

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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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.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

Divorce Legislation

Our over-accommodating legislators are once more busy planing, sandpapering, and greasing the slippery slope that leads disgruntled or misfit wedded couples to the divorce mill. All such legislation against the unity and sanctity of family life starts on the strange assumption that matrimony is a temporary contract, terminable (to all intents and purposes) by whim, temper, or mutual arrangement; that the need of patience and mutual forbearance can be legislated out of the married state; and that when white-gloved couples stand before the altar and solemnly promise before God and man that they will cleave to each other, for better or worse, till death does part them, they are deliberately lying, or taking their words in a Pickwickian or non-natural sense. In either of these cases there would be no true marriage. Samuel Butler, in his 'Hudibras,' gives some quaint reminders to impatient and ill-assorted pairs who find their self-inflicted woe 'beyond enduring.' He says:—

'Tis of their own procuring.
As spiders never seek the fly,
But leave him, of himself, t'apply,
So men are by themselves employ'd,
To quit the freedom they enjoy'd,
And run their necks into a noose,
They'd break 'em after, to break loose.
As some, whom death would not depart,
Have done the feat themselves, by art.'

Some people, like the French cynic, find that it 'gets on their nerves' to have to try, day by day, to be agreeable to the same person. Generally speaking, those that by temper or temperament are unfitted to bear the grave trials of the married state, should take Punch's historic advice, and adorn a single life with so much virtue as they can attain. One of the curious and instructive features of the discussion on Mr. Laurenson's Divorce Act Amendment Bill (now before the House) is this: that Mr. Heke, a Maori Member, has given expression to more correct ideas as to the sanctity of the marriage bond than the great majority of his co-legislators of the 'superior' Pakeha race. He, at least, had the grace to 'oppose the Bill as a whole, objecting to any interference with the solemnity of the marriage tie.' And he is right. For the pagan ideals canonised in our divorce legislation tend of themselves to shatter domestic peace, to destroy family life, and to induce a form of moral degeneracy that would do discredit to the civilisation of Liberian negroes. Which is a hard saying, but true.

'Dirty Foes'

Even in self-defence decent people draw the line somewhere. They do not, for instance, stop to argue at fisticuffs with a drunken brawler, nor do they exchange verbal compliments with a foul-mouthed blackguard that volleys coarse brutalities from the vantage-point of a street-corner. These are left to the uncovenanted mercies of the p'leeceman or to the cat-o'-nine-tails of Decent Public Opinion, Esq., J.P. For this reason we cannot accept the invitation of a correspondent to enter into a discussion with a lewd fellow of the baser sort who has recently been trailing his controversial coat-tails and cutting the customary July capers on the Donnybrook Green of an Orange platform. His war-whoops and mentally drunken antics have had a disquieting effect upon the mind of our correspondent, who wonders why his local clergy don't descend into the arena and give the combative ex-cobbler—or whatever he may have been—the father and mother of a controversial 'batin' for his coarse attacks on Catholic womanhood. Good old Samuel Butler supplies a bit of wisdom which fits such cases to a nicety. He makes Hudibras say to his squire Ralpho—the Sancho Panza of the piece:—

'Quoth he. That man is sure to lose
That fouls his hands with dirty foes;
For where no honor's to be gained,
'Tis thrown away in being maintained.
But as those poltroons that fling dirt,
Do but defile, but cannot hurt;
So all the honor they have won,
Or we have lost, is much at one.'

A good deal of this malodorous July oratory—especially the clerical part of it—comes from the lips of men who, like Oldham's Ugly Parson, have 'dined on assafoetida'—fed on the swinish garbage that (like the unclean romances of Maria Monk, Margaret Shepherd, and other such-like gaol-birds and impostors) is industriously circulated in the lodges.

Don Quixote was the Spanish Hudibras—but cast in a much nobler mould. He took a line somewhat similar to that of his later English counterpart in his dealings with 'dirty foes.' 'Friend Sancho,' said he to his squire Panza, 'for the future, whenever thou perceivest us to be any ways abused by such inferior fellows, thou art not to expect that I should offer to draw my sword against them, for I will not do it in the least. No; do thou draw and chastise them as thou thinkest fit. But if any knight come to take their part, then will I be sure to step in between thee and danger.'

'Undenominational' Teaching

Butler, in his 'Modern Politician,' looks upon the insincere and tricky use of words as something akin in malice to the crime of treason. For some years past this form of offence has been committed with pestiferous iteration by the clergy of the Bible-in-schools League. They have drawn up a 'non-final' scheme for the teaching of a flaccid Unitarianism in the State schools at the expense of the taxpayers of the Colony. It is ultimately based on the Reformation principle of 'the Bible and the Bible only,' it is an unsuccessful attempt to discover a common denominator for all the Protestant creeds; and yet it is blandly labelled 'undenominational.' The Bible-in-schools clergy have left their proper sphere of quiet duties and thrown themselves upon the political stage—right in front of the footlights. And they have not adorned their new profession. Like Pudd'nhead Wilson, they seem satisfied to 'get the formalities right—never mind about the moralities.' Their talk about 'undenominationalism' is, like that about their vaunted 'conscience clause,' a piece of sheer verbal jugglery—a mere electioneering trick. There is, of course, no such thing as 'undenominational' religious or moral instruction. It has been pointed out to them—and they have not denied it and cannot deny it—that from the view-point of the Atheist or Agnostic all Theistic teaching is denominational; that in the eye of the Jew all Christian teaching is denominational; that from the standpoint of the Catholic all Protestant teaching is denominational; and that the doctrinal attitude of the Catholic Church, and that of the Bible-in-schools clergy, towards the Sacred Scriptures, are hopelessly, 'denominational' one towards the other.

In England some spider recently spun this queer fancy of 'undenominational' religious instruction in the brain of Mr. Asquith. Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in an article in the 'Daily News' of May 27, said some things that were highly calculated to remove the cobwebs from the headpiece of the Member for Fife. Mr. Chesterton says in part:—

'There may be such things common to all Christians. Presumably, there are. But the one thing perfectly evident is that the supremacy and sufficiency of the Bible is not one of them. . . Mr. Asquith may be quite right in saying that there is a grand something common to all our European creeds. But his hair will be very white and his soul very faint with fierce and spiritual labors before he has found out what it is. Mr. Asquith will have brought mystical meditation to the border of madness before he has seen that thing common to Christendom. . . It is much more dogmatic to be undenominational than to be denominational. For the man who propounds an undenominational religion is propounding a new religion; a religion made up of what he, on his own responsibility, supposes to be the first or best or deepest elements in the old ones. The sectarian only professes to know what is most important to him. But the unsectarian professes to know what is most important to everybody—even to his opponents. He claims to be in the love-secrets even of his enemies. Now there is plenty to be said for the sincerity or spiritual value of both these positions; but surely there can be no doubt about which is the more arrogant, dogmatic, and final. The man who claims to have found the truth in his own religion makes a claim comparatively modest. But the man who claims to have found the truth in other people's religions makes a claim of which the sublime and sacred impudence reaches the madness of Mahomet. He declares himself to have seen something more than all the creeds of the earth. He has seen the creed below the creeds; the sea below the sea. He understands Calvinism better than Calvinists, and Catholicism better than Catholics; he knows the first principles of Sandemanianism better than the Sandemanians; he knows why Salvationists wear red jerseys better than they know it themselves. In the dark heart of some Indian temple he learns the secret which is hidden from the priests. He picks up the missals of the mighty mediaeval civilisation, and he reads them right while those who would die for them read them wrong.'

We commend this luminous extract to the careful consideration of the Know-all of the Bible-in-schools League, with this one observation: that the best way to see the daylight is to put one's smoking candle out.

Confiscation-Taxation

In his 'Tancred,' Disraeli laid down the seeming paradox that confiscation destroys public credit, taxation improves it, and that both, nevertheless, come to the same thing. Ireland has long been afflicted with the kind of taxation that is a form of confiscation. And the steadily progressive character of her fiscal burdens promises the near approach of the state of things that was satirised as follows by Sydney Smith: 'The school-boy whips his taxed tops, the heedless youth manages his taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent., flings himself back on his chintz bed, which has paid twenty-two per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death.'

In January, 1896, the Royal Commission on the Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland published their historic report. It was duly presented to her late Majesty and opened the eyes of some British politicians with surprise; for did it not show that the Cinderella Nation of the West was overtaxed for Imperial purposes to the lively tune of practically two and three quarter million sterling per annum? The finding came with the electric shock of a great surprise to English politicians who knew nothing of the western isle. And they made haste to swathe the report in cotton wool and lay it on a shelf, a prey to moth and dust—like the heartless mother that soothes her crying child with doses of chloroform or laudanum. The subsequent course of Irish taxation is told in an article in the June 'Contemporary' on 'Ten Years' Tory Rule in Ireland.' The author is Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P., a noted writer on questions of Irish public finance. He points out how, on this excessive drain of some two and three quarter millions annually 'was based the total taxation of 1893-4, which amounted to seven and a half millions. It was,' he continued, 'this finding that the Government resolved to set aside, but the decision would, at the worst, only imply that no relief could be given. Few would think that it would justify a direct increase of burdens far exceeding in weight anything that Ireland had yet been called upon to bear. Yet such has been the case.'

He then proceeds to enter into full details of the progress of Irish taxation during the last ten years of Tory rule. We extract the following summary statement only: 'The amount named above as the total taxation works out at an average per head of £1 15s 9d. The report of the Commission implied that this was excessive to the extent of 12s per head of the population. Instead, however, of any reduction being made, the amount has been increased to £2 5s 6d per head. The only period of similar duration since the Union in which any such severe change had been made in the taxation was in the ten years after 1849. In that year the total Imperial taxation amounted to 14s 9d per head, and by 1859 it had been increased to 26s 7d, being an increase of 11s 10d, as against 9s 3d during the past ten years. During thirty years after 1859, further increases amounting to 11s 7d were made. These figures lead us at once to the root of every Irish grievance. Ever since the famine period, the British Chancellor has been piling fresh burdens on a population that is rapidly wasting away.' During the past ten years alone the fresh burdens of taxation thrown upon the unhappy country have amounted to two and a half millions sterling per annum. And a great part of this has been imposed upon the people for the blundering campaign against the Dutch Republics in South Africa.

