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

Pergant Directores et Scriptorum 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

Police Recruits

The success achieved by grocers in securing seats in the Victorian State Parliament has been accounted for by their skill in handling soft-soap. Some statistical genius may, in a somewhat similar manner, find a common denominator for the various occupations followed by the 43 candidates for the police force who were taken on in New Zealand last year. Of the total number, 18 were laborers, 4 farmers, 2 storemen, 2 clerks, 2 blacksmiths, while the following occupations furnished one each: brickmaker, engine-driver, drover, platelayer, carpenter, bookseller and stationer, baker, prison warder, asylum warder, shop-assistant, storekeeper, contractor, miner, photographer, and bridgeman.

'Move on!'

A heavy blow on the epigastrium, or pit of the stomach, is sufficient to double a human being into a bow-knot—and all on account of the twin bunches of fearfully 'live' and branching nerves that have their centre there. Last week Mr. Scldon smote the Bible-in-schools clergy in their collective epigastrium, or tenderest part, when he hurled at them the dread reminder that they 'have had opportunities for years and have failed to embrace them.' 'A great effort,' he added, 'is being made now to get some one else to do it,' and thus enable the clerical agitators to spend in political wire-pulling or in guilty idleness and ease the precious hours that ought to be devoted to instructing the children of their various faiths in Christian principles. Here and there throughout the Colony—in Dunedin, Nelson, Waimate, and other places—quiet and earnest workers of various Reformed creeds are showing the licensed and noisy idlers of the Bible-in-schools League how much can be effected in the matter of child-instruction by a little personal effort and self-sacrifice. One of those earnest men is the Rev. C. T. Bush, a North Island Presbyterian clergyman. In last week's 'Outlook' (August 27), he gives the following practical demonstration to a Bible-in-schools confrere who 'has not time':—

'The district I live and work in is some 77 miles inland from Wanganui and has no railway communication, and is, in other ways, a difficult one to work; yet I conduct Bible lessons in the various State schools in this district. The scheme has been adopted, I believe, in Oamaru, and a somewhat similar one pertains to Waimate, though of these I cannot speak from personal

knowledge. If my friend who writes the letter has more visiting to do than I have, then he has a very hard district, but the administrations of the sacraments have only an occasional demand upon our time, as also committee work. I think, Sir, the time now is when the ministry of the Gospel is being sifted, and those men who are quite willing—nay, glad—to sacrifice even physical ease and comfort for the Gospel's sake will be strengthened and fortified for their work, while those who are not willing will have to "move on."'

The pretexts advanced by the Bible-in-schools clergy for shirking a fundamental duty of the Christian ministry here referred to, are as many and varied as the excuses of the ill-mannered neighbors of the man in St. Luke's Gospel who 'made a great supper and invited many.' The real and unwholesome cause of their neglect is stated with perfect accuracy and refreshing candor by the Rev. Mr. Bush: they are not prepared 'to sacrifice physical ease and comfort for the Gospel's sake.' They find political agitation cheaper and more satisfying than imparting religious instruction to little children where the lime-light is not shining; and they desire to pick the public pocket and to get done by lay State officials duties which Catholics and earnest Protestants perform, as a matter of course, at their own expense.

In Victoria

In Victoria, despite the convincing answer given at the recent plebiscite by a majority of 26,000 electors, the Bible-in-schools campaigners are still clamoring to have the Protestant Bible and Protestant hymns and prayers taught to the public school children by paid State officials. The Premier (Mr. Bont) has, in consequence, brought forward a draft regulation which proposes that 'the Board of Advice may give permission for the formation of classes on one or two days in each week for religious instruction. Such classes must, however, be held either from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m., or from 11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m., or from 1.20 to 1.50 p.m., or from 3.30 to 4 p.m., and in any one school only one of these times shall be observed on any day.' A conscience clause is provided, and it is laid down that 'during the time when religious instruction is given in any school no secular instruction shall be given to children not attending the classes for religious instruction.' To these proposals the Archbishop of Melbourne replies: 'As far as the religious instruction proposed to be given before school hours in the morning, or after the school

work of the day, was concerned, he would offer no objection. On the contrary, he desired that every child in the State should have an opportunity of receiving the fullest amount of religious instruction, provided it were given in such circumstances as would not be prejudicial to Catholic children. Such instruction should be given before the morning session and after the afternoon session; but as regarded the proposed instruction at the close of the morning session and before the beginning of the afternoon session of school work, he believed that, particularly in one-roomed schools, and on wet or very warm days, it would be impossible to carry out that part of the scheme without having children present whose parents objected to them receiving such religious instruction.'

A Comment on Kruger

Here is (in part) a comment on Oom Paul that may serve to point a moral—it is from the pen of the London correspondent of the 'Otago Daily Times':—'Our great adversary of the war, Paul Kruger, has passed away, and a vast journalistic fusillade has been fired over his grave. It is recognised that he was—must have been—a man of great ability and force of character, albeit ignorant and superstitious in a remarkable degree. Through sheer negligence and Ministerial ineptitude we blundered into a war with him which very slight foresight and perception and tact would have avoided, and we blundered still worse when in it. But the fact must remain historic that this ignorant, boorish peasant did successfully defy the whole military force of the British Empire for three years before he and his relative handful of farmer-volunteers were simply crushed by sheer numbers, when outnumbered by more than five to one.'

During the 'hought iv the fightin'' there was scarcely a newspaper in New Zealand that would have had the courage (or, shall we say, temerity?) to publish, as the opinion of a member of its staff, the quoted statements given above regarding the 'great ability and force of character' of Mr. Kruger, the 'blundering' of the British Ministry into a war which they could and ought to have avoided, the 'worse blundering' that marked the campaign, and the remarkable military capacity of the Boer 'farmer-volunteers.' Adverse opinion as to the origin and conduct of the war found full and free expression in the editorial and general columns of British newspapers of the first repute—in fact, in the greater part of the Liberal press of Great Britain. And nobody was scandalised. British and Scottish Protestant pulpits deplored the war and cried aloud for its discontinuance. Yet nobody was on fire. Such tolerance was not, however, to be found in the British colonies that lie south of the line. The Liberal Party and the anti-war section of the Protestant clergy (with whom, in this matter, we were in general agreement) were vehemently denounced in angry editorials as 'pro-Boers' and 'traitors.' Our Agent-General was fiercely attacked as a 'pro-Boer' for the high crime of forwarding war news which was then and subsequently admitted to be correct. Leader-writers scorched and toasted reams of paper with language as hot as moving lava—'worked off' under the stress of a fanaticism of suspicion and of political brain-fever which are frequently coincident with serious crises in a protracted war. It was a variant of the 'we-are-betrayed' mania that followed Sedan and of the 'Prussian spy' hysteria that seized Paris in the early days of the siege—only that it kept its grip on our Jingo press even in the days of rushing victory, when only a hunted remnant of the Boer forces was left in the field. We are pleased to call the Parisians fickle. The only apparent difference between them and our Jingoes was

this: that the latter caught fire more speedily and took longer to burn out than the people of 'the gayest capital.'

Congregational Singing

The usual fast-fitting globe-trotter on the Rhine has an eye for little else than the castled crags and the quaint nestling villages and the terraced vineyards that add such a charm to what Longfellow calls 'the most beautiful river on this beautiful earth.' For our part, we have many a time and oft found refreshment in the congregational singing that is such a feature in Rhine-land Catholic life—especially in great garrison towns like Strassburg, where the voices of the soldiers, accustomed to harmonised singing in barrack and on the march, add a massive character and impressiveness to the swelling measures of the sacred chant. The Pope's recent Motu Proprio on Sacred Music bids fair to reintroduce this ancient custom of congregational singing. In Rome, a good beginning has been made in the Church of S. Maria in Aquiro. On a recent festival (says the Rome correspondent of the New York 'Freeman') the congregation 'were surprised to receive, each of them—men, women, and children—a printed card containing, both in Latin and Italian, the Gloria, Credo, and Agnus Dei. They did not understand the meaning of it until they found at the Gloria that here and there among them individuals were singing this part of the Mass according to the Plain Chant of Solesmes. Before the Gloria was over they realized that they were all expected to join, but though Romans are not credited with a surplus of bashfulness, especially in church, the hymn was almost over before many of them plucked up courage to begin singing. There was a noted improvement at the Credo, and at the Agnus Dei at least a hundred of the congregation were doing their best to swell the sacred melody. Last Sunday the experiment was repeated with increased success, and the fathers who minister in St. Maria in Aquiro are quite convinced that their people will take kindly to congregational singing.' Here is an example well worthy of the flattery of imitation. Orpheus's fabled song 'drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek.' From the days of St. Augustine the Church's sacred chant has drawn tears of charity and contrition from many an iron heart.

BIBLE-IN-SCHOOLS

A PROTESTANT DEPUTATION OPPOSES

On Thursday of last week a deputation representing various creeds waited on the Premier in order to lay before him their views on the movement which is on foot to turn the State schools into sectarian institutions. We take the following report of the proceedings from the 'N.Z. Times' of last Friday:—

The other side of the Bible-in-schools controversy was put to the Premier yesterday afternoon by a party representing diverse creeds and persuasions. Amongst those present were the Hon. T. K. Macdonald, who introduced the deputation, the Hon. F. H. Fraser, Mr. W. H. P. Barber, M.H.R., the Revs. J. Crewes, W. A. Evans, and H. Van Staveren, Dr. Findlay, and Mr. John Hutcheson.

The Rev. J. Crewes said a deputation had recently waited on the Premier, urging that a certain text-book should be used in State schools. The Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church having defined their position against the proposal, it was not considered necessary to invite their representatives. Those present differed widely on political, ecclesiastical, and theological questions, but they all considered the proposal made by the Bible-in-schools Conference to be objectionable. Some, if not all, of them, objected to paying for religious instruction from taxation imposed on all classes of the people. They appreciated the injustice to teachers, who were trained specially for the State schools. They were convinced that the text-book was a religious book, and that the question proposed by the Conference was a religious question that the civil Government had not jurisdiction to deal with. It might be said that the Roman Catholic Bishops and the Bible-in-schools depu-

tation each represented an organisation or public body. What they wanted was that the Government should save them from the need for further organisation. 'We represent the views and feelings,' he continued, 'of large numbers of persons, many of whom are only too eager for organisation. But we hate bigotry. We consider ecclesiastical strife the worst of all kinds of strife. We know that the very worst of feelings are sometimes engendered in conflicts about religion, and we appeal to the civil Government to keep questions of religion where for many years they have been kept—outside the civil province of the State.' If Parliament decided to submit the question to the people, they asked that it should be very different from the question proposed by the Bible-in-schools Conference.

Dr. Findlay said he wished to voice the conviction he had held for years, that the free and secular education, which had been one of the chief planks of the platform of the party to which the Premier belonged, should not be destroyed by a step which was retrograde, and which took them back to a period, and to difficulties and disadvantages which they had hoped, as a free people, they had left behind for good and all (hear, hear). However, they might cloud the issue as to teaching morality, the real purpose of the movement was to teach religion. If the Government admitted the Bible text-book into the schools, it could not in the future meet the demand for its extension and alteration until it embraced, if necessary, the whole of the Bible. He submitted that the children of our country should be permitted to meet on the common ground of secular education without the differences and bitterness that denominationalism engendered. Once they taught religion they would get back to the old days of intolerance, and start a drift that might land them in a State Church. If the question was to be put to a majority vote, where would it end? They wanted to be safeguarded against the activity of a minority who would go to the polls to vote.

The Rev. W. A. Evans made the point that there was nothing in the New Zealand system of education that could exclude children of any class or creed. He could not see why they should face the possibility of having to differentiate by a conscience clause between two classes of the community. If a referendum was to be taken, the first step should be to distribute the text-book broadcast over the country, so as to let the people clearly understand what it was.

Mr. Gemmell, formerly inspector of schools, also spoke.

Mr. Seddon questioned very much whether any other subject would have brought such a diverse assembly together. It would be undemocratic to refuse the people the opportunity, under fixed and fair conditions, of expressing their opinion. The House of Representatives had more than once passed the Referendum Bill, well knowing that this was one of the questions that might be submitted under it. He thought the Bill would pass again by a large majority, and if it passed the Upper House resolutions would have to be passed as to what questions should be put. Both Houses would insist that there should be no doubt as to what the people should be required to vote upon. It was clearly a matter for the people to decide. He did not think, however, that public moneys should be spent in printing the text-book for circulation. It would be the duty of those who were asking that the question be submitted to see that the information was placed in the hands of every elector. He was very sorry to see that so little was known about the text-book except within a given circle. There had been an ominous silence on the part of the press in respect to Bible-reading in schools. It was not for him to say what that meant. The Legislative Council would probably recognise that the right of the people to a direct vote on the subject should not be kept from them. Personally, he believed in every child in the country being taught religion.

The Rev. H. Van Staveren: In school?

Mr. Seddon: I have not said in school. There are places, of course, and there are those whose duty it is. I feel myself, and do not hesitate to say, that those whose duty it is to teach religion and morality have had opportunities for years, and have failed to embrace them, and a great effort is being made now to get someone else to do it (applause).

In conclusion, Mr. Seddon promised to go on with the Referendum Bill as previously mentioned.

When our Navy shall sweep o'er the seas—

Not the subsidized navy of Ned—

God bless him! we'll tackle the breeze,

And the battle and breakers ahead,

With a knowledge—no matter how coaled—

That we'll steer both swift and secure

Through the cold-cutting seas of coughs and of sneeze,

With WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

CIRCULAR BY THE BISHOP OF CHRISTCHURCH

The following circular has been issued by the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, S.M., Bishop of Christchurch:—

Dearly Beloved Brethren and Children in Jesus Christ—
On the Feast of the Purification our Holy Father, Pius X., was pleased to announce the solemn indulgence of a Jubilee to be gained during the course of the present year.

The proclamation of this great privilege was intended to mark his own elevation to the Supreme Pontificate, and still more to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. In his beautiful Encyclical, which will be read in all the churches and chapels of the Diocese as soon as it will have been received by the Clergy, the Sovereign Pontiff expresses the hope that the renewal of the memory of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God will fill the hearts of the faithful with a holy joy, similar to that which was felt by the Catholic world fifty years ago. At the same time he looks forward to the repetition of the magnificent demonstrations which then took place to prove their children's love and devotion towards the glorious Virgin who, of old, was inspired to proclaim—'Behold from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed. Because He that is mighty hath done great things to me: and Holy is His name.'—St. Luke xi. 48-49.

Among the many motives urging us to a grateful devotion to the Blessed Virgin, the Holy Father makes mention of the many gifts that come to us from on high through the Immaculate Mary. The first and chief is, that through our Blessed Lady all mankind is united to Christ. Upon Mary, as a foundation, the noblest after her Divine Son, rises the edifice of the faith of Christians. Through her, more than any other means, we have offered to us a sure way of attaining to Jesus Christ. Through Mary we arrive at the knowledge of Jesus Christ; and, therefore, the Holy Father declares that all solemnities everywhere being prepared in honor of the Immaculate Conception, should have in view the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ.

The acts of devotion performed during the Jubilee are not to bear the mere appearance of piety; they must be inspired by the heart and the will. Homage to Mary should work a change in our lives by the imitation of her virtues, more especially those of faith and hope and charity to God and our neighbor. In the Immaculate Conception will be found great help for the preservation and right development of these virtues. Faith will be confirmed, hope aroused, and the precept of charity fulfilled.

The Jubilee will begin in this our Diocese of Christchurch, September the 9th, and will end on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, December the 8th.

The Following are the Conditions to be fulfilled in order to gain the Indulgence of the Jubilee:

1.—All who live in the city of Christchurch must make three visits to the Church of the Pro-Cathedral. Those who live outside the city must make three distinct visits to their own parish church, or the church of the district in which they live.

2.—During those visits they must pray according to the intentions of our Holy Father, for the liberty and exaltation of the Catholic Church and the Apostolic See, for the extirpation of heresy, the conversion of those in error, the concord of Christian princes, and the peace and unity of the faithful.

3.—To observe a rigorous fast on some one day at the choice of the faithful. On this Fast Day neither dripping nor hard may be used, and white meats, such as butter, eggs, cheese and milk, may be used at the principal meal only.

4.—Sacramental Confession and Holy Communion.—Children who have not yet made their First Communion may be dispensed by their Confessor from the obligation of receiving Holy Communion, and gain the indulgence of the Jubilee, by fulfilling the other conditions.

Nota bene 1.—Our Holy Father the Pope declares that the indulgence of the Jubilee can be gained only once, and that it may be applied by way of suffrage to the Souls in Purgatory; and furthermore, that all other indulgences, even Plenary, may still be obtained by the faithful during the time of the Jubilee.

