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

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

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.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

Talking Peace

Pius X. keeps alive the old traditional position of the Pope as the world's peacemaker. For his fatherly interest in the cause of peace he has received the thanks of the two nations that are still locked in a death-struggle in the Distant East. Pope Gregory the Great was the first who rendered distinguished service to the world as arbitrator both in Italy and beyond its borders, and—as Haynes says in a recent work on political psychology—'he may be said to have inaugurated the tradition of the Papacy as an international tribunal, to which Leo XIII. so proudly referred in his letter to the Queen of Holland after the Hague Conference of 1899.'

The heavy naval and military defeats recently inflicted on Russia naturally make, of themselves, for peace. Another and important factor towards a cessation of the titanic struggle consists in the enormous difficulty which Russia must experience in feeding, over a single line of rails, an army sufficient to meet the exigencies of the military situation in Eastern Asia. It has been said that an army marches and fights on its stomach. 'Mr. Dooley' put this idea in his own quaint way some time ago. 'If,' said the philosopher of Archey Road, 'all thim Great Powers (as they say thimselves) was fr to attack us (the United States) I'll tell ye what I'd do. I'd blockade Armour an' Comp'ny (the great Chicago meat packers) an' the wheat elevators iv Minnysooty. Fr, Minnissey, I tell ye, th' hand that rocks th' scales in th' grocery store, is th' hand that rules th' wurruuld.' In the days of the Crimean war, Russia, so to speak, blockaded her wheat fields. Export from them ceased, the price of that prime necessary of European life rose by eighty per cent. in Great Britain, and there was hunger unappeased in many places besides the purlieus of Whitechapel. When the Northern and Southern States of America were arguing with bayonets and Minie rifle balls in the sixties, a wooden-walled steam-sloop of only 1010 tons—the 'Alabama,' to wit—stole out of Birkenhead with an English equipment and an English crew, became part of the Confederate fleet, and set to work raiding Federal Commerce somewhat in the fashion of the Russian 'Dnieper,' that is now prowling about the Eastern seas. Well, even that old wash-tub warship was able to cause a decided rise in the price of wheat. This gives a point to the rather disquieting opinions expressed by Sir Samuel Baker, Lord Charles Beresford, and others as to the grave peril that would

threaten England in the event of war with a naval Power. Such considerations ought to cool the heads of the jingoes. And there is thus much comfort in the contemplation of a year of scarcity: that a bad harvest in bellicose countries is regarded by military experts as the best guarantee of peace.

Railway Speed

A cable message from New York in last week's daily papers ran as follows.—

'The New York-Chicago express covered 912 miles in 17h 37min. including stops. The highest speed was three miles in 2min 8½sec.'

This works out at an average of a mile in just less than one minute and nine and a half seconds. It looks like the speed of the man with the seven-league boots when compared with the twenty-five miles an hour (stops included) attained by the Dunedin-Christchurch express. It is, perhaps, the highest long-distance speed attained since (to use Artemus Ward's expression) 'the iron hoss was foaled.' It is not, in point of time, a long hark-back to the days when the pack-horse was in almost universal use for the carriage of travellers and freight over the villainous roads that prevailed in Europe generally, and in England in particular. It is on record that the first carriage seen in England was built for Queen Elizabeth in 1568; that the first to ply for hire in 'famous London town' was in 1625; and that the first stage coach did not begin to lumber its bumpy way through England till 1659.

There are men still living who might remember the opening of England's first railways—the Stockton-Darlington line in 1825, and the Liverpool-Manchester five years later. Hood's rustic—like many of his supposed 'betters'—rose in mental revolt against this innovation, 'a-turnin' coches into smoaky keftils.' The yellow post-chaise, with its gaudy postilion, and the four-horse mail-coach of the time seemed 'the last word' in travelling comfort to many who felt that 'the world went very well then.' But things have moved fast and far since Stephenson discovered that there was sufficient cohesion between a smooth wheel and an edgerail. A modern express engine would scare out of their seven senses the good souls who saw Stephenson's engine drag a thirty-ton load at four miles an hour; the betting-fraternity who saw Cooper's locomotive easily beaten by a horse on the Baltimore-Ohio road in 1830; and the scared Dons of an English University who protested against the danger of 'hurling' people through space at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Only thirty years later, the

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noted engineer, Professor Rankine, of the University of Glasgow, was able, in a poem, to apostrophise the 'North Country' express of his day: 'Dash along, crash along, sixty miles an hour!'

'Put forth your force, my iron horse, with limbs that never tire!
The best of oil shall feed your joints, and the best of coal your fire;
Like a train of ghosts, the telegraph posts go wildly trooping by,
While one by one the milestones run, and off behind us fly!'

Professor Rankine's sixty miles an hour have long been left behind. German experiments with electric traction on specially constructed lines give promise that in the not distant by-and-by people that are 'so disposed' will be afforded opportunities of being 'hurled through space' at the rate of a hundred and twenty miles an hour.

They Rule

In his 'Arabian Society in the Middle Ages,' Lane gives some curious instances of the extraordinary love of poetry that filled the hearts of some of the Khaleefehs or rulers of Bagdad. Some of them gave a thousand, ten thousand, thirty thousand or more gold pieces for a few verses—and even for a single couplet—by poets of such renown as El Asma'ee. Gifts of like value—to the tune of \$165,000—were bestowed by Carnegie upon his friend Dr. Henry S. Morton in 1897, when the latter wrote a little poem on the occasion of the birth of the millionaire's daughter. The poem had the long-drawn but now well known title: 'The Hand that Rocks the Cradle Rules the World.' The sentiment is a good one, and in its intended sense represents both sound morals and proven fact.

In our last issue we showed how the Catholic people of French Canada promise to be the future possessors of the Dominion heritage. In his recently published book, 'Canada As It Is,' John Foster Fraser, a strongly non-Catholic writer, says:—

'While population in France is practically at a standstill, population in Quebec Province is astounding. Families of eleven and fourteen are common. Quebec Province has its own French Civil Law, and only the Legislature at Quebec, overwhelmingly French, can change it. The Roman Catholic Church is recognised by law and its privileges kept intact. The education is in the hands of the French, though, rightly enough, there is provision for the Protestant minority.'

Commenting on this extract from 'Canada As It Is,' the 'Outlook' (Presbyterian-Methodist) says: 'There is thus great significance in the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, is a Frenchman, that two millions out of six million Canadians speak French as their mother tongue, and that the increasing French population in Lower Canada is the dominant factor in Canadian politics to-day. The French Canadians not only hold the balance of power in the Dominion, but Quebec Province regulates the representation in the Dominion Parliament. For "French-Canadian" put "Catholic," and the situation is seen at a glance. A colony in which the Catholic interest is paramount. . . is the colony which aspires to be the paramount partners among the nations of the British Empire. What possibilities does not this foreshadow?'

Catholics Lead

In the United States, as in Canada, the Catholic Church is the greatest and most active of all religious bodies. It will, perhaps, be news to some of our readers to learn that one-third of the entire population of New York profess the Ancient Faith. Here are the latest figures in point, which have been compiled by a non-Catholic organisation known as the Federation of the Churches. That organisation has, says the Milwaukee 'Catholic Citizen' of May 6, 'gained a reputa-

tion for remarkable thoroughness and accuracy in the gathering of social and religious statistics of New York, and, where these cannot be secured precisely, for the intelligence and fairness with which its estimates on the subject are made. The last number of its official publication, the Federation, estimates that the population of New York last year was 3,945,907. Another estimate of the Federation distributes this population, as to religion, thus:—

	Per cent.
Roman Catholic.....	1,300,000 32.9
Russian Orthodox.....	1,500
Greek Orthodox.....	1,500
Armenian Apostolic.....	900
Jewish	725,000 18.4
Additional Protestant Attend- ants.....	497,547 12.6
Protestant Communicants.....	331,698 8.4
Churchless Protestants.....	1,987,762 27.6
	3,945,907 99.9

'Of the Protestant communions in New York, the largest are these:—

Episcopal	69,849
Lutheran	47,006
Presbyterian	44,461
Methodist Episcopal	42,373
Baptist	37,449
Congregational	18,644

A Campaign of Calumny

In his 'Paradise Lost,' Milton makes Lucifer say, after having sounded the devouring depths of flame:—

'So farewell hope, and with hope farewell fear,
Farewell remorse: all good to me is lost.
Evil, be thou my good.'

According to Mr. Moore a little more leavening of evil, a few more doses of original sin, sundry further whiffs of the moral principles of the Abyss, would prove an enormous 'good' for Ireland. For has he not, in a recent and somewhat unsavory book, endeavored to make it appear that virtue is the blighting curse of that old Catholic land? Prisons are being steadily closed there; white gloves, the emblems of the total absence of crime, are (as our news columns show) presented to judges at assizes after assizes in a great number of the counties; and during the past year no fewer than one hundred and eight police stations were closed throughout the country. 'The only counties,' says an esteemed contemporary, 'in which no reductions of the constabulary have taken place are Derry, Antrim, and Down.' And there, it is the excessive 'playfulness' of the festive Orange brethren that furnishes a scope for the operations of the armed and semi-military police of Ireland.

The Howard Association is one of the most useful philanthropic societies in Great Britain. It is named after the great prison reformer, John Howard, and was founded two generations ago, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, 'for the promotion of the best methods for the treatment and prevention of crime, pauperism, etc.' In its report for 1903, the Association has the following interesting information in the paragraph which appears under the heading, 'Visits to Prisons. Ireland'—'Two visits to Ireland have been paid during the year, the secretary having been gratified to note how large a part of the country is almost crimeless. A visit to the convict prison for women at Mountjoy (Dublin) revealed the surprising fact that the total number of women convicts in Ireland at that time was fifteen.'

This inconvenient freedom of 'Banba of the streams' from serious crime is a sore affliction to the Orange and Coercionist pressmen and politicians. It gives them occasional spasms of acute indignation and compels them, in order to serve their party ends, to resort to some of the ungentlest arts of the professional calumniator. For some weeks past they have been working

overtime, and on a full head of steam, at the manufacture of bogus 'outrages,' in order to create a pretext for another regime of Coercion. Some samples of these have been referred to by us in a recent issue. Here is one of the latest—in its way a gem of purest ray serene. It adorned the columns of an Ulster Orange paper, and was sent (or at least purported to have been sent) from Camolin, in the peaceful Model County of Wexford:—

'An inoffensive Protestant named Johnson was waylaid on the road between this town and Ballycanew yesterday evening by seven priests and a masked man who is believed to be a Roman Cardinal sent over to promote the welfare of the Catholic Church. They stripped the poor Protestant naked, tied him to a tree, flogged him until his ribs protruded, and then fixed an infernal contrivance of pitch, tow, and gunpowder on his head. Having set fire to it, the fiends chanted hymns in Latin until the victim died. Then they cut off his charred head and made a football of it. In this brutal pastime they were joined by two Roman Catholic policemen from the neighboring barrack. General satisfaction is expressed at the action of the priests, and it is said all will soon be promoted to parishes.'

The audacity of this story is simply staggering. We are well acquainted with priests and people in the district referred to above. And we were therefore fully prepared to learn, from the columns of the county paper that circulates there, that investigation proved the story to be, through and through, a malicious calumny, devoid of the faintest shadow of foundation. But as the tale is likely to be repeated in one or other of the few New Zealand papers that like that sort of thing, our readers would do well to cut these paragraphs out, or, like Captain Cuttle, to make a note of them.

WANGANUI

(From our own correspondent.)

June 17.

Soon after his arrival in Wanganui the Very Rev. Dean Grogan saw the necessity of a church at Aramoho for the convenience of Catholics living in that part of his parish. The ways and means of obtaining the wherewithal to carry out the work were fully discussed at a general meeting of the parishioners, and a monster bazaar to be held in November of this year was decided upon. As usual the ladies have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into this work, and already the results of their labors are apparent. In order to lighten their burden a social gathering will be held in the Drill Hall on Tuesday, July 11, the proceeds to go towards furnishing the stalls for the bazaar. As far as can be judged at present, both the social and the bazaar will be successful financially, and thus provide the parish with the funds necessary to carry out to completion the good work proposed by our energetic Dean.

Dr. James J. Walsh, in the May 'Dolphin,' vouches for the Catholicity of the late Jules Verne. When in France last summer he went to Amiens and paid a visit to the venerable French novelist, then 76 years of age. Jules Verne spoke sympathetically about the condition of the French Church, and his wife Mme. Verne, indignantly of the suppression of the religious Orders.

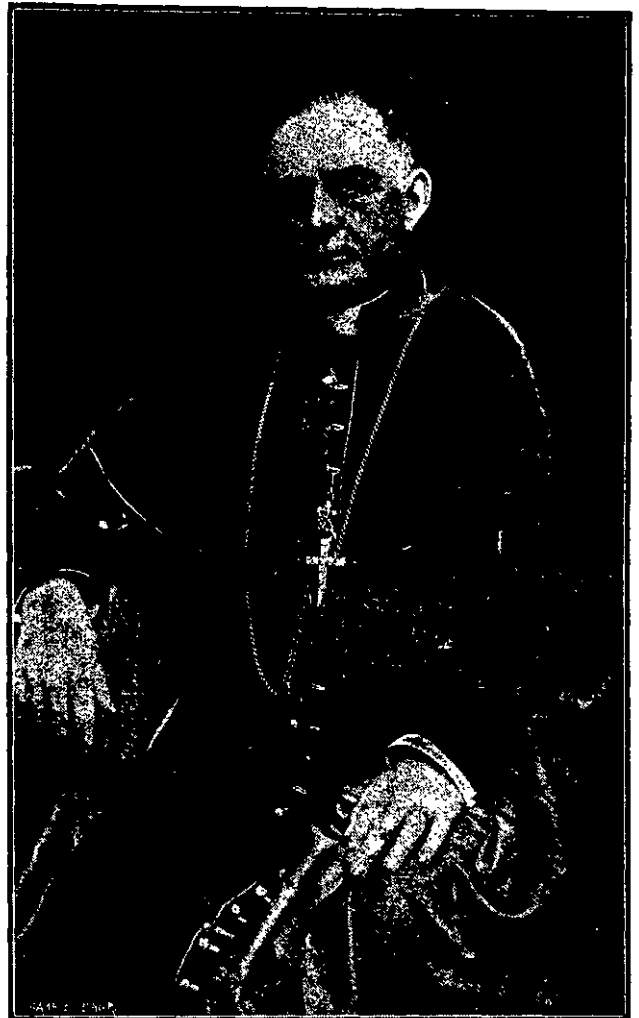
The contrast between the early methods of breaking up the land and those in use to-day, is very great. From a crooked stick, with which the surface of the ground was scratched, came the idea of hand ploughs, drawn by animals. Later the wheeled plough grew into general favor, and half a century ago came the mould-board and share plough. But many years have been required to evolve, from the clumsy methods at first in use, the present practical system of pulverizing the land with a Benicia Disc Plough....

You may talk about Niagara,
And rave of quaint Japan;
Quote the Trans-Siberian railway
As the greatest work of man.
Not e'en the greatest Colossus!
Can such pride of place secure,
As the famous cough reliever
Known as WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BALLARAT

The Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, who was enthroned Bishop of Ballarat on Wednesday, June 7, an account of which appeared in our last issue, is a man distinguished for his wide and varied culture, gracious and winning demeanor, dignified bearing, and forceful character. Ballarat's new Bishop was born in County Meath, and made his first studies at the Navan Diocesan College. In 1858 he entered Maynooth College, where he read a very distinguished course. There he was contemporary with a band of able men, who have since risen to high distinction in various parts of the world. Amongst these were his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Rev. Dr. Carr; the Archbishop of Dublin, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh; the Archbishop of Tuam, the Most Rev. Dr. Healy, who were his class-fellows; his Eminence Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland; the Bishops of Clogher, Meath, and others, who were a class lower.

From Maynooth Dr. Higgins went on as a missionary priest in Tullamore for a few years. Subsequently he became a professor, and afterwards president of his Diocesan College. The next change was his appointment as parish priest at Delvin.



THE RIGHT REV. DR. HIGGINS.

In 1889 his Eminence Cardinal Moran, then on a visit to Ireland, selected Dr. Higgins as Auxiliary Bishop of Sydney, and for ten years he laboured with great zeal and success in that archdiocese, winning the admiration and affection of his own people, and the esteem of all classes.

Appointed to the See of Rockhampton in 1899, in succession to Dr. Cani, Bishop Higgins took with him to that vast diocese the same untiring energy and missionary zeal which had marked his whole career. Rockhampton is a very extensive diocese with a very scattered Catholic population, yet Bishop Higgins knew his people intimately, visiting the most remote parts of it at regular intervals. Under the rule of Dr. Higgins the progress of the Church in Rockhampton was steady and solid. In buildings there were erected something like 27 churches, 12 schools, 9 convents, several presbyteries, etc. The chief architectural work was the completion of the Cathedral.

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Bishop Higgins has a wide knowledge of literature, and in college was also a science scholar of repute. He is a scholarly writer and an excellent speaker, his first public utterance at Ballarat being described by the local press as a fine example of oratorical ability. Amongst the most notable articles that have emanated from his pen are 'The Church of Ireland during the Nineteenth Century,' which was written for and read at the first Australian Catholic Congress in Sydney, and a series of articles in the 'Australian Catholic Record' on St. Peter's Episcopacy at Rome. In literature, art, religious matters, and the courtesies of life, his taste and discernment are unfailingly correct. When travelling by boat or train he is immediately on the best of terms with his fellow-passengers, and chatting away with perfect strangers as though they were old acquaintances. Ballarat diocese, which has just lost a Bishop of strong character, who did great and lasting work in his day, is fortunate in coming under the crozier of so able and strenuous a prelate as its present ruler.

NEW BOOKS

Australian C.T.S.