Daniel Webster laid it down as a bed-rock principle of sound policy that a people's government should be made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people. Under the Tory regime the government of Ireland has been practically handed over to the Orange party in Ulster. It is no wonder, then, that the boycott of Catholics goes merrily on, and that the ascendancy faction still keep something approaching—as nearly as they can secure it—a monopoly of the chief emoluments of the country. In the Lord Lieutenant's household, for instance, non-Catholics draw in salaries £36,230, Catholics £650; Chief Secretary's office, Protestants £14,200, Catholics £2920; Judges of the High Court, Protestants £51,692, Catholics £13,112; Law Offices of the Crown, Protestants £9050, Catholics nothing; Records and County Court Judges, Protestants £21,500, Catholics £10,000; Resident Magistrates, Protestants (49) £29,400, Catholics (19) £11,400; County Inspectors of Police, Protestants (33) £14,850, Catholics (4) £1800; District Inspectors of Police, Protestants £29,876, Catholics £11,640. And yet the ascendancy party are not happy—just because Catholics have been permitted, like Dives' dogs, to pick up some of the crumbs that fall from the public table. Their plaint reminds an esteemed Glasgow contemporary of the advice given by an old Scotch laird to his son: 'Keep aye askin' and aye takin', and aye sayin' ye're gettin' naething.'

In the meantime the people are crowding every ship and fleeing from a country that is cursed with the deep curse of a 'Castle rule' that is directed by the tap of the Orange drum. From December 31, 1851, to December 31, 1902, no fewer than 3,997,913 native-born emigrants left Irish ports to seek a home or a grave in other lands. During the first three months of the present year more than four thousand young men and maidens sailed away from Ireland in excess of the number that went the previous year to live among the stranger.

'Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.'

But in Ireland both wealth and wealth-producers vanish. A pamphlet published three years ago sums up the situation as follows: 'Forty thousand young emigrants left yearly during the last seven years, making 280,000 in all, and it cost about £100 to rear and emigrate and fit out each emigrant, making a loss of £28,000,000 in all, chiefly falling on these poor peasant classes. Four per cent. interest on this £28,000,000 comes to well over £1,000,000 a year, which I consider a permanent loss of income to the country.' But that is not all. Their value as producers and consumers is lost to Great Britain. Moreover, these scions of 'the fighting race' leave the green shores of Erin with anger in their hearts, and the vast majority of them enrol themselves as citizens of the great Republic of the West that might at any time be engaged, as it was twice before, in a deadly conflict with Britain.

The 'Little Wonder' Broadcast Patent Seed Sower is of real value to every farmer. For turnips, rape, grass, and clover seed this cannot be equalled by any now in the market; also a good distributor of fertilizers. Requires no experience to use it. A mere boy can work one. You can ride on horseback and use it. It will sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. Price, 20s, post paid. MORROW, BASSETT, & CO., DUNEDIN....

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.

MELBOURNE ORANGE CONSPIRACY

A FURTHER EXPOSURE

Some years ago, in the course of the Post Office Inquiry, sensational evidence was tendered of the existence of an active conspiracy among Orange lodges in Melbourne to drive Catholics out of the Public Service of the State by systematically concerted and trumped-up accusations of various kinds. The sensation caused by the publication of the unwilling evidence dragged from some of the conspirators is still well remembered in the Victorian metropolis. For some time the brethren found it convenient to 'lay low and say nuffin'—like Bre'er Rabbit. But for some time past the chivalrous Knights of the Saffron Sash have been making sundry attacks, in their customary underground way, upon Catholic women. In our last issue we published the 'Advocate's' prompt and telling exposure of the Orange conspiracy of slander against the Sisters of the Good Shepherd at Abbotsford, Melbourne. Our valued Melbourne contemporary has followed up its first knockout blow by another crushing one in the latest issue to hand. It says:—

The nefarious scheme was given a prominent place in the Dill Macky organ of Orangeism, which is published in Melbourne, and was bolstered up by an alleged statutory declaration by the girl Laughton before a mysterious justice of the peace, who, with that modesty so characteristic of the Orange fraternity, veiled his identity behind the initials, T. A. R., J.P. As we surmised, this too-retiring J.P. turns out to be T. A. Rogers, the accredited agent of the Dill Macky publication, so that he was privileged to take the perjured declaration of an unfortunate runaway from an asylum where she had received the most tender care and attention at the hands of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and then to give the same declaration for the delectation of his Orange readers.

As we pointed out last week, the statement bristled with falsehood, and this, combined with its clumsy and stupid method, showed unmistakably its Orange origin. We had no difficulty in exposing the infamous slander, which was so greedily availed of by T. A. Rogers, of the 'Watchman,' after it had received the imprimatur of T. A. R., J.P.

The magistrate is to be congratulated upon the class of clients who invoke his official assistance as a witness to wholesale perjury, and upon the ready and sympathetic aids he finds in T. A. Rogers and the 'Watchman' for the dissemination of such loathsome slanders. Since we dealt with the matter, some additional particulars have been obtained in connection with this case, and also a statutory declaration from both parents of the girl Laughton, whom she 'solemnly declared' before T. A. R. were dead. We also received a statement from the police who brought the girl before the magistrates, charged with insulting behaviour. The police say that the girl Laughton, in company with another of her own class, was parading the streets of Richmond in a half-drunken condition, and created such a disturbance that the constable on duty was called upon to interfere. For this offence she was sentenced, at the Richmond Police Court, to seven days' imprisonment in Melbourne Gaol. As Mrs. Goldspink declared in a statement in our last issue, the girl Laughton, when her sentence expired, was taken by her to the Abbotsford Convent, where she remained for about six months, when she absconded. We now give the statutory declaration of both parents, as follows:—

'I Catherine Laughton, of No. 4 Tyrone-street, North Melbourne, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I have read a statement that appeared in the "Watchman" newspaper of June 24, 1905, purporting to have been declared by my daughter, Ella Laughton, before a justice of the peace, in Collingwood, Victoria. I declare that the whole of the statements in the declaration referred to are false in every particular. I met my daughter upon her discharge from the Melbourne Gaol on January 10, 1905, when she bade good-bye and kissed me, saying that she was about to be taken to the Abbotsford Convent by Mrs. Goldspink, at her own request. I had previously asked Mrs. Goldspink to obtain admission for my daughter to the convent, and was well pleased when she was taken there. Both my husband and myself are Catholics, and my daughter, Ella Laughton, has been a Catholic all her life. My daughter has been for some years past a wayward and intractable girl, and has given me and her father much trouble. She has run away from home on three different occasions, and since her absconding from the convent I have had no know-

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ledge of her whereabouts. I am anxious, as is also my husband, to find our daughter, with a view to having her placed again in the Abbotsford Convent, or some such institution, where she would be under proper control. I am sorry to say that she is utterly untruthful, and that no reliance whatever can be placed upon any statement she makes. Both my husband and myself are extremely sorry for the slanderous and untruthful statements with regard to the nuns of the Good Shepherd, who had treated her with the utmost kindness. I have seen a statement made by Mrs. Goldspink, which was published in the "Advocate" of July 1, 1905, and I know that the statement is true with regard to my daughter's admission to the Abbotsford Convent.

'And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

'CATHERINE LAUGHTON.

Declared before me this 4th day of July, 1905,
at Carlton.

'H. LONSDALE THOMPSON, J.P.'

'I Arthur Jennings Laughton, of 4 Tyrone-street, North Melbourne, have read the foregoing declaration, made by my wife, Catherine Laughton, and I declare that I am satisfied as to the truth of the statements contained therein.

'And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of Parliament rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

'ARTHUR JENNINGS LAUGHTON.

Declared before me this 4th day of July,
at Carlton,

'H. LONSDALE THOMPSON, J.P.'

We ('Advocate') may first briefly summarise the particulars of this incident as it appears in this and last week's issue of this journal. The 'Watchman' published the declaration of Laughton, to the effect that she was, after taking a tram ride with a distant relation, induced to enter the convent without knowing it was such, and was prevailed on to remain. The fact is that she was taken from gaol by Mrs. Goldspink, at her own and her mother's request. She declared that her father was 'drowned in the July flood,' and that her mother died in the Melbourne Hospital two years ago. The statutory declaration of both parents, made before a reputable magistrate, who did not hesitate to sign his name, is a sufficient proof of the falsehood of that assertion. The 'Watchman' declaration says that the girl Laughton, being a Protestant, was forced to attend Catholic worship in the convent. The lie in this case was palpable at once, because it is well known that the religious beliefs of the inmates of Abbotsford are scrupulously respected, as the testimony of such inmates for years can abundantly prove, but in this case the parents are both Catholics, as, of course, is their daughter, and therefore the statement is clearly proved to be false. Various other matters affecting the girl's credibility are given in the parents' declaration, showing to what lengths the Orange fabricators went in the tuition of their protegee who had fallen into their hands.

From the foregoing facts it will be seen how completely the malignant intentions of T. A. Rogers and the 'Watchman' have been foiled. It may be said, however, that falsehood and slander form the entire stock-in-trade of publications of this class, and it is really marvellous that the authorities do not, in the interests of public decency, institute a prosecution against the proprietors of some of the organs of the Orange clique.

Bonington's Carrageen (Irish Moss) is highly recommended as a remedy for coughs and colds.

Messrs. S. Smith and Co., merchant tailors, Princes St., Dunedin, request the public to give them an opportunity of proving that they turn out frock, dress, and sac suits, and ladies' costumes in a style which cannot be excelled elsewhere. A trial respectfully solicited.

Gregg Shorthand is very popular in the United States and Canada, where it has a great vogue in the principal schools and colleges. It is said to be an exceedingly simple system, and can be acquired in a much shorter time than the older methods. The New Zealand representative of the Gregg Shorthand system is Mr. J. W. Irwin, Christchurch, who will be pleased to supply all information regarding it.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

July 15.

In an article in 'L'Indépendance Belge' Mr. George Robertson, of the Government Life Insurance Department, gives some information of historical interest regarding the attempt of the French to colonise New Zealand, and also of the progress of the Catholic Church in Canterbury.

On Monday evening the members of the Catholic Young Men's Literary Society held their usual weekly debate. The question for discussion was: 'Should Asiatics be admitted into Australasia?' Mr. E. A. Baker opened in the affirmative, and was opposed by Mr. Dixon. An interesting discussion ended in favor of the advocates of a policy of exclusion.

The bazaar held in the Town Hall last week to provide funds for the furnishing of the Home for Chronic Invalids, recently erected in the hospital grounds, was a brilliant success. His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the fair, and graciously left at one of the stalls an order for a supply of goods to be sent to Mother Aubert, to whose noble example the existence of the present home is largely ascribed. Mother Aubert also paid a visit to the bazaar, and was warmly welcomed by the committee and stallholders. She was not allowed to depart without some comforts for the unfortunates under her care.