2.—The usual privileges are granted to Confessors and to religious on the occasion of this extraordinary Jubilee which, we earnestly hope and pray, will be a source of heaven's choicest blessings upon this Diocese, and all the faithful thereof.

3.—Though it is left to the discretion of the faithful to choose any time between the 9th of September and the 8th of December for the gaining of the Jubilee, we

would strongly urge our devoted Priests to announce a week's retreat or Novena in each parish, by way of preparation for the fulfilling of the exercises of the Jubilee. Their own piety will prompt them to celebrate the Feast of the Immaculate Conception this year with more than usual solemnity. Permission is hereby granted for Benediction every evening of the Novena preceding the Feast, with Solemn Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament during one whole day of the Novena or week chosen for the exercises of the retreat. 4.—This circular is to be read, and afterwards left in a conspicuous place in all the Churches, Chapels, and Convents of the Diocese.

✠. JOHN JOSEPH GRIMES, S.M.,
Bishop of Christchurch.

The Pro-Cathedral, Christchurch.
Feast of St. Bartholomew, 1904.

'SPOILS TO THE VICTORS'

HOW CATHOLICS ARE BOYCOTTED IN IRELAND

Owing to the pressure on our space in our issues of August 18 and 25, consequent on the publication of lengthy descriptive letters from his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington, and other interesting matter, we were unable to publish the highly instructive paper, read at the meeting of the Maynooth Union by the Very Rev. Dr. Hogan, under the title of 'The attitude of Irish Protestants towards their Catholic countrymen.' The revelations made by Dr. Hogan regarding the complete and systematic manner in which our co-religionists are excluded from the Government service came as a surprise even to those who thought they were fully conversant with the extent to which the boycott was carried. After quoting from the letters of Edmund Burke on the rights of all classes of citizens, without distinction of creed, to a share in the public offices of the State, Dr. Hogan goes on to say: 'Whilst the King must be a Protestant what need is there that his representative in this Catholic country should be a Protestant? Not only, however, must

The King's Deputy be a Protestant,

but when he goes to England for a holiday or for business the Lords Justices who replace him must be Protestants. Catholic judges, no matter how loyal and how distinguished, are disqualified on account of their faith. Then the Lord Lieutenant is assisted in the government of the country by a Privy Council which consists of 60 members. Of these over 50 are Protestants and only 7 Catholics. Besides the £20,000 a year which the Lord Lieutenant receives from Parliament, his household is maintained at the public expense, and he thus gets an opportunity of surrounding himself by thirty or forty gentlemen who draw salaries according to their rank and labors. From this charmed circle

Catholics, as a Rule, are Excluded.

Now and again a few are to be found, but there are not more than three or four out of thirty or forty. Nearly the same proportion is observed in the Chief Secretary's office. The Chief Secretary, of course, himself is invariably a Protestant, and of the officials who work directly under him the proportion would probably be about five or six Protestants to one Catholic. If you take the trouble to look into the Record Office, the State Paper Department, the office of the Treasury Remembrancer, or Deputy Paymaster, you find everything worth having in the hands of the dominant party. In the Local Government Board, of the three principal officials, secretary, and law adviser, only one is a Catholic; and in the long roll of its inspectors, medical officers, engineers, auditors, and even clerks, the principle of ascendancy in its most drastic form is maintained. Some years ago two of the heads of this Board and the law advisers were Catholics. All these except one have now been replaced by Protestants. In the Board of Works the three heads are Protestants. The solitary Catholic, Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, who recently retired, has been replaced by a Protestant; and in the list of surveyors, land inspectors, draughtsmen, accountants, and so forth, the number of Catholics can be very easily counted. In a return made to Parliament on the 4th of February last, at the request of the late Mr. McGovern, the list of the officials connected with the Department of Agriculture is given, with the salaries which they receive. Some slight changes may have taken place since then; but they cannot be of much importance. Now, looking over this interesting return, I find that at the head of the department there are five officials with salaries ranging from £850 a year

to £1350, together with other allowances which considerably enhance the value of the position. Out of these five officials

There is Only One Catholic,

and the appointment of that single Catholic has provoked a storm of bigotry and intolerance, the like of which we have not witnessed in this country for many a day. Just think for a moment of what has happened. The majority of the Irish people send 70 or 80 members of Parliament to represent them in the British House of Commons. Governments come and go, British parties change sides, and enjoy in their turn the power, the patronage, and the emoluments of office. The Irish representatives alone remain always in opposition. For them there is no personal prize to be won in the political battlefield, no reward except the welfare and liberty of their country. In pursuit of this they have adopted the line of action they believe to be most effective, the policy from which no bribe can draw them away, no offer of personal advantage can seduce them. Well, one of these men, after years of faithful service and for reasons perfectly honorable to himself, retires from Parliamentary life and devotes himself to his private business, as he was perfectly entitled to do. He has gained an expert knowledge of the machinery by which agriculture is promoted in several of the most progressive countries in Europe. He has every qualification necessary to fit him for the direction of an institution established for a similar purpose in Ireland. But because he shares the political views of four-fifths of his countrymen—still more, because he is a Catholic—the atmosphere has been made to ring with denunciations of all concerned in his appointment; and the man directly responsible for it has been hounded out of political life by the party to which he himself belongs.

Nothing Could be More Disgraceful,

nothing more mean than this whole affair; and nothing, I believe, shows more plainly to Catholics the measure of what they may expect in the future from the band of conspirators who have captured the government of their country. Passing on, however, from the general staff to the various branches of the Department, I find at the head of the Agricultural Branch three Protestant gentlemen, with salaries of £954 7s 6d, £620, and £365 respectively, all provided with first-class railway and other expenses. At the head of the Technical Instruction Branch, I find six gentlemen having salaries from £315 to £700 a year, with the usual railway and hotel allowances. They are, I understand, all Protestants. At the head of the Fisheries Branch I find a Protestant clergyman, with a salary of £900 a year, with railway fare and other expenses. This whole branch, with eight or nine officials, all well paid, seems to be an almost exclusive Protestant monopoly. In the Veterinary Branch the chief inspector, with £700 a year, and the two travelling inspectors at the head of the list, with £440 and £260 a year, wear the favorite colors, I am told, whilst a few clerks and messengers are Catholics. At the head of the Science and Art Museum, with a salary of £742 10s, is Lieutenant-Colonel Plunkett, whose sympathies are well known. In the National Library of Ireland the librarian, with £550 a year, and the three assistant librarians, with £237, £220, and £200 a year,

All Belong to the Dominant Creed.

Among the attendants, paid at the rate of 7½d an hour, there are, I believe, some Catholics; but three and a half millions of Irish Catholics could not furnish even as assistant librarian to the National Library of Ireland. The keeper of the Royal Botanic Gardens, with £400 a year and other allowances, is a Protestant; and nearly all the officials of the Metropolitan School of Art, with salaries from £500 a year to £145, are of the same denomination. Another institution that is now under the Department of Agriculture is the College of Science. In this institution there are eleven professors, three of whom are in the enjoyment of £750 a year each, with railway and other allowances; four have £600 a year each, two have £400 a year each, and two have £350. Out of the whole eleven there is not, I believe, a single Catholic. Amongst three-fourths of the Irish people you cannot get as much as a Professor of Chemistry or a Professor of Mathematics. Turning away now from these Government Boards and Departments, which are far from being exhausted, let us direct our attention for a moment to the

Great Professions of Law and Medicine.

In the legal profession you had not long ago an Irish Catholic Judge in the Court of Appeal of the House of Lords. He has now been replaced by an Englishman and a Protestant. In 1880 the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Lord Chief Baron, and about half the judges in the Higher Courts were Catholics. Now, out of sixteen only three remain Catholics. Out

of four Recorders only one is a Catholic. Out of twenty-two County Court Judges only seven are Catholics. Catholic Louth, Catholic Donegal, Catholic Tipperary, Catholic Kerry, and practically the whole province of Connaught, the most Catholic province in the whole world, must, of necessity, have the law laid down for them by Protestant judges, whose moral worth and legal acquirements Catholic barristers could not be expected to approach. Out of forty-four Benchers of the King's Inns only nine are Catholics. In the Land Commission, out of three Estate Commissioners only one is a Catholic. Out of six Legal Commissioners only two are Catholics. According to the return made to Parliament in 1902 at the request of Mr. MacVeagh, M.P., out of 63 resident magistrates there are 49 Protestants and only 19 Catholics. Out of six police inspectors promoted to be resident magistrates by the present Government not a single one is a Catholic. Out of 1272 justices of the peace there are 1014 Protestants and 251 Catholics. No information could be obtained as to the religious belief of court officials, taxing masters, receivers, accountants, registrars, and so forth. Religion is never inquired into when making these appointments. Why should it? What is the necessity when the information is supplied gratis and through

The Most Reliable Channels.

I should not forget to mention that in the Court of Appeal, where cases of the greatest delicacy and of the utmost practical importance to Catholics are decided, there is not a single Catholic Judge. How the heavens would resound if the case were reversed; or rather, if the small minority of Protestants in Ireland had no representative in the highest Court of Appeal in the land. Then all the law officers of the Crown, as far back as the eye can reach, are of the dominant creed. At their head you have an Attorney-General and a Solicitor-General, both of them remarkable for their hostility to Catholics, and both of them ready to step on to the Bench to administer justice to people whose interests they have hitherto been trampling under their feet. After them come the Sergeants-at-Law, the Crown Prosecutors, and Crown Counsel, and nowhere do you see any grounds to hope that things will not go from bad to worse as the years go by. The most distinguished Irish lawyer of his day (The MacDermot) was allowed to go down to his grave without the reward which was his due, and the people responsible for his exclusion come forward to lecture us on toleration and fair play. In the medical profession the two great institutions which have been empowered by statute to examine and grant diplomas—the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons—are both

Absolutely Dominated by Protestants.

In the case of the College of Physicians the Charter has been rather cleverly grafted on to an old foundation of Sir Patrick Dun, and the spirit of the pious founder can be judged from the fact that when Henry Grattan in the old Irish Parliament asked that at least the chairs of anatomy, chemistry, and botany in Trinity College should be thrown open to Catholics he was met with the objection that these chairs had been privately founded by Sir Patrick Dun on the express condition that they should never be occupied by Catholics. Such was the spirit of the real founder of the Royal College of Physicians; and you can judge as to whether that spirit has been observed, notwithstanding the charter which this institution has received from the State and the vast amount of money it has received from Catholics for diplomas and otherwise. It would be almost a waste of time to inquire what footing Catholics have got in it. They have no footing proportionate either to their numbers, their education, or their abilities. Some of the most distinguished Catholic doctors in Dublin have been blackballed for its fellowship. Out of 65 of its Fellows only 11 are Catholics. Out of 44 appointments made by them this year 38 went to Protestants and six to Catholics. The various boards and committees are so manned that Catholics can be kept in perpetual subjection, if they can no longer be excluded according to the wish of the pious founder. The time is coming, however, I believe, when these gentlemen will either have to do justice to Catholics or to see their charter torn away from Sir Patrick Dun and his pious foundation.

The College of Surgeons,

which got large grants of public money even so far back as the days of the Napoleonic wars, is, apparently, as complete a monopoly as the College of Physicians. It is governed by a council, consisting of 21 members, of whom four are Catholics. Out of 15 professors in the college only one is a Catholic; and out of 24 examiners four are Catholics. In addition to the money contributed by Parliament, this institution draws large sums from Catholics in fees for lectures and for diplomas, and the return it makes is to keep Catholics almost at the

door. But all the monopolies of which I have been speaking sink into significance in comparison with the monopoly of higher education. Here you have the seat of all the injustice, the fountain head of all the injury done to Irish Catholics in every walk of life. First of all, they have Trinity College, with upwards of £60,000 a year and the privilege of sending two members to Parliament to protect their interests and defend them when in danger. Then they have the Queen's Colleges, with £30,000 and various grants of public money made to them from time to time. Even in Cork and Galway the two institutions which were intended to meet the needs of a Catholic population are dominated by Protestants. They have the College of Science, of which I spoke a short time ago. They have the two medical colleges. They rule all the higher technical schools, the museums and libraries. They have their share of the Royal University and its endowments, such as they are; and they think that the mass of the Irish people ought to be satisfied with what remains of it. The great national institution which is offered

In Mockery to Irish Catholics

for their education is now presided over by a layman who publicly declared in a speech delivered in Dublin on the 12th of November, 1900, that everyone should sympathise with the aspiration 'to bring the Irish nation, particularly the Celtic part of it, over to the Church of Ireland.' And he notified to all Catholics who wished to change their religion that 'there was a Church ready to receive them, a Church with an ancient history and an episcopal form of government, a Church which would guarantee to them the fullest liberty of free thought—a Church, in fine, in which they could find rest, and meet with sympathy in all their troubles.' It is to an institution presided over by such a man, who entirely and worthily represents its spirit, that Irish Catholic parents are asked to send their sons. Catholic farmers, Catholic shopkeepers, Catholic professional men scattered over all the parishes and districts of Ireland are made to feel all this injustice, not only in their pockets, but in thousands of other ways besides. They send up to Dublin their sons whom they want to make barristers, doctors, solicitors, journalists, civil servants. These young men have to live as best they can in lodgings about town, without any of the comforts or any of the social or intellectual advantages of a residential college, whilst their young Protestant neighbors, whom they left behind in the Intermediate contests, are cheaply and comfortably ensconced at their expense in Trinity College. They, however, can go if they wish to Trinity College, and they will have the satisfaction of finding there at the head of the institution to welcome them when they arrive, and to watch over them whilst they stay, a man who has publicly notified to them and all others whom it may concern that 'if they wish to change their religion, to emancipate themselves from the yoke of the Catholic Church, there is a Church ready to receive them, a Church with an ancient history and an episcopal form of government, a Church which would guarantee to them the fullest liberty of free thought—a Church, in fine, in which they could find rest and meet with sympathy in all their troubles.' I have no time here to deal with

The Monopolies of Railways, Banks,

and other public concerns, though these have also got privileges from the State which entitle Catholics to representation in them independently altogether of the money they have invested and the advantages derived from their custom. The monopolies here, however, have already been exposed to some extent by the Dublin 'Leader,' although the greatest of them all, the Bank of Ireland, which is the Government Bank, having under its control the balances of the public money, which belongs to all classes, and having all sorts of advantages besides derived from its connection with the Government, has hitherto received but little attention. Inquiries as to religion in all these institutions is to Catholics an uncongenial, and, I might almost say, I am sure a repulsive task. But we have been driven to it by

The Scandal of Injustice

and driven to it against our will. Before I conclude this investigation, however, I should like to say a word or two about the Protestant Church itself. Here we find that, as a result of the arrangement made at the time of Disestablishment, the Representative Church Body was left with public money to the extent of £4,056,156 8s 1d in its treasury. They got, moreover, their churches and schoolhouses rent free. They got their glebes and all ecclesiastical residences at 10 years' purchase. They have since added to their fund £4,000,000, contributed directly, no doubt, by members of their own Church, but indirectly, to a very great extent, by the toiling Catholics who have produced it. Then the Presbyterians got £750,000; and whilst the

Episcopalian clergy have their Divinity school specially provided for them in Trinity College, the Presbyterians have also got a university to accommodate itself to their theological school. As a set off against all this, which easily amounts to £10,000,000 or £12,000,000, you have about a third of a million granted to this disestablished college, the only subsidy that has ever been given to the Church of the vast majority of the people.

A Further Exposure.

An interesting supplement to the Rev. Father Hogan's exposure of Protestant monopoly and Catholic exclusion in Ireland (says the 'Dublin Freeman' of July 2) is to be found in the fate of the Protestants and Catholics transferred to the Veterinary staff of the Agricultural Department. Of the ten Protestants, every one of them got promotion and substantial increase of salary on being transferred to Sir H. Plunkett's department. There were seven Catholics similarly transferred. Two got slight promotion, with a total rise of £65 a year in their combined salaries. The remaining five Catholics, after service of over ten years, got nominal promotion and had their salaries reduced.

The following Protestant officials were transferred from the Veterinary Department to the Agricultural Department:—

Protestants.

	Salary at time of transfer.	Raised to
R. Cantrell	700	850
W. Hedley	600	700
D. S. Prentice	300	450
R. Duncan	300	400
H. Heald	200	300
W. D'Alton	210	350
F. Henry	160	200
W. Duncan	100	140
W. Odibert	90	130
H. Odibert	90	130

Catholics.

J. Mahoney	200	250
M. Boyle	115	130

Catholics Reduced in Salary:

P. M'Ivor, T. Fennelly, E. Tierney, J. Hart, J. Cox. These Catholics, after repeated applications for fair promotion, were made nominally 'permanent,' and their salaries were reduced from £92 to £90 a year.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

August 27.

'Freehold v. leasehold' was the subject of discussion by the members of the Catholic Literary Society on Monday evening.