The Australian Catholic Truth Society have added to their fast-growing list of admirable publications the two following important biographies by Cardinal Moran: 'St. Brigid,' and 'St. Columbkille.' Each consists of about 50 pages demy 8vo. and the price—a modest penny—brings them within the reach of every Catholic in these colonies. 'The Society is to be congratulated in having among its contributors so distinguished a scholar as the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney. His Eminence is one of the greatest living authorities upon the lore of ancient Ireland, and he has compressed within the modest compass of these two pamphlets the results of the best and most up-to-date scholarship bearing upon the lives of St. Brigid and St. Columbkille. These publications should command an extensive sale and find their way into every Catholic home in these countries. The veteran journalist, Mr. Benjamin Hoare, has contributed to the Society's publications an excellent Catholic story for children—'Little Ernie's Birthday Gift' (1d). The Society's publications are obtainable from all Catholic booksellers advertising in our columns.

'The Last Days of Jesus.'

Mother M. Loyola (the Bar Convent, York) is well known in Great Britain as a writer of books for children. The latest publication from her gifted pen is 'The Last Days of Jesus.' It is a companion volume to her book, 'The First Days of Jesus,' and tells in a simple and taking way to the little ones the incidents in the life of our Lord from His entry into Jerusalem till His Ascent into heaven. The size of the book is 11in by 8½in. It contains 10 illustrations, five of which are full-page colored pictures of a rather gaudy kind. R. and T. Washbourne, 1-4 Paternoster Row, London (Price, stiff paper cover, 6d, linen, 1s.).

'A Bush Girl's Songs.'

A morbid pessimism is one of the features introduced into Australian song by Gordon and Kendall. The spirit of despondency has been continued by their more or less neurotic imitators ever since. The young Australian Catholic poetess, Miss 'Rena' Wallace, has broken clean away from the gloomy and depressing influences of the traditional school of Australian poetry, and, in her recently published book, 'A Bush Girl's Songs,' has come before the world with notes as fresh and joyful as the matin song of a lark. Her book (of over 150 pages demy 8vo) is marked throughout with a cheerful optimism, and betrays no trace of the melancholy of what may be called the 'older' Australian poetry. In fact, there is in her book very little local color. She tells, indeed, of the hot Australian noon, 'when birds sit panting in each dim retreat.' And sometimes the fragrant wattle blossom peeps out from a chink in her verse, as when she sings in 'My Dear One':—

'Bright are the golden dyes
The wattle bloom waves in the air—
But never so bright as the tint that lies
On the gold of my darling's hair.'

What is, however, really Australian in her poetry is the flooding sunshine of her atmosphere. For the rest her models—if, indeed, she took any, which we doubt—are, for some of her measures, Poe, and for her 'Isolt,' a powerfully descriptive mediaeval romance, Tennyson; for 'Rena' Wallace seems to sing, as a bird sings, because her heart is full of song. She is a ready versifier, strains not after effect, and her theme is (with the ex-

ception of an occasional religious poem) 'love's young dream,' bright, pure, true, idyllic. The young poetess shows genuine feeling, and her sunshiny heart is ever telling that true affection wears the crown and carries the sceptre, and that sorrow and sacrifice have their compensation in this life as well as in the next. Here is a specimen (though in form by no means the best) of her songs of the heart:—

'Were I a bird with silver throat
I'd pour such heav'nly strains about me
That you, for whom I'd sing each note,
Would not be one brief hour without me.
So ravishing I'd make my song
With love's divinest rapture ringing,
You could not choose the whole day long
But hang enchanted on my singing !

'Were I a rose-bud gemmed with dew
Blowing within your garden, sweetly,
So rich I'd bloom—so bright of hue—
I'd win your generous praise completely ;
And, standing by, the while I shed
My sweets around me and above me,
You'd pluck me from my od'rous bed,
And for a space, at least, you'd love me !

'And, since I'm neither bird nor rose,
But just a simple loving woman,
Give me your heart, and I'll disclose
A thousand sweetesses all human.
You could not choose but feel delight
In love that has no bounds—no measure—
I'd live to make your whole life bright,
Or die to give you one hour's pleasure !'

Miss Wallace is a true and promising poetess. She has already done Australian literature a distinct service by introducing into its poetry the element of freshness and wholesome optimism which it so greatly needed. (Published by Angus and Robertson, Sydney ; pp. xii., 140 ; 5s.).

'Ballads of a Country Boy.'

The 'Country Boy' who has written these Ballads is the well known Irish author, Seumas MacManus, of Mountcharles, in 'Ould Donegal.' His book of ballads is an unpretentious little volume. It is dedicated to the cherished memory of 'one at whose feet the Boy had laid his love—to wit, Ethna Carbery, his wife, 'beloved by Eire, to whose sad soul she sang sweetest songs.' To the memory of that gifted writer some of the 'Country Boy's' sweetest verses are sung. One of these ('The House with the Green Door'—that is, the grave) is a gem of poetic thought and expression. We quote the last three stanzas:—

'It opened but once before,
Once it will open again,
The house with the green door,
And noiseless bolt and chain.

'Many my fruitless journeys ;
Yet, sometime the light will burn,
And friends watch late in my house,
And I shall not return.

'I shall have found my welcome,
And a wide-thrown green door ;
And I will tarry, in my Love's house
Shut close for evermore.'

The poem was written by the little 'House with the Green Door' where all that the 'Country Boy' loved lay cold. He was left 'on the Lonely Road,' and her sweet spirit went

'To the mystical land, where all are young,
Where the silver branches have buds of snow,
And every leaf is a singing tongue.'

Seumas MacManus's modest book of Ballads deserves to be as widely known as his stories, which have brightened so many firesides in every land that gives a home to 'the sea-divided Gael.' They are penetrated through and through with the atmosphere of Ireland—with its folk-lore, its history, and its stories told by the ingle-nook. Mountain and moor, cabin and cottage and farmhouse look out at you from the 'Ballads of a Country Boy', and you hear sarcastic Thurisk and many a peasant and fisherman talk and sing to you in the mellow accents of Donegal. Here is a scrap from a lament to the famous old hedge-school master, Michael Maguire :

'No ; Teddy may forget to keep
A drop of something nate,
Mat Murphy may forget to growl,
Ned Lynch forget to chate—
And Frank Maguire forget to rhyme,
And Tully Mack to pray—
But, throth, we won't forget you, Mick,
Although ye're in the clay !'

The author is a lover of mountain and moor and lake and briary brook. He knows their every mood and his feeling for them runs through all his verse. Here is, in part, how he tells of his mountain waterfall:—

"Like lance from an ambushed one, glimmering, shimmering, flung,

Over the brink of the mountain 'tis hurled:

Like Love to the arms of Love, from the grim heights above

Headlong it plunges into a new world. . .

'Tossing like white-maned steeds, hissing like wind-swept reeds,

Flashing, and crashing, wild wave over wave—

Rising in anger, falling in clangor,

Like armor-clad knights on a field of the brave."

There is a fine swing and rhythm in Mr. MacManus's poetry. It is like Ireland itself—the land of the tear and the smile—in being both sad and merry. Several of the poems are very suitable for school recitations, and all will be as welcome as a whiff of Irish air to many an exile who longs for a glimpse of the blue hills of Ireland. (Cloth, pp. viii—100; published by Gill and Son, Dublin; procurable through all booksellers advertising in our columns; 6d.).

Reception of Father Mahoney, Onehunga

(From our Auckland correspondent.)

June 16.

The formal reception of the Rev. Father Mahoney, who has succeeded the late Very Rev. Mgr. Paul in the Church of the Assumption, Onehunga, took place last Sunday in St. Mary's Hall after the evening devotions. There was a very large attendance of parishioners. Mr. James Nixon, the oldest parishioner, occupied the chair and briefly explained the object of the gathering. He called upon Mr. J. Shaldrick to read an address from the parishioners, which was as follows:—

"We, the parishioners of Onehunga, beg to tender you a most hearty welcome to our parish. We really feel honored at your being chosen as our pastor, and trust that we will ever be worthy of you as our spiritual guide. It is with feelings of gratitude we learn of the work you have done in this diocese since your ordination to the priesthood, and we trust God will reward you for your noble and self-sacrificing qualities as a zealous, devoted, and well-respected priest. We know you, like most of us, claim New Zealand as the land of your birth, although you received most of your education in the land dear to our forefathers, and on this account dear to us also. We beg you again, dear Rev. Father, to accept our heartfelt greetings, and we earnestly pray that God may grant you many years of faithful labor in this parish, and beg of you in return to pray to God for us that we may be ever grateful to the teachings of our late beloved Monsignor Paul, in always co-operating with our pastor in all his wishes, and in ever respecting our priests as the ministers of our Divine Lord. Begging your paternal blessing for ourselves and all those dear to us, and promising to accede to all your desires as far as rests with us, we wish you again a hearty welcome. Signed on behalf of the parishioners, Wm. Kemp, sen., W. Shaldrick, W. Shale, J. Boland, T. McGehan, C. Heenan, H. Kearin, P. Neville, G. Cutts, J. Shaldrick.

An address from the Hibernian Society, signed by Mr. T. Crisp (president) and Mr. D. McCartin (vice-president) was read by the former.

Father Mahoney, in replying, expressed his deep gratitude for the cordial welcome extended to him. It was an unusual course, but he accepted it as a happy augury between the people and their priest. In coming to Onehunga he had a very difficult role to fill, for he was the successor of that able and model priest, the late Monsignor Paul. However, he intended taking the deceased prelate as his model and do his utmost for the parish. Reference had been made in the address to his labors, but he was not sent to Onehunga—one of the most important parishes in the diocese—as a reward for labor, but because he was senior priest to Monsignor O'Reilly. He might say he was no stranger to Onehunga, as twenty years ago, immediately after his ordination, he was sent as curate to Monsignor Paul. It was at that time he got a knowledge of the people, and, coupled with his further knowledge of them by repute, he felt sure of their hearty co-operation in the work that was before him. Replying to the Hibernians, he said he thanked them sincerely for their ad-

dress, for it came as a great surprise to him. Reference had been made to his love for dear old Ireland, and he would assure them without flattery that he loved Ireland more than his native land. In conclusion he heartily thanked them for their spontaneous expressions of goodwill, and again reminded them that he would strive to follow the example set by that saintly priest, Monsignor Paul.

The pupils of the convent school, Onehunga, welcomed the Rev. Father Mahoney, by giving a very enjoyable entertainment at St. Mary's Hall. The following programme was gone through: Overture, 'Irish diamonds,' Miss Simmons; chorus, 'Welcome'; an address was then read by Miss Dodson; recitation, 'Leave thy fatherland,' Miss Tapp; vocal solo, 'The promise of life,' Miss Reardon, Highland fling, pupils; pianoforte duet, Misses Edwards and Simmons; chorus, 'Starlight,' pupils; Irish jig, Master Bernard; pianoforte solo, 'Alice,' Miss Kennedy; 'The Swiss toy girl' (in costume), Misses Dodson, Imelda Simmons, and Aileen McMahon, club-swinging, pupils. The second part commenced with a chorus, 'The green shores of Erin,' followed by a cornet solo and duet by Miss and Master Bernard; vocal trio, Misses Riordan, E. Tapp, and E. Blakey; recitations, Misses Brown and Dempsey; 'Idyllen waltz,' Misses E. and A. Blakey; pianoforte solo, 'Whispering leaves,' Miss Florence Brennan; dumb-bell drill, pupils; chorus, 'Home sweet home.' Father Mahoney, in his reply, thanked the children most cordially not only for the kind words of welcome contained in their address, but also for the enjoyable entertainment they had provided. He said that twenty years ago he had had the pleasure of meeting the mothers of many of the pupils as he was then for a short time curate to Monsignor Paul, and twenty years ago before that again he was what they are now, and what they described him in their address, a pupil of the Sisters of Mercy in Auckland, and he was very pleased to see there this evening his old teacher of 40 years ago (Sister M. Ignatius) now Rev. Mother, to whose strict training he owed much.

Father Mahoney is the first New Zealander ever raised to the priesthood, he having been born in Auckland 47 years ago, from whence he proceeded to Ireland 29 years ago, and, after having studied under the late Archbishop Croke for some time, he afterwards prosecuted his studies in Belgium, France, and at Oscott in England, where he was ordained by the present Bishop of Birmingham in April, 1884. Since his ordination the Rev. Father has lived for many years in France, Italy, and Germany, and in company with his brothers, has travelled extensively.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

June 17.

On Monday his Grace the Archbishop left on a visit to the Nelson district. On Sunday he is to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at Takaka.

The members of the Catholic Young Men's Club will formally open their newly furnished club rooms by holding a conversation on Thursday evening next.

The various debating societies in the city will shortly hold an inter-society debating competition for which the Catholic Young Men's Society will enter.

St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association are to hold their annual social gathering on July 5 in the Sydney street schoolroom.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Federated Catholic Young Men's Societies held on Thursday evening, it was decided to offer a prize for an essay competition open to all members of affiliated societies. The subject chosen is 'The Value of Catholic Young Men's Societies, and the best way to promote their welfare.' The Rev. Father Kimbell has been asked to act as judge. The Executive decided to arrange for the procuring of a number of diplomas of merit, such as are in use among the societies in Victoria. These will be conferred by the affiliated societies on deserving members, and should prove beneficial in promoting an interest in the various societies. The first diploma will be conferred on the winner of the essay competition. The following gentlemen have become honorary members of the Federation by virtue of a new rule passed at the last conference: His Lordship Bishop Grimes, Rev. Father O'Shea, Dr. Mackin, Messrs. Martin Kennedy, R. O. Duncan, and Robert O'Connor.

The concert given on Wednesday evening in aid of the Home of Compassion was successful in every respect. The Town Hall was well filled by people of every creed. Lady Plunkett and party from Government House occupied seats in the gallery. The most talented of Wellington's artists had placed their services gratuitously at the disposal of the committee, and as a result a musical treat was afforded. The programme consisted of the following items, among which those given by the pupils of St. Mary's Convent were specially attractive: 'Wherever you walk,' Mr. E. J. Hill; 'Spinning chorus,' Pupils of St. Mary's Convent; 'Life,' and 'Life's epitome,' Miss Leonore Pulsford; 'With my guitar,' Miss Buckhurst (St. Mary's Convent); 'There's a land,' Mr. Wilfrid Harper; 'Caro Mio Ben,' and 'The silver ring,' Miss Norah Barrett; 'A Gipsy maiden I,' Miss Amy Hyde; 'The worker,' Miss McIntosh; 'Ave Maria,' Miss V. Daniel, with violin obligato by Mr. C. Cimino; 'The world went very well then,' and 'An old bachelor,' Mr. T. M. Wilford, M.H.R. The accompaniments were played by Miss Kate Moloney. As an overture the Garrison Band played selections from Donizetti, and in the second part a Wagner piece, introducing a trombone quartette. Mr. J. Parker contributed as a cornet solo Gounod's 'Serenade.' Herr Max Hoppe contributed a violin solo, a meditation and a mazurka. The Sisters desire to thank all who in any way contributed to the success of the concert. A word of special credit is due to the committee, who, under the able direction of Father Kimbell, left nothing to be desired in the arrangements. As usual, Mr. John Hyland was secretary.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 19.

'One of the keenest, most trustful, and energetic police officers we have had in the Colony.' This was Mr. P. Pender's tribute to a former comrade, ex-detective O'Connor.

His Lordship the Bishop was at Fairlie on an episcopal visitation over Sunday last. His Lordship returns to the city towards the end of the week and afterwards resumes his pastoral visitations of the diocese, probably in South Canterbury.

You will invariably find (said Mr. P. Pender during the course of his lecture at the Catholic Club) a boy or a woman associated with every police court case of any importance. In 50 out of every 60 cases you are certain to find a boy, and he often proves the best witness.

The Marist Brothers' boys are still maintaining their reputation on the football field. Of the two matches so far played in the schools' competition this season, the Marist seniors against Sydenham won by 21 points to nil, and against West Christchurch by 38 points to nil. The juniors, a necessarily weak team owing to this being their first season as a separate team, have lost both their matches by very close play.

A solemn Triduum in honor of the feast of Corpus Christi, patronal feast of the Cathedral, and of the feast of St. John the Baptist, patronal feast of the diocese and also of the Bishop, will commence in the Cathedral on Thursday. Special sermons will be preached on Thursday and Friday evenings. The solemn observance of both feast days is to be transferred to the following Sunday, on which occasion there will be Pontifical High Mass and Pontifical Vespers, sermon, procession, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the evening.

The annual diocesan collection in aid of the Seminary Fund was made on Sunday last. In the Cathedral, at all the services, reference was made to the increasing work of the clergy and the altogether inadequate number of priests now laboring in the diocese. At 11 o'clock Gounod's 'Messe Solennelle' was sung, the principal solo parts were taken by the Brescians. Miss Antonio Martinengo sang the soprano solos. Miss Domenico Martinengo the contralto, Mr. C. Read was tenor, and Mr. A. Medhurst bass soloist. At the offertory Miss Antonio Martinengo sang Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' the violin obligato being beautifully played by Miss Adelina Martinengo. At the conclusion of the Mass these talented ladies sang the unaccompanied trio from Handel's 'Messiah,' 'Lift up thine eyes.' At Vespers Miss Domenica Martinengo sang Mendelssohn's 'O Rest in the Lord.' Miss Katie Young was organist, and Mr. H. Rossiter conducted.

The annual examination of the Marist Brothers' (Boys') School was made last week by Mr. Foster, Inspector under the North Canterbury Board of Education. The official report is not yet to hand, but the results

revealed an exceedingly satisfactory rate of progress. Out of 94 per cent. of the pupils presented, 93 per cent. obtained passes, and in a general way the Inspector expressed entire satisfaction at the work done during the term. Of the advanced pupils, 17 were presented and 15 passed out of the Sixth standard. The two remaining, although educationally qualified, have not yet reached the age limit. Most of those pupils are going on to the Civil Service class, conducted by the principal, Brother Basil. During the year the director has procured suitable apparatus for illustrating magnetism and electricity, a practical method of instruction which greatly impressed the Inspector, together with the demonstrations in this branch of physical science given by the pupils.