The Bible-in-schools Referendum League is showing signs of much activity. The Town Hall has been secured for August 3, when a monster demonstration is to be held at which addresses will be delivered by clergy and laymen. The Anglican Synod, after much discussion, decided to support the League's proposals. It would appear that for the most part they would favor a denominational system, but since such does not appear possible, they consider the only course open is to advocate the introduction of Bible-teaching into the schools of the State. Bishop Wallis' remarks at the conclusion of the debate are worthy of note. He said that if they were in earnest, they must make their desires known at the next general election, and not miss their opportunity then. In the course of his remarks at the Synod the Rev. C. C. Harper made certain references to the New Zealand Educational Institute, suggesting that the Institute did not represent the teachers, and that the views of the latter on the question of the Bible-in-schools were not really interpreted by the Institute. The secretary of the Institute, in a brief communication to the 'Times,' clearly showed that the Institute was representative of the teachers, for out of 2996 adult teachers in the Colony 1715 were financial members of the Institute. Again in January last a council of 57 teachers, representing every education district in New Zealand, debated and agreed to the following remit from the Hawke's Bay District Institute: 'That the introduction of religious instruction into the school syllabus is not desirable.' From this it is clear that the State school teachers are not in sympathy with the League's proposals, and their decision in this matter should carry much weight with all right-thinking men.

Masterton

(From our own correspondent.)

July 12.

The Very Rev. Father Keogh, of St. Patrick's College, was on a visit to Masterton last week, and preached a retreat to the Sisters of St. Bride's Convent.

On account of having a second priest here now, we are able to have three Masses on the third Sunday of the month, one of which is for the children. The singing at the children's Mass, under the able tuition of Mother Mary Joseph, is very much appreciated.

The St. Patrick's Debating Club is again to the fore this season. At their meeting last week the following officers for the year were elected: Patron, Very Rev. Dean McKenna; president, Mr. B. J. Dolan; vice-presidents, Messrs. M. C. O'Connell, J. Yarr, and C. C. Downes; committee, Messrs. P. J. O'Leary, J. C. McKillop, A. Haughey, B. Chapman, and F. Daniels; secretary, F. Haughey.

The half-yearly meeting of St. Michael's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held last evening. There was a large attendance of members, the president (Bro. W. Redmond) presiding. Considerable discussion took place over the notices of motion on the business paper to be

brought up at the half-yearly meeting of the District, and it was decided to instruct the branch's delegate to vote against the motion to increase the district secretary's salary. It was also decided to vote against the motion for striking a voluntary levy for the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The balance sheet for the quarter was read, and showed the branch to be in a flourishing condition. The election of officers for the next half-year resulted as follows:—President, Bro. P. O'Leary; vice-president, Bro. B. Chapman; warden, Bro. O'Sullivan; guardian, Bro. F. Treador; treasurer, Bro. A. Stempar, jun.; secretary, Bro. S. O'Regan; sick visitors, Bros. P. O'Leary, O'Sullivan, and B. Chapman; auditors, Bro. P. O'Leary and B. Chapman; trustee, Bro. H. Richards. The various officers were duly installed by the past president, Bro. Redmond.

DIocese of Christchurch

(From our own correspondent.)

July 17.

On the feast of SS. Peter and Paul nine young ladies were received into the Order of Our Lady of Missions at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Barbadoes street. The impressive ceremony was conducted, in the unavoidable absence of the Very Rev. Vicar-General owing to illness, by the Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, S.M., in the presence of a number of local and visiting clergy.

At Rangiora last week the members of the legal profession met to make a presentation to Mr. M. Lynskey, who has retired from the position of clerk to the Bench on pension. Mr. M. S. Brown said that it was felt that something should be done to show the high regard and appreciation which the Bar had for Mr. Lynskey, who was always ready to assist them. On their behalf he presented him with a highly polished case, containing pipes, with the inscription: 'Presented to M. Lynskey, Esq., by the legal profession practising in the Kaipoi district.' Mr. Lynskey, in replying, referred to the history of the Court, which he had been connected with for nearly forty years, and thanked them all cordially for their kindness.

The following is a summary of the report on the Marist Brothers' School, furnished by Mr. T. S. Foster, M.A., Inspector to the North Canterbury Board of Education:—Reading, good, fluent, and expressive; composition, carefully taught, with generally good results; spelling, good; writing, very good, paper work neatly and orderly arranged; recitation, satisfactory; arithmetic, taught on sound lines; drawing, fair to very fair; singing, satisfactory; physical instruction, dumb-bell exercises well done; elementary science, a good course of lessons imparted, and illustrated by suitable apparatus; in Class P., reading, writing, and spelling, good; arithmetic, very fair; order, discipline, and tone of school, good. The Inspector concluded thus:—The results of the examination point to careful training of the pupils, and effective treatment of the leading subjects of the syllabus, exemplified more particularly in the commendable quality of the reading and the writing. The percentage passed was 93.

At the Catholic Club rooms on last Tuesday evening an interesting and instructive lecture was given by Mr. L. Birks, electrical engineer of the municipal tramways, on the application of electricity to the system now in use in the city. Mr. J. R. Hayward (vice-president) presided, and read apologies for the unavoidable absence of his Lordship the Bishop and of the president, Mr. R. O. Duncan. The subject was treated in a most comprehensive manner by the lecturer, and by the aid of the limelight a number of excellent views were shown illustrative of the lecture. These included a wide range of subjects, some of which he had been intimately connected with, such as the Sydney power-house and the electric system of that city, where, at the time mentioned, there were 700 cars either running, ready for traffic, or under construction. The great electric works at Niagara were illustrated and explained, and also those of Switzerland, embracing the railways electrified, the electrical technical school at Zurich, operations at Geneva, and the huge lifts in connection with London's underground railways. The projected harnessing of the Waimakariri was touched upon, the feasibility of which the lecturer conceded to be quite possible and even probable. The power, he said, had only a distance of 27 miles to be transmitted, whereas electric power was brought to San Francisco from a distance of 140 miles. At the conclusion of the lecture, which was listened to most attentively by a large audience, a vote of thanks was proposed by the Very Rev. Vicar-General, seconded by the Rev. Father O'Connell, and enthusiastically accorded. The limelight was manipulated by Mr. Beardsley.

At the conclusion of his lecture at the Catholic Club rooms on Tuesday evening Mr. Birks exhibited and explained a number of the fittings seen in daily use in the electric tramways. The turbine installed at the Christchurch power-house, which was of 1000 horse power, made 1800 revolutions every minute and a half. Most people, he said, labor under the impression that electricians themselves do not really know what electricity is. The lecturer referred to this popular fallacy at the outset, and told his audience that the expert knew quite as much about the subtle fluid as the layman did about an apple or a potato. He explained that electricity was identical with ether, the all-pervading fluid, and likened it to water, except that one flowed through pipes and the other through wires. Referring to the popular fear of fatal consequences by contact with the electric wires, such a danger exists only in the imagination of timid persons, explained Mr. Birks during his lecture. Since the inception of the new tramway system, many unenlightened people are firmly convinced that should they by any mischance come into contact with the electric current from the trolley wire or any other part of the system, the result would be instantly fatal. But Mr. Birks made it clear that such persons were agitating themselves quite needlessly. The pressure of the tramway current was 600 volts, he stated. Now a pressure of 50 volts could just be felt when transmitted to the human body, whilst 100 volts gave a pleasing, comfortable feeling. Two hundred volts became painful, but not dangerous, and 1000 volts would almost always prove fatal. But 600 volts—the tramway pressure—was not dangerous, though the shock was usually painful. The maximum allowable for tramway systems had been specifically laid down by the British Board of Trade, so as to come well under the fatal limit, and that maximum had not been exceeded in Christchurch. 'I have often received a dozen or more shocks a day at the power-house,' remarked Mr. Birks, 'and have received no injury. I have taken my hand away and squealed, but have gone on working again.' Still it is not advisable for people to go about experimenting with live wires; as Mr. Birks pointed out, the shock was apt to give a painful sensation, although there was nothing dreadful about it.

Temuka

(From our own correspondent.)

July 17.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes arrived here on Friday afternoon, and the same evening commenced his episcopal visitation of the parish. At the conclusion of the ceremonies Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by his Lordship.

A telegram, received by his Lordship the Bishop from Very Rev. Dean Foley, on Saturday last, states that there is no sign of improvement in his health as yet, and further it stated that he was to go into an hospital in Auckland this week.

Speaking at the Confirmation ceremony on Sunday, his Lordship the Bishop said he took the opportunity of denying the statement recently made that the youth of New Zealand were addicted to strong drink.

Arrangements are in preparation for holding a concert and art union in Kerrytown on August 24. The proceeds are to be devoted to the erection of a two-roomed cottage for the convenience of the clergy when they have to stay there overnight.

Speaking in eulogistic terms of the good work done in the parish of Temuka by the late Father Fauvel, his Lordship the Bishop suggested to the people the desirability of erecting some memorial to perpetuate his memory, a good one he thought would be the completion of the church by the erection of a sanctuary in his honor.

On Sunday morning after the second Mass his Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 80 children. In the afternoon his Lordship, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Kerley and Peoples, drove to Pleasant Point, and there confirmed 39 boys and 19 girls, whom the Rev. Father Peoples had been preparing for some time past for the worthy reception of the sacrament. At both places his Lordship administered to the children a pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquor till they had reached 21 years of age.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Club was held on Tuesday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. O'Halloran, and there was a large attendance of members present. The programme for the evening took the form of a debate, 'Should the disabilities of women be removed?' Mr. Z. Beri opened the question in the affirmative with an excellent speech adducing strong arguments in favor of placing

women on an equal footing with men in all positions. Mr. J. McAuliffe vigorously opposed Mr. Beri's contentions, and his remarks were ably seconded by Mr. W. Clarke. Mr. J. Barry urged his hearers to adopt the same view of the question as that taken by Mr. Beri, which after an interesting, and, at times, amusing debate, they eventually decided to do by a substantial majority.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

July 13.

A Press Association telegram from Dargaville to the 'Star' says that a successful operation has been performed by Dr. Collins in the local hospital on Rev. Father Patterson.

