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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

'Keep on Boring'

To make a small stream turn a large wheel you must confine the waters in a narrow race. 'Fault is sometimes found,' says the 'Ave Maria,' with Catholic papers for pouncing so persistently on such subjects as divorce, religious education, etc. The critics apparently do not complain because political papers beat the same old partisan drums evermore, nor do they realise that the only way to strike oil under the rock is to keep on boring. No competent person will assert that the reiterated plea for religion in the schools has been without effect, or that the campaign against divorce has been wholly in vain.

Wanted, a Microbe

There is the prospect of a fortune for the man that has sufficient acquaintance with microbes to 'invent' and cultivate one that will lay out the rabbit pest 'without endangering lives—presumably the lives of domestic animals, human beings, and such-like 'feathered game.' At any rate, Australian pastoralists are trying to raise the rabbit to the level of a Federal Question. They are urging the central Government to offer a reward of £100,000 to any person who will harness some sturdy microbe to slay bunny according to specifications, and without the risk that was deemed to be run by the bacillus which Pasteur offered to let loose among the rodents. A few years ago the rabbit was unknown in Queensland. But it went marching in myriads towards the border, and the Government erected a sort of Chinese Great Wall—of wire netting—to keep the creature out. But as the Great Wall and the Stockades failed to keep out the Tartars from the north, so the Queensland barrier of meshed non-wire failed to arrest the course of the swarming plague of burrowing rodents from the south. Only a few weeks ago the Queensland Premier informed a deputation that the Government had spent over a million and a quarter sterling in fighting the rabbit pest—and the rabbit had won. Some curious figure-wizard has estimated that this four-footed plague has cost Australia £16,000,000. It is a nation's ransom. And with the swift multiplication of the rodent and the far from roseate prospects of making him continue to pay 'de sa personne' the cost of the campaign against him, New Zealand farmers and flock owners will also probably welcome any reasonable microbe that will take the contract of extermination at a not exorbitant cost.

A Reading Habit

What is so gentle as a whiff of moving air, and what so soft as a drop of water? Yet the constant action of moving air and dripping rain-drops rounds the hills at last and grinds the rocks to powder and carries the raspings or detritus along and with them fills the valleys smooth and spreads them out to form broad plains like those of Canterbury. A single issue of a secular newspaper is also a small thing—even when its columns are anti-Catholic in tone and its news department is in great part a record of vice and crime—of murder, suicide, robbery, and scabrous divorce cases. But the constant and sole reading of this sort of 'literature' is a solvent that must in time wear down the instincts of faith, Catholic sentiment, and the higher moral sense which it is the object of the Church to preserve and foster. The cultivation of a conscience in the matter of reading and the active support of the Catholic newspaper press are among the conditions of first necessity for the hardening-up and preservation of faith and the instincts of faith against the destructive action and the glaring evils and moral shortcomings of so great a part of the secular press. Catholic books, newspapers, and periodicals, if rightly and abundantly employed, would at least tend to provide

'More swords and shields
 Than sin hath snares, or hell hath darts.'

'A Catholic paper in a parish,' says the 'Columbian' in a recent issue, 'is, as an aid to religion, next in importance to the parochial school. Look at the people in a congregation who subscribe for a Catholic paper. As a rule, they are practical Catholics—they frequent the Sacraments, they send their children to church schools, they belong to pious societies, and they co-operate with the priest in his pastoral labors. They know their religion, they can give reasons for it, and they can defend the Church against its traducers. But look at the folk who do not have a Catholic paper enter their homes. They are not interested in the news of the Church. They cannot reply to objections made against their religion. They are inclined to criticise the pastor for this and to find fault with the Church for that. They do not perceive the harm in mixed marriages, or in a non-religious education, or in societies that are under ecclesiastical ban. The daily journals have all the news they want. They are disposed to think that one religion is as good as another, and that it does not matter what a person believes so long as he "acts on the square." They cannot understand why



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the Church objects so to divorce, to cremation, etc., and, for the life of them, they cannot see what the Pope wants any temporal power for. The Catholic paper is a frequent force for instruction, correction, edification, and encouragement in the Christian life, and the parish in which it has a large circulation is sure to have a large number of members who prize the gift of faith and who live up to its requirements.

That 'Malicious Falsehood'

It was like a snuff of the good (or bad) old times to find the other day, in the columns of our local morning contemporary, a fighting letter from the Rev. Dr. Gibb, Chairman of the Bible-in-schools Conference. Since his departure to other fields of labor the ring of controversial steel on controversial shield has been seldom heard in the southern provincial capital, and an almost unbroken theological peace like that of Nirvana has wrapped us round about like a blanket of fluffy silk. This time the emphatic Doctor has been essaying to blister the epidermis of the editor for having pleaded on behalf of the rights of conscience of minorities and opposed the proposed Protestantising of the public schools at the public expense. It was, no doubt, a heinous crime, and the punishment was presumably designed to fit the offense. It was a hot torrent of remonstrance that tumbled down half a column deep, with a fine spray of popping r's and hissing s's and voluminous o's: a Rotoruan Lordie that would scald your ordinary mortal to the bone, but leaves editors as cool and comfortable as the fish that live and thrive in the boiling springs of Switzerland. For editors seldom step out of hot water and, like salamanders, rather enjoy high temperatures, especially when the snow mantles the ground and grim winter rules the inverted year.

Incidentally the Chairman of the Bible-in-schools Conference hosed 'the Roman bishops' of New Zealand with a dash of the same mixture that he had brewed for the editor. It so happens that not a solitary bishop, Catholic or Protestant, in New Zealand is a 'Roman,' and that no member of our Hierarchy was born in the Eternal City, or even in any part of the Italian peninsula. However, let that pass, for the Conference Chairman is not to be trammelled in controversy with such trifling considerations as accuracy of statement. The sole interest of his reference to the bishops centres in his angry denial that the exclusion of the story of the Virgin-Birth of the Savior of the world from their proposed Scripture lesson-book was 'for doctrinal reasons.' 'We now say,' avers the Rev. Dr. Gibb, 'that if they (the bishops) again repeat this charge, it will be a "malicious falsehood," and so it surely will be in the judgment of even the most mealy-mouthed of men or newspapers.'

All this sounds very valiant, to be sure, and comes with comical inconsistency from one who protests against the use of 'invective' in controversy. However, a glance at the history of this 'malicious falsehood' will reveal some interesting points which the Bible-in-schools Conference would do well to mark, learn, and inwardly digest.

1. In their first manifesto the Bishops stated (a) that the Conference's proposed Scripture lessons, 'except for "slight modifications," are identical with the Scripture lesson-books drawn up four years ago by the Victorian Royal Commission on Religious Instruction in State Schools'; (b) that the Victorian scheme of Biblical instruction was 'drawn up as a compromise by a heterogeneous assembly of representatives of various Reformed denominations, who, while unanimous in rejecting Catholic principles of interpretation, differed profoundly among themselves upon the most fundamental truths of the Christian religion'; and (c) that in the book which they compiled 'the basic dogma of Christianity—that of the Incarnation and Virgin-Birth—is out-

lawed from the New Testament narrative, and the Christ that is presented to the mental eye of the little ones is not the God-Man of Holy Writ, but the Christ of the Unitarian.' In their latest pronouncement the Bishops accuse the Victorian Protestant Commissioners of having 'flung aside everything—even the story of the Virgin-Birth of the Savior of the world—that might seem to contradict their respective conflicting beliefs or disbeliefs.'

In all these four statements of the Bishops there is not so much as the trace of a 'falsehood,' whether malicious or otherwise. The authority for the first assertion (a) is no less a personage than the Rev. Dr. Gibb, Chairman of the Bible-in-schools Conference. The other three statements are so notoriously true that neither the Victorian Commissioners nor the Rev. Dr. Gibb have ventured either to deny them or to call them into question. The acute religious differences that tore the breasts of the thirteen Protestant Commissioners—twelve clergymen and one lone layman—were matters of public notoriety and public comment. The situation was rendered keener by resignations and scarcely improved by replacements. The word 'compromise' is written large across the results of their deliberations. An agreement was finally arrived at (as the members officially intimate in their report) only by a number of the members of the Commission sinning their preferences and objections in respect to certain 'Scripture teachings' and 'lessons.' And within a short period after the publication of the lesson-books at least two out of the thirteen commissioners were out in open and public opposition to the whole scheme to which they were signatories.

2. No direct reference was made by the Bishops to the exclusion of the narrative of the Incarnation and Virgin-Birth from the book of Scripture lessons adopted by the Bible-in-schools Conference. The Conference leaders, however, saved trouble by admitting that they too, had flung aside this most vital fact of the whole inspired record. But they plead that, nevertheless, 'probably' every member of the Conference believes in 'the proper deity of our Lord,' and 'that the omission is advisable in a book to be read by children in the public schools.' The reader will note with a merry sadness the studied vagueness and sweet indefiniteness and yes-no indecision of this double-barrelled statement. 'But one thing it does not do' it does not deny that the exclusion of the basic fact of the Christian faith was dictated by doctrinal considerations; for it is obvious that this might take place without the actual surrender of 'the proper deity of our Lord' by every, or even by any, member of the Conference. In their latest document the Bible-in-schools Executive commit themselves with angry and enthusiastic positiveness to the declaration that this scandalous 'omission' was NOT dictated by 'doctrinal reasons.' But they are moving just a little too fast—carried away, no doubt, by an exuberant impetuosity that clogs the wheels of the thinking gear. A moment's consideration would have shown them that the question as to whether that outrageous mutilation of the sacred narrative was perpetrated 'for doctrinal reasons,' is a sheer matter of inference. When we know what reasons, in point of fact, dictated the rejection of the story of the Incarnation, then we shall be in just as good a position as the Bible-in-schools Executive to infer whether or not this outrage was dictated by considerations of doctrine.

But this is a question that cannot be settled by mere negations, even if they fall from the Conference's joint mouth as hot as the shot that rained from the old smooth bores of Gibraltar in 1782. The rejection of the Incarnation narrative must, in its last resort, have been based on positive, not negative, motives. And these

should be capable of statement in positive terms. But thus far the Conference leaders have declined to hint, even in the vaguest way, what these motives were. The most they have condescended to say is this: 'that the omission is advisable in a book to be read by children in the public schools.' But this is obviously a mere negative proposition, the logical equivalent of this—that the insertion of the story of the Incarnation and Virgin-Birth is not advisable, etc. We invite the Conference leaders to overcome their covetous reluctance and inform a curious and expectant public on what direct and positive grounds they deemed the narrative of the Nativity 'inadvisable' for the perusal of public school children? We have a strict right to put this question and to get a sufficient answer, too, for the Conference proposes to compel us to pay a part of the cost of printing, publishing, and supplying at cheap rates this 'emasculated caricature' of the Sacred Scriptures. And if (on Conference principles) it is 'inadvisable' to place in the hands of children in public schools the wondrous and beautiful story of the coming of their Lord and Savior, on what grounds is it 'advisable' to place that very same narrative in the hands of the very same children—as the Conference clergy do—in the Sunday schools? And again on what grounds of consistency or principle does the Conference propose to make them read—and listen to 'historical, literary, and ethical explanations' of—the birth of Moses and the story of Uriah the Hittite?

There are a few other things, likewise, that we are pining to know before this matter of 'doctrinal reasons' can be determined. But, for the present, let us conclude with the following slashing remarks on the butchery of the Sacred Volume from the pen of the noted Victorian Presbyterian University professor and divine, the Rev. Dr. Rentoul—

'What is presented to us and to the children of the State in the narrative of these "lesson-books," and what asks the authoritative sanction of our educational system, is an Ebionite Jesus of Nazareth, born, apparently—and, as far as these lessons tell—of a human father, Joseph, and his wife, Mary, with a Messianic name, indeed, but with no reason apparent that it should belong to Him. Men are at liberty, as individual men, to take whatever views they choose of this or that historical record. They take that liberty abundantly. But a Commission of representatives of the Victorian Churches called upon to approach in honest good faith the New Testament narrative, and setting itself to tell our children the story of our Lord's birth and infancy, has no right to act thus. It is a wanton and a deadly wrong to the bona fides of the story and to the central faith of the Protestant Churches themselves. It is, I need scarcely say, a direct blow to all that is most sacred and most reverently cherished in the faith and the religion of all Catholics.'

Miss Louie Freear, a well known actress on the London boards, has been interviewed by a pressman. She stated: 'Most actresses have studied under noted and expensive professors of the histrionic art. I didn't. I never had a lesson in my life. I'm Irish, and didn't want any.' Some few years ago Mr Beerbohm Tree said he never knew a really great actor who had not Irish or Jewish blood in his veins.

Lord Petre shares (says an exchange) with the Howards, Cliffords, Feildings, Stonors, Welds, Townleys, and De Traffords the aristocratic representation of Catholicism in England. Ingatstone Hall, one of Lord Petre's seats, which used to be let off in suites of apartments, is the scene of 'Lady Audley's Secret.' Miss Braddon occupied one of these suites. There remains, or did until recently, the crazy old clock with one wobbly hand. Some of the characters were drawn from other occupants of the hall, which is accurately pictured under the title of Audley Court.

British Sailors at the Vatican

The visit paid by British sailors to the Vatican recently created considerable attention in the Eternal City (writes a Rome correspondent). There were three English audiences on the occasion of the Gregorian Centenary a few weeks ago, but the three English audiences of the past week were of far greater interest to the general British public. It is nearly ten years since the last event of the kind, when Leo XIII blessed the sailors and marines in the Sistine but that was not so markedly a visit to the Pope as the present. After a few years, the event was about to be repeated, and announcements of it were made in the press, but it did not take place. Possibly this was out of consideration for Exeter Hall traditions, but I think it was on account of reasons belonging to a different order. The arrangements were cancelled. Let us hope that the happening of the present visit so early in a new Pontificate will prove an augury of repetition.

The first contingent was of about twenty-four. It came on June 16. The second, of fifty, came on June 17. The men rose at four, and fasted until noon. His Holiness learned this, and actually left the audience chamber, where several persons were waiting their turns to be received, so that the men should be allowed to break their fast as soon as possible. This audience took place in the Consistory Hall; that of the previous day in the hall called the Pope's Chapel, off the Throne Room. On each occasion his Holiness gave souvenir medals to all the men, and spoke one of his brief and pleasing addresses, which Monsignor Prior translated into English. 'I thank you,' he said sweetly, in receiving the fifty of June 17, 'I thank you for this most dear visit.' He invoked upon them every choicest blessing of heaven; upon their families and their friends. He exhorted them to lead good Christian lives, and at the same time to be loyal subjects. 'Be true,' he said, 'to the banner which allows you the consolation of this visit.' Three officers were present in uniform, but it was known that more would come with the principal body on June 18.

This was to consist of three hundred and fourteen men, all Catholics, but in the afternoon of June 17 it was learned that as many as three hundred and fifty might come. They marched from the Piazza of the Railway Station to St Peter's, in other words almost from one extremity of Rome to the other, with a band playing. The Quirites are out betimes in summer mornings, so the sight was not lost, and St Peter's was populous when at the altar and tomb of St. Gregory the Great. Father Bellasis, of the Oratory, said Mass to the music of English hymns—which the men sang. After their delightful audience in the Hall of Maps, they were entertained at dinner in the Pilgrims' Hospice of Santa Marta, right against the enormous apse of St Peter's. On the previous occasion of the sort entertainment had been given in the 'Wing' of Charlemagne, or southern branching of the Bernini Portico in front of St. Peter's. There is also another difference. On that occasion the work was in the hands of a committee formed in the colony. This time, for the initiative and everything else must be thanked Monsignor Prior, D.D., Domestic Prelate of his Holiness, who spared no pains to make the three days what they became—a complete success. Dinner over, the Gardens and the collections of the Vatican, closed at that hour to the public, were open to the men, and before they had done their sight-seeing the hour fixed for the private audience of the Admiral and the officers had arrived. To this all these went in full uniform, accompanied by their families.

The miser sat amongst his gold.

'I would not part,' he said,

'With half-a-guinea, tho' my life

Were to be forfeited.

But influenza got him down,

His breaths grew short and fewer—

'Take all I've got,' he cried, but give

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THE SITUATION IN FRANCE

FROM A NON-CATHOLIC POINT OF VIEW

In view of the tension which exists between the Holy See and France, a summary of the events and acts that have led up to it, contributed to the 'Boston Globe' by Mr. Matthew Hale, an American non-Catholic, will be of interest at the present time. Perhaps (says the 'Pilot') one of the causes of the depth and intensity of the feeling between these forces may be found in that characteristic of Frenchmen which leads them to follow a principle to its logical conclusion at whatever cost.

The teachings of Christianity, that this world matters little, and that eternity is the only thing worth consideration, has been followed by Catholic Frenchmen in myriads. They have formed religious Orders for the relief of about all forms of human misery, they have sent out in the past century three-fifths of all the missionaries of the Church, they have gathered four-fifths of the funds which support those missions, they have educated nearly 2,000,000 children free of all cost to the State, and while doing all this their intellectual position has been in the very forefront of human endeavor.

The Intensity of Opposition

to the Church is easily to be seen by a glance at the legislation of the past three years, and at the resolute execution of those laws.