In responding to a cordial vote of thanks accorded him at the Catholic Club rooms on Tuesday evening, Mr. P. Pender said: 'It is now verging on seventy-eight years ago since I was born close to Vinegar Hill, a locality intimately associated with some of the most stirring and strenuous times in Irish history, and but thirty years after the memorable '98. It was a time when education of any kind was difficult of attainment, and what little was possible to secure was acquired under the most depressing and distressing circumstances. Could the young men of the present day but adequately realise the advantages they possessed but blindly ignored, they would more fully appreciate the opportunities afforded by societies and clubs such as their own to raise themselves above the ordinary level. Their forefathers were good Irishmen; why not maintain the splendid standard set them and prove their determination to be good men too? Now is the time for our young Catholic men to assert themselves, and as ably fill the ranks from which their fathers are slowly but surely, one by one, passing out. These are strenuous times, and will continue so, and Catholics must assert themselves. The battle of faith as well as of life must be fought; stand up as men and assert your rights and prove yourselves worthy sons of the men who fought for faith and liberty.' It seemed fitting that Mr. Sub-Inspector Dwyer, as representing the new order, should preside at the lecture, which his veteran comrade delivered before members of the Catholic Club and their friends. An admirable chairman he made, and the audience were not slow in expressing their appreciation of the great interest Mr. Dwyer takes in the young men and in the wellbeing of the club generally.

At the Catholic Club rooms on last Tuesday evening, Mr. P. Pender, ex-police inspector, entertained a good audience of members and their friends with some reminiscences of his official life. Mr. Sub-Inspector Dwyer (vice-president) occupied the chair, and in introducing Mr. Pender said that with an unprecedented record of 41 years' service no one was better qualified to briefly speak of the stirring events of the early days in the Colony, on the goldfields of the South Island, and elsewhere than he whom he had the privilege of introducing, if indeed an introduction were necessary. Mr. Pender said he did not pose as a lecturer, but rather he would endeavor to be a narrator of an event which at the time was the cause of considerable excitement. He was desirous, in his own humble way, of assisting the club, an effort which he conceived it to be everyone's duty. The club had made and was making great efforts to justify its existence, and he trusted on this occasion to at least interest them. Mr. Pender then related the facts concerning an old time sensation, the 'severed hand mystery.' He gave the history of the case, the incidents relating thereto, and described the extraordinary excitement it aroused twenty years ago. Speaking of Howard, the principal actor in the great conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies, Mr. Pender said that so far as his judgment of criminal tendencies led him, he found these singularly absent in regard to Howard. He was a man of good education, and was the father of two boys, aged respectively at the time 11 and 13 years. To these boys he was deeply attached, and his desire to educate them far above what his means would allow was the incentive to perpetrate a fraud to render such a course possible. At the termination of the narrative, an enthusiastic vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Pender on the motion of the Rev. Father Mahoney.

'The publication of an advertisement in a Catholic paper shows that the advertiser not only desires the patronage of Catholics, but pays them the compliment of seeking it through the medium of their own religious journal.' So says an esteemed and wide-awake American contemporary. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure,
for Coughs and Colds never fails. 1s 6d.

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Prime Poultry, by using

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The Oldest Musical Firm in the Colony

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With a Reputation never questioned

Pianos, Organs,

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Musical Instruments

Of the Highest Grade at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Their Stock comprises

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VIRTUE,

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R. J. SEDDON.

2nd September, 1904.
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The BEST and ONLY HOUSEHOLD COAL in the market; gives every satisfaction.

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Irish News

CORK—An Eviction

In the early hours of April 26, long before the majority of islanders had arisen from their slumbers (writes a Dublin correspondent), one of his Majesty's ships, containing a force of two hundred policemen, three district inspectors, a county inspector, and a resident magistrate laid siege to Dursey Island, off the South-west coast of Ireland, and having met with but little opposition, captured it. When day broke the invading army proceeded to the house of Daniel Healy, who was under notice of eviction, and threw him and his family out on the roadside. Later on in the day Father Barton, P.P., and Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., landed in the island and interviewed the agents of Mr. Egerton Leigh White, the landlord, in order to try and effect a settlement, but their mission was in vain. Tents having been erected and provisions landed, a force of thirty veterans was left in charge, and the remainder of the invading army sailed for Bantry. Father Barton, P.P., and his parishioners resolved to assist by every means poor Healy and the other islanders who are in danger of eviction.

DUBLIN—The Young Ireland Party

Mr. Martin M'Dermott, whose death took place on April 26 at Bristol, was the last survivor but one of the leaders of the Young Irelanders. Mr. M'Dermott was born in Dublin in 1823. He was educated in France, but returning to Ireland he became apprenticed to Mr. Byrne, a Dublin architect, who was one time vice-president of the Society of Irish Architects. On the founding of the Council of the Irish Confederation in 1848 by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy young M'Dermott became a member. There were in all 37 members. He was sent to Paris to represent the Young Ireland party before the attempted 'Insurrection.' M'Dermott was one of the 'Nation' poets, and his two best poems, 'Exiles Far Away' and 'The Girl of the Red Mouth,' are all well known to readers of Anglo-Irish poetry. A few years ago at the request of Gavan Duffy he edited for the New Ireland Library series 'The New Spirit of the Nation,' a collection of poems and ballads of the Young Ireland movement. Mr. M'Dermott, who resided in England for the past forty or fifty years, where he practised his profession, was for a time chief architect of the Khedive of Egypt.

GALWAY—A Venerable Witness

During the hearing of some defended civil bills at the last Quarter Sessions in Galway a man named Duggan, aged 106 years, gave evidence in a very lucid manner. The old man was attired in the regulation swallow-tail, knee-breeches, and shoes. Old Mr. Duggan, for his years, is hale and hearty, and evinces no sign of illness or infirmity.

A Meeting Proclaimed

Mr. C. R. Devlin, M.P., the eloquent Irish-Canadian, who represents Galway City (writes a Dublin correspondent), had an instructive experience on April 30, when he reached Tuam to address a public meeting arranged to take place at Carrowkeel, where there is an evicted farm, the property of Colonel Walter Nolan, the brother of Colonel Nolan, M.P. Directly Mr. Devlin reached Tuam he was beset by policemen. One of them served him with a document proclaiming the meeting. Mr. Devlin had come to address. Arriving at Carrowkeel, Mr. Devlin and his party were met by a force of police, with whom the member for Galway took a very proper line. He immediately asked the inspector what was meant by his presence, and the inspector candidly replied that 'he was there to stop the meeting.' Mr. Devlin remonstrated, saying that he had come to address the people of Galway on political issues, and he had as much right to do so as any English or Scotch member had to speak in an English or Scotch constituency. The policeman replied that he would not argue, to which Mr. Devlin retorted that this was because he had no argument. He protested against having been dogged by constables and his hotel watched night and day as if he were a criminal. Such an attack on freedom and upon the rights of the people would not be attempted or tolerated in any country in the wide world. Mr. Higgins attempted to hold the meeting, but six policemen caught him and threw him over a wall. Mr. Kennedy, another local speaker, began an address, but at the first words he was set upon by a crowd of policemen and thrown to the ground. Mr. Devlin besought the people not to allow the police to provoke them into conflict. That was clearly what the police wanted, that they might have the opportunity of striking them down. He

begged the people to follow him to Dunmore, another district close by, which was outside the area of the proclamation. There the meeting was held.

KERRY—A General Exodus

Emigration from Kerry to the United States of America during the month of April was of a most appalling nature. The young men and women of Brosna, Castleisland, Knocknagoshel, Scartaglin, and other districts left almost en masse for the West.

Death of a '67 Man

Widespread regret has been caused in Killarney and district by the announcement of the death of Mr. John J. Healy, Killarney. Mr. Healy belonged to one of the oldest families settled in Killarney, and in his youth he risked his liberty in furtherance of the National cause. In connection with the Fenian movement he was arrested on Christmas Day, 1867, and conveyed to Tralee Gaol, in which he was confined for a month, and subsequently incarcerated for two months in Mountjoy Prison. He was for many years a member of the Killarney Town Commissioners, and merited the commendation of all who knew him for his upright and courageous discharge of his public duties. The sympathy of the general public with Mr. Healy's widow and family was manifested in a striking manner by the large and imposing cortege who followed his remains to Muckross, where they were laid to rest in the family vault in front of the historic abbey. Amongst the chief mourners was Mr. J. P. Gaynor, B.L., Dublin, son-in-law of the deceased.

LIMERICK—The Parliamentary Fund

At a meeting of Limerick citizens in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, it was announced that the Bishop of Limerick had subscribed £10 10s, and Mrs. O'Brien, Smith Hill, £50, which brought that lady's subscriptions to the fund within the year up to £150.

The Evicted Tenants

Mr. John E. Moloney, Knocklong, hon. secretary to the Limerick and Clare Evicted Tenants' Association, wrote a few weeks since to the Chief Secretary, drawing his attention to the statements made by the judges during the holding of the Munster Assizes, as to there being 58 derelict farms in Limerick, and 144 in Kerry. Mr. Moloney says that this is a grave state of affairs two years after the passing of the Land Act. Only 100, out of 4000 evicted tenants, have been provided for, and at this rate it would take 100 years to restore the whole number. To this communication Mr. J. J. Taylor, Mr. Long's private secretary, writes that he is directed by the Chief Secretary for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Moloney's letter on the subject of the reinstatement of the evicted tenants.

TIPPERARY—A Centenary

On April 3 the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Christian Brothers' Schools in Carrick-on-Suir was observed with due solemnity. The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, presided at the celebration, and the Very Rev. Dr. O'Hickey, Maynooth College, preached the centenary sermon.

TYRONE—Alleged Boycotting

On April 28, before Mr. Justice Barton, in the Chancery Division, Dublin, the hearing was resumed of the case of Sweeney v. Coote, which was an action by Miss Rose F. Sweeney, manual instructress in the National School of Killyaddy, Carnall, County Tyrone, to restrain the defendant, Mr. William Coote, J.P., from conspiring with people in the district, and in particular with Alexander Smitten and John Robinson, to injure her in her business as a schoolmistress by inducing the parents of the pupils to withdraw them from the school. She is a Catholic, and in her statement of claim alleged that she had been appointed by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Presbyterian minister, and manager of the school. Judgment was reserved.

GENERAL

The Land Act in Connaught

The report of the Irish Estates Commissioners lately issued shows that the operation of the Land Act in Ireland has been of very little benefit to the most necessitous parts of the country. About three and a half millions of money have been advanced for land purchase up to December last, and of this sum only about a quarter of a million, in round figures, or something less than one-twelfth of the whole, has gone to Connaught, where the land trouble is most acute, and where the destitution of the people, through the rapacity of an extortionate landlordism, is most pitiful. Mr. Long's recent tour in Connaught does not hold out much hope of improvement, for it is a question whether Mr. Long has any adequate knowledge of, or interest in, the subject.

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High-class Tailoring under the management of a First-rate Cutter. Grand assortment of Tweeds, Suitings, etc. Perfect fit Guaranteed.

Teachers in Congress

In consequence of the very serious situation which has arisen owing to the promulgation by the Commissioners of a new rule which, if enforced, will certainly prove detrimental to the best interests of primary education, this year's congress of the Irish National Teachers' Organisation attracted a large share of public attention. The Town Hall of Sligo, in which the congress met, was filled with delegates, clergymen, and members of the Corporation. The Mayor of the city presided at the opening meeting, and delivered an able address, in the course of which he pointed out the evil results sure to follow the enforcement of Rule 127 (b) as it is officially called. Speeches were also delivered by Mr. McHugh, M.P., Mr. O'Dowd, M.P., Very Rev. Dr. Kilty, President of Summerhill College, Very Rev. Father Conington, P.P., Rev. Dr. Ardill, Protestant rector of Calvy, Rev. Dr. Coulter, Protestant rector of Dromahair, and others, each of whom condemned the innovation as being subversive of the rights of parents, teachers and managers, and ruinous to the cause of primary education in Ireland. Matters affecting the general interests of the teachers occupied the attention of the delegates at the other meetings of congress. Mr. J. J. Hazlett, M.A., was elected president of the organisation, and it was resolved to hold the next meeting in Waterford. A cable message received last week stated that a serious difficulty had arisen in the administration of primary education, as the hierarchy have strongly protested against the National Board's new rule rendering boys under eight ineligible for enrolment in a boys' school where no woman teacher is employed. Archbishop Logue advises determined opposition, even if the education of the country is brought to a deadlock.

Technical Expert

Dr. John Ryan, Principal of the Paddington Technical School, has been elected expert adviser to the Dublin Technical Schools Committee. Dr. Ryan received his early education from the Fathers of the Institute of Charity at the College of the Immaculate Conception, Ratcliffe, Leicestershire. Very shortly after leaving Ratcliffe, in a competition open to all mechanical students of Great Britain—the six Whitworth Scholarships of £100 a year, tenable for three years—he took third place. Later on he gained the Clothworkers' Exhibition at Cambridge, and the Vintners' Exhibition, and taking up his studies at King's College, Cambridge, took his degree of M.A. in 1885, and three years later the LL.M., being called to the English Bar in 1891. His Doctor of Science degree was gained in 1883 at the London University, the degree being taken in electricity and cognate subjects. Since then Dr. Ryan held the Professorship of Physics and Engineering in University College, Nottingham, and the same Professorship in University College, Bristol, was first President of the Bristol Association of Engineers, was Principal of the Woolwich Polytechnic School for four years to 1903, and has been since the Principal of the Paddington Technical Institute.

The Reform Association

It will be remembered that the Orange supporters of the Government forced Mr. Wyndham to resign the Under-Secretaryship of Ireland, owing to his supposed connection with Lord Dunraven's Devolution Scheme. The promoters of that Scheme were denounced by the Orange faction as disloyalists and Home Rulers in disguise. At a recent meeting these alleged disloyalists, who, by the way, are all Unionists, but do not come up to the standard of the Orange lodge, elected an executive committee composed of the following gentlemen: President, Lord Dunraven, K.P.; vice-presidents—Lord Rossmore, Sir Algernon Coote, Bart., H.M.L.; Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., T. Clarence E. Goff, D.L.; committee—Edward Archdale, D.L.; Arthur Collum, D.L.; J. O'Grady Delmege, D.L.; Lieut.-General W. G. Dunham Massy, C.B., D.L.; Col. N. T. Everard, D.L.; Moreton Frewen, J.P.; H. F. S. Goold-Verschoyle, J.P.; Major Robert William Goodwin Hillas, D.L.; Lord Louth, D.L.; A. T. Magan, J. Stewart Moore, D.L.; Wm. O'Reilly, D.L.; Capt. John Shawe-Taylor, J.P.; David Talbot-Crosbie, Lindsey Talbot-Crosbie, D.L.; Sir Anthony Weldon, Bart., D.L. It was decided that the defined objects of the association should be published. They are as follow:—(a) To encourage co-operation amongst all Irishmen, irrespective of creed or class, for the development of the country's resources, and for the promotion of the welfare of the people. (b) To secure for Ireland such effective control of purely Irish affairs as may be compatible with the maintenance of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

People We Hear About

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand in London, has been appointed High Commissioner for the Colony.

The eldest sister of the late John Augustus O'Shea, Miss Elizabeth O'Shea, won distinction in the literary circles of London, and afterwards became the wife of Judge Dillon, of India. Miss Marion O'Shea, his second sister, married Robert Barnell Roosevelt, of New York, uncle of President Roosevelt.

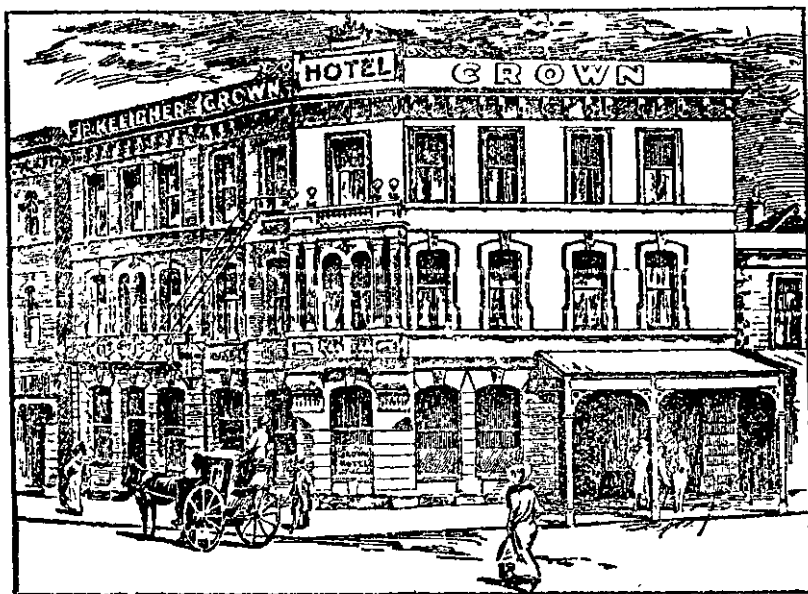
General Collins, the stalwart Irish-American of Boston, who as Mayor welcomed Miss Maud MacCarthy to that city on her tour of America, has been a mined in the coalfields of Ohio, an upholsterer, a lawyer, a legislator, a politician active, prominent, and successful in local, State, and national campaigns, the president of the National Democratic Convention; four years a Consul-General in London, a second term in the Mayoralty of almost the oldest and certainly the proudest of American cities. He went to Boston a four-year-old boy, of humble life, in '48.

