two sons—Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., and Mr. Michael Keogh, Lower Hutt—a death any mother might envy. The funeral obsequies took place in the parish church, Hastings, on Wednesday, October 8, in the presence of an overflowing congregation. A Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock, the Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M. (Provincial) being celebrant, Very Rev. Dean Power (Hawera) deacon, Rev. Father Gondringer, S.M. (Wellington) subdeacon, Rev. Father G. Mahoney, S.M. (Hastings) master of ceremonies. The solemn music of the Mass was rendered in a most devotional and masterly manner by the students of St. Mary's Seminary, Greenmeadows—all former pupils of Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., when Rector of St. Patrick's College. In addition the following clergy were present: Ven. Archdeacon Devoy (Wellington South), Very Rev. Dean Smyth (Meancee), Rev. Drs. Martin and Geaney (Meancee), Rev. Fathers Moloney (Wanganui), J. Goggan (Meancee), O'Sullivan (Napier), Bergin (Waipawa), Saunderson (Manaia), McDonnell (Meancee), De Lach (O'aki), O'Connor (Napier), Smyth (Timaru), Kerley (Temuka), and Bowe (Dannevirke).

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, S.M., who regretted his inability to be present, and his Lordship Bishop Cleary, sent messages of condolence.

At 3 p.m. the church was again crowded. The Very Rev. Dean Regnault, S.M., presided at the last rites. The seminary students provided the incidental music, and Mr. Percy Tombs presided at the organ. The funeral cortege, fully a mile in length, was one of the largest ever seen in Hastings. The Hibernian Society (six members of same acting as pall-bearers), the Children of Mary, the children of the Catholic schools, the laity, representative of all creeds, took part in the procession. The service at the graveside was most impressive, the seminary students rendering the solemn chant of the 'Miserere' and 'Benedictus.' Prior to the recitation of the last prayers, the Rev. G. Mahoney, S.M., delivered a short funeral discourse. On behalf of the bereaved ones he tendered his most grateful thanks, for the many messages of sympathy received from all parts of the Dominion; to the clergy, many of whom had come long distances and, at no little inconvenience; to the seminary students, who had ren-

dered, both at Mass and the funeral, the solemn music so devotionally; to the laity who had attended in such numbers, both morning and afternoon. He briefly reviewed the truly Christian life of the deceased, urged all present to take a practical lesson therefrom, and in their Christian charity to remember the dear departed in their prayers. 'Eternal rest grant to her, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon her. May she rest in peace. Amen.'

REV. BROTHER T. R. HUGHES, MELBOURNE.

The many friends of the Rev. Brother Thomas Regis Hughes will regret to hear of his death, which took place in Melbourne on Tuesday, the 14th inst. The late Brother Hughes was well known in Dunedin, where his labors in the cause of Catholic education some twenty years ago have often been the theme of grateful appreciation by priests and people. Brother Hughes was born in Newry, Ireland, about the year 1835, and entered the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers at an early age. After teaching successfully in various places in his native country, he volunteered in 1870 for the Australian mission. As the three Brothers who had founded that mission two years previously were badly in need of assistance, his offer was accepted by his Superiors, and thus began for the zealous Brother that long eventful life of unselfish labor which helped in no small degree to spread the blessings of Christian education in Australasia during the past forty years. Brother Hughes bravely shouldered his share of the heavy burden which such a foundation always entails. In a short sketch like this, no idea can be given of his arduous labors in helping to lay the foundation of the great educational system of the Christian Brothers which has brought such untold blessings to the land of his adoption. The Dunedin schools were opened in 1876 by Brother Bodkin, who was succeeded by Brother Hughes, concerning whose work in this city no comment is necessary. Some years later he was delegated to represent the Australasian Province at a Chapter of the Order, held in Dublin in 1890. At its conclusion he returned to Australia, and after filling various important positions for a number of years, he was deputed to collect in Australia and America in order to provide funds for the great Training College which the Brothers had built in Dublin in 1903. His mission was eminently successful. During the past few years he was entrusted with a similar duty on behalf of the Brothers' Australian Training College in Sydney, and was engaged in this work up to the time of his rather unexpected death. Brother Hughes was noted for his genuine piety and great devotion to duty. His attachment to his Order and to its special work shone out conspicuously during his long life, which was fittingly crowned a few days ago by a most happy death.—R.I.P.

Lawrence

(From our own correspondent.)

On Tuesday evening the Rev. Father Tuohy, C.S.S.R., commenced a five days' retreat for the Children of Mary. The weather, with the exception of one day, was beautifully fine. The members of the sodality took full advantage of the weather conditions, and attended excellently. An impressive ceremony was witnessed on Sunday night, when Right Rev. Mgr. O'Leary received several new members into the confraternity. The sodality thus augmented is one of the strongest of the country parishes of the diocese. After the reception an appropriate exhortation was addressed to the members by Monsignor O'Leary. An eminently successful retreat was brought to a close by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE DISTRESS IN DUBLIN

St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, Christchurch, has opened a fund for the relief of the distress in Dublin, and collecting lists for the purpose have been issued to prominent members.

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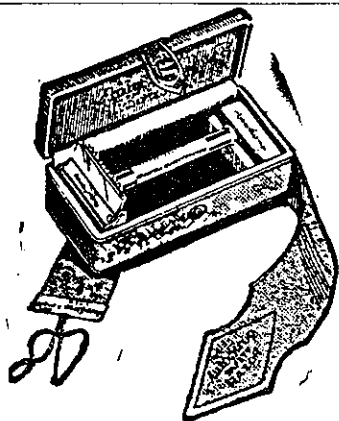
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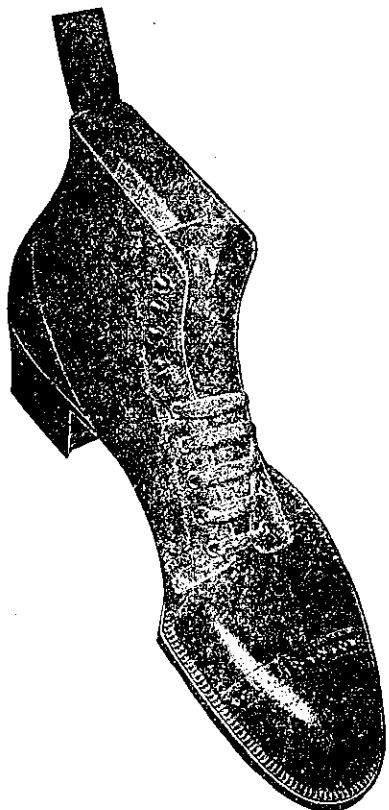
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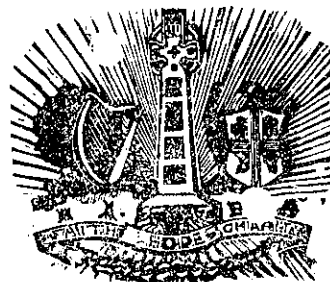
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Irish News

GENERAL.

The Right Rev. Dr. McKenna, Bishop of Clogher, has been unanimously elected chairman of the County Monaghan Sanatoria Committee.

The members of the Third Order of St. Francis in Cork, numbering over 1000, made a pilgrimage on Sunday, August 24, to Timoleague Abbey, in the ruins of which Mass was celebrated, the first time for 600 years.

The death is reported of the Very Rev. Canon Kearney, Moate, who passed away on August 21. The Canon had attained the venerable age of ninety years, and continued to discharge his sacred duties almost until the end.

A magnificent cross, the gift of the Irish pilgrims and associates to Lourdes, has been sent from Waterford *via* London to its destination. It stands seventeen feet high, is carved out of Kilkenny limestone, and is a credit to Irish skill and workmanship.

A magnificent high altar, the gift of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Prendergast, Archbishop of Philadelphia, has been erected in the Presentation Convent, Lismore, County Waterford. The Archbishop is a brother of Mother Mary Peter, a devoted member of the community.

When the last mail left Home Canon Patrick Sheehan, D.D., the well-known novelist was seriously ill. Canon Sheehan, who is parish priest of Done-rale, Cork, was born at Mallow sixty-one years ago. After ordination in 1875, he served two years on the English mission in Devonshire.

The Most Rev. Dr. Clune, Archbishop of Perth, addressing a meeting of the Ennis Confraternity of the Holy Family, said that thirty-five years ago he had the privilege of being made a member of it by its founder, the late Father Fogarty. He had come back with all the joy of a child to see his old friends.

A large number of German and Austrian physicians, accompanied by seventy ladies, visited Dublin on August 22. After having seen some of the principal hospitals and educational institutions, they were received in the afternoon by the Lord Lieutenant at the Viceregal Lodge. The visitors left the city in the evening, and sailed from Kingstown for the Channel Islands.

Miss Honan, Cork, has bequeathed £3000 each to St. Patrick's Church and the North Infirmary; £1500 to the Mercy Hospital; £100 each to the South Infirmary, County Hospital, and the City Convents. Private bequests amount to £10,000, and the residue of the estate, which is estimated at about £200,000, has been left in equal shares to the Honan Home, Montenotte; the North Infirmary, and St. Patrick's Incurable Hospital.

The death occurred in Cork on August 24 of a noted Cork priest, Rev. Timothy Twomey, Conna. The rev. gentleman was born in Kilnamartyn fifty-nine years ago, and was extremely popular. Father Twomey had a most brilliant career as a student at Maynooth, and during the thirty-six years of his ministry he was curate at Inchigeela, Kilbrin, Charleville, Coachford, Liscarroll, Freemount, Donoghmore, Castlemagner, and Conna. His two brothers are priests of the Cloyne diocese.

On Friday, August 15, the Feast of our Lady, a grand ceremony took place in the grounds of Castlebellingham. At 6 p.m. the people forming the solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament from the oratory at the castle took up their places and marched down the grand avenue, round the Crucifix in the village, and back again to the porch at the castle, where a temporary altar had been erected. The parish priest, Father P. Fagan, preached on the joys of heaven to a very large number of people, including most of the parishioners and many strangers. After the sermon Solemn Benediction was given from the steps of the castle porch.

Preaching at Wandsworth on the Feast of St. Bartholomew, Father Cooney, the rector, made reference to the various so-called massacres that had been used by bigoted non-Catholics against the Church, and in the connection mentioned that the alleged massacre of Protestants by Catholics in Ireland in 1541, which had done duty for over 200 years, and had figured recently in political discussions, had been disposed of during the week in a volume of State papers edited by a Mr. Dunlop. The remarkable part about the matter was that Mr. Dunlop was making research in order to definitely use this massacre against Irish Catholics, but, discovering that the whole thing was a mare's nest, he very handsomely stated this fact in the plainest manner possible.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN IN DUBLIN.

Father Bernard Vaughan's visit to Kingstown, County Dublin, on Sunday, August 24, was signalled by the presence of a large and fashionable audience in the Pavilion to hear his lecture, entitled 'Ireland in America,' in aid of the new organ to be erected in St. Michael's Church, Kingstown. Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P.P., in introducing the eminent preacher, referred to him as a man of very strong individuality and character, and one who had made his mark, and was making his mark, on the history of their times as preacher, teacher, lecturer, traveller, and missionary to the highest and the lowest. One of the proofs of Father Vaughan's love for the Irish people was to be found in his labors among the poorer Irish in London.