The discussion on 'Warner's History' has advanced another stage, as the following extract from last Tuesday's 'Star' will show:—'A letter has been forwarded to Mr. Charles Watt from the Inspector-General of Schools (Mr. Hogben) by direction of the Minister for Education, acknowledging receipt of the resolutions passed at a meeting of Auckland citizens in regard to the use of Warner's "Brief Survey of British History" in the State schools. The letter states: "In reply I have to inform you that permission to use this book in the Auckland education district was granted in September, 1904. It is not proposed (nor has it been proposed) to withdraw that permission. The question of placing this book on the list of books authorised for use in all districts of the Colony will be considered." At yesterday's meeting of the Auckland Education Board the above letter was read, and its consideration was deferred until a full meeting of the members.

A meeting of the parishioners of the Church of the Assumption was held in St. Mary's Hall, Onehunga, on Sunday evening last to consider the question of erecting a new presbytery, when there was a large attendance. The Rev. Father Mahoney presided. He said he had called the meeting together to take into their consideration the erection of a new presbytery. As they were aware, the beautiful Church of the Assumption, which was completed last year, was free from debt. This great work had been brought to a successful issue by their beloved priest, Very Rev. Mgr. Paul; but he need hardly remind them that the object Monsignor Paul had in view—that of completing and leaving the church free of debt—was brought about by many sacrifices on his part—one of which was to dwell in that very old and worn-out presbytery. Well, he thought they were all agreed that the building erected in 1852, or 53 years ago, should now make way for a more modern building, and the only question was whether it should be wood or brick. Personally he favored a brick building. But perhaps his most important reason for having a strong desire for a brick building was that he felt sure that had the late Very Rev. Mgr. Paul undertaken the work, he would have carried it out in such a way that when the structure was completed it would be in keeping with their beautiful church, and an additional ornament to the town. Knowing their loyal feeling to their late beloved priest, he felt they would give effect to his desires, and he accordingly had had prepared by Mr. T. Mahoney (his brother, who designed the church) plans of the proposed new building. The estimated cost would be £900, and it might strike them as being too great an undertaking, but he had proposals to make which he felt sure would minimise the task of paying off the debt. In the first place, he would give a good subscription himself, and he would provide the interest on the money to be borrowed for the erection of the building. In addition, he would personally provide the furnishing of the house, so that all sums of money received from time to time would go immediately to reducing the debt. Taking into account the wonderful work the parishioners had done in providing the cost of their church, some £6000 in eighteen years, the £900 proposed to be provided would not long be a debt on the parish. It was unanimously agreed that the work be proceeded with in October, when the weather would be suitable for brick building. Strong committees of ladies and gentlemen were appointed to assist in the work. Father Mahoney was appointed treasurer, and Mr. J. Shaldrick general secretary.

GREGG SHORTHAND—A NEW ZEALAND RECORD.

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The Late Father Benedict, O.P.

(From our Auckland correspondent.)

After a long illness Father Benedict, of the Dominican Order, breathed his last on Tuesday, July 11, at St. Patrick's presbytery. Throughout the whole diocese his death will be mourned. By his missionary labors he had, during the last four years, endeared himself to all. To have known him either in his priestly or private capacity was to love him. His knowledge, experience, and travel were wide. To the diocese his demise is a severe loss. From all parts of the Colony the Bishop received messages of condolence.

The late Rev. Father Benedict, known in the world as Alfred Benedict Tickell, was born in England on November 11, 1841, and was professed at Woodchester in 1865 as a member of the Dominican Order. He was ordained in October 1871, and was Prior of Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1893 to 1896. He spent some time at the great priory of St. Dominic's, Haverstock Hill, London, was also at Hinckley, Woodchester, and Leicester, and labored on the mission in the East Indies. He arrived in Auckland in February, 1901, and came out to give a series of missions, being allowed by his Superior to serve in the Auckland diocese for a period of five years. He conducted a great number of missions in various parts of the diocese, and through his ministry, aided by the local clergy, about 2000 candidates were prepared for Confirmation.

On Wednesday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Father Holbrook. At this and at the earlier Masses large congregations attended. During the whole day numerous friends and sympathisers from all parts of the district visited the Cathedral, where the body lay in state. In the evening the solemn office for the dead was chanted, Bishop Lenihan presiding. There were also present in the sanctuary: Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, Very Rev. Dean Hackett, Very Rev. Fathers Brodie, Gillan, Rev. Fathers B. Kehoe, T. Kehoe, Darby Corcoran, Holbrook, McMillan, Meagher, Zanna, Cahill, Dignan, and Edge, and also the Marist Brothers. At the conclusion of the office the Bishop addressed the congregation in most feeling terms. On Thursday at St. Patrick's a Pontifical Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Bishop, Very Rev. Dean Hackett being deacon, Very Rev. Father Brodie subdeacon, Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly assistant priest, and Very Rev. Father Gillan master of ceremonies. There were also present in the sanctuary Very Rev. Dr. Egan, O.S.B., Rev. Fathers Kehoe (2), Meagher, McMillan (2), Darby, Corcoran, Cahill, Edge, Mahoney, Zanna, Dignan, Buckley. Rev. Father Furlong arrived later on from Gisborne.

After Mass the ablution was given at the bier by the Bishop. The funeral procession moved out of the Cathedral to the strains of the Dead March from 'Saul,' played by the organist, Mr. H. Hiscocks. The cortege then moved off to Panmure, where the interment took place beside the remains of the late Very Rev. Mgr. McDonald. His Lordship the Bishop officiated at the graveside, the assembled clergy assisting. Although the grave has closed over all that was mortal of the late Father Benedict, his good works, his sterling merit and example, his great charity, his stirring exhortations will remain for a long time in the memory of those who knew him and profited by his spiritual ministrations.—R.I.P.

The candidates from Catholic colleges and schools have once again given a good account of themselves at the Victorian Matriculation (writes a Melbourne correspondent). No fewer than twenty Catholic educational centres were represented with a batch of matriculants. The coming December and May tests will finish the present standard, which, after May, 1906, will be required as a first step to degrees only.

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Irish News

ANTRIM—Their Real Friends

At the annual meeting of the Ulster Farmers' and Laborers' Union, held in Belfast, resolutions were adopted calling upon the Government to relieve the existing deadlock in the working of the Land Act, and expressing disappointment with official Unionist members at their apathy regarding the laborers' claims, and urging electors to support independent candidates pledged to compulsory sale and purchase. Mr. Andrew McKillop, the newly-elected president, who is an Orangeman, said he was well aware that without the great body of the Irish Nationalist Party they would have been utterly unable to press their claims to Land reform upon the Government.

ARMACH—Nationalists Successful

Considerable excitement was manifested throughout the course of the election of six members of the Lurgan Board of Guardians, that being the number allotted to the town. There were eight candidates, and a comparatively heavy vote resulted as follows: Messrs. John Fleming, J.P., 783; John McNally, J.P., 768; M. H. Brown, 660; John Johnston, J.P., 586; James Weir, 489; William J. Fleming, 477—elected; Joshua McNeice, 323; and George Ferguson, 311. As Messrs. Fleming and McNally are both very prominent Catholics, there was great jubilation amongst their co-religionists when it became known that they were returned at the head of the poll.

CARLOW—A Memorial to Father Murphy

On last Sunday there was to be laid in the Market Square, Tullow, the foundation stone of a memorial to Father John Murphy, of '98 fame, who, after a brave stand in defence of the liberties of the people, was cruelly put to death.

CORK—The Late Member

Mr. James Francis Xavier O'Brien, Nationalist member for Cork City, whose death was reported in our columns some weeks ago, was born about 1830. He took part in the Fenian rising of 1867. Mr. O'Brien was tried for treason-felony, having been arrested while leading an armed party who attacked a police barracks. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. At the trial it was shown that the barracks had been set on fire, and the inmates, including some women and children, were in imminent danger, when Mr. O'Brien, at great personal risk, went to their relief, which circumstance was commented on in highly eulogistic terms by the judge when passing sentence upon the prisoner.

DONEGAL—The Arran Estate

The tenantry of the agricultural portion of the Earl of Arran's estate surrounding Donegal town have signed the final agreement to purchase their holdings. The terms agreed upon are: A reduction of 6s in the £ on first term rents, 4s in the £ on second term rents, turbarry and sporting rights to go exclusively to tenants, the half-year's rent due to be added to the purchase money, tenants agree to pay interest to the Government at the rate of 3½ per cent. until purchase money is paid over to the landlord. The tenantry were represented by Mr. James Dunlevy, solicitor, Donegal.

DUBLIN—An Agricultural Conference

Mr. T. P. Gill, Secretary of the Irish Department of Agriculture, has gone to Rome for the purpose of attending the International Agricultural Conference suggested by the King of Italy.

Diocesan Chapter

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has made the following appointments in the Diocesan Chapter: The Very Rev. Canon Flanagan, P.P., Baldoyle, to the Archdeaconry of Glendalough; the Very Rev. Joseph Burke, P.P., Church of the Holy Trinity, Aughrim street, to the Prebend of Donaghmore (first portion); the Very Rev. Patrick Kavanagh, P.P., St. Auden's, High street, to the Prebend of Donaghmore (second portion).

A Well-known Doctor Passes Away

The death is announced of Dr. J. G. Synnott, Sandymount, County Dublin. Deceased came of an old and highly respected County Wexford family. Throughout life he was an exemplary Catholic. Dr. Synnott's father, who was secretary of the Home Rule League in the early seventies, was at one time Governor of Grangegorman Prison, a position from which he was dismissed owing to his lenient treatment of Miss Aylward, foundress of the Sisterhood of the Holy Faith, who was undergoing imprisonment for contempt of court. In early life Dr. Synnott practised his profession in Halifax and Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire.

KERRY—Clerical Appointment

The Most Rev. Dr. Mangan, Bishop of Kerry, has appointed Rev. M. M'C. O'Connor, Rathmore, to be parish priest of Ballymacelligott, in room of the late Rev. John Lawlor, P.P.

KILDARE—A New Church

The foundation stone of the new parish church at Suncroft, County Kildare, was laid on Sunday, May 28, by the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

KILKENNY—His Old Schoolmaster

It was remarkable that the gentleman deputed to read the address of the people of Johnstown, Kilkenny, to the Very Rev. Dean Phelan, of Melbourne, was Mr. James Garret-Fitzgerald—the Dean's old schoolmaster. In the course of his reply Dean Phelan said:—'How many at my time of life, and in my position, could return to his native parish and find full of life, full of youthful vigor, the dear old master who in the distant past imparted to him the first rudiments of knowledge? Yet such is my case. My first recollection of the Johnstown school is that I was placed at the A B C board in charge of Mr. Garrett, who was then assistant teacher under a cruel tyrant, Terence Clarke, whom we, all boys, heartily detested. When I got as far as the Red Book, a step between first and second class, the assistant was promoted to the charge of the school, and master he remains to-day.'