Miss Nancy Carnegie, niece of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, shocked the aristocratic susceptibilities of some of her relatives by marrying an expert riding master, a young Irish Catholic, named James Hever. The multi-millionaire and endower of libraries, when he heard of the marriage, remarked that, as Hever was a sober, moral young man, it was a better match for his niece than if she had married 'a worthless duke.' The parties were married in a Catholic church in New York, and Mr. Carnegie gave them £5000 for a start in life and to enable them to go to Europe on a wedding trip.

Mr. Haviland Burke, M.P., is one of the somewhat numerous section of the Irish Parliamentary Party which is uncompromisingly Irish in its politics and Protestant in its faith. Catholic interests find in him, as in Mr. Swift MacNeill, Capt. Donegan, and his other fellow-Protestants, a strenuous advocate, for Catholic interests in Ireland mean simply the interests of the majority of the people. As the descendant of the illustrious Edmund Burke, it is not surprising that Mr. Haviland Burke should take a liberal and magnanimous view of the claims of his Catholic fellow-countrymen. A man of Parnellite sympathies, he was one of the earliest supporters of the United Irish League when William O'Brien started it in Connaught, and he is declared by his friends to be a man of outstanding oratorical abilities.

America now has three famous Jesuit novelists. One of them lives in Chicago. Everybody knows Rev. F. J. Finn, and many know Rev. Henry S. Spalding, but Rev. J. E. Copus, S.J., is the coming great Catholic novelist of the country. No first book ever made such a hit as did his 'Harry Russell.' It was something new—full of incident, full of purpose, full of deft characterisation. The book came as a surprise, followed the next year by 'Saint Cuthbert's.' This, too, was judged phenomenally graphic. 'Shadows Lifted,' just published, is a distinct advance. Born and reared, at least in part, in England, Father Copus has been a journalist, an editor, a traveller, and is now a professor of English literature at St. Ignatius' College, Chicago.

Dr. William Barry, who has just completed a life of Renan for the series of 'Literary Lives' published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, and who is recognised as one of the most brilliant writers in England to-day, is, though born in England, a Celt of the South-west of Ireland. He was educated at Oscott College in the days of the presidency of Dr. Spencer Northcote. Rome was the scene of his higher studies and ordination. On his return to England he occupied for a time the posts of Professor of Philosophy and Theology at Oscott College. He is the author of several novels, of which, perhaps, the best known is 'The New Antigone,' a romantic treatment of the problems of Anarchism and other anti-Christian systems. But it is, perhaps, his essays which have won for him his reputation as an able and cultured writer and a sound and penetrating critic. Nearly thirty years ago he began a series of brilliant contributions to the 'Quarterly' and 'Dublin' Reviews, which have attracted much attention. In a recent review of one of his works the 'Times' says: 'There are few priests in his communion who are Dr. Barry's peers in knowledge of Church history and philosophy, and none who can at all approach him in knowledge of our language, in wealth of diction, and in grace of style. His study on Newman now before us is worthy of Sainte-Beuve.'



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

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PRIZE ALES & STOUTS.

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JAMES DEALY - Proprietor.

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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.

Tables & Hote daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.

IN MEMORIAM.

WE have Purchased from Mr. H. PALMER, of Princes street, his LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, CROSSES, and STATUETTES.

The above has been Purchased at a Large Discount of Landed Cost, and we are in a position to offer For Sale AT PRICES which CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Designs Sent on Application.

THOMSON & CO.,

MORAY PLACE,

(opposite First Church).

List of Winners of Cash BONUSES in FIFTH KOZIE TEA CASH DISTRIBUTION, June 7, 1905.

Philip Pereta, Ormond, Poverty Bay	£5 0 0
Mrs Florence Jones, Kumara	5 0 0
St. Columbkille's Convent, Hokitika	5 0 0
Miss Reid, Union street, Milton	3 0 0
Miss J. M. Fitzgerald, Wainihinihi	2 0 0
Miss Freda Kennedy, Kumara	1 0 0
Mr W. Woodill, Pentland Hills, Waimate	10 0
Mr A. Young, Georgetown	10 0
Miss E. Jones, Dillmanstown, Kumara	10 0
Mr S. Shepherd, Scotland st, Roxburgh	10 0

The following are Winners of small sums:

Miss E. Gibbons, Seddon street, Kumara	
Mrs W. A. Nelson, Morven	
Mrs K. Benson, Ormond, Poverty Bay	
Mrs Geo. Robins, Morven	
Miss Lizzie Miller, Glenore	
Mrs S. Webb, Rangitara Station, S. Canterbury	
Mrs Jas. Kelly, Jacksons, Westland	
Miss Oldham, "Wernetti," Nelson	
Miss Kate Biggar, Croydon, Gore	
Miss M. Allan, Pembroke	
Mrs T. T. Young, Anderston road, Roslyn	
Mrs W. Dunn, Riversdale Farm, Milton	
Miss Ann Hanley, Clarksville P.O.	
Mrs W. Hardwick, Waimate South	
Mrs A. W. Stables, Duncan street, Dunedin	
Miss Mary Paskell, Manuka Creek	
Mrs R. Greig, Waimate	
Mrs Kate Rogan, High street, Caversham	
Mrs W. Haynes, Mill road, Waimate	
Mrs Burnside, Waikouaiti	
Mr J. O'Connell, Brown street, Dunedin	
Mr G. Connor, 41 Howe street, Dunedin	
Miss R. Chamberlain, Eaton street, Waimate	
Mrs R. H. Thompson, Argyle street, Mosgiel	
Miss A. M. Miller, Sulgrave, Manuka Creek	
Miss Audrey Doyle, Glenaven, N.E. Valley	
Mrs Jean Wilson, Milburn P.O.	
Miss M. Gale, Hokitika	
Box 28, Milton	
Miss A. Brodie, Crown Terrace, Arrowtown	
Miss C. Kirkpatrick, Temuka	
Mrs J. P. Bailes, North-East Valley	
Miss Gladys Taylor, Clarendon st, Dunedin	
Miss Ida Ironside, Pembroke	
Miss Powell, 20 Duke street, Dunedin	
Miss E. Shipman, Balfour	
Mrs Sinclair, North-East Valley	
Mrs Crone, P.O., Waimate	
Mrs T. Hansen, James street, Balclutha	
Mrs Scrimshaw, Cobden, West Coast	
Mrs H. W. Boyer, P.O., Makarewa	
Mr A. Langwill, 94 Dundas street, Dunedin	
Mrs Ellen Amer, Alton street, Nelson	

J. J. TUDOR & Co.,

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On Draught at almost all Hotels in the City and surrounding districts And confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

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Still maintain their Premier Position as the Perfection in Ploughs.
Made of Best Hammered Scrap Iron—very few bolts—with Welded
Beams. Made to suit New Zealand soils.

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Latest Pattern Short

Three-furrow Ploughs,

About the same length as the Double-furrow, and made of the same material.

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Light, Cool, Watertight, Everlasting, Inexpensive.

Uniform Colour throughout. Every Roof Guaranteed

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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.

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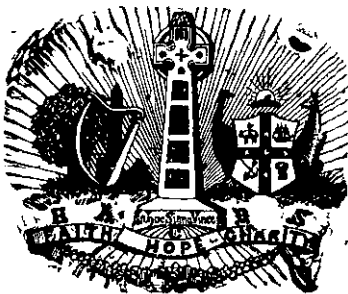
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The Entrance Fees are from 2s 6d to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

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,

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Visitors can rely on obtaining the very best accommodation.

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

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Wool! Pure Wool!

Nothing but Wool!

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Commercial

PRODUCE.

London, June 15.—Wheat: The English and American markets are steady, and the Continental markets are rather easy. French crop reports are very favorable. Australian wheat—Spot, 33/-; cargoes quiet; quotations, afloat, 31/6 to 32/6. 'A cargo sold at 31/4.

The butter market is quiet and unchanged. There is little colonial offering.

Wellington, June 19.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the Agent-general, dated London, 17th inst.:— 'There is a better demand for mutton, of which there is a scarcity of prime quality. The average price for Canterbury mutton to-day is 4½d per lb for light-weights, and 4d per lb for heavy-weights; for North Island mutton, 4d per lb for light-weights, and 3½d per lb for heavy-weights; for Australian mutton, 3½d per lb; and for River Plate mutton, 3½d. The lamb market is quiet, but holders are firm. The market is over-supplied with heavy cargoes of lamb. The price to-day for New Zealand lamb, Canterbury brand, is 5½d per lb; River Plate, 4½d per lb. The butter market is firm. New Zealand offerings are very small, and the average price of choicest New Zealand butter to-day is 98/- per cwt. The cheese market is steady, there being good demand. The average price of finest new New Zealand cheese to-day is 53/- per cwt for white and 51/- for coloured. The hemp market is lifeless, and the stock is accumulating. The price of New Zealand hemp, good fair Wellington grade, on spot, to-day per ton is £26, and for July and August shipments £27. The cocksfoot seed market is steady, but buyers are not keen to do business. The average price for bright, clean New Zealand cocksfoot seed, weighing 17lb per bushel on spot, is 52/- per cwt.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter, farm, 8d; separator, 10d; butter factory, pats, 1½. Eggs, 1/6 per dozen. Cheese, factory, 6½d. Hams, 9d. Barley, 2/- to 2/6. Chaff, £2/10/- per ton. Flour, £9 to £10. Oatmeal, £9/10/- to £10. Bran, £4/5/-. Pollard, £6. Potatoes, 4/- per cwt. Retail—Farm butter, 10d; separator, 1/-; butter, factory, pats, 1/2. Cheese, 6d to 8d. Eggs, 1/9 per dozen. Bacon, 9d. Hams, 10d. Flour: 200lb, 20/-; 50lb, 5/9; 25lb, 3/-. Oatmeal, 50lb, 6/-; 25lb, 3/-. Pollard, 10/6 per bag. Bran, 5/-. Chaff, 1/9. Potatoes, 6/- per cwt.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. (Limited) report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a good attendance of buyers, and, with the exception of chaff, which was not quite of the quality wanted, and turnips, which were in over supply, most of the lots on offer were quitted at satisfactory value. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—Nearly all classes are in better demand, and, although prices cannot be said to have advanced, sales are more readily effected at late quotations. Seed lines have more inquiry, while in milling quality Sutherlands are most in favor. There is a steady export demand for Sparrowbills and Gartons, the latter being, in most cases, preferred. Quotations: Special seed lines, 2/- to 2/3; ordinary sorts, 1/10 to 2/-; prime mill-limb, 1/8½ to 1/9; good to best feed, 1/7½ to 1/8; inferior to medium, 1/5 to 1/6½ per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The market is quiet at late quotations, with little business passing. Millers are only buying the best of quality, and medium samples are therefore neglected. Fowl wheat is in fair demand. Quotations: Prime milling, 3/- to 3/1; medium, 2/10 to 2/11; whole fowl wheat, 2/8 to 2/9; broken and damaged, 2/6 to 2/7 per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Only moderate supplies have been coming forward, and prices have advanced steadily during the past week. At Monday's sale we quitted a line of specially good Derwents at £7/7/6 per ton. This class is now preferred to white sorts. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £6/15/- to £7/5/-; medium, £6/5/- to £6/10/-; best white potatoes, £6/15/- to £7; others, £6 to £6/10/- per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—Prime bright heavy oaten sheaf is readily saleable, but medium and discolored lines are out of favor, and difficult to quit. Quotations: Best oaten sheaf, £2/15/- to £3; medium to good, £2/7/6 to £2/12/6; inferior and light, £2 to £2/5/- per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—This is scarce, and in good demand at, for oaten, 37/6 to 40/-; wheaten, 35/- per ton (pressed).

Hay.—The market is well supplied with good to prime clover and ryegrass, which is selling at £2/10/- to £3 per ton. Inferior hay, suitable for cow feeding, is inquired for at £2 to £2/5/-, but not offering freely.

Turnips.—During the past week the market has been completely gutted, and in order to clear consignments and avoid railway demurrage charges it has been necessary to accept much lower prices. About 50 tons were to-day disposed of at 10/- per ton (loose, ex truck).

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

Wheat.—The demand has been rather better lately, but prices have so far not improved. Quotations: Prime milling, 3/- to 3/1; medium, 2/10 to 2/11; best whole fowl wheat, 2/8 to 2/9; broken and damaged, 2/6 to 2/7.

Oats.—There has been a fair business passing lately, and prices although no higher are a shade firmer. Prime seed lines are worth 2/- to 2/3; good seed, 1/10 to 2/-; prime milling, 1/8½ to 1/9; good to best feed, 1/7 to 1/8; inferior and medium, 1/5 to 1/6½.

Potatoes have advanced very much lately, and Derwents are worth from £6/15/- to £7/5/-; best white potatoes, £6/15/- to £7; medium, £6 to £6/10/-.

Chaff.—Best oaten sheaf, £2/15/- to £3; medium to good, £2/7/6 to £2/12/6; inferior, £2 to £2/5/-.

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair report as follows:—

Wheat.—Holders of prime samples are inclined to ask prices above what local millers are prepared to give, but there is a fair inquiry for good lines at late rates. We quote: Prime milling, 3/- to 3/1; fowl wheat (whole), 2/8 to 2/9 per bushel (sacks extra).

Oats.—A better feeling exists in the local oat market, although no advance in price can be recorded. We quote: Prime milling, 1/8½ to 1/9; good feed, 1/7½ to 1/8 per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—The demand is entirely for prime oaten sheaf, which is in moderate supply. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, 55/- to 60/- per ton.

Potatoes.—Owing to scarcity of supplies the market has again advanced. We quote: Prime Derwents, £6/15 to £7/5/- per ton.

Butter.—In short supply. Dairy prints, 8d; first grade milled, 8d to 9d; separator in half and one-pound pats, 9d to 9½d per lb.

Eggs.—In plentiful supply. Fresh, 1/4 to 1/5; preserved, 1/1 per dozen.

Pigs.—Firm demand. Prime baconers, 4d to 4½d; porkers, 3½d to 4d per lb.

Poultry.—We have unlimited demand for birds fit for killing on arrival. Hens, 2/8 to 3/-; roosters, 3/- to 4/- per pair; turkeys, hens, 6d, cocks, 8d per lb (live weight).

We receive consignments of all produce for sale on commission, which has our best attention at all times.

WOOL.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a fair sized catalogue at our last sale on Monday, but found competition slightly easier owing to a late fall in the London markets. This was most noticeable in Autumns and Early Winters, which are at present easier by ½d to 1d, as compared with prices ruling a fortnight ago.

Sheepskins.—We offered a medium sized catalogue on Tuesday, and the demand for these continues very firm. Shipping skins were again in great demand, and we confidently recommend consignments being forwarded.

South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

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Capital	£1,900,000
Paid up Capital, Reserves & Undivided Profits Exceed	£420,000
Net Annual Revenue Exceeds	£285,000

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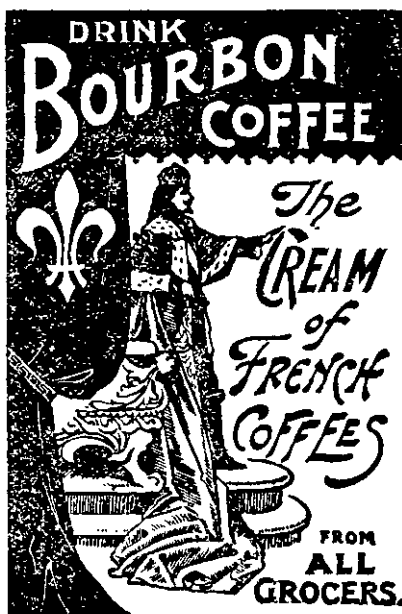
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Hides.—Our fortnightly sale was held last Thursday, when we offered a fair sized catalogue of 228. The demand was good for prime, stout ox and for light weights, and we sold the former up to 8½d, and the latter at 4½d.

Tallow and Fat.—Buyers are still trying to get prices down, and late quotations are barely maintained.

LIVE STOCK

OTAGO FARMERS' HORSE BAZAAR.

The Otago Farmers' Co-operative Association of New Zealand (Limited) report:—

We held our weekly sale of horses at our bazaar, Crawford and Vogel streets, on Saturday last, when we had again a fair to good entry, 41 horses of all descriptions coming forward. The attendance was fairly good, and a considerable amount of business was done. Young and sound horses were in fair demand. These met with fair competition, a good number changing hands at good values. We had a good few aged horses entered. Bidding for this class was slow, and changes hard to effect. A number of spring-carters were offered, but not being of the right sort few sales were made. A good many of the purchases made were by farmers, who were well represented in the bazaar.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle.—There was a large entry, mostly of good cattle, but the sale dragged throughout, and prices were easier. Steers fetched from £6/2/6 to £9/17/6. heifers, £5/17/6 to £7/7/6; cows, £4/5/- to £7/17/6. Best beef made from 19/- to 21/-, and secondary and cow beef, 16/- to 18/- per 100lb. Some of the principal sales were—On account of Mr. D. Rutherford (Leslie Hills), 8 steers at £8/12/- to £9/15/-; on account of J. W. Hall (Montunau), 14 steers at £6/15/- to £9; on account of Mr. Macintosh (Southbrook), 7 steers at £8/15/-; Chatham Island cows, £6 to £7/17/6.

Late Burnside Stock Report

Per favor Messrs. Donald Beir and Co.

Fat Cattle.—The yarding comprised 200 head, a large proportion of these being medium steers and heifers, with a few pens of extra prime bullocks. Prices for the poorer quality were fully equal to last week's rates, whilst for prime stock there was good competition. Prime bullocks, £9 to £10; medium to good, £7/5/- to £8/10/-; light, £4/10/- to £6/15/-; best cows and heifers, £6/5/- to £7/10/-; medium to good, £5/10/- to £6; light, £4/5/- to £5.

Sheep.—There was a small yarding of 1432, of which a large proportion were good to prime wethers, with a pen or two of extra heavy ewes. Prices were fully equal to those lately ruling. The sale throughout was a brisk one. Extra prime wethers, 26/- to 28/3; prime, 23/- to 25/9; medium to good, 21/- to 23/-; light, 17/9 to 20/-; best ewes, 20/9 to 22/6; medium to good, 15/- to 19/-; light, 9/- to 14/-.