On Monday evening a card and draughts tournament was played between the St. Aloysius' branch of the H.A.C.B. Society and the Newtown Oddfellows at the latter's club rooms. The Hibernians were accorded a hearty welcome. After many closely contested games the tournament ended in favor of the H.A.C.B. Society by 21 points to 19. It is the intention of the Hibernians to give a return tournament at an early date. Refreshments were provided and friendly wishes exchanged by the respective officers on behalf of the members of both societies.

A very pleasant 'at home' was given by the ladies of Wellington South on Wednesday evening in the school rooms, Green street. The attendance was large. The arrangements, which were made entirely by the ladies, were very elaborate. One of the rooms was handsomely furnished as a drawing room. The parish funds should receive a substantial increase from the result.

The annual supper of the Catholic Young Men's Club was held on Thursday evening in St. Patrick's Hall. Ven. Archdeacon Devoy presided. There was an excellent attendance of members. The following toast list was honored:— 'The Pope and King,' by the Ven. chairman; the 'Vice-presidents,' by Mr. A. H. Casey, responded to by Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, and Messrs. J. J. Callaghan and L. Dwan; the 'Catholic Young Men's Club,' by Mr. J. J. Callaghan, responded to by the secretary (Mr. McKeown); the 'N.Z. Federation,' proposed by Mr. C. Foley, responded to by the president (Mr. E. Fitzgibbon) and Mr. McGowan; the 'Literary Society,' by Mr. P. J. Moran, responded to by the president (Rev. Father Kimbell, S.M.); the 'Ladies,' proposed by Mr. W. Healy, responded to by Mr. C. Gamble. Songs and recitations were given by Rev. Father Mol-

oney, and Messrs. J. McGowan, A. Hawkins, McKenna, Lawless, C. Gamble, L. Dwan, J. O'Sullivan, Quinlan, T. Lawless, and the Rev. Father Kimbell. Mr. S. Cimino played the accompaniments. The supper arrangements were excellent, and the evening proved most enjoyable. The half-yearly meeting of the Club will be held next week. Several important matters will be considered, one of them being the raising of the subscription, which is at present only five shillings a year. The resignation of Mr. McKeown from the position of hon. secretary will be a matter for general regret. Mr. McKeown has occupied the position for about four years, and to his efforts the present prosperous position of the society is largely due. Mr. McKeown finds he cannot spare the necessary time, as his position as editor of the 'Catholic Magazine' and secretary of the Federation requires a great deal of his spare time. His position will be hard to fill, and members are sincerely hoping that he will finally reconsider his decision.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

August 29.

Mr. Arthur O'Brien, of the British football team, is now on a visit to his relatives in this city, and prior to his return to England is to be entertained on Tuesday evening at the Catholic Club-rooms by the members.

The Rev. Father O'Connell is about to institute a house-to-house visitation of the city and suburbs in the interests of the Cathedral building fund, so as to give many, who up to the present have not subscribed, an opportunity of so doing.

Canterbury Hall has been engaged for a concert on a grand scale to be given on Thursday, September 22, in aid of the funds for the renovating and painting of the boys' school and Marist Brothers' residence. The musical arrangements are in the capable hands of the Rev. Father Mahony and Mr. H. Rossiter, a sufficient guarantee that nothing will be left undone to ensure success.

The Cathedral Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in this city, have been asked and are complying with the request of the Superior Council of Sydney to prepare papers to be read at the Catholic Congress to open shortly at Melbourne. These papers are to be on 'The Work of the Society in New Zealand' and 'The Stoke Industrial School and Orphanage.'

Captain Bouissons, of the disabled French barque, 'Boieldieu,' recently called on and paid his respects to his Lordship Bishop Grimes. On being shown over the new Cathedral Captain Bouissons expressed warm admiration of the great building and surprise at seeing such a magnificent structure in the Colony. 'It reminded him,' he said, 'of some of the best ecclesiastical edifices in Continental countries.'

Mr. P. Nelson, son of Mr. J. Nelson, of this city, and president of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society, is leaving this week to enter, it is understood, into the religious life in one of the novitiates of Australia. From his earliest boyhood he has been attached to the sanctuary in the capacity of acolyte and latterly has been an earnest member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Cathedral Conference). In this connection he has been one of the most devoted teachers of the Woolston Sunday School. As it was the last occasion he (Mr. Nelson) was likely to be present, Mr. E. O'Connor (president) took the opportunity on Sunday of expressing on behalf of the children and fellow-teachers their high sense of appreciation of his zeal and painstaking efforts in the good work, wishing him every success in his future life, and presenting him with a little souvenir of their esteem and regard.

Twenty-five members of the Canterbury College Engineering Society, together with two of their principals, Messrs. J. L. Scott and Berks, were last week, at the invitation of the contractors, Messrs. J. and W. Jameson, taken on a visit of inspection over the new Cathedral, the idea being to give the students a practical illustration of the modern form of building. The party were conducted over the works by his Lordship Bishop Grimes, Messrs. Jameson, and Mr. J. A. Hickmott (clerk of works). After going up all the available staircases and getting into various places accessible and otherwise, the special parts of the building were inspected, particular stress being laid upon the combination of the wire in the concrete pavement so as to give elasticity and binding force. The members of the party saw all the different portions of the building, ascending to the dome, and having the experience of descending by the jib from the highest point. After the inspection was over, Mr. J. L. Scott, on behalf of the party of students, thanked his Lordship the Bishop for his courtesy, and expressed the pleasure they had experienced in visiting the beautiful building.

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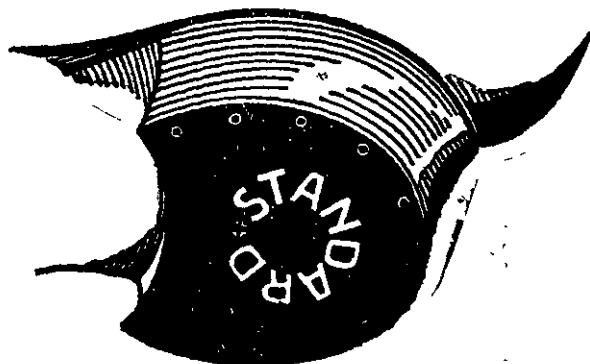
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Irish News

ANTRIM.—Orange Rowdyism

Numbers of Orangemen from Belfast and the neighborhood avail of the cheap excursions during the summer to visit Warrenpoint. Their conduct while in this favorite watering-place is a disgrace to the brethren. Their rowdyism while visiting the Catholic church has been so bad that Father Maillon, P.P., has deemed it necessary to state to his congregation that it will not be possible to hear confessions at 12 o'clock on Saturdays as usual, until some means are devised for protection against their conduct. He will, he said, be obliged to close the church entirely while the excursionists are in the town.

ARMAGH.—Gift from the Pope

The Pope has made to Armagh Cathedral the splendid gift of a magnificent gold chalice, which was conveyed to Cardinal Logue by the Pope's representative, Cardinal Vannutelli.

The Lord Mayor to Attend

At the quarterly meeting of the Municipal Council of the city of Dublin it was decided unanimously that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor should attend in state at the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, on July 24.

CORK.—A Bye-election

Mr. William O'Brien, who decided some time ago to retire from public life, and resigned his seat for Cork City, has evidently been prevailed upon to reconsider his decision, as a cable message states that he has been re-elected.

Returning from America

A Queenstown telegram reports a great rush of steerage passengers from America eastward. The 'Oceanic,' from New York arrived at Queenstown early in July with 1200 third-class passengers on board, and other steamers following are bringing large numbers.

DOWN.—Death by Drowning

Early in July while three men were proceeding down Strangford Lough in a small sailing yawl, their boat was caught in a strong ebb current, and, a squall striking her, she capsized. Two of the men, named M'Cormick and Adams, were after a time rescued in a semi-conscious condition, but the third, a fisherman named Samuel Bridges, of Killyleagh, County Down, was drowned.

Death of a Well-known Doctor

The sudden death has occurred at Newcastle, County Down, of Dr. William M'Keown, a well known and clever oculist.

Charitable Bequests

Mr. John Colman, of Mervyn, The Hill, Monkstown, County Dublin, solicitor, who died on March 13 last, left personal estate of the value of £20,304 7s 5d, and bequeathed £300 to the Very Rev. Robert J. Eaton (or his successor) for repairs or improvements to St. Patrick's Church, Kingstown, or towards the fund to build and maintain the schools for the poor children of that parish. Subject to legacies the testator left his property in equal shares to the following institutions: The St. Francis Xavier Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, the St. Vincent de Paul Male Orphanage, Glasnevin, the Magdalen Asylum, Drumcondra; the St. Joseph Blind Asylum, Drumcondra; the St. Mary's Penitential Retreat, Dublin; the Sacred Heart Home, Drumcondra; St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's Green; the Mater Misericordia Hospital, Dublin; the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross; the Poor Clares Convent, Harold's Cross; St. Joseph's Orphanage, Kingstown; St. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown; the Little Sisters of the Poor Birmingham; the Catholic Blind Asylum, Merrion; the Brigidine Convent, Goresbridge; the Sisters of the Faith, Dublin; the Little Sisters of the Assumption, Kingstown; the Public Hospital, Monkstown; the Dublin Clerical Fund Society, St. Patrick's Refuge, Kingstown; St. Mary's Dominican Convent Schools, Monkstown; and the Female Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul, Dublin.

Death of a Passionist

On July 9 Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Paul's Church, Mount Argus, for the repose of the soul of Very Rev. Father Louis Irwin, O.P., who died in Bulgaria on June 27. Deceased was born in Rathmines nearly 60 years ago. He made his novitiate at St. Saviour's, Broadway, Worcestershire, and pursued his theological studies at Mount Argus under the direction of Father Ignatius Paoli, C.P., afterwards Archbishop of Bucharest, who, seeing his special aptitude for the acquisition of foreign languages, invited Father

Irwin to take a part in the missionary work of the Near East. The young Passionist readily consented. After a short time he was able to preach the Gospel not only in the State language of the country, but in the various dialects spoken in Bulgaria. For more than a quarter of a century he devoted himself to the propagation of the Gospel in the Balkan Provinces, frequently risking his life in the discharge of his duties. He was made Vicar-General of the diocese under the jurisdiction of Monsignor Doulet, Bishop of Miopolis, and he might have obtained episcopal honors but that he preferred to remain a humble missionary priest. He could also, had he so desired, have been translated to the Irish Province of his Order, but, like the good missionary that he was, he decided to spend his life in the land of the stranger, where his services were most needed.

GALWAY.—The Irish Dominicans

The Very Rev. John C. Lyons, O.P., West Convent, Galway, has been elected Provincial of the Irish Dominicans by the Chapter held at St. Mary's, Tallaght, County Dublin.

Drowning Accident

While bathing in the river near Ballinamore, County Galway, Lawrence, John, and Patrick Lohan, brothers, aged 13, 9, and 7 years respectively, and another youth named Coffey, were drowned.

MAYO.—An Appointment

Rev. M. J. O'Doherty, of the Diocesan College, Ballaghaderin, County Mayo, has been appointed Rector of the Irish College, Salamanca, Spain.

MEATH.—Death of a Priest

The Rev. John Fay, parish priest of the United parishes of Coole and Dangan, died at an early hour on July 10 in the Parochial House, Summerhill, near Trim. The deceased clergyman had been in failing health for the past twelve months or so, but was able to carry out the duties of his sacred office until about a week before his death. Father Fay, who sprang from an old and respected County Westmeath family, first saw the light at Castletown Geoghegan about sixty years ago.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Death of an Abbeyleix Man

In the death of Mr. Nicholas Delaney, at the venerable age of 83 years, the community of Abbeyleix have lost one who during a prolonged life merited and received high respect. The deceased was the father of the Rev. Joseph Delaney, P.P., Stradbally; the Rev. John Delaney, P.P., Rathvilly; and of Sister M. Aloysius, a member of the Presentation Order.

TIPPERARY.—A Successful Law Student

Mr. James O'Brien, son of Mr. P. J. O'Brien, M.P. for North Tipperary, has been admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland. As an apprentice Mr. O'Brien had a distinguished career. He was auditor of the Solicitors' Apprentices' Debating Society, 1902-3, was awarded the Incorporated Law Society's gold medal for oratory, and obtained a silver medal for superior answering at his final examination.

WEXFORD.—Strange Story of a Salmon

Some weeks ago (reports the Enniscorthy 'Echo') Mr. Peter Murphy, Brownwood, was fishing in the Slaney, when his efforts were rewarded by the capture of a salmon 26lb in weight, and 35 inches in length. Probably the fact would never be recorded in public print, however, were it not for the curious circumstance that, attached to one of the fins was a neat little silver brooch. To say the least, it was unusual to find a fish with a weakness for jewellery, and Mr. Murphy was naturally curious to learn how the victim of his net had come into possession of that familiar article of feminine adornment. And, being an eminently sensible man, he had recourse to the most practical means of arriving at the solution of the mystery—he advertised in 'The Echo.' In the course of a few days he received a communication to the effect that the salmon, after being decked with the brooch, was committed to the Slaney as far back as March, 1903, by Mr. Symes, steward at Mr. Hall-Dare's (Newtownbarry). In the intervening, fourteen months it had increased from 31 inches to 35 inches in length, and 11lb to 26lb in weight.

GENERAL

Masterly Inactivity

Mr. William O'Brien has sent to the press a letter of three columns dealing with the political situation in Ireland. He says that the past nine months have been months of inactivity, 'and unfortunately not of masterly inactivity,' on the part of the National leaders. He calls the policy of the Irish party 'the barking without biting policy.' Mr. O'Brien proposes to explain this position in a series of letters to the country.

Patronising Irish Industries

Speaking at the opening of the Irish section of the St. Louis Exhibition, Archbishop Glennon, who was

warmly welcomed by the audience, said in the course of a witty and eloquent speech that he saw all around him when he visited Ireland evidences that the shackles of ages were falling from Ireland's limbs. Her religion had been emancipated, her industries were now emancipated, and the time of her political emancipation could not be long delayed, for freedom and success in one direction promoted the same objects in every other as well. He had been very deeply struck by the testimony of advance, which he had seen in the exhibition, and which formed the finest collection of Irish art and industry ever brought together. He meant to turn this display to practical account. A great cathedral was now being erected in St. Louis. He had seen Irish marbles in the Industrial Hall, Irish stained glass in beautiful design, Irish metal work and vestments embroidered by Irish hands, and he undertook that these products of Ireland would be largely utilised by him.

Progress of the Irish Language

According to Seumas MacManus the practical revival of the Irish language in Ireland is making phenomenal progress. He writes to the N.Y. 'Sun' that each day brings more startling evidence of the fact. Government returns just made out show that whereas only 313 pupils of the primary schools were learning Irish three years ago, 92,619 children of the national schools of the country were studying their own language on December 31st last, which signifies that upwards of 100,000 children of the national schools of the country alone are learning to-day. It is concluded that another 100,000 are being taught Irish in the evening schools, intermediate schools, Christian Brothers' schools, and Gaelic League classes. Enthusiasm for their language among the youth of the whole country is unbounded and infectious. Since the restoration of their language to the Welsh and the Bohemians, MacManus adds, there has not been in Europe any parallel for this magnificent Gaelic revival. 'It is astounding none more than the wise heads among ourselves, the eminently practical ones, who pooh-poohed the Gaelic revival at its start, and who for years obstinately refused to see that it was year by year taking firm hold upon the hearts and the souls of the people, and whose eyes are nowadays being forcibly opened.'

Imitation Irish Lace

Irish lace has found many imitators, but it is particularly hard on the genuine workers that a counterfeit article should emanate from a Swiss town which is named after an Irish saint. Yet the facts are, the British Consul at Nice reports that he endeavored last season to find a market there for Irish lace, and in the course of his inquiries learnt that the real article had to contend with the lace produced by the town of St. Gall, in Switzerland. Moreover, so close was the imitation that it needed an expert to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit Irish lace. The efforts to procure a local agent appear to have been fruitless, by reason of the high commission charged, and the Irish Industries Association were unable to carry out their intention. St. Gall, however, has associations of particular interest to the Irish people. After the destruction of the monastery at Bangor, Gall, a disciple of St. Columba, found his way to Switzerland, and founded an abbey, round which grew up the town which now bears his name. He died in 625. O'Curry records that two Irish MSS. are preserved there: one, the Codex of Priscian, which contains a number of Irish glosses from the beginning up to page 222; and the other, a fragment of a Latin tract of Aileran, published by Fleming in his *Collecta Sacra*. Magnus Maclean, in his *Literature of the Celts*, adds the information that these MSS. are of the ninth century. Berne is another town in Switzerland which is the fortunate possessor of two Irish MSS. Altogether there are just fifty-six Gaelic documents that are known to be on the Continent, of dates ranging from the eighth to the nineteenth century.