MEATH—Heirlooms

At an auction in Kelis, County Meath, by M. Freeman and Son, an eight-day clock owned by Dean Swift during his stay at Quilca House, was knocked down for £10. A mirror which belonged to Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who also inhabited Quilca, realised £5.

ROSCOMMON—An Appointment

Major W. G. Cahill, who has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Queensland in succession to Mr. W. E. Parry-Okeden, at a salary of £1000 per annum, is a County Roscommon man by birth, and served as an ordinary constable in the R.I.C., Belfast, prior to his emigration.

Memories of the Past

In connection with the laying of the foundation stone of a new church in Loughglynn, County Roscommon, the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, said the history of the old church brought back to their minds the memorable year of '98, when Pitt and Castlereagh were plotting the destruction of the country, and when those exciting times were ennobled by the sacrifices of the Ducal Geraldine, who laid down his life for a Catholic people. Amongst the distinguished names associated with the church, there was none more honored than that of Count Dillon. Pride filled their hearts, and sanctity was laid at their altars when they thought of him who was driven from Loughglynn, who stood on the embattlements of Athlone, his shield untarnished and his honor unsullied.

TIPPERARY—Death of a Priest

News has reached Ireland of the death of the Rev. William McGolrick, pastor of Inver Grove, St. Paul, Minnesota. The deceased priest was an ardent lover of Ireland. He was a native of Borrisokane, and was one of three brothers, all of whom were ordained priests, and chose the American mission. The surviving brother is the Most Rev. James McGolrick, Bishop of Duluth.

A Centenarian

Mrs. Bridget O'Brien, Grauniera, Upper Church, Thurles, died on May 25 at the remarkable age of 115 years.

The Anti-Treating League

On the occasion of his triennial visit to St. Mary's parish church, Clonmel, the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford, spoke of the evils of intemperance, and urged the people to join the Anti-Treating League.

For the American Mission

Amongst seventeen young men who were ordained deacons on April 8 at Kenrick's Seminary, St. Louis, U.S.A., by the Most Rev. Archbishop Glennon were Mr. Timothy Sullivan, Grange parish, Ardman, Clonmel, and Mr. Newman, Ballingarry.

TYRONE—A Gift

The Right Rev. Monsignor M'Namee, P.P., was recently the recipient of a magnificent gift from Mr. Peter M'Ginn, of London. Mr. M'Ginn, who is a native of Omagh, was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, where he graduated in the intermediate. He went to London, where he joined the staff of one of the London dailies. He and his sister are now making an extended tour on the Continent, and have had the great honor of an audience with the Pope in Rome.

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Demise of a Priest

The death took place recently at Portrush of the Rev. Bernard Nugent, P.P. of Lissan, County Tyrone. The venerable pastor had been a priest of the archdiocese of Armagh for over forty years, and had charge of the parish of Lissan for about twenty-two years.

WATERFORD—Priests Honored

The Holy Father, on the recommendation of the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lisimore, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the following three priests: Rev. Denis Whelan, Professor of Theology, St. John's College, Waterford; Rev. Michael Sheehan, M.A., D.Ph., Professor of Ancient Classics, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; and Rev. Patrick Beecher, M.A., Professor of Pastoral Theology, Sacred Eloquence and Elocution, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

WEXFORD—The Men of '98

A most imposing demonstration took place at Enniscorthy on Sunday, May 28, the occasion being the laying of the foundation stone of the memorial which it is proposed to erect to the insurgents who fell at the battle of Vinegar Hill. The day was the one hundred and seventh anniversary of the capture of the town by the gallant peasant soldiers, an event which preceded their defeat at Vinegar Hill. An immense concourse of people assembled in the town for the ceremony, special trains bringing crowds from different parts of Leinster and Munster. Before the foundation stone was laid a picturesque and impressive procession passed through the town, and proceeded in the direction of Vinegar Hill, and having passed close to the base, returned to the Market Square, where the memorial is to be erected. The procession was composed of branches of the Gaelic League, United Irish League, Gaelic Athletic Association, National Foresters, and other bodies. Numerous banners were borne, one being held aloft by relatives of Father John Murphy, who so valiantly led his brave Wexford men. Sir Thomas Esmonde brought a large contingent from Ballynastragh, and also two small cannon, carried in the procession mounted on gun carriages. A cannon ball used at the battle of Vinegar Hill was also carried by the Ballynastragh contingent. Several clergymen were present on the platform during the laying of the foundation stone, and at the meeting held subsequently. Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, and said in the course of his speech that all knew and felt that the cause of '98 was gaining ground, slowly, perhaps, but surely and irrevocably nevertheless; and it was his firm belief that by the time the monument whose foundation stone they laid that day was neared to its completion a further and an important step would have been made along the road to liberty. Speeches were also made by Mr. Michael Davitt, Rev. Father Fitzhenry (Enniscorthy), and the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

GENERAL

Castle Methods

In the House of Commons on May 25, during the consideration of the estimates for the Civil Service, Mr. John Redmond exposed the methods adopted by the Castle officials to provoke disorder and pave the way for another Coercion Act. He said: Six or seven weeks ago, before anything of this kind became publicly mentioned in the papers, he was informed by those who had an opportunity of knowing that in view of the fact that Sir Antony MacDonnell had made a declaration that he would not administer coercion, a determination had been come to to force him out of Dublin Castle by forcing coercion upon certain parts of Ireland. Almost immediately descriptions of alleged outrages commenced to appear in the English press, among them the case of Mr. Persse, in County Galway. But this particular story, on being investigated by the police, was found to be an invention. Then there was a sensational account of alleged houghing and mutilation of cattle, a crime which should be denounced as horrible, shocking, unchristian, and detestable. This case was investigated, and it was found there was not a single case of a beast being houghed or mutilated. Then they had stories of incendiary fires. He must express his opinion that it was dastardly for people in that House or out of that House to take part in any conspiracy of this kind seeking to blacken the reputation of a people who so far as outrages and crime were concerned stood on a higher position than the people of either England or Scotland.

For Bronchial Coughs take

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

People We Hear About

The Poet Laureate, of whom the public hears but little nowadays, has entered on his seventieth year.

It is a curious fact that the foundation of the 'Birmingham Daily Post' was chiefly due to John Frederick Feeney, a County Sligo man, while the 'Daily Post' of Liverpool was founded by Mr. Michael James Whitty, a Wexford man, both earnest practical Catholics.

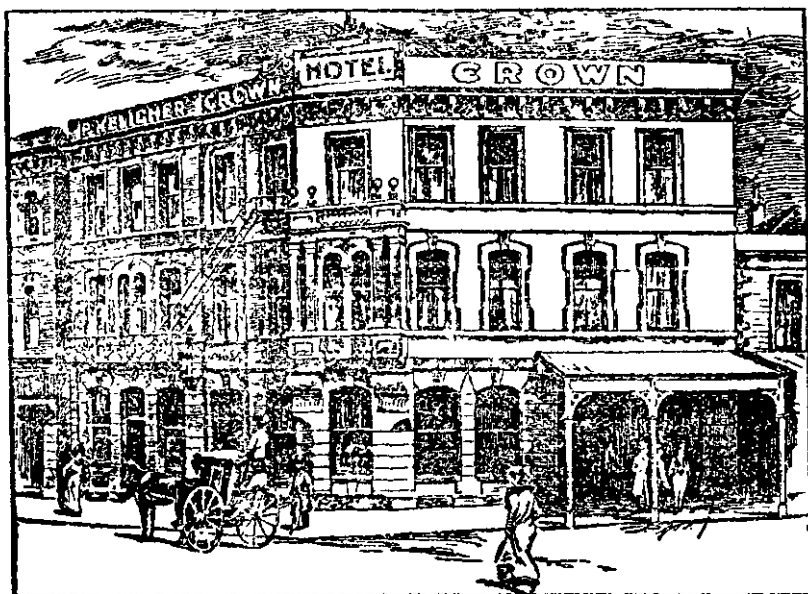
The death of the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley reminds one (says the 'Manchester Guardian') of the curious variety of conviction that the last two generations of the house have exhibited in religious matters. Her husband was a Mahometan, Lady Carlisle, her daughter, is a Unitarian, and Monsignor Algernon Stanley a Catholic Bishop.

Dr. A. L. Kenny, of Melbourne, whose work as secretary of the second Australasian Catholic Congress has been gratefully recognised throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand, is about to take an extended holiday trip round the world. He will leave Melbourne about the beginning of September, and will be absent for fully twelve months.

The new Speaker of the Legislative Council, the Hon. C. C. Bowen, was born in Milford, County Mayo, in 1830. His father, the late Mr. C. Bowen, was Speaker of the Canterbury Provincial Council for several years. The Hon. C. C. Bowen was educated at Rugby and Cambridge, and was amongst the original settlers in Canterbury, acting, until 1852, as secretary to Mr. Godley. He held the position of Resident Magistrate in Christchurch from 1864 to 1872, when he was called to the Legislative Council, but soon after resigned his seat and entered the House of Representatives as member for Kaiapoi, holding office as Minister of Justice and Commissioner of Stamps. During his tenure of office, he carried through the House in 1877 the Education Act, which made primary education free, secular, and compulsory.

Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A., F.S.A., a well known figure in Irish life, is a specialist in art, which he has studied since his boyhood in all the great art centres of the world. Born in Dublin in December, 1851, he was educated at Nice, Clongowes, and Dublin University, where he gained prizes in modern languages and distinction in oratory. He was called to the Bar in 1885, on his return to Ireland from a prolonged tour round the United States. Having studied literature under Professor Dowden, he has contributed to a score of Irish journals and magazines. In 1882-3, in union with some friends, he issued 'Hibernia,' a review that tried to find a common platform for Irishmen who desired the intellectual elevation of the people. He enlisted the services of veterans like Dr. Mahaffy, Dr. Joyce, Mr. O'Don, and Miss Margaret Stokes, and younger writers such as Mr. N. Colgan, the Irish botanist, Mr. T. W. Lyster (of the National Library), and Mr. W. F. Bailey (the chief organiser of the Land Purchase scheme). Through that journal Count Plunkett introduced Miss Katherine Tynan and Miss Jane Barlow to the literary world.