Mr. Hale details the suppression of religious teaching in the State schools, the expulsion of the charitable Orders from many public institutions—though they promptly set up others of their own for the relief of suffering humanity—and the removing of the chaplains from the army and navy. Then—

By this time the Church schools had been built, opened, started, and carried to a remarkable success. Had there been a failure there would have been no need of attack. So the attack began indirectly on the Congregations. About this time the Dreyfus case came up and was used, or all it could do.

Then the Assumptionists were represented as wickedly and treasonably conspiring against the State. Their wickedness consisted in publishing a newspaper, their conspiracy in making it successful, and their treason in criticising the administration of the Government.

The condemnation of the Assumptionists was used as an excuse for more drastic action and the Associations law was passed. By it all unauthorised Orders were ordered to be expelled from France. Several thousand religious houses asked for authorisation, and when those who did not apply had been driven out those which applied were refused authorisation and ordered to be expelled.

A few exceptions were made, which exceptions were withdrawn by the latest legislation and now all religious Orders must leave and all religious teaching must cease in France within ten years.

The Concordat

The tie which holds the State and the Church together has been called a 'union' by some, and by churchmen it has been termed 'chains' and 'fetters,' and its inception was due to the great Corsican and Pope Pius VII.

When Napoleon, whose statesmanship told him the value of a moral teacher for his new State, began his negotiations for an agreement with the Pontiff, he found that an obstacle was the property which had been taken from the Church, confiscated and sold to many who were innocent purchasers.

It was the accumulation of more than 1500 years, abbeys, convents, monasteries, refuges, schools, colleges, churches, chapels, asylums, religious buildings of all descriptions, endowments and floating capital, even the sacerdotal vestments had disappeared. It was as if the Government of the United States, after many years, should confiscate the property of all the Churches and private charitable institutions and colleges of the land, without as much as a 'by your leave.' To restore it was impossible, yet as the Pope insisted that it had been stolen, restitution in some form was as necessary for a State as for an individual. A compromise was reached by the State agreeing to pay a yearly sum for the upkeep of the Church, and as Napoleon was a hard bargainer he consented to a sum which in our day amounts to 65,000,000 francs annually, or 13,000,000 dollars, a sum which has been estimated to be barely 1 per cent on the value of the property taken. An agreement was reached on that basis, and with the privilege of nominating bishops and some other things of minor importance the two powers began a companionship which has lasted till to-day. Despite oppo-

sition, the Church has prospered, and by prospering has in that much undone

The Work of the Revolution

The Catholics in France are 78 per cent of the population, but the Catholic people, instead of uniting along religious lines in politics, have separated into legitimists, or royalists, Bonapartists, and moderate Republicans. Since the break with the monarchists of Pope Leo and the coming in of the 'Rallies,' or Catholic Republicans, i.e., Catholics who loyally accept the Republican regime and propose to defend their religious rights within the bosom of the Republic, there has been another party.

The radical Republicans, through a series of years, since the time of Gambetta, have been increasing their hold on the governmental machinery while their adversaries quarreled, until to-day, in agreement with the socialists, who are as bitterly anti-religious as the sternest radical could wish, the combination controls the whole of France. In Parliament the votes of these two factions are thrown 'en bloc' upon the side of the ministerial decrees, whatever they may be, and by their unity and discipline M. Combes has retained the Premiership for two years, a period almost unexampled in the history of the Third Republic.

There are those who believe the hold of the 'bloc' cannot be shaken, for they have full and entire control of the law making power, the executive, the elective, and the judicial. It is as if the administration at Washington appointed all the Governors of States, the registrars of voters, the boards of police, the judges of election, the courts, highest and lowest, the officers of the army and of the navy, the professors of the colleges, the teachers in the schools, the railroad employes, and the dealers in tobacco, which last is in France a State monopoly. That this control is used with

Iron Determination

and covers cases the most minute may be seen by a reference to some happenings within the year. A few days ago General Jeannerod was removed from the command of the 1st army corps because he had praised the work of the Sisters of Charity. A naval lieutenant at Toulon was dismissed because he was seen to genuflect in a church in that city. An army captain who applied for leave of absence 'to visit the Holy Land' was summoned from Lyons to Paris to explain. He explained that he wanted to go as a tourist, not as a pilgrim, and was given leave to 'travel in Turkey.' A tobacco dealer lost his license because he had said the rosary with his family, though he protested that it was with the doors and windows closed. Three high prelates of France have lost their salaries because they wrote a protest against the law suppressing the Congregations to President Foubet.

As to the outcome, perhaps it could not be better indicated than in the words of Cardinal Richard: 'Troublous times are in store for the Church in France. Her enemies lack neither intellectual force, parliamentary craft, strength of purpose, intensity of conviction, nor material power. We will resist them to the limit of our capabilities and after that rely upon the promise, "For behold, I am with you all days, even unto the end of the world."'

The Late Bishop of Ballarat

The Month's Mind of the late Bishop (Right Rev. Dr. Moore) was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Ballarat, on Wednesday, July 27. Great and representative (says the 'Advocate') as was the gathering of prelates, priests, and laity which assembled in the Cathedral of St. Patrick on the occasion of the obsequies, it was greatly surpassed by that which assisted at the Month's Mind. No fewer than seven prelates were present, whilst the clergy parochial and regular, came from all parts of Victoria and the sister States, as also did representative members of the laity. Scarcely one of the liberal professions but sent a representative, and the congregation included a very large number of non-Catholics prominent in the various walks of the public life of the State. The Cathedral remained draped in mourning since the funeral obsequies, and a catafalque had been erected in the nave before the high altar.

There were present—His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, Most Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Archbishop of Adelaide, Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Coadjutor-Archbishop of Sydney, Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn; Right Rev. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale; Right Rev. Dr. Reville, Bishop of Sandhurst; Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Coadjutor-Bishop of Hobart. Apologies were received from his Eminence Cardinal Moran, the Most

Rev. Dr. Murphy, Archbishop of Hobart; Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland; Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Wilcannia; Right Rev. Dr. Maher, Bishop of Port Augusta; Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland, all of whom expressed great regret at being unable to be present, and united in paying a warm tribute to the late prelate.

The Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Reville, Bishop of Sandhurst, assistant priest, Very Rev. P. O'Hare, deacon, Rev. W. Close, sub-deacon, Rev. T. Flynn, masters of ceremonies, Rev. Dr. McManamy and Rev. J. Kern. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne presided, deacons at the throne, Right Rev. Mer. O'Dowd, V.G. (Administrator of the diocese), and Very Rev. Dean Phelan.

An eloquent panegyric was preached by the Very Rev. Father O'Farrell, Provincial of the Redemptorists in Australia. At the conclusion of the Requiem Mass His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne pronounced the final Absolution at the catafalque.

The Late Father Le Rennetel, Sydney

In addition to the particulars relative to the late Very Rev. Father Le Rennetel, S.M., Sydney, which appeared in our last issue, we take the following from the 'Freeman's Journal'—

Of Father Le Rennetel's benevolence the record can never be written. To him came the mentally distressed, the necessitous, the poor, and none came who went away un comforted. In his conferees he was singularly fortunate. Chief amongst them were the Rev. Father Piquet and the Rev. Father Gimisty (the latter now at Villa Maria). 'We never had any difference,' he used to say, 'except when Father Gimisty and Father Piquet wanted too much money for the poor—they had not to pay the butcher's and the baker's bills at the end of the month.' That was his general way of making light of the service which the poor had ever received at his hands. No greater testimony to his great benevolence could be given than the mourning of the thousands who deplore his death as that of a dearest friend or kind father. From the very beginning of his last illness messages of sympathy poured in from all parts, from priest and layman, from prelate and private citizen and public man.

Father Le Rennetel, on his trip to Europe a few years ago, saw for the last time his aged mother, who was 77 years of age. Then, as before, she was resigned to the parting, telling him to go where his duty to God had called, even as years before, when a lad of nineteen, she bade him go forth and fight for his country. On his return he was greeted with such enthusiasm as has seldom been seen, many non-Catholics, among them Archdeacon Langley, being present at the meeting of welcome. His silver jubilee was another occasion of congratulation and rejoicing, the venerable Bishop Murray, of Maitland, preaching the panegyric, in which he recalled the great work of Father Le Rennetel, and of the Marists since their advent in 1837. Father Poupinel, Father Heuze, Father Monner, among others. At the jubilee celebration it was stated that no less a sum than £10,000 had been paid away on the church and other buildings of the parish, which included St. Joseph's Providence, Cumberland street.

At the meeting of the Diocesan Conference at St. Mary's Presbytery, his Eminence the Cardinal made reference to the lamented death of the Very Rev. Father Le Rennetel. His Eminence held up the late pastor of St. Patrick's as a pattern of imitation for the body of the clergy and a model priest beloved by all his fellow-priests, and respected by all the people, Protestant and Catholic alike. His Eminence immediately adjourned the Council out of respect to the memory of deceased.

After the Requiem Mass at St. Patrick's Church, at which his Eminence Cardinal Moran presided, the funeral left for the Waverley Cemetery, where the interment took place.

Messrs. Sligo Bros., members of the Datedin Stock Exchange, pay special attention to investments in stock of all kinds, and may be relied on to give sound advice to clients.

The man who drives the royal mail,
The maid who carries the milking pail,
The stockman on the cattle run,
The sportsman with his dog and gun,
The watchman going his nightly round,
The miner working underground,
All make themselves from colds secure
By using WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE

'The Roof of the World'

The Central Asian plateau, according to the historians and archaeologists, is the cradle of the human race. One part of it lies to the west of the Himalayas and another to the north-east. Up to the time of the Russian invasion under Skobeleff, in the early 'eighties, the former was an unknown country. It was known that there was a city in it away towards the Afghanisthan frontier called Merv, and known all over the East as 'The Queen of the World.' No white man had ever set foot in the place, at least for many generations, owing to the threatening aspect of the natives. It was left for an Irishman to penetrate the mystery. Forging ahead of the Russian armies, Edmund O'Donovan boldly rode into the forbidden city. For some time he was a suspect, but in the course of a few weeks, as he describes so delightfully in his 'Merv Oasis,' the natives were in the habit of coming before him in the evenings and playing their tom-toms, for he had been elected one of the three chiefs of the stronghold. His only chance of saving his life was to help his new subjects to prepare for

The Russian Attack;

and he did so, with results that astonished the Russian commanders. The 'Queen of the World' fell, and has since been a plain Russian town, with a railway from the Caspian on the west, and from Samarcand on the north, running into it daily. It was the last mysterious city of the East but one. Lhasa, on the other side of the Himalayas, was even more sacred than Merv, for it was the centre of the great Buddhist faith. Situated on what has been called the 'roof of the world,' it was altogether out of the way of either European or Asiatic development. The State of which it was the capital had always kept itself aloof from the rest of the world, and although it was supposed to be a vassal province of China, the authorities at Peking seem never to have interfered with its internal affairs, Tibet, indeed, was

A Closed Book

to the East, as well as to the West. Lhasa was visited in 1661 by Father Grueber, a Jesuit. A Capuchin mission entered Lhasa in 1708, and remained there, off and on, for almost thirty years. The mission seems to have been expelled from Tibet in 1715, and to have found refuge for a time in Nepal. Some fifty volumes, however, the relics of the mission library, were in 1817 received from Lhasa by Mr. Bryan Hodgson, through the courtesy of the Grand Lama himself, and were transmitted as an offering to Pius IX. Two Jesuits again managed to reach the sacred city early in the 18th century, and after them two scholars, one of them of Leyden, and the other of Cambridge. In the middle of the last century two French Lazarist priests also succeeded in entering Lhasa. Since then the only successful traveller in that region was the late Pandit Nain Singh, who managed to penetrate to the Tibetan capital in 1871. From that day to this, however, no white man has entered the sacred city, although many attempts have been made by daring travellers, and although the whole curious world is waiting with feverish expectancy to read a description of the City of the Dalai Lama.

Reefton

The half yearly meeting of St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society (writes a Reefton correspondent) took place on Wednesday evening, July 27, when a large number of members were present. The election for the various offices for the ensuing term was very keenly contested, and resulted as follows—President, Bro. C. McManus; vice-president, Bro. B. Muldoon; guardian, Bro. Feehan; warden, Bro. M. Muldoon; treasurer, Bro. O'Brien; secretary, Bro. Carroll; auditors, Bros. Nevin and Morris. The newly-elected officers were installed by the retiring president, Bro. M. O'Malley.

After the close of the meeting the members and their friends assembled in the Theatre Royal, where a very enjoyable evening was spent. Supper was provided by the members of the branch. The following contributed items: Song, 'Kate O'Shane,' Mr. T. Brady; duet, 'How sad it is to say farewell,' Mr. T. Phillips and Miss Carroll; song, 'The mansion of aching hearts,' Mr. W. Power; song, 'Out on the deep,' Mr. E. Potts; duet, 'In the dusk of the twilight,' Miss E. Carroll and Miss K. Carroll; song, 'I fear no foe,' Mr. T. Phillips; song, 'Out on the rocks,' Miss Wicks; song, 'Absence makes the heart grow fonder,' Mr. A. Carroll. The accompaniments were played by the Misses Carroll, McGillicuddy, Walshe, and McNamara.

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 6

A Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Father Le Renmetel, S.M., was celebrated in St. Mary of the Angels' on Wednesday.

The St. Aloysius' branch of the H.A.C.B. Society met on Thursday evening. It was decided to establish a social club in the parish under their own management and the direction of the parish priest. The club room is to be opened several nights during the week for the entertainment of members. A sufficient sum to furnish the room is in hand. The opening night has been fixed for Thursday next.

The members of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Society spent part of Monday evening in discussing a new syllabus for the remainder of the season. The members of the executive of the Club have arranged for the following programme—On Thursday, August 11, a short lecture on an interesting subject will be delivered by Mr. J. J. Devine. A concert will follow the lecture. On August 25, the annual supper will be held in the Club rooms, Boulcott street. On August 30, the half-yearly meeting of the Club will be held.

A handsome oak chair, beautifully carved, has just been presented to the Rev. Father Ainsworth for use in the sanctuary. From an ornamental point of view the addition is a very fine one, and cost close on £35. The inscription on the chair states the gift to be one 'In honorem SS. Cordis Jesu.' The donor is Mr. Henry North, a recent convert to the Church. On Sunday Father Ainsworth spoke to the congregation concerning the various gifts he had received for the church, and asked his people to remember in their prayers those whose generosity had been so much in evidence.

Theodore Dubois' oratorio, 'The Seven Last Words,' was given in aid of the organ fund by the members of St. Joseph's Choir on Sunday last. The church was filled in every part by a very appreciative congregation, which included the Right Hon. the Premier and Mrs. Seddon. From a musical standpoint the work is exceedingly fine and devotional and at the same time descriptive and dramatic, while the theme is one of the grandest ever chosen by a composer. The soloists were Miss Viard Daniel (soprano), and Messrs. James Searle (tenor), D. V. Lillierap and Rev. Father Moloney (baritone). The rendering of the solos was marked in each case by fine expression. The chorus work, by a chorus of over fifty voices, was a feature of the performance. The Rev. Father Ainsworth preached an eloquent discourse on the Seven Last Words, and thereby materially assisted in the conception of the work. The performance has been voted one of the most successful held here, and the members of the choir are to be congratulated on the success that attended their efforts. A special word of praise is due to the conductor, Mr. McLaughlin, to whose great zeal and ability a large measure of the success must be attributed. Owing to a general request the oratorio is to be repeated in a few weeks' time. The sum of about £40 was realised by the collection.

DIocese OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 8

The Rev. Father O'Dwyer has assumed charge of the parish of Kumara, pending the return of the Rev. Father O'Hallohan.

The Sisters of Mercy of St. Mary's Convent, Colombo street, received intimation by the last mail that three of their pupils passed the theory examination in shorthand. The successful candidates were Vera De la Cour, Minnie Callaghan, and Lily Moore.

Sickness and death are of late painfully in evidence among the members of our community, owing in a great measure to the prevailing severe weather. As a consequence the duties of the local clergy are particularly arduous, calls being received at all hours of the day and night, the widely scattered nature of the city adding considerably to their devoted tasks.

The 'Lyttelton Times' St. Louis correspondent refers as follows in a recent letter to movements of Archbishop Redwood in America—'Archbishop Redwood was here for ten days. When I saw him his Grace was in excellent spirits, and in the best of health. He expressed himself as delighted with his trip. He left

St. Louis early in the week for St. Paul, where he was to make a stay with Archbishop Ireland, prior to continuing his trip to Britain and the Continent.'

The 'Lyttelton Times' quotes the following American appreciation of Archbishop Redwood from the 'St. Louis Globe Democrat'—'Distinguished Prelate is a Skilled Violinist—Archbishop Redwood of New Zealand plays a genuine Stradivarius.—An unexpected pleasure was given to several persons of musical taste, who called at the archiepiscopal residence to pay their respects to Archbishop Francis Redwood, of New Zealand, the guest of Archbishop Glennen. Archbishop Redwood is a gifted violinist, and has with him his Stradivarius, a genuine violin of that renowned make, which he has owned for many years. At the solicitation of his callers he rendered a beautiful "Ave Maria," and also the "Hymn to the Nativity," concluding his much-appreciated programme with "Robin Adair" and the melodies of a few other ballads.'