AUSTRALIA AND THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

In the course of a letter to Mr. John Redmond, Dr. N. M. O'Donnell, of Melbourne, says:—'Enclosed please find draft for £400 which the Home Rulers of Victoria, through the United Irish League, have contributed to enable you and the Irish Party to surmount the third and final obstacle in the way of Ireland's freedom. Australia is proud of you and the loyal supporters behind you for having brought Home Rule not only into the position of practical politics, but for having forced it in a few short years to the very verge of realisation. To your wisdom, foresight, and discretion, and to their fidelity and self-sacrifice this wonderful achievement is solely due, and history will appreciate your services to Ireland, and rank the present Irish Parliamentary Party and its leader, John Redmond, among the noblest band of children that has ever blessed our sorrowing Mother Eire.'

CATHOLIC TORY PROTEST.

Mr. N. Grattan Doyle, of Birtley, a Catholic and a prospective Tory candidate for Newcastle-on-Tyne, finds the Reformed Presbyterian Manifesto too much for him. In a letter to the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, he says:—'I cannot but regard this manifesto as a most un-Christian publication, and a deplorable instance of this spirit of religious intolerance which unhappily exists in Ireland to-day amongst a small section of the community. I am convinced that more real harm is done to the cause of the Union and to the Unionist Party in this country by the publications of such effusions than is effected by all the speeches and writings of political opponents, and I protest against such wanton injury being inflicted upon the party which I have the honor, in a humble way, to represent. Apart from the damage it inflicts upon Unionist prospects at the next election, this manifesto is an unwarrantable aspersion on the Earl Marshal of England, the Chief Whip of the Unionist Party, Catholic Unionist members of both Houses of Parliament, and Catholic Unionist candidates, and is an insult to the hundreds of thousands of Catholic Unionist electors in this country and in Ireland, as well as to the millions of the Catholic subjects of his Majesty throughout the Empire. I repudiate the suggestion that Home Rule is a religious and not a political question, and deprecate the introduction of religious bigotry into political controversy.'

Leslie McMinn

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THE DUBLIN HORSE SHOW.

The Dublin Horse Show, which opened on Tuesday, August 26, was favored with warm, though not brilliant weather. The show this year was in every respect one of the best on record. There was a large increase in the number of hunters, the entries being 542, against 464 last year. Harness horses also showed an increase from 108 to 120. The total number of horses was 1183, against 1115 last year. Compare these figures with 368 at the first show in 1868 and with 589 at the first show at Ballsbridge in 1881. They fall short, however, of the total of 1390 in 1911. One explanation of this is that the standard is so high that people realise that it is no use sending up 'weeds' either for sale or show.

THE DERRY RIOTS.

Every Irishman who values the good name of his country must feel pained and humiliated at the riots which have recently disgraced the City of Derry, resulting, as they have done, in the loss of innocent lives. Such things ought to be impossible in a Christian country (says the *Irish Press Agency*). And they would not occur in Derry or in any other part of Ulster were it not that it still serves the interest of certain politicians to keep fanning the flames of religious bigotry amongst the most ignorant section of the Protestant population. A few years ago the spirit of sectarianism in 'Ulster' was dying. There were signs of a breaking-down of the old barriers which had kept Protestant and Catholic divided, and questions like Home Rule were beginning to be discussed on their merits. But this did not serve the purpose of the ascendancy party. If Catholic and Protestant could unite, ascendancy was doomed. And so Home Rule was represented as meaning Rome Rule, and from press and platform and pulpit the old calumnies against Irish Catholics were repeated afresh, with the results witnessed in the Belfast shipyards last July, and in Derry City within the past few weeks. These results are the natural growth of the seed of hatred which has been scattered so lavishly in 'Ulster' during the past two or three years. If men sow in hate, they must not be surprised if they reap in blood. It is not the poor, misguided Orangemen of Derry, the 'armed and disciplined Volunteers,' forsooth, whose revolvers proved more dangerous to themselves than those they would attack with them, who are to blame for what has occurred. The blame rests with those who have poisoned their minds against their Catholic countrymen, and who have encouraged them to arm to resist the enforcement of legislation enacted by the Crown and Parliament.

THE DUBLIN TRAM STRIKE.

Probably one of the most ill-considered and foolish strikes ever witnessed in this or any country is that into which a few deluded employees of the Dublin United Tramways Company have allowed themselves to be drawn by the notorious 'Jim' Larkin (remarks the *Irish Catholic* of August 30). Happily the great majority of the Tramways' staff are too intelligent and respectable to confederate with the type of persons who form the bulk of Larkin's dupes, but it is impossible not to feel some pity for their unfortunate colleagues, whose timidity or enthusiasm has now, in all probability, worked their ruin. There never was, even for a single moment, a prospect that the strike would be a success, but its complete failure is now a certainty—a result largely due to the courage and determination of the chairman of the company and his wise reliance on the common sense and fidelity of his staff.

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People We Hear About

Baroness Beaumont, a Catholic young lady of 19, who is Baroness in her own right, laid the foundation stone of a new Catholic school at Selby, in Yorkshire, on August 23. Her peerage dates back to the year 1309.

An Irish Catholic Officer, Lieut. Waldron, son of General Waldron, of Kildare, and nephew of the Right Hon. L. A. Waldron, ex-M.P., has attained the distinction of establishing an army record in aviation by flying—at Montrose recently—at a height of 14,000 feet.

The Right Rev. Dr. Mostyn, Bishop of Menevia, can claim among his ancestry no fewer than four of the English martyrs—the Ven. Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, the Ven. William Howard, Viscount Stafford, and Blessed Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury.

In recognition of their services to Catholic women in Great Britain in connection with the work of the Women's Catholic League, the Pope has conferred the Gold Cross 'Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice' on Mrs. James F. Hope, president, and Miss Streeter, hon. secretary of the organisation.

One of the most distinguished of Irish soldiers, General Sir Martin Dillon, Colonel Commander of the Rifle Brigade, has just died at Charlbury in his 88th year. A descendent of the first Viscount Dillon, Sir Martin joined the army over seventy years ago, serving under Sir Colin Campbell in the Punjab. Having fought through the Crimean campaign he served also in the Indian Mutiny, was constantly in action and was wounded at Cawnpore. Subsequently he fought in the Chinese campaign and became military secretary to Lord Napier, attaining the rank of General and the distinction of knighthood. He acted as A.D.C. to Queen Victoria for over ten years.

On his 93rd birthday, which Lord Strathcona celebrated in London on August 6, the High Commissioner for Canada told an interviewer that he was celebrating his birthday. 'By keeping at work I never take any notice of it in any other way. And, as it happens, to-day I have a little more work than usual to do, because it is the last of the busy part of the season.' On the subject of old age, Lord Strathcona said the way to attain old age was 'by not thinking about old age at all, but just going on and doing your work. Work—that is the best means of prolonging life, coupled with moderation in eating and drinking.'

On the 17th August his Eminence Cardinal Mariano Rampolla completed the 70th year of his age. Many of his friends sent him their congratulations on the occasion. He was born 17th August, 1843, at Polizzi in the diocese of Cefalu in Sicily. As a young boy he entered the Vatican Seminary, and then passed to the Collegio Capranica. After his studies in the Capranica College, he went to the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics which has been described as 'the nursery of Cardinals,' because so many of its students have been elevated to the Senate of the Church. When he was ordained to the priesthood and gained his doctorate he entered the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs; and later Pius IX. nominated him Canon of St. Mary Major's. In 1875 he accompanied, as councillor, Monsignor Simeoni to Spain. The latter, having shortly after been appointed Secretary of State, and came back to Rome to be made Cardinal, Monsignor Rampolla remained at the Nunciature of Madrid as 'Charge d'Affaires.' Leo XIII. had a keen appreciation of the qualities of Mgr. Rampolla, and sent him to Madrid as Nuncio. After four years' residence he was made Cardinal of the title of St. Cecilia, and nominated Cardinal Secretary of State, an office which he retained till the death of Leo XIII., sixteen years later.

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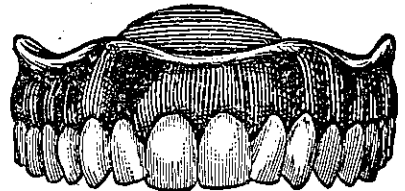
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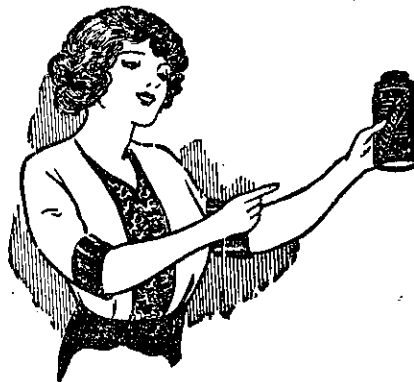
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(Continued from page 13.)

terrible sufferings in the Russian prisons and by the long and severe transportation to Siberia, and the wonder grows that there are any Catholic survivors at all. Many of the priests are forced to lead a nomadic life in order to be able to visit the members of their flock, even once a year. Frequently these missionaries succumb to the burden of their toil, although the Government is good enough to refund the expenses of their journey and to grant them 600 roubles and about 80 acres of land for their support. Owing to the great distances to be traversed it was only in 1909 that

A Canonical Visit by a Bishop

was at all possible. In that year Bishop John Cieplak, Coadjutor of Mohileff, traversed all Siberia and the island of Saghalien, the northern half of which remains Russian territory by the recent treaty with Japan. This and a missionary tour of the Redemptorists in 1908, to whose services Catholics came from great distances, served greatly to quicken the faith in the Catholic communities.

It is the desire of the Holy See that an independent diocese for the Catholics of Siberia should be established, with its See at Irkutsk or Tomsk. The plan cannot be carried out at present on account of the attitude of the Russian Government towards the Catholic Church.

METHODS OF SURGEONS

DEAN DARBY WARNS HIS CONGREGATION

The methods of modern surgeons came under review by Very Rev. Dean Darby at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Hamilton, on Sunday, September 28, when he made a vigorous appeal to the congregation to guard against operations. He said that, however much one would like to feel money was not the principal determining factor in operations, the fact was that the way of the operating theatre was paved with gold. The doctor of old was thoughtful, cautious, and observant. The present-day medical man, like the prospector, was armed with tools to bore inside his fellow man, while women went to the operating theatres as to a bijou show. The result was that to-day it was difficult to find a woman who had not been operated on, while 20 years ago it was equally difficult to find one who had had an operation. In many cases an operation was an admission of ignorance, as if diagnoses were more exact there would be fewer operations and less human suffering. Doctors knew that once the knife had been in a patient the patient would return.