'TABLET' READERS!—Watch our advertising columns. The firms whose names appear there are progressive, enterprising, up-to-date. They want your trade and are prepared to cater for it. Give them a trial. And do us the kindness of mentioning the 'Tablet.'—***

MYERS & CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee the highest class of work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read advertisement.—***

People We Hear About

An affecting circumstance connected with the recent death of Clement Scott, the veteran English critic, is that only two days earlier his theatrical and literary friends had tendered him a matinee benefit by which £1250 was netted.

Judge Alton Brookes Parker, should he eventually become President of the United States, will be yet another brilliant example to be added to the lengthy list of 'self-made' men, his father having been a small farmer, while he himself received but a scant education.

Sir Henri Taschereau, the brilliant Chief Justice of Canada, is, like the Dominion Premier, a French Canadian, but he went out of public life long ago, and has been on the Supreme Court Bench now for over a quarter of a century.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmowde, M.P., who introduced a deputation of Irish bankers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day, is best known as the Chief Whip of the Irish Party, and is Member for North Wexford. He is the only baronet in the Irish Party, and is also a landlord, his mother being grand-daughter of the illustrious Henry Grattan. In 1898 he was made a Chamberlain of the Vatican household, and he has spent a considerable portion of his time in tours abroad in the interests of the Irish Party.

A cable message received last week stated that another attempt had been made to swim the English Channel, the feat being attempted by Holbein and Haggerty, who started from Dover on Saturday evening. Both were unsuccessful. The latter was seized with cramp after being over an hour and a half in the water. Jack Haggerty was the champion chosen by the 'Weekly Dispatch' out of thousands of claimants for the honor of emulating the exploit of Captain Webb. He is in his early forties, and a Catholic, having been educated at the Catholic schools at Stalybridge, England. He is a man of splendid physique, and from a child has been devoted to swimming.

A number of London school children, it appears, have been put in correspondence with American school children, in order to exchange ideas. An extract is quoted in the current issue of the 'London Teacher' from an American boy to one of his new friends. 'I wish to thank you,' he says, 'for the picture of Lincoln Cathedral. The name of the sixteenth President of our United States was Abraham Lincoln, and I suppose the Cathedral was built to commemorate him. If it was I wish to thank the English people for erecting such a great Cathedral to commemorate one of our Presidents.' This is surely delightful, and as worthy of the schoolboy as it is of the American.

Lord Justice Mathew, whose 74th birthday was celebrated in the early days of July, is reckoned by many as being by long odds the ablest Judge on the English Bench. A man of the simplest manner, gentle, and unobtrusive, even on the Bench, where his innate dignity enables him to dispense with the affected pomp of minor men, the Judge is beloved alike by clients and Bar. He has a commonsense knack of getting to the heart of a thing in a trice, and litigants with the expenses of an array of witnesses to pay bless his direct action, which cuts away formality and gets to the merits of a case without delay. An Irishman—of course, he is the nephew of Father Mathew, he is the father-in-law of John Dillon, and the uncle of Frank Mathew, the novelist. If he were not the uncompromising Catholic he is, he would have won his way to the Woolsack long ago. As it is, he is unreservedly esteemed by all who know his worth—just as much as if he kept the King's conscience.

Many heroic deeds, as well as some that were shamefully selfish, mark the history of the awful disaster to the 'General Slocum' excursion steamer in New York Harbor, but no work was more heroic than that of young Mary McCann, 16 years old, an Irish emigrant, who, upon her arrival in America, had been sent to North Brother Island Hospital, opposite where the burning ship brought up, because she had scarlet fever. A convalescent, she sprang from her bed, plunged into the water, and, being a good swimmer, brought at least a dozen drowning women and children to the shore. In their struggles they tore off her clothing and bruised her, but she returned again and again to the water, persisting in her efforts until dragged back to the hospital by friendly hands. She forgot that she was just recovering from a serious illness; she thought not of a possible and even probable relapse. Fortunately her health has suffered no injury. The city of New York will give her a medal.



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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.

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MESSRS. POWLEY & KEAST
HOPE STREET,
DUNEDIN.

Bottlers, Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Country Orders Punctually attended to.
Order through Telephone 979.

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

Agents for Auldana Wines (S.A.)

Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Sycons, 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 CASHEL ST. W., CHRISTCHURCH

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

Up-to-date Furniture

At Lowest Current Prices.

Call and Inspect the Stock.

Duchesse Chests...	...	45s 0d
Full Size Brass-rail Bedsteads	...	35s 0d
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The Best in town for all Household Requisites, Tea, Dinner, and Bedroom Ware Cutlery, Electroplate, Decanters, Tumblers, and Glassware of every description is

RITCHIE'S STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.

Cutlery, Lamps, and Crockery Lent on Hire

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

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MACALISTER AND CO

(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

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

Sole Agents for the supply of

PURE NATURAL LYMPH FOR
VACCINATION.

P.O. Box 120, Telephone 901

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

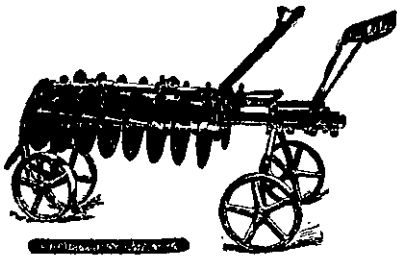
On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts

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.

J STAPLES AND CO., Limited

MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
WELLINGTON.

REID & GRAY LEADING IMPLEMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.



The Best PLOUGHS Can Supply any Implements Needed on a Farm

Best HARROWS

The Best CHAFFCUTTERS

The Best GRAIN DRILLS

Write for
Catalogue all
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REID & GRAY

DUNEDIN
And Branches
Everywhere.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY.

—OVER FOUR MILLION SOLD ANNUALLY IN AUSTRALASIA—

Marseilles Red Roofing Tiles

SALES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE INCREASING EVERY MONTH

Light, Cool, Watertight, Everlasting, Inexpensive.

Uniform Colour throughout. Every Roof Guaranteed.

Past Works.—Such as Dunedin Convent Oamaru Convent, Clyde Church, Holy Trinity Church Port Chalmers, Dunedin Car House, Gore Post Office, Crescote 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.

The most PICTURESQUE ROOF for either Private or Public Buildings.

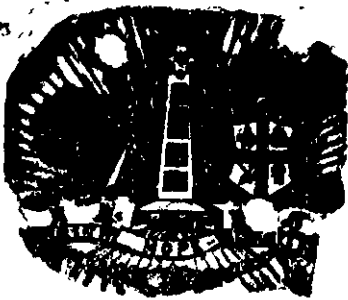
WUNDERLICH'S PATENT ZINC CEILINGS, Cheapest, Safest, and most Artistic.

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BRISCOE & Co., Ltd,

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HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY,

NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,

Auckland

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

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Is the Foundation of Industrial Wealth.

An Invention skilfully and scientifically Patented is more than half sold

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

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A NOTED HOUSE.

THE PROVINCIAL,

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This old-established and popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,

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Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

A1 HOTEL, HOKITIKA.

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This Hotel has just been Renovated and Refurnished throughout. It is commodious and up-to-date, and offers every inducement to tourists and the general travelling public.

Visitors can rely on obtaining the very best accommodation.

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

Commercial

For week ending August 31.

PRODUCE.

London, August 26.—Wheat and Corn: The corn markets of Europe are quieter and rather lower, consequent upon the American reaction. The harvest in the North of France is nearly completed. It is estimated to be from 15 to 20 per cent. below that of 1903.

Australian wheat (spot), 32/- to 32/6. A steamer parcel of New Zealand arrived, and was sold at 29/6. Wheat has declined on all the American markets. The extreme break was 7½ cents at Minneapolis.

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, £10/10/- to £11/10. 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, 23/-; 50lb, 6/6. 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/-; oatmeal, £2; loose, £2. Flour: Sacks, £10; 100lb, £10/10/-; 50lb, £10/15; 25lb, £11. Oatmeal, £9/10/-; Pollard, £4. Bran, £3/5. Butter: Dairy, 8d to 10d; factory, 11d. Cheese: Factory, 4½d; dairy, 4½d. Eggs, 10d. Onions: Melbourne, £5.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:—We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Our catalogue was a small one, and under fair competition from a good attendance of buyers, was cleared at satisfactory values. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—Prime bright lines of Gartons and similar sorts continue to meet with fair demand for export. For B grade there has been little or no inquiry, with larger offerings; lower grades have some attention, both locally and for export. We quote: Prime milling, 1/7 to 1/8½; good to best feed, 1/5 to 1/6½; inferior to medium, 1/3 to 1/4½ per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The market has been excited for some days, and all kinds of wheat has been changing hands at advanced rates. Prime milling, which is not offering freely in this market, has most attention from millers, but most of the sales have been in medium quality and fowl wheat. The latter is scarce, and commands ready sale. We quote: Prime milling, 3/7 to 3/10; medium, 3/4 to 3/6; best whole fowl wheat, 3/1 to 3/3; medium and damaged, 2/6 to 8/- per bushel (sacks extra).

Barley.—The few sales passing are chiefly of prime malting or feed quality, medium sorts being comparatively out of favor. Fair inquiries have been made, which, so far, have not resulted in any business of importance. We quote: Prime malting, 3/- to 3/6; medium, 2/6 to 2/10; milling, 2/3 to 2/6; feed, 1/10 to 2/- per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—There is a steady supply of Derwents, which continue to move off at late quotations. Kidneys and other white sorts are very much in over-supply, and difficult to quit at reduced prices. We quote: Seed sorts, £2 to £2/10/-; best Derwents, 37/6 to 40/-; others, 30/- to 35/- per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—For prime quality there is a steady demand, which has absorbed all supplies coming forward. Medium and inferior lots have not the same attention. We quote: Prime oatmeal sheaf, £2/17/6 to £3/2/6; medium to good, £2/5/- to £2/15/- per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—We quote: Best swedes, 14/- per ton (loose, ex truck).

Straw.—Oaten is scarce and has good inquiry at 32/6 to 35/- per ton; wheaten, 27/6 to 30/- per ton (pressed).

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

Wheat.—There is not much offering, as holders are looking for better prices. Present quotations: Prime milling, 3/7 to 3/10; medium do, 3/4 to 3/6; best whole fowl wheat, 2/11 to 3/3; inferior and damaged, 2/7 to 2/10.

Oats.—There is an easier feeling in the market, and to-day's quotations are: Prime milling, 1/7 to 1/8½; good to best feed, 1/5 to 1/6½; medium and inferior, 1/1 to 1/4.

Potatoes.—Prime Derwents, 35/- to 37/6; medium do, 30/- to 32/6.

Chaff.—Prime oatmeal sheaf, £2/17/6 to £3/2/6; medium, £2/10/- to £2/15/-; light and inferior, £2 to £2/5/-.

WOOL.

London, August 26.—The Bradford wool market shows a fair inquiry, but prices are unchanged.

At the sheepskins sales 2900 bales were offered, and the bulk was sold after good competition. Americans are operating freely. Merinos are unchanged. Australian crossbreds are one farthing dearer, and New Zealand one halfpenny.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Monday, when there was the usual attendance of buyers present, and competition was good. Prices may be quoted the same as last week.

Sheepskins.—On Tuesday we had one of the best sales we have had for some time, all sorts being eagerly competed for, and prices fully up to late quotations.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

Hides.—We sold last Thursday, and we were fortunate in topping the market with 5½d for ox, which is ½d more than that obtained at any other sale. The market, however, continues very low, and we cannot recommend consignments being sent at present. We think vendors would do well to hold what they have in hand meantime, if they could do so, pending a better feeling in the Australian market.

LIVE STOCK

OTAGO FARMERS' HORSE BAZAAR.

The Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association of New Zealand (Limited) report: We held our weekly sale on Saturday last at our horse bazaar, adjoining wool and grain stores, Crawford and Vogel streets. There was a good attendance of the public, and a fair entry of horses, 20 of all sorts coming under the auctioneer's notice. In draughts only four or five came forward, and these being only medium sorts did not command much attention, and in order to effect sales owners had to make up their minds to accept prices considerably under their expectations. The demand for really good cart mares and geldings is very strong for both town and country work. Van and spring-carters are also in request, and any country consignments are sure to meet a good sale. Light harness horses suitable for express and order carts are wanted, and a number of these can be placed at good values. A few strong nice-moving buggy geldings would be easily placed. We quote: First-class draught mares and geldings, £48 to £55; show mares and geldings, £55 to £65; useful, young, sound farm horses, £38 to £42; active van sorts, £32 to £42; order-carters, £25 to £28; express sorts, a shade higher; buggy horses, really good sorts and quiet, £25 to £35.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—177 head were yarded. The sale opened at previous rates, but fell off towards the finish, when lower prices were accepted. Best steers, made £9/10/- to £12; others, £6/15/- to £9, heifers, £5/17/6 to £8/2/6, and a few at £9 to £9/12/6; cows, £5/2/6 to £8/10/-.

Fat Sheep.—There was a large entry of good quality. Prices all round were 6d to 1/- below the previous week. Wethers—prime, 22/6 to 27/3; medium, 18/11 to 22/-; ewes—prime, 21/- to 23/6; medium, 20/6 to 25/6; others, 15/6 to 18/-; merino wethers, 20/- to 25/5; others, 14/11 to 19/8; lambs—there was a small entry of legs, which sold well. Extra, 21/- to 25/-; good, 18/10 to 20/3; others, 15/8 to 18/7.

Pigs.—Fats were in short supply, and porkers dull of sale, but there was an improved demand for stores. Baconers made 42/- to 51/6 (equal to 4d per lb), porkers, 25/- to 42/- (equal to 4½d); large stores, 25/- to 30/-; medium, 18/- to 24/-; weaners, 9/- to 16/-.

SLIGO BROS,

MEMBERS DUNEDIN STOCK EXCHANGE,

STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET.

STOCK & SHAREBROKERS, MINING EXPERTS

Investment Stocks a Specialty.

TELEGRAMS....."SLIGO," DUNEDIN.

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY

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
Good Mile Faltte from the Proprietor,
E. POWER
Late of Dunedin.

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

Offices: LOWER HIGH STREET
(opposite Railway Station).

A. H. VERNON KING,
Gold Buyer.

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

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

SILVERINE
Has given Immense Satisfaction
thousands of Purchasers.

SILVERINE
Posted Free to any part of New
Zealand at following prices:
Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons

Dessert Spoons and Forks 5s doz
Table Spoons and Forks 10s doz
15s doz

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FURNISHING AND GENERAL
IRONMONGERS,
COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH



Established 1877

Monumental Works.

OUR aim is to give
our patrons just
what they want, and we
never fail.

Designs and Plans fur-

nished on application, or we will be pleased
to quote you a price for any design submit-
ted to our firm

J. WATERWORTH & CO.,
CLIVE SQUARE, NAPIER.

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.

Bacon's Livery Stables.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

JAMES JEFFS (late proprietor Rink
Stables) begs to notify that he has
Purchased Mr Bacon's Sole Right and Inter-
est in the above superbly-appointed and old-
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The World's Second Port

New York (says an American exchange) is the second port of the world, in tonnage entered. That is the gratifying fact disclosed by the latest official statistics. London is of course, first, with a tonnage of 10,179,923; as is befitting the largest city in the world. New York being the second city in size, it is also fitting that it should be the second in commerce, but its 9,053,906 tons bring it much closer to London in commerce than it is in population. Hamburg stands a close third, with 8,684,000 tons, and Antwerp is fourth, with 8,425,127. Hong Kong claims fifth place, with 8,253,591, not counting junks, while Liverpool, which once was second or third, has fallen to the sixth place, with only 6,843,200, where it is closely pressed by Rotterdam and Marseilles.

An impressive indication of New York's vast superiority over other American ports is in the fact that, while New York stands an easy second on the world's list, the next American port, Boston, is away down in the twenty-first place, being surpassed by Lisbon, Buenos Ayres, Algiers, Havana, and others, while the third American port, Philadelphia, can claim no better than the thirtieth place, below Barcelona, Yokohama, and Bordeaux. Our fourth is New Orleans, in the forty-first place, below Gothenburg, but above Montreal; while Baltimore, in the forty-fourth place, between Odessa and Valparaiso; the Puget Sound ports, in the fifty-second, and San Francisco, in the fifty-eighth place, complete the list of American ports among the largest sixty in the world.

Clerical Inventions

Reiterated attacks of the Protestant press (says the 'Catholic Columbian') upon the 'ignorance of the clergy,' the 'stupidity of the monks,' the 'intellectual darkness of the Middle Ages,' and other stock phrases, which used to be current ones in this country also, give occasion to the 'Linzler Quartalschrift' to gather together an interesting list of some of the discoveries and inventions due to the Catholic clergy.

