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PRION 6D

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

A Correction

In our last issue (p. 2) the statement that the Quichua Indians (Bolivia) are 'devout Catholics' was credited to 'Chambers' Encyclopaedia' (Ed. 1891). The edition actually quoted was the latest, that of 1901.

The Catholic Congress

Preparations for the Second Australasian Catholic Congress are already far advanced, and there is every indication that the event will be one of the most memorable in the history of the Church under the Southern Cross. The Congress opens on Sunday, October 23, and closes on the following Sunday, October 30. The various New Zealand Shipping Companies offer a reduction of ten per cent. to persons travelling to attend the Congress, and those of them who make use of the New Zealand Government Railways on their way to the various ports of departure will receive the following concession: first-class holiday excursion tickets at two pence per mile, mileage being counted one way only. In the case of both steamboat and railway travelling, the concessions will be granted on presentation of vouchers signed by any one of the four Diocesan Secretaries: namely, the Very Rev. P. Power (Hawera), for the Archdiocese of Wellington; the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Reilly (Thames), for the Diocese of Auckland; the Very Rev. Dean Foley (Temuka), for the Diocese of Christchurch; and the Rev. H. W. Cleary (Dunedin), for the Diocese of Dunedin. Membership (for which the fee is 10s 6d) entitles to all the privileges of the Congress and to a copy of the splendid memorial volume which will be issued in connection therewith.

Prohibition

Here is a passage from Commissioner Dinnie's recently issued annual report on the Police Force: 'The effect of prohibition as regards drunkenness in public places within the areas in which the no-license vote obtained has been marked, a considerable reduction in the number of arrests for that offence having resulted, and less complaints having been received of street brawls or annoyance caused by drunken persons. On the other hand, it is evident that liquor has been introduced into private houses where it did not previously exist, and a considerable amount of sly grog-drinking is indulged in which is difficult to detect, and more difficult to prove, because of the amount of perjury committed. Travelers also complain of a change for the worse experi-

enced in the comfort and cleanliness of hotels since no-license obtained.'

On June 21, 1595—over three hundred and nine years ago—there began a historic lawsuit before a Bavarian court. The parties to it were the market community of Burginn and the Lords of Thunginn. The Burginn people sued the noble Lord for a sum of two million marks, the value of a forest of magnificent oaks and beeches, claimed by them as their property, but which the blue-blooded defendant had (it was asserted) 'benevolently assimilated.' The case was like that of Jarndyce v. Jarndyce long drawn out. It hummed and grumbled wearily on year after year. Death thinned the ranks of the litigants on both sides, but others stepped into their shoes, and in 1896, when we last heard of it, the threadbare and venerable suit was again before a Bavarian court. The case, prohibition v. non-prohibition, promises to drag its slow length along after a similar fashion. Commissioner Dinnie's report will start it afresh, and some fine day in the year of grace 2201 the disputants may be merrily heaving at each other the same chunks of old red sandstone controversy with which they smote each other in 1904.

The Yellow Plague

Was there ever a quack, medical or political, that admitted the failure of his panacea? Waltho Van Clutterbank was the inventor of the 'Balsam of Balsams'—which he likewise designated by the sub-titles 'Nature's Palladium and Health's Magazine.' 'Should you chance,' said he, 'to have your brains knocked out, or your head chopped off, two drops of this, seasonably applied, will recall the fleeing spirits, reinthroned the deposed archæus, cement this discontinuity of parts, and in six minutes' time restore the lifeless trunk to all its pristine functions, vital, rational, and animal.' When Van Clutterbank's nostrum did not 'touch the spot,' this was, of course, due to failure to apply it at the psychological moment or according to the prescribed rules. If this contention could not be maintained—well, the 'cure' would operate in time; and, in the meanwhile, the oily-tongued quack betook himself 'ad altri lidi, altre terre'—to safe quarters elsewhere. Lord Milner was one of the knot of political Clutterbanks who invented and prescribed the Yellow Balsam of Balsams as the Grand Palladium of South Africa. The hook-nosed German mine-owners and their English confederates wanted to rob more millions. The cheaper the labor the bigger their profits. British workers were so fastidious as to wish to live like human beings—as they

had lived in the days of Oom Paul. For this impertinence they were left, after the war, to starve like ownerless dogs in the streets of Johannesburg. Even black labor was too dear for the purses of the mining millionaires. And so 'Chinese cheap labor' was struck upon as a sure means of turning the Transvaal into a money-making paradise of hard-fisted monopolists.

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The vanguard—a thousand strong—of the yellow invasion reached the Rand some time ago. The slant-eyed slaves were packed off to the mines close prisoners and sent to pig together in the stockaded gaols known as compounds. Lord Van Clutterbuck Milner is not yet quite able to say that the Yellow Balsam has been successfully applied, but he avers that it 'apparently' promises to be successful—by-and-by. 'The Chinese laborers,' he says, 'are apparently keen to become efficient miners. They neither fear nor dislike working underground.' But there is another side to the story. So, at least, the papers say. The Johannesburg correspondent of the 'Otago Daily Times,' for instance, says: 'Our first experience of Chinese labor is not reassuring. . . The labor problem is by no means solved by the introduction of the yellow man. Despite inspired reports of a few individual cases, in which Chinese have performed so much rock drilling in a given time, the aliens now working on the Comet mine are found to be in every way inferior to the Kaffirs. This is not surprising to those who have all along contended that on account of the physical superiority of the black it would require a far greater number of Chinese to do an equal amount of work. Not only as workers have the aliens so far proved a disappointment, but their docility is not what it was lauded. They were to be comfortably compounded and kept quite isolated from the white (also the black) community. Whether the comforts provided are not up to the standard of the tastes of our Celestial visitors, the talked-of isolation is a farce. Out of the 1000 Chinese that have reached the Rand, a tenth have been reported as deserting. Most of these have been apprehended, but there are still some of the number roaming about looking for more congenial occupation than underground mining. The Kaffirs have shown no open or combined hostility to the aliens, but all the same they are bitterly incensed against the co-workers, and express resentment to any white "baas" that will care to listen; moreover, there is a tell-tale falling off in Kaffir recruits.' The mining houses (we are told) are 'in despair over the outlook.' The pig-tailed serfs from the Iiwa Kwo or Flowery Land were to have sent the share market up. Instead, 'values are sagging away'; 'there is another slump'; the gold output is falling off somewhat; and 'the days of tribulation are not nearly over.' And for this New Zealand sacrificed so many useful lives, the British and Irish taxpayer spent £260,000,000 in good minted gold, without counting the Empire's loss in money, blood, and prestige.

The placid slave from Far Cathay may yet prove a 'yellow peril' to the pro-Chinese British Conservative Party as well as to the millionaires who engineered the war. If the Heathen Chinese may displace the British worker on the Rand, why not in England as well? At the Chertsey election this point of view received effective prominence at the hands of the Liberal party. One of their placards ran as follows: 'Wanted for employment in the coal mines of Great Britain, 200,000 Chinese; salary 30s a month. Deities of the best Birmingham make and chopsticks provided. Genial overseers. Gentlemen will be expected to bring their own birds' nests. Opium allowed. Beriberi discouraged, but all corpses returned at owner's risk to China.' The Sydney 'Freeman,' reading the signs of the times, says: 'The chances are that the Liberal Government when it attains office will bundle the Chinese out of South Africa and frame decent conditions for the coy Kaffir.'

Incidentally the anti-Chinese cry in England is hastening the return to power of a Home Rule majority.' And thus the whirligig of time may bring in his revenges.

A Burning Question

A correspondent, writing on behalf of himself and others, asks for 'a statement of the reasons why the Church discountenances cremation.' The subject has been debated in all the moods and tenses from the days of Julian the Apostate down to Erichsen. Since 1874 over three thousand books and pamphlets have tortured it from the sanitary, the legal, the economical, and the religious points of view. Siemens's and Gorini's furnaces undoubtedly minimised the sickening exhalations that arose from funeral pyres and from the old forms of crematorium. But the process is expensive, and the great majority of people regard the process of incineration as unsightly and repulsive. 'The legal objections to cremation—as in cases of poisoning, etc.—have never yet been satisfactorily answered. It has, moreover, yet to be shown that the revival of the old pagan practice is, on hygienic grounds, preferable to a proper grave-burial with perishable coffins, and the avoidance of such abuses as leaden caskets and such other hindrances to the antiseptic action of mother-earth. What is wanted is not an overthrow of the ancient system, but a reform in the direction of greater simplicity. The present abuses are partly intended to inflate the vanity of the living, but chiefly in the interests of the undertaker. They are not inherent to the system of earth-burial. Exceptional cases sometimes arise in which cremation is preferable to inhumation—as, for instance, in seasons of pestilence, or on battle-fields (as recently happened in Manchuria), when large numbers of fostering bodies corrupt the atmosphere. In such exceptional cases the Church not alone permits, but urges (as she did in the great plague at Milan) a departure from her ordinary rule and sanctions the use of fire or wholesale calcination in pits of quicklime in order to avert the spread of disease.'

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For the rest, the Church looks upon even a lifeless Christian body as something different in nature and destiny from the remains of a horse or a chimpanzee. It is, in her eyes, something sacred. It was once the temple of the Holy Ghost; it was washed with the waters of Baptism and anointed with the Holy Oils. It is not in every sense dead. Like Lazarus, it 'only sleepeth'—awaiting the wondrous hour of the resurrection. That doctrine is, of course, in no way impaired by cremation. The least instructed Catholic need not be told that the burned body is not thereby rendered less fit for its rising—identical as to substance, but (as St. Paul says) 'a spiritual body'—on the last day. From the Church's standpoint the chief objections to cremation are: (1) The canonical processes required regarding the mortal remains of her saints, some of which—as those of St. Teresa, St. Charles, and St. Catherine of Bologna—have been preserved in a wonderful way; (2) her practice of venerating their relics; (3) the fact that earth-burial has been accepted from the first dawn of our era as part and parcel of the most solemn and touching rites of the Christian faith; (4) the feeling that the bodies of our dead are treated with greatest respect when consigned to mother-earth with placid face to await their resurrection. Finally, (5) there is the fact that cremation is a pagan system of disposing of the dead; that it has been, since the days of Julian the Apostate, adopted by many as a public repudiation of belief in the resurrection and the future life. Such is the case with the atheist and Freemason sectaries of Continental Europe. It is chiefly for the last-mentioned reason that cremation was formally forbidden to Catholics by a decree of the Holy Office dated May 19, 1886. Curiously enough, a similar prohibition was issued to the Jews of Italy, about the same time, by the General Consistory of Rabbins at Turin. In the cir-

cumstances of our time good Catholics—whose best hopes lie beyond the grave—will leave to others a monopoly of that method of disposing of the dead which suggests the repulsive scenes of the Rali Ghat of Calcutta.

'ROME RULE'

'One Story is Good Enough till Another is Told'

The following letter by the 'Tablet' editor explains itself. It appeared in last Saturday's 'Evening Star' (Dunedin).

Sir,—In your latest London correspondence there appears, under the heading 'Rome Rule,' a story which may be summarised as follows:—

(1) A Protestant policeman became engaged to a Catholic girl in the almost exclusively Catholic county of Mayo, Ireland. The parish priest of the place (Father O'Hara) 'made many efforts to prevent the marriage, but the engaged couple would brook no interference.' (2) The next step was the laying of three grave charges against the policeman, 'on the motion of O'Hara,' coupled with the demand for his transfer elsewhere. In consequence of Father O'Hara's representations, the constable was finally dismissed in an improper way by Sir Antony MacDonnell, Under-Secretary for Ireland, after having 'stood his trial and having been honorably acquitted.' (3) This 'travesty of justice' was later on, in consequence of another inquiry, set right by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham. (4) 'The facts of the case received little notice outside Ireland till attention was drawn to the matter in the House of Commons recently.'

The story, as told in your columns, is a precis of a sensational one that appeared some time ago in the London 'Globe.' There is another and very different version of the case, which, I think, has the merit of vastly greatly probability. It rests on detailed accounts in a number of Irish and Scottish papers that I have read; on two letters of Father O'Hara, one to an Irish paper, the other to the London 'Globe'; and on several lengthy reports of proceedings in Parliament which are before me. It runs, briefly, as follows:—

1. The 'Engagement'

The somewhat romantic story of the alleged 'engagement' of the two 'lovers true,' as told in your columns, is, through and through, hopelessly inconsistent with the unadorned and far less agreeable narrative unfolded by the parents of the young girl and by Father O'Hara. There is no need for going into any details here, beyond stating that Father O'Hara's objection to the constable was based on grounds quite apart from the man's religion. The Mayo pastor is described as an able and public-spirited man and exceedingly friendly with the Protestants in his parish. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham, passed a high eulogium on him in the course of one of his replies in Parliament in connection with the case.

2. The Dismissal.

Three charges were laid against the constable. They were stated as follows by Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons on June 13: '(1) Having improperly entered licensed premises when on duty; (2) having used obscene language to a boy; (3) having been guilty of grossly immoral conduct with a young woman.' This case was tried by one (and only one) properly constituted court of inquiry. It consisted of two Constabulary Inspectors, one a Protestant, the other a Catholic. 'The court of inquiry,' said Chief Secretary Mr. Wyndham in Parliament on the occasion referred to above, 'was convened on the initiative of the police.' He repudiated the suggestion that the inquiry had been instituted 'on account of representations by either Catholics or Protestants.' He declared, moreover, that the 'suggestion' that it was brought about by himself or by Under-Secretary Sir Antony MacDonnell 'is absolutely without foundation.' On the first and third counts mentioned above, the constable was found guilty. Mr. Wyndham admitted in Parliament on June 13 that 'the court returned a true verdict on the evidence before it.' That evidence (which was direct and taken on oath) was reviewed by the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary (an English Protestant). He concurred in the finding of the court, and at once, on December, 8, dismissed the constable from the force.

3. The Reinstatement.

Soon afterwards the Ulster Unionist Members of Parliament (commonly known in Ireland as 'the Orange Mem-

bers') discovered that the dismissed policeman was a Protestant. From the vantage-ground of being general supporters of the Government they put pressure on the Chief Secretary for Ireland to reinstate the dismissed man. What purported to be 'fresh evidence' was privately tendered to Mr. Wyndham by the ex-constable's solicitor in disproof of the charge of immoral conduct referred to in the last paragraph. This 'evidence' consisted of a certificate which was alleged to have been signed by two Dublin medical men. The rest of the story was dragged out of Mr. Wyndham by the Irish Nationalist Members in the House of Commons on June 13 and June 15. Briefly stated, it runs as follows: (a) The two medical men who are alleged to have signed the certificate were not seen or examined. (b) There was no evidence to show that the certificate referred to the young woman on whose account (chiefly) the constable had been dismissed. (c) No fresh court of inquiry was appointed or called to review the ex-constable's case. Under the three circumstances just detailed, the alleged certificate would not be accepted as 'evidence' by any court outside of Bedlam. (d) The ex-constable was reinstated on March 19 by Chief Secretary Mr. Wyndham, who overruled the decision of a court without the pretence of a further trial. (e) He followed this up by declining in Parliament, on June 15, to grant any further inquiry into the case.

4. In Parliament.

Your correspondent is correct in stating that 'attention was drawn to the matter in the House of Commons recently.' He forgot to state that this was done by the Irish Nationalist Members, and by them alone. By arrangement (duly notified to the constable's Ulster Unionist friends by the Chief Whip, Sir Alex. Acland Hood) three solid hours of the Empire's time were set apart on July 15 for the discussion of the case. The Chief Whip held out no hope of any further opportunity for dealing with the case in Parliament. His statement was confirmed by Mr. Wyndham and was admitted, for the Ulster Unionists, by one of their number, Mr. Moore, M.P. 'They knew, moreover, that to have allowed a discussion on the subject at a later stage would have been (as was pointed out) 'a violation of the invariable practice of the House.' It was the last chance of the 'yellow' Members, and they knew it. But they absolutely declined to discuss the subject—'they had not time,' their spokesman said, amidst ironical laughter; and they made it abundantly clear that they did not want either a discussion on the case in Parliament or an investigation outside. The reader can give a shrewd guess at the reason why. The Irish Nationalist Members (and, in Ireland, the Nationalist papers alone) have all along pressed, and are still eagerly pressing for a full, open, searching, and impartial inquiry.

Your readers have now both versions of the 'Rome Rule' story and can judge for themselves.—Yours, etc.,

EDITOR 'N.Z. TABLET.'

August 19.

ARCHBISHOP REDWOOD ON HIS TRAVELS

Further Interesting Particulars of the World's Fair

His Grace Archbishop Redwood, writing under date June 29 from Chicago to a friend in Wellington, gives the following further interesting particulars of the exhibits at the World's Fair at St. Louis:—

'I have been here since last Saturday, 25th inst., having come from St. Louis where I spent a very pleasant fortnight despite the humid heat which was sometimes to me excessive, though relatively cool for the month of June. I have had plenty of time to see the St. Louis World's Fair as far as I care to see. To see it adequately would take months. In general external beauty and vastness it, in my opinion, far surpasses the Chicago Fair of 1893. The hills on which it stands have much helped the picturesque effect.