The changes and complications during the last century in the Government of Spain (says the 'Catholic Times') have been such that many have but a very indistinct idea of how the present King's father succeeded to the throne. After the French cause in the Peninsula had been destroyed by Wellington, Napoleon signed a treaty re-establishing King Ferdinand in power. Ferdinand had no male heirs, and he left the Crown to the elder of his two daughters, Isabella, having persuaded the Cortes to renew its decisions of 1789 and 1812 abolishing the Salic law which excluded females from the throne. His brother, Don Carlos, took up arms in support of his claim, and a war, which lasted for seven years, followed between the Carlists and Cristinos. The young Queen was at last placed on the throne, but her reign was a round of national discontent, and she abdicated in 1868, when the Pronunciamiento, a document setting forth the nation's grievances, was issued. In the course of time it was decided to elect a King from among a number of foreign princes. The choice of the Prince of Hohenzollern, though he refused the offer when France sternly opposed him, led to the Franco-Prussian War. The brother of the King of Italy, Amadeo of Savoy, then received and accepted the offer, only to resign in two years. A republic succeeded, and this also lasted but a couple of years. In 1875, Alfonso, son of the exiled Isabella II., was induced to become King, and was crowned as Alfonso XII. He died in 1885 at the age of twenty-eight. Alfonso XIII., the present King, was born after his father's death, and was from his infancy delicate, but he was nursed into good health by his devoted mother, who was a most capable Regent.



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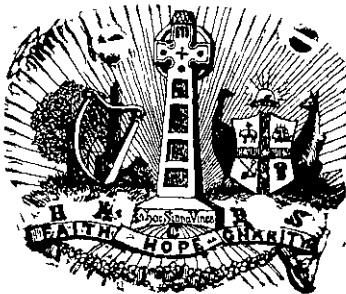
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Commercial

PRODUCE.

London, July 14.—The wheat market is quiet, with an easy tendency, owing to the large shipments and excellent crop prospects in Europe, but the unsettled state of Russia is less favorable. Reports concerning America's crops checked a downward movement. There is little demand for cargoes; 32s is asked for South Australian off coast, 31s 6d for Victorian, and 32s 6d for South Australian July-August shipment. Australian spot is at 33s 3d to 33s 6d.

Flour is quiet. Patent roller, London quotation, 23s; Glasgow, 24s to 24s 6d.

Butter is firm, only Australian offering. Choicest is quoted up to 102s. Danish is unchanged.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter, (factory), pats 1/0½; butter (factory) 1/-. Eggs, 1/- per dozen. Cheese, 6d. 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, 5/- per cwt. Retail—Farm butter, 10d; separator, 1/-; butter, factory, pats 1/2. Cheese, 8d. Eggs, 1/3 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, 1/6. Potatoes, 6/6 per cwt; 14lbs for 1/-.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Therewas a moderate attendance of buyers, but with fair competition most of the lots offered were quitted at quotations. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—During the past week there has been only limited inquiry for shipping lines, but the few coming forward must have in most cases been quitted on arrival at late values. Quotations: Choice seed lines, 2s to 2s 3d; good do, 1s 9d to 2s; prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; good to best feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; inferior to medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Pending developments in the Millers' Association business is restricted, and during the past week only a few sales have been made. The demand from millers is entirely for prime quality. Medium sorts are out of favor, except as fowl wheat. This is scarce, and has a tendency towards improvement in value. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s to 3s 1d; medium to good, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; best whole fowl wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 9½d; broken and damaged, 2s 5d to 2s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments have slackened, and to-day's sale saw a slight advance in prices. Prime Derwents are most in favor, but good seed sorts are also sought after. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £6 15s to £7; medium, £6 5s to £6 10s; white sorts, £6 to £6 15s; seed lines, £7 to £7 10s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The local demand is confined almost entirely to prime oaten sheaf, for which there is good inquiry. A few lines of medium quality have found an outlet for shipment, but low quality is not in demand. Quotations: Choice oaten sheaf, to £3 5s; prime, £3 to £3 2s 6d; medium to good, £2 12s 6d to £2 17s 6d; light and discolored, £2 to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—Supplies are not so heavy, and prices are a shade firmer. Quotations: Best oaten, 32s 6d; wheat, 27s 6d to 30s per ton (pressed).

Hay.—The market is still well supplied. Best clover and ryegrass is in moderate demand at £2 15s to £3; medium, £2 5s to £2 10s per ton.

Turnips.—Only a few trucks forward, which sold at 11s 6d to 12s per ton (loose, ex truck).

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair report as follows:—

Wheat.—Very little business is passing. We quote: Prime milling, 3s to 3s 1d; best whole fowl wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 9½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Oats.—All lines coming forward meet with fair demand. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d, good to best food, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—Prime oaten sheaf is in short supply. We quote: Prime well cut oaten sheaf, from 60s to 65s; extra heavy and bright, up to 67s 6d (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Owing to the slackening off of supplies the market is decidedly firmer. We quote: Prime Derwents from £7 to £7 5s per ton (sacks extra).

Butter.—The supply is far short of the demand. We quote: Dairy, 8d; first grade milled, 8d to 9d; separator in ½ and 1lb pats, 9d to 9½d per lb.

Eggs.—If the present cold weather continues there will in all probability be an advance in prices. Fresh, 1s 1d per dozen.

Pigs.—Short supply. Baconers, 4d; porkers, 3½d to 4d.

Poultry.—Good demand. Hens, 2s 6d to 2s 9d. Roosters, 3s to 4s; ducks, 3s to 4s; turkeys, hens, 5d; gobbler, 7½d to 8d per lb (live weight).

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

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

Oats.—Business has been quiet during the week, and there is no change to report in prices, which are as follows:—Seed lines, 1s 10d to 2s 3d; prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; inferior and medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6½d per bushel.

Wheat.—Business passing has been small. Fowl wheat is scarce and the market for it is firm. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s to 3s 1d; medium, 2s 10d to 2s 11d; best whole fowl wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 9½d; broken and damaged, 2s 3d to 2s 7d per bushel.

Potatoes.—Consignments have been small, and prime Derwents have advanced 5s per ton. Quotations: Seed lines, £7 to £7 10s; prime Derwents, £6 15s to £7; other sorts, £6 to £6 12s 6d.

Chaff.—Prime quality is scarce and is readily sold. Quotations: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 2s 6d (extra £3 5s); medium, £2 12s 6d to £2 17s 6d; light and discolored, £2 5s to £2 10s per ton.

WOOL.

London, July 16.—Compared with May closing rates, all merinos advanced 7½ to 10 per cent., shabby cross-breeds 10 per cent.; choice crossbreeds, suitable for America, declined 5 per cent. The Americans took all the best wools. The Richmond clip sold at 10½d; Ngakomri, 12½d.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Monday to an average attendance of buyers, and prices were quite up to those lately ruling. We obtained as high as 19½d for winter does, and 35d for blacks.

Sheepskins.—We submitted a large catalogue on Tuesday, and have to report that prices were a shade easier (about ½d per lb on last week's), owing to cables recently received from Home. Prices, however, are still high, and we are sure vendors would be well pleased with returns for any they may forward.

Hides.—We offered a catalogue of 303 last Thursday, but regret to say that the market was decidedly easier. Our top price for ox was 6d, and for cows 4½d.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALE YARDS.

Messrs. Wright, Stephenson, and Co., report as follows:—

The number of horses coming forward is small. For Saturday's sale there was not a first-class draught in the yard. The principal entry was made up of spring-carters of fair quality and aged and stale light harness sorts. The attendance of buyers was much better than it has been for some weeks past, and the consignment from the south met good competition, and changed hands at satisfactory prices. In draught horses of good stamp, young and staunch, a very good business could be done if any such were coming into the market. We have sold during the week a considerable number of useful draughts at prices ranging from £30 to £45. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, at from £50 to £55; superior young draught mares and geldings, £30 to £45; aged do, £17 to £30; up-

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

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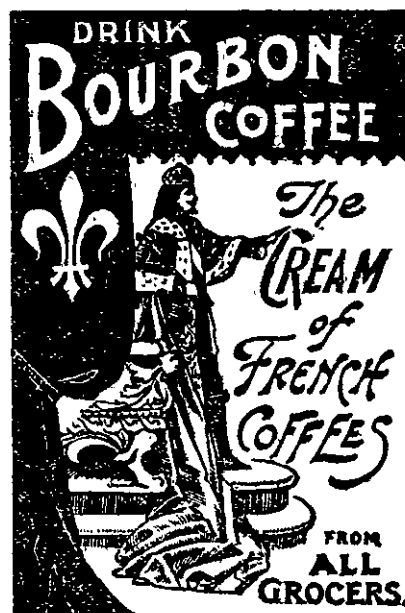
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ADDINGTON-STOCK MARKET.

At the Addington yards there were fair entries of stock and a good attendance. The few store sheep entered met with a good demand, and the best fat lambs sold at the previous week's prices; while unfinished sorts were again easier. Fat wethers and ewes showed a decline, and prime beef brought last week's rates. There was a poor sale of store cattle, and a moderate demand for dairy cows. Fat pigs were easier, and stores were not in very keen demand.

Fat Lambs.—A small yarding of mostly unfinished sorts was again easier; while any finished lots brought the previous week's rates, though there was not much competition. Togs made 19s 6d to 21s 6d, and standard weights 16s to 19s.

Late Burnside Stock Report

Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.

Fat Cattle.—There was a fair yarding of 170 head, the majority of these being medium weight bullocks and heifers, with a few of extra prime. The prices throughout the sale were on a par with those ruling last week. Best bullocks, £9 5s to £10 15s; medium to good, £8 5s to £9; others, £5 15s to £7 10s; best cows and heifers, £6 17s 6d to £7 15s; medium to good, £5 10s to £6.

Sheep.—1452 penned, most of these being medium to good butchers' weights, only a very few sheep of extra prime quality being forward. Prices were about equal to those ruling at the last sale. Best wethers, 22s 6d to 26s; medium to good, 19s to 21s; light, 16s to 18s; best ewes, 20s 6d to 23s 3d; medium to good, 18s 6d to 20s.

Lambs.—There was a fair yarding of 350, and all fit for export met with fair competition. Best lambs, 15s 6d to 17s 9d; others, 13s to 14s.

Pigs.—There was a fair yarding of 121, the majority of these being porkers and baconers. The demand for these was fully equal to the supply, and all forward were quitted at satisfactory prices. Suckers and slips were in short supply, and prices remained firm at last week's rates. Suckers, 8s to 11s; slips, 12s to 18s; stores, 19s to 25s; porkers, 28s to 38s; light baconers, 45s to 54s; heavy do, 56s to 61s; choppers, up to 65s.