Guido, a monk of Arezzo, discovered the musical scale, the fundamental rules of music, and the principles of harmony.

The deacon, Flavio Gioja, of Amalfi, perfected the magnet and the mariners' compass, and so rendered possible the great ocean navigations which revolutionised history.

A Dominican, Spina, invented spectacles.

The first astronomical clock was built in 1326 by Richard Wallingford, Abbot of St. Alban's.

The Jesuit Cavalieri discovered the scale of colors in sunlight in 1747. Another Cavalieri, a Jeromite monk, who died in 1647, invented the method of the 'invisible' for measuring surfaces and solids, now supplanted by the differential calculus.

Regiomontanus, whose real name was Johann Muller, Bishop of Regensburg, who died in 1476, was the first inventor of the metric system, erected a press in Nuremberg for the publication of rare mathematical works, was a great astronomer, and long before Galileo (died 1642) taught that the sun was stationary and that the earth revolved, greatly advanced the sciences of algebra and trigonometry, and improved several mechanical instruments.

The Jesuit, Kircher (died 1680), was the inventor of a lens, and Heber of the pantometer and the magic lantern. Another Jesuit, Scheiner, in 1650, invented the pantograph.

The immortal Copernicus, the father of modern astronomy, whom Luther called 'a fool, who wanted to upset the whole art of astronomy,' was a Canon of Frauenburg. A Spanish monk, Pedro de Ponce, devised the first method of instructing deaf mutes, whilst the French Abbe de l'Epee was the inventor of the deaf and dumb alphabet.

Long before Montgolfier, a Jesuit, Francesco Lana (1670), published an accurate description and drawing of an aerial ship supported by four balloons.

The list is interesting, but certainly incomplete. We miss from it, for instance, all reference to the illustrious Franciscan of Oxford, Friar Roger Bacon (1214-1294), the most famous cultivator of mathematical and natural sciences in the Middle Ages, the inventor probably of the telescope, whilst his claim to the invention of gunpowder is shared with another friar, Berthold Schwarz. Long before either, in the tenth century, Gerbert, afterwards Pope Sylvester II., was equally celebrated as a mathematician and physicist. Again we miss the 'father of geology,' the Catholic Bishop Stenson, or Stenius.

A Great Thoroughfare

Careful and continued counting shows (says the 'New York World') that approximately 400,000 persons cross the Brooklyn Bridge each day.

If these people were to stand side by side the line would stretch from New York to Schenectady.

Standing one on top of the other they would extend 427 miles into space.

But as the atmosphere goes up for a matter of only 200 miles, they would have to lie on the ground, one's head touching another's feet, and then the string of humanity would reach from New York nearly to Pittsburgh.

Marching in single file in one direction, at the army rate of speed, it would require seven days of eight hours each for them to cross the bridge. They would weigh as much as two 15,000-ton battleships. They would fill 666 railroad trains of ten coaches each, and these trains would extend in an unbroken line from New York to Philadelphia.

They include more persons than are in the combined armies of Japan and Russia in Korea and Manchuria.

They equal the combined populations of Washington, D.C., and Columbus, Ohio.

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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 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,

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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.

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

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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.

THORNTON-KAVENEY.—On January 13, 1901, John Thornton, Scott's Gap, Otautau, to Mary, daughter of the late John Kaveney, Strathmore, Otautau.

DEATH

WARD.—On 22nd August, at Timaru, Dorothy Margaret Alacoque, third daughter of W. T. and M. Ward, of Roslyn, Dunedin; aged 8 years.—R.I.P.

IN MEMORIAM

WARD.—In memory of Francis, second son of W. T. and M. Ward, who died at Russell street, Dunedin, on 22nd August, 1892; aged 6 months.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

CATHOLIC MOTHER.—We are unable to find space for poetry, however excellent it may be.

E.J.G. (South Dunedin).—No regular agent in New Zealand. Could order through any leading bookseller here, or direct from office, Princes street, Dublin.



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

LEO. XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904.

A DEPUTATION AND ITS LESSONS

SOME animals play, in attack, a game of bluff. It takes, most commonly, the simulated appearance of a certain portentous bulk, intended to create the impression of a physical force that is not really present. The work of a noted entomologist gives many droll photographic examples in point from the insect world. The erect hair and fur of some animals and the arched back and tail of 'the harmless, necessary cat' ('the arch enemy,' as Hood calls it) are familiar instances, from the lower mammalian world. Russia's threatening bluster about her thundering legions, a million strong, represents the same old policy of bluff in the lord of creation. Of the same order was the first and middle and final argument of the Bible-in-schools Conference when they advanced to the attack of the rights of conscience of other creeds in New Zealand. It was the bluff of numbers and brute force—a paean of 'whelming odds, of 'eighty per cent. of the population' marching at their back, with hearts, like those of the 'lovers true' of St. Valentine's day, 'beating as one' in a 'wonderful unanimity.' It was the audacious braggadocio of Bombastes or Bobadil. It served, however, one useful purpose. It added to the nation's gaiety in dull grey days when nothing else was happening. For the rest, the game of bluff failed to impress the big public who were awake enough to witness—in the public press (secular and religious), and in the meetings of Councils of the Churches and similar organisations—the storms that cross and rend the 'wonderful unanimity' of the mythical 'eighty per cent.'

Last week another charge of gelignite still further shattered the riven fragments of the 'eighty per cent.' It was a deputation to the Premier (reported elsewhere in this issue) on the Bible-in-schools scheme. The deputation consisted wholly of non-Catholic clergy and laymen, differing widely (as their principal spokesmen remarked) 'on political, ecclesiastical, and theological questions, but they all considered the proposals made by the Bible-in-schools Conference to be objectionable.' Briefly stated, their grounds of objection were the

following: That questions of religion are outside the province of the Civil Government; that the new scheme is an attempt to make the Administration a religious teacher; that the deputationists object to 'paying for religious instruction from taxation imposed on all classes of the people'; that the Bible-in-schools scheme would be an injustice to teachers; that it 'might land us in a State Church'; that a matter of conscience, such as this, should not be submitted to a plebiscite; but that, if it was to be put to a majority vote, it should be on a clear and proper issue, and one very different from that proposed by the Wellington Conference.

The position taken up by the deputation is a benediction, from various points of the non-Catholic compass, on the pronouncements of our Hierarchy. It is gratifying to find such real unanimity on so grave a question among persons of such widely diverse and even opposite views on many other social, political, and religious questions. The deadly sin of Mr. Seddon's reply was his re-statement of the anti-democratic principle that questions of conscience, like questions of tramway loans, may be settled by a count of polls, and that a majority has the right to 'bail up' a minority and compel them, at the pistol-muzzle of legal compulsion, to deliver their purse to pay for the teaching of a form of religion to which the victims of this Dick Turpin school of statecraft object. Apart from this, there was a great deal of sweet reasonableness in the Premier's reply, to which our readers are referred. At the close, he planted a shell in the Bible-in-schools Conference's hull where its only armor-plate was a piece of transparent tissue-paper. He reminded them of their gross and flagrant neglect of the opportunities for religious instruction afforded under the provisions of the present Education Act. Mr. Seddon was speaking by the book, having before his mind's eye the following official table which he, as Minister of Education, had presented to the House of Representatives on November 2, 1903:—

Education District.	Number of Schools open at end of 1902.	Number of Schools in which Religious Instruction is given.	RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.									
			Clergymen.					Lay Preachers.				
			Church of Eng-land.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregational.	Salvation Army.	Undenominational.	Total.	Grand Total.
Auckland	414	27	2	6	1	3	1	1	1	6	21	35
Taranaki	71	14	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Wanganui	155	14	13	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	23
Wellington	149	10	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	14
Hawke's Bay	77	10	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
Marlborough	60	9	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
Nelson	122	9	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
Grey	31	9	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
Westland	33	9	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	13
North Canterbury	207	41	27	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	11	56
South Canterbury	71	18	14	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	5	19
Otago	214	23	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	25
Southland	150	13	3	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	13	13
Totals	1,754	156	57	32	38	16	2	2	2	7	56	206

'The total number of clergymen in the Colony,' said Mr. Seddon on the same occasion, 'is 1039, and if we take away the Roman Catholics, who have their own schools to a great extent, it leaves the total number at 870. The number of schools is 1754, which gives about one clergyman to every two schools. The total number of schools in which religious instruction is given in this Colony is only 156.' The table given above shows (as our Hierarchy pointed out) that only about one in eight of the non-Catholic clergy (as against about one in four of the Catholic clergy) takes the trouble of imparting religious instruction to children in the public schools. No more deadly exposure could well be given of the true inwardness of the clerical agitation for sectarianising the State schools at the cost of the general taxpayer. Our readers would do well to keep this issue of the paper, or to cut out and frame that damaging official table, for future reference.

Notes

The Catholic Congress

The preparations for the Second Australasian Catholic Congress are in a very advanced stage. Encouraging and even enthusiastic reports come in from all sides, and from the 23rd to the 30th of October Melbourne will witness a brilliant series of some of the largest and most representative gatherings ever brought together in connection with any Church under the Southern Cross. Dr. A. L. Kenny, the General Secretary—who, by the way, has a steam-turbine's capacity for work—reports to us: 'The Congress promises to be a pronounced success. Hundreds of members are already enrolled from all parts of Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, etc. A large number of very interesting and valuable papers are already in hand and others are arriving daily. Please inform intending Members that the subscription is half-a-guinea. It entitles Members to a volume containing the papers read at the Congress, whether they attend or not. The Sydney Congress Volume was wonderful value for the half-guinea.' The special reductions in rates of travelling by rail in New Zealand and by sea (Union S.S. Company and Huddart Parker) were announced in our editorial columns last week, together with the names of the Diocesan Secretaries, to whom early application should be made for membership tickets.

Cardinal Moran

The well-informed Rome correspondent of the Sydney 'Freeman' states on 'very trustworthy authority' that 'the many radical changes which the present Pope has made in the various Congregations were in a great measure the suggestions of our Cardinal.' 'I call the statement safe,' he adds, 'because as I heard the story it was portentous. The Cardinal would have left Australia for Rome during the illness of Leo XIII. had he been summoned. He was not. When he came the new Pope had been elected, yet his Eminence stayed a very long time at the Irish College in Rome and near Tivoli. There was no ostensible purpose for so long a stay—the more as the Cardinal had been recently in Rome, and for long—but for the reason which I sent to the "Freeman's Journal" at the time, namely, that he was revising his "History of the Irish Saints in Great Britain." "That was not the reason at all," a person in a position to know the facts, told me—"it was only a blind. In reality, the Cardinal received few, and visited fewer. He was writing in his room all the time. I heard from——, who must have known the truth, that he was drawing up a scheme of a modernisation of the Catholic Church. I heard also the elements of this scheme, and so far they have come true. The dominant note is decentralisation, the lessening of the work of the Roman Court and Congregations, the devolution of this labor upon foreign hierarchies, the creation of pri-

macies and patriarchates to receive the weightier parts of this divided responsibility—the sharing, in a word, with foreign hierarchical dignitaries of the immense burden which weighs down the Roman Pontiff.'"

Divorce: a Contrast

'During the thirty-five years preceding 1901,' says the American 'Guidon,' 'there were granted in the United States 700,000 divorces. Within the same period of time there were but 69 divorces given in Canada. Of course the population of our country is much larger than Canada, but making allowance for the difference, let us see the result. The United States has twelve times as many people as has the Dominion of Canada, yet divorces were 10,000 times as many. Had divorce in the United States been the same per capita, we would have had less than 2000. That is, the number would have been reduced by 698,000.'

That Italian Fairy Tale

In our issue of August 11 we dropped a charge of dynamite into a statement that appeared in the 'New Zealand Farmer' regarding the 'headway' which (it alleged) was being made by 'the Protestant preacher' in Italy. As a hard matter of fact, the preachers are not able to hold their own. At the census of 1881 there were 62,000 Protestants within the present boundaries of 'United Italy.' If they had increased at the same rate as the general population of the country, their numbers would, in 1901, have stood at about 71,000. The recently issued fourth volume of the Italian census of 1901 shows, however, that their total number was then only 65,595. Among these, be it noted, must be included the greatly increased proportion of Protestant foreigners now resident in the country, as compared with the figures for 1881—Germans, Swiss, Britishers, Americans, Scandinavians, etc., and, among them, some hundreds of missionaries. Setting aside the factor of increase by the immigration of foreigners, the official figures show what must be regarded as a remarkable falling off in natural increase since the census of 1881. There were in Italy in 1901 35,617 Jews, 2472 Greek Schismatics, 280 Mahomedans, 56 Buddhists, 36,000 of 'no religion,' 794,000 who refused to state their religious beliefs, and a Catholic population of 31,539,000 souls.

Some Prize Blunders

American humorists from the days of Artemus Ward and the 'Danbury News' Man to those of the 'Detroit Free Press,' have sluiced many a nugget of genuine humor out of such incongruities as the description of a prize-fight by the religious editor or of an agricultural show by the sporting reporter. The reports of Catholic events in the secular press contain, at times, gems of unconscious humor of purest ray serene that, in their way, might take their place, without blushing, beside the conscious and deliberate blundering of America's professional funny men. These ludicrous slips are perpetrated in serious good faith and perfect friendliness, and arise solely from lack of acquaintance with our creed and ritual. The 'evening Mass' described some time ago in a Dunedin paper is a case in point. The 'Glasgow Observer' contributes some tolerably good specimens which appeared in a local secular paper's elaborate report of an episcopal consecration in St. Andrew's Cathedral. 'The writer,' says the 'Observer,' 'noting that the procession genuflected as it passed the Lady Altar (where the Blessed Sacrament was temporarily placed), stated that the clergy "paid homage to a brazen image of the virgin." The vesting of the Archbishop was summed up in the phrase: "His Grace was adorned with the amice," and all that was said of the function was that "the Archbishop engaged in Mass at the foot of the altar." A reporter of a Highland paper, by the way, describing a High Mass sung at Fort Augustus by the late Prior, Very Rev. Jerome Vaughan, wrote this inimitable sentence: "At

this point in the proceedings the very rev. gentleman turned round and observed in stentorian tones "Dominus vobiscum!" It was an Edinburgh paper which gravely stated that "The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles sang Hadyn's Sixteenth Mass"; and it supplemented this remarkable item with the statement that "the thurifer was swung gently to and fro in front of the Altar."

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The Catholics of Cromwell are now actively engaged in preparing for a bazaar, in connection with parochial affairs, to be held about Christmas time.

As reported in our last issue the minstrel entertainment given in His Majesty's Theatre in aid of the Christian Brothers' School improvement fund was a great success in every way, the lady performers acquitting themselves in a manner which elicited general appreciation. A very enjoyable vocal solo was contributed towards the close of the entertainment by Mrs. Costelloe, and a little lady of five or six summers gave a very pleasing dance, both items being encored. The graceful tableaux in the second part of the programme were not the least enjoyable items of the entertainment. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. Woods and Mr. Vallis, both of whom deserve great praise for the interest taken by them in bringing the entertainment to such a successful termination.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

August 25.

Rev. Mother Ignatius, of the Sisters of Mercy, left for Sydney last Monday evening. She expects to be away for two months.

The Rev. Father Piquet, S.M., who has been for some time at the Cook Group, left by the 'Mararoa' for Sydney. During his short stay in Auckland he was the guest of his Lordship the Bishop.

A Courtesy League is the most recent innovation here in the public schools, and this week a reverend gentleman lectured in one of the schools to the boys of the league on good manners, and hoped they would model their conduct from the little boys in the land of the Rising Sun. What next?

At the schools of the Sisters of Mercy, Hobson street, out of 56 pupils examined by the Government Inspector, only two failed to pass. This is eminently satisfactory, and redounds to the credit of the painstaking Sisters and their pupils. At the same time it gives an answer to those Catholic parents who say their children cannot be well taught in our schools.

St. Patrick's annual social, arranged by the ladies of the parish, was held in the Federal Hall last Tuesday evening, and was a pronounced success. The committee consisted of Mesdames Foley, Kearns, Tobin, and Misses Corley, Gough (2), Kavanagh, Bailey, and M'Dermott. Mrs. Leonard was most indefatigable as hon. secretary. During the evening the Rev. Father Patterson, Adm., and Rev. Father Holbrook put in an appearance and were very heartily welcomed. The proceeds are to be devoted to the liquidation of the presbytery debt.