The Main Picture,

made up of eight big exhibit palaces and a mile and a half of lagoon, is on a level area surrounded on two sides by hills that rise to a height of 65 feet. These hills are not continuous, but just out of four points. These prominences are used to fine effect in the decorative scheme. The two central prominences, which are connected by a semi-circular ridge, lead to the lower level of the grounds by a fine sloping hollowed declivity. The exposition architects used this natural feature to effect

one of the greatest architectural, water, and garden compositions ever executed by man. The declivity between the cascades is occupied by lawns and gardens of really exquisite design. You reach the hill from two avenues of the main picture by a long approach flanked by portrait statues of the great men who helped in the development of the Louisiana Purchase, which the exposition professes to commemorate. One of the finest out-door effects of the exposition is formed by the approaches leading to the buildings located on the hills. In a former letter I endeavored to sketch the general lie of the grounds and the delightful effect of the landscape gardening. In this letter I will dwell on some other matters. The sculptures on the grounds are very remarkable and generally of very fine execution. They are all of course made of the same fragile material called "staff," which is a composition of plaster of Paris and hemp fibre. It forms the covering of nearly all the vast buildings, and the statuary, scrolls, allegorical groups, and other pieces of sculpture are made of it. It may be handled like timber, sawed, nailed, and repaired, and is quite durable. Without "staff," which is cheap and quickly made, the building of such temporary palaces and statuary would be impracticable. The history and spirit of the Louisiana Territory are told by the sculptor in over one thousand figures in the buildings and the grounds. They were the work of 100 American sculptors at an expense of £100,000. The profusion and perfection of this statuary is one of the chief excellences of the St. Louis World's Fair. The effect of it combined with the electric illumination or the daily sunlight is magnificent. Let us now enter one of the splendid palaces and describe it as a specimen of the others, with, of course, due modifications and limitations. We will take

The Agriculture Palace,

which covers, i.e., roofs in, 23 acres. It is not quite so ornate in its style of architecture as some of the other buildings, but it has other special features which make it a superb specimen of what an exposition hall ought to be. It is a long rectangle. The four facades are broken by dignified entrances formed of wide arches. Large areas of glass replacing architectural decoration flood the interior with light. The roof rests on a great number of enormous trusses fixed on posts which mark the aisles. Around these posts the exhibits are disposed. In all there are miles of aisles, but these are divided and numbered to meet the various interests of the department of agriculture and relieve the fatigue of the visitor. The exhibits cover all the products of the soil, together with the tools, implements, methods of cultivation, harvesting, irrigation, drainage, and the by-products of the manufactured forms of these products, their preparation and preservation, including everything edible and drinkable which comes, however remotely, from the soil, and which forms part of the home life and commerce of the people. Imagine how instructive all this is. The dairy section at the World's Fair occupies well nigh 30,000 feet. A model creamery, fully equipped and in operation, is a feature of great interest. Plate glass encloses the butter and cheese apparatus, permitting visitors to see every process. There is a sanitary milk plant connected with the creamery, and a model dairy lunch exhibit where sanitary milk, butter, and cheese are dispensed. More than two acres of space are devoted to foods, including the cereals and their products, tubers and roots and their products, coffee, tea, cocoa of all kinds and products, refrigerated fresh meats, poultry, fish, and game; eggs, farinaceous products, pastes, breads, cakes, tinned meats, evaporated and preserved fruits, spices, and condiments, potable waters, beers, ales, wines, brandies, whiskeys, cordials, and what not. Another great block of space is supplied for the manufacturers of agricultural implements, tools, and machinery. All the newest and latest devices in the agricultural line are on view. Here all nations vie with each other, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Canada, Egypt, Africa, and America, showing to the New World the husbandry of the Old. This agricultural hall cost £110,000. You see the completeness, the exhaustiveness of such an exposition hall. Well, say the same of all the others, which I might describe, and you will have an idea of what the St. Louis World's Fair is.

It is indeed a World's Fair.

The New Zealand exhibit, which occupies a considerable space, is in the agricultural building. It is most creditable and interesting. The principal part of the N.Z. exhibition is in this hall, as I have just said, but there is also another very excellent exhibit in the game and fishery building not far from the agriculture hall. Australia is well nigh unrepresented at the World's Fair. In the anthropology building a special feature of interest

are the Vatican treasures and Queen Victoria's presents (Queen's Jubilee gifts). Among these presents were a number of exquisitely illuminated and framed addresses, among which I was pleased to see the one from the New Zealand Parliament, on which our old friend Dr. Grace's name was conspicuous. From the splendid priceless brooch sent by the Czar and Czarina of Russia to the two pairs of blankets and roll of flannel sent by a woollen firm in New Zealand, there is every kind of article produced by man. In the Vatican treasures is a facsimile or pages of the celebrated Codex Vaticanus, the oldest extant Greek manuscript of the New Testament, preserved in the Vatican Library. There are also some excellent mosaics and some personal souvenirs of Leo XIII. and the present Pope. At the New Zealand exhibit I met Mr. Clarkson. He is the second in charge at the exhibition. Mr. Donne, the head man, was, I am sorry to say, very ill with dysentery and fever when I left St. Louis. A few words of comparison between the former expositions and the present World's Fair may be alike instructive and interesting. The grand area of St. Louis World's Fair is 1240 acres, that in Paris in 1900, 336 acres; the Chicago Exposition of 1893, 633 acres; the Pan-American at Buffalo, 300 acres; the Centennial at Philadelphia, 236 acres. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition roofs in by its palaces used for exhibition 128 acres; the Chicago Exhibition had 82 acres under roof. Also no former exhibition ever paid so much interest to out-door exhibits. At St. Louis there are 100 acres of this class of exhibits. I must say something about

The Pike,

the name given, by reference to the obsolete old turnpike road, to what went by the name of the "Midway" at Chicago in 1893, which may be deemed the amusement section of the World's Fair. The Pike, which is always crowded night and day, is story-book land. All creeds and customs are there, 6000 nondescript characters step from history, travel, and adventure, to hail you in reality. Forty amusements, costing one million pounds sterling, extend one and a half miles. Starting on the Pike from the Plaza of St. Louis, mountain masses 100 feet high, but looking by optical illusion six thousand, reproduce the snowy Tyrolean Alps with their trees, habitations, and glaciers, high over an Alpine village. An Irish village has facsimiles of Cormac's Castle, the old House of Parliament at Dublin, and St. Lawrence's Gate. Under and over the sea is a trip to Paris in a submarine boat and a return voyage in an airship. I took this trip for 25 cents, and the illusions were most realistic and delightful, not to say sometimes startling in the mid-air storms. You move among senoritas and Romanes in Seville, with the marionette bull fights at Madrid; you hunt in the Ozarks of the mountains of Missouri, you are alike amazed and delighted at Hagenbeck's zoo, circus, and animal paradise, showing man-eating beasts perfectly tame in a jungle of growing vegetation, talking birds at liberty, and trained wild animals—lions, tigers, panthers, bears, etc.—in the same cage with the tamer and performing most wonderful and almost incredible feats, to the eternal credit of their trainer. In mysterious Asia you have a picture of life in India, Burmah, Persia, and Ceylon. Plastic art is shown in the Moorish palace, where historic East India customs are illustrated. Weaving of glass into tablecloths and other fabrics is shown in the glass weaving palace. Paris is a reflection of that gay centre. Ancient Rome is seen in a street of the Augustan period. A history of fashion from the period of the early Roman colonies is shown in the palais du costume. In the infant incubator babies are seen through the glass doors of their strange nest. Indian Congress and Wild West show is an assembly of historic tribes of the American Indians and famous scouts. The Siberian railway is an illusion showing a locomotive and train running

Hundreds of Miles Through Siberia.

Deep sea divers is explained by its name. Cairo is a reproduction, with its camels and donkeys, of the Egyptian city. The Chinese village brings to the Pike the joss houses and temples of bamboo. Eleven sections of the famous bazaars of Stamboul are reproduced in Constantinople. Esquimaux and Laplanders is a view of the life of those people, with their dogs and furs and sledges, in the Polar region. The magic whirlpool is a descent by boat around a circular waterfall. The cliff dwellers is a duplicate of a section of the caves on the Mancos Canyon, Colorado. Battle Abbey is a cycloramic reproduction of America's battle history. The naval exhibit tries to show a modern sea fight. Beautiful Jim Key is an educated horse. Ante-bellum days are revived in the old plantation of the south. The great disaster which overwhelmed Galveston, in September, 1900, is

reproduced in the Galveston flood. Hale's fire fighters is an exhibition of extinguishing a burning building and saving lives. New York to the North Pole is an illusion of a trip by vessel to the Polar regions. I did this trip and it was most impressive and enjoyable. Wireless telegraphy is the exhibit of a wireless telegraph company, messages being sent from a tower in the grounds 200 feet high. Jerusalem is a remarkable open-air representation of the Holy City. It covers 11 acres. Observation wheel is a huge wheel of steel, 250 feet high giving visitors a bird's-eye view of the exposition. The miniature railway (carriages and engine about 3 feet high) affords a ride in a perfectly equipped railroad train. There are several other shows, but I have given the principal. Something for all tastes.

As I told you in a former letter, Father Smyth was to join me at Salt Lake City, which he did. We were most warmly welcomed and right royally treated at All Hallows College, where we spent several very pleasant days. One day we were treated to an organ recital at the great Tabernacle. It was excellent; I never heard an organ which so perfectly combined sweetness with power; nor did I ever hear a "vox humana," or "voces humanae" stop equal to the one here. I much prefer the tone of this organ to that of the largest organ in the world, which I heard in the grand festival hall at the World's Fair. Coming from Salt Lake to St. Louis a washout caused our train, between Denver and Kansas City, to be delayed over six hours. This caused me to stay the night at Kansas City. The Bishop and priests were most kind; in the afternoon of my arrival I was driven round the beautiful and rapidly extending boulevards of Kansas City, and I also visited the very fine establishment of the Redemptorist Fathers. I have seen the Archbishop here, Dr. Quigley, who was most kind. I have also seen the Sacred Heart Sisters and the Jesuits, who are now in the smoky and grimy part of Chicago, as bad as the East End of London. I dined yesterday with Father Galligan, who is in capital health; his parish has been ruined by huge factories and most of his people driven elsewhere. He will sell out soon, demolish St. Patrick's Church (once the cathedral of Chicago), and migrate to a cleaner and better quarter of the city. The Redemptorists, with whom I am staying and am treated with every possible kindness, have a splendid church here, of the Romanesque architecture, with admirable and extremely large Munich stained glass windows, and an electric light illumination of the whole building, finer than I have yet seen in any church. I shall stay here some days and then go to St. Paul, whither I am invited by Archbishop Ireland, who is expected here in a few days, as he has informed me by wire. Father Smyth left St. Louis some days before I did in order to go to New Orleans, Algiers, and Jefferson College. We should meet again as per arrangement at Washington, and then we shall see about arranging for our voyage across the Atlantic.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

The following circular has been issued to the clergy of the Archdiocese of Wellington:—

Rev. and Dear Father,—

His Grace the Archbishop in his Pastoral Letter of last February addressed you on the manner of celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Proclamation of the Dogma of the Immaculate Conception. In concluding his Pastoral, he says:—

Let us, therefore, lift our eyes in confidence to Mary Immaculate and endeavor to nobly solemnise the Golden Jubilee of the Dogmatic Definition of her Immaculate Conception, paying a timely tribute to her powerful intercession for past and present and future favors, sending up to her from the Catholic world an unanimous hymn of glory and gratitude, and invoking her salutary aid in the coming trials and dangers. Let us associate ourselves heartily and practically with our Catholic brethren throughout the wide world in these splendid celebrations.

Accordingly, we enjoin the clergy and laity of our archdiocese to carry out the following regulations:—

1. On the 8th day of each month, after the receipt of this Pastoral until the 8th of next December, all the priests of the archdiocese, who celebrate Holy Mass, shall say, if the Rubrics allow it, the Mass of the Immaculate Conception.

2. In the evenings of these eighth days, in all the parish churches, five decades of the Rosary shall be recited in common, preceded and followed by the thrice repeated invocation: 'Mary, conceived without sin,

pray for us who have recourse to thee.' This exercise shall be followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

3. On the 8th of next December, the fiftieth anniversary of the Dogmatic Definition of the Immaculate Conception, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, though not a day of obligation, shall be kept with all possible solemnity, by the celebration of High Mass, or Missa Cantata, followed by the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament; and by the recitation of the Rosary in the evening, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

4. We exhort our clergy to prepare the faithful for this ceremony by a triduum of preaching and devotions in honor of Mary Immaculate.

5. The Commission of Cardinals, appointed by the Sovereign Pontiff to draw up and carry out in Rome this programme of celebrations on the occasion of this Jubilee, desire that a pecuniary offering should be presented to his Holiness. Accordingly, a collection for this purpose shall be held in all the parishes of the Archdiocese, in which the clergy shall exhort the faithful to devoutly contribute their donations, however small, to swell the offerings of the whole Catholic world to his Holiness at the anniversary celebrations in Rome.

Extraordinary Jubilee Indulgence.

Since his Grace addressed to you the above instructions, our Holy Father, Pope Pius X., has issued an Encyclical Letter and promulgated an Extraordinary Jubilee Indulgence in honor of the Immaculate Conception. I forward you a copy of this very beautiful Encyclical, which you may read to your people. In connection with the Jubilee Indulgence proclaimed by our Holy Father, it may be useful to note the following:—

1. The time appointed for gaining the Jubilee Indulgence in the Archdiocese of Wellington is from the 8th September to the 8th December, 1904. All the prescribed works must be accomplished before the 8th December.

2. Three visits are to be made to the parish church, or principal church in the place; they may be made in the same church, or in different churches, or in a different diocese, provided the Jubilee is still open there. All the visits may be made on the same day, or on different days; processional or individually. As the Cathedral is not yet rebuilt, the churches in the city of Wellington to be visited are the Church of the S. Heart, Hill street; or St. Joseph's, Buckle street; or St. Anne's, Wellington South.

3. Vocal prayers are to be said at each visit for the following intentions, viz., for the liberty and exaltation of the Catholic Church and the Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresies, for the conversion of all who are in error, for the concord of Christian princes, for the peace and unity of all the faithful, and according to the intention of our Holy Father the Pope.

No special form of prayer is prescribed, but the Pater and Ave repeated five times for the above intentions in general, will certainly suffice.

4. A strict fast on one day is prescribed, i.e., a fast on one meal and a collation, at which flesh meat, milk, butter, cheese, and eggs are prohibited. Friday may be chosen for the fast day. Those who are dispensed from fasting on account of age, infirmity, hard labor, or other cause, must have the fast commuted by their confessor into some other good work.

5. The reception of the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Communion is also prescribed. All persons, religious as well as secular, have the right to select any approved priest of the Archdiocese as confessor for the Jubilee Confession. Children who have not received their First Communion may be dispensed by their confessors from receiving this sacrament.

6. For the purpose of gaining the Jubilee Indulgence confessors approved for the Archdiocese have the power, when necessary or available, to change the prescribed works into other acts of penance or prayers suitable to the circumstances of each person.

7. Confessors have the power of absolving penitents, at their Jubilee Confession, from all sins and irregularities except the rare cases specially mentioned in the Pope's Encyclical.

8. Confessors also possess the faculty of commuting vows into some other obligation, but this faculty does not extend to (a) the vow of perpetual chastity; (b) the vow of entering a religious community in which solemn vows are taken; (c) the vows implying a compact made between two parties and accepted by a third, such as the religious vows whether perpetual or temporary of poverty, chastity, and obedience in a regular community.

9. The present Jubilee Indulgence can be gained only once and is applicable to the souls in purgatory. Other

indulgences are not suspended during the time of the present Jubilee.

10. Special facilities are allowed to travellers. They can gain the Jubilee on their return home, by performing the prescribed works, although the ordinary time for the Jubilee may have expired.

Hoping, Rev. and dear Father, that you and all those entrusted to your spiritual charge may gain the full benefit of the great grace of the Jubilee indulgence together with an increased devotion and love towards the Immaculate Mother of God.

I remain, Dear Rev. Father,

Yours faithfully in Christ,

W. J. LEWIS, S.M., Adm.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 20.

The Rev. Father Huault leaves to-day for Sydney.

On Monday evening the members of the Catholic Literary Society held an interesting debate on the subject of prohibition.

The members of the Catholic Club will hold their annual supper on Thursday next. The president, Rev. Father O'Shea, is to preside.

Among those to receive medallions and certificates from the St. John's Ambulance Association I notice the names of several Sisters of Mercy and Compassion.