A very successful concert was given on the evening of the 28th ult. in the Oddfellows' Hall, Leithfield, in aid of the Catholic church funds (St. Brigid's) of Lobburn, recently enlarged and improved. Among the contributors to an excellent programme were Misses Chegwin and P. Duncan, Messrs. R. A. Hoine, R. Petersen, C. Read, A. Zachariah, S. Johnson, and K. Kavanagh. A humorous sketch, entitled 'The Registry Office,' terminated the entertainment. The concert party was composed principally of friends from the city.

DIocese OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

August 4.

The parishioners of Devonport have purchased a nice presbytery and grounds for their parish priest, the Rev. Father Meagher. It is situated in the western portion of the marine suburb, and will add materially to the parish property.

A beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin has been purchased by the Rev. Father O'Hara, of Otahuhu, and has arrived from Australia. His Lordship the Bishop is expected to unveil it next Sunday week in the parish church at Otahuhu.

The Rev. Father Wust is organising a brass band at Ngaruawahia, and is to act as bandmaster. The Rev. Father has had considerable musical experience, and in Java he conducted a splendid band. Upon all sides the Rev. Father is meeting with success, and under his direction the band should very soon be in active work.

A musical and dramatic entertainment was given last evening in St. Mary's Hall, Onehunga, by the pupils of the Convent School. Despite the inclemency of the weather there was a very good attendance, and the vocal, instrumental, and dramatic performances of the pupils were highly appreciated. The Sisters of Mercy and their pupils deserve the highest commendation.

The Sacred Heart College first fifteen football team has done fairly well this season. Though beaten twice, it has turned the tables upon one of its former conquerors, the Grammar School. The appearance of the boys from the Sacred Heart College is the subject of favorable comment by the spectators each Saturday. Much credit is due to Mr. George Tyler, the New Zealand representative footballer, for the great interest he has taken in coaching the boys.

The Auckland branch of the H.A.C.B. Society celebrated its 31st anniversary last Monday evening in the Hiberman Hall by a progressive euche party, which was interspersed with musical items. Refreshments were handed round by the committee, which consisted of Bro. C. Little (president), Bro. George Rice (vice-president), Bro. D. Flynn (treasurer), Bro. Stead (assistant secretary), and Bros. Jones, J. Mulholland, C. Mulholland, and J. O'Brien. Bro. E. Lonergan prepared the musical programme, and Bro. W. Kane superintended the general arrangements. The first prizes were won by Miss M. J. McIlhone and Bro. J. McCarthy. Vocal solos were rendered by Misses M. Duffin and N. Rist, and a duet, 'Let Erin remember,' by Messrs. Pritchard and Coughlan. Miss Julia Rist played the accompaniments in an able manner. All agreed that a most enjoyable evening was spent.

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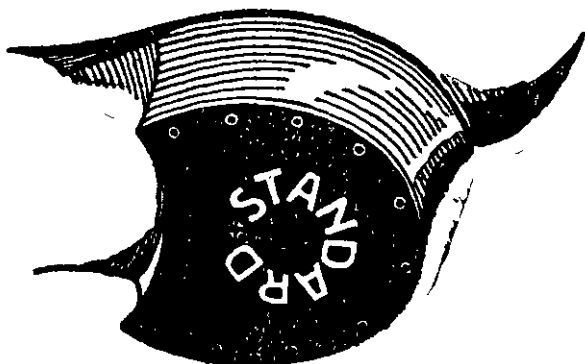
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Irish News

ANTRIM.—A Distinguished Visitor

Mary Anderson—or as she is now almost as well known, Madame de Navarro—paid a visit to Belfast recently and gave a practical manifestation of her sympathy with charitable institutions. On the invitation of the Lord Mayor, Madame Navarro paid a visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital, and afterwards to the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, where she was received by the Mother Superior and the medical staff. Madame Navarro stayed over two hours in the hospital, and expressed the utmost satisfaction with all she saw. Nazareth House was also visited.

CLARE.—Serious Fire in Kilrush

A serious fire occurred at an early hour in the morning of June 16 in the corn mills in John street, Kilrush, belonging to Mr. Andrew Ryan, of the Market Square, and in less than two hours after the discovery of the outbreak the entire premises, including a store containing one hundred tons of grain, and a series of stables, were a smoking mass of ruins.

CORK.—A Memorial

Mr. William O'Brien, in sending his subscription to the Tom Barry National Memorial Fund, said that men of the stamp of Barry, of John Mandeville, and of the late Father Tim O'Callaghan are the very pith and marrow of any successful Irish struggle. So long as Ireland produces such men Nationalists need never lose heart as to the future of Ireland.

A Crimeless City

At the opening of the Cork Borough Sessions the Recorder was presented with white gloves. Addressing those present, he said: 'Sessions after sessions it has been my great and sincere pleasure to announce to the gentlemen who attend as grand jurors that there is nothing for them to do. I almost take the liberty of calling myself a Cork man, so proud am I of the community in which I live.'

DONEGAL.—Peaceful State of the County

At the Lifford Sessions recently the judge was presented with a pair of white gloves, there being no criminal business to come up for trial. The judge suitably acknowledged the gift, saying that considering the vast extent of the County Donegal such an evidence of crimelessness reflected great credit on the county.

DOWN.—A Centenarian

The remains of Alice Cannon, of Newry, who attained the remarkable age of 106 years, were interred at Newry about the middle of June.

DUBLIN.—A Pleasing Circumstance

At a meeting at Clondalkin the other day, a very pleasing circumstance came to light regarding the building of a house there as a residence for the Catholic curate, who till now has had to live in lodgings. The parish priest announced that the nuns of a local convent had given a site for the house, and that the parishioners had shown their good-will by digging with their own hands the foundations of the building and laying down the concrete upon which the walls are to rest. Over a hundred tons of material had been carted by such unselfish and unparad labor. Archbishop Walsh was so pleased at this instance of the traditional Irish spirit and custom that he gave a subscription of £100 to the cost of the building.

Diminution of Crime

At the opening of the Commission for the City and County of Dublin the Lord Chief Justice said an impression had somehow or other got abroad that there was an increase of crime in the metropolitan district. He had seen a statement to that effect, but he was glad to say that it was wholly erroneous. There was an actual decrease in the number of crimes committed this year as compared with the previous one of 510. At the concluding stage of the Commission his Lordship, in passing sentence on a prisoner who had been brought to ruin through drink, said that formerly he thought 70 per cent. of the crimes of Ireland were brought about by drink, but he now believed that fully 80 per cent. could be traced to that cause; in fact, but for drink there would be practically no crime in the country.

Prize Distribution at Maynooth

At the annual distribution of prizes at Maynooth College the coveted Duhoyne prize was won by the Rev. Thomas Gallagher, Achonry, for his essay on 'The Existence, Nature, and Fulfilment in Jesus Christ of the Messianic Hope.' In the faculty of arts the prize for the Greek essay was awarded to the Rev. James P.

Clenaghan, Down and Connor; the prize for the Latin essay was awarded to Rev. M. O'Donnell, Raphoe; the prize for the English essay was awarded to Rev. Constantine Cunningham, Tuam. The subject of the essay was 'Gerald Griffin.' The prize for the Irish essay was awarded to the Rev. Michael Lavelle, Tuam; the prize for the French essay was awarded to the Rev. Michael Kirwan, Waterford. The subject of the essay was 'Les droits de l'homme.' The prize for the Italian essay was awarded to the Rev. Donald Reilly, Kerry. The subject of the essay was 'L'Imperatore Frederigo II.' The Gilmartin Prize for the essay on Church history was awarded to the Rev. Cornelius Cremin, Kerry. The subject of the essay was 'The Irish Church of the 12th Century.'

GALWAY.—Considerate Landlords

Captain Shawe Taylor, writing from Germany to the 'Freeman's Journal,' supplies some interesting particulars regarding the relations between landlord and tenant on his family estate. The captain says that since the Kilmacduagh estate came into the hands of his family there have been no evictions; that at the time of the famine, besides remitting all rents due, his grandfather spent £5000 in relieving the wants of his tenantry; that in 1899 his father voluntarily reduced the rents by 25 per cent., a reduction which has been ever since maintained; that not a single tenant on his Kilmacduagh estates has ever entered the Land Courts—a proof that rack-renting is unknown. During the Fenian rising, the Land League, and the United League movements, the most cordial relations have always obtained between the Shawe Taylor family and their tenants. Captain Shawe Taylor concludes that with this statement before them the public can judge whether the confidence of the Shawe Taylor tenantry in their landlords has been misplaced.

LIMERICK.—A Broadminded Bishop

Speaking at the Protestant Diocesan Synod in Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Bambury said those who know anything about Irishmen must deplore their want of higher education as a sad fact. He thought that the majority of the members of the Church of Ireland who understood the subject would not adopt an attitude of rigid opposition to such a settlement of the University question as would place the members of the Church of Rome in Ireland in as favorable a condition with regard to University education as they enjoyed. He felt in justice to themselves that might be said, for there seemed to be an idea abroad that the Church of Ireland as a body was opposed to any concession to Catholics on the question. That was not so. The strong opposition came from the Radicals and Nonconformists of England.

WICKLOW.—The Late Lord Powerscourt

The late Viscount Powerscourt was the owner of one of the most beautiful seats in Ireland, familiar to many visitors to Dublin; for the exquisite gardens and demesne of Powerscourt, extending to some 25,000 acres, were thrown freely open to the public. The deceased Peer, though a Protestant, was one of the most tolerant and kind-hearted of men, and in two respects, at any rate, Catholics owe a debt of gratitude to his memory. He never ceased, in public and private, to urge the just claims of his Catholic countrymen to the benefits of education in a Catholic University; and he built for his Catholic dependents and neighbors, at his own cost, the pretty chapel where they worship, within sound of the murmuring waters of the little river Dargle.

GENERAL

A Penny Prayer Book

One penny is the price of a new Irish Prayer Book published by the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland. It contains all the usual features of a Catholic prayer book, and has been compiled from the most approved sources by Father Maurus, the Prior of Mount Mellerey Abbey.

Laborers' Cottages

A parliamentary return recently issued shows that under the Laborers' Acts 17,411 cottages have been built, and that of these more than one-half were erected in Munster. The figures for the four provinces are as follow:—Munster, 9251; Leinster, 7005; Ulster, 905; Connaught, 247.

The Experience of a Viceroy

The excellent speech of the Lord Lieutenant at Belfast inculcating religious toleration, will recall to recollection a notable utterance by Earl Spencer, who is generally designated as the next Radical Premier, a position for which he was recommended by Mr. Gladstone on his own retirement. Earl Spencer, speaking at Chester in 1886, while Mr. Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill was under discussion in the House of Com-

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mons, declared that in his experience, extending over a period of eight years in his two Irish Viceroalties, he had known instances of religious intolerance, but he had known no instance of that intolerance on the part of the Catholics of Ireland.

Ireland and the Tea Duty

When the Finance Bill was under consideration in the House of Commons Mr. Hugh Law moved to amend the clause fixing the Customs duty on tea at 8d per lb, so that it should not apply to Ireland. Sir William Harcourt spoke for special consideration for the Irish poor in this matter. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach took such a line of action when he reduced the maize duty on account of its injurious operation on Ireland. Mr. John Redmond maintained that there were in Ireland, in proportion to the whole population, more people to whom tea was a necessity of life than there were in England and Scotland, and therefore the burden of the tea duty upon Ireland was proportionately far greater than the burden upon the rest of the United Kingdom. Mr. T. W. Russell urged preferential treatment for Ireland, and warned the House that if Ireland had to keep pace with a rich country like England, Ireland would be landed in absolute bankruptcy. Mr. Winston Churchill urged that Ireland's claim for preferential treatment was greater even than that of Ceylon, for she furnished more soldiers for the war than all the colonies together. Mr Law's motion was negatived by 270 votes to 185.

Wise and Timely Words

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, in an address to the Maynooth students, said some wise and timely words of which the country will take note. He expressed the fear that not only the primary education, but also the secondary education of the country is about to be thrown into the melting-pot by empirics. 'We have some of them,' said the Cardinal, 'going through the country now taking notes—no doubt distinguished men, but they are men who seem to think that everything is going wrong here in Ireland. They are preparing for us—a thing we are always likely to get—suits of the cast-off clothes of the learned men and schools of England. When a system of education is worn out in England, we are likely to come in for it here. They seem inclined to throw everything into the melting-pot. I would not be at all surprised if the result were much the same as it was in the case of the Israelites, who took their gold and silver and precious jewels when Moses was on the mountain and threw them into the melting-pot, and what came out? A calf! I would not be surprised if, after all this work that is going on about primary, secondary, and technical education, and after all the experiments that are being made, it will end in something that will have as much relation to the intellectual life of the country as the calf had to the intellectual life of the Israelites.'

Inventions Protected.—Baldwin and Rayward, Chartered Patent Agents, Wellington (District Managers, Mirams Bros., Joel's Buildings, Crawford street, Dunedin), report that they have acted as agents in the preparation and filing of applications for protection in New Zealand for the following inventions during the fortnight ending August 1:—Bryant and May, London, manufacturing matches; E. G. May, Christchurch, door-holder; A. J. McPharlin, Auckland, catching kaauri gum; F. W. Lee, Victoria, potato digger; A. S. Cornet, Sydney, device for suspending sliding sashes; R. W. Parker, Auckland, trade mark, 'Waukenezie'; C. V. Jenkins, Lower Hutt, collar stud; A. R. Ayson, Wyndham, flax stripper; F. F. Huddleston, Nelson, heating apparatus; F. J. Jones, Wellington, prevent dust and draught passing under doors; P. A. Blyth, Winton, brake for tramway trucks; August Lyell, Palmerston North, sewing machine; George Leach, Melbourne, cream separator and milk cooler; The Leslie-Walker Fire-Indicator Co., London, temperature alarm; A. Gutensohn, London, recovering metals and oxides from acid; T. Macalpine, London, refining oils; E. F. B. Kenyon, Brighton, England, peelers for potatoes; George Leach, Melbourne, Trade Mark, 'Commonsense'; A. R. Ayson, Wyndham, flax scutcher; R. S. Watson, Islington, cleaning pipes of refrigerating apparatus; Taylor and Ambrose, Newcastle, N.S.W., washboard and rubber; R. F. Smallbone, Auckland, holder for use in toasting bread; George Trapnell, Brightwater, Trade Mark 'Radium'; Poninghaus, Christchurch, incubator; Stewart and Millar, Christchurch, piano insulator; T. H. Davidson, Dunedin, and B. Hitchcock, Outram, ratchet apparatus; Quartier and Armstrong, Dunedin, apparatus for flash-light photographs; Armstrong and Quartier, Dunedin, compound for taking flash-light photographs; Searle and Gibb, Oamaru, books for holding the ends of breeching straps; A. J. Fisher, New Plymouth, an improved paint...

People We Hear About

Capt. Shawe Taylor is travelling in Prussia, studying the school system with reference to educational reform in Ireland.

Mr. Davitt, who is travelling in Russia, has sent an interesting account of his impressions to the Dublin daily press. Mr. Davitt quotes the opinion of a Polish priest, whom he met, regarding the Czar, who is described by the priest as 'a very good man, who gave every liberty to Catholics.'

Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, is in his 70th year. He was educated at Stonyhurst and St. Mary's College, Oscott, from which latter school he took his degree in London. He was called to the Bar and practised till 1869, when he published his second book, 'The Season; a Satire,' and embarked on a literary career. In 1896 he was appointed Poet Laureate.

Rolf Boldrewood (Mr. T. A. Brown), author of 'Robbery Under Arms' and other well known Australian novels, entered on his 79th year on the 6th inst. 'Robbery Under Arms' first appeared in the 'Sydney Mail,' and it was not published in book form till 1883. Mr. Browne has been both a squatter and a police magistrate in Australia, where he arrived with his father 74 years ago.