In St. Patrick's Hall yesterday afternoon a successful matinee was held in aid of that very excellent organisation, the St. Vincent de Paul Society. His Lordship the Bishop and a large number of the clergy and laity were present. The following took part in the good programme arranged:—Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., Rev. Father Patterson, Madame Lelievre, Mesdames Boylan, Winstanley, Hiscocks, and Misses Donovan, Dempsey, Lee, Quinn (2), Wallnutt, Davis, and Mr. Arthur Dobbs. The afternoon was most enjoyably spent, and the funds of this good Society will be augmented. The annual report was presented by Mrs. McCabe, president of the Society, and showed that the receipts had amounted to £147 8s 6d, which included a balance of £20 14s 10d, and cash in hand 15s 9d. The expenditure was £139 0s 8d. The orders given out by the hon. secretary, Mrs. Parish, and hon. treasurer, Miss Lynch, were: Groceries, 600; fuel, 30; meat, 190; milk, 17; breakfasts, etc., 31; other relief, 139. The clothing distributed consisted of the following: New articles, 260; new material, 32yds; ready-made clothing, 213 pieces; parcels, etc., 60. During the year 300 visits had been made. His Lordship warmly complimented the ladies upon the successful issue of their labors in the cause of charity—charity not

restricted to any one particular denomination. He exhorted the members of the Society to continue in the good work they had undertaken, which was, no doubt, as congenial to themselves as it was acceptable to the poor of the city. He bore testimony to the business-like way in which the work of the Society had been carried on during the year.

At the end of last week I paid a visit to the Church of the Assumption, Onehunga, and it is safe to say that in no city or town in this Colony is there a better equipped edifice raised to the honor and glory of God. When one viewed the church, schools, and presbytery, and noted their up-to-date appearance, they spoke eloquently of the zeal and earnestness of the Ven. Mgr. Paul, V.G., the Rev. Father Tormey, and the parishioners generally. A few days ago I also visited the Thames, and the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly very kindly showed me over the church and grounds there, and everything bore testimony to the constant care and attention devoted to the property by the popular Monsignor. A very beautiful statue, the present of Mrs. E. McDonnell, in commemoration of her departed husband, has been placed in the sanctuary.

GREYMOUTH

(From an occasional correspondent.)

General regret was expressed at the news of the death of Mr. T. Burnes, late of Barrytown. The body of deceased was brought into Greymouth for burial, and the funeral was very largely attended. Deceased, who leaves a widow to mourn her loss, was, prior to his arrival in Victoria forty years ago, in the army, having served in the Crimea and in the Indian Mutiny. The local papers state he was one of the 'thin red line' at Alma, and that he was in India when General Havelock declared to his troops that 'their labors, their sufferings, and their privations would never be forgotten by a grateful country.' This promise, to the eternal disgrace of each successive Government, has been in too many cases shamefully disregarded.

The Rev. Father Leen, of Ahaura, is energetically canvassing for funds for building a church at Blackball. The Rev. Father has of late had a very severe time, and in his district (extending from the Blackball, Nelson Creek, Ahaura, on to Maori Creek and Marsden) he has gone through real hardship in terrible weather. But with the true spirit of the Irish missionary priest, whose sole thoughts are on how he can best serve his Divine Master, he makes light of troubles and has ever a cheerful smile and a pleasant word for all.

An ex-patient has been giving to the local press his experiences while an inmate of the hospital. The writer pays a high tribute to the surgical skill of Dr. Morice, the house surgeon, and has nothing but praise for the nursing staff, which includes nurses McKendry, O'Donnell, and Barry. The writer also specially mentioned the regular visits of Rev. Father Herbert, whose kindly interest in the patients is much appreciated.

As the time for accepting tenders for the church tower is near at hand, the Very Rev. Dean Carew is busy collecting the promised subscriptions from his parishioners. Many have expressed their willingness to double their subscriptions if it is needed, but, with the caution begotten of experience, it has been very wisely determined not to commence operations until the greater part of the required amount is in hand.

A working 'Bee' of the members of St. Columba's Club, assisted by the Marist Brothers, who are the life and soul of the work, and who practically founded the club, are busy every night lining and finishing off their club room. A spirit such as this augurs well for their future success. Certainly those young men deserve for their disinterested earnestness the thanks of the parents of the parish, who will indirectly reap many benefits from the formation of the club.

The opening of the State Coal Mine here is not an unmixed blessing, the Brunner mines, which were largely kept going with Government orders, being practically at a stand still. The condition of affairs there is becoming somewhat serious, the miners having received notice that after next week their services may not be required.

When an old codger shivers and shakes,

As he hears the wild winter winds roar,
That ancient mistake he continues to make,

And swallows "hot rum" in galore;

Till some friend, like an angel of light,

Introduces a solace more sure;

And soothes his old throttle by bringing a bottle
Of WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

SHANNON

(From a correspondent.)

The annual social which took place on Wednesday, August 24, was one of the most successful ever held here. Visitors were present from all parts of the district, many of whom could find standing room only. The lengthy programme was much appreciated, and hearty applause greeted each performer's efforts. Among the visiting performers were Miss Tansley (Dannevirke), who is the possessor of a rich contralto voice; Miss Daniels (Wellington), another vocalist, who has a soprano voice of considerable range; and Miss Wallace (Otaki), who is a great favorite with the Shannon audiences. The programme was as follows:—Overture, Miss E. Hurley; song, 'Anchored,' Mr. Stansell; song, 'After sundown,' Miss M. Hurley; recitation, 'An incident of the Boer war,' Mr. Jones; song, 'There's no one like mother to me,' Miss Ruby Stansell; comic song and dance, Mr. and Mrs. May; song, 'Daddy wouldn't buy me a sweetheart,' Miss Thelma Hemmingsen; sailor's horn-pipe (in character), Master Jack Becker; song 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' Miss Tansley, her encore number being 'Fiddle and I'; song, 'My wife's relations,' Miss Agatha Hannan; duet, 'How sad it is to say farewell,' Misses E. and M. Hurley; song, 'Sunshine and rain,' Miss Wallace, encore item, 'When the birds go north again'; song and dance (in character), Mr. Curran; song, 'The beating of my own heart,' Miss Daniels; euphonium solo, Mr. Baker; song, 'Whip o'will,' Miss Withers; Scotch reel (in character), Master Jack Becker; song, 'Killarney,' Miss Tansley, encore item, 'Home sweet home'; song, 'My treasure,' Miss Daniels, encore item, 'The swallows.' The accompanists were Mesdames Bree and Dalton, Misses Wallace, Stansell, Tansley, E. and M. Hurley. Mr. Stansell, the genial chairman, thanked the performers, also those who had attended. The committee worked hard to make the affair a success, and the net result, which will be a substantial sum, will be devoted to enlarging the church.

OBITUARY

MRS. MOLONEY, WAIROA, HAWKE'S BAY.

On August 12 (writes a correspondent), there passed away at her residence, Wairoa, Mrs. Elizabeth Moloney, wife of Mr. William Moloney. The deceased, who was 52 years of age, was born at Mountrath, Queen's County, Ireland, and was sister to Mr. J. Higgins, Napier. Mrs. Moloney passed away fortified by all the rites of the Church. She was attended constantly in her last illness by Rev. Father Lepretre, who, on the occasion of the funeral, officiated in the church and at the graveside, where he spoke very feelingly of the many good qualities which characterised the deceased during her 31 years' residence in this district. She leaves a husband, seven daughters, and four sons to mourn their loss. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen here, and sympathy from far and near came to the family in their sad bereavement.—R.I.P.

Death of Father Fauvel, Temuka

A cable message was received by Dean Foley on Tuesday from Sydney conveying the sad news of the death of the Rev. Father L. Fauvel, S.M., parish priest of Temuka. Father Fauvel had been for about a quarter of a century in Temuka, where he was greatly esteemed by all classes, and held in the most affectionate regard by his own flock. He was a native of Normandy (France), where he was born over seventy years ago. Prior to his coming to New Zealand he spent ten years in the Fijian mission field, which he was obliged to leave in consequence of ill-health brought on by the hardships incidental to the laborious work of a missionary in a tropical climate. During his time in Temuka he built a fine stone church there, and another at Pleasant Point. He also introduced the Sisters of St. Joseph, who conduct schools in both places. The deceased had been in failing health for some time, and suffered from heart troubles. He left for Australia a couple of months ago in the hope that the change might be beneficial. Father Fauvel was an occasional contributor to the pages of the 'Tablet,' where his writings always attracted considerable attention. In his death the people of Temuka have lost a faithful and devoted pastor, and the diocese of Christchurch a zealous priest.—R.I.P.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

The electorate of Wallace is 112 miles in length by a breadth of 108 miles, and contains 4,458,960 acres.

During the last five years over a million and a half sterling has been expended in Wellington in the erection of house property.

At a recent meeting of parishioners of St. Patrick's Church, Kumara, it was decided to at once proceed with the erection of a new school. A sub-committee was appointed to arrange necessary preliminaries, when tenders will be called for the work.

It is intended to unveil a troopers' memorial in Waimate on September 8, and to invite the Minister for Defence to perform the ceremony. The memorial is mainly in memory of Trooper A. Whitney, a Catholic, and the only Waimate volunteer who fell during the South African War. The Rev. Father Regnault has been invited to speak on the occasion.

The police force of the Colony consists of 626 of all ranks, made up as follows: Inspectors, 8; Sub-inspectors, 4; sergeant-major, 1; sergeants, 58; constables, 528; probationers, 6; detectives, 21. The proportion of police to population and cost per inhabitant in the various colonies are as under: New Zealand, 1 to 1398, cost, 2s 10½d; South Australia, 1 to 1030, 4s 1½d; Tasmania, 1 to 732, 4s 1½d; Victoria, 1 to 798, 4s 7½d; New South Wales, 1 to 625, 5s 11½d; Queensland, 1 to 587, 6s 5½d; Western Australia, 1 to 450, 11s 4½d.

A return presented to Parliament gives the number of factories in the Colony and the number of hands employed therein. The totals were as follow:—Factories, 8504—males employed, 18,182; females, 15,786. The increase for 1903-04 over 1902-3 was 698 factories. The totals mentioned do not include the various Government railway workshops and the Government printing office in Wellington. The actual number of factories registered under the Act was 8373. The principal factories are:—Bread, biscuits, and confectionery, 768; butter and cheese, 451; coach-building and blacksmithing, 899; boot-manufacturing, 388; tailoring and clothing manufacturing, 864; joinery, sash, and door-making, and saw-milling, 723; cabinet-making and upholstering, 306; brick and pottery-making, 108; dentistry, 115; flax-milling, 228; laundry work, 199; printing, book-binding and stationery, 234; watch-making and jewellery, 154.

A large audience assembled in St. Mary's Hall, Nelson, on the evening of August 10, when Dr. Duff, under the auspices of the newly inaugurated Catholic Society, gave a lecture on the Indian Mutiny. Rev. Father Clancy presided and introduced the lecturer. The lecture was highly instructive, especially as Dr. Duff dealt with many stirring incidents of the great Sepoy war which had passed under his own observation. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was listened to with the closest attention and interest throughout, a vote of thanks was accorded Dr. Duff on the motion of Mr. W. Redwood, seconded by Mr. Armstrong. Father Clancy paid a high tribute to Dr. Duff for his excellent discourse, which displayed color, precision, and masterly diction. Dr. Duff, who was in his seventieth year, was the patron of the newly-formed Catholic Society, and had set an example to the young members by coming forward and delivering a lecture. This would be the means of helping the Society along, and he hoped it would be an incentive to others.

A very large attendance (writes a Hokitika correspondent) was present at the debate on the evening of August 23 in St. Mary's schoolroom, between the Menticultural Society and St. Mary's Debating Society. The Mayor, Mr. J. Mandl, occupied the chair. The question for discussion was 'Is it advisable for the town of Hokitika to go in for a comprehensive water supply, drainage and sewerage system?' The Menticultural Society took the negative, and were represented by Messrs. G. Perry, Rose, Goodrich, and Angel, while Mr. H. Williams led for St. Mary's Society, and was supported by Messrs. Lynch and Dixon. All the speakers displayed a thorough knowledge of the subject, one and all advancing excellent arguments, and earned hearty applause from the very enthusiastic audience. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was taken, with the result that both sides received equal support, and it was declared a draw. On the motion of Mr. J. D. Lynch a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Menticultural Society. He expressed the hope that it would be the first of a series of many debates between the two Societies. Rev. Mr. Elliot replied on behalf of the Menticultural Society and congratulated the new Society on the splendid stand they made.

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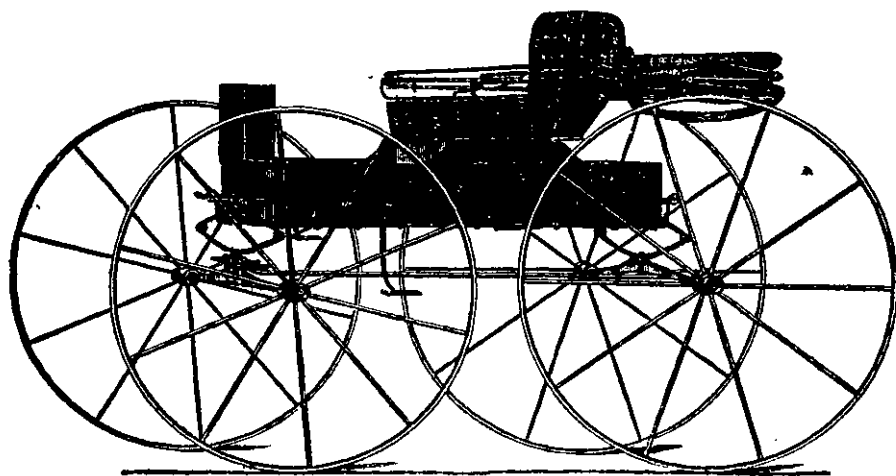
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The Storyteller

PEGGY BRADY'S BOYS

It happened through the home-coming of Owen Ward in the spring—young Owen from Ardclougher, he used to be called—who had gone over the sea to push his fortune in bad times; and returned, after years of absence, rich and portly, but at heart as much a child of that kindly Irish valley as ever. And the welcome he received! It was enough to bring the grateful tears into his eyes as the soft, sweet Gaelic tongue greeted him, recalling memories of hours when he had lain in the long grass by the side of Finn Water, listening to the tales the old schoolmaster loved to tell about his bardic ancestors who had harped to O'Donnell in the far-off days of romance and bravery. He had never forgotten those wonderful stories in all his wanderings; but now it was his turn to narrate, instead, wonderful adventures, as curious to the homely people who had rarely cared to travel beyond their native environment.

Around Peter McGrath's hospitable hearth the talk regarding the rich Irish-American ran freely; and when Owen walked in one night there was a general request that he would give them full particulars of his experiences since he had left the valley. They were so sincere in their admiration of his prosperity, handling his watch and thick gold chain without a trace of jealousy in their look or tone, and feeling with careful fingers the texture of the fine black broadcloth that wrinkled, in true Yankee style, across his stalwart shoulders. Only too glad to gratify them, he began at the beginning, telling all the details of his penniless landing in New York, and the days of misery and starvation that followed.

'But I found a good friend in time to save me dying of hunger, and that was James Brady. You all remember the Brady boys—Jim and Pat—I'm sure.—Their father was Hugh, and their mother Peggy Magee, to her own name. Well, Jim is a great man now in New York. He has a dry-goods store of his own, and Pat has a big hotel out in Frisco. Guess they have made a pile, both of them; but they're just the best fellows you ever met, and the humblest-hearted; though Jim's American wife wants to make a grand gentleman of him—as if he wasn't that by nature already. I saw the familiar name over his place one morning when I was nearly giving up the struggle altogether, and went in to ask for a job. By good luck Jim was standing near and heard me appeal to a consequential clerk. He came over at once; and when he heard that I had just arrived from Donegal, he grasped my two hands before them all and wrung them long and silently. I couldn't speak with joy at having met a friend in that big, noisy city at last; and he couldn't speak either, because of the gladness he felt at the sight of his own people. He took me into his employment, fed and clothed me, and got me comfortable lodgings until I was able to pay my way; and all these years he has been my friend and benefactor indeed. Everything he touches turns to gold; and 'tis himself deserves the good luck, fine fellow that he is.'

'Well,' said Molshie, 'sudden anger blazing in her usually cheery face, 'tis little he deserves the like in my opinion, leaving his uxor old mother to beg her bit around the country; and only that the Careys took her in she'd be in the poorhouse by now.'

'Oh, it can't be the same Bradys!' replied Owen. 'Jim and Pat broke their hearts over their mother's death years ago. She died the year they left, and they've never ceased sorrowing. They wrote to the parish priest about it, too; and he wrote back that Peggy Brady had left the place and he had never heard more about her. Many a time Jim told me how much he had meant to do for his mother, and how his wealth didn't bring him half the pleasure it would have done had she been alive to share it.'

'But I'm telling you, man, that she is alive and well,' cried Molshie; 'waiting day after day for the letter those boys promised to write her, and fretting all these years for them. She's poor and dependent on the strangers, but she's their mother all the same. The Careys'll be coming this way next week, so you can see her and judge for yourself.'