In the issue of 'L'Independance Belge' of May 4, there appears another of the series of interesting letters regarding New Zealand, which Mr. George Robertson, of the Government Life Insurance Department, has contributed to that journal. In the present instance Mr. Robertson treats of the attempt made by the French authorities to establish a French Colony in the South Island, and how they were anticipated by the British by a few hours. But if the French did not succeed in establishing a Colony here they had the honor of being the first Catholic missionaries. Already, in the Bay of Islands district,

Bishop Pompallier was preaching the Gospel to both Europeans and Natives, by whom he was loved and respected. With remarkable energy he worked unceasingly for the welfare of all, but his principal object was the propagation of the faith among the Maoris. In 1840 Bishop Pompallier visited the French settlers at Akaroa, but it was not until 1860 that the first Catholic church was erected in Christchurch. Mr. Robertson then goes on to inform his Belgian readers that there are at the present time 25,000 Catholics in the diocese of Christchurch, and that, thanks to the unceasing efforts of Bishop Grimes, they have recently erected a magnificent Cathedral, which has cost close on 1,500,000 francs, and has a beautiful peal of bells which was imported from Belgium. At the dedication ceremony, which was a most imposing one, there was a great gathering of clergy and laity, among the former being many prelates from Australia. Among the representatives of the State were his Excellency the Governor, the Premier, and the Minister of Railways. In conclusion, the writer states that the style of the Cathedral which, by the harmony of its proportions and the beauty of its outlines, recalls to mind the church of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris, is worthy of all praise. The Cathedral, which is an admirable specimen of ecclesiastical architecture and one of the most beautiful edifices in the Colony, demonstrates the material progress which has been made by the Catholic community of the district, and bears testimony to the courage and foresight of their Bishop.

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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.

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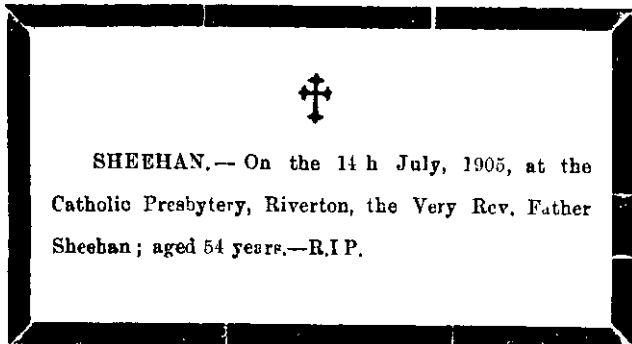
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Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.
1st ...	1981	10th ...	5053	18th ...	595
2nd ...	6648	11th ...	3390	19th ...	5877
3rd ...	297	12th ...	1001	20th ...	6563
4th ...	5454	13th ...	3239	21st ...	6175
5th ...	7501	14th ...	2890	22nd ...	669
6th ...	590	15th ...	6406	23rd ...	2058
7th ...	254	16th ...	965	24th ...	3527
8th ...	1959	17th ...	3972	25th ...	661
9th ...	26				

MARRIAGE.

DOUGLAS—REANY.—On June 21, at St. Mary's, North Sydney, by Rev. Father Gately, Thomas Douglas, of Tavuni, Fiji, third son of Douglas Douglas, Captain of the 4th West Yorks, to Freda Reany, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Reany, of Dunedin.

DEATH



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

THAT 'MARVELLOUS UNANIMITY'

NE fine day last year the Bible-in-schools Conference waited on the Premier, captained by a precipitate friend of ours who, in activity as in cubic dimensions, is 'like two single gentlemen rolled into one.' Their demands were urged on two chief grounds. One was the 'overwhelming majorities' that were discovered or created by open-vote, amateur, sham, 'plebiscites' conducted here and there by the agents of the Bible-in-schools League. The other gossamer legend spun before the eyes of the Premier was the 'marvellous unanimity' of the Protestant Churches of New Zealand in support of the scheme for turning the public schools into sectarian institutions. And, specifically, it was made to appear that the souls of the Reformed denominations had but a single thought

and their hearts beat as one in praise of the text-book of 'religious instruction' which was imported from abroad and lopped and docked and lugged and pulled this way and that to suit the supposed requirements of the 'young idea' in New Zealand.

Now it has all along been a matter of notorious fact that the 'marvellous unanimity' claimed by that deputation never existed. The fine enthusiasts who waited on the Premier were merely practising, the art which moves scores of species in animated nature to swell their apparent bulk in order to strike terror into their enemies, and leads heraldic artists to make their lions and leopards and baa-lambs appear more ferocious than they are in nature. But the increased bulk is mostly wind or (as in the case of the Jew lizard) frill—usually only that and nothing more. The numerically largest Reformed denomination in New Zealand has not, as a Church, committed itself to the scheme for having selections from the Protestant version of the Bible taught and explained by State officials, at the State's expense, in our public schools. And at the present moment we are not aware that the Bible-in-schools leaders have have been able to secure the allegiance of even the whole of the clergy of any one Christian creed in the Colony. The most instructive feature of the Protestant opposition to the scheme is, perhaps, this: that it comes, as a rule, from the clergy who are the most faithful in the discharge of the sacred duty of the religious instruction of youth, and who rightly hold that the Christian Church can never abdicate this elementary obligation of the ministry and throw it upon the shoulders of the Civil Government.

The subject was instructively discussed at the sessions of the Anglican Diocesan Synod in Wellington last week. One of the speakers (Rev. J. Walker) strongly emphasised the point to which reference has been made in the preceding paragraph. He said in part in speaking of a motion in favor of the Bible-in-schools scheme :—

'It was one of the fundamental duties of the Church to teach the Christian faith to her children, and this motion sought to shift the responsibility from the Church to the State. The Church would be positively failing in her mission if she was content to hand that duty to men who, in many cases, were distinctly unqualified to fulfil it. His objection was that he believed the League's proposal was absolutely bad.'

Another speaker (Rev. G. Y. Woodward) said :—

'The Church gave the Bible to the world, and it was her duty to give the Bible to all her members. She must teach all her members the real Christianity and prove what she taught.'

Among the other opponents of the sectarianising scheme were the Ven. Archdeacon Fancourt, who intimated the possibility of a counter-association among Churchmen; the Rev. E. W. J. McConnell; the Rev. C. W. I. MacLarty; and the Rev. S. Handover, who roundly declared that the so-called 'undenominational' teaching proposed by the Bible-in-schools League would prove a 'curse' to the country.

The motion was, however, carried by a considerable majority. The Anglican Bishop of Wellington (the Right Rev. Dr. Wallis) was one of the strong supporters of the scheme for creating a State religion and Protestantising the public schools. He is now one of the plumed field-m Marshals of this movement. But it was not always thus. He has fallen sadly from grace since the days when, with his hand on his heart, he declared to his clergy and laity in Synod assembled in 1898: 'Men will never believe we are in earnest if we are not making the most of the opportunities, which are rarely refused, of teaching the children in the school-houses.' The all-sufficiency of these opportunities for the meagre doses of religious instruction demanded by the Bible-in-

schools League was emphatically asserted in a report—often quoted by us—which was officially adopted, circulated, and recommended for action by the Presbyterian Synod in Dunedin on November 1, 1899. If the Bible-in-schools clergy were even a little in earnest, they would drop political agitation and set to work to fulfil the following weighty counsel contained in the Pastoral Letter addressed two months ago 'to the Members of the Methodist Church of Australasia in New Zealand':

'Let there be a revival of Bible-reading in the home, and let the spirit and act of worship become habitual, and be looked upon as an essential part of the daily programme. With the home life clean and helpful and inspiring, the atmosphere spiritual, and the example always that which becometh the followers of Christ, you will have the consciousness of doing your part towards making this country what God would have it be.'

No part of this excellent programme is to be effected by political agitation, but by earnest effort and zealous discharge of their duties by the Christian ministry. Like pastor, like people. And if the people's home life has degenerated, the blame must primarily fall upon the clergy. Those of the Bible-in-schools movement have lazed and dored and dawdled through the precious years of a generation, and wasted upon sleepy synodal resolutions and sordid political scheming the time and thought that ought to have been devoted to that primary duty of the Christian ministry—the religious instruction of the children of their several faiths. And now they wake up, after eight-and-twenty years, and plead and agitate and bully to get one of their most vital ecclesiastical duties thrown upon the unwilling shoulders of the officers of a State Department!

Notes

Teachers and Bible-in-Schools

One of the lions in the path of the Bible-in-schools scheme is the objection of the State school teachers, as a body, to have to assume the white 'choker' and turn themselves into the parsons of a new State creed. At the Wellington Anglican Synod last week the Rev. C. C. Harper stated—heaven knows for what reason—that, in this matter, the New Zealand Educational Institute did not represent the views of the teachers. Whereupon the Secretary of the Institute informed the Wellington daily papers that 1715 out of 2996 adult teachers of the Colony are financial members of that association, and that there is no rival organisation of the kind in New Zealand. 'The only channel,' added he, 'whereby an expression of opinion of the teachers of the Colony as a whole can be given is through the annual council of the New Zealand Educational Institute. In January of this year this council, consisting of fifty-seven teachers, representing every educational district in New Zealand, debated and agreed to the following resolution from the Hawke's Bay District Institute: "That the introduction of religious instruction into the school syllabus is not desirable."'

'Yellow' Crime

'If there is anybody under the canister of heaven,' said Mrs. Malaprop, 'that hold in utter excrecence, it is the slanderer, going about like a vile boaster, circulating his camomile amongst honest folks.' There is less crime in Ireland per thousand of the population than in any English-speaking country on the face of the earth. But the slanderer is abroad—which his color it is yellow. He has been 'circulating his camomile'—to wit, reports of bogus outrages—through the Unionist and Coercionist press in the British Isles. And now the cable demon has taken a hand in the game and sent the stories to the ends of the earth. In the House of Commons on May 25, Mr. John Redmond gave what looks like an inside account of the origin of the crusade of lying in re-

gard to crime in Ireland. The Orange faction 'have for a long time past been calling for the dismissal of Sir Antony MacDonnell from the position of Under-Secretary for Ireland. The London 'Daily Chronicle' said of them in a recent issue: 'Fair-minded Englishmen can only view with disgust the endeavors of the Orange faction to monopolise all offices in Ireland.' But there is another reason. Sir Antony is a Catholic. And to the eyes of our tawny friends in Ulster it is a Macedonian atrocity that he should hold any position under the Crown, and, above all, one of such high influence as that of Under-Secretary for Ireland. 'Hinc illae lachrymae'—hence their raucous and persistent clamour for his dismissal.