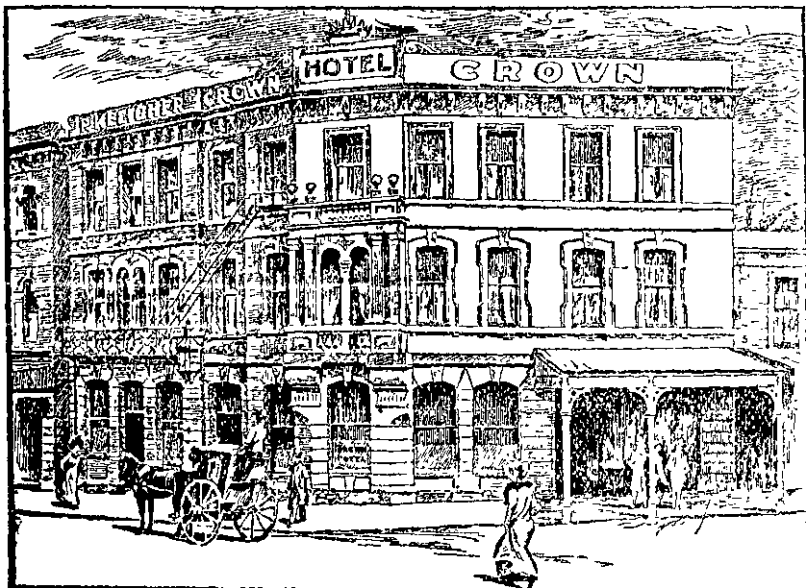
Japan's greatest warrior is General Viscount Katsura, who became Prime Minister of the country a few years ago. The Viscount, who has been called the Lord Roberts of Japan, began his military career in 1868, during the Civil War which overthrew the old order of things and resulted in the adoption of Western civilisation. He was a lieutenant then, and so good was his record that at the conclusion of the war the Government sent him to Germany to study military affairs. Then he returned home and remodelled the Japanese soldiery on the European plan.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who will be 74 years of age on the 18th inst., and will have reigned 56 years as Emperor on December 2, is a very simple-living, hard-working old man. Always appearing in uniform, he does not go in for either good clothes or good eating. His meals are more details than necessities, and often luncheon is served to him at his desk as he sits working at State papers. Even on hunting trips he cannot escape from official business, and it is necessary for him to rise about five o'clock in the morning to get through a day's work.

The signal honor conferred by his Majesty on Admiral Lord Walter Kerr by appointing him additional Admiral of the Fleet, "in recognition of the great value to the Navy and the nation of his fifty years of naval service," will be a matter of congratulation to all Catholics. Apart from the manner of the promotion we believe him to be the only Catholic who has ever held that highest rank in the Navy. For the last five years he has filled the important post of First Naval Lord of the Admiralty, during which time the burden has fallen on him of steering the British Navy through two wars.

Friday, August 26, will be the 21st anniversary of the consecration of the Most Rev. Dr. Carr as Bishop of Galway. His Grace was born in Galway in 1840. He studied at St. Jarlath's College and Maynooth, and was ordained priest in 1866. After spending a few years in missionary work in his native diocese, his Grace was in 1870 appointed Professor of Rhetoric in St. Jarlath's College. A few years later he became dean in Maynooth, then Professor of Theology, and eventually vice-president of that College. In August, 1883, Dr. Carr was consecrated Bishop of Galway, having been during the previous three years editor of the 'Irish Ecclesiastical Record.' Three years later he was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Goold as Archbishop of Melbourne, where he arrived in June of the next year.

The visit of bluejackets at the Vatican must (says the 'Daily Chronicle') have caused almost a commotion of surprise to the Roman man in the street. To him England stands for Protestantism, and he can hardly believe in the orthodoxy of the English travelling priest who says Mass in St. Peter's. Yet in all ranks of the Navy Roman Catholics abound. One of their number, Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, has been First Sea Lord of the Admiralty these five years; another, Vice-Admiral Sir Hilary Andoe, has been Admiral-Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard; a third, Rear-Admiral Bickford, is, by the way, that 'nice Captain Bickford' whom R. L. Stevenson mentions in the 'Vailima Letters.' Notoriously a great number of the coastguards of England are what Disraeli once called 'Irish followers of the Pope.'



CROWN HOTEL

RATTRAY STREET, DUNEDIN.

P. KELIGHER,

Having considerably enlarged and thoroughly renovated this Old-established and Well-known Hotel, offers to the Travelling Public really

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

THE HOTEL IS CENTRALLY SITUATED, being only a few minutes' walk from Railway Station and Wharves.

COMMERCIAL ROOM,
LADIES' DRAWING ROOM,
BILLIARD ROOM, &c

BOTTLED ALE & STOUT.

SPEIGHT'S CELEBRATED

PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST

HOPE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Country Orders Punctually attended to.
Order through Telephone 979.

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

Agents for Auldiana Wines (S.A.)

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

J. F. WILSON

DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),

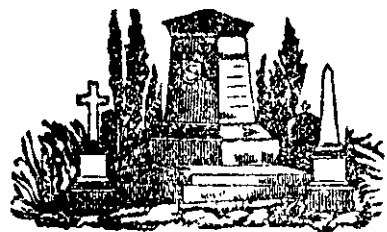
STREY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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

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

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

IN MEMORIAM.



THOMSON & CO.

Monumental Masons,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

(OPPOSITE FIRST CHURCH)

Branson's Hotel

CORNER OF KING & ST. ANDREW STS.

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

Tariff—5/- per day, 25/- per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement

RAILWAY HOTEL

THORNTON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

JAMES DEALY - Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMINUS HOTEL,

DUNEDIN.

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

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS. CORNISH - Proprietor.

C. W. WARD,

223 CASHEL ST. W., CHRISTCHURCH

(Late of A. J. White's and J. Ballantyne and Co.).

Up-to-date Furniture

At Lowest Current Prices.

Call and Inspect the Stock.

Duchesse Chests...	...	45s 0d
Full Size Brass-rail Bedsteads	...	35s 0d
Full Size Kapoc Mattresses	...	25s 0d
Kapoc Pillows	...	2s 3d

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Hotelkeepers and .

. . Boarding Houses

The Best in town for all Household Requisites, Tea, Dinner, and Bedroom Ware Cutlery, Electrophane, Decanters, Tumblers, and Glassware of every description is

RITCHIE'S STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.

Cutlery, Lamps, and Crockery Lent on Hire

Goods carefully packed and sent to any part of the country at

Ritchie's

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29 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN

MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy

Sole Agents for the supply of

PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 90

INVERCARGILL.

"All who would achieve success should endeavour to merit it."

WE have during the past year spared no expense in endeavouring to make our Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can now confidently assert we have succeeded in doing so.

We invite all who enjoy A Good

Glass of Beer to ask for

STAPLES BEER

On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts

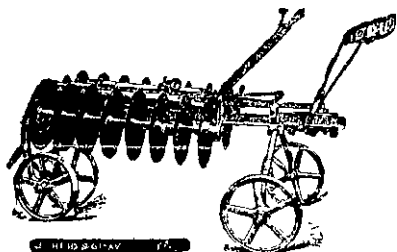
And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

J STAPLES AND CO., Limited

MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

REID & GRAY

LEADING IMPLEMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.



The Best PLOUGHS Can Supply any Implements
Needed on a Farm

Best HARROWS

The Best CHAFFCUTTERS

The Best GRAIN DRILLS

Write for
Catalogue all
Information

REID & GRAY

DUNEDIN
And Branches
Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY.

—OVER FOUR MILLION SOLD ANNUALLY IN AUSTRALASIA—

Marseilles Red Roofing Tiles

SALES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE INCREASING EVERY MONTH

Light, Cool, Watertight, Everlasting, Inexpensive.

Uniform Colour throughout. Every Roof Guaranteed.

Past Works.—Such as Dnedin Convent Oamaru Convent, Clyde Church, Holy Trinity Church Port Chalmers, Dunedin Car House, Gore Post Office, Crocote Works, Invercargill, numerous Private Residences, particularly in High Strtet, Dunejin, and in Roslyn, SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

Future Works.—Such as Christchurch Cathedral, Dunedin, Bluff and Rangiora Railway Stations, Railway Library, Invercargill and TEN (10) Private Houses in Dunedin, Oamaru and Invercargill show the increassag popularity of the hue.

Estimates Given of any work. These are carried out by our RESIDENT EXPERTS, and WHICH WE GUARANTEE.

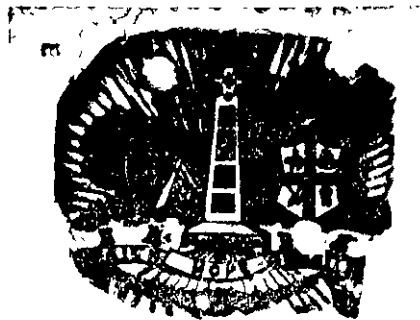
The most PICTURESQUE ROOF for either Private or Public Buildings.

WUNDERLICH'S PATENT ZINC CEILINGS, Cheapest, Safest, and most Artistic.

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BRISCOE & Co., Ltd,

Dunedin, Wellington, Christchurch,
Auckland, and Invercargill.



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY,

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland

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

Invention

Is the Foundation of Industrial
Wealth.

An Invention skilfully and scientifically Patented is more than half sold

We procure PATENTS and Trade Marks in any country of the world which has a Patent Law.

We will advise you, without charge, whether your Invention is probably patentable.

We shall be glad to send our Booklet 'on all Patent Matters and including Illustrations of nearly 400 mechanical movements free on application.

BALDWIN & RAYWARD

GREY STREET, WELLINGTON.

Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
For the apparel oft proclaim the man."

Shakespeare.

W.E. FITZGERALD,

Merchant Tailor & Cutter,

119 PRINCES ST., [DUNEDIN]

(Next door to John Edmond, Ironmonger,

Commercial

For week ending August 10.

PRODUCE.

London, August 5—Wheat cargoes are very firm. Australian off coast are held for 31s 9d. A Victorian cargo was sold at 31s 3d. San Francisco wheat is quoted at 110 cents.

Butter—Finner Danish, 106s, New Zealand, 94s to 96s. Queensland 80s to 82s.

London, August 6—Reiterated reports published concerning damage to the American crops caused a rise of four cents on wheat in Chicago yesterday. The European markets are firmer, but buyers are acting with caution. One authority estimates the American crop will not exceed 530 million bushels.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter farm, 7d; separator, 9d; butter, factory, pats, 11½d. Eggs, 1s per dozen. Cheese, (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £2 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £2 per ton. Flour, £9 10s to £10 10/. Oatmeal, £8 10/- to £9. Bran, £3 5/. Pollard, £5. Retail—Farm butter, 9d; separator, 11d; butter (factory), pats, 1s 1d. Eggs, 1s 3d per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Hams, 10d. Bacon, 10d. Potatoes, 3s 6d per cwt. Flour, 200lb, 21/-, 50lb, 6/- Oatmeal, 50lb, 5s; 25lb, 2s 9d. Pollard, 8s 6d per bag. Bran, 4s. Chaff, 1s 6d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats Milling, 1/6½ to 1/8½, feed, 1s to 1s 6d. Wheat: Milling, 2s 9d to 3s 5d, fowls, 2s to 2s 9d. Potatoes, £1 15s, seed, £2 10s to £3 10s. Chaff, £2 7s 6d to £3 10s. Clover hay, £2 10s to £3. Straw—Pressed wheat, 25s; oats, 30s, loose, 30s. Flour—Sacks, £9, 100lb, £9 10s, 50lb, £9 15s, 25lb, £10. Oatmeal, £9. Pollard, £1 10s. Bran, £3 5s. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d, factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 4½d, dairy, 1½d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions—Melbourne, £4 10s.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:—We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted an average catalogue to a good attendance of buyers. Competition for most of the lines on offer was good, and the bulk of the catalogue was cleared at satisfactory prices. Values ruled as under:—

Oats—Prime A grade Gartons have had most attention during the past week, there being a good demand for these from exporters. B grade are also inquired for, and are offering sparingly. Lower qualities have not quite the same attention, but are not difficult to place. We quote: Prime milling, 1/7½ to 1/9, good to best feed, 1/5½d to 1/7, inferior to medium, 1/1 to 1/4 per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—With local millers prime milling quality maintains its popularity. Medium milling lines have not the same attention, except as fowl wheat. This is scarce, and although shippers have been holding off in the hope of larger offerings, we expect to see quotations well maintained. We quote: Prime milling, 3/2 to 3/5; medium, 2/9 to 3/1, best whole wheat, 2/7 to 2/8; broken and damaged, 2/1 to 2/6 per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—With fair local demand nearly all consignments coming forward have been readily quitted. We quote: Best Derwents, 37/6 to 40/-, others, 30/- to 35/-; seed lines of British Queens, up-to-date, etc., 50/- to 65/- per ton (bags in).

Chaff—Last week's fall of snow has retarded consignments, and nearly all lots of good to prime chaff on hand have been placed at prices slightly above late values. No fresh supply came forward for to-day's sale, and in consequence there was a decided advance. Prime oatens sheaf sold at £3/2/6 to £3/7/6; choice, to £3/10/-, medium to good, £2/7/6 to £2/15/-, inferior, straw chaff, light, etc., £1/15/- to £2/5/- per ton (bags extra).

Turnips—These have been in short supply, and best swedes to-day sold at 11/- to 11/6 per ton (loose, ex truck).

Straw—We quote: Best oatens, 30/- to 32/6; wheatens, 27/6 to 30/- per ton (pressed).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—Wheat—There is no change to report during the week, quotations being the same as last. Oats.—Business continues good, prime milling being worth 1/7½d to 1/9; good to best feed, 1/5 to 1/7; inferior and medium, 1/1 to 1/4.

Chaff.—Prices have advanced, prime oatens sheaf being worth £3/2/6 to £3/7/6; medium to good, £2/7/6 to £3, light and inferior, £1/17/6 to £2/5/-.

WOOL.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—Rabbitskins.—We offered a medium-sized catalogue on Monday, when competition was good and prices on a par with those lately ruling. We sold winters to 16½d, and blacks to 21½d.

Sheepskins.—On Tuesday we had a most successful sale, prices being a shade better than those ruling last week. The following are the quotations: Best merinos, 6d to 6½d per lb, medium to good, 1½d to 5½d; inferior, 3½d to 4½d, best halfbreds, 6½d to 7d, medium to good, 5d to 6d, inferior, 3½d to 1½d, best fine crossbreds, 6½d to 7d, medium to good, 4½d to 6d; inferior, 3½d to 1d; best coarse crossbreds, 6d to 6½d, medium to good, 1½d to 5½d, inferior, 3½d to 4½d.

Hides.—There has been no sale since last report and the next takes place on Thursday of this week. We regret that the tone of the market in Australia is again lower, and we fear that a further drop will be experienced at next sale.

Tallow and Fat.—Best rendered tallow, 18/- to 20/-; medium to good, 15/- to 17/6, inferior, 12/- to 14/6; best caul fat, 11/6 to 15/-, rough fat, 12/- to 11/6.

LIVE STOCK

OTAGO FARMERS' HORSE BAZAAR.

The Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association of New Zealand (Limited) report.—We held our usual weekly horse sale at our bazaar, adjoining our wool and grain stores, Crawford street, on Saturday last. Twenty-nine draught mares and geldings, van, and spring-carters, and buggy and hackney classes came forward for the day's sale. There was a good attendance, and a moderate amount of business was done. In the draught class, Mr T. Ryder's consignment of mares and geldings, which were a nice useful lot, sold up to £48, and a few other entries from Messrs Patrick (Lee Creek) W. Townley, T. McEwen, and others met with fair competition, as also did a good few of the light harness horses, which changed owners at good figures—in fact, nearly all the horses in this class changed hands. It is almost unnecessary to say that the demand for big draught geldings is good, and we have every confidence in recommending sellers to patronise our Dunedin market. A good many buyers left our bazaar on Saturday with their wants unsupplied. Quotations: Heavy draught geldings, £11 to £56, lighter sorts, £37 to £13, useful plough horses, contractors' teams, about same price, light harness horses (suitable for express), £25 to £28; good hackneys, £18 to £25; medium sorts £12, to £18.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

At the Addington market, owing to the snowstorm, the attendance and supplies of stock, except fat cattle and fat sheep, were small.

Fat Cattle—176 head were yarded. Good Canterbury beef maintained its previous value, while North Island was easier. Good to prime local beef, 23/ to 25/, cows and secondary, 20/ to 22/. Steers sold at £6/10 to £11/12/6, heifers, £6/15 to £9/15/; cows, £6/2/6 to £8/15/, and one line at £10.

Pigs—A very small entry and a poor demand, porkers weakening. Baconers made 3d to 3½d. per lb, a few choice 1d, porkers, 4d to 4½d.

In consequence of to-day (Wednesday) being a public holiday in Dunedin we are unable to furnish our usual Burnside stock report.

SLIGO BROS,

MEMBERS DUNEDIN STOCK EXCHANGE,
STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET,
STOCK & SHAREBROKERS, MINING EXPERTS
Investment Stocks a Specialty.
TELEGRAMS....."SLIGO," DUNEDIN.

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE PROVINCIAL
STAFFORD STREET, DUNEDIN.
This old-established and popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,
JOHN GEBBIE.
Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

W. P. LINEHAN,
Wholesale and Retail
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER,
IMPORTER & PUBLISHER.
St. Joseph's Prayer Book,
New Edition just out. Beautifully
Illustrated.
Should be found in every Catholic home and
in the hands of every Catholic child
Printed from new type. New Prayers and
new Hymns added.
309-11 LITTLE COLLINS ST.,
MELBOURNE, AUS.

MASONIC HOTEL
CHRISTCHURCH.

Visitors to the above Hotel will receive a

Ceas Mile Faltte from the Proprietor,

E. POWER

Late of Dunedin.

I AM A PURCHASER of ALLUVIAL
and RETORTED GOLD at 1s (One Shil-
ling) per ounce above present ruling prices.

Offices: LOWER HIGH STREET
(opposite Railway Station).

A. H. VERNON KING,
Gold Buyer.

SILVERINE

A perfect substitute for Silver at a
Fraction of the Cost.