Lambs.—There was a fair yarding of 400, the bigger proportion of these being prime quality. All fit for export met with brisk competition. A pen of extra heavy sold at 23/-; best lambs, 17/3 to 19/-; medium, 15/- to 16/-.

Pigs.—There was a large yarding of 165 forward, about half of which were suckers and slips. These sold under fairly brisk competition at late rates. Prices for baconers also remained firm at late quotations, but porkers, however, were easier. Suckers, 7/- to 9/-; slips, 10/6 to 15/-; stores, 17/6 to 24/-; porkers, 26/- to 35/-; light baconers, 38/- to 41/-; heavy do, 45/- to 52/-; light choppers, 60/- to 70/-; heavy, 78/- to 85/-.

Spring Blossom Ointment is recommended for chilblains, eczema, scaly blotches, burns, scalds, bruises, boils, burns, etc., and can be procured from Mrs. L. Hawkins, George St., Dunedin...

Mr. T. McKenzie, Royal Arcade, Dunedin, is a buyer of gentlemen's tailor-made clothing, portmanteaus, trunks, etc., and attends auction sales on commission...

The Electric Tea Rooms, George St., Dunedin, are now under the management of Mr. A. Williams, and patrons can rely on getting a refreshing cup of tea, coffee, or cocoa, with cakes, scones, etc. The rooms are open from early morn till 10 p.m.

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

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EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. 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.

Reports of MARRIAGES and DEATHS are not selected or compiled at this office. To secure insertion they must in every case be accompanied by the customary death or marriage advertisement, for which a charge of 2s 6d is made.

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.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

As a number of Subscriptions fall due about this time, we beg to remind those desirous of taking advantage of it that the 'Tablet' may be obtained for £1 per year by Paying in Advance; £1 5s if Booked.

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LEO. XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905

THE ANTI-BIBLE-IN-SCHOOLS MOVEMENT



HE home, the church, the school—these are the 'Mars' Orchestra' or training ground of the youthful heart and intellect. In them the mind is trained to useful knowledge, their hearts and wills are formed to the civil, social, and domestic virtues, so that (as our Bishops said in one of their manifestoes) 'each shall contribute the unit of his

goodness to form the sum of righteousness that "exalteth a nation." The child-mind is not built up on the principle of water-tight compartments, each of which is to receive its freight of educative influences from a different and exclusive quarter. The faculties of children are not independent powers. The knowledge which they acquire, unless it is to be a mental chaos, must be systematised knowledge; it should (as a great educationist has put it) hang together in one coherent and undivided whole; it is essentially one. 'On purely intellectual grounds, then,' says the same authority, 'we cannot separate religious knowledge from other kinds of knowledge, and pursue it by independent methods and under independent conditions.' Religious and secular knowledge are complementary parts of one undivided whole. But religious knowledge is not a mere intellectual exercise. It must, to be of any real benefit, enter into every detail, every project and aspiration of practical life. For the whole object of education is, not the mere accumulation of facts or the acquisition of manual dexterity, but the formation of character. This lies at the root of the whole subject. For this reason religion has a high and necessary function to perform in every department of education. For it, of all others, supplies the child with the right estimate of things, the noblest ideals, the eternal principles and conceptions which lie at the root of right thinking and right conduct. It has, therefore, a function, and a weighty function, to perform in the school life, as well as in the home life of the child. It should, indeed, saturate the whole life of the child; and without its gentle influence the training of youth is crippled and incomplete.

For the reasons thus stated in meagre and imperfect fashion, Catholics cannot hold with the thorough-going secularism which is the guiding principle of the organisation known as the National Education Defence League. 'We have never asked or desired,' said our Bishops, 'a grant for the religious education which we impart in our schools. We are compelled to contribute our quota of taxation for the maintenance of a system of public instruction of which, from motives both of conscience and of the highest patriotism, we cannot avail ourselves. And until justice is done to us we shall continue to urge our claim to a fair portion of that taxation for the purely secular instruction, which, in accordance with the Government programme, is given in our schools.' To that reasonable demand, which is accorded as a matter of course in Canada, Germany, England, and sundry other countries, the National Education Defence League is wholly opposed. Between them and Catholics and the Bible-in-schools League there is being

waged a new variant of the triangular duel in 'Mr. Midshipman Easy.' But, apart from the profound difference in principle already indicated, the 'Nationals' are with us in many points of agreement in our struggle against those who are endeavoring to capture the public schools for sectarian purposes. At their meeting on last Monday in Dunedin, for instance, emphasis was given by various speakers (among whom were three clergymen) to the following points, most of which have been urged by our Bishops: (1) That the Civil Government has neither right nor competency to undertake religious instruction in the State schools; (2) that this cannot be safely or usefully carried out in public schools of mixed religion; (3) that Catholics, and Catholics alone, in this country, are faithful to the sacred duty of training up children in the way they should go, and that the other Churches, and especially the clergy of the Bible-in-schools League, have done much to convince the public that the religious education of youth is not a matter deserving of personal effort or sacrifice; (4) that the Bible-in-schools party, while profoundly at variance among themselves, are united only in the determination of contriving, in some way or other, to turn the State schools into sectarian institutions; (5) that there is no such thing as 'unsectarian' religious teaching, and that 'undenominational' religious instruction is (in Gladstone's phrase) 'a moral monster'; and (6) that the Bible-in-schools clergy would be much better employed in imparting the elements of religion to the children of their various faiths (as Catholics do) than in carrying on a political agitation where the limelight glows.

So far, good. What the Bible-in-schools clergy demand is, not religious equality, but a State creed and religious domination. Professor Ritchie sums up their position with the precision of a clever thumb-nail sketch in a recent work by Haynes. 'What often passes,' says he, 'under the name of religious equality is a compound of the Nonconformist conscience, Sabbatarian legislation, and the Greatest Common Measure of Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and very Low Church Anglicans—leaving out Jews, Seventh Day Baptists, and Catholics for many purposes, High Anglicans for some purposes, and Mahomedans, Mormons, and Atheists for all purposes.' The Catholic position in regard to the State schools is well summed up by our Bishops in the following words: 'Much as we deplore the hard secularism of the present Education Act, we would rather see it retained in its integrity until modifications are forthcoming which would confer a substantial benefit upon the rising generation without endangering the faith and exasperating the feelings of a large class of children who frequent our public schools.'

Notes

Church Parades

A wrong idea—in reference to church parades—seems to have taken up its quarters in the heads of many of our volunteers. And the sooner it is dislodged the better. It is commonly supposed that attendance at church parades is compulsory. And it is, moreover, currently reported that men of various creeds are frequently urged to appear at parades in the churches of denominations to which they do not belong. The Rev. J. J. Pendray, a Methodist clergyman, of Waitara, has—for good and sufficient reasons affecting members of his own congregation—been lately poking up the volunteer authorities on the subject. A letter to the commanding officer of his district elicited a reply which he deemed unsatisfactory. He therefore wrote to the Defence Department, and received from Col. Webb a reply which runs in part as follows.—

'1. Under existing regulations, any volunteer corps is entitled to an honorary chaplain. He, like other

officers, is elected by the corps, and may be any denomination, but one chaplain only is allowed.

2. No chaplain has authority to order a church parade. If a church parade is ordered under the authority of the Officer Commanding the District, or any officer to whom such authority may be delegated, the attendance at such a parade is optional and cannot be enforced.

3. Members of a volunteer corps may attend divine service according to their respective religious denominations, or may absent themselves altogether. There is no restriction or compulsion whatever, neither is preference given to any Church or religious body in New Zealand.

The facts, says the 'Outlook' (from which we take these extracts from Col. Webb's letter) 'are well known among people who have troubled to understand the matter, but these are not as numerous as some suppose. Many of the volunteers, and a large number of the parents of the cadets, are quite ignorant of the fact that no church parade is compulsory, and that when on parade they can attend any church they wish.' Catholic volunteers should make a note of Col. Webb's reply. There is no body of our defenders whom it affects so intimately.

A Westland School Crisis

Kumara has gone through the spasms of an educational crisis. But both Kumara and the crisis are now doing as well as can be expected. The circumstances of the passing agony are interesting in their way. We summarise them from detailed reports of a meeting of the Kumara School Committee and of the Westland Education Board. The story runneth thus: A vacancy (assistant teachership) recently arose in the Kumara school. There were two applicants for the position. Both were duly qualified. One of these, 'through no fault of her own,' as the Westland Education Board stated, 'had not been able to present the certificate to which she was entitled.' The application of the other teacher (Miss Gardiner) was therefore selected by the Board. She was duly notified of this, and was furthermore informed 'that the vacancy required filling early.' She therefore, (says the Board's secretary) 'sent in her resignation at the beginning of May, so that she could transfer to Kumara on the 1st of June.' Perhaps it was a mere coincidence that Miss Gardiner is a Catholic. At any rate, the Kumara School Committee would have nothing of her. No ground of objection was advanced—at least publicly—against the successful applicant. But the Kumara school authorities promptly notified the Board that they would resign in a body if the Board appointed Miss Gardiner 'in direct opposition to the wishes of the Committee.' The Board replied by pointing out their legal right, in the circumstances, to appoint, and the specially strong claims in equity which Miss Gardiner possessed. 'The result is,' said they, 'that, if the Board does not appoint her, she will be left without any position, with the additional disability of having been rejected in a way that will suggest, unjustly, a deficiency of qualification.' In the circumstances, the Board—very properly, we believe—by seven votes to one, offered the appointment to Miss Gardiner, and, failing her acceptance of it, to the other applicant. The Kumara School Committee, on the motion of its chairman (Rev. Mr. Smyth) thereupon resigned. Its resignation was accepted. One member of the Board (Mr. Grimmond), 'had heard from the outside public that the objection to the young lady was because she was a member of the Roman Catholic religion. He, as a member of the Board, strongly resented any such stand. He wished to know if there was any better reason for the resignation of the Committee.' None was given. It was, however, affirmed by one member of the Board (who was also a member of the Kumara School Committee) that 'the religion of the teacher' was not the cause of the Committee's unexplained and mysterious action. The incident closed with the following remarks by the Chairman of the Westland Education Board: 'The Committee had, by their refusal to make any explanation

as to their action in the appointment, and now by their resignation, put the Board in a false position. He thought the resignation of the Committee might be termed a regrettable incident, which they might understand as an incident that might have been avoided.'

Pin-pricks

We have before us a sample of a wild bit of printed No-Popery that was recently hawked around through one of our State Departments to the annoyance and insult of the Catholic public servants there employed. We referred to this matter a short time ago. When such methods of offence are practised to rake the feelings of any section of our Government employees, it is high time for somebody to speak, and to raise his voice loud enough to be heard. In the sample of light and sweetness before us, it is laid down as a sheer matter of known fact that lying, thieving, secret assassination, and such-like crimes are considered by Catholics perfectly lawful and godly forms of 'divarshun.' There follows a sweetly vague legend—several times dynamited in our columns—as to 'movements' among the Catholic clergy 'away from Rome' in various lands. The authors of such fables (as we have shown full many a time and oft) do not waste time in advancing evidence in support of their statements. They simply volley the false assertion with varying degrees of violence. Then they stop. Stopping is their strong point. The more they stop the better they look. If they would only stop altogether, the friends of truth and of charity, and peace could well vote them a statue—at the expense of our No-Popery friends.

The No-Popery fire-cracker before us furnishes fresh evidence of the vitality of an untruth. It trots out serenely the good old story of the 'los von Rom' ('away from Rome') movement in Austria, that has long since fizzled out so ingloriously. An esteemed lay correspondent requests us to briefly restate the facts of the 'movement.' It was (as we showed from time to time in 1897-1900) a treasonable political conspiracy to bring under the German flag those portions of Austria in which German is the spoken tongue. In any other country but Austria, the leaders of such a movement would have been hanged as high as Aman or made to feel

'A short, sharp shock
On a big, black block'

for treason felony. Evangelicalism (it was urged) was equivalent to Germanism, and an effort was therefore made to turn the conspiracy into a movement 'away from Rome.' It was supported by large money contributions from the German Evangelical party, till, some time ago, this was by law decided to be a misappropriation of funds. Then the payments ceased, and what remained of the movement collapsed like a house of cards. Throughout, there was much more smoke than fire in it. It resulted in the secession of a small number of bad or indifferent Austrian Catholics. Dr. Johanny, who is one of the most respected Evangelical clergymen in Vienna, voiced the sentiments of all respectable Protestantism when he said of the 'los von Rom': 'The Evangelical Church can have no share in efforts which, under the motto of "emancipation from Rome," converts apostacy into a political demonstration.' 'It is impossible,' said he again, 'that an Austrian can look in a sympathetic manner upon a movement so unpatriotic and irreligious in its origin.' We are glad to add that Monsignor Talliani, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, stated that many of the political or (as we might, using an Eastern figure, call them) 'rice' converts long ago returned to the Church of their baptism.

A list of cash bonuses in the fifth Kozie Tea cash distribution, appears in this issue. It will be seen that the bonuses have been very widely distributed....

For Bronchial Coughs take
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DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The Rev. Father McDermott, C.S.S.R., of the new Redemptorist House at Wellington, is coming to Dunedin for the purpose of conducting a retreat for the Dominican Nuns.

The St. Joseph's Harriers held their usual weekly run on Saturday, 14 members taking part. The run was from Mr. Columb's house in Roslyn, through Brockville, and over Whare Flat. The run extended over an hour and a half, and the members had a most enjoyable outing. On their return they were entertained very hospitably by the Misses Columb.

The Christian Brothers' Defence Cadets paraded 40 strong on Thursday evening last. Instructor Cardale attended and gave the non-commissioned officers a thorough grounding in the methods of handling their sections, both in the skirmishing line and manual drill. The lads gave him every attention, and worked with a will. It has been arranged with Colonel Robin to have the services of the instructor every third Thursday in the month. The corps has purchased waistbelts, which, with the addition of the bayonets, give the lads a smart appearance in their neat uniforms. A euchre party is to be held at St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening next in aid of the corps' equipment fund.

The programme for the last meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club consisted of readings from the 'Merchant of Venice' under the direction of Rev. Brother Brady. Mr. T. Deehan (vice-president) occupied the chair. At the conclusion the Rev. Brother Brady impressed upon members the necessity of being good readers, for such, he said, were fluent speakers, and it was by reading good literature, such as that of Shakespeare, that the members would acquire a taste for what was best in the language. He hoped that they would have many more evenings of a similar character. On the motion of Mr. Spain a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Rev. Brother Brady for his instructive remarks.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

June 16.

I regret to say that Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., makes but slow progress towards recovery.

The Devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration begins in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, June 25.

The Redemptorist Fathers will begin a mission in this diocese on September 3 at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The minstrel troupe of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association are to give an entertainment in aid of the schools of St. Benedict's parish at an early date in St. Benedict's Hall.

Last Sunday, the Feast of Pentecost, High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock at the Cathedral, Rev. Father Edge being celebrant, Rev. Fathers Holbrook, and Cahill deacon and subdeacon respectively. His Lordship the Bishop was present in the sanctuary, and preached. In the evening Pontifical Benediction was given, before which the Bishop preached upon the advent of the Holy Ghost.

Monday last was the first anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Father Cahill, and the Children of Mary, of which he is chaplain, made it the occasion of presenting him with a silver pyx, Miss Julia Rist making the presentation. A complimentary concert was given in honor of the occasion by the Confraternity, at which Rev. Fathers Cahill and Holbrook were present. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Rev. Father Cahill heartily thanked the members for their kindly remembrance of him, and for their valuable and useful present.

Last Sunday throughout the diocese the annual collection in aid of our orphanages was made, as the result of the appeal issued by the Bishop, in the course of which his Lordship said:—'The Superiors of the Orphanages would be greatly pleased to receive visits from our people, so that they might show them the workings of our institutions, the number of children in each Home, and the benefit these derive from the care and attention paid them by the Sisters of Mercy. The Government and Charitable Aid Boards pay for the maintenance of the children committed by the Court, but the requirements of the Government Department cause much more expense to-day than were asked for originally, and these must be carried out by us, while the amount the Government gives remains at the same level. Immense good has been done in these institutions, and we look to you to subscribe liberally and generously to carry on this noble work.'

At St. Patrick's Cathedral on Whit Monday the choir, under the direction of Mr. P. F. Hiscocks, Mr. H.

Hiscocks presiding at the organ, gave a number of selections from the oratorio 'Elijah.' The following was the programme:—'Grand Offertoire in D. minor,' Mr. P. F. Hiscocks; 'Veni Creator' (Millard), choir; introduction, 'As God the Lord,' Mr. Rupert Mantell; duet and chorus, 'Lord bow Thine Ear,' soloists, Miss Lizzie Knight and Miss Eva Carrigan; tenor solo, 'If with all your hearts,' Monsieur Casier; chorus, 'Blessed are the men who fear Him'; quartette, 'Cast thy burden upon the Lord,' Miss Maud Donovan, Mrs. Hiscocks, Messrs. Casier and Mantell; soprano solo, 'Hear ye Israel,' Madame Casier; chorus, 'Be not afraid'; bass solo, 'It is enough,' Mr. Rupert Mantell; terzetto, 'Lift thine eyes,' Miss Maud Donovan, Miss Lizzie Knight, and Mrs. Hiscocks; alto solo, 'O rest in the Lord,' Miss Madeline Knight; recitative with chorus, 'O Lord Thou hast overthrown,' Mr. Rupert Mantell and Madame Casier; chorus, 'Thanks be to God.'