Messrs. O'Brien, McEvedy, and Traill, members of the British football team, were entertained at dinner by the Rector of St Patrick's College. The two first-named are well known as old boys of the college, and expressed themselves as being very happy in renewing their acquaintance with old friends.

The ladies of the parish of Wellington South are to give an 'at home' in the schoolroom, Green street, on Wednesday evening next. A large number of invitations have been issued, and the affair, which is in aid of the parish funds, should be highly enjoyable.

Last week I unfortunately omitted to refer to a football match that is perhaps one of the most interesting events of the season in Wellington. The game between teams from St. Patrick's and Wellington Colleges never fails to draw a crowd, who are usually treated to a fine scientific exposition of the Rugby game. This year's match was one of the best in this respect, the applause for scientific play being loud and frequent. The St. Patrick's boys were the heavier, and won by 13 points to 3, after a game that proves that the wearers of the blue and white jersey are still to the fore on the field of scientific Rugby.

Some time ago delegates from the various literary societies in the city met to consider the formation of a union. During the week a mock parliament was arranged, the proceedings of which were watched by the Chief Justice, Sir Robert Stout, and many members of Parliament. The Catholic Literary Society was represented by Mr. A. H. Casey. After the conclusion of the debate, the subject of which was the Governor's Speech, delivered by Hon. T. K. Macdonald, the Chief Justice and several members of Parliament delivered short addresses. The speeches made by the various speakers of the union were marked by much ability, but with perhaps not sufficient seriousness. The union promises to be a great success, and it is to be hoped that the members of our own Society will take a foremost part in the proceedings.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 22

The events of 'Grand National' week drew thousands of visitors to the city from all parts of the Colony.

Among the few who had the right of private entree at the Governor's levee in the Provincial Council Chambers were the Right Rev. Bishop Grimes, S.M., D.D., and the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G.

The Marist Brothers' boys, with an unbeaten record throughout the season, have won the primary schools' football competition flag, scoring 158 points to 3. Mr. George Dobbs coached the team, and to him the young fellows feel particularly grateful for the distinction he so ably aided them to attain.

Among the various self-imposed duties undertaken by his Excellency the Governor during his short stay in Christchurch were visits to the principal schools. Although it is understood the Catholic schools were not included in the programme mapped out for him, Lord Plunket arranged on his own initiative the extension of his viceregal compliments so as to include at least one of our scholastic institutions. From Waltham the viceregal party drove to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, where they were received by his Lordship Bishop Grimes the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., and Fathers O'Connell and Mahony, who conducted them to the large class-room, in which the pupils of the Convent School were assembled. His Excellency was greeted with the 'National Anthem' and a song of welcome, both very well sung by the children. A violin solo, with piano, harp and organ accompaniment, was played by one of the girls, and another sang 'The Vale of Avoca' very prettily. A bouquet of flowers was presented to his Excellency. Bishop Grimes said that, in the name of the teachers and pupils, he wished to thank his Excellency for the honor he had done them in coming to visit them. They had been surprised when they heard of his Excellency's desire to visit the school, and the notice had been so short that they could not prepare an elaborate programme, but they had endeavored to show something of what was taught there. He could assure his Excellency that the devoted teachers at the school did a great deal for the children in helping them to train their minds, and in all their teaching they were reminded of the loyalty due from them to the King and to his representative in the Colony, and of the necessity for the feeling of patriotism which had recently been so much in evidence throughout the Empire. His Excellency said that it had given him the greatest possible pleasure to visit the Convent School. The impromptu programme the pupils had given was a very pleasing one, and he appreciated the delicate compliment to himself in the singing of the 'Vale of Avoca.' He hoped that his first visit to the Convent School would not be his last. Prior to their departure for the South his Excellency's secretary wrote to his Lordship the Bishop on behalf of Lady Plunket most cordially thanking the Sisters and children for their handsome bouquet, and hoped at a later date to personally meet the Sisters and visit the convents and schools, a visit which would afford her the greatest possible pleasure.

Notwithstanding manifold adversities and cruel persecution in their own land, it is clear the faith is firmly implanted in the hearts of the French people. Referring to the barque 'Boedieu,' now in Lyttelton harbor, and recently picked up at sea disabled, the local papers remarked that yesterday (Monday the 15th) being the Feast of the Assumption, no work was done 'on board the vessel.'

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

August 18.

A cribbage and euchre tournament was held on Tuesday evening last, between teams representing the Druids and Hibernians. Some of the finishes were very close, but the Druids finished their season's conquests by another win, the scores being—Druids 50, Hibernians 49. Mr. Watson, on behalf of the victors, thanked the Hibernians for the good feeling which had led them to accept the challenge, and for the friendly and interesting games to which they had been treated. Mr. Dennehy, for the Hibernians, thanked the Druids for the hospitality extended.

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Plunket, and party passed through here on Saturday. The Governor met with an enthusiastic reception, and an address was read by the Mayor. Rev. Father Tubman received a most cordial greeting from his Excellency, with whose father he had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance in the Old Land.

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

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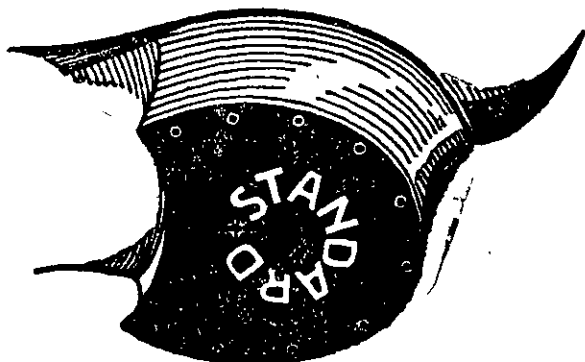
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Irish News

ANTRIM.—Technical Education

Bishop Henry has addressed a circular to the clergy of the diocese of Down and Connor urging the importance of technical education and suggesting various developments of the present system of technical training.

ARMAGH.—Address by Cardinal Logue

His Eminence Cardinal Logue presided at the distribution of prizes in the well-known boarding school conducted by the religious of the Sacred Heart in Armagh. A large number of clergymen and friends of the Sisters attended the musical display given by the pupils, at the conclusion of which his Eminence delivered an address. He said not for many years had he been privileged to witness so splendid a musical and academic display, entered into with such thorough zest and earnestness. The entire programme from beginning to end gave solid evidence of a year of paractical hard work. Its fine classical and artistic character, too, implied a high standard of talent and ability among the young ladies, for without it even the splendid teaching staff would be unable to produce such results. He rejoiced to see a young Irish generation generously endowed by nature with so many of the sterling qualities necessary to carry them along the journey of life, and on this journey he heartily wished them success. One other point there was, his Eminence said, which deserved special recognition: it was the fine spirits and rosy, sparkling health of all the school after such a hard year's labor.

CAVAN.—Land Purchase

The tenants on the estate of the late Mr. A. W. Sharkey, J.P., Virginia, County Cavan, have purchased their holdings at 21½ years' purchase on first, and 24½ years' purchase on second term rents.

Landlords' Tactics

On the approach of the twelfth of July several of the landlords appeared on Orange platforms, but their tactics did not find much favor with the farming class. A strong Unionist organ, the 'Cavan Weekly News,' writes as follows with regard to these gentry: 'What they (the tenants) would like to know would be on what terms their brother Orange landlords will sell their estates to them, and if they propose out of the proceeds of the sales to make provision for the maintenance of Protestantism by paying to the Church a capital sum in lieu of their annual subscriptions. It is not many years ago since the Orange Society was contemptuously spoken of by the men who now pose as their leaders. When the land agitation started and the boycott expedition came to be organised, they found that the despised Orangeman would be a useful tool in their hands. They accordingly flocked with one accord to the various lodges, where they were received with open arms, and all at once promoted to be the leaders. In many instances the friends of adversity were cast aside to make room for the new fry who wanted to work the order as an appendage of the rent office.'

CLARE.—The Bishopric of Killaloe

Information has been received from Rome of the appointment of Very Rev. M. Fogarty, D.D., Vice-president of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, to the vacant See of Killaloe. The new Bishop-elect was dignissimus on the list of three names chosen by the parish priests of the diocese for submission to the Holy See. Dr. Fogarty is still in the prime of life. He is another addition to the ranks of the young Irish bishops who are still within the zone of the energetic forties. His career has been wholly academic; but though college walls have hitherto circumscribed his activities, he has displayed during his years of work all those gifts of tact, sympathy, prudence, and good sense which, added to the learning, piety, and zeal of the devoted Churchman, go to the making of the ideal bishop and administrator of diocesan affairs. His student course was exceptionally brilliant. Junior by a few years to the Bishop of Clonfert, whom he succeeded only a year ago in the Vice-presidency of Maynooth, their names were linked together as among the best Maynooth men of their generation—a title which, in view of the pre-eminent talent that the National College attracts to its halls, might be extended without qualification. After his ordination he filled a Theological Chair at Carlow College, following thus in his first office in the footsteps of that great prelate whose loss to Cashel and to Ireland is still mourned. From Carlow he proceeded to Maynooth, having won by a brilliant thesis one of the Chairs of Theology in his Alma Mater. Until a year ago he was engaged in the duties of his professorship. When Dr. O'Dea was called away from the Vice-presidency to the responsibilities of the episcopate,

Dr. Fogarty was chosen by the bishops to succeed him in the position.

CORK.—A Training College

The Munster Training College, which is intended for the preparation of National teachers who are native Irish speakers as teachers of the Irish language, was formally opened at Ballingeary, County Cork, early in July.

DOWN.—The Late Lord Russell

A bust of the late Lord Russell of Killowen is to be placed in the hallway of the Town Hall, Newry, his native place. The pedestal is to be made of Newry granite.

DUBLIN.—Church Music

His Grace Archbishop Walsh has issued the regulations which are to be observed with regard to the use of church music in the diocese of Dublin. At all High Masses the Introit, the Gradual, the Offertory, and the Communion are to be sung by an exclusively male choir; and except in cases in which figured music may be provided for them on the diocesan list, those parts of the liturgy are to be sung to the Gregorian melodies assigned to them in the 'Graduale Romanum.' The other portions of the liturgy at High Mass may be sung either in Gregorian or figured music, but only in such figured music as is on the diocesan list.

Temperance Demonstration

An excursion organised by the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Association, Church street, Dublin, took place to Woodenbridge on Sunday, July 3. It was a success in every sense, and could not fail to arouse feelings of admiration in the minds of all who witnessed the demeanor of those who composed it. More than 4000 persons took part in the excursion, which was accompanied by the president, Father Nicholas, Messrs. T. Kelly, T.C., Joseph Mooney, J.P., and many other well known citizens whose zeal for the promotion of temperance is well known.

GALWAY.—Death of an Irish Piper

One of the last of the old Irish school of traditional pipers was buried a few weeks ago, namely, Martin Reilly, of Galway. This old man of 74 years was a marvellous performer on the pipes, and his fingering was phenomenal. From his master and namesake he picked up Gandsey's method of playing, for Gandsey was a very prince amongst pipers, whose playing elicited the warmest admiration from all visitors to Killarney in the first half of the last century. Not many who heard Reilly give the 'Fox chase' were aware that he reproduced Gandsey's effects with marvellous fidelity; but Gandsey himself learned this glorious piece of 'programme music' from Edward Keating Hyland in 1820. Hyland died in 1845, and Gandsey died in 1857, in his 90th year. The greatest of the Galway school of pipers was Paddy Conely, who was presented with Crump's magnificent pipes by James Hardiman, the historian of Galway.

KERRY.—The New Bishop

The news has been received in Kenmare of the selection by the Holy See of the Ven. Archdeacon Mangan, P.P., V.G., to be Bishop of Kerry. At present (says the 'Freeman's Journal,' July 9) the Bishop-elect is crossing the Atlantic on a visit to the St. Louis Exhibition, and has, therefore, no intimation of his elevation to the episcopal throne. It will be remembered that at the election for a successor to the holy and learned Dr. Coffey the name of Archdeacon Mangan stood second on the list, the highest number of votes having been recorded for Very Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, P.P., Millstreet, and the lowest number for Very Rev. Canon O'Leary, P.P., V.F., Dingle. The Bishop-elect, a mighty defender of the Church and its doctrines, has ever been the friend of the oppressed and downtrodden. The 'Kingdom of Kerry' never was without a brave and pious spirit to wield with saintly hand the crozier of the Church, and to uphold the rights, spiritual and temporal, of the people. In the latest successor to the See of Brendan will be found one eminently fitted by sanctity and patriotism to sustain the best traditions of that long list of great and pious men who have wielded the episcopal crozier in this ancient diocese. A native of North Kerry, the Bishop-elect will be received with joy by the people of his native county, and for him we faithfully anticipate that his government of the diocese will be memorable, distinguished, and beneficent.

A Marconigram

The Ven. Archdeacon Mangan had just left by a Cunard steamer for a holiday in the United States when the news of his appointment to the Bishopric of Kerry was received in Ireland. Father Garvey wired the news to the company, who sent the new Bishop a Marconi-

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gram apprising him of his appointment, so that before he touched American soil he was, it appears, informed of the decision of the Holy See.

LIMERICK.—A Distinguished Career

The Rev. Edmond James Fitzmaurice, on whom has just been conferred at Rome the degree of Doctor of Divinity, is a brilliant young Churchman—he is not yet twenty-three—whose collegiate career has been throughout an eminently successful one. Dr. Fitzmaurice is the second son of Mr. William Fitzmaurice, Ballydonohue Cottage, Glin, County Limerick, and made his classical studies at Killarney College, pursuing his higher studies at Louvain, and completing his course at the American College, Rome. At nineteen he became a Bachelor of Divinity and a double gold medallist, and had his course shortened as a reward for his industry and ability. On ordination he intended to labor in the diocese of Erie, of which his uncle, the Right Rev. Dr. John Fitzmaurice, is Bishop; but, on the solicitation of Dr. Prendergast, Bishop of Philadelphia, the young priest will there enter upon his sacred calling.

MONAGHAN.—Estates Sold to Tenants

Agreements have been signed for the sale of the estate of the Rev. J. C. Quinn and others near Newbliss, County Monaghan, at 23½ years' purchase on second term rents. The estate of the late Mr. Thomas Atkinson has been sold at 23½ years' purchase on second term rents.

TIPPERARY.—A Great Athlete

Mr. Thomas F. Kiely, of Carrick-on-Suir, won the all-round championship of the world at the St. Louis World's Fair, which was held under the auspices of the American Athletic Union. He scored four firsts in nine events. Mr. Kiely was born at Ballyneal, Carrick-on-Suir, thirty-three years ago, half a mile across the fields from the home of the Davins, who made Ireland famous in the world of athletics in the seventies and early eighties by their record performances in weight-throwing, jumping, and running. Growing up a boy, Kiely was attracted to the training grounds of the Davins, and in the course of some schoolboy competitions, Maurice Davin noticed the extraordinary ability of young Kiely, and there and then set to train him to his style in the different weights. In this he was successful, and Kiely made his first appearance at sports in 1887, at the age of seventeen years. He proved himself a wonderful youngster, and at nineteen years he competed in the Gaelic championships in Kilkenny, and although he failed to win any of the events, he showed promise of great things. In 1892, at the Gaelic championships, he won several events, and from that to the present his athletic career might be written as one of breaking records and winning championships. He stands 6ft 1in in height, and weighs, when in condition, 14 stone. He won the English hammer championship five times, the Irish hammer championship seventeen times. He has also several weight, jump, and hurdle championships to his credit, and as a sprinter he has secured innumerable prizes. He won all the all-round championships he competed for. The all-round championship of the world was the height of Kiely's ambition.

WATERFORD.—Dungarvan Exhibition

In the early part of July the Dungarvan Exhibition of Arts, Crafts, and Manufactures was opened. The exhibits covered a very wide field, from the old spinning wheel of 300 years ago to the modern manufacturing appliance of to-day.

WICKLOW.—A New Church

At Greystones, the charming Wicklow seaside resort, on Sunday, July 10, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin opened the church which has been erected instead of the sacred edifice destroyed by the storm which devastated the district more than a year ago. The new building, which has been erected under the supervision of the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, is situated in one of the most picturesque districts of a county remarkable for its beauty. It will form a lasting monument to his Lordship's zeal for religion and to his artistic taste and sound judgment.

GENERAL

Punctual Payments

The other night in the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury, in answer to Lord Oranmore and Browne, said that the loans made to Irish tenants and landlords by the Public Works Commissioners were repaid with extraordinary punctuality, nor was the Government a loser in any way by these transactions.

There are eight composers in the new N.S.W. Parliament: O'Sullivan, Jones, Bennett, M'Court, Ashton, Gillies, Hogue and Richards.

People We Hear About

A London correspondent states that Colonel Collins intended taking a trip to Paris at the conclusion of the Bisley meeting, after which he was to visit Ireland.