SILVERINE

Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish
and Wears White all through. More
durable than Electroplate, at one-
third the cost

SILVERINE

Has given Immense Satisfaction
thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE

Posted Free to any part of New
Zealand at following prices:

Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons 5s doz
Dessert Spoons and Forks 10s doz
Table Spoons and Forks 15s doz

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FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

Buchu Kidney Cure.

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

2s and 3s 6d Bottles.

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

JOHNSTONE & HASLETT
CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS,

Licentiates of the Pharmaceutical Society
of Ireland)

MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

When you call on your Chemist
or Storekeeper for a Bottle of

BONNINGTON'S
CARRAGEEN

IRISH MOSS

You will be offered a substitute. There is absolutely no reason
why you should not get what you ask for. Don't be put off
with substitutes, but see that you get

 **Bonningtons.'**

**THE "TROCADERO" SUPPER AND
DINING ROOMS**

NOW OPEN. NOW OPEN.

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Facts About Japan

A Japanese policeman seldom has much trouble in making an arrest. He is invested with all the majesty of the law, and to the Japanese law is supreme. It seems very peculiar to see him holding a solemn court in the street to settle some dispute between the inhabitants. The surrounding crowd shows no disposition to ridicule and banter. With the utmost gravity he examines the parties interested, notes down the information given and finally pronounces his decision, which is generally obeyed without question. This absolutism strikes the foreigner all the more because the policemen are usually youthful in appearance and small in figure. Five feet two inches is the standard height, and 21 is the minimum age for entrance into the force. Every policeman receives minute instructions as to his deportment, the position of his hands when standing, sitting, etc., and the length of his hair, which must not be more than two inches in front, nor seven-tenths of an inch on the neck.

The Soldier.

The other day, writes a correspondent of London 'Truth,' I spoke of rice and dried fish being the uniform food of the Japanese army in campaigning times. This is the way in which the rice is cooked. It is boiled until quite thick and glutinous. Next it is placed on a ceramic slab, rolled out and cut into squares. The squares are then placed in the sun to dry and often turned. When hard as sea biscuit and greatly reduced in weight they can be stored. A certain number are allowed each day to the soldier. All he has to do is to break up a square in boiling water and to add the dried fish. In a few minutes he has what seems to him a delicious thick soup. If he cannot procure boiling water he simply eats his rice cake dry. In the fruit season he substitutes fruit when he can obtain it for the fish. The Japanese soldier M. Pinchon tells me, has muscles like whipcord, is a sure shot, has an eye for landmarks and a memory for locality. He can do with three hours' sleep out of the 24, is cleanly, attends to sanitary instructions, is ardently patriotic, holds his life cheap, and runs up hills like a goat. He costs the State about 1/3d a day and thinks himself well off.

A Tea Party

Directly on the arrival of the guests, who are expected to appear on such occasions in full dress, they are seated in the teahouse within the tea garden, and the beverage served to each one separately. The fixtures of the room and surroundings generally are always the same. There is a platform which is called the 'tokonoma' or 'place to hang the picture.' This platform is also decorated with flowers. The bamboo dipper in which tea is served very properly is attached to the lid of the teapot. Above a large porcelain vessel containing a charcoal fire is placed the kettle. Cute little lacquered caddies are used for holding powdered tea, and a crepe or silk cloth called the 'fukusa' is held in the hostess' hand for the purpose of removing flecks of scattered tea dust. When the water has reached the proper degree of heat the lady dently pours the powdered tea from the caddy and the water from the kettle simultaneously into the bamboo dipper, and proceeds to stir it carefully with a 'chasen,' a sort of leather brush made of bamboo, one end of which is chopped into fine shreds. Right here are the two operations upon which depend the success of powdered tea-making. A novice will spoil it by improperly mixing the water and tea together or through inexperience in stirring. The latter operation requires dexterity and long practice, while the other is nothing more nor less than a piece of legerdemain. When ready the draught of tea in the dipper is served by the hostess or her maid, accompanied by an elaborate bow. In serving, the maid holds the vessel containing the tea high up, even with her head, and after bowing and serving it in a sitting posture, she arises and returns to her place, walking backward.

The Three Symbols

The three symbols of the imperial house of Japan, according to a writer in 'Leslie's Weekly,' are the mirror, the crystal and the sword, and they are carried in front of the Emperor on all State occasions. Each has its significance. 'Look at the mirror and reflect thyself,' or, in other words, 'Know thyself,' is the message of the mirror. 'Be pure and shine' is the crystal injunction, while the sword is a reminder to 'Be sharp.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Candidates for admission are required to present satisfactory testimonials from the parochial clergy, and from the superiors of schools or colleges where they may have studied.

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EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. State reports will not be inserted.

Communications should reach this office BY TUESDAY MORNING. Only the briefest paragraphs have a chance of insertion if received by Tuesday night's mails.

MARRIAGE AND OBITUARY NOTICES are not selected or written at this office. Subscribers desiring the publication of such notices should forward them to the Editor.

ADDRESS matter intended for publication 'Editor, "Tablet," Dunedin,' and not by name to any member of the Staff.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

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DEATH

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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1903.

A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE



THE Dreyfus agitation was one of the most sonorous hullabalos in history. It arose over a doubt as to whether a Jewish army captain was receiving a fair trial at the hands of a French court-martial, and it stormed and rumbled round and round and round the earth in a deafening clangor of vociferation. The secular newspapers led off and swelled the thunderous din. They were convulsed by paroxysms of frothing hysteria. But to-day, when there are tens of thousands of Catholic Dreyfuses scattered all over France, the same newspapers are as dumb as tongueless mummies. And here it is no question as to the fairness or unfairness of a trial. It is a case of the wholesale proscription of vast numbers of people—the pick of the country—the head and front, and, indeed, the sole cause, of whose offending is the faith they profess and the religious habit which they bear in honor and a blameless life. Their property is plundered, they themselves are turned out, often penniless and hungry, and banished like noxious beasts from a land to which they had given the best and noblest service without fee or reward. And this, too, without accusation or trial. As an act of wholesale proscription and expropriation it takes rank side by side with what Jessop calls 'The Great Pillage' of Henry VIII, and with the historic madness of the French Revolution. But the papers that raved over one doubtful victim of a miscarriage of justice are tongue-tied and as mute as muzzled dogs when the certain victims of oppression and tyranny count by tens of thousands.

But there is a worse depth than this. And some of the Dreyfus journals have sounded it. When in Dublin, in 1866, John Bright, 'the Tribune of the People,' flung at the 'Times' of the day the oft-quoted epithet, 'the devil's organ on earth' in the conflict that is going on in France between religion and the avowed enemies of all religion, some English journals and some leading newspapers have turned themselves into 'devil's advocates.' We refer in terms of special reprobation to Reuter's Agency and to the Rome and Paris correspondents of certain great English dailies. These are, in Cowper's phrase, 'an ever bubbling fount of lies.' We have from time to time exposed in our own columns and in those of the secular press some of the more flagrant and malevolent misstatements that have emanated from these fertile sources of misinformation. In a recent issue the 'Catholic Times' passes the following well-merited strictures on Reuter's News Agency: 'Some of the paragraphs on the dispute between the French Government and the Holy See which have appeared in the dailies papers reveal in a marked manner the anti-Catholic animus of Reuter's News Agency. The

province of an agency which is supposed to supply the press with news is to relate facts. Comments it should leave to the writers who contribute to the editorial columns. But some of Reuter's correspondents during the friction between the French Government and the Vatican have nearly altogether forgotten the role of news-collectors and coolly assumed that of the writers of leading articles. Nor have they made any pretence of impartiality. Hostility to the Holy See and the Catholic Church has been exhibited without dissimulation or disguise. The Sovereign Pontiff and the Cardinal Secretary of State have been openly attacked, motives have been manufactured for them, and in a word their acts have been set forth in the worst possible light. These unfair and offensive communications have been sent not only to non-Catholic papers, but also to Catholic journals.' Hardly a week passes but the fact is unpleasantly forced upon our notice that the main channels of intelligence—both by mail and cable—are in the hands of associations and individuals that are hostile to the Catholic Church. The great anti-Catholic tradition is in their marrow, and to them we may, in a measure, apply the strong words that Newman addressed to the Brothers of the Oratory in the midst of the No-Popery storm and fury of three-and-fifty years ago: 'In this inquisitive age—when the Alps are covered, and seas fathomed, and mines ransacked, and sands sifted, and rocks cracked, into specimens, and beasts caught and catalogued—as little is known by Englishmen of the religious sentiments, the religious usages, the religious motives, the religious ideas of 200,000,000 Christians passing to and fro among them and around them as if, I will not say they were Tartars or Patagomians, but as if they inhabited the moon.'

This far-off bigotry and misunderstanding react upon us here out on the rim of the world. Our European cable messages are merely a rehash of Reuter. And in Catholic matters of European interest the editorial columns of our daily papers are in great part a restatement of the news and views of the London metropolitan press. This is especially the case on the rare occasions when the French persecution forms the subject of editorial remark. An instance in point was recently furnished by a southern paper which, we are convinced, would not be consciously unfair to Catholics. But its version of the rights and wrongs of the colossal proscription of the Catholic faith in France and of the Franco-Vatican difficulty furnishes, nevertheless, luminous evidence of the curse that monopolies may become in the matter of news as well as in the necessities and comforts of bodily existence. The presentation of the 'facts' of the case followed the good old rule, the simple plan adopted by Reuter and the correspondents of the anti-Catholic press: A full and even overdone statement of the case for persecution and diplomatic rupture; a complete suppression of the other side of the question; no whisper, not a breath, about what the 'Times' Rome correspondent admitted was a wanton indifference, on the part of M. Combes, to all established diplomatic usages in his recent dealings with the Vatican; and, finally, the amazing contention that the flagrant persecution, great and petty, of Catholics in France is merely an internal administrative affair and is no concern of the Head of Christ's Church on earth! Yet, good masters, that same journal took a prominent part in urging the right and duty of the British Government, in 1899, to concern itself—even to blood—in the internal affairs of the South African Republic! But evidently circumstances alter cases. And in this weary world Catholics get many hard reminders that it makes a great deal of difference whose ox is gored. For the rest, we recommend to the perusal of our readers the article on the French persecution that appears on the fourth page of this issue.

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

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Notes

'Counting Noses'

The 'Wakatip Mail' scores the Bible-in-schools party deeply in the course of a lengthy and well-written article in its issue of last Friday. 'The Roman Catholic position,' it says, 'we can understand. It is clear, definite, and logical.' Its disagreement with the Catholic claims for a grant, however, only serves to sharpen the point and increase the penetration of the following remarks: 'The Bible-in-schools party, however, have not the faintest shadow of a shade of justification for their persistent attempts to break up our Education system. It would be difficult to find a more arrogant and unchristian tirade than their last manifesto. It bristles with dogmatism and assumptions, with sneers and innuendoes. They assume that they speak for the bulk of the people of New Zealand; they assume that it is possible to have Bible-reading without denominationalism; they assume that all opponents of their proposals are secularists or atheists, that they are not nearly so moral as themselves, and that they hate the Bible. We hope, it is needless to add, that each and all of these are untrue. . . . The root of the matter is laziness on the part of many ministers to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded, a desire to shuffle their responsibilities on to the State teacher, and the infantile declamation that the word of God in being excluded is insulted by a few rabid secularists. The Roman Catholic Bishops scored heavily against these malcontents in this relation.' Our Queenstown contemporary then quotes with approval the deadly official figures of non-Catholic clerical neglect of religious instruction which appeared in the latest pronouncement of our Hierarchy. Here is how the 'Mail' 'sizes up' the Referendum: 'A Referendum is asked for. We are not admirers of this sort of business, believing it to be the last refuge of political cowards who thus shuffle a disagreeable duty on the shoulders of the people, nor do we think that "counting noses" is the last word of intelligent criticism upon a difficult problem.' And so say all of us!

Kruger's Alleged Dying Words

Here is a cable message that appeared in last Friday's daily papers:—

'Dr Muller, who attended Mr Kruger on his death-bed, states that shortly before the end he said that he no longer hated the English, adding that "it was a pity there was war, but everything will come right in the end."'

The story comes at second-hand from Reuter. But let that pass. Poor old Oom Paul and his burghers (as Sir William Butler shows) began to prepare for war from the moment that the Jameson raid—that outrage against the law of nations—made it clear that a war was inevitable. But we need no cable to know that Paul Kruger thought 'it was a pity there was war.' He is at least credited with having said so several times, and during the farcical 'negotiations,' while the enemy was swarming from over-sea and massing on the frontiers of the two little Protestant republics—nominally to enable British subjects to renounce their allegiance at accelerated speed—the grey-haired old President made concession after concession in the hope of saving his country from the horrors of an armed struggle. Oom Paul was a convinced and pious Protestant, even though his piety was of a dour Calvinistic type. But it certainly was sufficient to teach him that war—even a successful war—is a moral as well as physical calamity and that the forgiveness of enemies is an elementary precept of the Christian faith. And who that has read the story of the old ex-President's life will doubt his simple trust that a merciful Providence will make everything, even in the former Boer republics, 'come right in the end.'

It is a curious irony of fate that those who were four years ago angrily denounced as 'pro-Boers' are now—so far as Rand politics go—the pro-British, and that the jingoes who yelled 'pro-Boer' four years ago are the anti-British and pro-Chinese of to-day. The latter, however, are left with the pious consolation that the replacement of the starving British workers on the Rand by slant-eyed yellow slaves from the East may possibly produce one compensating benefit: the heathen serfs need idols in their prison-compounds—for the feasts of the Full Moon and the Dragon Boat will, no doubt, need to be properly observed. And this may give an impetus to the Birmingham idol industry. And for this 'justice to Britons' the veldt was painted with good New Zealand blood. It enables one to appreciate the feelings of the Reefion mother who recently wrote to the Defence Department, Nelson, acknowledging receipt of a South African medal for her son: 'My son,' said she, 'like so many others, fails to appreciate this medal as he otherwise would have done had the "Chows" not been allowed to occupy a country that Britishers suffered and endured so much to win.'

Our pen had wandered thus far when a friend placed in our hands an interpretation, by a Dunedin free-lance, of Oom Paul's last words—with some obscure compliments 'to the address of the editor of the "Tablet".' Paul Kruger is credited with having 'said that he no longer hated the English, adding that "it was a pity there was war, but everything will come right in the end".' Here is the free-lance version of the same: 'What he said was that Britain had been just, that the war was a mistake, and that all would come right in the end.' Unconscious humor is ever the best. And this 'interpretation' of the dying ex-President's (alleged) words is set forth in apparent good faith and solemn earnestness. It deserves the immortality that has been achieved by an English humorist's 'explication' of the nursery rhyme about the cat and the fiddle. But there are wondrous literary possibilities in the man who could assure his readers, in all grim earnestness, that a comet was once upon a time admitted into the communion of the Catholic Church (how it was caught and baptised he did not say), and that for its misconduct on some occasion, it was banished from the communion of the faithful and deprived of the Sacraments when living and of Christian burial when dead!

Co-operation and a Fairy Tale

The 'New Zealand Farmer' condenses from the 'Independent Review' a roseate article on 'the economic renaissance which is taking place among the peasant farmers of Italy.' It tells how 'the "small holding" in isolation is becoming "the small holding in association," and then goes on to say: 'By co-operation they are rapidly transforming their condition, and throughout the whole provinces the peasant has never been more prosperous than now. They buy what they want in quantities at wholesale prices, cultivate their land with improved implements, according to scientific methods, and sell their produce in the best markets. Co-operative dairies are now numbered by hundreds, and in some places they have increased the incomes of the small cow-keeper by one-third, while returning the shareholders a dividend of 7 per cent.. The same principle is being applied to wine-making, and is just beginning to show itself in silk culture. In bygone years the peasant farmer could do nothing for want of capital to improve his little plot of land. But now the village banks supply his financial needs at a low rate of interest. There are upwards of 1000 of these in Italy, with a membership of 12,000 persons. They advance loans in sums ranging from 2/6 to £25, and so well are they managed that their losses scarcely exceed .05 of their loans.' All this is very pleasant and very true, as we have shown more than once in the course of editorial

articles on rural co-operation, village banks, and such-like institutions that have been the instruments of the rapid agricultural revival which has swept over Lombardy, the Veneto, etc., and is fast forcing its way downwards through the varied and somewhat antagonistic peoples that inhabit the long peninsula which is now known as 'United Italy.'

But there is a sting in the article, and in the usual place—the tail. It is sheathed in the following extract: 'Illiteracy is going fast; the laborer reads his papers and pamphlets; he captures the parish councils; he has deserted the priests, since the priests organised black-legs; and listens to the Protestant preacher, who here only, in Italy, makes headway.' It would be easy to show, by a generous anthology of the evidence of Protestant writers, the grotesque untruth of the statements made above regarding Catholic priests and Protestant preachers. The animus of the writer (or his informants) from whom the 'Farmer' quotes is shown both by his omissions as well as by his positive statements. Why, for instance, did he conceal the commanding public fact that 'the economic renaissance' in Italy began under the aegis of the Church, through the zeal, energy, and organising capacity of the bishops (including the present Pope) and priests of Northern Italy, and through the action of lay associations under their guidance and control? They it was who set the farmer and the agricultural laborer on the upward track, organised village banks, co-operative societies, and all the varied paraphernalia of one of the biggest and most successful movements of the kind that have been witnessed during the past fifty years? And why were not the public told that to this hour the clergy are up to their eyes in the movement which they originated, that in Lombardy and the adjoining provinces—where co-operation began and where it has achieved its greatest triumphs—they are the tried and trusted leaders of the rural and village population, and that in these provinces the peasant take rank among the purest, the most pious and the most devotedly Catholic on the face of the earth?