Several of the leading surgeons in Auckland who were asked to express an opinion on Dean Darby's sermon had a ready reply to his indictment. His remarks upon the disparity between the methods of to-day and those of 20 years ago were answered by the statement that the value of surgical treatment had been tremendously increased by the advancement of the science in that period. Only palliative treatment by medicine was possible 20 years ago for diseases which can now be cured by surgical methods. Attention was directed particularly to the treatment of diseases of women, especially cancer, the worst scourge of the sex. The development of this disease internally was so insidious that in some countries, notably Germany, campaigns were being conducted with a view to persuading every woman who had the slightest suspicion that she was suffering from the disease to obtain reliable advice. In Germany the assistance of midwives had been enlisted in giving instruction to women regarding the earliest symptoms of the disease, which were usually so innocent that many cases were far advanced before medical assistance was sought. Cancer specialists throughout the world were agreed that only by an early and radical operation could the disease be cured, and in cancer of the stomach or intestines, for instance, an exact diagnosis could not be made except by operation. The greatest obstacle in the fight

against this disease was the popular idea that it was painful. The fact was that when a cancer became painful it was almost certainly incurable.

The risks of surgery by modern methods were described during the interviews as negligible. A few years ago a doctor who proposed to explore a patient's abdomen in the manner that was practised to-day would have been considered a madman, but now the operation had no terrors, so great had been the advances in the use of antiseptics and anæsthetics. It was so safe that its temporary inconvenience was counted as fully compensated for by the exact diagnosis which it permitted. An important factor in the success of modern surgery was the knowledge which it had given of the early stages of diseases. Twenty years ago many internal diseases were known only by the researches of the post-mortem table. Step by step the surgeon had advanced until he could actually examine any internal organ of the body without fear of the consequences, and it is this ability to make a positive diagnosis by direct observation that was claimed as the triumph of surgery in its effort to save human lives and to alleviate the sufferings of mankind.

Addressing the congregation on the same subject on Sunday, October 5, Very Rev. Dean Darby said: I wish to make it plain that I bear no animosity to the surgeon or even to the physician. For years I have gone in and out the same door with them that opened to trouble and sorrow and even to death, and have always been treated as a gentleman and acted always, I trust, as one. If, therefore, I have said aught that has wounded either the physician or surgeon, I did not directly intend to wound. However, I owe a duty to my people, and if after mature deliberation I find it necessary to sound a note of warning, if I neglect to cry out will I not be like the hireling whom our Lord said saw the wolf coming, but fled and left the sheep. When the doctors proclaim the wonders of modern surgery I am with them. I wish with all my heart that these wonders could be wrought even at our own doors; but facts are stubborn things, and the fact is that these wonders cannot be performed in the Dominion of New Zealand—no, not even in Australia. It is a grand thing to know the high flights to which surgery has attained in the hands of its most skilled exponents, but to come to the conclusion that every surgeon who sticks a knife in a live body can perform all the wonders of modern surgery is nothing less than an hallucination. The fact is that the number of surgeons who are admittedly up to the high level of their art are admittedly few and far between. It must always be so, for we see the same thing in every other walk of life. We have many financiers, but very few kings of finance, many politicians but few statesmen, many electricians but few Edisons, many painters but one Raphael, many sculptors but only one Michael Angelo, many surgeons but very few 'King's surgeons'—very few surgeons out of the multitude of surgeons who can show the world what the highest reaches of their art can do. The bulk of the surgeons are moderately knowing and moderately skilful, and most of them practise mostly as physicians and occasionally as surgeons; the result is they are not profound in either branch. The result is a considerable number of surgeons and surgeons only occasionally and by way of exception, and they stick in the knife in search of information. There are very few surgeons with first-class skill and first-class knowledge, many with moderate skill and moderate knowledge, and some with very little of either skill or knowledge, and the poor have to put up with the last two classes and take their chances. No doubt every surgeon will do his best, but his very best is something vastly different from the very best that surgical art can do in the hands of its ablest and most skilful exponents. These thoughts, I trust, will tend to show that there are solid grounds for the cry I have raised against the 'operation fad.' It must also be borne in mind that the operators, skilled or unskilled, are insured against the trouble of the law. Certainly these thoughts make me an advocate of simple life and simple remedies, and of the necessity of looking before you leap on to the operating table.

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From Mrs A. LAWLESS, Lisanedan, Corboy P.O., Co. Longford, Ireland.
January 10, 1912.

'Your letter to hand, and in reply to same I am very glad to inform you that my son has not had a turn since last October twelve months, thanks to the benefits derived from your most valuable medicine. He is now as strong and healthy as ever he was in his life. You can make what use you like of my letter.'

From Mrs. JOHN SLEITH, 241 Leslie Street, Toronto.
January 22, 1912.

'I have been waiting to see if my son was permanently cured before writing to you. It is now eighteen months since he had an attack or any feeling approaching one.'

'Since he was six years old he had been subject to them off and on, sometimes better and sometimes worse, and as he grew older they came on heavier and oftener. At eighteen he began taking your Remedy, and he got relief. At this time he got his leg broken and the shock brought on the fits again. He stopped the Remedy when he met with the accident. The attacks kept right on until two years ago. I begged him to take the Remedy again and give it a fair trial. This he did, dieting himself according to instructions, and we began to see a lessening of the attacks, until they ceased eighteen months ago, with no return of any since.'

'He feels well and has gained in health and strength ever since. He spent six months out west in Saskatchewan on a farm and worked hard too. They were to report to me if there was any return of his trouble, but they said that there was none and he was enjoying the best of health, which I can truly say still continues. I am thankful to be able to report so highly of the good effect of your Remedy, and I trust, with God's blessing, my son may continue in good health. I have recommended your Remedy to several others, as I consider there is no other remedy so effectual for fits of any kind as Trench's Remedy.'

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THE FIRST SOUTH AFRICAN BISHOP

A curious discovery was made by the present writer, in perusing a collection of documents relating to the early Portuguese discoveries in South Africa (says the *Catholic Magazine for South Africa*). Amongst these documents was a letter from Pope Leo X., dated May 3, 1518, to King Manuel of Portugal, in which the Pope grants the King's petition, by appointing as Bishop the son of the Bantu Chief of the Congo. If we take South Africa to mean all Africa south of the Equator, we may say that the first South African Bishop was a native African.

The Pope's letter is so interesting that a free translation will not be out of place:—

'We have seen what your Majesty has written about the promotion to the episcopate of Henry, the illustrious son of King John of the Congo. Although what you ask of us and of this Holy See is one of those things most difficult to grant, yet having considered the reasons alleged by you in your letters, and having heard your representative's account of the candidate himself and of your own zeal and energy on behalf of the Catholic Faith; and considering finally that with great difficulty we have prevailed upon our Venerable Brethren to come round to our opinion, that the promotion will conduce much to the spread of the Faith in view of the integrity and learning of the new Bishop, we hope that he may bring many others to the true Faith; and this both by word and deed; but we think it right and useful that you shall provide him with some learned theologians and canonists as assistants, so that his knowledge may be increased and strengthened, both for his own sake and for the profit of others; and we hope that both your Majesty and his own father will provide him with a sufficient income, so that he may be able to live as becomes his episcopal dignity.'

Thus this son of a Congo chief was made first Vicar-Apostolic of the Congo and titular Bishop of Utica. But he had been educated in Portugal, where he lived several years, and in Portugal he died shortly after his consecration.

The object that the Portuguese king had in view, in pressing for this appointment, was to commend the Catholic religion to this new race through men of their own race. We have certainly not progressed in this respect for the customs and habits of the black races. Most men of white race would think the letters of King Manuel, to his representatives, absurd in their scrupulous regard for the feelings of Bantu kings and chiefs. The Portuguese king sends his ambassadors to them, as new allies in the Faith, and he seriously and gravely instructs them in the responsibilities of Catholic princes.

It is instructive to find a great European sovereign telling a Congo potentate, on the very eve of the Reformation, how he ought to behave with regard to the Pope. In 1512, when Henry VIII. of England was still a devout Catholic, we find Dom Manuel of Portugal issuing detailed instructions to his envoy to the Congo, Simon da Silveira. We translate, with some regard for English idiom, that part of these instructions which relates to the Pope:—

'To the King of the Congo you shall say, that we have informed the Holy Father of his conversion to the Christian Faith; and since he is a powerful king, you shall say that he must observe the usages that we Christian kings and princes observe—he must, as we all do, send a profession of his obedience to his Holiness, as the Vicar of Jesus Christ, in the Church of St. Peter; which is the head of the whole Christian religion. And since our Lord has given him the light of Divine Grace and brought him among the elect, we beg him to do his duty in this matter, and to send this profession of obedience to the Pope through his cousin Dom Pedro, who is here and who is well acquainted with our customs. With Dom Pedro he will send twelve persons, noblemen and carefully instructed, and with them six servants to see to their comfort; and we shall send them from here to Rome,

to make their obeisance to the Holy Father; and we shall order all that is required for the journey, which is 500 leagues from our kingdom to Rome; and we shall send them by land or by sea as they may wish. And they will receive the honor due to the ambassador of a great king like himself, which will be increased by the love that we bear him. And we shall also send Dom Amrrique (Henry) his son, who, thanks to our Lord, is well instructed in matters of faith, and you may also say that he knows Latin well, and that he will deliver the discourse to the Holy Father in Latin. And you shall say that both his cousin, Dom Pedro, and his son will make for him the Stations in Rome, wherein great indulgences are to be obtained. And with the help of our Lord, we trust that from this embassy the said Dom Amrrique, his son, will return nominated by the Holy Father chief prelate of the Congo Church; and so his son will be, in spirituals, the chief man of the kingdom, above all the archbishops and bishops that may be there.'

From this it will appear that Pope Leo X. hesitated for six years to grant the request of the King of Portugal; and that the hope, expressed in the last lines of the above letter, that the black prince and priest would return from Rome with the nomination of bishop, was not fulfilled at once. It was fulfilled later, with the conditions already mentioned; but his Lordship, Dom Amrrique of the Congo, did not live to take possession of his ecclesiastical province. Nor, as far as we know, had he any successor.

But the glimpse that we get of this black priest, perorating before the Holy Father in Latin, and later pontificating in the churches of Portugal, gives us an idea of the little that we know of the history of our missions in those days. When the veil is thus lifted for a moment from the events of the sixteenth century in South Africa, we are led to infer the rich store of information that awaits the competent investigator. The great libraries of Europe, notably those of Rome and Lisbon, and the archives of the older religious Orders, must contain much material hidden for centuries. Is there no one sufficiently interested in South Africa to bring them to light? Those of us here, who might be willing and able to make these researches, have not the opportunity. And this is one of the drawbacks of being six thousand miles from Europe.

Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

The St. Mary's Tennis Club have had their courts extended and top-dressed. It is expected that the opening day will take place towards the end of the present month.

On Rosary Sunday the usual procession took place in the convent grounds, and a feature of the ceremony was the large number of men present; in fact the whole procession was the largest for some years. The Rev. Father Woods recited the Rosary, and the convent children and the Children of Mary sang the incidental music.

The Hibernian Band members gave their first promenade concert, since they obtained their new instruments, on Sunday afternoon at Rugby Park. There was a good attendance of the public, and the band played several pleasing selections with their new instruments, which, by the way, cost over £600. At present the bandmen are practising assiduously in view of the contest which is to be held here next month.