Miss Jane Barlow, authoress of 'Bog-land Studies,' 'Kerrigan's Quality,' 'From the Land of the Shamrock,' and other Irish stories, has been presented with the Litt D degree, *honoris causa*, by the Dublin University, of which her father is the Vice-Provost. She is the first lady to receive a degree from the University. Miss Barlow's Irish Idylls was specially mentioned by the Public Orator when the honor was conferred on her.

Sir Albert a Beckett, late Assistant Accountant-General of the Army, who has given forty-six years of exceptional service to the War Office; General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny; Colonel Francis Hugh Plowden, who holds the rank of Brigadier-General and 2nd Class District Commander in India; and the Hon. Edward Patrick Morris, Minister of Justice in Newfoundland, have been the recipients of many congratulations upon the honor of Knighthood conferred on them by the King.

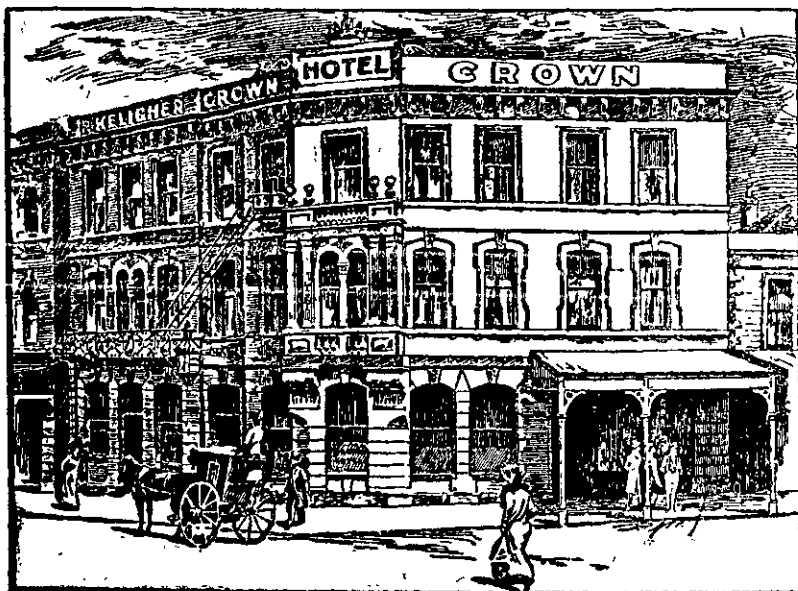
The present young Marquis of Lothian, whose health is unfortunately a source of much anxiety to his family, is the nephew of Lord Ralph and Lord Walter Kerr; and as he is unmarried and has no brothers the heir-presumptive to the marquise is Lord Ralph Kerr, who is married to the youngest sister of the Duke of Norfolk, and whose eldest son is just finishing his undergraduate career at Oxford. It will be an interesting circumstance if the headship of this ancient and noble house should (as will in all human probability be the case), after more than three centuries, revert once again to a Catholic.

Lord Kelvin celebrated his 80th birthday on July 3. It is stated (says an exchange) that he was the first man who despatched a wireless message. He was in the Isle of Wight, and wanted to communicate with Mr. George Stokes at Cambridge, and despatched his wireless telegram to Bournemouth. The Scotchmen are immensely proud of their distinguished 'countryman.' But it happens that Lord Kelvin, though bearing a Scottish title, is not a Scotchman, but an Irishman, who did not leave his native country till he was fourteen years of age. It is remarkable that the other scientist, Marconi, whose name is so indissolubly associated with wireless telegraphy, should be an Irishman by birth and have Irish blood in his veins. Marconi was born at Enniscorthy, and his mother was an Irishwoman.

The recent birthday list (says the 'Catholic Herald') included the name of Lady Florence Dixie, whom the Catholics of the country reckon as one of themselves. Lady Florence is a well known writer, explorer, and champion of women's rights. Her advocacy had a good deal to do with the liberation of Cetewayo, the Zulu king, though that event only preceded his death by a few years. During the late war Lady Florence acted as war correspondent for the 'Morning Post.' She is a first-rate horsewoman, and was a mistress of the gun, which she has, however, forewarn on humanitarian grounds. To which it may be added that she is the daughter of the lately deceased Marchioness of Queensberry, and therefore the sister of Canon Lord Archibald Douglas, of Annan. Her husband, Sir Beaumont Dixie, is one of the rather numerous Catholic baronets, the eleventh holder of a title conferred in 1660. Born in 1851, Sir Beaumont married Lady Florence in 1875.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk were recently entertained by the Cutlers' Company at their hall in Sheffield, and were presented with a congratulatory address and a remarkable cabinet of cutlery. The members of the Company joined in the gifts already presented by the city to the Duke and Duchess on the occasion of their marriage, but they felt under such obligation to the Duke for the services he has rendered to the Company that they decided to make a separate gift in addition. It took the form of a cabinet of cutlery and silver plate of about 600 pieces, comprising every requisite of the kind for the dinner table. The articles were made by different members of the Company, but they were marked only with the name and arms of the Cutlers' Company. In acknowledging the gift the Duke said he was especially gratified to get the information from the Master Cutler that he was the proud owner of the best set of cutlery Sheffield had ever produced.

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



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 Promptly attended to.
Order through Telephone 979.

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

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

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

J. F. WILSON

DENTIST

(Late R. J. B. Yule),

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

TARIFF MODERATE.

THOS. CORNISH - Proprietor.

C. W. WARD,

223 CASHIEL 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.

Duchess Chests...	...	45s 0d
Full Size Brass-rail Bedsteads	...	35s 0d
Full Size Kapoc Mattresses	...	25s 0d
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RITCHIE'S STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.

Cutlery, Lamps, and Crockery Lent on Hire

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

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29 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN

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(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
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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 BEST

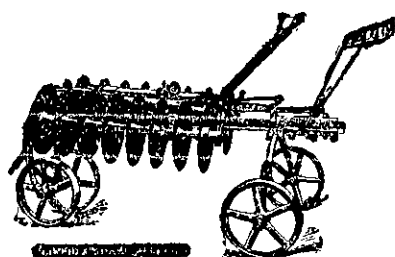
On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts

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.

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WELLINGTON.

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And Branches
Everywhere.

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The Best PLOUGHS Can Supply any Implements Needed on a Farm

Best HARROWS

The Best CHAFFCUTTERS

The Best GRAIN DRILLS

—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 Dunedin Convent Oamaru Convent, Clyde Church, Holy Trinity Church Port Chalmers, Dunedin Car House, Gore Post Office, Creosote Works, Invercargill, numerous Private Residences, particularly in High Street, Dunedin, 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 increasing popularity of the line.

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

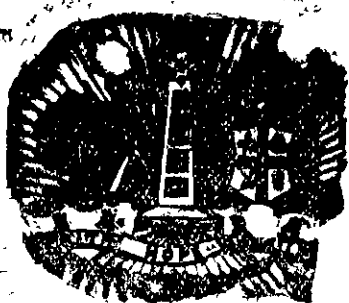
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Auckland, and Invercargill.



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NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

The Entrance Fees are from 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

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GREY STREET, WELLINGTON.

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

Shakespeare.

W. E. FITZGERALD,

Merchant Tailor & Cutter,

119 PRINCES ST., [DUNEDIN]

(Next door to John Edmond, Ironmonger.

Commercial

For week ending August 21.

PRODUCE.

New York, August 20.—There is intense excitement in the American wheat markets owing to further pessimistic reports. There have been enormous transactions in Chicago and New York, operators violently struggling to buy, and dealers panic-stricken. Speculation syndicates formed all over the country made enormous profits.

Wellington, August 23.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent-General, dated London, 22nd inst. —Frozen meat: The mutton market is steady but quiet. Average price to-day—Canterbury mutton, 13d, Dunedin, Wellington, and W.M.E. Company brands, 4½d, other North Island brands, 4d, River Plate mutton, 3½d. Lamb: The market is firm. The average price to-day for New Zealand lamb is—Canterbury brands, 5½d; other than Canterbury, 5½d. The beef market declined. Further supplies of River Plate beef are heavy, also American and Canadian live cattle. The average price to-day for hindquarters of New Zealand beef is 4½d, fores, 2½d. At the same time prices are irregular.

The butter market is firm, and prices continue to advance. The average price of choice New Zealand butter to-day was 99/- per cwt, but the stock of choicest quality is very small. Danish butter, 114/-.

The cheese market is steady. The average price for finest New Zealand cheese to-day was 42/- per cwt. The present stock is almost exhausted.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale — Butter farm, 7d; separator, 9d; butter, factory, pats, 11½d. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Cheese (factory), 6½d. Hams, 9d. Potatoes, £2 per ton (bags weighed in). Barley, 2/- to 2/6. Chaff, £2 per ton. Flour, £10 to £10/10. Oatmeal, £9 to £9/10/- Bran, £3/15/- Pollard, £5. Retail—Farm butter, 9d; separator, 11d; butter (factory), pats, 1/1. Eggs, 1/- per dozen. Cheese, 8d. Bacon, 10d. Hams, 10d. Potatoes, 3/6 per cwt. Flour, 200lb, 22/-; 50lb, 6/3. Oatmeal, 50lb, 5/9, 25lb, 3/- Pollard, 8/6 per bag. Bran, 4/6. Chaff, 1/6.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, Dunedin, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 1/6½ to 1/8½, feed, 1/- to 1/6. Wheat: Milling, 3/2 to 3/7, fowls, 2/8 to 3/1. Potatoes, £1 15s, seed, £2 10s to £3 10s, chaff, £2 7s 6d to £3 5s, clover hay, £2 10s to £3. Straw: Pressed wheat, 35/-, oats, £2, loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £9/10/-, 100lb, £10, 50lb, £10/5/-, 25lb, £10/10-. Oatmeal, £9. Pollard, £1. Bran, £3/5/- Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d, factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 4½d; dairy, 4½d. Eggs, 11d. 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. There was a good attendance of buyers, and, with the exception of potatoes, all lines on offer met with fair competition at quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—The past week has been a quiet one for most classes of oats. Prime bright Gartons have some inquiry for export, but shippers' conditions as to color are difficult to comply with. Medium oats of this kind have not the same attention. B grade have some inquiry at prices a shade below late quotations, but actual sales have not been heavy. For lower grades we have had some demand, and have quitted over 3000 sacks at satisfactory value. We quote: Prime milling, 1/7 to 1/9; good to best feed, 1/5 to 1/6½; medium to good, 1/2 to 1/4 per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The improvement lately reported has become more marked, and for certain qualities of wheat the market is excited. Medium qualities are not greatly in favor with millers, but if sound are not difficult to place. Fowl wheat is scarce and is in strong demand, both locally and for export. We quote: Prime milling, 3/4 to 3/8; medium, 3/- to 3/3, best whole fowl wheat, 2/9 to 2/11; broken and damaged, 2/3 to 2/6 per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments coming to hand are somewhat in excess of local requirements, and in the absence of export demand are difficult to quit readily. We quote: Best Derwents, 37/6 to 40/-; medium, 30/- to 35/-; seed lines, 40/- to 60/- per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—Fair supplies of good quality have come forward, and in most cases have been quitted at prices

barely equal to late quotations. There is some inquiry for shipment, but present values do not allow buyers to operate freely. We quote: Prime oatsen sheaf, £2/17/6 to £3, choice, to £3/2/6, medium to good, £2/10/- to £2/15/-; light and inferior, £2 to £2/7/6 per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—We quote: Best swedes, 13/- per ton (loose, ex truck).

Straw.—Market bare, and good inquiry for oatsen at 32/6 to 35/-, wheaten, 27/6 to 30/- per ton (pressed).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Wheat.—There is a very good demand for all sorts, but as owners are holding for higher prices, there is not very much business passing. Fowl wheat is specially scarce and has risen considerably lately. Quotations: Prime milling, 3/4 to 3/8; medium, 3/- to 3/3; good whole fowl wheat, 2/9 to 2/11; broken and inferior, 2/- to 2/6.

Oats.—The market has been rather quieter lately, and quotations to-day are as follows: Prime milling, 1/7 to 1/9, good to best feed, 1/5½ to 1/6½; inferior and medium, 1/1 to 1/1.

Potatoes.—Prime Derwents, £1/15/- to £2; other sorts, £1/5/- to £1/12/6.

Chaff.—The supply has been larger during the week, and in consequence late rates have not been maintained. Quotations are: Prime oatsen sheaf, £2/17/6 to £3/2/6; extra prime, to £3/5/-, medium, £2/7/6 to £2/15/-, light and inferior, £1/17/6 to £2/5/-.

WOOL.

London, August 18.—Bradford wool market: Crossbreds quiet, with a better demand for merinos. Forties, 1½d, forty-sixes, 15½d, common sixties, 23½d; super, 21½d.

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co. report:—

Rabbittskins.—The cables in connection with the London sales show that best skins have declined ½d, and that inferior sorts were up from ½d to ¾d per lb. At our sale on Monday we submitted a large catalogue, but buyers were inclined to reduce limits on best winters, although we sold these up to 16½d, for mixed bucks and does. Other sorts were unchanged, blacks bringing up to 23d per lb, early winters to 11½d, autumns to 13½d, and summers to 8d. Fawns, to 15½d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Tuesday, and had one of the best sales which we have experienced for a long time. Crossbreds made up to 6/8, halfbreds to 6/-, and hoggets to 6/8.

Hides.—No sale since last report.

Tallow and Fat.—These articles remain unchanged, the demand being fair at late quotations.

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 horse bazaar, adjoining wool and grain stores, Crawford and Vogel streets, on Saturday last, when, to a good attendance of the public, including farmers, town carriers, and dealers, all of whom were well represented, we offered 22 mares and geldings, light harness horses and hackneys. With the exception of four or five biggish geldings, and which we sold at good prices, we had nothing of special merit. A few good useful heavy spring-carters changed hands at prices quite equal to late quotations. We offered a few fairly good buggy horses, but only a couple found new owners. Fresh horses, young and sound, from the country, met with keen competition, as they generally do, and we had no trouble in selling the entries in this class. The same remarks apply to spring-van and spring carters. Quotations: Heavy draught geldings, £45 to £58; lighter sorts, £38 to £15; 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; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £1 to £10.

The Rev. Bro. McCarthy, principal of St. Patrick's College, Ballarat, who has been promoted to the inspectorship of the Christian Brothers' Schools in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, was presented with a costly gold watch at Ballarat by the past students of the college. The Rev. Brother Foran, who has been transferred to Melbourne, was also made the recipient of a travelling bag and rug. The Rev. Brother Hughes, of Melbourne, succeeds the Rev. Brother McCarthy as principal of St. Patrick's College.

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

Cead Mile Failte 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
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A. H. VERNON KING,
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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
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FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,

COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

GOITRE CURED.

'Derbyshire Essence'
is a safe and reliable remedy for
Goitre in all its forms, and for
all Glandular Swellings. It is also
of great service in reducing
Adipose Tissue, and can be con-
fidently recommended to stout
people.

Post free to any address,
2/6 per Bottle.

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Chemists & Opticians,
MANSE STREET, DUNEDIN.

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

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.
Grills at all Hours. Fish Suppers a
Specialty.
THE TROCADERO, RATTRAY STREET,
Dunedin
Proprietor: **LARRY CLANCY**
(Late Gridiron Hotel.)

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**FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
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At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
and on board the U.S.S. Co.'s
Steamers.
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most artistic and up-to-date style for a mere
trifle. Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, don't
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Call early and secure best mouldings.

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SHIPPING & EXPRESS FORWARDING
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Twain's Revenge

'I had run up to Glasgow on my way to the Highlands,' said Mark Twain, 'and stepped into a telegraph and postal station to send a despatch to a friend in London. I asked several questions as to how long it would take, when the message would be delivered, etc. The girl at the desk was inclined to be snubbish, and at the fourth question she cut me dead. "But I got even with her. I just sent my friend this message: "Arrived safely. Girls here ugly and had-tempered." And she had to send it, too!'

The demand for poultry for export to South Africa (says the Wellington correspondent of the 'Otago Daily Times') is still unsatisfied. One Wellington firm has been anxious to purchase birds at the rate of £1000 per month, but is unable to obtain anything like the number which is required. The Government poultry expert states that this year's export to South Africa will probably be almost double that for 1903-04, when 100,000 birds were sent away. In Christchurch alone since April last the export has been about 100,000 head.

In the Government Life Insurance 'Recorder' just to hand we find the following items, which will be of much interest to those about to insure. The Department has just celebrated its thirty-fourth birthday, it has over 43,000 policies in force, it has an income of over £160,000, it has allotted £2,000,000 in bonuses, and has paid over £3,500,000 in cash to policy holders, and has over £11,000,000 insured by its policies. It has decreased the ratio of expenses to income by 25 per cent in fourteen years. Above and beyond all this it has the Colony as a security, which is a matter of supreme importance to insurers.

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

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

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

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

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

The College RE-OPENED on FEBRUARY 8th, 1904.

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND, HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

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

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

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.

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

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

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

The Annual Vacation begins on the 15th of December and ends on the 15th of February.