Before commencing his sermon at St. Patrick's last Sunday evening the Bishop made the sad announcement of the deaths of Fathers Madden and Madan. Both were well known and deservedly esteemed in this diocese. The first-named was a native of Cork City, and brother of the late Alderman Paul Madden, of that city. Before coming to Auckland Father Madden was stationed at Kaikoura. On arrival here in 1895 he was appointed administrator of St. Patrick's, which office he held until his departure for California in the winter of 1896. He was loved by his people, and his death is mourned by them. Father Madan belonged to the Order of St. Joseph, and, with Father Becker, now at Hokianga, was the pioneer of the Mill Hill Fathers in Auckland. He was an Oxford student, and owed his conversion to the Church to his visits to Mill Hill, where he was drawn to the Faith and to the Order which he subsequently served so well. He was stationed at Matata in the Bay of Plenty, and his health failing him, he proceeded home, where he died on April 14 last. Father W. J. Madden died just two days before at Providence Hospital, Oakland, California.

Waihi

(From our own correspondent.)

June 12.

Initiations are the order at each meeting of the Hibernian Society, and the society now numbers over 60 members. A syllabus is now drawn up for a few meeting nights, and after closing the ordinary business, most enjoyable evenings are spent, either musically, or in games, or debates.

On Whit Sunday the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, of the Thames, assisted the Very Rev. Father Brodie at St. Joseph's Church, Waihi. At the half-past seven and nine o'clock Masses large numbers received Holy Communion, and members of the Hibernian Society attending in regalia at nine o'clock. In the evening the sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, who told his hearers of what great pleasure it gave him to see the way his hearers had responded to the exhortation of their worthy pastor to fulfil their Easter duties. In speaking of the buildings, he said that what he noticed as a want when he was here two years ago was now an accomplished fact, viz., a commodious presbytery. He was pleased to see priest and people working so well together.

PALMERSTON NORTH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 18.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the local branch H.A.C.B. Society was held on the 14th inst, there being a large muster of members. Four candidates were proposed and three initiated. Bro. I. J. Fake, in a neat speech, returned thanks for the honor done him in electing him an honorary member, and generously offered a donation of £5 toward a new meeting room, or furniture, or any necessary thing the committee might think fit to put it to. On the motion of Bro. Dallow he was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks for his timely aid.

The annual social, held on the 7th inst., was in every way an unqualified success, the Zealandia Hall being well filled. During the evening several songs and recitations were given, and a step dance by the veteran and enthusiastic honorary member, Bro. John Hurley. Amongst those present were the Rev. Fathers P. Tymons, J. Bowden (chaplain), Mr. W. T. Woods, M.H.R., Mrs. Woods, and family. As a result some £18 will be placed to the credit of the benevolent fund. Too much praise cannot be given to the honorary members and our lady friends for the abundance of good things

sent for the supper, and special mention must be made of Mrs. Morris Hickey, sen., whose services cannot be too highly rated both on this occasion and all other parish socials.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. H. Devlin was becomingly celebrated in the Kelvin Grove Hall on the 5th inst., surrounded by their 8 children, 22 grandchildren, and 3 great-grandchildren, all hale and happy, and with costly presents too numerous to mention. It is the fervent wish of all their friends and the parishioners generally that they, for many years to come, may enjoy a full measure of health and prosperity. The happy couple were married in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow, in 1855, residing in that city till 1861, when they left for the United States, then in the throes of the Civil War. They eventually arrived in this Colony in 1874. Till within two years Mr. Devlin was in the Railway Department, from which he retired on pension after 27 years of devoted service.

NELSON

(From our own correspondent.)

June 6.

A general meeting of the Nelson Catholic Society was held last week at St. Mary's Hall, and was well attended. Rev. Father Moloney presided. The report and balance sheet for the past year was read by the hon. secretary, Mr. W. H. Redwood, and was considered satisfactory, the Society now being well established. Several new members were enrolled. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of all who had previously held office, including Rev. Father Clancy as president and treasurer.

WAIMATE

(From our own correspondent.)

June 19.

St. Patrick's School has just been examined by the Government Inspector, and has again passed a very creditable examination. The report, which came to hand at the end of the week, being very favorable.

The friendly societies have initiated a card tournament. The first match was played last Tuesday, when the Hibernians defeated the Fire Brigade by nine games. Mr. J. Sims, on behalf of the Hibernians, thanked the brigade for the pleasant evening they had spent.

It is with regret I have to announce the death of a very old and respected resident of the district, in the person of Mr. Patrick Greelish, of the Hook. The funeral, which took place on Saturday, June 10, was largely attended. The Rev. Father Regnault celebrated a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased, and the Rev. Father O'Connell officiated at the graveside—R.I.P.

A Jewish Rabbi on Bible-in-Schools

At last Monday's meeting of the National Education Defence League in Dunedin, the Rev. A. Chodowski, of the local Jewish Synagogue, spoke in terms of high encomium of the efforts and sacrifices made by New Zealand Catholics in the cause of religious education. Amidst applause, he maintained that their efforts should receive recognition at the hands of the State, whose system of public instruction they were also compelled to support. As a contrast, he quoted the Premier's official returns to show how the present Act was availed of by clergymen of different denominations in giving religious instruction in the State schools after school hours. (We quote here from the 'Star' report):—

Clergymen in New Zealand	1,039
Protestant clergymen	870
State schools	1,751
Schools in which religious instruction is given	156
The rev. gentleman also read a supplementary table showing to what denominations the clergymen giving instruction belong:—	
Church of England	57
Presbyterian	32
Roman Catholic	38
Methodist	16
Baptist	2
Congregational	2
Salvation Army	2
Church of Christ	1
Total	150

That 150 included 38 Roman Catholic clergy who taught outside their own schools. There were thus 112 out of 870 Protestant clergymen in New Zealand who took advantage of the present Act of Parliament and gave religious instruction after school hours in the State schools—i.e., one in every eight. In proportion to their relative numbers, one Protestant clergyman did so to every two Roman Catholic clergymen. The Bible-in-schools clergy were thus, he contended, the most neglectful of their duty in New Zealand (applause). Schoolmasters should not teach religion, for as surely as they did it would lead to a confusion as bad as Babel. Fancy a Presbyterian teaching religion in the Sixth Standard, an Anglican in the Fifth, a Hebrew in the Fourth, a Baptist in the Third, a Salvationist in the next. What a happy state of things that would produce! The Government of New Zealand was a secular institution—for secular purposes only (hear, hear). As to the conscience clause, Victorian experience had shown that it was a sham. He stood for the Bible, which through the centuries had been given into the care of his people, but he claimed that they were more truly religious in opposing the Bible in State schools than were those who supported its introduction (applause). The Government were a secular institution for secular purposes; they have no right to enter into the domain of religion.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

According to the Minister of Railways, the Chinese population of New Zealand has decreased by 1649 since the present Government took office.

During the month of May 6406 bales of flax, weighing about 1287 tons, were graded for export at the Wellington grading stores. There is now 1000 tons of flax on hand awaiting shipment at that port.

Recently a piece of land comprising an acre, situated in Mansfield street, Wellington, was disposed of by a firm of auctioneers for £4300. Reference to the valuation lists of the city for the year 1863 shows that the land was then valued at only £50.

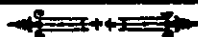
A discovery of pure copper ore is reported from the Whakapirau and Battley districts (Kaipara). The find was made some months since owing to a piece of pure ore being found on the harbor beach. Since then copper has been freely found in the adjacent hills. A Native woman is stated to have gathered a few days back 70lb of pure copper nuggets in a few hours. A local syndicate has the matter in hand.

Sir J. G. Ward, Minister of Railways, said at his meeting at Winton that it was the intention of the department to carry ground lime at the same rate as unground lime—namely, free. The statement was received with applause. 'This,' continued Sir Joseph, 'would be a benefit to many farmers who wished to use the ground lime, and would put them on the same position as those farmers who now enjoyed the free carriage of unground lime.'

On the evening of June 11 (writes a Hokitika correspondent) the members of the Catholic Literary and Debating Society with their friends assembled in St. Mary's Schoolroom, the occasion being to say farewell to Mr. W. A. Dixon, who is leaving Hokitika for Wellington. Rev. Father Aubry was voted to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. On behalf of the society, he presented Mr. Dixon with a handsome travelling bag, and in doing so referred to the splendid services rendered by him to the society, which would suffer a great loss by that gentleman's departure. The Rev. Father concluded his remarks by wishing him every success in his new home. Several other members spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Dixon, and the meeting concluded with the singing of 'Auld lang syne,' and three cheers were given for the departing friend. The members of the society marched in procession from the school to the church on Sunday morning, and approached the Holy Table in a body.

There are various reasons why 'Standard' ready-to-wear clothes should be popular, but the immediate one to the purchaser is that the material is good, the style up-to-date, and the workmanship excellent. Another is that in buying 'Standard' goods the purchaser is supporting a local industry which is finding employment for hundreds of young people. These reasons ought to be quite sufficient to convince any intelligent man of his duty in this matter....

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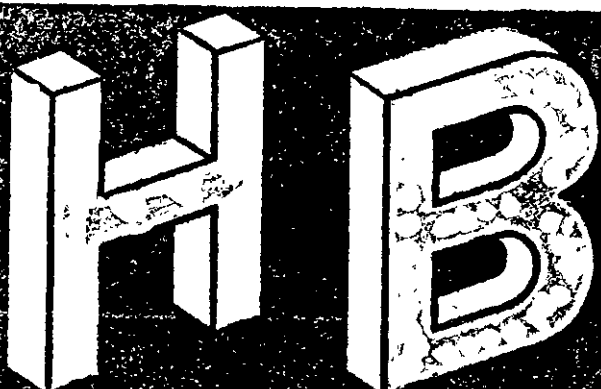
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THAT DREADFUL NIGHT

On we rolled pleasantly, leaving little by little every trace of not only town but of human habitation behind, until I began to suspect that my cabby had lost his way, as might easily happen, and would go wandering on for hours.

I was just on the point of calling to him to inquire if he were quite sure of his road, when I shrank back, appalled by the appearance of two threatening-looking tramps, who, slouching along in the aimless way peculiar to their tribe, came quite close to the cab window, and stared into my face, sending cold chills down my spine and inspiring in me a sudden distaste for this lonesome neighborhood and its horrible frequenters. All the frightful tales of the doings of these gentry in lonely districts hovered about me, like a flock of ill-omened birds, as we went on and on, and my nerves were in such a flutter that by the time my driver suddenly pulled up with a jerk at the gate of the house I had conceived a fear even of the honest cabby, and was determined to get rid of him at once, and await Elinor safe within four walls at any rate.

I tremblingly took out my purse—rather expecting to have it snatched out of my hand—told him not to wait, as I was to meet my friends—I thought the plural sounded better—and hastily opening the gate looked towards the house with a vain hope that I might see Elinor's face at the window. But there was no Elinor. The house, handsome and imposing, the pretty grounds about—all were silent as the grave. It seemed in its spick-and-span newness and rows of gleaming plate windows an uncanny fairy mansion sprung up at touch of enchanter's wand in this eerie spot.

The cabman was meanwhile thoughtfully regarding me as he settled his lap robe about him, and presently called to me to ask if 'I was quite sure my friends were coming, as it was kind of lonely and was a great place around here for the kind of gents we seem down on the road yonder.'

To which I answered confidently that I expected them every minute, and would be quite safe in the house meanwhile. This seemed to set his mind at rest, and he drove leisurely off, leaving me absolutely alone. 'I only realised the word's significance as the sound of the retreating wheels died away in the distance. Then I sat down on the lowest step of the house and reviewed the situation.

Supposing—all the blood in my body took a mad race to my head and back again—supposing Elinor did not come. There were always things that might happen, trifling misunderstandings—as to the direction for instance—which might lead and often did lead to terrible results. Should she not come, how was I to get home? The distance would have counted for little. I should have thought nothing of walking several miles in an ordinary frequented place, but to walk calmly along a tramp-infested road, much of it lying through the woods, would have been to court disaster. But on the other hand—to stay! I turned with a sick horror to look up at this already hated house, and as I did so a twig falling from a tree lent me sufficient energy to stumble nervously up the steps, and to put into the keyhole the key which Dick had left so ostentatiously on my desk only this morning. It turned easily, and the heavy door swinging on its oiled hinges disclosed a handsome hall boasting an artistic overmantel and red-tiled fireplace—long coveted splendors that were but as dust and ashes to me in this hour of anxious dread.

I closed the hall door, which shut with a spring, and timidly pushing open a side door near by found myself in a large, well-shaped room, containing a few isolated pieces of furniture, a sofa placed across the corner near the bow window, a little table, and a common kitchen chair.

I suppose any other woman but myself would at least have begun the inspection of the house she had come so far to see, but so overcome was I by the terrible conviction that Elinor had in some unaccountable way failed me, and that I was caught like a mouse in a trap for one awful night at least, that I could only stand tensely at the window, my eyes straining towards the road, while I tried to pray for deliverance from my dreadful situation. And meanwhile the afternoon relentlessly waned, and as I looked at my watch I saw that it was close to half-past four and the sun beginning to go down behind some dark poplars in a distant field. Lower it sank, gleaming out a dull, threatening red, then

a lurid purple, then behind me heavy shadows gathered and shrouded the room and shut me in to an awful silence and darkness.

What a strange weird thing to have happened to me, I thought shudderingly. And what would Dick think, off there in Milford, if he could see his poor little coward wife crouching pitifully against the window in this terrible house, shivering with cold and horror miles away from every one. He of course could not possibly imagine my situation for a moment, but there was a chance that Elinor would go over to my house to explain her non-appearance, and discovering my absence, would come at once in search of me. I think it was this faint hope that prevented my utter collapse.

'She may come, she may come,' I repeated over and over to myself, and at length utterly worn out I groped my way to the sofa and sat down, burying my face in my hands to shut out the unbearable darkness. I think I must have fallen into a deep sleep from very exhaustion. Whether or not I can never be sure, but it seemed to me as if I had been awakened by a sound, far-off and faint and yet distinct enough for my sorely tried nerves. I sat up all on the alert, all my senses concentrated into the one of hearing. It seemed to me that some one was coming stealthily along the gravel path in front of the house, while at the same time a creaking of the stairs far above in the house itself announced another nearer danger from that quarter. Some one—it was not imagination—was coming down the stairs of this presumably empty house! Who?

There is no use trying to describe my feelings. I was conscious of one, a frantic wish to hide myself. There was nowhere to go, nothing else to do. I slipped hastily behind the sofa, and, crouching on the floor in a huddled heap, listened breathlessly to the continued sounds which steadily approached this very room where I lay. Years might have elapsed, counting by my mental agony, when I saw distinctly a gleam of light beneath the closed door, which presently opening disclosed a young man, pale and haggard and unkempt-looking. He looked about the room, set on the table a candle he carried, and appeared to listen to the cautious steps outside. They mounted the stairs, and the turning of the door handle was heard. The young man going into the hall, carefully opened the door, and came back followed by a tall old gentleman who, without any attempt at a greeting, advanced to the table and stood silently looking at the younger man.

'Well, now that I am here,' he said at last in a troubled voice, 'what is it? What new extortion? I have put myself out no little in coming here to-night, and don't want to be kept waiting. What is it you want?'

'Ridiculous question,' the young man answered with an attempt at swagger. 'Money, of course. I see all those accounts of Kate's entertainments in the society papers, don't I? I can read as well as another about her dresses and jewels and all that, while I am simply hunted from one place to another.'

'Just because you never let me have money enough to live right, nor Kate either. Both of you kept your purse strings so tight where I was concerned. But it's all Kate, Kate.'

'It's a wonder you dare to speak of her,' the old man said angrily, 'she whose life you have made so miserable, and has yet with her child been to me all that you—'

The contemptuous pause told the whole sad story.

'There's no use going over that old lecture,' the young man said sharply, biting savagely at his nails. 'I'm sick of it.'

'You know my bargain. You promised to make it worth my while to keep out of the way, and by—you don't. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll disgrace you and your peerless Kate. I'll drag her off with me and the child too. I'll give the society papers an interesting little bit of family history when I get safely out of the country, I promise you. So now I want money and a lot of it, and you know the alternative.'

'There is another alternative,' the old man said fiercely. 'Come near Kate; give her the slightest annoyance, and I'll give you up, if I have to drag you to the police station myself. I made the marriage for her, God help me! thinking it might save you, and I only sacrificed the dear, good girl I had promised her father to protect. But I'll protect her now, late as it is. Better all should come out—I have been coming to that conclusion for some time—than to endure this secret misery any longer. Oh! to think that I was once proud of you, my only son,' the old man groaned, while his son listened, sullenly staring at the ground.

'Now my only hope is that I may never see you again.'

'Not much chance of that,' the son shouted, advancing close to his father and shaking his fist in his face. 'I see through your game. Starve me in life and when you die leave everything to Kate so tied up that I can't touch a cent. I've thought of all that till I'm just half mad, and I've made up my mind to settle it all to-night. You are going to sign a cheque to-night that will keep me in clover whatever happens, and it's going to be cashed I can tell you before you can stop payment or anything of that kind. I've got a respectable friend in the city who will see to that for me. It's got to be done. You've made me desperate, and that means danger. I tell you, and I mean it, that you'll never get out of this room alive unless you do exactly what I ask you.'

'You dare to threaten me?' the old man asked in a passion terrible to see. 'You! I might have expected it, miserable coward, decoying your father to a midnight meeting like this to dare to speak to him in this way. Do you suppose that I, a man at any rate, old as I am, am afraid of a poor broken-down creature like you?'

In a moment there was a wild rush and a struggle, a terrible swaying to and fro, and then a crash. The young man had thrown his father heavily to the ground, and seizing a heavy stick which the old man had laid upon the table on entering, raised it and was just about to bring it down upon his father's helpless head when God gave me strength, and I cried out in a voice that sounded terrible and unnatural beyond belief.

'Murderer! How dare you! How dare you!'

The young man positively leaped into the air at my words, uttered a wild cry, and fled from the room, overturning the table and the candle as he did so—leaving the room once more in impenetrable darkness.