The Empress of Germany, in the early days of this year, presented an ebony crucifix to the Augustinian nuns of the Convent of St. Elizabeth, Antongasse, Cologne. At the foot a silver plaque bears the following inscription: 'Presented by her Majesty Augusta Victoria, Empress and Queen, to the Convent of St. Elizabeth, Antongasse 7, Cologne, on the 12th January, 1912, the six hundredth anniversary of its erection.'

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From Mr. —, LINWOOD, CHRISTCHURCH:—

Some time ago I suffered from liver and kidney complaint. I had a severe pain in my back, and frequently pains in the head and under the shoulder blades. I awoke in the morning, as a rule, as tired as when I retired at night. My appetite failed, and I frequently felt giddy and had fits of nervousness. I had tried many of the medicines advertised with no good results. I was persuaded to give Wallace's Indigestion, Liver, and Kidney Cure a trial, and am now sincerely glad I did. I obtained relief from the first few doses, and after continuing it for a few days was completely cured. I may say that I have had no signs of any of the trouble since.

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WEDDING BELLS

O'NEILL—CONWAY.

A quiet wedding (writes a correspondent) was solemnised at St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, by the Rev. Father Aubry, on September 10, the contracting parties being Miss Delia Conway, second daughter of Mrs. M. Conway, Co. Clare, Ireland, and Mr. John O'Neill, eldest son of Mr. P. O'Neill, of Wyndham, Southland. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Mr. P. Fahey, wore a costume of white silk trimmed in one-sided effect with silk lace and pearls, the skirt being slightly draped with a fish-tail train. She wore the usual veil and orange blossoms, and carried an ivory-bound prayer-book. She was attended by her sister, Miss Lena Conway, as bridesmaid, who was dressed in pale blue silk crepoline, with tunic skirt, and the bodice nicely trimmed with lace. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. A. O'Neill. After the ceremony, the breakfast was held at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Harris, where the relatives and friends were entertained. The breakfast was presided over by Rev. Father Aubry and the usual toasts were honored. The bride's travelling dress was of navy cloth, having floral silk revers and collar, with burnt straw hat trimmed with flowers to match. Numerous messages of congratulation were received. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill, who received many valuable and useful presents, left by the first express for the south, where the honeymoon was spent, taking with them the best wishes of their numerous friends.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M.P., is on holiday in Canada engaged in a big hunting and fishing expedition. Although a man of slight and rather delicate physique, Sir Thomas is a strenuous holiday-taker, and well accustomed to camp life.

Onehunga

(From an occasional correspondent.)

October 7.

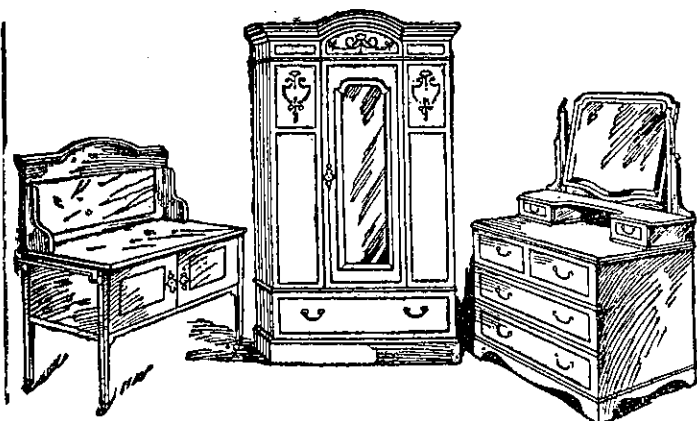
A bazaar was held in the parish hall during the past week in aid of the presbytery fund. The ladies in charge of the various stalls worked most strenuously to make the undertaking a financial success. The result exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and great credit is due to them for their achievement. A sum of nearly £140 was netted, which is a very creditable amount to be raised in such a short time. The ladies in charge of the stalls were:—No. 1—Mesdames Drager, Hotchin, Jeffery, and Townley; No. 2—Mrs and the Misses Oates; No. 3—Mesdames Doherty and Leahy and the Misses Leahy; No. 4—Mrs. Kennedy; refreshment stall—Mrs Rogers and the Misses McLaughlin (3). The Very Rev. Dean Mahoney, who was in attendance every night, very heartily thanked all those who assisted in making the bazaar such a great success. He said he was more than pleased with the result.

At a meeting of the Men's Club, held in the club-room on Sunday, 5th inst., Mr. Joseph Dempsey was presented with a beautifully framed diploma for meritorious services rendered to the club during the seven years he has been a member. The president (Mr. B. McLaughlin) made the presentation and, in a few well-chosen remarks, referred to the valuable services rendered to the club by Mr. Dempsey during the number of years he has been a member. He said that the diploma he was about to present was well earned. Mr. Dempsey, who is in the Postal Department, was recently transferred to Hamilton, and although his transfer means promotion, his fellow-members are sorry to lose him.

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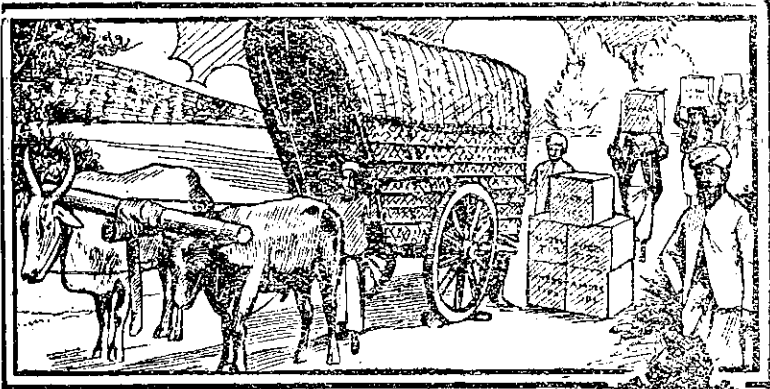
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Intercolonial

Mr. Vernon Redwood, of Toowoomba, has obtained judgment for £500 and costs against the *Darling Downs Gazette* for libel.

The Rev. Father John A. Roche, who has been on a health trip to New Zealand, has returned to Sydney (says the *Freeman's Journal*). Father Roche has been appointed to Lewisham as assistant to the Rev. J. Phelan.

Rev. Dr. O'Mahony, the well-known editor of the Tasmanian *Monitor*, is an inmate of St. Margaret's Hospital. His health is far from satisfactory (says the *Monitor*), and it will be some time before the rev. gentleman will be able to leave that institution.

The Rev. Dom Peter Klotz, O.S.B., of St. Peter's Abbey, Salzburg, is at present on a visit to West Australia. Father Klotz, who is a distinguished member of the Authors' Union of Austria, is a native of the Tyrol, and has travelled extensively throughout the world. This is his first visit to Australia.

Murderous tribes attacked the peaceful Catholic Mission in the Mafalu district, Papua. Four mission boys were attacked. One was spared, and the body was found cut to pieces. The mission Fathers appealed to the Government for help, and an armed patrol was at once ordered to the scene of the disturbances.

Two thousand persons heard the debate on Monday evening, September 29, in the Auditorium Hall, Melbourne, between the Rev. J. Nicholson and Mr. T. C. Brennan, representing the Catholic Federation, on the question of the claims of the Catholics for State aid in regard to their schools. As no vote was taken, the proceedings simply closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

News from Uralla (Maitland) records the death of Mr. Francis Cooke, at the age of 86 years. A native of Tipperary, he served in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and on the outbreak of the war in the Crimea joined the Coldstream Guards, and was with the colors till peace was proclaimed. He came to Maitland in 1860, was one of the founders of St. John's Guild, and for years was teacher of the Christian Doctrine Confraternity.

A new edifice is needed to replace the present All Saints' Church, Bowraville (Lismore), and lately Rev. Father J. J. Durkin has received several bequests for the purpose. An old man named John Fowler, who was found dead in his hut recently, made a will only a few days before his death, and he bequeathed all his property, estimated at between £1100 and £1200, to the fund. A Bowraville lady, lately deceased, left £100 for bells for the church, and a third bequest for a considerable amount was left by another resident for an altar.

The bazaar to reduce the debt on St. Vincent's Church, Ashfield, was opened by Miss Edeline Strickland on September 27. Father Gannon, after extending a welcome to Sir Gerald and Miss Strickland, remarked that St. Vincent's had the reputation of being a very wealthy church, but it was only after twenty years of continuous and hard work that they had succeeded in completing one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in Australia, also splendid schools. A sum of £17,000 had been spent on the church and schools, but there still remained a debt of £1900. When that was paid it was their intention to proceed with the erection of new boys' schools.

The ranks of the Jesuit Fathers in Australia have been considerably thinned recently by death and the departure of scholastics for Europe to complete their studies for the priesthood (says the *Catholic Press*). By the Omrah last week arrived the Rev. Fathers Burke and Sullivan, Rev. M. Tucker, M.A., and

Brother Jackson, late secretary of the Jesuit Provincial in Ireland. Rev. M. Tucker goes to Xavier College, Melbourne, and Father Burke to St. Patrick's College, in the same city. Father Sullivan has joined the staff at St. Ignatius' College, Riverview, with which he and Father Burke were previously connected from 1900-1905. During these years Father Sullivan was, in addition to belonging to the senior classical and mathematical staff, president and vice-president of rowing club. For the past eight years he has been engaged in the study of philosophy, theology, and science of education in England, Ireland, Germany, and Italy.

While saying a short farewell to the congregation of St. Francis Xavier's on Sunday, August 17, prior to his departure for Rome, his Lordship Bishop Kelly took occasion to review the progress made by the diocese of Geraldton since its erection, some fifteen years ago. A detailed statement, which he read out, went to show that in this short period there have been erected no fewer than 80 buildings dedicated to diocesan purposes—namely, 28 churches, 18 convents, 14 schools, and 25 presbyteries. Many of these buildings, it is hardly necessary to say, are of a simple and inexpensive character, and three or four, being located in the Vicariate of Kimberley, which about six years ago was detached from the diocese of Geraldton, can no longer be numbered among diocesan properties. Yet, these facts notwithstanding, the Bishop is probably quite correct in his contention (says *The Sower*) that Geraldton's record of actual achievements in the period mentioned has seldom been surpassed by any of the younger and poorer dioceses of Australia. The list here given excludes all buildings already in existence when the diocese was founded.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hayden (vice-president of St. Patrick's Ecclesiastical College) was setting out the claims of the Catholics of New South Wales for State aid for their schools and charitable institutions, at the opening of the branch of the Catholic Federation at Manly on Sunday, September 28, when he dealt vigorously with the wholesale introduction of immoral literature into the country. Strong efforts, he said, would have to be made to purify the conditions of affairs, and to suppress this very undesirable class of literature. He had learned on good authority that there was annually imported into this country four or five tons of immoral literature from England and the Continent. Such a state of affairs should not be tolerated. They should educate public opinion until the fact was brought home to everybody that the real remedy for the evil of reading impure and immoral literature lay in giving children a sound religious education. The Catholic Federation was formed to encourage the Catholic laity to band together and fight for justice. Just as the Australian fleet was formed for the protection and upholding of Australian rights, so, metaphorically speaking, there was a navy needed by the Catholics to purify the people's literature, educate public opinion, and secure for themselves the respect, freedom, and justice that was theirs by right, and for which they would continue to strive until success was obtained.