The Seminary is under the patronage and direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin.

Donations towards the establishment of Bursaries for the Free Education of Ecclesiastical Students will be thankfully received.

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EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. Stale 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.

Write legibly, ESPECIALLY NAMES of persons and places.

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MARRIAGE.

SHEPHERD-RICHARDS.—On August 11, 1904, at the Catholic Church (St. Columba's), South Riverton, by the Rev. Father Sheehan, William Solomon, eldest son of Mr. John Shepherd, Railways, Invercargill, to Lavinia Jane (Winnie), third daughter of Mr. Charles Lewis Richards, Riverton.

DEATHS

WARD.—On the 22nd August, at Timaru, Dorothy, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ward, Dunedin, aged 8 years.—R.I.P.

MORKANE.—On the 19th August, at Stuart street, Dunedin, James, the beloved husband of Annie Morkane, aged 59 years. Deeply regretted.—R.I.P.

COUGHLAN.—On the 1st April, at the Hospital, Dunedin, Thomas, the beloved son of Michael Coughlan, Roslyn, and nephew of Mr. J. Coughlan, Dunedin, aged 17 years.—R.I.P.

PARKER.—On the 13th August, at his residence, St. Albans, Christchurch, William Parker, father of W. Parker, warder Lyttelton Gaol. Deeply Regretted.—R.I.P.

MacMAHON.—On June 28, Alexander MacMahon, late Clerk Killarney Union, of Castle Park, Ballinacally, County Clare, after a lingering illness, borne with patient submission to the Divine will and fortified by the rites of Holy Church, in his 71th year.—R.I.P.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904.

SIEGE AND DEATH



None of his books—'Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles'—the noted war correspondent, Archibald Forbes, tells the following story: 'I remember standing with a German General before Metz watching a skirmish. The German battalion engaged happened to consist chiefly of young soldiers, and they were not very steady. The old General shrugged his shoulders and observed: "Dey want to be a little shooted; dey vill do better next time."' And according to Forbes, all young soldiers need 'to be a little shooted' before they become steady enough to fire coolly and tolerably straight when bullets are zipping and shells crashing about them. Judging from the cool and determined way in which the 'bould soor boys' of Japan and Russia appear to be facing death and piling the corpses high around Port Arthur, they have long since learned the grim lessons of war that turn the scared young wisps of cannon-fodder into steady veterans, skilled in the use of the slaughtering machines that modern military science has placed in their hands.

The meagre and scrappy reports that come from the iron-bound city on the Strait of Pe-chi-li go to show that this is one of the most business-like bombardments in military history. The 193,722 shells that were sent like a hurricane into Strassburg in 1870 pounded a third of the city into heaps of rubbish, but did, by comparison, ridiculously little damage to life and limb. Belfort had a similar tale. Dr. Russell, describing one of the three bombardments of Verdun, declared that the investing force 'might just as well have bombarded it with cherry-stones.' During the siege of Paris

25,000 projectiles were fired into Forts Noisy, Rosny, and Nogent in the four days preceding New Year's Day, 1871. The total result was a vast deal of noise, thirty deaths, and a hundred non-fatal injuries. Only four persons were killed and ten wounded by the 16,000 to 18,000 shells that fell in and about Fort Vanvres, and the 10,000 projectiles that were dropped into Paris during a siege of 23 days only accounted for a total casualty list of 107 killed and wounded. There was a tremendous din and uproar when the American fleet bombarded Matanzas (Cuba). Tons of ammunition and tens of thousands of dollars were expended in the noisy display; and the net result was—the docking of the tail of one Spanish army-mule! Twelve thousand shells were thrown into Ladysmith during the Anglo-Boer war. They did little damage to the place, and killed only 35 persons and wounded 188. In a siege, hunger and disease are worse enemies than hurtling shells. It is, perhaps, the comparative bloodlessness of bombardments up to the present war which has given rise to the legend that it takes a ton of metal to kill a man. It will be interesting from the scientific, military, and humanitarian points of view to watch the result of the fierce bombardment which the Japanese, with their high-explosive shells, are carrying on around the long lines of the fortifications of Port Arthur.

Notes

A Joke and a Surprise

The viceregal visit to Dunedin produced one elephantine joke which deserves a record. In the course of an address the Otago Orangemen described their Society as 'an organisation whose principles are based on a desire for unity among men of all creeds and confessions in all lands, but more especially within the wide-reaching realms of his Majesty's Empire.' The brethren promote this 'unity among men of all creeds and confessions' by furious attacks and calumnies upon the faith of Catholics and by an oath or 'obligation' (taken on bended knees and with hands clasping the Bible) by which they bind themselves to deprive 'Papists,' by illegal and immoral means, of the equal rights which are guaranteed to them under the Constitution. One of the surprises of the visit was the Anglican Primate's appeal to Freemasons (in the new Governor's presence) to aid him (the speaker) in the building of a new cathedral. The Primate declared himself 'a Knight Templar of the Order of Freemasons.' 'In the Colony,' said he, 'there are four different constitutions of that order, and I am going to make an offer to my brother Freemasons: If four of them will come forward, to let each of them have the privilege of laying a cornerstone of the great tower we intend to build hereafter, if each will lay £500 on the stone.' The proposal met with a varied greeting of 'applause and laughter.' The amount which the general public are asked to contribute is less than half of what the Catholic body has expended on ecclesiastical buildings alone in the Dunedin parish within a comparatively short period. We commend to our Otago Anglican friends the fable of the lark and her young, to which a different but equally appropriate application was given in our last issue.

What's in a Name?

'I am glad,' says an 'Advocate' writer, 'that the Federal authorities are trying to avoid having towns of similar names in various parts of Australia. The Prime Minister has asked the assistance of the State Premiers in the matter. While on the subject, it is a pity that some of the jaw-breaking names by which several of the towns in Victoria are designated could not be altered. The curtailing of such names as the following would be appreciated by the mercantile community of Victoria: Baddaginnie, Boomahnoomoonah,

Connawirricoo, Durdiwarrah, Hinnomunje, Karamomus, Kinimakatka, Kinneypaniel, Koorocheang, Korwein-guhoora, Panoobamawm, Pannoomilloo, Puckapunyal, Tallagaroopna, Tarrayoukyan, Terrapee, Weeproinah, Wulgulmerang, Dellicknora. Just fancy a post office being named Upotipotpon !

Mark Twain made a collection of Australian town-names and wrought the least refractory of them into a hot-day poem which was 'to be read soft and low, with the lights turned down.' Here is a specimen verse :—

'And Murriwillumba complaineth in song
For the garlanded bowers of Woolloomooloo,
And the Ballarat Fly and the lore Wollongong
They dream of the gardens of Jamberoo.'

The best word on his list—the most musical and gurgly—was the eight o'd Woolloomooloo. Somewhere in the Fairlie district (Canterbury) there is a Maori place-name that stretches out in a procession of letters as long as a litany of Australian names. We have no space for it in this issue.

For the Marines

We have waded through about a bullock-load of the sort of insane no-Popery fiction that circulates among the members of the Orange lodges and similar organisations. One peculiarity ran through them all: however fantastically absurd or impossible they were, they were all 'founded on fact,' 'strictly true as to the main facts,' etc. So, too, by the way, are the preposterous 'Adventures' of Baron Munchausen. They are all solemn fact. 'If any of the company,' says he (after having described how the frozen bugle-notes thawed out in merry music before the inn-fire), 'entertain a doubt of my veracity, I shall only say, I pity their want of faith.' He waxes indignant at the 'impudent knaves' who have no regard for veracity, and is ashamed to be found in their company. The lay and clerical Munchausens to whom we refer are equally vociferous in protesting the 'truth' and 'honor-bright' of the fantastic and impossible narratives with which they make the flesh of the gobemouches creep and the hair rise upon their heads like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

A subscriber has sent us a screamy advertisement of the latest sample of this sort of theological penny-dreadful. It is, of course, fiction—but, as usual, 'founded on fact.' The author has 'not invented the main facts of the story.' He never does. It is all about the 'proclamation of a Roman Catholic Queen' in England 'on the night that Queen Victoria died.' It is, of course, scarcely necessary to state that 'this daring proclamation' was set on foot by the Company of Jesus (the Jesuits). Cela va sans dire. 'Catholic Book Notes' for July 11 has the following further particulars, which may interest those of our readers at whose heads this latest sample of 'yellow' Munchausenism may be flung: 'In our issue for December last we briefly noticed a preposterous little book by Allan Upward entitled "High Treason." Absurd as they are, its fictions have been swallowed with avidity by Protestant gobemouches. Mr. Walter Walsh, for example, sees in it a further evidence of Jesuit machinations. At the annual meeting of the Women's Protestant Union, the Secretary, Mr. G. W. L. Barraclough, announced (according to the "Daily News") "that the King had read the book, and had practically admitted its truth so far as it concerned himself." This seemed on the face of it so impossible that the Lay Secretary wrote to Lord Knollys inquiring as to the truth of the report, and received by return of post the following letter :—

'Buckingham Palace, June 11, 1904.

'Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you that the King has never even heard of the book to which you allude. Mr. Barraclough obviously, therefore, made an incorrect statement.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

'J. J. Britten, Esq.

Knollys'

We may add that the 'Lay Secretary' referred to above is Mr. James Britten, K.S.G., of the Catholic Truth Society, London. Mr. G. W. L. Barraclough, who has been so badly pilloried by his Sovereign, is left with the pious reflection that, according to no-Popery theology, every falsehood is 'founded on truth'—so long as it is aimed at 'Rome.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The Catholic schools at South Dunedin, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, were examined on Monday and Tuesday by the Otago Education Board Inspectors.

The many friends of Mr. M. J. Staunton will be pleased to hear of his return to within a short distance of the city, having been transferred from the postmastership of Waipawa, N.B., to Milton.

At the last meeting of the St. Joseph's Ladies' Club there was a large attendance, the members being very pleased to have their president, Miss Staunton, once more amongst them. During the evening Mrs. J. B. Callan gave several readings, and arranged for a letter-writing competition amongst the members at an early date.

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Plunket, and party arrived in Dunedin on Saturday afternoon, and were accorded a cordial reception. On Monday afternoon his Excellency held a levee at the Town Hall. Among those who had the right of private entree was his Lordship Bishop Verdon, who was the first to be presented to the Governor.

At a meeting of the Dunedin Tailoresses' Union on Monday night Mr. P. Hally, ex-president of the Union, was presented with a handsomely-framed photograph of himself. An engraved silver plate let into the frame bore the following inscription:—'Presented to P. Hally Esq., by the Dunedin Tailoresses' Union as a mark of esteem, on September 5, 1904.' The president (Mr. W. Hood) made the presentation, and, on behalf of the Union, conveyed the good wishes of its members for the future health and prosperity of the recipient, and assured him that the intrinsic value of the gift very inadequately represented the high appreciation of the Union of his integrity and the ability he had displayed in the service which he had ungrudgingly given on its behalf. Mr. Hally replied thanking the Union for the handsome photograph, and expressed his gratification at receiving another proof of the Union's kindly feeling towards him.

The minstrel entertainment given by the ladies of St. Joseph's Cathedral parish in His Majesty's Theatre on Wednesday evening was a great success. The object of the entertainment—to assist in liquidating the debt incurred in the alterations and improvements effected at the Christian Brothers' School, coupled with its novelty, attracted a large audience. The entertainment was very enjoyable and the various performers well deserved the burst of applause which greeted the various items and local hits. The congregation must feel deeply indebted to the performers for services so generously given, and for the admirable manner in which the programme was presented.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

August 18.

The examination of the schools of the Sisters of Mercy, Hobson street, by the Government inspector took place yesterday.

The club rooms of the recently formed Young Men's Association have been largely patronised since the opening night. In both mental and physical culture the deepest interest is displayed.

An entertainment in honor of the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan's ordination to the priesthood will be given at the Star of the Sea Orphanage, Ponsonby, on Monday evening, August 29.

Rev. Brother Ephrem, of the Marist Brothers' College, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, is at present in Auckland for the benefit of his health, and intends going south before returning to New South Wales.

The Confraternity of the Children of Mary met last Monday evening in the High School, Hobson street, for the purpose of presenting a silver-mounted crucifix to Miss Mary Halloran, for many years a member, upon her approaching marriage. Rev. Father Patterson, spiritual director, made the presentation in a few well-chosen remarks. Musical items were rendered by Rev.

Father Patterson, and Misses Nicholson (2), Rist (3), Nelly Donovan, M. Thorne, E. Miller, and M. E. Sheahan. Miss Agnes McGuire recited. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

His Lordship the Bishop went out to Otahuhu last Sunday and unveiled the beautiful statue of Our Blessed Lady, to which reference has been already made. The ceremony was attended by the parish priest, Rev. Father O'Hara, and a large congregation.

The Feast of the Assumption was celebrated in the city churches with due solemnity. Early Masses were celebrated at St. Patrick's and St. Benedict's and at the Sacred Heart (Ponsonby) and St. John the Baptist's (Parnell). At the Cathedral at the 6.30 Mass the Children of Mary's choir sang several hymns to our Blessed Lady. A large number of the faithful received Holy Communion. At St. Benedict's a number of boys and girls received their First Communion. In the evening his Lordship the Bishop addressed the first communicants, and exhorted them to ever remain true to their holy religion by which they would be good dutiful children, and hereafter good citizens and friends of Almighty God. A 'Te Deum' was then sung by the choir. A word of praise is due to the good Sisters of St. Joseph for the handsome manner in which the high altar was decorated.

OPENING OF RANFURLY NEW PRESBYTERY

(By our Special Reporter.)

On last Sunday the handsome new presbytery erected by the Rev. W. A. MacMullan at Ranfurly was blessed and opened. Despite a keen wind that blew from the snow-clad ranges that rise out of the broad Maniototo plain which forms the centre of the Ranfurly parish, a large congregation assembled from every part of the district to witness the conferring of the Church's blessing on the good work which Father MacMullan and his people have for some time had in hand. The ceremony took place at 11.30 a.m. in the presence of a large gathering of the parishioners. The rite of blessing the new building was performed by the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, of Lawrence, assisted by the Rev. W. A. MacMullan (Ranfurly) and the Rev. H. W. Cleary (Dunedin). At its completion a Missa Cantata was sung in the adjoining church by the Rev. H. W. Cleary. The sermon for the occasion was preached by the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary. He took for his subject the feast within the octave of which the work of the past few months had been crowned by the Church's solemn benison, and delivered an able and striking discourse on the Assumption of the ever Blessed Virgin Mary, drawing therefrom, in terse and taking phrase, many practical lessons for daily life and conduct. The Very Rev. preacher created a great impression upon his hearers. At the close of his discourse he paid a high and well-merited encomium on the style and finish of the new and much-needed parochial residence, on the excellent thought and taste which had been bestowed upon it by the pastor, and on the marked generosity of the congregation, as evidenced by the large donations already given by them to this and other church purposes in the parish.

The music of the Mass was rendered in excellent style by a large and competent choir of well-practised voices. Miss Herlihy presided at the organ. After Mass a collection was taken up and realised close on £80. At its close the Rev. Father MacMullan returned cordial thanks to the visiting clergy; to his brother-priests who had given him their kindly and practical help and encouragement in his work; to the choir for their valued and efficient service on the occasion; and to the people for the generous contributions which they had given, and the endless manifestations of goodwill and thoughtful kindness which they had shown to him ever since he had come to minister amongst them. The Rev. Father declared that he was proud to labor in the sacred ministry for and amidst such people. The ceremonies concluded with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at which the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary was assisted by the Rev. Fathers MacMullan and Cleary, the choir supplying the music in their customary efficient style. Among its members our representative had the pleasure of discovering Miss Annett, the estimable young lady teacher whose infamous treatment by cowardly fanatics focussed the scandalised eyes of New Zealand on Rongahere a few years ago, and formed the subject of a series of plain-English articles in the editorial columns of the 'N.Z. Tablet.'

The new presbytery is of a substantial character. It was designed by Mr. H. M. Davey, architect, Dunedin,

under the direction of the Rev. Father MacMullan. Being erected in a locality where the wind is very much felt at times, it is constructed of brick, with hollow walls, the hollows being filled up with concrete. This ensures great rigidity of the structure. The building consists of the following:—Reception room, octagon ended, well lighted with four windows finished above with cathedral glass lead lights, the woodwork being picked red pine; dining room, lighted by three windows with cathedral glass lights, and having presses and library shelves also in picked red pine. There are three bedrooms, a bath room, kitchen, back kitchen, pantry, etc. The out-buildings consist of a coach-house, cowshed, fowl-house, wash-house, etc. Water is fairly abundant, there being a well from which water can be pumped up as needed, and two large tanks, one being placed high for the shower, and this overflows into the lower one so that the water is conserved as much as possible. The whole was built by Mr. Geo. Greaves (Dunedin), the plastering being done by Messrs. Philp and Son, the painting by Mr. Pledger, and the lead lights by Messrs. Smith and Smith. The iron gates were locally made. There is a verandah in front, the whole being on a substantial concrete foundation. The presbytery is very convenient to the church. In consequence of the strong winds which occasionally blow in the district the roof of the building has been tied down with iron to the concrete filling between the walls to prevent it from being carried away. Great praise is due to those of the Rev. Father MacMullan's congregation who devoted their time to the cartage of a quantity of material, some of these having to come from a great distance for the purpose.