'Gatta ci cova,' as those Italian peasants say—there's something underlying all this elaborate suppression of fact. And that something appears to be the easy-going credulity of the omniscient Britisher who strides through the country without being able to say so much as 'good-morrow' in its language, and with a settled conviction that 'nothing good can come out of Nazareth'—by which we here mean the Church of Rome. The writer apparently swallowed, without examining it, some missionary 'tale of a far-off land,' wholly unconscious of the great and costly failure of Protestant evangelisation among the Catholics of Italy. This is especially the case in North Italy, the home of co-operation. The anti-Catholic Rome correspondent of the 'Berliner Tagblatt' wrote some time ago with alarm to his paper concerning 'the great and growing influence of the 'clericals' in North Italy. The priests (he said) were still exercising great influence over the people, for 'whilst the ruling classes in general care little or nothing for the common people or the peasantry, the clericals are everywhere establishing loan banks, popular bureaux, etc. Under these circumstances,' he adds, 'it is easy to understand that clericalism, being so ready to come to the help of the poorer classes, is beginning to find sympathy in the extensive strata of the country population.' The same (he said) is going on 'all over the country,' South and Centre and North, and 'if an untrammelled vote were taken to-day, the people would get rid of the King and the Lodge, of which he is the creature and the tool.' We could fill over a column of this paper with Methodist and other non-Catholic testimony to the failure of Protestant missionary work in Italy—and especially the testimony of the Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. But

these are matters that have already been treated in our news and editorial columns, and there is no need to thresh that old straw over again.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

The ladies of St. Joseph's congregation have in active rehearsal a very novel programme, consisting of a Christy Minstrel entertainment, songs, dances, and a farce. The proceeds are to go towards the Christian Brothers' School funds, and such a worthy object, combined with the novelty of the entertainment, should draw a crowded house to His Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday, August 21.

The following are the dates arranged for the commencement of the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration in the various parishes named: Cromwell, September 9; St. Joseph's Cathedral, September 23; Bluff, October 1; South Dunedin, October 7; Oamaru, October 11; Invercargill, October 21; Lawrence, October 28; Arrowtown, November 11; Queenstown, November 16; Winton, November 25; Mosgiel, December 9.

Despite the inclement weather which prevailed on Monday night, August 1 (says the 'Bruce Herald') there was a good attendance at St. Mary's Literary Society, when a very interesting debate took place on 'Should the Legislative Council be abolished?' Mr. James Hland opened for the affirmative, and through the unavoidable absence of Mr. Walsh (negative leader), Mr. Kirby was obliged at short notice to fill his place. Other speakers for the affirmative were Messrs. James Lynch and John Scanlan, and for the negative Messrs. W. Nolan and James Curran. One and all acquitted themselves splendidly, and the debate furnished one of the most enjoyable evenings spent this season. The Very Rev. Father O'Neill expressed great pleasure at the marked improvement made by the speakers, and at the spirited manner in which the debate was carried out. On votes being taken it was found that the affirmative side had won.

The Catholics of the diocese of Dunedin, especially those in centres where communities of the Dominican Nuns have been established, will learn with pleasure that the golden jubilee of the religious profession of Mother Mary Gabriel, O.S.D., at present in Western Australia, takes place on the 18th inst. Mother Gabriel was the foundress of St. Dominic's Priory (Dunedin), St. Catherine's (Invercargill), Holy Rosary Convent (Oamaru), Convent of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart (Queenstown), Convent of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor (Milton), and St. Gabriel's (Lawrence). A few years ago she left for the diocese of Geraldton, Western Australia, where she has founded convents at Cue, Dongarra, and Leonara. The record of what this venerable and devoted religious has done for Catholic education during the fifty years of her life as a member of the Dominican community would fill a good-sized volume. No records, however eloquent, could do justice so well to her zeal, energy, and devotion in the cause of Catholic education as the monuments which we see around us.

The Bishops' Rejoinder

NOTICE

A 16-page pamphlet can now be procured at the 'Tablet' Office, containing the following two pronouncements by the Catholic Bishops on the Education Question:—

- I. Manifesto on the Bible-in-schools Scheme.
- II. Rejoinder to the Bible-in-schools Conference.

The pamphlet containing both pronouncements should be in the hands of every elector in the Colony. Price: 1d. each (postage ½d); 20 for 1s (postage 4d); 50 for 2s 6d (postage 10d); 100 for 5s (postage 1s 6d); 250 for 10s (freight forward); 500 for 20s (freight forward); 1000 for 40s (freight forward).

Mr. I. McVicar, George street, Dunedin, invites our readers to call at his establishment, where they will get their pictures framed in the most artistic style for a mere trifle. Our readers would do well to take advantage of the offer...

GREYMOUTH

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Very Rev. Dean Carew, in announcing the amounts collected for building the tower of St. Patrick's Church, mentioned that he had offered £10 per night for seven nights for the use of the Opera House at Christmas time for the purpose of holding a bazaar in aid of the tower fund. The reply stated that theatrical companies had the preference. The application for the Drill Shed was not satisfactorily answered, so that the bazaar is on.

The building of St. Columba's Club room is rapidly approaching completion. The building, which is built by 30ft, lofty and well lighted, is being erected on the boys' school ground site. There will be a good-sized room for meetings and also a billiard room, which will, no doubt, be a favorite resort.

The finances of the tower fund received substantial aid from the Very Rev. Dean Carew, and he has practically taken over the liability of the club rooms. Fortunate indeed are the parishioners in having for their parish priest one with the means at his disposal and the generosity to aid all such worthy objects.

The Catholic population of this parish is rapidly increasing. The opening of the State Coal Mines and the consequent settlement of a large population there will shortly add materially to the labor of Dean Carew and Rev. Father Herbert. Indeed, seeing that the parish extends from Barrytown to Brunner and Paroa, without taking into consideration the large Catholic population of the town of Greymouth, it is plain that the time is not far distant when, as Dean Carew remarked recently, another priest must be provided to cope with the rapidly increasing work of the parish. Our worthy pastor would then be relieved of much fatiguing work, such as the rough and often dangerous ride to Barrytown—work that should fall to the lot of younger men.

It is pleasing to note that our young Catholic men are striking out for themselves in business, the latest to do so being Mr. W. Sullivan. This is as it should be. There has been far too much of a disposition among the Catholics of the Colony to remain as 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' for those who are in no way their superiors in the attributes that go to make successful business men.

Words painful and free may now be frequently heard in reference to the importation of Chinese into South Africa. Those who were roused to a high pitch of patriotism when the contingents were being sent off are now furious when asked if they would favor a contingent being sent to Japan.

A short time ago the Greymouth Borough Council let a contract for a town hall, library, and municipal office. The accepted tender was near £10,000, so that when all is finished, including purchase of site, the cost will be near £12,000. The building is to be of brick and plastered throughout, and will, with its tower, be by far the most elaborate structure yet erected in the three provinces of Marlborough, Nelson, and Westland. It is to be hoped Government will follow with the erection of a new post office. The commencement of this very necessary work has been put off from time to time.

A cable message has been received notifying the safe arrival in London of Dr. McBrearty, sen., who left here some time ago on a well-earned holiday. During the absence of the worthy doctor his practice is being attended to by his son.

It is with sincere regret I record the death of Mr. Terence Deere, who died recently after a short illness. The deceased, who was fortified with all the rites of the Church, leaves a widow and grown-up family to mourn the loss of a good husband and fond father. The funeral was very largely attended by people from all over the district. The Very Rev. Dean Carew officiated at the cemetery.—R.I.P.

Rev. Father Brady, of Ipswich, who has been on a holiday to Ireland, is returning to Queensland.

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

It is astonishing what a change a small amount spent on papering or painting will effect in the appearance of a house, especially if the work is done by a careful and conscientious tradesman. Our readers in Wellington who require such work done should write to, or call on, Mr. O. Krohn, Old Custom-house street, who will carry out his contract to their entire satisfaction...

PALMERSTON NORTH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 7

The Zealandia Hall was opened on Monday last by Mr. W. T. Wood, M.H.R., in the presence of a vast concourse of people of all denominations. Mr. Wood, in a lengthy speech, stated that the Rev. Father Tymons and his congregation had the hearty congratulations of the people of Palmerston for having built such a magnificent hall. He understood it was the third largest building of its class in the Colony. The auditorium would seat 1080 and the gallery 220, then there was a small gallery near the stage for the convenience of musicians, which was a unique arrangement entirely originating with the rev. pastor. The plans of the building had been prepared by Mr. O'Donnell, architect, and Mr. R. Malcolm was the builder. Both gentlemen had carried out their duties in a highly satisfactory manner. Mr. Wood then declared the Zealandia Hall open. He called for three cheers for the Rev. Father Tymons, which were heartily given by the large audience.

The Rev. Father Tymons thanked the audience for making it such a huge success, and he took it as a mark of their approval and appreciation in connection with the erection of the hall. He thanked the performers for their assistance. He said the building was a fine one, and reflected great credit on Mr. O'Donnell, and expressed the hope that the Zealandia Hall, opened under such auspicious circumstances, would prove the success anticipated.

The opening ceremony being concluded the concert was commenced. The programme was as follows:—Overture, orchestra, song, 'The Veteran's song,' Mr. A. Bennett, song, 'White moon,' Miss Daisy Wood; song, 'The promise of life,' Mrs. C. Louison (encored), song, 'Last master,' Rev. Father Ainsworth (encored), song, 'Jolly sailor,' Mr. A. Bennett, song, 'Sunshine and rain,' Miss Daniells (encored), song, 'Will o' the wisp,' Rev. Father Hills (encored); song, 'Hush my little one,' Miss C. Rush (encored), song, 'Maid of Athens,' Mr. Buckingham (encored), song, 'When birds go north,' Miss Clifford, song, 'Che Faro,' Miss Daniells.

The ladies of the parish supplied the refreshments in their usual lavish style, a no light undertaking when it was computed there were 1100 people present at one time of the night.

A pretty wedding took place on Thursday last at St. Patrick's, when the Rev. Father Tymons joined in the bonds of matrimony Mr. M. Norris, Kairanga, and Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. John Huiley, of Foxton line. After the ceremony the wedding party adjourned to the Lyceum Theatre, where the wedding breakfast was laid. The presents, too numerous to particularize, were both useful and costly, and showed the high esteem in which the young couple were held in the district.

Readers of that well-known monthly, the 'Triad,' will notice that the current number is enlarged to 48 pages, the supplement being now eight pages in place of four. This improvement, it is announced, is a consequence of the very liberal support accorded, and indeed the 'Triad' is by no means unworthy of the success attained, as it is one of the best periodicals published in the Colony, and as a family journal has perhaps hardly an equal. We congratulate our contemporary on its evident and deserved success, and wish the 'Triad' continued prosperity in its useful work.

A pretty wedding took place on Thursday last at St. Mary and Debating Society on July 17 (writes a Hokitika correspondent) attracted a good attendance. The president, Mr. Sellers, occupied the chair. 'Ought we allow women to earn their own living?' was the subject of the debate. Mr. Brown led for the affirmative, and Mr. Emerson spoke for the negative side. The arguments advanced on both sides were excellent. On the vote being taken the meeting decided in favor of the affirmative. It had been decided to hold a mock parliament at the meeting of July 26, but, owing to the many matters brought forward, it had to be postponed. On the motion of the Rev. Father Aubry a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. H. Burmeister, who is leaving for Feilding, for his services to the society. Mr. Burmeister replied in suitable terms. The debate with the Menticultural Society is to take place on August 10. At the meeting on August 2 a very interesting and animated discussion took place on the Russo-Japanese war. Rev. Father Aubry very ably supported the cause of Russia, and Mr. Emerson spoke for Japan, making a very excellent speech. On a vote being taken the meeting decided in favor of Japan.

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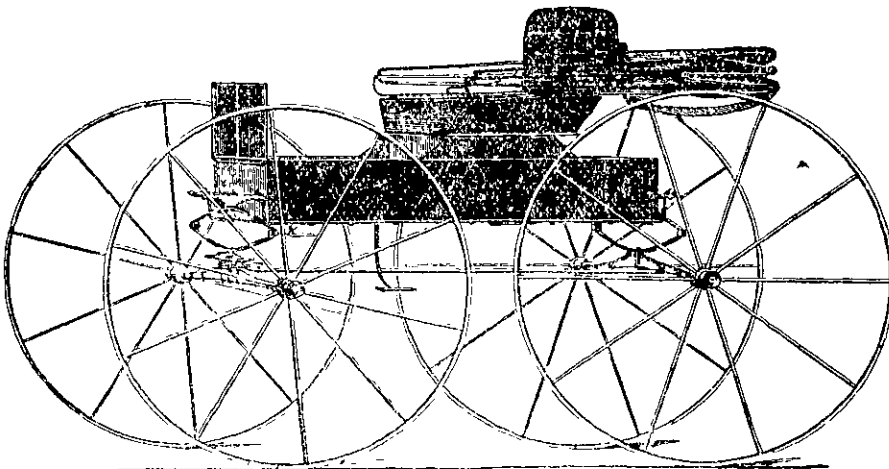
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The Storyteller

DREAMS

Before half the voyage between Queenstown and New York was over, the Man of Experience had decided to his own satisfaction whose was the most interesting personality in all the mixed assembly that formed his fellow-passengers.

That he was a youngish man may be inferred from the fact that he narrowed the sphere of his observations to the womankind on board.

There were many indeed that would seem to be fascinating studies, women who were beautiful and brilliant, witty and wealthy, but the 'most interesting' was none of these.

She was generally alone, unless when the Man of Experience joined her, looking ahead in the direction the ship was going, with a most eager intensity in her gaze, as if she would fain urge the swift vessel to go faster still. She was a small, slight figure, quite unnoticeable indeed, unless one chanced to catch a flash from the magnificent dark eyes under the long black lashes. Then one noticed the contrast between the duskiness of her eyes and the straight black brows, and the pale gold of the hair which she wore coiled low on her shapely little head. It was those eyes of hers that first attracted the man's attention. So full of fire were they, and of eager questionings; yet, deeper than the fire and eagerness, there lay the absorbed look of one who dreamt dreams in a land that was more real to her than the world she lived in. And her dreams seemed to be happy ones to the man who was watching her. He saw that she was living in anticipation of a happiness surpassing great, absolutely heedless of the present, rapt up entirely in what the future was to hold. And knowing—he was sorry for her.

But, guess as he might, what lay behind those burning eyes and tense white face, it remained an unsolved problem to him. They had, indeed, struck up an odd kind of friendship. He knew that her name was Kate Moore, that she had been twelve years in America, and that now she was going home to live in Kerry. But to his mind these bald facts were not enough to account for the look in her eyes. Her very candor puzzled him.

On the evening they first sighted the Irish coast they were leaning over the ship's side together, and he said: 'I am always wondering what you are thinking of that brings such a light on your face?'

'Why, of home, of course,' she answered simply. 'Just think, for twelve long years I have been longing for it, dreaming of it night and day, and now at last there is my heart's desire coming nearer and nearer every minute, and she pointed to where the soft blue at the horizon was forming itself into the blue hills of Ireland.

'I almost think I can smell the turf smoke and the sweet furze blossoms, and the salt wind that creeps up into our little valley at nightfall,' she went on, as if to herself, throwing back her head in a very ecstasy of anticipation.

And looking at her sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks the Man of Experience gave his warning with harsh deliberation.

'Well, now!' he said, 'don't you think it very risky to stake all your hopes of happiness on one throw like that? After all, a long-cherished memory changes character almost imperceptibly, and it may be that the reality will be very unlike what you have been picturing to yourself all that time; then there will be only a rude awakening for you out of your dream of years. You know we can only keep our dreams by putting spaces between them and their realities,' he quoted softly.

'Ah! yes,' she laughed, 'but that really only applies to persons; don't you think so? It is only people change, and I have no people to care about. My dream is all about a hollow between the hills and the sea, where the blue smoke curls up from numbers of little white houses in the day, and where towards night the small fishing boats slip out one by one into the darkness from the little landing-place in the break, between the cliffs. A commonplace dream enough, isn't it?' she added, growing suddenly shy of her enthusiasm. 'But you see, it is of my home.'

'It is a pretty safe dream, as far as it goes, anyhow,' he said, with a curious smile, adding slyly, 'God keep it so.'

He never could have understood all that this homecoming meant to Kate, unless he knew the history of the proud old race of which she was the last representative. A race that had numbered many bards and

scholars among its members; aye, and men and women, too, of a high and noble courage, ever found ready in their places when the cry of battle rang through the land: a race that greatly loved their country, and that had greatly suffered, as this is the lot inevitable of those that love much.