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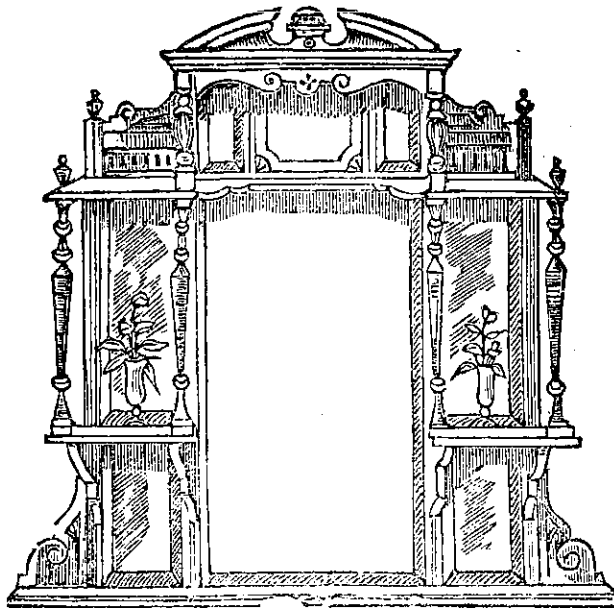
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THOMAS MOORE

AND THE IRISH MELODIES

AN IMPEACHMENT

The following article from the pen of Mr. M. Nolan appeared in a recent issue of the *Lyttelton Times* :—

Preparatory to a good deal of undeserved criticism William Hazlitt opens his essay on Moore with the following words:— 'His verse is like a shower of beauty, a dance of images, a stream of music, or like the spray of a waterfall tinged by the morning beam with rosy light. . . His subject is set off by a dazzling veil of poetic diction like a wreath of flowers gemmed with innumerable dew-drops, that weep, tremble, and glitter in liquid softness and pearly light, while the song of birds ravishes the ear, and languid odors breathe around.' Few students of Moore will be inclined to say that this glowing eulogium exaggerates the beauty of his verse. Peris and nymphs, and angels of doubtful character gambol and flirt and pirouette through his pages, but never a leprachaun nor an Irish peasant. His verses are redolent of the fumes of Mayfair, but they never exhale the exhilarating perfume of his own dear bogs.

It was perhaps never before given to a poet to have the same rich field for the display of his genius or for the creation of a national spirit among his countrymen as was given to Moore, but he failed to take advantage of his opportunities. There were few countries whose histories were so rich in that charming romance, which throws its glamour over the legends of the past, as was Ireland, while stories of valor such as has seldom been equalled bristle with ever-recurring persistence through its annals. But Moore made little or no use of them. He had in the history of Ireland the story of a people whose fidelity to faith and fatherland has never been surpassed and whose loyalty to constituted authority could, at any moment, be purchased by the most ordinary kindness. He had a story, that if told as he could tell it, would thrill the hearts of his country's oppressors. He had before him the history of a cause which despised the scaffold and sanctified the felon's den; which was ever trampled upon, but never crushed. He had all this and more than this, but the fatuous smiles of the London aristocracy and the enervating odors of the London drawing-rooms debauched him from his plain duty and his first love. While his country was in chains and suffering all the pangs of famine he had the hardihood to sing

'My dream of life from morn till night
Was love, still love,'

and when he lightly touched, as he sometimes did, on his country's wrongs, it was as if to show the dwellers of Mayfair how very poetic and sentimental those wrongs could be made. It is true that he wrote clever satires on the penal laws, but like those incisive sermons that were preached in London a few years ago against the smart set, they were so brilliant, so scathing, and so refined that the people they were meant to reach and reform, and make ashamed of themselves, only relished and enjoyed them for their beauty. He never told them of the atrocities of Drogheda or Athlone, nor of the burnings at Wexford. No, the repetition of these things might jar on the polite susceptibilities of his London friends, therefore they must be left unsung. The darling of the upper circle dare not tread too heavily on its toes. There was a certain fence over which the poet may not climb, and over which Moore never tried to climb. The smiles of Royalty and the caresses of high society were the fatal extinguishers of his patriotism.

That Moore possessed the power to stir the hearts of his countrymen to assert themselves and that he had the opportunity given to him to do so, when he was asked to write words to some of the best of the Irish melodies, no one will question. He knew, as perhaps

no other man of his time in Ireland knew, how to tell the story of his country's wrongs, and here was the opportunity offered to him, but he failed signally to embrace it. What is there in the words of such songs as 'The time I've lost in wooing,' 'To ladies' eyes around, boy,' or 'The last rose of summer,' and others of this class to entitle them to be called 'Irish National Melodies,' save for the fact that they are wedded to some of the finest national folk songs the world has yet produced? Those words, beautiful as they certainly are, would long ago have vanished like other equally good things into oblivion but for the sweet music of the outlawed and blind harpers that has saved them. (It may not be out of place to say here that some of the finest of the old Irish melodies, such as 'Shawn O'Dier Anglanna,' 'Roush Agan Garric,' and others of this class have never been touched by Moore on account of the difficulty of adapting their irregular metre to English words.)

Strange as it appears, it is a fact that the intentions of the promoters of the melodies were largely frustrated by Moore. It was suggested by the lovers of Irish folk songs, to collect all the best of the old airs and adapt them to English words containing, as frequently as possible, allusions to the past history of the country, its legends and scenery and the manners and habits of its people. How far Moore has carried out these ideas may be seen by anyone who takes the trouble to look through his melodies, the first number of which appeared in 1807 and the last in May, 1834, thus taking twenty-seven years for their publication.

Perhaps to many readers of this paper my personal opinion on Moore or his Melodies may not be worth two rows of pins, therefore I shall briefly lay before them the opinion of one or two Irishmen whose qualification in this line cannot be questioned. Sir Robert Stewart in a lecture on 'Irish Musicians' delivered in Dublin (of which I have a report before me) referring to Stevenson's connection with Moore in the production of the Melodies said that Moore's musical knowledge was of the very slenderest, though his taste and feeling were indisputable. 'Stevenson,' he said, 'was much blamed for mutilating the airs of the Melodies, but the fault lay with Moore himself, who altered the airs to suit his words.'

Some few years ago Professor Charles Villiers Stanford, an eminent Irish musician, brought out an edition of the Melodies in which he took the trouble to restore to their original beauty and simplicity those airs which Moore had altered or tampered with. The book is published by Boosey and Co., Regent street, London. Mr. Stanford states that his researches were much facilitated by the kindness of the authorities of the British Museum in giving him the free use of the musical section of the library. A good deal of what Professor Stanford writes will be startling news to some of Moore's friends in the Dominion. First, he says that the compositions of Sir John Stevenson, were largely influenced by the works of Haydn the Austrian composer, and that therefore a more unsuitable model for the wild and rugged melodies of Ireland could scarcely be chosen, for this led to the alteration of scales and characteristic intervals, such as the flat seventh, which are the very life and soul of the old Irish music. Then Moore came along and completed the transformation by supplying words, often beautiful in themselves, but quite out of keeping with the style of the airs, such as sentimental poems to jig times, dirges for agricultural melodies, battle hymns for reels, and so on. In a few instances, as Mr. Stanford admits, the melodies are so intrinsically fine, and so versatile in their adaptability to various sentiments as to endure the change of character without loss of expressiveness. The following are some of Professor Stanford's corrections: 'Erin the tear and the smile in thine eyes,' the original of which is 'Aileen Aroon.' In this air Moore has omitted several bars to suit his words; they are restored by Professor Stanford. In 'How dear to me the hour,' Moore has spoilt the tune by introducing wholly irrelevant intervals and altering the final cadence. Of 'Let Erin remember' the author says, 'This air is given by Bunting as a quick dance tune. Moore has altered it, halving the

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speed into a march, but admits that, with the exception of one phrase sacrificed by him, and here restored, it is impossible to deny that the melody has greatly gained in dignity by the alteration.' In 'Silent O Moyle,' Moore has destroyed the character of the tune and obliterated its scale by sharpening its seventh, giving G sharp for G natural.

And so it goes on throughout the whole of the Melodies. In 'She is far from the land,' Moore has scarcely left a note unaltered. 'Of 'The last rose of summer,' it is stated that the whole tune is altered and spoilt by Moore, but it is so well known in its corrupt form that it is hopeless to try to restore it. 'The song "O ye dead" is a lively agricultural tune, perhaps whistled first by a ploughman. To this Moore has written a dirge, altering the whole character of the air. But apart from this he has ruthlessly altered both notes and rhythm, of which the irregularity was the main charm, treating them after the fashion of Procrustes.' This sort of thing might be continued almost indefinitely, but enough has been said to justify the heading of this article.

One of Moore's greatest blunders was to entrust the publication of his works to Lord John Russell ('Finality John'), one of the greatest enemies Ireland had in the Parliament of his day and who, as might be expected, neglected the task imposed on him. If possible, however, Moore made a still greater blunder when he dedicated the complete edition of his poems to the Marquis of Lansdowne, the man whose ancestors had been for three centuries the scourge of Ireland, or of that portion of it over which they had immediate control. At the very time that Moore dedicated this edition Mr. Trench, the agent of the Lansdowne Estate

in Ireland, was telling the world in a book which he published a story unexampled even in Ireland for its sad reality. There were tenants belonging to this estate crowding the Kenmare Workhouse until they had to be refused admission for the want of room. They were, as Mr. Trench says, dying in the fields, dying on the mountains, dying in the glens, and on the road sides. They died at the relief works and they died in their cabins, so that whole villages were left without an inhabitant. In a little more than a year 3500 paupers left Kenmare for America, and the Lansdowne Estates breathed freely and went into grass.

Moore began by writing in defence of his country and his faith, and ended by practically abandoning both. He died without the consolation of his Church on February 26, 1852, in the seventy-third year of his age, and his body lies interred in the little churchyard of Bromham in Wiltshire.

And now, notwithstanding all that has been written of him here, Moore's Melodies will be read and sung with pleasure and delight on account of their intrinsic beauty, and the sweet melody that flows through them, as long as the language lives that holds them enshrined in its embraces.

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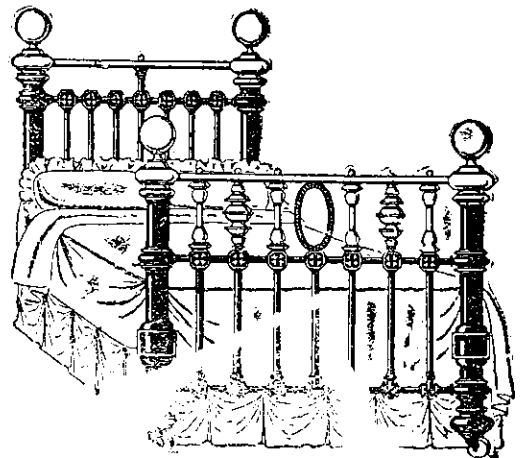
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ENGLAND

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

At a time when the question of education is being debated on all sides, it is pleasing to find that Catholic schools are not only keeping their place in the examination lists but are eclipsing their past records. In the Oxford Locals results, in the senior division, out of 8361 entered, the first place was taken by J. P. Murray, of St. Ignatius' College, Stamford Hill, London. In the junior division, out of 8725, the first and second places were taken by Catholic candidates, both being students of St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool. The first place fell to S. J. Baker, and the second to C. Berningham.