The furnishing and appointments of the new presbytery are all in excellent taste and finish, and the building is one of the handsomest and most complete in the diocese. The grounds are well laid out and arrangements are made for planting them in handsome and up-to-date style with ornamental trees and shrubs. Through the forethought of the Rev. Father MacMullan a valuable freehold property of 62 acres was secured, and on it, adjoining the rising town of Ranfurly, the church (a handsome and substantial structure) and the presbytery stand. This fine property already forms a useful endowment to the parish, and, situated as it is in a well-populated and thriving district, it is sure to increase greatly in value as time goes on. Last Sunday's proceedings added a fresh and memorable chapter to the history of the marked and solid progress which the Church is making in the district.

Southland News Notes

(From our own correspondent.)

The I. A. Dramatic Society stage a play at Kennington on Friday evening in aid of the organ fund.

The 'Liliputian Fair' in connection with the parish schools is to take place this week, and from all appearances it will be a thorough success.

The building of the Invercargill municipal theatre is being pushed forward with considerable energy, and several other works in course of construction give the town a lively and progressive appearance.

Another of the winter socials in connection with the Athletic Football Club was held last week and, as usual, was well attended. The popularity of such functions seems never to wane, in fact the socials are looked forward to with eager expectation, especially by the younger portion of the congregation.

The members of the Literary and Debating Society recently entertained the president, Mr. M. O'Brien. Mr. J. Robertson presided, and referred at length to the lengthy services rendered by Mr. O'Brien to this and kindred societies, and trusted that in the future, as well as in the past, he would place his services at the disposal of the congregation and the community at large. The chairman's expressions were endorsed by Messrs. D. J. Corcoran, J. Aitken, T. P. Giffedder, J. Mulvey, L. W. J. Morton, T. Cavanagh, and others. In the course of his reply Mr. O'Brien assured members and their friends that his assistance and co-operation would always be forthcoming in connection with all good works and undertakings.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler, of Thornbury, who are leaving that district for Ashburton, were last week accorded a farewell banquet by the people of the western locality. They were also the recipients of inscribed mementoes, which will doubtless serve the purpose of keeping in memory the happy days gone by in the district from which they are departing.

WEDDING BELLS

SHEPHERD—RICHARDS.

On Thursday, August 11 (writes a correspondent), a very pretty wedding took place at St. Columba's Church, South Riverton, when Miss Lavinia Jane (Winnie), third daughter of Mr. Charles Lewis Richards, Riverton, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr. William Solomon Shepherd, eldest son of Mr. John Shepherd, of Invercargill. The church was crowded with friends and acquaintances of the young couple. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked exceedingly well in a dove gray dress with white silk trimmings, veil, and wreath of orange blossoms. She also wore a massive gold ring set with rubies and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, Miss Frances Richards (sister of the bride) and Miss Nellie Shepherd (sister of the bridegroom) were attired in white silk blouses and skirts to match, with white picture hats, and each wore a massive gold band ring, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. James Shepherd, brother of the bridegroom, acted as groomsman. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Father Sheehan, after which the bridal party drove to the residence of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was held and the health of the newly married couple was duly honored. The happy couple, taking with them many good wishes for their future welfare, left by the afternoon train for the Lakes, where the honeymoon was to be spent. The presents, numbering about fifty, were costly and useful, some of which came from as far north as the Auckland district. At the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Richards a large number of friends met at their house in the evening when a most enjoyable time was spent.

OBITUARY

MR. A. MacMAHON, CLARE.

The 'Saturday Record' (Clare) announces with sincere regret the death of Mr. Alexander MacMahon, Knocksogart, Ballynacally, which occurred on June 28, after a protracted illness. The deceased was one of the best known and universally esteemed residents of West Clare. For nearly half a century he had filled the office of Clerk of the Killadysart Union, retiring just previous to the passing of the Local Government Act, when he was succeeded by his son, Mr. Patrick MacMahon. Few residents of West Clare were so popular as the deceased, who had the name of being one of the most excellent of county officials. The deceased, who was about 74 years of age, was of a most kindly and genial disposition, and always ready to assist a neighbor in distress. The funeral took place to the family burial place at Kilchreest. The attendance was large and representative, and was a testimony to the esteem in which the deceased was deservedly held by all classes. Among the clergy present were the Rev. Fathers J. Vaughan and W. and M. Foley. Mr. MacMahon was a brother of the late Mrs. Killeen (Wellington) and Mrs. Muller (Ashburton).—R.I.P.

MR. JAMES MORKANE, DUNEDIN.

A large circle of friends will hear with sincere regret of the death of Mr. James Morkane, which occurred at his residence, Stuart street, Dunedin, on Friday last, at the comparatively early age of 59 years. The deceased was a native of Tipperary, and came to this Colony nearly forty years ago. For some years he was a prominent member of St. Joseph's Cathedral parish, and took an active part in all church matters. He was a zealous and practical Catholic, and died fortified by the last rites of the Church. On Tuesday morning the remains were taken to St. Joseph's Cathedral, when a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased was celebrated. His Lordship Bishop Verdon presided. Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., was celebrant, Rev. Father Cleary deacon, and Rev. Father O'Malley sub-deacon. There were also present Rev. Fathers Coffey, Howard, and Corcoran. The solemn music proper to the occasion was rendered by the choir of the Dominican Nuns. The interment, which was private, took place at the Southern Cemetery. The Rev. Father Murphy officiated at the graveside, and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Coffey, Howard, O'Malley, and Corcoran. The deceased leaves a widow, two sons (Dr. Morkane, of Kumara, and Mr. Cecil Morkane, a student at the Propaganda College, Rome), and six daughters (four of whom are members of religious Orders) to mourn their loss. To these we tender our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.—R.I.P.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

The advance sheets of the 'New Zealand Year Book' for 1904 give the population of the four principal cities and suburbs as follows: Auckland city 34,213, suburbs 33,013, total 67,226; Christchurch city 17,538, suburbs 39,503, total 57,041; Dunedin city 21,879, suburbs 27,511, total 52,390; Wellington city 43,638, suburbs 5706, total 49,344.

There was a fair attendance at the meeting of the Catholic Literary and Debating Society on Thursday evening, August 16 (writes a Hokitika correspondent). In the absence of the president, Mr. A. Dixon was voted to the chair. Owing to the indisposition of Rev. Father Aubry his lecture on Napoleon I. had to be postponed. All arrangements in connection with the debate with the Menticultural Society, which is to take place next Tuesday evening, were completed.

An object-lesson in civics was proceeding on Tuesday in a State school not 100 miles from Dunedin (says the 'Evening Star'), and the discussion turned incidentally on the Governor's arrival here on Saturday afternoon. Master: 'Why did the volunteers turn out on Saturday?' 'To receive the Governor.' 'Governor of what?' 'Dunedin.' 'Oh, no. Can you tell me, Johnny?' 'Johnny: 'The whole world.' 'Oh, no; the Governor of New Zealand. Can any in the class tell me who appoints the Governor?' A chorus of voices: 'The King.' 'Yes; but that is only partially correct. What King?' A nine-year-old girl, who caught the master's eye, returned the self-satisfying answer: 'King Dick, of course.'

There was a very large attendance at the Aquatic Club rooms on the evening of August 18 (says the 'Hokitika Guardian') when the complimentary social tendered to Mr. A. M. Ongley by the local football and cricket clubs took place. During the evening Mr. H. L. Michel, president of each club, expressed the general regret felt at the approaching departure of Mr. Ongley. The splendid work he had done in the sporting field was referred to at length, every credit being given for the fine play which had so helped to place the clubs in such a winning position during the past two years. He had great pleasure in asking Mr. Ongley to accept from his fellow-members the accompanying gift, a substantial gold Albert, as a memento of their appreciation and goodwill. The assemblage heartily applauded the conclusion of the remarks, and Mr. Ongley in responding met with an extra hearty welcome. He assured those present that he would always look back with pleasure on his stay in Hokitika. Their valuable gift would always be treasured by him as a memento of the happy days spent there, and he heartily wished one and all every success. The ladies' committee then handed round plentiful refreshments. Mr. Ongley left on Saturday last for Palmerston North.

Mr. H. Palmer, stone mason and sculptor, Princes street, Dunedin, notifies that he is prepared to erect tombstones and monuments of granite (New Zealand and Scottish) and marble (Italian and American) in the most approved style. He has also a variety of tomb railings from which to make a selection. Mr. Palmer guarantees that all his work will give the highest satisfaction...

With the advent of spring Messrs. Brown, Ewing, and Co., Dunedin, have made a splendid display of all that is new in ladies' wear. These goods are on exhibition at various counters and in the showrooms, and will repay a visit of inspection. A special feature, which will no doubt interest our lady readers very much, is that while all these goods are in the latest styles and of superior quality, they are quoted at very moderate prices.

A discovery of great importance to persons interested in the frozen meat industry has been made by an Italian physician now resident in the Argentine. Whole carcasses of separate joints of meat are preserved without impairing the natural taste and color of the meat. The invention has been patented through the agency of Messrs. Baldwin and Rayward, and consists in injecting a preserving liquid into an artery, after allowing the blood to flow out, and thus impregnating the whole circulatory system. The liquid consists of acetic acid and sodium chloride dissolved in sterilized water in proportions varying with the class of meat to be preserved. The amount of acetic acid used is so small that no smell is imparted to the meat. The solution may be prepared to preserve the meat for a few days only or for several months....

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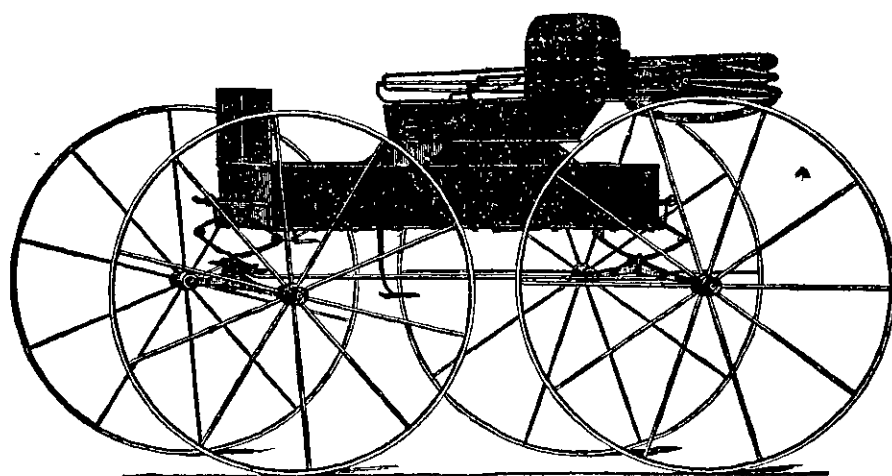
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THE GOVERNESS

'Unsuitable?' echoed Judge Wyckoff, leaning back in his big armchair and thoughtfully stroking his chin. 'Most unsuitable,' repeated Mrs. Colton Colville, most emphatically. 'In fact, Lenville, I will go further and say that as a governess I consider Miss Neville positively injurious to your motherless children.'

'She brought the highest recommendation from the convent where she was educated,' said the Judge, gravely. 'The children are devoted to her and mother loves her as if she were her own.'

'My dear Lenville'—there was a touch of impatience in the lady's tone—'mother is seventy. We cannot expect wisdom or judgment from her any longer. As for the children, Miss Neville spoils them completely.'

'They are very young yet, Caroline.'

'Young!' echoed Mrs. Colton Colville, who, until her marriage two years ago, had been the mistress of her brother's widowed home, and was a power to be reckoned with, even when on a brief visit as at present. 'I am surprised at a man of your intellect, Lenville, being so out of date. As I proved in my paper read before the Congress of Mothers last year, education should begin the first month of the child's life. The brain cells should develop according to regular system. There should be conservation of energy from the first. Most women are absolute idiots on such matters. Think of the awful waste of infantile powers involved in learning such things as "Baa, baa, black sheep," or "Ding-dong, dell!"'

A faint smile trembled on the Judge's lips. He had learned a great deal of 'Mother Goose' himself during the past winter. Miss Neville suggested that juvenile classic as suitable papering for the playroom walls.

Mrs. Colton Colville continued: 'Of pedagogy, as the exact science it has become in our modern schools, your governess knows nothing, Lenville. I found her last night rocking little Wilfrid to sleep in her arms!'

The speaker missed the look that stole over her listener's face at her words. Pale little five-year-old Wilfrid was the darling of his father's heart.

'Rocking is, as you know, condemned by all the best authorities as distinctly injurious to the brain centres. And I understand from Mildred the governess tells fairy stories, one of the most pernicious errors of the past. And when I questioned the children about the physical culture I consider so absolutely necessary, I learn that they found the lessons so tiresome, Miss Neville has given them up, and that instead she plays soldiers with them every night.'

'She does,' assented the Judge. 'I have seen the game, and it is not a bad one. In fact it struck me as a physical drill to gay music, and under a prettier name. The children are, as you know, Caroline, like their poor mother, frail and nervous. Dr. Dent advised a young, cheerful teacher—'

'Young and cheerful perhaps,' interrupted the lady, sharply; 'but not thoughtless and untrained. Miss Neville cannot be more than twenty. What can a girl of twenty know of forming the characters or minds of your children? Absolutely nothing. They are all running wild together.' And a silvery burst of laughter from the lawn without the library window seemed to corroborate the lady's words. 'As you can see for yourself now,' added Mrs. Colton Colville, with a severe glance toward a group under one of the big, spreading oaks.

And looking out, the Judge saw as pretty a picture as unscientific eyes could wish. His three fair little girls dancing in glee about their governess, who had just started to her feet in good humored dismay, as her golden hair, that little Wilfrid had roguishly loosened from the comb, fell in rippling glory almost to her knees. She shook her head gaily at the culprit, and the boy sprang into her arms and covered her face with kisses.

'I suppose this is what Miss Neville calls a morning lesson,' said Mrs. Colton Colville, sarcastically.

'So it seems,' the Judge answered in a low voice.

'Is it little wonder the children are making slow progress. Clearly it is your duty to speak to her in plain terms, Lenville.'

'You think so?' asked the Judge, reflectively stroking his beard.

'Undoubtedly,' continued the lady, 'in justice to your motherless children.'

'If you put it in that light,' said the gentleman, with an odd smile.

'I do most assuredly,' his sister went on. 'The girl is well intentioned, no doubt, and, though unfitted for a teacher—as you observed—'

'Pardon me—as you observed, my dear Caroline,' corrected the Judge, quietly.

'As you please, then,' she continued. 'I was about to say, that, though unsuitable as a governess, there is no doubt some other position she could fill quite—quite acceptably.'

'I am sure of it,' was the quick reply. 'In—in fact, it is a matter I have been thinking over for some time, but—with a man's natural hesitation, I lacked courage to broach the subject to Miss Neville.'

'Then let me do it for you,' said his sister, eagerly. 'I can put the matter before her in a light to which no reasonable woman could object.'

'Impossible, my dear Caroline—impossible!' And the speaker rose as if to terminate the interview. 'I will speak myself, and—and at once, I assure you.'

'I don't believe it,' said the lady, as the Judge left the room. 'He will never get up courage to discharge the girl. Men are such fools on such subjects. But if he won't settle the matter, I will!' And Mrs. Colton Colville pressed her thin lips together with the determination of a matron who, having lived in single blessedness for forty years, had learned to have both her will and her way.

The spring twilight was falling over the paling rose of the hills, the air was filled with the breath of lilies, and a pair of mating birds in the tree that brushed the library window were twittering their evening song. Judge Wyckoff sat in his armchair, his eyes fixed upon the one white star trembling in the glow of the West. He was dreaming as he had not dreamed for years; a tender smile played upon his usually grave lips, and the serious face relaxed into almost the gladness of youth; for the Judge had just reduced a mathematical problem that had been troubling him all the winter to very simple terms. Twenty and forty—not an impossible equation in Love's count. Twenty and forty—nothing to hearts that beat as one. Twenty and forty—only the sunlit, flowery stretch 'twixt the budding leaf and the sheltering bough. Twenty and forty—he would settle matters this very night.

So absorbed was the Judge in his calculation that he was unconscious of the soft tap at his library door until it suddenly opened and his children's governess stood before him.

She was in walking-dress. 'Usually she wore white on these balmy evenings when her day's work was done, and seated at the piano in the drawing-room, she sang for his mother the sweet old convent hymns they both loved.'

'I beg pardon,' she began. 'I knocked several times and thought perhaps you were out in the garden. May I speak to you for a few moments?'