With a vague, half-conscious feeling that something ought to be done for the prostrate man, I made an effort to rise, but a strange nervous shuddering seized hold of me, a wave of icy coldness seemed to sweep over me, and I must have fallen back on the floor unconscious, for I remember nothing more.

At home, meanwhile, all was peace and quiet, the children snugly asleep, and all my little household confident that I had gone home with Cousin Elinor after my expedition.

My husband got home about nine the next morning, as he had expected, and was somewhat aggrieved and a little surprised to find no welcoming wife, but proceeded to eat his breakfast as was the wont of man even when perturbed. While thus occupied the door-bell rang and Cousin Elinor appeared on her way home from market, a good deal out of temper and anxious to have it out with me. She looked in astonishment at my empty chair.

'Isn't Marion down yet?' she asked.

'Marion? What are you talking about Elinor?' Dick said, leaping to his feet. 'Do you mean to say Marion isn't with you? Didn't go home with you last night?'

Elinor, Dick says, rushed to the hall instead of answering, and to the telephone, where she shouted frantically for the fastest cab on the stand to be sent at once.

'Dick,' she said, wheeling round and seizing Dick with a grip which he says he bears the marks to this day. 'Something has happened to Marion. Who went with her yesterday?'

'Why you were supposed to have met her, nurse tells me. She left here alone, thinking you were going.'

'And of course I did go, but my fool of a cabman lost his way, and I was driving about till seven o'clock looking for the wretched place.'

'And then?'

'And then I came home, sure that nurse and the children were still with Marion, and had all gone home long before.'

Elinor says she was afraid Dick was going to die on the spot, he looked so fearful while she was trying to explain things. Then they set out and drove in deadly tense silence, broken by an occasional groan from Dick as he probably realised that it was his fault I had gone at all. Indeed he frankly admitted this at first in the fulness of his penitential heart, but is rather inclined to reason contradictorily about it in a serener state of things. For of course things turned out all right.

They stopped at the gate and my Dick tore up the walk like a panther. The door being sprung, he gave it such a frantic blow as to finally send it crashing in, and Elinor panted after him, arriving in time to hear him calling 'Marion! Marion!' from the top of the first stairs. She, turning to the drawing-room, very nearly fell on the prostrate form of the old man, who was lying where he had fallen the night before. At this

sight she had so screamed as to convince Dick of her having found my dead body, so that it was quite a relief to him to recognise in the silent form the owner of the house, Mr. Jessup, who had probably died suddenly while out there on business and alone.

Leaving the poor man where he was they renewed their search for me, though with scarce a hope of success, and they were, Dick says, just on the point of giving it up as far as the house was concerned and going further afield in their quest, when Elinor happened by the merest chance to glance behind the sofa. Of all places who would ever have thought of such a hiding place, but there she discovered me, white and cold, and to all appearance as dead as they in their ignorance supposed Mr. Jessup to be. For he wasn't dead any more than I was. A doctor, hastily summoned, declared him to be suffering from concussion of the brain, a severe case, but not hopeless. He recovered, though the events of that night it is to be feared left a truly incurable wound in his heart.

I lay wandering for days and days, driving my faithful nurses wild, but finally came back to consciousness, and horror, when I was able to recall my terrible experience. But that, as is the natural, merciful law, gradually faded away, and I became able to rejoice that I, poor, nervous I, had gone through that night of agony in order to save a noble and useful life.

Some time after Mr. Jessup was called to the death-bed of his erring son, who, making a pitiful attempt at repentance, gladdened his poor old father's heart by the statement that his one happy moment since that sad night had been that in which he heard that his father was alive and well, and that with all his sins he was free 'at least from—'. His father had laid his hand upon the poor dying lips, to shut out the mention of that awful word, and had blessed him and forgiven him, and thus his only son had died and set his wife and child free.

I need scarcely tell you that we didn't go to that house, but Mr. Jessup, who is a very rich man with but one small grandchild to inherit his wealth, insisted on my accepting the loveliest little nest you ever saw, in the country, in a way, but quite close to town, and well protected by several other houses delightfully near, but not too near—which, now that it is all past and done with, seems worth that night, though I am not quite sure.—Exchange.

The Catholic World

CANADA—An Extensive Diocese

The diocese of New Westminster, of which the Right Rev. Dr. Denterville is Bishop, extends from the border of the north-western United States—Montana and Oregon—to Alaska, over 1200 miles from end to end, and his episcopal duties carry him annually from one end to the other of this vast mountain territory. He makes his long trips by rail when possible, and otherwise by steamboat, on horseback, or carriage. The big lakes and rivers within the borders of his diocese make it possible for him to make many of his journeys by boat, and it is not unusual for him to ride several hundred miles in the saddle. The north-western Catholic settlements are widely scattered, and among his charges are many Indian villages. In his diocese are about 15,000 Indians, of whom more than 10,000 are Catholics.

CHINA—Missionaries Murdered

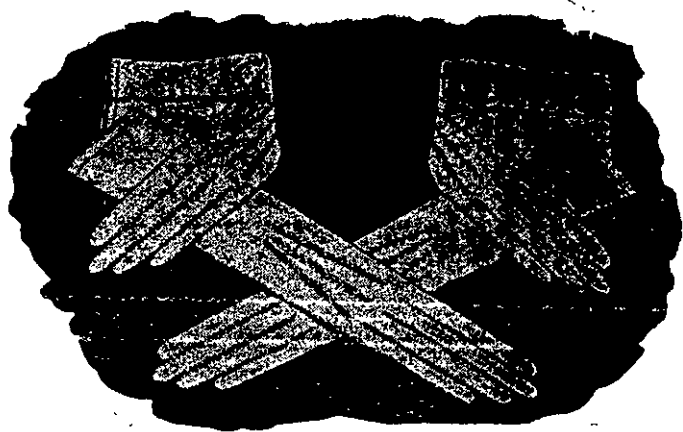
Advices have been received at Hong Kong (says the 'Daily Mail') that four Catholic missionaries and many converts have been butchered in a riot which took place at Batang. Father Grandjean has been in charge of the mission since 1885. Batang is situated near the frontier of Tibet in the Chinese province of Szechuan, and is a district which might be described as a no man's land, for the Chinese authorities have but imperfect control of it.

ENGLAND—The See of Hexham

Canon Richard Collins, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle, has been appointed titular Bishop of Selinus and Auxiliary Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, in succession to the late Dr. Preston.

Children's Offerings

The Bishop of Salford, on Saturday, April 29, received deputations of children representing every school in the Salford diocese, who came to present his Lordship with collections made in their respective schools on or about the Feast of St. Joseph (March 19), in behalf of the Salford Rescue and Protection Society. The collection is known as 'St. Joseph's Penny,' and was



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Are not only Cheap but Good.



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..... THE Celtic Cough Cure.



PRICES ... 2/6 and 3/6 per Bottle.

A FEW DOSES of this Valuable COUGH SYRUP will alleviate the most distressing Cough of the Lungs, stops all tendency to Consumption, and breaks up entirely the Whooping Cough.

No better Remedy can be obtained for the Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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A COMPLETE CURE—"Fairview," North Sydney, N.S.W., April, 1903.—The Ven. Archdeacon Spoorer, D.D., LL.D., F.R.F.S., being on a visit to Dunedin, had a severe attack of influenza, but was fortunate in taking the advice of a friend to try the Celtic Cough Cure, which effected a complete cure in a couple of days. The Archdeacon strongly advises all who are suffering from coughs and colds to purchase a few bottles of this really splendid preparation from Mr Macdonald.

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ture £2250.

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the happy idea of Miss Cecilia Ward, of Withington. Last year witnessed the inauguration of this scheme. This year £283 6s 8d has been received, an increase of a little over £50 on last year's return. The children were received by the Bishop in St. John's Hall, Salford, and each received from his hands a portrait of the late Cardinal Vaughan.

Converts Ordained

It is interesting to learn (writes a London correspondent, under date May 3) that the Rev. Mr. Evans and Rev. Mr. Hume, who came much into prominence a few years ago in connection with the secession of a considerable portion of the congregation of the Protestant Church of St. Michael's, Shoreditch, are now Catholic priests. Father Evans, who was ordained some time ago, is now officiating at Brighton, and Father Hume, who was ordained on Holy Saturday at St. Bede's, Rome, is expected in London shortly. He will officiate for the first time in the metropolis in St. Mary's, Moorfields, to the Rector of which, the Very Rev. Canon Fleming, M.R., he ascribes his conversion in a great measure.

FRANCE—The President and the Nuns

M. Loubet visited the Hotel de Ville at Bordeaux recently and went over the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and was much impressed by the manner in which the pupils, who before undergoing treatment had been quite dumb, delivered addresses of welcome. M. Loubet told the nuns who manage the institute, and the female teachers who assist them, that he greatly appreciated the benefits of their work. 'It is always a meritorious task,' added the President, 'to do good, and all the more so when the good is done.'

ROME—The Pope's Generosity

According to the Rome correspondent of the 'New York World,' an incident, which demonstrates the unbounded charity and delicacy of Pope Pius X., happened at the Vatican recently, when the Bishop of Mende, in France, came to Rome and was received in private audience by the Pope. The diocese of Mende is known to be the poorest diocese of France from a financial standpoint, and the Pope was very much surprised when the Bishop offered him a Peter's Pence collection amounting to £200, apologising for the smallness of the offering because of the poverty of his flock. The Holy Father, in accepting the gift, made some remarks about the love that prompted it, which is to be considered above the value of the offering itself, and then remarked that he would also make a gift to the Mende diocese worth at least an amount equal to that he had received. So he asked the Bishop, whom he knew to have made personal sacrifices in order to raise the amount he brought to Rome, to accept the same purse for the poor of his diocese, an offer which the Bishop absolutely refused. The Pope insisted, and the consequence was that the prelate having refused to take the purse with him, Pope Pius X. ordered the money placed to the credit of the Mende diocese at the call of the Bishop, who before leaving Rome was informed that the Pope would never use a cent of the amount for other purposes whatever.

The Irish Leader at the Vatican

With reference to Mr. John Redmond's visit to the Vatican on April 27, news of which was cabled to the colonies at the time, the Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Times' writes as follows:—'To our beloved son, John Redmond, leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, with the wish that he, together with his equally beloved colleagues, using all legal and pacific means, may win that liberty which makes for the welfare of the Catholic Church and of the entire country, We impart the Apostolic Benediction with particular affection. From the Vatican, April 27, 1905. Pius X.' With these words, his Holiness signed a special blessing for Mr. Redmond and his colleagues at an audience which should be historic. The Irish leader had arrived in Rome only on Holy Saturday, although he had intended to be here for the ceremonies of Holy Week. He had delayed his arrival because of the railway strike. Thus he reached the Eternal City only at three on Holy Saturday morning. He was present, with Mrs. Redmond and Irish friends, in the company of the Marquis MacSwiney, Private Papal Chamberlain, at the Mass and Paschal ceremonies in St. Peter's. At noon on Easter Sunday he was the guest of the Rector of the Irish College. Together with the Marquis, Mr. Redmond had on Holy Saturday paid a visit to the Cardinal Secretary of State, who received him in the most charming way. He made request later for an audience, and this was arranged for a quarter past eleven on April 27. It lasted half an hour. His Holiness made many inquiries about the political and religious conditions of Ireland, and Mr. Redmond answered him in full through the Marquis MacSwiney. The leader told his Holiness

that the entire Irish episcopate was at one with the party. Irish Catholic tolerance is deservedly famed, so of the leaders of the united party since the time of Daniel O'Connell, Mr. Redmond is the first Catholic, both Mr. Butt and Parnell having been Protestants. The present occasion is, therefore, of peculiar interest, because it is the first on which the leader of the Irish party has been received by a Sovereign Pontiff.

RUSSIA—Toleration

The papers in Rome state that, on being informed of the Czar's Ukase on Liberty of Conscience, the Pope telegraphed to the Emperor, expressing the hope that religious peace will bring about general peace in the Empire.

SCOTLAND—Death of a Priest

The death of Father Alexander MacDonald, which occurred at St. Patrick's, Glasgow, on April 28, was the occasion of the deepest regret to a large number of Catholics in Parkhead and Anderston, and to the whole of the clergy in the archdiocese of Glasgow. Father MacDonald, who at his death was in his thirty-fifth year, was born in Lochaber in 1869. In his early years he went to reside at Greenock, where his intelligence and piety led the late Canon Taylor to interest himself in his career. He was sent to study for the priesthood in 1885 at Blairs, and completed his studies at the Scots College, Valladolid, where he was ordained in 1895.

UNITED STATES—The Bishop of Peoria

We learn from American contemporaries that Dr. Spalding, the distinguished Bishop of Peoria, Illinois, who had a stroke of paralysis three months ago, is now in a somewhat critical condition.

New York Catholic Cathedral

The Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, work on which had been delayed for a year or more, is now nearing completion, and if no more strikes occur the officials of the archdiocese hope to see it completed for the consecration by the autumn. The builders have been working steadily for six months and have the entire structure almost under roof. The Lady Chapel is practically the incomplete east wing of the Cathedral structure. The chapel is the gift of Mrs. Eugene Kelly, who provided in her will for its erection. It will cost, when ready for consecration, not less than £100,000.

EXPULSION OF DEAD NUNS

ARBITRARY PROCEEDINGS IN FRANCE

In a recent letter (writes Mrs. C. E. Jeffery in the 'Catholic Times') I directed the attention of your readers to a disgraceful event that has lately taken place in Caen. I allude to the exhumation of the bodies of twenty-one Ursuline Nuns, which were expelled from their graves in the cemetery of their suppressed convent by order of the Government liquidator to enable him to sell the confiscated property of the community. Later accounts have now come to hand, and show that at the eleventh hour the Prefet interfered and forbade the reinterment of the remains with religious honours. The affair has caused unparalleled excitement in the town of Caen, though it has been passed over without mention by the English newspapers in pursuance of that policy which has rightly been stigmatised by a contemporary as a conspiracy of silence. For the benefit of English readers who may be unacquainted with the peculiar methods of the present French Government I propose to give the particulars as related in the French papers. A Caen correspondent writes: 'It had been decided in consultation with the Mayor that the transport of the hallowed remains of the Ursuline Nuns should take place on April 6 at 2 p.m., attended by a cross-bearer and priest in surplice.

The Bishop of Bayeux

had himself invited the clergy and faithful of Caen to join in the ceremony, and had promised to be present at the cemetery to bless the newly-made graves. The legal representatives of the families of the deceased religious had taken all the steps necessary for the exhumation of the bodies; letters de faire part, and the ordinary notices to the papers had been sent, and all was prepared. On Wednesday, however, at 4 p.m., the Prefet of Calvados, bearing the profound emotion that would naturally be excited in the people by the sight of the mournful ceremony, called upon the Mayor to forbid the interment. The Mayor refused with dignity, whereupon the Prefet took it upon himself to do so. Thus the bones



TALKS

(Introductory)

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This is the most eloquent testimony that could be given of the sterling quality and constant reliability of this, the most popular New Zealand blend.

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Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

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DEAR ME!

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



of the exhumed bodies still remain without sepulture, while the twenty-one coffins are ranged in the refectory of the former convent. The population of the town, exasperated at this ghastly war against corpses—this odious profanation of the dead—asssembled in great force. More than two thousand persons flocked to the convent, where M. Legrand, Cure of St. Pierre, delivered an address and invited the crowd to chant with him the "De Profundis." During this M. Souron, the liquidator, entered the convent and barred the door behind him, when cries of "A bas Souron!" and "Vive la liberte!" were heard. His Lordship the Bishop of Bayeux has addressed the following letter, dated Caen, April 6, to the Prefet of Calvados:—"M. le Prefet,—It is with profound regret that I have received the news of your order of yesterday

Forbidding the Religious Ceremony

that was to have taken place to-day at the transferring of the remains of the twenty-one Ursuline Nuns exhumed from their private cemetery. As a reason for this interdiction, M. le Prefet, you allege that the letters de faire part inviting friends and relatives to the ceremony constitute a menace to the public peace. Against this allegation I feel it my duty to protest. It was in my name that the clergy and faithful of the town of Caen were invited to follow the funeral cortege of the exhumed Ursuline Nuns. In default of their families, the greater number of whom have disappeared, and of their Community, which has been dissolved, and its members dispersed and exiled, it appertained to me, the Bishop of the Diocese, as father and

Protector of the Community,

to take care that the remains of these holy women, expelled from the graves in which they had hoped to repose in peace, should not be transported to a new place of sepulture without the religious honors prescribed by the Church. The letters of invitation simply expressed my desire to see the mournful ceremony accomplished with the respect due to the beloved and revered Ursulines of Caen, and as a last mark of sympathy and affection. In it there was nothing that in any way resembled provocation to sedition. The public order was in no way menaced. The arrangements had been made by the Mayor, with as much wisdom as benevolence, and the population of Caen have too high a sense of propriety and of respect for the dead to give cause for uneasiness. The ceremony would have maintained its character as exclusively funereal and religious. Far from exciting public resentment, it would have allayed it. And now the twenty-one coffins of our beloved Ursuline Sisters, placed in a chamber of their deserted convent, await burial. You do not, I hope, M. le Prefet, desire to inflict upon them the posthumous insult of a civil funeral, or to prevent their venerated remains from receiving the last benediction of the Church before being consigned to their new tomb. Receive, M. le Prefet, the assurance of my high consideration. Leon Adolphe, Bishop of Bayeux." As

A Suggestive Commentary

on the tyrannical action of the Prefet of Calvados and his scandalous infringement of Catholic rights come lurid accounts of the late serious riots in Limoges, and especially of the funeral—civil, of course—of the victim of the strike shot down by the military during the emote. The coffin of the deceased was borne through the streets of the town attended by a tumultuous concourse of over 20,000 strikers and their friends, all the trades unions being represented. Far from the demonstration being discouraged as calculated to disturb the public peace, the Mayor himself headed the cortege, followed by the Socialist Deputies who had come from Paris for the purpose. From this it will be seen that though a valiant Prefet may intervene to prohibit a Catholic funeral headed by a cross-bearer and followed by decent mourners, the powers that be think twice about interfering with the proceedings of an incendiary mob flaunting the red flag of anarchy, and bawling such revolutionary songs as the 'Carmagnole' and the 'International.' Only a day or two before he was buried with civic honors under the personal auspices of the Mayor of Limoges the man had been

Helping to Sack Factories

and tear up the paving stones to erect barriers. The military had been called out, when 197 officers and men had been wounded—some severely—by the rioters. Commenting on the incident, the 'Journal des Debats' says: 'During several years the situation of Limoges has been quasi-revolutionary, and our only wonder is that serious disorders have not taken place before. A long series of weaknesses and of pusillanimous complaisance on the part of the Government have led to the inevitable denouement. The authorities have been warned, but have

systematically disregarded the warnings. It was necessary to humor the Socialists, and allow them full licence, in order to secure their votes in the Chamber. The Government has done all in its power to encourage and develop anarchy, and the infallible result is lawlessness and violence.'