FRANCE

REMARKABLE CURES AT LOURDES.

The Roman section of the Italian national pilgrimage to Lourdes has returned, and the members are full of pious enthusiasm about their experiences at the renowned shrine (writes a Rome correspondent). They have also the pleasing information that at least three cures occurred amongst the one hundred and thirteen invalids who travelled with the pilgrimage. These three have been testified to on oath by three Italian medical doctors who accompanied the pilgrims, and accepted at the Bureau des Constatations at Lourdes. The doctors in their sworn statement say that other Italian doctors as well as Belgian and French medical ones, who were present, agree with them as to the cures. Besides these three, which will be kept under observation for a year before being finally accepted as authentic, there are eighteen other cases of wonderful improvement amongst the sick who formed part of the Italian pilgrimage. These also will be watched with care by the doctors.

THE CALAIS CELEBRATIONS.

The Calais celebrations opened on the Feast of the Assumption, when English and French Catholics joined in honoring the memory of two English martyrs, Fathers Edward Brindholm and Clement Philpot, who were brought to England and suffered under Henry VIII. on August 4, 1540. Both had intimate ties with the town of Calais, the former being Cure of the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Calais, and Father Philpot served as chaplain to the Governor. The patronal feast of Father Brindholm's parish was chosen as a fitting day of opening. These celebrations are interesting not only in view of the fact that the joining of both nations in common prayer recalls the times of the great wars, when the short-lived truces were sealed in this way, but also in view of their following the international festivities, which took place a short time ago in England in honor of President Poincare. His Eminence Cardinal Bourne, accompanied by Bishop Butt and clergy from all dioceses, arrived at Calais on Wednesday, August 20, and was received by the Bishops of Arras, Troyes, and Langres. He sang Pontifical High Mass on the next day, followed in the afternoon by a sermon preached by Monsignor Touchet, Bishop of Orleans; in the evening there was a banquet and recep-

tion. The following Saturday, his Eminence went to Boulogne to attend the festivities in honor of our Lady of Boulogne. He was welcomed at the station by the ecclesiastical and civil authorities, the Mayor of Boulogne being present. He presided at High Mass on Sunday, the day of the feast, and in the afternoon took part in the annual procession.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

It is a hopeful sign in France (says the *Universe*) that the working men are growing tired of the barren questions that have been absorbing their energies and destroying their power. The festival of the Assumption, with its three days' holiday, is taken as an occasion for holding their annual Labor Congress corresponding to the Trade Union Congress in England. The subjects discussed at the Congress this year mark a great change in the policy of the Confederation Generale du Travail. They find they have been beating the air and making no progress. They have hitherto been fuming and fretting on the questions that Socialists are constantly trying to enforce in English Trade Unionism. The worker is beginning to realise that he is exploited more by politicians than by capitalists, although it will take time for him to settle down to sober truth and the consideration of his own individual interests. The sacred right to steal is losing its force as a dogma of 'Labor.'

RUSSIA

UNWILLING TESTIMONY.

An unwilling tribute to Catholic advance in Russia, despite all the oppression of the Government and the Holy Synod, was given recently at a meeting of the Orthodox clergy of the diocese of Minsk. Bishop Mitrophan warned his priests of the dangers of the propaganda, which had its headquarters in Kieff. He cited several parishes in which out of 5000 Orthodox only some 700 remained faithful to the practice of their religion. He complained bitterly of the 'ravages' of the Catholic propaganda, declaring that the people were attracted by the splendor of Catholic worship, and that most 'perversions' took place in the month of May.

UNITED STATES

THE CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

The attendance at the twelfth annual Convention of the American Federation of Catholic Societies, which was held at Milwaukee from the 10th to the 13th of August (says the *Catholic Times*), and the speeches delivered on the occasion by leaders of Catholic thought—men such as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and Archbishop Keane—made the gathering the most memorable assemblage of Catholic Federationists that has yet taken place in the States. A large number of moral and religious questions affecting public life were dealt with—questions such as unfair attacks made on Catholic nuns, the persecution in Portugal, against which President Wilson is to be asked to make a protest in the name of the United States, the formation of an international Catholic Federation, the White Slave Traffic, and the divorce evil. But it was made plain that the American Catholics do not intend that the Federation should concern itself with politics or contemplate the creation of a Catholic party. On politics they agree to differ, but in the protection and defence of religion and morality they are united. This unity has won for them the respect of citizens of every class. 'Our growth in this country in numerical strength and our success in securing the esteem and sympathy of our fellow-citizens,' said Archbishop Keane, 'are most gratifying.' The time is certainly coming when the Catholic Church will be more powerful in the United States than in any other nation in the world.

To be loved is nothing, to love is something, to love and be loved is everything.

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For cash with order this stylish cap will be sent to *Tablet* readers post free. We will refund your money in full if you are not entirely pleased with this purchase.

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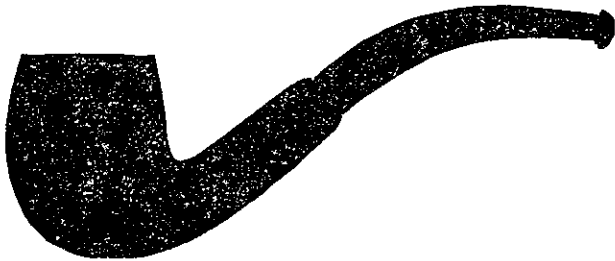
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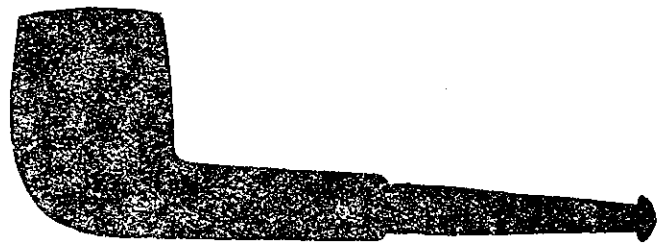
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Our Great Winter Fair of up-to-date Men's Wear Now Poceeding

BOYS' and YOUTHS' WARM TWEED OVERCOATS Sale Price, 10s. 6d, 12s. 6d 14s 6d

Balance of our MEN'S HEAVY TWEED OVERCOATS, to clear at 20s.

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BOYS' & YOUTHS' WOOL & COTTON SHIRTS (Bands). Sale Price, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d.

MEN'S PYJAMAS—well made—3s 9d,

BOYS' PYJAMAS—Sale Price, 3s. 3d.

BRYANT & CO., LTD. Clothiers, Outfitters, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, HASTINGS ST. NAPIER

Domestic

BY MAUREEN.

Tip-top Cakes.

One and a-half breakfast cupfuls of sugar, one cupful sweet milk, one egg, two and a-half cupfuls flour, one tablespoonful of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor to suit the taste with nutmeg or extracts. These may be baked in small cake tins.

Banana Pudding.

Crumble four ounces of cracked biscuits, pour over them a pint of hot milk, soak well; beat two eggs, one ounce of butter and sugar, add this with any essence liked, and four bananas cut into small pieces. Pour into a buttered mould, cover with buttered paper, and steam for one hour. Serve with sweet sauce.

Fruit Fritters.

Almost any kind of fruit, either fresh or canned, may be used in fritters. Cut up and sprinkle with sugar, add a little grated lemon rind, if liked, and let stand for two or three hours if possible. Then drain, and, if cut in slices, dip them in the batter before frying. If chopped fine, stir into the batter and fry in spoonfuls.

Care of Ferns and Palms.

Women who take a pride in having beautiful ferns in their rooms should take the following advice. Once let a fern become really dry and thirsty and it will be ruined. Palms should be watered every other day thoroughly. The earth must be wet at the bottom of the pot, but not to such an extent that water stands in it. The leaves of the palm should be kept carefully dusted, so that they will look fresh; indeed, they may be washed with advantage daily.

Raspberry Queen.

A quarter of a pound of breadcrumbs, a small teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, a quarter of a pound of beef suet, a tablespoonful of caster sugar, two tablespoonfuls of raspberry jam, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and two eggs. Mix the ingredients well together. Half fill a well-buttered mould with the mixture, tie down with buttered paper, and steam for two hours. Heat a little of the jam with a little water and lemon-juice, strain it round the pudding, and sprinkle a little sugar on top.

Orange Delight.

Five oranges, one teacup of white sugar, one pint of milk, three eggs, one tablespoonful of cornflour. Peel the oranges and cut in thin slices, removing all the pips; sift the sugar over them; heat the milk in a double saucepan; mix the cornflour smoothly with a little cold milk, and add to the hot milk, also the beaten yolks of the eggs. Stir till thick, and pour over the oranges. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add a tablespoonful of white sugar, and put on top of the custard. Put in the oven to set the meringue and serve cold.

Household Hints.

Salted meat requires longer boiling than fresh. Put it into cold water, quickly bring it to the boil, then let it simmer. Allow longer time than for fresh meat, as the fibres will be harder.

To shine boots quickly, do not blacken, but rub with a piece of orange. Let the juice dry in, and then polish with a soft brush, when they will shine like a mirror.

To remove tartar from the teeth, sprinkle a little powdered magnesia upon the toothbrush and rub the teeth upon which the tartar has collected. Should one application not remove it, a second cannot fail to do so.

Curtains that are starched with flour will last longer than if the ordinary starch is used, because flour does not rot them the same as the starch does. Three tablespoonfuls of flour mixed to a paste with cold water; then pour boiling water on as for proper starch. This will do two pairs of curtains, besides a few smaller covers, etc.

Maureen

Science Siftings

By 'VOLT.'

Utilising Pine Needles.

The Germans make underclothing of the fibre of the pine needles, while knitting and darning yarns, cork soles, quilts, wadding, pine needle soap, incense, and even cigars made from the same material have been exported from Germany for years.

Electric Light in Hen Houses.

A cable message from London states that Mr. William Cook is experimenting with 6000 Orpington hens. He has fitted up electric-lighted hen houses, which are lighted early in the evening and in the morning, thus artificially lengthening the hens' day. The output of eggs has increased by 34 per cent. The growth of young chickens in winter is accelerated one-third.

A New Explosive.

An explosive, ten times more powerful than dynamite, has been discovered. The discoverer is Professor Darsonville, of the College of France. Important results are expected from it. Professor Darsonville has just made his discovery public at Leraure. The new explosive gets its force from the liquefaction of gases. It probably will be called Darsonvillite, and consists simply of a mixture of lamp black and liquid gas. Many experiments have been made with it in quarries near Paris, and it is said to have been satisfactory in every way.

Wonderful Railways.