'Certainly,' he said, startled into anxiety by something sharp and strange in her tone. 'There is nothing wrong, I hope, with Wilfrid—with the children?'

'Nothing,' she answered. 'Thank God, I leave them all well, perfectly well! I—I—had written a formal resignation—'

'Resignation!' gasped the Judge.

'But, after all your kindness and consideration for the past ten months, I felt something more was due to you—and—to myself,' she added, with quiet dignity. 'It was only a few hours ago that I learned from your sister, Mrs. Colville, that you—you were dissatisfied with my methods and wished to make a change.'

'Dissatisfied! Make a change!' For a moment the Judge stood bewildered, and then his conversation with Mrs. Colton Colville flashed into his mind. Though not a profligate man, he had to bite back from his lips. 'She—she told you, then—'

'All,' was the answer, in a tone bravely steadied into calm. 'That I have not been exacting, or exact, I know. But may I explain that, when I first came here, Dr. Dent, your children's physician, had a serious conversation with me. He told me, in plainer terms than he liked to use to you, that they had inherited frail constitutions and extreme nervous excitability; that they must not be forced, or even stimulated, to study; that, pardon me if I now in my own defence repeat his blunt words, they had been most foolishly mismanaged in the past; and their health, perhaps even their lives, depended upon an entire change of influence. He asked me to be less a teacher than an older sister—a loving playmate—a watchful friend. Had I known that this would have been objectionable to you—'

'Objectionable! Great heavens! Objectionable!' interposed the Judge, unable to shape the emotions overmastering him into words.

'I might have used other methods,' continued Miss Neville, her voice a little tremulous. 'But now—now it is too late. The children have learned to love me—'

and I—to love them. I cannot change. I can only—go—and—

'One moment,' interrupted the judge, desperately. 'Let me explain for one moment. You are wrong—all mistaken—'

'Oh, no, no, no!' The sweet voice was broken unmistakably now. 'You are kind and pitiful, I know, and you wish to spare me, as your sister said. She told me you had been wishing to speak to me for months, and could not find courage.'

'Which is God's truth?' burst forth the judge, finding passionate, eager speech at last. 'I had not the courage to tell what I feared would drive joy and love, hope and happiness, from my life, my home, forever. Norine, Norine! do you not understand that for the last ten months you have been the light, the joy, the angel of this home? When my sister came to me this morning with cold words of criticism, my heart was throbbing—with love too deep for her eyes to see, her thoughts to reach. And so, to hide my sweet secret, I answered with foolish evasion. When she pointed to you with my boy in your arms, I agreed with her that that was your morning lesson, and blessed God that my child was learning such joyful trust and love. When she told me I should speak plainly to you, for my children's sake, I said truly, I would do so when I found courage—courage to plead with you for them and for myself. When she said there was another position you could fill more acceptably, my heart leaped with the sweet, wild hope that there was indeed another place—a dearer, higher, holier, waiting for you here. Will you take it, Norine? Will you be queen and mistress of my home, mother of my motherless children, my guiding angel—my wife?'

'Your wife!' gasped Mrs. Colton Colville, when the judge gently broke the news to her the next morning. 'Miss Neville is to be your wife!' Lenville, you must be mad. After all you said to me yesterday morning—'

'And after all you said to her yesterday afternoon,' added the judge, dryly. 'But happily, it is all settled. I have spoken to her, as I promised you, in the interests of my children, and she has consented to accept another position, as you suggested—one more suited to her capacity as teacher of that sweet, old-fashioned inexact science—Love.—Exchange.'

MOTORITIS

The greatest of all surgeons sat dejectedly in his consulting room. This wonderful man's broad forehead, topped by a sea of billowing cotton wool, was furrowed from dejection. Nervously his long white fingers tapped one another. Then, toying despondently with his offside whisker, he rose from his desk and walked slowly about the room—a room that, to his mind, seemed to be peopled with the ghosts of the patients of the past.

For many months no sufferer had come to seek his advice, but his wonderful pomposity in the doing of trivial acts had not deserted him. He lighted a cigar in the fashion of one performing, with incredible skill, a practically impossible surgical operation. Turning suddenly, he faced his daughter.

Then, in his best deathbed manner, he looked critically at the fair young face—at the eyes gazing appealingly toward him.

Almost brusquely he said, as though diagnosing a case of fatal gravity, in his old manner: 'It is hopeless!' His lips shut tight; then he repeated: 'Absolutely hopeless, my dear! This Dr. Horace Barton-Browne may be all that you describe; I have no doubt that he is. You say that he has a reputation for considerable ability as a surgeon (the hyphen and the alliteration in his name are admirably professional, though somewhat Early-Edwardian). You add that you love him!'

Then, as though performing a very slight operation, he stroked her hair.

'On each of these points,' he continued, 'I am sure that a girl of your judgment is probably right.'

With a touch of pride he smiled as he said: 'A daughter of mine could not love any surgeon who was other than skillful. But I cannot allow you to marry Dr. Barton-Browne!'

A wave of agony passed over the delicate oval of her face. Hilda had received an unexpected blow, and the kindly touch of her father's hand did not diminish its force.

'Father!—but I love him!'

She could not understand.

'Precisely,' he answered, with painful precision, 'your love for him prepossesses me, to a certain extent, in his favor. But I cannot permit a daughter of mine to marry a surgeon.'

The girl was astonished and mystified at this statement.

'A surgeon!' she cried.

That he of all men should make what was practically an indictment on his own profession seemed incomprehensible. That he, a man of world-wide reputation, should take such a view mystified her completely. Also, he was the kindest of fathers. His position seemed entirely incomprehensible.

In her bewilderment she exclaimed: 'I don't understand. You yourself—' (She was only an amateur, of eighteen, but she loved with all the enthusiasm of an expert of eighty.)

'Yes,' he replied, as he walked about the room puffing his cigar, 'there was a time when I made a large income by surgery. How large it was I scarcely like to think now. When I look at my books I can hardly believe the figures I see. To-day I am not making a penny. No surgeon in England is making an income of any sort, and this state of things has lasted for a long time, and will in all probability continue. Surgery is dead as a means of gaining a livelihood. It is years since we had a fashionable disease. True,' he added, reflectively, and not without a touch of improper pride, 'I invented double-dyspepsia, a gold mine while it lasted. Pleuro-peritonitis brought me in large sums, and treble typhitis was not a bad idea in its way. But where are we now?' he asked, rhetorically. 'Whoever suffers from them now? Nowadays all these things are out of date, absolutely as out of date as the dodo.'

'But, father,' the girl urged, 'this state of things can't continue.'

Without heeding her interruption, he proceeded, his black chemise eyebrows meeting fiercely above his nose: 'About eighteen months ago the Duchess of Fontenoy—my last patient, by the bye—called on me with a view to suffering from a novel complaint. She had to do something, it didn't much matter what. She was quite candid with me. Her divorce case was forgotten. She had married a man old enough to be her husband, she assured me—I myself had entirely forgotten the fact—and her nuptials had fallen terribly flat. (It had been assumed that she intended to kidnap an Eton boy, and the public had been disappointed in her subsequent alliance.) She wanted a "boom," she wanted something absolutely new.

'My dear girl, what could I do? I did my best. I offered her double dyspepsia, and she walked out of this room like an offended balloon. What is more, she did not even leave me my two guineas. So you see, dear, it is perfectly hopeless.'

'That is no reason why I should not marry Horace,' Hilda interposed.

'Good heavens, yes!' he answered; 'you say that this young man is a capable surgeon, and I myself hear that he is enthusiastic on the subject of his profession. That enthusiasm and that capacity will prevent him from entering another walk in life in which he can hope to make a living. He will die a surgeon, and he will die a pauper.'

'Father!'

The great surgeon continued to walk about the room. 'The trouble is this,' he said, 'we have over-operated. We have performed every possible operation on poor humanity, save capital amputation. Indeed,' he added with a mirthless smile, 'we have operated on the golden goose to such an extent that it is incapable of laying even a copper egg.'

In vain did Hilda use all those arguments that crowd into our minds when we are bent upon a foolish action. Easily the opinions of the great surgeon defeated the sentiments of the girl.

Her own knowledge told her that even her father, the head of his profession though he was, might just as well live in Heligoland as in Harley street, so far as his practice was concerned. If he could not invent a new fashionable disease, what prospect was there for her Horace?

(Love may inspire a poet, but it cannot inspire a surgeon.)

The warmth of her kisses, the rapture of her society, would be powerless to inspire in his brain a new and costly ailment for mankind.

When reason had completely conquered sentiment the tears came, and the poor girl went out of the room realising that there was no hope of happiness in her life.

Later in the afternoon Dr. Barton-Browne was shown into the consulting room of the greatest of all surgeons.

He was received with the cold courtesy allotted to persons who call at government offices on important business.

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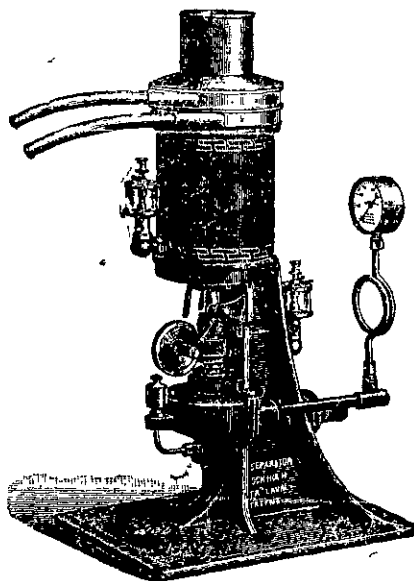
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The eminent specialist regarded him with eyes that seemed to pierce his frame and find him moribund. The shake of the head that summed up the glance was almost a death warrant for the young man. After that shake of the head no life insurance office would have had any dealings with Dr. Barton-Browne.

The tapping of the great specialist's fingers expressed that the young man was suffering from all the ailments to which flesh is heir; that he had made a corner in all the worst kinds of microbes. Apparently he had about a minute and a half to live.

Unabashed, the young man, with an energetic flutter of his coat tails, took a seat.

This action seemed to cause the elder man grave anxiety. Through his nose glass he regarded the newcomer as though at any moment he might expire as he sat.

'It is useless,' said he, in an essentially discomforting manner. 'I know all about it. My daughter—'

Cheerily Dr. Barton-Browne interrupted him:

'I have not come to speak of your daughter—that is, not directly, Sir James.'

His eyes opened wide with intense surprise, the specialist queried, 'For what possible purpose—'

An undertaker receiving a visit from a gentleman who ordered a pair of wedding trousers would not have been more astonished than Sir James at the hearty and festive demeanor of Dr. Barton-Browne.

He paused for a reply, without apparently expecting that the answer would stand in any relation to sanity.

The young man bent over the table, his eyes gleaming with the enthusiasm of an inventor and of a man in love.

Slowly, but very forcibly, the words came:

'I have invented a new disease.'

'Impossible!'

Sir James fell back in his seat.

'I am happy to say it is not,' said the other. 'On all hands you will have observed the great demand that exists—especially among women—for a really new or original disease.'

'I know; I know. One cannot deny the demand, but one can scarcely credit the possibility of the supply.'

'The tea tables of Belgravia and Bayswater are alike silent from the dearth of fashionable ailment as a topic of conversation,' corroborated Dr. Barton-Browne.

Somewhat stiffly, the other man replied, 'You hold a very low opinion of disease, sir. You regard it as a mere topic of conversation.'

(The discovery of the obvious is always displeasing to the eminent. Only a few days before a subaltern at the Naval and Military Club had been brought up before the committee for stating in the presence of two colonels 'that the service, egad, sir, was going to the dogs.' The etiquette of each profession insists that junior members shall be ignorant of its defects.)

Sir James would have been more than human had he been pleased with the young man's flippancy.

(The flippancy of the young is the perspicacity of the old.)

Earnestly Dr. Barton-Browne answered:

'I look upon disease as a fashion. With fashion one does not supply a want; one creates it. I hope, with your assistance, to create a demand for "motoritis."'

'Good heavens! What is motoritis?'

The young man explained:

'It is the most expensive disease ever invented; it is a disease from which only the very rich can possibly suffer.'

Then he leaned back in his chair.

The great specialist became analytically attentive.

'You interest me intensely'; proceed.'

'The ailment—my new ailment—will attack only those people who possess motor cars.'

'Good, good,' said Sir James, patting his fingers together, as though he detected some slightly hopeful symptom in a very bad case.

Encouraged, the other continued:

'I propose to establish three forms of the disease:

(a) Pleuro-motoritis, for millionaires who possess several cars.

(b) Double motoritis, for those whose nerves are affected by driving one day in an electric and the next in a petrol car.

(c) Modified motoritis, for people who wish to pose as habitual motorists.

'It might be thought well to add motoritis vulgaris, for persons of moderate means who go about in tubes and motor 'buses.'

The great man spoke no word.

He gazed vacantly at the ceiling.

With a slight tremor in his voice, the young man asked at length:

'How does the idea strike you?'

Again there was a pause.

Slowly Sir James spoke:

'It is the greatest idea of modern times. You, of course, propose curing this—ahem!—disease by some sort of costly operation.' Then he hesitated before putting the question: 'What sort of operation?'

Somewhat didactically the other man explained his system:

'There will be three sorts, ranging from 1000 guineas for pleuro-motoritis to 100 guineas for the popular form.'

'A very proper scale; it is right that the disease should be brought within the range of all persons who are reasonably solvent. But I am anxious to hear the nature of the operation. Where do you operate?'

'I propose,' said Dr. Barton-Browne, 'that we shall go into partnership. You shall perform the operations.'

'Good, good,' said the specialist, in an eminently sound manner.

'I shall myself administer the anaesthetic. When the patient is unconscious I envelop the body with bandages. These are not on any account whatever to be removed for fourteen days. Death would undoubtedly result if the bandages were removed within that period. But when they are removed it will be found that, owing to my improved antiseptic treatment, no mark or scar of any description remains. It will be impossible to discover the actual place where you have used the knife.'

A smile of such beauty that it amounted almost to holy gladness suffused the intellectual face of the greatest of all surgeons.

'What do you say to that, Sir James?'

The mobile features of the eminent one assumed the orthodox expression of a doctor who has rescued a hopeless patient from the jaws of death.

His answer was entirely irrelevant.

'I think you will find Hilda in the drawing-room,' he said.—'Black and White.'

The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Foreign Missionary Society

The recently-published half-yearly report of St. Joseph's Society of Foreign Missionaries, founded by the late Cardinal Vaughan in 1864, shows that the Society has about 120 priests serving missions in Madras, North Borneo, Maoriland, North India, and Uganda. The number of students preparing for ordination in the Society's various colleges in England and abroad is 136. The number of baptisms administered in the various missions during last year was 6586, being an increase of more than 1000 on those of the previous year.

The Late Mr. Clement Scott

The late Mr. Clement Scott was tenderly nursed in his last illness by the Sisters of Nazareth, to whom he had been a sincere friend for many years. The last rites were administered by the Rev. Kenelm D. Best. Father Grosch also attended during the closing days of the illness. Mr. Scott before quite losing consciousness received the Papal blessing 'in articulo mortis,' and at the mention of the Pope's name showed signs of gratification.

The Royal Declaration

In the House of Lords on July 2 the Duke of Norfolk moved a resolution expressing the opinion of the House that the King's Declaration should be so amended as not to include the condemnation of specific doctrines which form part of the conscientious beliefs of any of his Majesty's subjects. The Earl of Jersey moved an amendment to the effect that nothing should be done to weaken the security of the Protestant succession. Lord Lansdowne did not believe any Government would be able to effect a settlement of this question unless the leaders of opinion on both sides were able to show that they had arrived at a basis of settlement. If that were done the Government would be glad that an inquiry should be instituted. The Duke of Norfolk's motion was negatived without a division, and that of the Earl of Jersey agreed to. Lord Stanmore then moved the appointment of a Select Committee, but the previous question, moved by the Duke of Northumberland, was carried by 103 to 36—majority 67.

A Notable Jubilee

The jubilee of the foundation of St. Mary's Young Men's Society, Liverpool, is a reminder of the great work that can be done by a small but determined body of men. St. Mary's was the pioneer branch of the organisation in Great Britain, and by it the good seed was spread, with the result that Dean O'Brien's work is now much more strongly represented in Great Britain than in Ireland, the parent country. By St. Mary's

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branch have been supplied gentlemen who have combined in an eminent degree prudence and energy. They have been self-sacrificing and indefatigable in their labors, and have laid the whole Catholic body under a deep debt of gratitude. The demonstration by which the jubilee of the branch was celebrated bore ample testimony to the fruitfulness of their efforts. It was one of the grandest displays of Catholic enthusiasm ever witnessed in a city which has often been the scene of large Catholic gatherings. Not even in Manchester, which knows him so well and loves his voice so dearly, could Father Bernard Vaughan have before him a finer or more appreciative audience than that which listened with rapt attention to his splendid address in Fownall Square. Altogether the day was one the remembrance of which will not fade from the minds of those who were present.