Surely this was startling information. But all doubt vanished from Owen's mind when he came face to face with Peggy, and saw in her old worn features a strong, unmistakable likeness to his friend Jim.

She was considerably puzzled when the handsome, well-dressed gentleman shook her hand so warmly, saying over and over again:

'Thank God, thank God, I've found you!'

'What is it, ma'am?' she asked, turning to Molshie.

'Tis good news for you, Peggy dear, that he's after bringing—the best of good news—aye, better than any letter! He's come to take you out to your boys.'

The joy that chased the dimness of years from those sad old eyes, the rapture that made her hands tremble as she raised them to heaven in thanksgiving, were so holy that all near gazed in wonder at her transfigured countenance.

By degrees the silence of her sons was explained, and then she would brook no delay in setting out. The best homespun dress and cloak to be had in Ballyboley came to her from Owen Ward; and never were such snowy, befrilled caps seen as Molshie's deft fingers fashioned for the traveller, nor such warm stockings as sorrowful Mrs. Bill Carey knitted after her hard day's work. As for Bill and Shaun, they were 'neither to hold nor to bind' at the prospect of losing Peggy, and glared at Owen defiantly for a 'meddling interloper.' That was before they understood the comfort she was going to. Then, good, unselfish souls, their hurry to get her off was even greater than hers to go.

Ward had written to Jim apprising him of their coming; and great were the lamentations in the valley when Peggy started on her journey—dressed in all her homely finery, and clung to by the three little Carey children, whom she clasped and kissed over and over again, crying bitterly through her tears:

'Maybe it's coming back I'll be soon, darlings; and then I'll bring ye toys the like of which were never seen before in these parts!'

The train and its rapid motion caused her great uneasiness, but the sea voyage thoroughly prostrated her; so that her delight on landing in New York, after the wearisome experience of weeks, was pleasant to behold. Then the meeting between herself and son as he held her in his arms and kissed the beaming old face, from which the repressed mother-love of years shone out like a glory, was touching in its pathos. She could only sit, holding his hand in hers and stroking it as she used to do when he and Pat were twin babies long ago. One regret she gave utterance to, and it made her listener catch his breath:

'It'll be terrible lonesome for yer poor father, now that we're all over the sea away from him; won't it, darling? There'll be nobody to look after his grave, nor cut the clover when it gets too high. And he always wanted me to lie beside him when my time comes to go. How'll we do then, my boy? I'd like best to be with my own people in the valley; but if it would give trouble to you and Pat, why then I'll stay here, and God's holy will be done.'

The grandeur of Jim's New York mansion took her completely by surprise, but the stately lady who held out a white, heavily-ringed hand, and greeted her in a chill, patronising voice, was her first real trouble. She had no idea but that her boy's wife would be glad to welcome her; and the sudden disappointment, as she heard the calm, well-bred accents, made her heart grow faint. Then her grandchildren came in—dainty people, who spoke in clear, staccato tones, and looked over her inquisitively before acceding to her petition for a kiss. She tried to draw one little brown head down to her bosom, half fancying for a moment that she had Jim in her arms a baby again; but the child sprang away disdainfully, striking at the hand that would have held him.

For the first few days the wonder lasted, then she began to feel the strangeness of the place. The sparkling dinner table frightened her and made her nervous. Jim—brave, true-hearted Jim—noticed her embarrassment, and, under the contemptuous gaze of his wife, came to her assistance, and gently told her to eat the dinner in her own way. She complied gratefully, but after that the mistress of the house said it would be impossible to dine at the table with his mother. Her faux pas were quite too many, and would set a bad example to the children. The difficulty was solved by Peggy herself begging that her meals might be served in her own room. 'I'd only affront you, dear,' she told her son; 'and I'd be more comfortable to think there was nobody looking at me.'

She could never be convinced that San Francisco was a long way off from New York; and the desire to see Pat once more grew and grew in her affectionate heart until it found vent one day in an expression that proved to Jim how futile his efforts to enlighten her had been.

'Isn't it strange, alanna, that there's no word reaching us from Pat? Do you think there'd be any chance of him running over to spend the Sunday?'

'Oh, no, mother dear!' he replied soothingly. 'He's too far away for that. It would take him about a fortnight's travelling, and he could hardly spare the time. The hotel needs a lot of looking after, he says.'

'Well, is he nearer Ireland, then, darling? If I knew for certain that he was I'd go back and be there

to meet him whenever he'd have time for a run to see us.'

The American wife, in her dignified way, immensely enjoyed these speeches of Peggy. She guessed that her husband, fond as he undoubtedly was of her, winced frequently at his mother's unsophisticated ejaculations of piety and wonder, which sounded so out of place in the fashionable atmosphere of their daily life. Still there was no touch of impatience in his manner towards her nor any feeling but tenderness evident in the kindly attentions he paid her so willingly. His sole wish was to make her happy and content, surrounded by love and comfort such as he and his brother had dreamed of for her in the distant days of their boyhood. Surely his children ought to be more with her; their bright, winning talk should keep her from brooding too much over bygone memories; and there were many small services that young hands could render to one whose feeble steps were already nearing the borderland.

With this thought in his mind, one day he entered the nursery, where he found a noisy group wildly excited over a new and most interesting game. In an armchair sat the youngest daughter, decked out in a figured counterpane, with a handkerchief round her head and knotted under her small chin, while an apron—borrowed from one of the maids, no doubt, and much too big for its present wearer—enveloped her tiny form. She seemed to be the central character of the play, and was addressing the others in a peculiar voice which caused them all to shriek with laughter, throwing up her hands with 'Well, now, glory be to God!' and 'Who ever heard the likes of that before?'

'What new game is this, children?' said the father, as he stepped in smilingly.

They all flushed red with embarrassment, and made no reply.

'Is it a secret?' he asked again.

'No; it's grannie we're playing, father,' said one, hesitatingly—'grannie, you know, that's down stairs—the funny old woman that talks so queer. Well, we're playing her.'

'Who gave you leave to do this?' he queried, sternly.

'Mother,' came in a hasty chorus, afraid of reproof, and ready to lay the blame on shoulders better fitted to bear it. 'Mother said we could make any game we liked of that old woman.'

The speech was so unexpected and cruel, issuing from those careless lips, that he had no word to say as he turned and left the room. They had their mother's permission to do this thing, and it was his mother they were caricaturing—his little children to whom he thought she would be so welcome, with her gentle ways and stores of wondrous tales from far Donegal! How did the hours pass for her during his absence at business? It struck him now that she must often be lonely and sorrowful; for a smile of relief would break like sunshine over her dear face at sight of him in the evenings.

And his wife had casually remarked that the Irish, as a race, were gifted with a scanty supply of self-control. That was when they had returned once from dining out, to find her seated in the grand wainscoted hall, with the wrinkled hands folded patiently in her lap, waiting to say 'Good night' to her son. She had started up and thrown her arms round his neck, kissing his bearded cheek, with all the fervor of a great gladness, and crying in her soft accents:

'You've come back, ashore machree, God be thanked! I got frightened to think of them wicked streets, and you out so late. 'Tis worse than the road through the Gap at night—and that's a fearsome enough place, as many a one can tell. Don't go out any more so late, my boy; for it makes me very uneasy, and I can't sleep for thinking.'

He noticed a smile passing quickly between the black footmen who stood like ebony statues on each side of the hall; and his wife's French maid tossed her head in sippant disgust as she followed her indignant mistress up the stairs. His blood boiled in rage at their open contempt of the anxious tenderness that had never learned to restrain itself, but had been fostered and deepened in the distant northern valley during the long years she had spent in waiting for news of her wanderers.

Clearly his hopes of cheering her declining days were doomed to failure. Better, far better, that she had never crossed the seas to share his wealth, as if scorn and dislike from her nearest and dearest were to be her daily portion. No blame could be attached to her, anyhow. She had striven so perseveringly to ingratiate herself with his boys and girls, making shadow-rabbits on the wall to amuse them, and fashioning little limp men-dolls out of her cotton handkerchiefs. They would have none of her, those cute New World youngsters. She was a 'greenhorn,' and they 'didn't believe she was

father's mother at all,' though she begged them to call her 'grannie,' as the children she had left behind in Donegal had done.

When Jim asked her once if she felt lonely in his house, she gave him an answer so clearly evasive that he knew his surmise had been true:

'Ah, no, darling, not lonely, so to say, when I have you and the thought of seeing Pat some day to keep my heart up! But I do be wishing often to see a sight of the neighbors that used to come into Molshie's on the winter nights; and the Careys and the wee childer I nursed. No, not lonely, my boy, but homesick; maybe that's the better word.'

II.

Every comfort that affection could suggest Jim showered upon his mother. A black silk dress stiff with richness, and a snowy silk shawl that rivalled in hue the borders of her cap, made her look like a picture, he told her lovingly. Then from Pat, in far California, came a draft sufficient to place her above want for the rest of her days. She was grateful, poor Peggy—pathetically so; and would raise Jim's hand, filled with many brave gifts, to her trembling lips in a gush of passionate motherliness. Yet he felt there was something wanting—something the longing for which weakened her visibly and gave to her dim old eyes a dreamy look, as if she were gazing through the distance to a dear and unattainable goal. Perhaps in those moments of intense desire her soul's eyes saw the sunshine in the valley and the rugged blue mountain peaks of her own dark Donegal.

She had brought with her a bundle of fine homespun wool as a present to Jim's wife; and when her gift was calmly set aside without a word of thanks, she took to knitting for her 'boys' in the solitary hours that were so weary in passing. Even the saucy lady's maid grew to pity the lonely old woman; but the American wife saw nothing to justify herself in giving up the least every-day pleasures. She was too worldly and selfish to note the sorrow in the worn face, or the tears that fell and wove themselves into the knitting.

Jim's anxiety at her changed looks made him beg his mother to tell if she were ill or merely unhappy.

''Tis the heart hunger that's on me, alanna,' she replied—'not the sickness at all, glory be to God! And in the night I think I hear your father calling me from his green grave to come home. Maybe he has more need of me than you and Pat; though there are some would say the souls above are too happy to think of us. But I'm sure the Almighty never meant the love that was between my husband and me to die out in heaven, when it lasted through such trouble and poverty on earth. I'm always grieving for him day and night, and remembering how proud he was when Pat and you were born. You were the image of me, everyone said; and Pat the dead moral of him. Ah, but the cruel fever robbed me of the pulse of my heart, and the sunlight was never so warm nor so golden since! So you'll let me go back, my son, to my own people, where I'll be offending nobody, nor be in the way any more.'

But while Jim was distressed between the pain of parting and the fear that the oppressive heat of New York might prove too enervating for her enfeebled frame, unexpected and gladsome news arrived from California. It was from Pat, setting out on the long journey to see his mother. How quietly thankful she was through those weary days of waiting! And when she held her long-lost twin son in her arms, Peggy's cup of joy was filled to the brim. As she stroked his dear brown head, the silver threads shining there hurt her like a sword-thrust. She understood then that his prosperity, like Jim's, had brought many a pang, as well as many blessing, in its train.

To his offer of a quiet home in San Francisco she gave the same reply as to his brother:

'I'm more thankful than I can tell you, Pat. But you have your wife and little childer out there to keep your life sweet and happy, and I'd only be in the way. And it's your mother's right to have the courage to do it, whether it's hard for herself or not. There's a corner waiting for me in Molshie McGrath's, and the Careys will be coming back and forth. So have no fears for me, my darlings; for God'll be sure to take good care of me. He helped me through the cold and hunger many a time, and He'll not desert me now. But I'm not making little of all you offer. I'm proud and grateful to you both, that were not ashamed to own your poor old ignorant mother that came over the broad sea to find you.'

Burning tears stood in the blue and brown eyes contemplating her, grand in her unselfish love for which already there was a reward in store. Pat—busy, hard-working Pat,—whose time was more precious than gold to him, volunteered to see her safely back in the valley

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'I'm thinking, mother, of taking a trip across to the old country, just to see if everything is still the same, and I couldn't do better than go with you now. Jim means to come as well, but I guess you'll be as safe as a bird in a nest when I take you in charge. And, then, I'll see if you are the great traveller you've been pretending to be, and hear all the tales you'll be weaving to the neighbors. So we can start any minute for Ireland and home.'

On the evening of their departure Jim's wife addressed him affably from the head of the dinner table. There was a cold smile of triumph in her steel-grey eye.

'That was a good riddance, James,' she said.

'What was?' he asked, absently.

'Getting the old lady to take herself off so quietly.'

Her husband looked at her doubtfully. For a second he had no comprehension of her meaning; then in a flash he understood. He rose up in his place like an avenger, while the blood forsook his cheek, and his lips grew strained and white as he strove to speak. Was that his voice issuing from between those white lips?

'My God, woman, do you know of whom you speak? It is my mother,—my own old mother, with her pure, honest soul and all her simple, loving homeliness, as different from your artificial existence as heaven is from earth! And you to torture her day after day with your cold superiority, training my little children to scorn and mock at her who gave their father life and taught him all he knows of faith and truth! You have driven her away from me, when together we might have made her last years happy. May God forgive you, for I cannot!'

He could say no more; the bitterness of those months, in which he had learned to know the hidden character of the wife he had loved and treasured, rose in a flood that almost stopped his breathing, as he hurriedly left the table.

The well-bred lady smiled indulgently, with an unlifting of her arched eyebrows towards her eldest daughter.

'He will get over it, my dear, and be just the same as ever in a little while. It was a hard fight to get rid of that old nuisance; but the deed is done now, and our friends shall not have the power to stab me again by asking me why my husband's mother does not lunch or dine with us, and is she in any way objectionable. She has gone back now to her pigs and potatoes, that she should never have been taken from. Come, dear, the carriage is waiting, and we will forget all this trouble in Bernhardt's acting to-night.'

Had she only opened the door of her husband's study, as she swept by in her silken draperies, she might not have been so assured of the completeness of her triumph. He knelt, shaken with sobs, before the chair in which his mother used to sit while he wrote his letters at the desk beside her. He thought of the sad old face as he had seen it last, looking at him from the deck of the steamer, full of yearning love and self-renunciation. From that hour of supreme sorrow and regret the image of the dear one, strangely found and as strangely lost again, took a place in the heart's core of her son, where the love of wife and child was never strong enough to penetrate and disturb her sanctuary.

III.

All day the September sun had smiled down on the gathering in of the harvest in the valley; and now, as the twilight's grey, misty veil over the mountain tops, he withdrew himself into a rosy radiance, that fell upon the fruitful earth like a farewell benediction. The harvesters had departed to their homes and to the hard-earned supper that awaited them. Peace brooded over the fields, where the corn stood stacked about the graves of dead poppies; and on the uplands, where the hayricks gleamed like little hillocks of gold on the fresh green grass.

It was the loveliest scene in the world, Hugh Diver thought, as he contentedly smoked his pipe in a corner of the settle that filled up his wide kitchen window. Aye, and he was lucky enough, thank God, that he could hold his bit of land through the bad times until the change for the better came. There was something worth counting in the old stocking now—something that would help to settle his little Madgie in a home of her own some day—here his reflections were rudely broken in upon upon the approach of young, bare-legged Patsy Doherty at breakneck speed down the loaming. He rushed, panting, into the kitchen, and cried out in a tone of imperious importance:

'Ye're to hurry up at once to McGrath's, Hugh—you and Mary—for old Peggy Brady's come back and I'm to warn the neighbors.'

Before the astonished Hugh could remove his pipe to make a single comment, the boy had departed as quickly as he came.

'Hear that now!' said Mary, throwing up her hands in amazement. 'Peggy left her grand sons and come back to us again! I'll never believe such a miracle till I see it.'

It was only too true, as the excited neighbors found out in time; for there she sat, travel-stained but happy with her boy, by Molshie's fireside. Such a dead mile faite as there was for her! 'Why, it seemed as if the whole country had turned out to pay her honor. They never do things by halves in 'Dark Donegal.'

When Pat saw how contented and safe she was he had less reluctance in leaving her, promising to return the following spring. How she cried over him in that farewell, and blessed him, not in the stranger's speech, but in the tongue that was 'your father's before you, and is the sweetest and most loving in the world! And may you carry my blessing to the end of your days, and may it help to open the gates of heaven to you when your hour has come, my bouchal bragh!'

Then she settled down to her new existence as a rich woman in the valley. On Sundays she would dress herself in the black silk gown, covering it carefully with her best checker apron, pinning across her slender, bent shoulders the little white shawl that was one of Jim's first gifts. Her finest cap with worked borders, and, oh, so snowy, and a gorgeous binder that rivalled all the colors of the rainbow, added dignity to her appearance.