For really exciting railway travel one must go to South America. There engineers have had to break all sorts of world's records to connect up the line at all. In Peru there is a railway which runs between Callao and Lima and on to Oroya. It threads in and out of intricate Andean gorges, and passes along the edge of precipices; and, with its sixty-three tunnels, it pierces the mountain chain at a height of over 15,000 feet, at one part reaching 15,645 feet. There is another railway in Peru, that from Arequipa to Puna on Lake Titicaca, which crosses the mountains by a cutting 14,660 feet above the sea. Neither of these lines is long, yet they both cost considerably over £4,000,000 to construct.

Below Sea Level.

All the continents, with the possible exception of South America, contain areas of dry land that are below sea level. According to the United States Geological Survey, the lowest point in North America is in Death Valley, California, 276 feet below sea level. But this is only a slight depression compared to the basin of the Dead Sea in Palestine, where the lowest point of dry land is 1290 feet below sea level. Until recently it was thought that most of the Sahara desert was below sea level, but such is not the case. The lowest point known in Europe is on the shores of the Caspian Sea; it is 86 feet below sea level. In Australia the lowest point is at Lake Torrens, about 25 feet below sea level.

The Surface of the Moon.

When Professors Hanksley and Janssen, two well-known astronomers, declared that life existed on the moon, the observers at the Yerkes Observatory were able to show that the surface of this satellite is composed of extinct volcanoes, and there being no trace of water, air, or vegetation on the moon, it was impossible for life to exist there. There are two distinct kinds of telescope—refractors and reflectors. In the first of these you look through a convex lens at a star, while in the latter you merely see the reflection of the star in a concave mirror. The Yerkes Observatory possesses the most powerful telescope in the world. It cost £250,000. It is a refractor, and we get an idea of its power when it is remembered that it virtually brings the moon to within thirty-seven miles of our earth. If there were buildings upon this satellite as big as our cathedrals the Yerkes telescope would quickly announce their presence.

IN GOLD WEATHER

no beverage is so acceptable as SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE. In two minutes you can have a delicious warm drink. If you haven't tried it you should do so at once.

Here's Luck—
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New Straws..
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Thanks to a little foresight we are in the fortunate position of having opened our complete shipment of new Straws and Panamas. The qualities are absolutely the best we have ever offered, and the colors are clean and bright. The popular Boater shapes are the oval and pear shaped fitting. —4/6, 5/6, to 10/6.—
Call and try one on—the prices are not high.

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NEW PLYMOUTH. HOOKHAM'S CORNER.



TOMMY

says VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is
"simply ripping" — and his mother
says it does him more good and
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BADLY-FITTING BOOTS ARE
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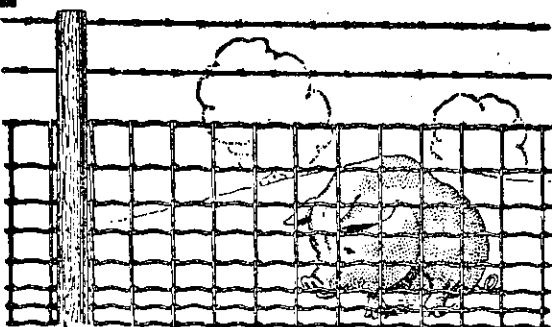
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The Cross Ties are
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This fence will dis-
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there is no danger of
young stock being
scratched or torn.

With barbs along the top the Fence is serviceable for any stock. GET OUR CATALOGUE.
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On the Land

GENERAL.

New Zealand seed merchants, it is stated, have purchased virtually the whole of the European output of silver-beet seed. This sudden demand has come as a great surprise to European growers, who have hitherto restricted their trade to the production of seed for market-garden purposes.

That the dairying season in South Taranaki has started under unusual circumstances is proved by the exports. During the last few weeks about £18,000 worth of cheese has been forwarded overseas from the Patea grading stores, and in a few days another shipment of 70,000 crates will be sent, thus making about £46,000 since the opening of the season. This is in addition to 1780 boxes of butter already sent, and about 800 boxes to be forwarded by the Ruapehu next week.

The mortality among calves this winter has been heavier than usual (says the *Akaroa Mail*), and in some cases 50 per cent. of large herds have been lost during the winter months. The calves were put out to winter as usual in cocksfoot paddocks apparently strong in constitution, and the winter being a very mild one it is difficult to guess at the cause of the mortality. The weather, though not very rough this winter, was, however, much colder than usual, and this may account for the loss.

'There is every prospect of a good produce year,' said an Auckland bank manager to a *New Zealand Herald* reporter, in commenting on the large volume of exports from the Auckland province last month. 'The output will be large and prices remunerative. This is bound to have an effect on the money market unless the effect is swamped by heavy imports. The prospects are for money becoming more plentiful, but I do not know whether it will become any cheaper, as there is a plentiful demand for it.'

Reports from all parts of the South Canterbury district on the season's prospects are encouraging. One well-known farmer told a *Timaru Post* reporter that the appearance of the country at this time of the year had never been better. Farmers from Fairlie, Ashburton, and the south line were wearing perpetual smiles despite the fact that the lambing season necessitated toil from early morn till dark. Crops, particularly south of Timaru, were looking perfection itself. They were strong and healthy, and showed no signs of the ravages of the grub.

To say that the land is flowing with milk is only half stating the case (says the Stratford correspondent of the *Taranaki Herald*). A cloud-burst is more truly expressive of the situation. Cheese-factory managers are wondering where the milk is to find vat-room next month. The remarkably favorable spring is, of course, the main factor in the abounding productiveness of the herds, but there is reason to believe that at last results are coming from the preaching of the gospel of better cows and better feeding. Testing associations, breeders' associations, the object-lessons of the shows and of paddocks enriched by basic slag are having effect. If the exchanging of farms were out of fashion Taranaki would be another Denmark.

At Addington last week there were moderate entries of stock, except in the fat cattle and fat lamb sections, which formed the larger yardings. There was a fair attendance of buyers. Beef was easier, and there was also a considerable drop in the price of fat lambs. Very little business was done in store sheep on account of the high reserves. Fat sheep were firmer. Bacon pigs sold at previous week's high rates, and porkers were still dearer. Fat Lambs: Best sorts made 17s 6d to 20s 6d, lighter 13s 6d to 16s 6d. Fat Sheep: Extra prime woolly wethers made up to 34s 6d; prime, 26s to 30s 6d; others, 19s to 25s 6d; shorn wethers, 17s 4d to 23s; prime woolly ewes, 19s 10d to 27s 7d; shorn ewes, 15s to 16s 7d; woolly hoggets, 21s 8d to 30s 9d. Fat Cattle: Steers made £7 12s 6d to £12 10s; extra, to £21; heifers, £5 10s to £9; extra, to £13 12s 6d;

cows, £5 15s to £8 10s; extra, to £13 10s. Fat Pigs: Choppers made £4 to £6 12s 6d; heavy baconers, £3 15s to £4 5s; extra, to £4 10s; ordinary sorts, £3 to £3 10s, these prices being equivalent to 6½d to 7d per lb.

There were average yardings in all departments at Burnside last week, and prices for fat cattle and fat sheep were somewhat below those ruling of late. There were 252 head of fat cattle yarded. At the commencement of the sale prices were fully 20s per head below previous sale, but, several pens being passed, they firmed up to within 10s per head of last week's rates. The yarding on the whole consisted of well-finished bullocks. Quotations: Extra heavy bullocks to £15 12s 6d, good bullocks £11 10s to £14, medium bullocks £9 to £10 10s, extra heavy heifers to £13 17s 6d, good heifers £8 10s to £10 15s. The fat sheep penned totalled 2250, amongst which were several pens of exceptionally good wethers. Prices at the beginning of the sale were 1s 6d per head lower than previous week's rates, but towards the end sheep sold at up to late quotations. Quotations: Extra heavy wethers, at 35s 9d; heavy wethers, 27s to 33s; good wethers, 24s to 25s 6d; medium wethers, 21s to 22s; extra heavy ewes, at 31s. Twenty-one of the new season's lambs were penned, and sold at 20s to 28s per head. There was a medium entry of pigs, for which there was good competition.

HORSES' TEETH.

Many cases of so-called colic, and others of general unthriftiness, are attributable to faulty teeth. The construction of the horse's stomach is such (says the *Australasian*) that the food must be digested by the gastric juices and passed out quickly, if he is to get sufficient to eat. If the food is not presented to the stomach in a thoroughly masticated condition, and well mixed with saliva, delay in digestion takes place, and overloading of the stomach, which should be about two-thirds full for rapid digestion. The teeth must be in good order to insure that the food shall be properly prepared for the gastric juices; and in young horses, owing to faulty shedding of first teeth, in old horses owing to the edges becoming long and worn, proper mastication is often impossible. It is advisable, therefore, to frequently inspect the mouths of the horses, and especially in cases in which 'quids' of partly chewed food are found in the manger. A good horse master with a proper rasp can soon remedy any small irregularity; but in bad cases, if a vet. is available, it is better to secure his services, as with the proper instruments he can do the work in a very short time, accurately and without danger of blood poisoning. Bolt-ing the food, however, will cause just as much trouble, and is a habit with some horses, easily picked up where they are fed at boxes or troughs in a common yard. Every horse should be tied up to his own feed-box, even if stables are not used. Farmers veterinary clubs, which provide for the inspection of stock at regular intervals, are excellent for keeping valuable animals in good order, if an energetic officer can be secured.

PILES.

Can be instantly relieved and quickly cured by the use of BAXTER'S PILE OINTMENT. This excellent remedy has been a boon to hundreds of sufferers all over New Zealand. Sent post free on receipt of 2/6 in stamps, or postal notes, by WALTER BAXTER, Chemist, Timaru....

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ARE you thinking of "Popping the Question?" If so, visit W. BAKER. He will supply you with such a gem in the ring line that will make it impossible for her to refuse you.

ENGAGEMENT RINGS.—He has a very large stock to choose from, and the prices are absolutely right. They cannot be beaten anywhere, ranging from 12s 6d to £40.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Be sure and get one of Baker's Lucky Wedding Rings. He has them from 10s to £3. And don't forget that a Useful present is given with every Wedding Ring purchased.

BAKER Specialises in Rings and gives the Best Possible Value every time.

A **PRIVATE ROOM** is at your disposal to select goods in, and all our ring business we are most careful about and guarantee is treated in the most strictly private and confidential manner.

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We are Manufacturers of Any
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There are Three Reasons why you
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produce the best article they can
for the money.

CUSTOMERS CAN SELECT
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Plenty of design books to select
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are showing, and a more Beautiful or Up-to-Date Assortment it would be hard to imagine. We are busy, and our Clients will greatly oblige by placing their orders early, so as to avoid the Christmas rush.

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TO A GIRL IN WHITE

There is nothing in all the world more fair
Than you in your gown of white.
You look like a flower that might have strayed
From some distant land of light.

With a smile on your face and your eyes aglow
You seem like a sunbeam fair,
And I know as I gaze on your charming face
'Tis your soul that is shining there.

Though your face be fair, and your eyes aglow,
O girl, in your simple gown,
Do you stop to think of that other dress
That is fairer than robe of down?