FRANCE.—The Embassy at the Vatican

The anomalous condition of affairs brought about by M. Combes' hasty action at the time of the Pope's protest against M. Loubet's visit was sure to provoke discussion. The ambassador has been recalled to Paris, yet his recall has not been notified to the Court to which he was accredited. That (says the 'Catholic Times') is a fair sample of M. Combes' courtesy. Asked in the Budget Committee whether M. Nisard was to return to Rome, and if not, whether the credits for the French Embassy to the Holy See would be struck out of the estimates he replied that the Government would not deal with the question of the Embassy allowances until they took the estimates for foreign affairs in hand. Naturally this answer made the members think that the intention was to abolish the Embassy at the Vatican. Pressed to explain more clearly, M. Combes contented himself with the reply that M. Nisard's recall, even if not notified to the Vatican, was effective, and that he would not return to Rome until further notice. That depends on the retention or denunciation of the Concordat, and nothing is more probable than that M. Combes, eager to secure a further lease of power, will placate his enemies and please his friends within the 'bloc' by trying to separate the State from the Church for good and all. In which work he will find many to help him; and already the Budget Committee, by 11 votes to 10, have suppressed the credit for the ambassador to the Vatican. How the Chambers and the Senate will act remains to be seen.

ROME.—An Important Gathering

A very notable and important gathering of working men and of Romans and strangers took place recently in one of the Courts of the Vatican—that which is known as the Court of the Pine. This derives its name from a huge bronze pine cone which it is supposed stood upon the summit of the Emperor Hadrian's tomb—now Castle St. Angelo. It is mentioned by Dante, who uses it as a comparison in his great poem. That itself is sufficient to give it fame. In the same Court stands the tall column, crowned by a statue of St. Peter, which commemorates the Vatican Council. Around these memorials no less than 10,000 persons assembled. The Marquis Giulio Sacchetti read an address to the Holy Father, in which these words occurred:—'To the homage of our Association (the Catholic Artisans' Association of Rome) is united to-day the salutation of Catholic Italy—an eloquent salutation expressed beyond the offering which we present to you, also, by the signatures of 500,000 Italian working men, already gathered in homage to your illustrious predecessor.'

The Mission to Armagh

I learn that the mission to Armagh (writes a Rome correspondent) has been composed as follows: The Cardinal Legate will have, practically as private secretary, Monsignor Cioeci, one of the 'College' of Masters of Papal Ceremonies, and as members the Marquis MacSwiney of Mashanaglass and Mr. MacNutt. Both these laymen are Private Chamberlains of Cape and Sword, foreign residents of Rome, and assiduous in attendance at the Papal Court. The Marquis was on duty as Chamberlain during the recent reception of the British sailors by the Sovereign Pontiff, and Mr. MacNutt has just succeeded the Marquis Pellegrini-Quarantotti (deceased) as Participant Private Chamberlain of Cape and Sword, or, in other words, as one of the officially highest in the highest rank of the chamberlains. The Marquis is the son of an Irish father. He often manages diplomatic affairs of importance for Eastern States, such as Russia, Montenegro, etc. Mr. MacNutt is an American, and he has occupied important positions in the diplomatic corps of his country.

SCOTLAND.—Clerical Changes in Glasgow

The vacancy in the Alexandria mission caused by the death of Father Gallagher, has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Michael McCabe, of Dalry. The Rev. W. C. Brown, of Greenock, has been selected pas-

tor of the Dalry mission. Father Brown's place at St. Lawrence's, Greenock, is being taken by the Rev. Father Flannagan, lately ordained.

UNITED STATES.—A Brilliant Reception

A despatch from St. Paul states that the Knights of Columbus organised a brilliant reception in honor of Cardinal Satolli at the Ryan Hotel on the evening of July 13. More than 5000 persons were presented to his Eminence. The reception lasted three hours, during which time Cardinal Satolli, standing between Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Redwood, of New Zealand, in the receiving line, received the greetings of residents of St. Paul, and in return extended to them evidences of friendship and good will. To the right of Archbishop Redwood were Bishops Scannell, of Omaha; Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls; Bishop Shanley, of Fargo; Bishop Cotter, of Winona; Bishop McGrick, of Duluth; Bishop Starha, of Lead, S.D.; Bishop Trobec, of St. Cloud; Bishop-elect Lenihan, of Great Falls; and Monsignor O'Keefe, of West Point, N.Y. Through it all Cardinal Satolli, who is sixty-six years old, stood by the side of Archbishop Ireland and greeted each person with a hearty handshake. If the Cardinal was tired of the ordeal, there was nothing in his expression or demeanor to indicate it, for the last person to greet him was accorded the same hearty grasp of the hand and the same radiant smile as were those who passed by earlier. Following the public reception Cardinal Satolli was welcomed to the city in an eloquent address by Judge Kelly, to which his Eminence responded in very happy terms, after which Archbishop Ireland expressed his appreciation of the honor which had been shown the Cardinal by the people of St. Paul.

Luring the Enemy

The following skit from the 'New York Sun' on the manner in which battles are fought and won by the newspaper expert will be of interest at the present time when both the Russian and Japanese commanders are the recipients of so much instruction in strategy from press men all the world over:—

'I see that some of the Russian editors are explaining that Kuropatkin's plan is to lure the Japanese to Manchuria,' said an old army officer. 'It reminds me of a country editor out West, whom I knew during the Franco-Prussian war.'

'The editor's sympathies were with the French. He wrote editorials by the yard, showing how France was luring the Dutch, as he called them, to destruction.'

'His paper came out once a week, so that he had ample time to work out the French plans. He had a map in the window of his office, and the yeomanry from the country rounded up as they came in to hear the news.'

'The editor stood without and indicated the strategic points on the map by pointing to them with a piece of fishing rod. Weissenburg, Worth, Saarbruck, Gravelotte, and Sedan were plotted as the engagements took place from time to time. You will remember that the French were defeated in every instance.'

'Occasionally some hayseed would ask from his wagon-load how it was that the French were falling back, or how it was that they had been defeated.'

'That's where the French strategy comes in,' the editor would explain. 'They are too much for the Dutch. You farmers are not on to this game of war.'

'Then he would tell them to see the next issue of the paper, in which it would be further explained. He was a foxy editor after all. By this means he increased his circulation.'

'His editorials explained how the further any army got from its base the nearer it got to defeat. There were some officers in the civil war who operated, or tried to operate, on the same hypothesis. I think Gen. Sherman knocked that idea into a cocked hat.'

'When Bazaine surrendered 176,000 men at Metz the editor explained that France could afford to give up that number in order to get the Dutch under the walls of Paris.'

'When the news of the end of the war came the editor explained in a brief paragraph—his editorials had been dwindling week after week—that if the French had done more fighting and less luring the result might have been different. In winding up this paragraph the editor said:

'And besides, it's none of our business, anyway.' From that time on he confined his editorials to a discussion of the tariff until the sheriff closed up his shop. If you ask me if history is liable to repeat itself I can only say that it has done so on several occasions.'

A Conclusive Reply

One of the most recent replies made to Sir Horace Plunkett's ridiculous attack on the Irish Catholics for building too many churches is that of 'M. O'R.' in the 'Dublin Leader.' He adduces some facts, and figures which will be a surprise even to those most intimately acquainted with the subject:—

In Ireland there are 2,417 Catholic Churches for 3,308,000 Catholics.

In Great Britain there are 1,954 Catholic Churches for 2,013,400 Catholics.

In the United States there are 11,000 Catholic Churches for 12,000,000.

That is to say:—In the United States every 1090 Catholics are provided with a church; in Great Britain, every 1030 Catholics are provided with one; in Ireland, there is a church for every 1368 Catholics.

Again, there are in Ireland, 1362 Protestant churches for 581,009 Episcopalian Protestants—I am leaving out the Presbyterians, Methodists, and others. That is to say, whilst every 426 Protestants are provided with a church, there is only a church for every 1368 Catholics. I will be reminded that 426 Protestants could better afford to build a church than 1368 Catholics. I admit it. I am not at all accusing them of extravagance in church-building. Far from it; their churches are to me a symbol, not of their extravagance but of their 'economic sense,' inasmuch as most of these have been built at the expense of Catholics. I do not refer to the old churches of which they despoiled our forefathers; I refer to modern churches built even within the 19th century. Sir Horace Plunkett has not made a full indictment of

extravagance in church building against the Catholics of Ireland. I take leave to add another item to the charge. He indicts Catholics only for extravagance in building churches for themselves; I indict them for the additional extravagance of building churches for Protestants also.

Amongst the most shameless iniquities which the Catholics of Ireland have had to bear in modern times were the Vestry Laws. A few Protestants met together, and, without let, hindrance, control, or responsibility of any sort, levied a cess at their discretion or caprice on the Catholics for the building or repairing of their church, for cleaning it, for ringing the bell, for washing the parson's surplice, buying wine for the Communion, paying the parish clerk, the pew-openers and vestry-maids, etc. It was had enough that Catholics should have to bear these burdens at all, but it was worse that they should not dare to ask if they were necessary, had no option but to pay whatever apportionment it pleased the vestrymen to levy. From 1725 when Catholics were excluded from having a voice in vestries, their powers passed through three processes of extension till it came to this, that the Protestant bishop was empowered to unite for any such cess process any parish he chose, even though there was not a Protestant in it, to another parish where the vestrymen determined to build or to repair a church. It depended on them to assign what value they thought fit to each one's property, to levy a cess accordingly, and then let the church wardens loose upon the Catholics whom they had decreed to fleece. Thus wealthy Protestants could escape scot-free, whilst the poor Catholics, already fleeced for their renes, were fleeced anew for their churches. Thus the Catholics of a district were often made to bear the burden of building a church for Protestants who perhaps lived fifty miles away.

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INTERCOLONIAL

The Rev. Father P. Piquet, S.M., is expected to arrive in Sydney from Tonga in a few days. He will be accompanied by the Rev. Father A. Marion, S.M., the recently appointed Provincial of the Marists, who was stationed at Levuka.

The Archbishop of Melbourne blessed and opened the new hall, club rooms, etc., at Collingwood a few Sundays ago. Dr. Delany, Coadjutor Bishop of Hobart, was also present. Both prelates spoke on education. The building cost £12,000, and is one of the finest in any suburban parish of Melbourne.

The Very Rev. Father Placid Huault, S.M., late of Meaneer Seminary, who succeeds Rev. Father Gimisty, S.M., in the charge of the Villa Maria parish, Sydney, is a brother of the Rev. Father F. Huault, S.M. (Prosecutor of the Marist Mission), who resides at St. Patrick's, and of the Rev. Father J. Huault, S.M., of Villa Maria.

There was a very large and representative gathering at the council chambers the other evening, says the Inglewood 'Advertiser,' to join in the presentation to the Very Rev. Father O'Hare of a purse of sovereigns subscribed by the people of all denominations throughout a very large portion of the parish over which the rev. gentleman presided in the Catholic interests for so very many years. The assemblage included representatives from the various portions of a wide area, and also comprised many ladies.

Master Neal William Macrossan, of the Christian Brothers' College at Nudgee (says the Brisbane 'Age'), who scored a brilliant pass of seven A's, winning the medal for Greek and the University prize, heading the list of successful candidates in the recent Sydney Junior University Examination, is a son of the late Hon. J. M. Macrossan. This is the first time on record in which this honor has been gained by a student from a Catholic school, though it will be remembered that some few years ago, Neal's brother, Mr. Hugh Macrossan, headed the list of successful Queensland Senior University candidates, and was the first student from a Catholic school to win a Queensland exhibition.

The Melbourne 'Argus' reports that a sensational act of sacrilege was committed at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Chiltern, a few Sundays ago. Immediately after Mass, when the congregation had all left the church but two, a man entered, and, walking to the altar rails, asked in stentorian tones if the parish priest lived there. A young man in the church, thinking 'not the questioner was a messenger on a sick call, answered 'Yes,' when the stranger deliberately hurled a parcel of offensive matter at the crucifix. He then approached the altar, and, taking a candlestick, broke it in two. He was in the act of pulling down a picture from the wall when he was seized, and held until Senior-constable Kane and Mounted-constable Thorne arrived. The man, who gave the name of Frederick Walker, was given in custody. He is 39 years of age, and of medium build. He states that he served a sentence of 14 days' imprisonment at Kyneton for assaulting a priest.

The Very Rev. Father A. Gimisty, S.M., who is in charge of Villa Maria, has been appointed parish priest at St. Patrick's, Church Hill, in place of the late Very Rev. Father Le Rennelet. Father Gimisty (says the 'Catholic Press') is one of the most popular of our priests, and wherever he goes he at once wins the devotion of the people. He has accomplished a great deal of work during the 20 years he has been in Australia. His first charge was that of St. Michael's, Cumberland-street, which has been since resumed by the Government. After a short time he joined the late Father Le Rennelet at St. Patrick's, and there he remained until he was sent to Gladstone, Queensland, about three years ago, to assist the Very Rev. Dean Murlay, S.M. However, Bishop Higgins, who from experience of Father Gimisty's admirable qualities whilst he was acting as Auxiliary-Bishop of Sydney, called him to Rockhampton, and for over a year his labors in the town and district bore good fruit. Whilst he was away he was greatly missed in Sydney, and it might also be said his loss was deplored, and great was the joy of the people when Father Gimisty returned in the early part of 1902 and assumed charge of Villa Maria, becoming Superior of the House on the death of Father Muraire. Before coming to Australia Father Gimisty was for two or three years engaged in different Marist Ecclesiastical Training Colleges in France, and was for a short while Prefect at the large seminary at Senlis, near Paris. The parishioners of St. Patrick's, whilst deeply afflicted by the loss of their late pastor, hailed with joy the announcement that they had been given so worthy a successor to such a worthy predecessor.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 28, Sunday.—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Most Pure Heart of Mary.
 „ 29, Monday.—Beheading of St. John the Baptist.
 „ 30, Tuesday.—St. Fiacre, Confessor.
 „ 31, Wednesday.—St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor.
 September 1, Thursday.—St. Louis, Confessor.
 „ 2, Friday.—St. Stephen, King of Hungary.
 „ 3, Saturday.—St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal.

St. Fiacre, Confessor.

St. Fiacre was an Irishman, who, having crossed over into France, lived for many years in a solitude not far from the city of Meaux. His life there was most austere—a continued exercise of prayer and heavenly contemplation, which he interrupted only to afford relief to the poor, or to attend to those who, led by the fame of his sanctity, came to seek his advice. After his death, in 670, his tomb became famous for numerous miracles, and was resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of France.

St. Raymond Nonnatus, Confessor.

According to the rule laid down by Christ that Christian proves himself His most faithful disciple, and gives the surest proof of his love of God, who most perfectly loves his neighbor for God's sake. Judged by this test of true sanctity, St. Raymond should rank high among the saints. Born in Spain, in 1204, he gave not only his property but all his liberty, and even exposed himself to the most cruel torments, and risked his very life in order to promote the spiritual welfare, and accomplish the redemption of Christians held in captivity by the Moors. After a life wholly spent in the service of his neighbor, he died near Barcelona in 1240.

St. Louis, Confessor.

St. Louis was King of France, and it may be truly said that country never enjoyed the blessing of a wiser or more virtuous ruler. Though his life in the midst of his court was that of a perfect religious, he never neglected the affairs of Government, the public duties of his position, or the wants of his people. His alms deeds were unbounded, and one of his greatest pleasures was ministering to the sick in the public hospitals. St. Louis died in 1270, at the age of 55.

St. Stephen, King of Hungary.

One of the first acts of St. Stephen, King of Hungary, on ascending the throne was to unite himself to Latin Christendom. By his marriage with Gisela, the sister of Emperor Henry II., he became closely connected with Catholic Germany, whose civilisation he sought, by every means, to introduce among his subjects. Assisted by German and Bohemian priests, Stephen succeeded in extending the Christian religion over the whole kingdom; throughout the land churches and monasteries rose. He sent an embassy to Pope Sylvester II., and received from him the present of a royal crown and a papal edict empowering him to regulate the ecclesiastical affairs of his realm. His religious zeal gained him the title of 'Apostolic King' from Pope Sylvester II., with the right of having the cross borne before him.

St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal.

St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, was a daughter of Pedro III., of Arragon, being named after her aunt, St. Elizabeth of Hungary. At 12 years of age she was given in marriage to Denis, King of Portugal, and from being a holy child became a saintly wife. Her husband caused her much sorrow, both by his unfounded jealousy and by his infidelity to her. Her patience and the wonderful charity with which she ever cherished the children of her rivals, completely won the king from his evil ways and he became a devoted husband and a truly Christian king. She built many charitable institutions and religious houses, among others a convent of Poor Clares. After her husband's death she wished to enter this Order, but being dissuaded by her people, she took the habit of the Third Order of St. Francis, and spent the rest of her life in redoubled austerities and almsgiving.

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