And this slight, dark-eyed woman had the great brave heart of her warlike ancestors, a mind stored with noble thoughts and poetic fancies, and a passionate love for Ireland, especially for her own beautiful wild valley, far back in Iveragh, looking out to where the Rock of Skelligs rises grey and shadowy out of the sea like another 'Island of Dreams.'

Twelve years before, she had left that valley a lonely little girl, without kith or kin, save what lay under the daisies in the graveyard, to face life in the big, busy country across the seas. And ever since she had slaved through the years—she could hardly be said to have lived them—with the one all-absorbing idea before her, to earn enough money to go home to live for ever in her beloved valley in Iveragh. She worked on through the feverish crowded days in an immense city, giving, like many of her compatriots, the best that was in her—her youth, her freshness, her charm—in the struggle to attain her heart's desire. While ever before her was the picture of the hills and the sea at home in Kerry, with the spires at Skelligs peeping over a belt of soft white mist, and the broken clouds scurrying before the sea-wind over the hills, till oftentimes a keen heartache came upon her for all the trivial little things that make life in a valley in the hills of Kerry.

This one-mindedness kept an atmosphere of aloofness round her in that strenuous over-crowded community. Yet Love the Pilgrim came her way a few times, and begged admission into the sanctuary of her heart; but she could not open to him, her heart was quite full of her longing for home.

Now, at last, that longing was realised. She was back once more in Ireland with the money that meant so much. Pity! that so little should mean so much. It meant years of self-suppression and a nature starved; it meant the hopes and dreams of a lonely girlhood and womanhood.

But all that was forgotten when she found herself taken into the hearts of the kindly people of the Glen.

Sometimes as she watched the brown-sailed boats of the Airdow fishing-fleet moving slowly about the sun-lit bay, her quick eye would catch a glimpse of a long trail of smoke far out on the horizon, the last trace of one of the big American liners; and the sight of it gave her a pang as of an old wound smarting, and she thanked God that America and all that it meant would never again be anything more to her than a passing dark cloud on the horizon of her life.

Happiness the beautifier touched her with its magic wand in that glorious spring-time. Her heart pulsed with a new life and vigor, and the red tide of youth came flushing to her cheeks, crimsoning her lips, giving an added brilliancy to the bright eyes glowing under their dark fringe of lashes.

The verdict of the Glen was that Kate Moore was not at all like a 'returned Yank'; fresh as a daisy was she, not half-parched as too many of them come back. Besides, she was so natural, and so unaffectedly glad to be home again among the old people, passing no strictures, nor uncomplimentary remarks upon their backwardness, nor lauding the ways of the Westerners to their disparagement.

Truth to tell, all the Glen was as a glorified vision to Kate; no sun ever shone like this; no heather ever was so delicately perfumed; never fell rain so silvery soft; never were clouds so softly grey as those that lifted slowly off the hills she loved so well. It was all a piece of her dream of years, and no whit of it all would she change. No, not for a king's ransom.

In those days she thought of what the Man of Experience had said to her in warning. 'If only I could let him know what the awakening has been,' she said to herself regretfully. For half-unwillingly his words had instilled a vague uneasiness in her heart at the time.

But she was only dreaming that she had awakened. The real awakening was not yet, for her heart was still asleep. There are some that never do awake, lucky people that dream on to the end, when they fall from one sleep into another that is deeper and longer. But Kate was not one of these.

A day or two after her return, the gossip of the Glen met old Tade Dineen at the fair in Cahirciveen.

'Guess who' came home from America,' said she. 'Who, now?' answered Tade, without much show of interest. 'That little daughter of Dan Moore's, God rest his soul; and 'tis she has a power of money, they say. She'll be the good match now for any likely boy'—this said in view of the well known fact that Tade Dineen was on the look-out for a well-dowered wife for his only child, Shameen.

The old man had much to reflect on in this bit of news. The Moores were a fine old stock, as fine as there was in this county or the next one to it. Dan Moore and he had been old friends, and the girl's mother, sweet Kate O'Hara, the belle of Ballinablowne, had been dearer to him than any friend, when they were growing up boy and girl in neighboring farms. But all the wealth she had was in her heart and in the golden head of her, so, sensible man that he was, he married a woman of many cows, leaving the girl he loved with whatever love was in him to his friend Dan Moore. His wife, the mother of Shameen, had been a good wife to him. Yet in his heart of hearts he often felt a pang of pain and remorse at his own sickly cowardice that let poverty stand between him and the woman of his love—such as it was. He never knew whether, if he had spoken, she would have taken him, there were memories of looks and words that lay warm at his heart, but it is hard to know what a girl means.

There it lay, anyhow, a poor little half-formed romance at the back of his calculating old head, for Tade was a hard man at a bargain.

The gossip's mention of Kate Moore's name sent back his memory to his early days; at the same time he did not forget the hint that she had plenty of money. Between the farm and the fishing, old Dineen was prosperous enough to be particular as to whom his son should marry. 'His son's wife should bring a tidy sum of money indeed. She should pay well for the fine position she would have as Shameen's wife, the best match in Ballinablowne, indeed, and the handsomest young fellow in Kerry to be her husband, though 'tisn't praising our own we ought to be'—this was the trend of his thoughts.

No colleen in the place was well enough endowed to be Shameen's equal, so the father's thoughts turned on the girls returned from America with their savings. Now, he heard with particular joy of Kate Moore's arrival. The girl ought to be everything that was desirable if she took after her parents in aught—again his fancy winged back to the faded little romance of his youth. And finally he felt quite a glow of self-complacency in the idea that in bringing about a marriage between Kate Moore and Shameen he should be concluding a kind of truce between sentiment and what he called 'doing well and suitably by his son.' That reminded him he had heard rumors that Shameen was very friendly with pretty Molly Brady up beyond the bog. Well, that was only the usual boy and girl affair, he told himself comfortably; and, in any case, his son was a good lad, and would do what, in his elders' and betters' opinion, was best for him.

He himself had done the sensible thing long ago—and again his thoughts strayed far away from Shameen and his affairs to his own boyhood's years, when lie stretched before him, an endless vista of sunlight days through which he and sweet Kate O'Hara were to walk hand in hand, lovers for ever. Aye, but all too soon the chunk of money had wakened him out of his dream, for the ring of the coins was sweeter to him than her low sweet voice, and the gleam of the metal stirred him more than the sunlight on her hair. Still, 'one must regret one's dreams.' That brought him back to his point again, that if Kate Moore were anything like her mother, his son should find no difficulty in liking her well enough to ask her in marriage. Kate's acquiescence he took for granted. And he happened to be right. Shameen had no difficulty in securing Kate's love, only he never so much as guessed at the immeasurable height and depth of what he won so easily. Tall and straight was he as a young pine, with a head of clustering yellow curls; eyes blue-green like the sea, with a smile ever hovering in their depths; and a ringing laugh ever ready on his lips. Shameen of the sunny head and heart and the silver throat—whose voice charmed the ears of those who listened as he sent it ringing in some fine old Gaelic song over the quiet fields at eventide, when he returned home after his day's work, or over the hushed sea as the boats went out at twilight for the labors of the night—small wonder that Kate's hungry heart went out to him as her idol, her all. First in every game, best at the song and dance, and withal so carelessly simple and generous, he was the favorite and the pride of Ballinablowne.

To Kate he was the spirit incarnate of her dream of home. Strong and restful was he, accepting life gaily with a song and a laugh for every emergency; joyously careless; so altogether unlike the striving and feverish unrest she had known in the men who had offered her love before.

She was, as it were, floating along on a river of dreams, with Shameen's bright face ever before her, and his clear voice in her ears, lulling her to rest securely on his strong true love.

But, she knew not, that away up on the hill, beyond the bog, a girl sobbed herself to sleep every night and woke at the grey dawn with great black circles under the winsome blue eyes—all because of her.

For Shameen and Molly had been close friends ever since their ways lay together to the white-washed school, when the big boy brought the tiny colleen safe home to her mother every evening. And when both were grown up, and Shameen would be cutting turf at the bog, a rope of snow would bring him across the purple path to the little cabin where Molly was mother and all to the five that were younger. A short mid-call or a snatch of song would bring the busy little housekeeper out, and for a brief space she would forget all the petty cares and worries of her daily life; and it seemed to her that even the old bog-road, so dully brown during every other hour of the twenty-four, led straight into the glory of the sun—when Shameen trod it beside her, whispering words into her ear that no woman could ever forget.

They suited each other in every way, those two. Even at the dance their steps coincided exactly; and none danced like her so gracefully and so lightly, nor could any other keep up as she did with the agile Shameen.

Full as her heart was with the care of her father and the five children, she had room and to spare for Shameen.

She knew the inexorable law of marriage as understood in the country places of Ireland—money, must marry money, though hearts might break. She was far too shrewd to think that hard old Tade Dineen would ever let his son marry any colleen so poor as herself, but the bitterness that thought entailed was too much for her, so deliberately she put it aside.

Before Shameen himself came to tell her the news reached the little house beyond the bog that he was to be married to Kate Moore, a 'returned Yank' with heaps of money. They speculated rldly down in the Glen how Molly Barry would take the news. But she thanked God that her little home was isolated, and that no curious eyes could pry upon her wan white face and shadowed eyes, until at least she should have learnt better to hide her stricken heart.

One evening, though she tried to avoid him, knowing that he was haunting the house, she met Shameen at the old trysting place. He told her in a flood of words that he did love her, and her alone, but did she not understand how he had to do this thing? She listened to him in a frozen silence, and there was a chilly contempt in her face as she told him she understood quite well, that there was no need for him to come explaining what she knew already, and that she had really too much to do to stay out any longer. Then she ran quickly away, leaving him standing angry and disappointed in the middle of the old bog road. At last he strode away, feeling very contemptible, but trying to persuade himself that he was aggrieved. While in the tiny cabin poor Molly flung herself down beside her bed, burying her face in the tangled curls of her baby brother, but soon the tight clasp of his chubby arms round her neck checked the choking sobs, and his soft breathing brought a measure of peace into her aching heart. Ah! yes. She understood only too well. But it seemed to her, lying wide-eyed through the night, that if she were a man she would exercise a man's right to choose where he loved and marry whom he would, not weighing a life's happiness by pounds, shillings, and pence. She hoped, and expected, that Kate was plain-looking and middle-aged anyhow. She thought she really would not care so much as long as Shameen loved her best—her alone he had said.

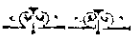
(To be concluded next week.)

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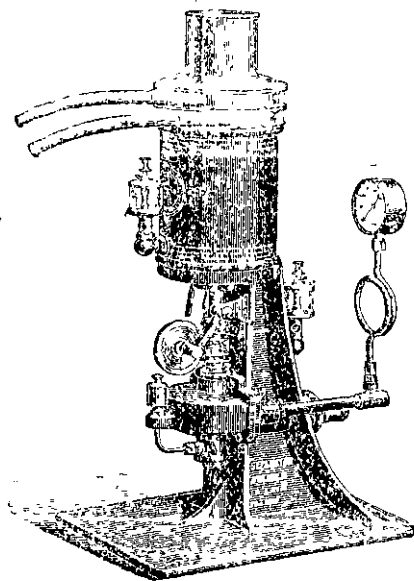
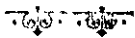
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The Catholic World

AUSTRIA.—A Religious Ceremony

The Emperor Francis Joseph, with the Austrian Archdukes and Archduchesses, was present on a recent Sunday afternoon at a religious ceremony in front of the statue of the Blessed Virgin in the large square of the Hof, in celebration of the jubilee of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Processions went to the statue from all parts of the city, with bands, banners, and religious emblems. King Christian of Denmark watched the spectacle from the balcony of the Papal Nunciature, which faces the statue.

ENGLAND.—Charitable Bequests

By the will of Mrs. Mary Gillow, Holbrooke House, Hampton Park, Hereford, a sum of £3000 is bequeathed for the support of the Catholic clergy at Hereford, Mountain Ash, and Glamorgan; £2000 to the Passionists at Broadway, Worcester; £2000 to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Bristol; £1000 for the mission at Stratford-on-Avon; £1000 to the Sisters of Charity at Hereford; £1000 to the Sisters of Mercy at Chiden, Connemara; £200 each to the Convent of Mercy, Wolverhampton; to the Convent of Charity, Barnstree, and the Little Sisters of the Poor, Cheltenham, £100 each to the Hospital at Hereford and the Sisters of Charity at Lower Bullingham.

The Auxiliary-Bishop of Westminster

In addition to the pontificalia presented to him by the clergy, regular and secular, of the three dioceses of Westminster, Southwark, and Portsmouth, Bishop Fenton is to receive a carriage and pair, the gift of the Sisters of the various religious houses at Westminster.

A New Church

The Bishop of Shrewsbury performed recently the ceremony of blessing and laying the first stone of a new Catholic church at Altrincham. The new building will accommodate about 500 worshippers, and the cost is estimated at about £6000. The ceremony was proceeded by a procession to the site of the new church. Among those present were the Rector (Father Ryder), Canon Crawley, and other members of the Cheshire clergy.

An Educational Grievance

In the House of Commons recently Mr. Boland moved an amendment to the Education Divisional Orders (Cardiff and Newport Bill) on the ground that in Newport, where there were 3000 Catholic children out of a total of 25,000 in voluntary schools, not even one person of experience and education, and acquainted with the needs of the Catholic schools, had been placed on the Education Committee. Dr. Magnanara quoted Canon Richardson's dictum that he had found the Education Act to be a rotten Act. Sir William Anson, replying for the Government, said that in Bradford, where there were 3000 Catholic scholars, in Newcastle, where there were over 4000, in St. Helens, where there were over 5000; and in West Ham, where there were over 3000, representation had not been given to denominational schools, and yet there had been no complaint of injustice to Catholics. Eventually Mr. Boland withdrew his amendment.

Hard to Convince

A vexed question has arisen in connection with the will of the late Marquis of Bute, not only in regard to his large bequests for the proposed Catholic Cathedrals at Oban and Whithorn, but also in reference to an equally munificent legacy bequeathed by him to the Seamen's Hospital at Cardiff. The Marquis, in his will, directed his trustees to apply the sum of £20,000 in erecting or completing a hospital to take the place of the hospital ship 'Itamatryad' at present in use, but on condition that the hospital should, if possible, be served by Sisters of some Catholic religious Order. The general committee of the hospital now profess to find insuperable obstacles in the way of this condition being fulfilled, and a deputation of their body went to London recently to interview on the subject the trustees of Lord Bute's will. It is understood that the trustees pointed out that there was no difficulty in the way of carrying out the condition laid down by the testator, and they instanced as an illustration the Italian Hospital in London, which, while served by Catholic Sisters, is open to patients irrespective of creed, and has on its Board of Management Protestants and Jews as well as Catholics. The deputation from Cardiff were taken by the trustees to the Italian Hospital in order to see the working of it, but in spite of this the members of the deputation are still unwilling

to allow Sisters into their hospital; and if they persist in this attitude, Cardiff may be deprived of the benefit of Lord Bute's generous bequest. The trustees of the Marquis's will are Lord Herries, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., and Mr. Frederick Pitman, W.S., of Edinburgh.

Successful Catholic Students

The examiners for the Hereford Scholarship at Oxford (the highest classical prize open to junior members of the University) announced recently that the winner was Mr. Wilfrid Greene, a Catholic scholar of Christ Church, who has already gained a Craven Scholarship, and was placed in the first class of the Classical Moderators. The daily press has commented with some surprise on the fact that this is the second year in succession that the 'blue ribbon' of Oxford classical scholarship has been won by one of the small number of Catholic students in residence at the University. The Hereford scholar last year was Mr. Cyril Martindale, a young Jesuit undergraduate, who is also the Chancellor's prizeman for Latin verse, and holder of the Gaisford Greek prize. It will fall to Mr. Martindale's lot, a week or two hence (says the 'Catholic Herald'), to recite his prize Greek and Latin verses, on Commemoration Day, from the rostrum of the Sheldonian Theatre, in presence of the Chancellor, Doctors, and distinguished guests of the University. A Jesuit declaiming in presence of what has been for three centuries the most exclusively Protestant University in the world will assuredly be a notable spectacle in the history of Oxford.

FRANCE.—The Sisters and the Veterans

There is sorrow among the veterans who are pensioners of the Hotel des Invalides. Since the foundation of the Invalides by Louis XIV. nuns had acted as nurses to the veterans, but the other day the nuns had to depart to be replaced by lay nurses. Some of the nuns of the Invalides had been in the place for a great number of years, and were well known figures, especially Sister St. Angélique, who had nursed the Invalides for 65 years. Another nun had been there 45 years, and seven or eight others between 20 and 30 years. When the nuns departed they filed past the old veterans, who shook hands with them, and many of whom were crying. When it became known that the nuns would have to go, an officer who had been a pensioner of the Hotel for over 40 years, and who had made over his pension rights to the Institution, withdrew and went to live with his relations.

ROME.—Scots College

At present in Scots College there are studying for the priesthood three former ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, viz., the Rev. Mr. Charleston, the Rev. Mr. Fraser, and the Rev. Mr. Graham. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Charleston, late of Thornliebank parish church, will be ordained next year.