'Tis the mantle of that which adorns your soul,
And shields you from aught defiled—
Oh! love it and keep it as white as snow
As it was when you were a child.

And e'en though the years will dim your eyes,
And your face will have older grown,
In your gown of white you shall still be young
If you've guarded your altar throne.

So then prize that mantle of spotless snow
And treasure its beauty rare—
For in all the world you will never find
A dress so wondrous fair?

A SECOND TRIAL

It was commencement at D— College. The people were pouring into the auditorium as I entered. Finding the choice seats already taken, I passed onward, looking to the right and to the left for a vacancy, and on the very front row I found one.

Here a little girl moved along to make room for me, looking into my face with large, grey eyes, whose brightness was softened by very long lashes. Her face was open and fresh as a newly-blown rose. Again and again I found my eyes turning to the rose-like face, and each time the grey eyes moved, half-smiling, to meet mine. And when, with a bright smile, she returned my dropped handkerchief, we seemed fairly introduced.

'There is going to be a great crowd,' she said to me.

'Yes,' I replied; 'people always like to see how schoolboys are made into men.'

Her face beamed with pleasure and pride as she said:

'My brother is going to graduate; he is going to speak; I have brought these flowers to throw to him.'

They were not greenhouse favorites; but just old-fashioned, domestic flowers, such as we associate with the dear grandmothers; 'but,' I thought, 'they will seem sweet and beautiful to him for his little sister's sake.'

'That is my brother,' she went on, pointing with her fan.

'The one with the light hair?' I said.

'Oh, no,' she said, smiling and shaking her head in innocent reproof; 'not that homely one with red hair; that handsome one with brown, wavy hair. His eyes look brown, too, but they are not—they are dark blue. There! he has his hand up to his head now. You see him, do you not?'

In an eager way she looked from me to him, as if some important fate depended upon my identifying her brother.

'I see him,' I said; 'he is a very good-looking brother.'

'Yes, he is beautiful,' she said, with artless delight, 'and he is good, and he studies so hard. He has taken care of me ever since mamma died. Here is

his name on the programme. He is not the valedictorian, but he has an honor for all that.'

I saw in the little creature's familiarity with these technical college terms that she had closely identified herself with her brother's studies, hopes, and successes.

'He thought at first,' she continued, 'that he would write on "The Romance of Monastic Life."'

What a strange sound these long words had, whispered from her childish lips! Her interest in her brother's work had stamped them on the child's memory, and to her they were ordinary things.

'But then,' she went on, 'he decided that he would rather write on "Historical Parallels," and he has a real good oration, and he says it beautifully. He has said it to me a great many times. I almost know it by heart. O! it begins so pretty and so grand. This is the way it begins,' she added, encouraged by the interest she must have seen in my face: "'Amid the combinations of actors and forces which make up the great kaleidoscope of history, we often find a turn of Destiny's hand.'"

'Why, bless the baby!' I thought, looking down into her proud face. I cannot describe how very odd and elfish it did seem to have those sonorous words rolling out of the smiling mouth.

The band, striking up, put an end to the quotation and to the confidences.

As the exercises progressed, and approached nearer and nearer the effort on which all her interests were concentrated, my little friend became excited and restless. Her eyes grew larger and brighter; two deep red spots glowed on her cheeks.

'Now it is his turn,' she said, turning to me a face in which pride, and delight, and anxiety, seemed equally mingled. But when the overture was played through, and his name was called, the child seemed, in her eagerness, to forget me and all the earth beside him. She rose to her feet and leaned forward for a better view of her beloved as he mounted to the speaker's stand. I knew by her deep breathing that her heart was throbbing in her throat. I knew, too, by the way her brother came to the front, that he was trembling. The hands hung limp; his face was pallid, and the lips blue, as with cold. I felt anxious. The child, too, seemed to discern that things were not well with him. Something like fear showed in her face.

He made an automatic bow. Then a bewildered, struggling look came into his face, then a helpless look, and then he stood staring vacantly, like a somnambulist, at the waiting audience. The moments of painful suspense went by, and still he stood as if struck dumb. I saw how it was; he had been seized with stage fright.

Alas! little sister! She turned her large, dismayed eyes upon me. 'He has forgotten it,' she said. Then a swift change came into her face; a strong, determined look; and on the funeral-like silence of the room broke the sweet, childish voice:

"'Amid the combinations of actors and forces that make up the great kaleidoscope of history, we often find that a turn of Destiny's hand'—"

Everybody about us turned and looked. The breathless silence; the sweet, childish face; the long, unchildlike words, produced a weird effect.

But the help had come too late; the unhappy brother was already staggering in humiliation from the stage. The band quickly struck up, and waves of lively music were rolled out to cover the defeat.

I gave the sister a glance in which I meant to show the intense sympathy which I felt, but she did not see. Her eyes, swimming with tears, were on her brother's face. I put my arms around her. She was too absorbed to feel the caress, and before I could appreciate her purpose, she was on her way to the shame-stricken young man, sitting with a face like a statue's.

When he saw her by his side, the set face relaxed, and a quick mist came into his eyes. The young men got closer together to make room for her. She sat down beside him, laid her flowers on his knee, and slipped her hand in his.

I could not keep my eyes from her sweet, pitying face. I saw her whisper to him, he bending to catch her words. Later, I found out that she was asking

him if he knew his 'piece' now, and that he answered yes.

When the young man next on the list had spoken, and while the band was playing, the child, to the brother's great surprise, made her way up the stage steps, and pressed through the throng of professors and trustees, and distinguished visitors, up to the college president.

'If you please, sir,' she said, 'will you and the trustees let my brother try again? He knows his "piece" now.'

For a moment, the president stared at her through his gold-bowed spectacles, and then, appreciating the child's petition, he smiled on her and went down and spoke to the young man who had failed.

So it happened that when the band had again ceased playing, it was briefly announced that Mr. — would now deliver his oration, 'Historic Parallels.'

"Amid the combinations of actors and forces which"—This she whispered to him as he rose to answer the summons.

A ripple of heightened and expectant interest passed over the audience, and then all sat stone-still, as though fearing to breathe, lest the speaker might take fright. No danger. The hero in the youth was aroused. He went at his 'piece' with a set purpose to conquer, to redeem himself, and to bring back the smile into the child's tear-stained face. I watched the face during the speaking. The wide eyes, the parted lips, the whole, rapt being said that that the breathless audience was forgotten, that her spirit was moving with him.

And when the address was ended after the ardent abandon of one who catches enthusiasm in the realisation that he is fighting down a wrong judgment and conquering a sympathy, the effect was really thrilling. That dignified audience broke into rapturous applause; bouquets intended for the valedictorian, rained like a tempest. And the child who had helped to save the day—that one, beaming, little face, in its pride and gladness, is something to be forever remembered.—*English Messenger.*

A PERTINENT QUESTION

Mr. Ives has a mind that delights in facts. One evening he laid down the paper, was silent for a moment, and then said:

'That's odd.'

'What is it?' inquired his wife.

'Why, here is a man who says it would take 12,000,000 years to pump the sea dry at the rate of a thousand gallons a second.'

Mrs. Ives sat thinking the matter over. Finally, she said:

'Why, Henry, where would they put all the water?'

A SLIGHT MISUNDERSTANDING

Mr. Smart was a very testy old fellow, and if there was one thing he hated more than another it was to be 'caught napping.' As a consequence he was always very suspicious of any deed or word the full meaning of which he could not grasp. Some time ago he paid a visit to the London Zoo, and being fond of animals, was greatly interested, and soon got into conversation with one of the keepers. A very interesting chat ensued. As Mr. Smart was about to leave, the keeper turned to him and asked:

'By the way, sir, have you seen our black-faced antelope?'

There, thought the old gent, was an attempt to 'have' him.

'No sir,' he replied, stiffly, 'I have not. May I ask with whom it was that your black-faced aunt eloped?'

A YANKEE DEFINITION

Rufus Choate once endeavored to make a witness give an illustration of absent-mindedness.

'Wal,' said the witness cautiously, 'I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch at hum, an' took it out'n his pocket to see if he had time to go hum to get it—I should say that that feller was a leetle absent-minded.'

FAMILY FUN

TRICKS AND ILLUSIONS.

(Special to the *N.Z. Tablet* by MAHATMA.)

The Mysterious Suspension of a Glass of Water.—The performer shows an ordinary glass tumbler full of water. He next shows both hands free from preparation, and places either hand flat over the mouth of the tumbler. The latter is raised slowly quite flat and with fingers and thumb apart, and the glass of water is seen to adhere to the hand in the most mysterious manner, moving about in the air. To accomplish the trick you simply tie a length of thread round the glass. The thread passes over the mouth of the glass and down the sides, the two ends being tied together under the bottom. When the hand is placed on the top of the glass the middle finger is passed under the thread, which should be just slack enough for the purpose, and if the hand be now slightly arched it will be found that the glass may be securely lifted. It is well to select a glass the bottom of which has a sharp edge, as this prevents the possibility of the thread slipping. To obtain the best effect the empty glass should be handed round for examination first, and the loop of thread securely slipped over it as it is returned to the table. A jug of water should also be at hand for the purpose of filling the glass.

The Changing Card.—The effect of this trick is that a card, say the three of diamonds, changes, at the performer's wish, to the two of diamonds, and back again. The trick is a mechanical one and may be made with very little trouble. Take an old card of the diamond suit, and cut from it one of the diamonds. Attach a piece of fine silk thread to the top of this pip. Attach the other end to the top of the diamonds in such a manner that, when it is allowed to hang down, it will fall in between the other two pips, thus giving the impression, from a short distance, that the card has mysteriously been transformed from the two of diamonds to the three. The best effect is obtained by placing the left hand in front of the card, and making some mysterious passes whilst the right hand jerks the pip over from the back where it has been hanging.

Soap Bubble Tricks.—To make a flower inside a soap bubble, pour the soapy solution into a plate until the bottom is covered with it to the depth of one eighth of an inch. In the centre of the dish place a rose or any flower, and over this a tin funnel. Now blow gently into the funnel, slowly lifting it at the same time. Continue blowing until you make quite a large film, and then disengage the funnel, after having first turned it at right angles. This trick always mystifies and delights its observers. Another trick is to blow a bubble upon a flower—a stiff petalled flower is best, and one of brilliant hue. The coloring is often beautiful and delicate in the extreme.

To Distinguish Court Cards by Touch.—Have the cards shuffled, and at the same time call attention to the extraordinary development of the senses, smell and touch, by blind people. Inform your audience that you have paid some attention to the matter, and are now able to distinguish court cards by touch. Allow someone to blindfold you, then take the shuffled pack, and, feeling each card and holding it in front of you with its face to the spectators, place the court cards on one side and the other cards on the other side. The trick will cause no end of wonder, yet it is simplicity itself to work. A confederate is employed. He sits opposite the performer, the company being seated round a large table, and when a court card is held up a gentle pressure of his (the confederate's) boot tells the conjurer that he has arrived at a court card. The trick could be kept going for hours and the secret be still hidden.

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