So attired, after Mass she would sit in Molshie's armchair in the parlor, receiving visits from her friends, and never weary of relating her adventures beyond the seas. Pat's purse of sovereigns was always kept in her bosom; and on important occasions, especially when any doubt as to her wealth was hinted at—there were some not above teasing the poor soul, in a harmless way—she would display the purse with great pride, and even go to the extent of allowing a favored one to handle the precious gold.

She was generous to a fault, now that she had a chance of repaying a little of the kindness shown her in her years of want and wandering. The little Careys appeared that winter in new and comfortable attire; which they wore with an ill-at-ease though proud air; and their boastings of Granny's possessions gave them an unwonted importance among their playmates. Molshie was Peggy's almoner, and to her good sense much of Peggy's discretion in helping the needy might be traced. And there was no want of appreciation; for the talk went on everywhere, as talk will:

'Well, I'm saying 'tis little thanks one meets with in this world; but sure poor Peggy's the one that remembers. And it wasn't much that she got from any one: only the shelter and the bit—poor enough, God knows; but it brought the good luck to both them and her in the end.'

Of the years she lived with her friends in the valley, much might be written. Her last days were peaceful and happy; and when, one summer night, the great angel, sweeping silently into Molshie's, laid his hand on a feebly-beating heart, that still guarded its precious wealth of faith and hope and love, there rose a burst of grief as profound as it was sincere. And in time, when the grass had grown green over her grave, when greater dead would have been forgotten, she was still remembered and regretted, in virtue of her truth and tenderness, the holiness of her blameless life and patient dying.—'Ave Maria.'

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND.—Ecclesiastical College for Wales

The Bishop of Menevia has, through the generosity of a benefactor of the diocese, been enabled to open a small college at Holywell, where students for the priesthood can obtain a thorough knowledge of Welsh in addition to their ordinary studies.

FRANCE.—Expelling the Monks

A despatch from Nantes, under date July 1, states: Extensive establishments of the Premonstratensian and the Capuchin Orders were closed to-day after violent resistance. The Premonstratensian monks barricaded their doors and windows. A battalion of infantry and a detachment of dragoons assisted the police. Firemen finally deluged the monastery with water, forcing back the monks from the barricades. The occupants were taken out by means of ladders. Similar expedients were used to expel the Capuchin monks.

Friction with the Holy See

The Paris 'Matin' of a recent date published an article in which it stated that fresh friction has arisen between the French Government and the Holy See, that several French bishops had been ordered from Rome to send in their resignation, that on their appealing to the Premier, seven prelates had been summoned to the Eternal City within fifteen days, and that the Minister of Public Worship had prohibited them from leaving their dioceses. The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' says: The seven prelates are Monsignor Fuzet, Archbishop of Rouen; Monsignor Mignot, Archbishop of Albi; Monsignor Sueur, Archbishop of Avignon; Monsignor Lacroix, Bishop of Tarentaise; Monsignor Bouquet, Bishop of Mende; Monsignor le Nordet, Bishop of Dijon; and Monsignor Geay, Bishop of Laval. According to the 'Temps' the friction is being removed by explanations.

Petty Spite

M. Combes has found a new means of annoying the clergy. Every year the University of Paris holds a special examination known as the 'Concours d'Aggregation,' which all candidates qualifying for teaching in public schools have to pass before they are allowed to teach. The preparation for this examination is rather hard, and implies the previous passing of a number of other examinations, the production of official authorisations, and the payment of somewhat heavy fees. Among the candidates for this year's examination was a priest who had fulfilled all the conditions. But on the eve of the final examination the priest in question received a notice from the University authorities notifying him that by order of the Minister of Public Instruction all the authorisations granted to him were withdrawn, and that he would not be admitted to pass the final examination, the reason given being that the Minister did not consider it advisable to have priests qualifying for teaching in public schools. The Minister is given the right to cancel any authorisation previously given without giving any reason for this step, but it would seem that if he alleges a reason, this reason must be a valid one. Further steps will be taken to ascertain whether the Minister is entitled to exclude a priest from the examination qua priest members, and ex-members of religious congregations have been excluded from the teaching profession; but there is nothing against secular priests, and the Minister's decision is a purely arbitrary act which violates the constitutional rights of all citizens, including priests. The matter will shortly come before the Chamber.

GERMANY.—A Rare Event

German Catholics, especially those of the Rhineland, are rejoicing over the appointment of Professor Schrors as Rector Magnificus of the University of Bonn for 1904-5. Forty-three years have passed since a Catholic—Professor Hilgers—held the same position.

JAPAN.—The Position of the Church

A Paris newspaper publishes some interesting particulars of an interview which Monsignor Mugabure, Coadjutor of the Bishop of Tokio, has had with the Pope. Monsignor Mugabure went to Rome to discuss directly with the Propaganda Fide certain matters connected with his diocese. According to the newspaper, Pius X. confirmed the announcement that a few days before the outbreak of the war he had done all in his power to induce the Czar to maintain peace in the spirit of The Hague Conference, of which he had been the promoter. The Czar replied courteously, but in terms showing that war had become inevitable. Monsignor Mugabure told the Pope that since 1891, when Leo XIII. created a Catholic hierarchy in Japan with a bishopric at Tokio, Catholicism had made satisfactory progress. There

were at present over 90,000 Catholics in Japan, 10,000 of whom were in the capital. The Japanese Government showed the greatest tolerance towards the many Catholic priests, and had authorised the foundation of a large native Catholic seminary at Nagasaki. In Monsignor Mugabure's opinion, the Japanese upper classes are more and more inclined to favor the Christianisation of their country. The Pope was deeply moved on learning that many soldiers in the Japanese army had fulfilled their religious duties as good, pious Catholics before starting for the war. His Holiness promised shortly to transform the present Bishopric of Tokio into an Archbishopric, and commissioned Monsignor Mugabure to present to the Mikado his thanks for the great tolerance shown to Catholics.

ROME.—In the Vatican Gardens

A new dynamo for the production of the electric light has been installed in the gardens of the Vatican. The Holy Father performed the inaugural ceremony and conversed freely with the operators, taking a keen interest in the explanations they gave him.

An Interesting Contrast

In an article which he contributes to the 'Dublin Review' the Bishop of Salford draws an interesting contrast between the Dutch Pope Adrian VI. and the present Holy Father. Like Adrian VI., Pope Pius X. is, he points out, essentially a man of the people. Of lowly origin, by sheer force of intellectual talent, of personal virtue, of high character, he has been raised by Providence from the humblest rank to the supreme dignity on earth. The simple, frugal life and homely tastes, the dislike of unnecessary Court ceremonial of the peasant's son of Riese, recall those of the weaver's son of Utrecht. And if Adrian VI. during his brief pontificate showed himself a true reformer, what, asks the Bishop, have we not been led to expect in the way of reforms by the short period that has elapsed since the elevation of Pius X. to the Papacy? The election of Adrian appeared to be providential. Ambition and the spirit of the world had found their way into high places, with the result that the Pope's humility and zeal for the Faith were in strong contrast with the spirit which animated the Conclave. The morals of the period bore sad witness to the decline of Faith, and Dr. Casartelli, in dealing with the events of the time, betrays that outspoken and scrupulous love of accuracy from which the historian should never swerve.

SCOTLAND.—Death of a Convert

The death took place recently at Edinburgh of Mr. Alexander Reginald Forbes, banker, youngest son of the late Mr. George Forbes, West Coates, Edinburgh, and grandson of Sir William Forbes, sixth baronet of Pittsligo. Mr. Forbes was a member of the Lauriston congregation, and was in the seventieth year of his age. All his relatives are Protestants, Mr. Forbes having joined the Catholic Church a considerable time since. The remains were removed to the Sacred Heart Church, where a Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Bader, S.J., and the funeral took place to the Dean Cemetery, amongst the mourners being the two brothers of the deceased. Father Bader officiated both at the church and at the grave.

UNITED STATES.—The Late Archbishop Guidi

The body of Most Rev. Archbishop Guidi, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, who died in Manila on June 26 from heart failure, will be conveyed to Rome, where the interment will take place in September. Archbishop Guidi was appointed by the late Pope Leo XIII. to go to Manila and settle the differences between the Friars and the Government. He was forty-eight years of age. Monsignor Guidi gained a reputation as a diplomat and a peacemaker.

The Paulists

Father Searle, the new Father-General of the Paulists, is an astronomer of distinction, and has been honored several times by commissions from scientific institutions. He was formerly an instructor at Harvard and the United States Naval Academy, and up to a short time ago was one of the faculty of the Catholic University, Washington.

One day a microbe found a nest,
In a broad, expansive, full-grown chest;
He chuckl'd and laughed aloud with glee,
"A happy home I've found," said he.
"Ho! ho! Mr. Microbe, not so fast,
Your cosy lodging will not last,
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INTERCOLONIAL

The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore, is under medical treatment in a private hospital in Brisbane. The latest report is that he is doing fairly well.

On Sunday, October 2, St. Mary's Church, Ipswich, Queensland, will be dedicated and opened by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney, assisted by seven other prelates.

The Rev. P. Shore, who has been stationed at Wentworth for a considerable time, has been appointed to the headquarters of the diocese of Wilcannia at Broken Hill.

The new memorial presbytery erected by parishioners in memory of the late Rev. P. B. Murphy, Parramatta, is nearly ready for opening. The building will cost about £1200, half the amount being now in hand.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne has made the following clerical changes in the archdiocese: Rev. Father T. Quinn, from Queenscliff, to the charge of the newly-formed parish of Mentone; Rev. Father J. Cusack, from Geelong to Queenscliff; Rev. Father J. Kenny, from Essendon to Geelong; Rev. Father J. Cahill, to Essendon; and Rev. Father C. Sheahan, from Coburg to West Melbourne.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne a few Sundays ago blessed and opened an extensive addition to the St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Broadmeadows. The institution, which is being conducted with conspicuous success by the Sisters of St. Joseph, is taxed to its full capacity in affording shelter to a large number of mothers and their babes. Speeches setting forth the claims of St. Joseph's Home to the moral and material support of the charitable were made by his Grace the Archbishop and others.

Tamworth was en fete the other day when Mother Mary Regis celebrated the fiftieth year of her profession, of which more than 25 years have been spent within the walls of the local Dominican Convent. The event aroused the greatest enthusiasm amongst all classes in Tamworth, where the name of Mother Mary Regis is held in love and veneration. Mother Mary Regis is in her 72nd year, having been born in Waterford in 1832. She became a nun on August 4, 1854. The celebration took the form of a garden party.

In Bendigo gold has been found at the deepest depth yet known, viz., 4015 feet. The Victoria Quartz Mine is working at the greatest depth yet attained in Australia, and it is probably the deepest gold mine in the world. Below the east crosscut, at 3700 feet, a centre winze is being sunk. It is down 315 feet, or a total depth from the surface of 4015 feet. For some time past the ground has consisted of hard sandstone, but a spur four inches wide has been met coming in from the west, and in this several colors of gold have been seen.

The people of the Campbelltown Mission, Tasmania, are about to erect a memorial to their recently-deceased pastor. A committee has been formed of members of the different congregations throughout the mission. It is proposed that the people of Campbelltown will place a stained-glass window in St. Michael's Church, the people of Mathinna will erect a convent with a memorial stone suitably inscribed, and the people of the other districts will place a simple cut-stone monument over his grave in the Campbelltown Cemetery.

In the course of an address at Golden Grove the other day, his Eminence Cardinal Moran, dwelling on the official restrictions placed on Catholic worship in the early days of the colony, said that nowadays Catholics had scarcely any difficulty to contend against. They had, of course, that system of lying and calumny which so persistently assailed everything connected with the Catholic Church. But they were so accustomed to that that it did not affect them in the least. They did not even dream of replying to those calumnies. These things nowadays were a mere matter of party and political intrigue and unceasing enmity to everything Catholic that urged them on in this course. But, he held, independently of all this they were comparatively free compared with the condition of those who came from Ireland some fifty years ago. In those early days the persons who ruled the destinies of Australia seemed intent on perpetuating the ages of barbarism and the ages of penal laws which so long preyed on the energies and devotedness of so many of their citizens in former times. Through the energy of their people and the undying devotion of the pioneers of the faith in this country those fetters had been flung aside and the whole world might never bring back those days. They had gone for ever, never to return, and might be consigned to oblivion, at least looking to the future of Australia.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 4, Sunday.—Fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Rose of Viterbo, Virgin.
 „ 5, Monday.—St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 6, Tuesday.—St. Rumoldus, Bishop and Martyr.
 „ 7, Wednesday.—St. Eugenius III., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 8, Thursday.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 9, Friday.—St. Kyran, Abbot.
 „ 10, Saturday.—St. Hilary, Pope and Confessor.

St. Rose of Viterbo, Virgin.

St. Rose, having failed to gain admittance into a convent of Franciscan nuns in Viterbo, in Italy, led in the neighborhood a solitary life marked by great austerity, and by assiduous contemplation and prayer. She died about 1252.

St. Lawrence Justinian, Bishop and Confessor.

St. Lawrence Justinian, who was the first Patriarch of Venice, was born in that city about the year 1380. He was General of the Canons Regular of the Congregation of St. George, was appointed Bishop of Venice in 1433, and Patriarch in 1451. He built at Venice ten churches and several monasteries.

St. Rumoldus, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Rumoldus, Bishop of Dublin, returning from a visit to the tomb of the Apostles, interrupted his journey at Malines, in Belgium. During his stay he preached with much fruit in that city and its neighborhood, and was eventually assassinated by a man whose notorious crimes he had not hesitated, in the interests of morality, to severely stigmatise.

St. Eugenius III., Pope and Confessor.

St. Eugenius III. was Pope from 1145 to 1153. Owing to the disturbed state of Rome, Eugenius III. was consecrated in the monastery of Farfa, and took up his temporary abode at Viterbo. He excommunicated the patrician Jordanes, and finally succeeded in re-establishing his authority in Rome. This Pope commissioned St. Bernard to preach the Second Crusade. It was to Pope Eugenius III. that St. Bernard addressed his 'De Consideratione,' in which he stated without disguise what were the duties of chief pastor, and urged the necessities of reform.

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary is celebrated on September 8. This festival was appointed by Pope Innocent XI., that the faithful may be called upon in a particular manner to recommend to God, through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin, the necessities of His Church, and to return to Him thanks for His gracious protection and numberless mercies. What gave occasion to the institution of this feast was a solemn thanksgiving for the relief of Vienna when it was besieged by Turks in 1683.

St. Kyran, Abbot.

St. Kyran, an Irishman, founded and gave a rule of life to many communities of monks in his native country. He established, among others, the famous Abbey of Clonmacroise, on the Shannon. After his death, in 549, he was honored as principal patron of Connaught.

St. Hilary, Pope and Confessor.

St. Hilary, the successor of St. Leo, was born at Sardinia, and was Pope from 461 to 467. He was the defender of Bishop Flavian against the Eutychians in the Second Council of Ephesus in 449.

The Rev. Father Kennedy, P.P., Cootamundra, has had to enter St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney. It is reported that Father Kennedy's case, one of blood poisoning, is not considered serious, and it is expected that he will soon be about again.

Messrs. W. Scouler and Co., Dunedin, direct the attention of our readers to their popular Golden Tip Kozie tea, which they claim to be the queen of all teas at the same price, whilst Fry's Coffee Essence out-classes similar extracts for purity and excellence. The most exacting housewife will find that the excellence claimed for both of these articles is well founded...

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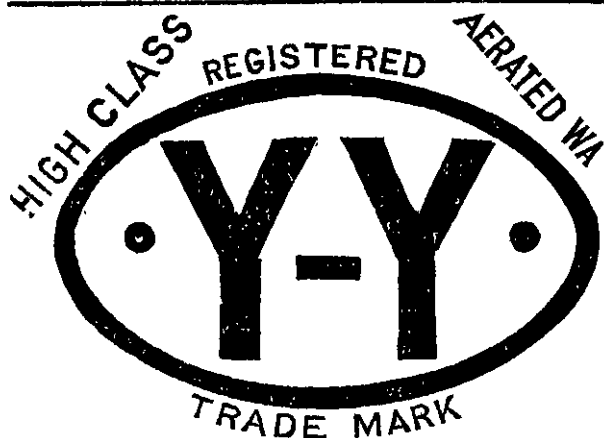
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BOOTS AND SHOES

is growing all the time. Goods well bought are half sold. We buy in large quantities and get every discount going. That is why our prices are the lowest in the trade. Our retail prices are the same as the average dealer pays, and the public get Footwear of excellence for a small outlay.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, NGAHERE.

MR. G. SCHRODER (late of Vict a House, Greymouth), having taken over the above well-known hostelry, the travelling public will find that only the very best brands of liquors are kept. One trial will prove this.

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

Excellent Stabling Accommodation.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets, Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

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

Travellers called in time for early trains. The wines and spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Telephone - 1300