Dunedin Winter Show

The Dunedin Winter Show, which was opened on Wednesday of last week, was the best illustration of the resources of the province that has ever been held in Dunedin. This was noticeable in almost every department of the exhibits, and although in some there was a falling-off in numbers, an improvement in quality made up for such deficiency.

As usual the exhibitors of agricultural implements, dairy utensils, ranges, household requisites and necessities, local manufactures, etc., were well to the fore.

One of the most attractive stands was that of Messrs. R. Wilson and Co., whose exhibit of 'Stand Out' tea was greatly admired by visitors, and will no doubt tend to further popularise a brand which has already become a great favorite with all who appreciate a good article.

Messrs. R. B. Denniston and Co., the well known importers of all kinds of engines, lubricating oils, belting, etc., made a special display of 'Campbell' oil engines, which are noted for their durability, simplicity of construction, and economy in the use of fuel. These engines are especially adapted for such industries as saw-milling, dairying, flour-milling, and farm-work.

As usual Messrs. Brinsley and Co. had a representative display of their well known ranges, the excellent qualities of which have been acknowledged by every housewife who has used them. These ranges have all the latest improvements, can be used for either wood or coal, are easily cleaned, and very economical in the consumption of fuel. Cold rolled steel is used in the construction of the internal parts, whilst the oven is strengthened on the top by having an extra plate riveted on to it. Good workmanship, first-class materials, and construction on scientific principles are among the main features of this firm's ranges.

One of the most attractive exhibits at the Show was that of the Dunedin Pork and Poultry Company, the goods shown consisting of hams, bacon, dressed poultry, and small goods of all descriptions. In addition to which there was a special display of goods which they manufacture to order, such as boned turkey, larded poultry, pigeon and chicken pie, oysters in aspic jelly, sweet and savoury jellies, potted meats, etc., all of which made a very creditable display.

The stand occupied by Messrs. A. and T. Burt had an imposing display of the firm's many mechanical and other specialties. Among these were milk coolers and aerators, factory scales, patent skylights and ventilators, bath heaters, machinery oils, cotton waste, belting, blocks, shaftings, pulleys, valves, taps, and other things too numerous to mention. It was a very fine and comprehensive display, and attracted the special attention of all visitors.

An exhibit of general interest was that of the Milbrun Lime and Cement Company, the largest portion of whose space was devoted to a display of Kielberg patent cement pipes, Monier pipes, and building blocks. The Company holds the patent rights in the Colony for the manufacture of the Kielberg cement pipes, which are being manufactured at present in Dunedin, Masterton, and Waikiki (Southland). Two beautifully finished Monier pipes, similar to those used by the Dunedin Drainage Board, were on exhibition, and were highly creditable specimens of local enterprise. There were also on exhibition cement building blocks, in various styles to represent buildings of stone. These, for many reasons, should come into general use. In addition there were shown ground lime, phosphate fertiliser, cement, hydraulic lime, etc.

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair, in addition to showing various agricultural implements, had an attractive display of their well known Standard seeds and manures. The Neptune separator, which works on a new and novel principle, attracted the attention of dairy farmers, who expressed themselves highly pleased with it. A feature of the stand was the display of Thorley's food, which has a great vogue in the United Kingdom for fattening horses, cattle, pigs, etc. Although the firm has had the agency only for a short time the valuable properties of this condiment are already recognised here, and a large sale has been the result.

Messrs. G. and T. Young, the well known jewellers of Princes street, had a fine exhibit of up-to-date goods, which were much admired by visitors.

Catching a Cold

Now that the season for 'colds,' coughs, and neuralgic pains is with us (says the New York 'Herald'), the careful man is on the look out for such preventive measures as will guard him against the 'eager and nipping air' that may prepare the way for a winter's sickness. It is the proper adaptation to his environments that must settle the question of his immunity against the ever-threatening weather ailments.

With the changeable climate of our northern latitudes the task is often a difficult one. Thus a sudden drop in temperature is often followed by a veritable epidemic of catarrhal troubles.

The ordinary phenomenon of a 'cold' is explained by a rapid cooling of the surface whereby the superficial circulation is temporarily arrested and internal congestions are produced. The primary effect is generally upon the mucous membranes of the nose, throat, and upper air passages. In consequence of this revulsion chilliness, lassitude, headache, sneezing, and cough follow in turn, and the patient becomes generally miserable. Then, when it is too late, he doubts his resisting powers against draughts, cold rooms, undue exposure, and the like, and is ready to resign himself to the coddling process for the remainder of the winter. Strange as it may appear, it is this misguided carefulness that explains most of the chronic catarrhs of the season.

First on the List

of such causative agencies are our over-heated and ill-ventilated apartments. Eminent medical authorities maintain that the sudden change from an overwarmed room to the cold air outside has more to do with the production of colds than all other supposed agencies combined. 'The air passages, after having been dried, and, so to speak, baked in our living rooms, are not only peculiarly sensitive to cold, but are in a condition least liable to resist the influences of the change.

The same principle might apply to overheating the body by too much clothing and enfeebling the skin by confined perspiration. The exact contrary condition results from inurement to low temperature and the creation of a habit of natural resistance. The man who is accustomed to bare his throat to the blast never suffers from tonsillitis, and the one who is used to the cold morning plunge never knows a shiver, even in zero weather. The real moral is to face the cold with a bold front, to conquer rather than to shrink from it and be overcome in the end. The hardened man 'makes his skin an ever ready adjuster to all variations of temperature. The feeble one can approach such a state of protection and may in the end equal it.

A like principle applies to exercise. With ordinary garments the individual who is in good health never

suffers from cold while in motion, but the one who sits or lies in a cold room or in a draught from open door or window is sure to become

The Victim of His Indiscretion.

These are simple enough rules in themselves, but few think of applying them to individual needs until reminded of their lost opportunities.

The worst of all is that a 'cold' taken in early winter is apt to linger and thus prepare the system for even more distressing ailments. The very lack of vital resistance that invites the first attack of catarrh is apt to intensify the predisposition of subsequent colds. This in a great measure explains the prevalence of pneumonia during the inclement season. The microbe never attacks a healthy membrane, but lies in wait for the local debilitation which furnishes the soil for the seed.

No more forcible argument could be used in favor of preventive measures against the slightest respiratory trouble that may show itself at any time. Nothing lowers the vital resistance against all winter diseases more than the initiative and apparently insignificant 'cold.'

The Kalgoorlie Council has refused the request of the local Orangemen to allow a procession to take place in the town on the 12th July.

The total amount which has been transmitted to Ireland from Western Australia as a result of Mr. Redmond's visit is £1070-£500 from the goldfields and £570 from Perth and Fremantle. The whole sum promised has not yet been collected, and other remittances will follow. It is expected that when these subscriptions come to hand, it will be found that Western Australia will send a total collection of about £1200 in aid of the funds of the Irish Nationalist Party.

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...

Most politicians need a box
To drown their ravings in.
The poet wants a few hard knocks.
The "dead-beat" wants some "tin."
The pillman makes a bold display
The public to allure,
But the man who sneezes night and day
Wants WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

A. & T. BURT, Ltd., Stuart St., DUNEDIN

General and Electrical Engineers

Boilermakers, Brass Finishers, Plumbers, Copper Smiths, Tinsmiths
and Electroplaters.

A Large Variety of

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And Fire Bells

In all Sizes for above purposes.

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with the Dunedin Drainage Board Bye-Laws.

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Alpha-Laval Cream Separators.

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Cash Buyers of Old Metals. Highest price given for Old Lead, Zinc, Copper, and Brass.

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Having had over 20 years' experience of the district, are in a position to give valuable information as to the Grazing and Dairying capabilities of Property in the Manawatu and surrounding districts.

INTERCOLONIAL

Queensland's population reached 523,240 on March 31, an increase for the quarter of 1585.

New South Wales old-age pensioners number 21,649, and the average amount paid to each was £23 18s. In Victoria last year the pensioners totalled 11,609, their average payment being £17 6s 8d.

Among the many messages of congratulation received by the Right Rev. Dr. Higgins on his enthronement as Bishop of Ballarat was the following from his Lordship Bishop Verdon: 'Heartly congratulations, best wishes, ad multos annos.' !

Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., and Mrs. Redmond were elected life honorary members of the H.A.C.B. Society during their recent visit to West Australia. Mrs. Redmond was the recipient of a handbag, a purse, and a silver card case from the women's branch of the Society.

The Very Rev. P. Treand, M.S.H. (Superior of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart and pastor of the Randwick district), is about to take his departure for France to attend the chapter meeting of the Order. Father Treand will probably be absent about six months.

The family of the late Hon. Thomas Dalton purpose placing a stained-glass window to his memory in St. Mary's Cathedral, to which in his lifetime he was such a generous benefactor. The window, we believe, will occupy the position above the chapel of the Irish Saints, on the Epistle side of the sanctuary.

Very Rev. Dean Phelan, of Melbourne, while at Rome during Easter, was received in both public and private audience by the Pope. His Holiness received him most graciously, and readily granted the various requests he made. The Dean was very much impressed with the personality of the Sovereign Pontiff. While at Rome Dean Phelan celebrated Mass at the principal shrines, chief amongst them the crypt of St. Peter's, over the tomb of the Apostle, and in the Catacombs over the tomb of St. Caecilia, and also assisted at the Holy Father's Mass. In Rome the glories of the ancient Church and the towering greatness of the modern arrest the mind at every turn. The Dean is now in Ireland.

We are proud of the triumphs of democracy amongst us (said his Eminence Cardinal Moran at the annual Communion breakfast of the Hibernian Society in Sydney), and I trust that those triumphs will go on every day completing their course until perfect democracy prevails amongst us. But I say, what is the principle that underlies that democracy? It is that the Government is to be a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. And surely it is no act of disloyalty in Australia. On the contrary, when opportunity arises I am sure there is no people of any colony in the Empire more truly loyal at heart than our Australian people. And is it to be considered disloyal when the Irish representatives claim the same privilege for Ireland—government of the people, by the people, and for the people? They have declared that this is their aim, and they will be satisfied with nothing else, and I wish them, from my heart, God's blessing to obtain that purpose.

The members of the H.A.C.B. Society, to the number of about 600, received Holy Communion at the 8 o'clock Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, on Sunday, June 4. The annual breakfast was laid in the Cardinal's Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The Cardinal, who presided, had on his right the Lord Mayor of Sydney, and on his left Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, M.P. Among the others present were Right Rev. Mgr. O'Haran, Brigadier-General Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel Freehill, Messrs. T. J. Dalton, K.C.S.G.; Mr. J. Dwyer, Dr. G. Lane Mullins, and Mr. M. O'Riordan (Mayor of Alexandria). Mr. P. O'Loughlin (general secretary) read an apology from Mr. Justice O'Connor (Federal High Court), whose duties had taken him out of Sydney, and who promised to be present if he reached Sydney in time. Apologies were also received from a number of the clergy whose duties precluded their presence. The address of his Eminence the Cardinal, while touching on evil tendencies, such as gambling, pernicious literature, and divorce, was largely devoted to a plea for the preservation of the Irish people in the cradle of their race by virtue of self-government; and this was supplemented by a stirring oration from Mr. W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., and briefer practical speeches by Brigadier-General Gordon, the Lord Mayor, Colonel Freehill, and others. The occasion was marked by the presentation of an address to Mr. John McElhone, J.P., past district president of the H.A.C.B. Society, in graceful terms by Mr. Redmond.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

June 25, Sunday.—St. Gallican, Martyr.
 „ 26, Monday.—SS. John and Paul, Martyrs.
 „ 27, Tuesday.—St. William, Abbot.
 „ 28, Wednesday.—St. Leo II., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 29, Thursday.—SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.
 „ 30, Friday.—Feast of the Sacred Heart.
 July 1, Saturday.—Octave of the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

St. Gallican, Martyr.

St. Gallican, a Roman officer of high rank, resigned his position in order to devote himself to the service of the sick poor. He received the crown of martyrdom at Alexandria, in Egypt, during the reign of Julian the Apostate, about the year 362.

SS. John and Paul, Martyrs.

Like St. Gallican, these two Roman officers were martyred during the reign of Julian the Apostate. Their names have always been famous in the Church, but only scanty records have been preserved of their lives and sufferings.

St. William, Abbot.

St. William, a native of Northern Italy, inspired with the desire of leading a penitential life, retired to a lonely spot named Monte Vergine, near Benevento. Having been followed by many persons desirous to place their souls under his guidance, he established a religious congregation, which was afterwards united to the Benedictine Order. St. William died in 1142.

St. Leo II., Pope and Confessor.

St. Leo was a Sicilian by birth. During a short pontificate of nineteen months he enacted many wise and useful laws for the reform of discipline and the regulation of Divine worship. St. Leo passed to a better life A.D. 683.

SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles.

St. Peter was known originally as Simon Barjona—that is, Simon, son of John. The name Peter, which means rock, was given to him by our Divine Lord to signify that he was to be the solid foundation of Christ's future Church. 'I say to thee,' said Christ, 'that thou art Peter (that is, Rock), and upon this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it,' etc. This solemn promise of Christ was fulfilled after His Resurrection, when He said to St. Peter, 'Feed My lambs, feed My sheep,' words which, in the figurative language of the East, signify the exercise of supreme power over the Church. The principal events in the life of St. Peter—his imprisonment, his removal of the Church from Antioch, and finally from Rome—are commemorated by special feasts. To-day we consider more particularly the glorious death by which he atoned for his former denial of his Divine Master. St. Peter was crucified at Rome, under the Emperor Nero, about the year 67. St. Paul is associated with St. Peter in this day's solemnity because, after having labored with him for the conversion of Rome, he received the crown of martyrdom on the same day.

Feast of the Sacred Heart.

Since the Person of Christ, including His human nature, is the object of Divine adoration, the worship which is due to His Person is due to all that is united to His Person. For this reason the Fifth General Council condemned the Nestorians who introduced two adorations as to two separate natures, and to two separate persons. The Council affirms that one adoration is to be offered to the Word united to His humanity. The material object of this Divine adoration is Christ, God and man: the formal object, or the reason for which this Divine adoration is given to Him in both natures, is the divinity of the Incarnate Son. Thus the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the human heart which the Son of God took from the substance of His Immaculate Mother, is adored with Divine worship in heaven and on earth—at the right hand of His Father, and in His real presence in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.

For Children's Hacking Cough at Night,
 Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

GOLD MEDAL ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.
 Bottled in Auckland.

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MANCHESTER ASSURANCE COMPANY.ALL CLASSES OF FIRE RISKS ACCEPTED AT LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY SETTLED.**MESSRS J. G. WARD & CO.**

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OFFICES: No. 10 RATTRAY STREET (opposite Triangle). Telephone 87.

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CASH BUYERS OF WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, RABBIT-SKINS, HIDES, TALLOW, HORSEHAIR, ETC.

Consignments Promptly Attended to.

Account Sales for same, with Cheque, returned day following Receipt of Goods.

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AI HOTEL, Corner Cashel and Colombo Streets, **CHRISTCHURCH.**

P. DEVANE (late of Ashburton),

Having taken possession of the above centrally-situated Hotel wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that they can rely upon

ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME
And the

CONVENIENCES OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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

LUNCHEON A SPECIALITY,

12 to 2 o'clock, 1s.

Best Brands Only. Night Porter.
Telephone 424.**R I N K S T A B L E S**

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SHEEHY & KELLEHER (Successors to James Jeffe) Proprietors

Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog Carts, and Vehicles of every description. Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

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W A V E R L E Y H O T E L,
QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D.

MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR

JAS. SPEIGHT & CO

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CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN

J. M C C O R M A C K

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

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

JAMES McCORMACK.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,QUEENSTOWN, LAKE WAKATIPU
P. MCCARTHY - Proprietor.

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

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers,
FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.
First-class Stabling.
Horses and Buggies for Hire.

—USE—

Brinsley & Co.'s**CHAMPION
RANGES**

THUS SAVING TIME & MONEY

All Ironmongers. Catalogue Free.
36 CUMBERLAND STREET,
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TOTARA FLAT.

MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek) Proprietor.

An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirit etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment Rooms at Railway Station. Billiard

Billiards, with an efficient marker.

Mr. Erickson, having a thorough knowledge of the whole district, will be pleased to give directions and other assistance to travellers and persons interested in Mining

[A CARD.]

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ZEALANDIARequires no setting, and will burn any Coal
VERANDAH CASTINGS of all kinds
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P. KELLY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the Globe Hotel, and will be happy to meet them there. Country Visitors and the Travelling Public will find every convenience. The Hotel which is being renovated throughout has accommodation for a number of Boarders. Has its Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Bath Room, etc. Convenient to the New Railway Station and opposite the Theatre Royal. A good table kept. All Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. Free Stabling accommodation.