Distinguished Converts

The Rev. Mr. Evans and the Rev. Mr. Benson (writes a Rome correspondent) received the priesthood on Sunday, June 12, in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist, where the relic of the Precursor's head is preserved, at San Silvestro in Capite. Father Benson, who was tonsured a month ago, has left Rome for England, Father Evans will leave very shortly. Both, however, were presented to his Holiness by Padre Genocchi, Procurator-General of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, on June 12. Their audience was most delightful. The Pontiff showed himself fully informed about their two careers; congratulated them; granted every request (Father Benson thus obtained permission to say Mass in a Protestant house where he will stay in England during the summer); entertained them for a considerable time, and blessed their future work. This in each case will be a resumption of study after the holidays, but in neither is it now clear whether the Archbishop of Westminster will send them back to Rome or retain them in England.

The Encyclical on Labor

The fiftieth anniversary of the great encyclical *Rerum Novarum*, which has been well styled the 'Magna Charta of Labor,' was celebrated all over Italy by Catholic societies. Large crowds visited the new monument in St. John Lateran, on the sides of which the great document is reproduced in immortal bronze. Other years the commemoration has been marked here and there by extravagances on the part of some so-called Christian Democrats who endeavored to twist the late Pope's words to their own private interpretation, but this year nothing of the kind has occurred. Pius X. has succeeded in creating a wonderful harmony in the ranks of Italian Catholics, and has promptly silenced the ring-leader of those who sought to promote disunion.

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Season 1904.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALES.—We continue to hold regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce, as instituted by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.

PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited. Account Sales are rendered within six days.

CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, &c.—Having made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of clients, we can supply best Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, at lowest Prices; also Chaff Bags, Seaming Twine, and all Farmers' Requisites.

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The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied. CHARGES MODERATE.

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Forgotten that SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE, whatever shall I do? Call at the nearest Store you pass. They all Keep It.

KOREA

THE LAND OF THE 'MORNING CALM'

The peninsula of Korea was, till very recently, less known to the outer world than any other region of the mysterious Orient. The native name is Choson ('Morning Calm'). Its peninsular form, which includes an area of 90,000 square miles, recalls that of Italy by more than one of its features; for it is hemmed in on the north by Alpine mountain ranges, from which a branch chain is detached to stretch southward, and form the geological back-bone of the country. This vertebral range throws out feelers toward the coast, so that

The Country is Upon the Whole Very Mountainous.

The latitude is approximately that of Italy; it is colder in winter and hotter in summer than in the corresponding latitudes of Europe. It is also reported healthy and bracing, especially in the north. The east coast is comparatively monotonous, being precipitous, and but little indented; it presents but few harbors or islands. But the south and west borders are deeply scooped out by very numerous bays, and are offset by vast numbers of most picturesque islands. The tides of this peninsula are among the curiosities of physical geography. The rise on the east coast is very slight, being but two feet at Gensan. But on the south and west coasts, the tide rises considerably—increasing as we proceed northward; the rise amounts to 33 feet at Chemulpo. On the west coast, too, the rivers are frozen in winter, but open on the east through the whole season. On the west coast, too, fogs are very prevalent, which seriously interfere with navigation, except for native craft. They are attributed to the rapid rise and fall of the tides, and the vast mud surface left exposed during the time of ebb. It is a curious fact that, before the development of recent events, a northern belt of land, of about 5600 square miles in area, had, for three centuries, been allowed to form a neutral zone of territory between Korea and Manchuria.

Korea is Rich in Animal Life.

There is found abundance of tigers, leopards, tiger-cats, hogs, foxes, deer, beavers, otters, martens, and a great variety of the feathered tribe. The domestic animals are, however, comparatively few. The cattle are indeed of a superior type, and the ponies are small, but hardy. The bull is the usual beast of burden. Among the more important vegetable products are rice, wheat, beans, maize, millet, sorame, perilla, cotton, and hemp. Ginseng grows wild in some localities, and is extensively cultivated in others. Among the minerals are found iron of excellent quality, copper on a moderate scale, and a little silver. The principal industries are: The manufacture of paper, mats woven of grass, blinds of split bamboo, oil-paper, and silk.

The Population of Korea,

like that of the neighboring nations of Japan and China, represents a mixture of confluent races. They are, of course, still far less intimately known than the inhabitants of either of the latter nations. They are descendants, on one side, of the Sien-pi, who often figure in the history of Central Asia, and on the other, of the San-pan, who settled in the southern portion of the peninsula. The foundation of their nationality and language dates from the conquest of the Kao-li, who came from the north in the second century, B.C., and conquered the whole peninsula. The Korean language is polysyllabic, and is distinctly related to the Japanese. The racial type is Mongolian, but they resemble the Japanese more than the Chinese. They are fairly stalwart in build, and are of medium size. The northern inhabitants are more robust, and are also perfectly wild in their habits and mode of life. It has been insinuated by some observers that there is a Caucasian element in the Korean race of the present day. The hair is not perfectly black. Even blue eyes, and faces resembling the Anglo-Saxon type, are sometimes met with. But for the most part the eyes are black, and obliquely placed; the cheek bones prominent; the nose somewhat flattened, and the nostrils wide. The figure is slim, but displays more vigor than that of their neighbors.

The Kingdom is Ruled

by a native dynasty; a tribute has been paid to China—at least till recently. The Korean monarch must not wear the royal color of the Celestial Empire, or have a throne resembling that of the latter. Still he has always been an absolute despot among his people, possessing full powers of life and death. He was, as a rule, utterly ignorant and incapable, having been brought up in a harem from his twelfth year. The various princes govern according to their own sweet will, and fleece the people without mercy and without question. There

are two classes of pure nobility—military and civil; the latter are the more important. Then comes a caste of demi-nobles, who possess the right to occupy certain offices. After these is that of the citizens; this includes the merchants, artisans, and manual laborers. Last and lowest is the caste which includes the mass of the people—farmers, shepherds, hunters, fishermen, etc. There is also a system of bond service, similar to that of Russia, but of milder form.

The State Religion of Korea,

so far as such can be said to exist, is Buddhism. But there is a general indifference to religious customs, and institutions. The priesthood is said to be low and corrupt. The temples are, in most cases, but wretched shrines. Still the general character of the people is regarded as superior to that of the neighboring nation. They are said to be good-natured, loyal, and honorable; frank and open in their general dealings; displaying an almost childlike trust, even in strangers. But their culture is far behind. Polygamy prevails, and the life of woman is pretty similar to that in China. A man's wealth determines the number of his wives. There is no marriage ceremony. A man simply takes a wife, and thenceforward treats her as an item of personal property. She is usually confined to her room; in the city it is contrary to propriety to have a woman appear in the street. At 9 p.m. in summer (and earlier, of course, in winter); the men retire to their homes, and the women have the freedom of the streets for a few hours. But it is a public misdemeanor for a man to appear abroad during that period. In the country the women have more freedom of movement and take part in the field labors. The houses, except some of those in the cities, are one storey high, and covered with straw. The appointments of the household are like those of Japan—lacking the cleanliness and tidiness. They sit on mats cross-legged. The diet is very simple, rice being the staple food. They are very fond of music and dancing, but have no theatres. There are no funeral ceremonies; the dead body is merely wrapped in a shroud—sometimes placed in a coffin—and quietly buried. Down to the date of the recent troubles

The Seclusion of Korea

has been truly phenomenal. There is a remote record—date 1122 B.C.—of a body of Chinese colonists, 5000 in number, who then carried Chinese arts and politics into the peninsula. But the first European acquaintance was through the medium of a Dutch shipwreck on the coast in 1653, excepting the visit of the missionary De Cespedas towards the end of the previous century. Some missionaries entered Korea in 1777. In 1835 M. Manbant gained a footing; but in 1866 the natives rose in arms, slaughtered thousands of converts, and the three surviving Catholic missionaries were obliged to flee for their lives. The French Government sent out an expedition to avenge the slaughter of the Catholics, but it was successfully repulsed. A stranded American schooner was burned on the coast, with the crew, in 1871, and the United States was baffled in the attempt to obtain satisfaction. Japan was the first power to obtain a footing in 1876, when a treaty was concluded. Other treaties were afterwards made with the principal commercial nations. And we now find the long-secluded nation destined to become the battle-ground in the most important contest of recent times.

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ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME

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CONVENIENCES OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The premises are electrically lighted, and furnished with view to the comfort of patrons.

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Agents for Otago—W. E. REYNOLDS & CO., BOND ST DUNEDIN.

INTERCOLONIAL

His Lordship Dr Dunne is quite recovered from his recent indisposition.

The Rev P. Cremin, recently transferred from West to South Melbourne, was presented with an address and a purse of 60 sovereigns by the congregation of West Melbourne.

It is with extreme regret we (Melbourne 'Tribune') have to chronicle the death of Mrs Verga, the beloved wife of Mr T. E. Verga, of Clifton Hill, at her residence, Queen's Parade, North Itoroy.

Speaking at the A.N.A. banquet at Ballarat, the ex-Prime Minister (the Hon Alfred Deakin) referred regretfully to the great loss Ballarat has sustained since he had last visited the city by the death of the large-hearted and hospitable prelate, Dr Moore

The Catholics of Yarrawonga (Sandhurst) have decided to erect a new brick church at a cost of £3000. The old church, which has done duty for over twenty years, will be removed and re-erected as a primary school in close proximity.

There was a large and representative meeting of Catholics in St. Mary's Schoolroom, Newcastle, to welcome Rev Father O'Gorman to his old parish, after a sojourn of four years in Rockhampton (Queensland), where he had labored under Bishop Higgins. No greater proof of their affection for their old pastor, and delight at his return to them could have been given than was demonstrated that night, for, apart from the handsome present of a valuable gold watch, albert, and cross, which cost £75, the large schoolroom was crowded to the doors.

The Irish race in Australia (says the Melbourne 'Advocate') will learn with deep regret of the death of Mrs Margaret Irvine, which took place on July 22, at her late residence, High street, Malvern. The deceased, who was a sister of the 'Unconquered and Unconquerable' John Mitchell, settled with her family in Victoria over 20 years ago. Her family consists of two sons and four daughters. She was the widow of Mr Hill Irvine, linen manufacturer, of Dromalane, Newry, County Down. The deceased was a sister of Mrs. John Martin, who survives her. When a leading Irish Nationalist visited Victoria, as a rule, a visit to John Mitchell's sister was one that he made. The deceased was buried in the Presbyterian portion of the Boroondara Cemetery on July 25. The deceased youngest son, Mr W. H. Irvine, the late Premier of Victoria, is in Ireland. Trinity College recently conferred the honorary title of LL.D. on Mr Irvine. He was usually very reluctant to speak of personal matters, but at the North of Ireland Men's dinner in Melbourne two years ago he declared that there was no honor that could come to him that he could prize more highly than being the nephew of John Mitchell.

A special meeting of the clergy of the archdiocese of Sydney was held recently for the purpose of taking into consideration matters in connection with the deferred celebration of his Eminence's Golden Jubilee. The Right Rev Mgr Carroll, A.G., presided. It was stated that meetings of the bishops of the province of New South Wales and of the archbishops of Australia were fixed to take place in Sydney about the beginning of September. It was, therefore, thought opportune that the solemn celebration of the Cardinal's 50 golden years in the priesthood would be made to synchronise with these meetings. The clergy pledged themselves to make special efforts in every parish in the city and country to augment the funds of St. Mary's Fair, which they considered would be the most acceptable testimonial they could make to effectively mark his Eminence's jubilee celebration. The Ven. Archpriest Sheehy, Right Rev Mgr O'Brien, Very Rev Dean Slattery, Rev. Fathers Moynagh and Fitzgerald, O.F.M., were appointed a committee to act with Monsignor Carroll to prepare an illuminated address for presentation to his Eminence on the occasion of the holding of the Jubilee Fair, and make all necessary arrangements for the presentation on the part of the priests of the archdiocese.

MAKE NO MISTAKE!—You may fancy a cough is a trivial affair, but unless you take precautions you will find it rapidly deve'op into something very serious. Take warning, therefore, and at the first symptom of trouble try TUSSICURA, which everybody who has once taken it acknowledges to be the only certain remedy for complaints of the Throat and Lungs. There will be no difficulty in obtaining it, as all Chemists and Storekeepers keep TUSSICURA, and you should insist on having it.—***

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 11, Sunday—Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Hormisdas, Pope and Confessor.
- „ 15, Monday—Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- „ 16, Tuesday.—St. Roch, Confessor.
- „ 17, Wednesday.—Octave of the Feast of St. Lawrence.
- „ 18, Thursday—St. Hyacinth, Confessor.
- „ 19, Friday—St. Urban II., Pope and Confessor.
- „ 20, Saturday—St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor.

St. Hormisdas, Pope and Confessor.

St. Hormisdas, who was unanimously elected Pope on the death of St. Symachus, in 514, displayed great energy in propagating the Gospel, and eradicating heresy and schism. He died in 523.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The word assumption is a term employed to-day in the language of the Church to signify the miraculous removal into heaven of the Blessed Virgin Mary, body and soul. Jesus Christ, before dying, having recommended His Mother to St. John, this Apostle took care of her, and it is believed that she followed him to Asia, and finally settled at Ephesus, where she died. The Church honors her death under the name of 'deposition, rest, sleep, passage,' since the beginning of the fifth century, as it appears from a letter of the Ecumenical Council at Ephesus, of the year 431. Since the century following, the faithful commenced to distinguish the Assumption from the other solemnities of the Blessed Virgin. About the end of the seventh century, the belief of her resurrection became current. We find this pointed out under the name of Assumption in the ancient martyrology attributed to St. Jerome, and in the Sacramentaries of Popes St. Gelasius and St. Gregory. The Feast of the Assumption is celebrated on August 15th. In regard to this assumption or resurrection of body and soul of the Blessed Virgin into heaven it is no article of faith, but only a common opinion which it would rash to contradict.

St. Hyacinth, Confessor.

St. Hyacinth, a Polish Dominican, and apostle of Northern Europe, was born in the Castle of Sasse (Siberia), and died at Cracow. He received at Rome the religious habit from the hand of St. Dominic, who appointed him Superior of the mission established in Poland, founded a monastery of Dominicans at Cracow (1217), and several others in the principal cities of Poland. He made numerous conversions all over Northern Europe, and preached the Gospel to the Tartars.

St. Urban II., Pope and Confessor.

St. Urban was born near Rheims, in France. Having been elected Pope in 1083, he employed all his energies in putting an end to the unwarranted interference of the civil power in purely ecclesiastical affairs, and securing for the Church that liberty of action which was required for the efficient discharge of her divinely appointed duties. To the wisdom and zeal of St. Urban was due the initiation of those expeditions for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, which are known as the Crusades. St. Urban died in 1099 in the twelfth year of his pontificate.

St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor.

St. Bernard, the glory of Christendom during the twelfth century, was born at Dijon, in France, A.D. 1091. On the death of his pious mother, in 1110, he retired, with some thirty companions, into the solitude of a Cistercian monastery. He there gave a perfect example of the virtues proper to the monastic state, while at the same time, on occasions when duty called him, his intervention in public affairs was attended with the happiest results. He so ably defended Catholic doctrine with his voice and pen that his efforts in this direction have earned for him the title of Doctor. St. Bernard died in 1153.

Mr. William Cameron, a graduate of St. Dunstan's Catholic College, Charlottetown, has been selected Rhodes scholar for Prince Edward Island. The committee of selection was composed of the Governor, the Chief Justice, and the Superintendent of Education in the province. Mr. Cameron, who is a prominent athlete, has had an excellent University career, and previously passed the Oxford qualifying examination.

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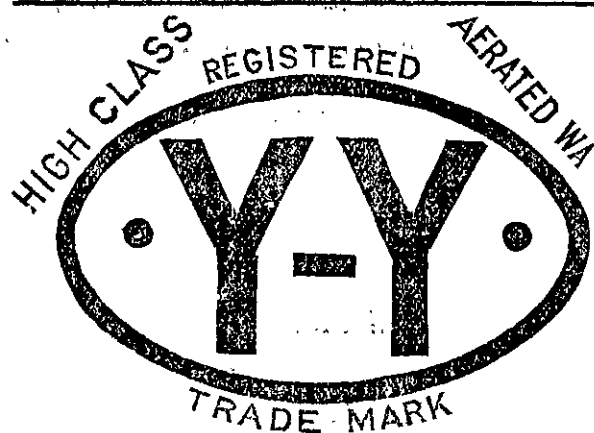
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(Late of Salvation Hotel, Dunedin)

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The up-train to Reefton stays at Ngahere for five minutes to obtain refreshments.

Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

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Corner Otago and George streets,

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

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desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at Establishment, corner Clark and Macdaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

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Late oreman for J. H. SMITH for the past seven years)

Begs to announce that he has started business next Melville Hotel, Timaru, and by strict attention to business will give every satisfaction.

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This new and Commodious Hotel has been well furnished throughout, and is now one of the most comfortable Houses in Otago. Suites of Rooms have been set apart for Families, and every attention has been paid to the arrangements for carrying on a first-class trade. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

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Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

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

First-class stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

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