Some time ago Sir Antony MacDonnell declared that he would not administer the regime of intolerable tyranny that is associated with Coercion in Ireland. This (according to Mr. Redmond) gave the cue to the Orange leaders who control the policy of Dublin Castle. Almost immediately the Orange and Coercionist press began to publish sensational details of incendiary fires, shootings, barbarous mutilation of cattle, etc. These 'outrages' turned out, on investigation, to be bogus—the invention of designing rascals who had an object in blackening the reputation of the most crimeless people in the British Isles. In Ireland the object of the conspiracy was perfectly well understood. Such methods are the invariable prelude to Coercion. And if Coercion was forced upon the country, Sir Antony MacDonnell, according to his declaration, would have to hand in his resignation. The clumsy attempts to manufacture 'outrages' met, however, with prompt and telling exposure. Then came the next stage of the conspiracy. It ran on two separate lines, each in itself calculated to goad the people into overt acts of violence, as was done during the savage repression of the Coercion regime of the early eighties. One of the Castle methods was described as follows in a recent issue of the London 'Daily News': 'Mr. Long (Chief Secretary for Ireland) is stirring up revolt in Ireland by sending his police into the peasants' houses late at night, precisely in a manner with which the Russian people are so familiar. This provocation,' the 'Daily News' adds, 'is intended to produce disorder, and the disorder will be made a pretext for Coercion.' The other resort of Dublin Castle is to prevent or suppress legal and constitutional public meetings by irritating displays of armed forces, and to bludgeon and ill-use Members of Parliament while addressing peaceful assemblies of their constituents. The attitude of the Royal Irish Constabulary towards Nationalist Members is well illustrated in a recent issue of the London 'Chronicle.' During an eviction scene some years ago a policeman brought down his baton with unpleasant energy on the head of a man who (as it happened) was a reporter on the staff of the Coercionist 'Irish Times.' 'Don't you know,' angrily exclaimed the man with the damaged head, 'that I am a member of the press?' 'I beg your pardon,' said the constable, humbly, 'I thought you were a Member of Parliament.'

Things, however, have not been altogether gay with the Orange Coercionist conspiracy. In the House of Commons a few weeks ago a rather disconcerting flanking movement was executed against Mr. Long and his friends of the 'yellow agony' from Ulster. It was pointed out by Mr. Roche, M.P., that, according to a Return issued during the last week of May, most of the serious crimes committed in Ireland in 1904, took place in Ulster. This was reluctantly admitted by Chief Secretary Long. 'He had humbly to confess,' says the 'Weekly Freeman' of June 3, 'that of the six cases of bigamy reported to the police in Ireland last year, "five were in Ulster"; of the 81 cases of robbery, and assaults with intent to rob, 41 were in Ulster, 34 of which were in Belfast; of the 41 cases of concealment of birth, 17 were in Ulster; of 475 cases of burglary and housebreaking, 188 were in Ulster, 127 of which were in Belfast.' It is under-

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stood, that more is to be heard of the matter. For, as all the world knows, there are two Ulsters—the 'yellow' or Orange belt in the north-east, and the remainder, which is preponderatingly Catholic and, by comparison, remarkably free from crime. Crimes against morality, for instance, are enormously more frequent in the Orange counties of Ulster than in any other part of Ireland—so much so, that a Protestant writer, Mr. J. A. Fox, says in his 'Key to the Irish Question,' p. 166: 'It seems that Orangeism and illegitimacy go together, and that illegitimate children in Ireland are in proportion to Orange lodges.' And in an article on 'The Belfast Problem,' in its issue of June 29, 1900, the (Protestant) 'Church of England Gazette,' said: 'A considerable number of the inhabitants have drifted into paganism. There are whole streets where the people go to no place of worship—their religion is purely political. They seem to think it sufficient to be a Protestant: while meaning and committing all kinds of sin, it will get them to heaven at last. This portion of the population will soon become a great danger to the Government.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The St. Joseph's Harrier Club met at the residence of Mrs. Jackson, in Leith street, on Saturday, and had an enjoyable run round by Logan's Point and over Signal Hill. They were afterwards entertained by Mrs. Jackson, and a musical programme followed.

The Rev. Father Murphy, Administrator of St. Joseph's Cathedral, has been appointed to the charge of the parish of Riverton, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Father Sheehan. News of the appointment spread rapidly through Dunedin, and deep and widespread regret was everywhere expressed at the departure of a priest who has won, to quite a remarkable degree, the respect and affection of the people by his zealous labors and ready and generous sympathy for the people, and above all for the sick and suffering poor.

On Friday evening the item on the programme of St. Joseph's Club was a debate, 'Does the present legislation favor the employee to the detriment of the employer?' Mr. W. Rodgers presided. Mr. J. B. Callan, jun., supported by Messrs. D. S. Columb, and J. Waters, spoke in the affirmative, and Mr. Spain, supported by Messrs. Miles and Hally, spoke in the negative. The speakers treated their subject in a comprehensive manner, exhibiting a close acquaintance with the labor legislation of the Colony. On the vote being put to the meeting, the negative side was declared the winner.

WALMATE

(From our own correspondent.)

July 17.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M. (Provincial), is now on a visit to this parish, and is the guest of the Rev. Father Regnault.

The Rev. Father O'Connor is at Fairlie for a few days, his place here being taken by the Rev. Father Le Petit.

The members of St. Patrick's Literary and Debating Society continue to take great interest in the work of the society, the meetings being well attended.

The little town at the foot of the Hunter Hills has at last awakened from its slumbers and put on an air of progressiveness. At the last meeting of the Borough Council a contract was let for supplying the town with up-to-date gasworks. The Council has also under consideration a scheme for a water supply.

At the conclusion of the first round of the societies' card tournament, the H.A.C.B. Society is in the fourth position, being a point and a half behind the leaders.

The ex-pupils of St. Patrick's School follow with much interest the doings of one of their number in the football field of Otago, in the person of D. G. McPherson. He is at present in Sydney touring with the Otago University team. He is a past pupil of St. Patrick's School, and is studying medicine in the southern city.

WANGANUI

(From our own correspondent.)

July 14.

The first social gathering in aid of the bazaar fund for the erection of the church at Aramoho proved more of a success than its most sanguine promoters anticipated, and after all, this success was but the reward of patient labor of the committee during the last six weeks. The Drill Hall was gaily decorated, and the decorations, in bunting, flags, and native plants, were effective and in good taste. Certainly the committee and their willing assistants deserve great praise for their efforts in this direction. The secretaries, Messrs. E. J. McLachlan and E. P. Loftus, were untiring in their efforts to bring about the success of the gathering. During the evening songs and instrumental items were contributed by Miss Kiely, Messrs. Bailey, Hogan, Buckley, and Brunette. A splendid supper, provided by the ladies' committee, was served at 11 o'clock, and, as usual when the Catholic ladies of Wanganui undertake anything of the kind, there was nothing to be desired that was not there. During the evening the Very Rev. Dean Grogan and Rev. Father Bartley (St. Patrick's College) were present. The figures are not yet completed, but it is expected that at least £50, less expenses, will be available for distribution among the stallholders at the bazaar to be held in November.

ROTORUA

The bazaar which was held in the Assembly Hall, Rotorua, in the first week in July, proved a great success. The takings, during the two evenings it was opened, amounted to over £98, which, with the result of the art union (£96), will bring the total to close on £200. All who took part in the bazaar are quite pleased with the great success that has crowned their efforts. The Assembly Hall never before looked so attractive, and great credit was due to those responsible for the erection and adornment of the stalls, which were nine in number. Conspicuous among these was that to the right of the main entrance, designed to represent Tama-te-kapua, which was the handiwork of Father Kreymborg. This stall was presided over by Mrs. H. Stewart, Misses E. Fitzgerald and L. Park. The next one, which was devoted to confectionery, was in charge of Mrs. Foley, Misses Brennan, J. Fitzgerald, and A. Park. Mrs. W. A. Williams presided over the fancy goods stall, and was assisted by Mrs. Thompson, Misses Malfroy and Downey. A needlework stall was in charge of Misses Constant, Sheriff, and Radford, and a doll stall was attended to by Misses Blencowe and Young. The prizes in the dip were dispensed by Misses E. Bern and V. Hannah. The refreshments were in charge of Misses Lynds and Willmott, and Master A. Williams showed some fine vegetables and produce of all kinds, and Mrs. D. I. Barron presided over a gypsy tent. The energetic secretary, Mr. Reynolds, left nothing undone to promote the success of the undertaking. The Town Band contributed selections each evening, which were much enjoyed. On the second evening of the fair, a number of pupils from St. Joseph's School gave an exhibition of drill exercises, the precision with which the movements were carried out being very creditable to their instructors, the Sisters in charge of the school. A list of the winning numbers in the art union appears in this issue.

WAIHI

(From our own correspondent.)

July 5.

The half-yearly meeting of St. Joseph's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in St. Joseph's school-room last night, and was largely attended. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Bro. Arns; vice-president, Bro. Hayes; secretary, Bro. Irvine; treasurer, Bro. Collins, P.P.; warden, Bro. Spence; guardian, Bro. Roache; sick visitors, Bros. McNamara and M. Sullivan. The officers were installed in their respective offices by the past president, Bro. W. Sullivan. A social evening was held at the close, at which representatives of other societies were present. The usual toasts were honored, and songs were given by Bros. McPnter, Blackburn, Foran, Arns, Paul, and Seymour, and a recitation by Bro. Collins. During the evening past president Bro. Collins presented Bro. T. Spence with a member's sash for having introduced the most new members during the past twelve months. Past president Bro. Sullivan presented the same member with a guinea prize for being the most regular attendant at meetings during the same period. Bro. Spence suitably returned thanks.

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OBITUARY

VERY REV. J. SHEEHAN.

With much regret we record the demise of the Very Rev. John Sheehan, pastor of Riverton, who passed away on Friday last, July 14, at the parochial house, Riverton. For the past three years the deceased had been under medical treatment for a complication of ailments, the most insidious of which was Bright's disease, which during the past six months reached a more acute stage, producing a cardiac affection, accompanied at times by severe fainting fits. Despite, however, the critical nature of his ailment, Father Sheehan pluckily faced the severe physical strain of parochial work and continued in harness practically to the last. He even rose from his death-bed to celebrate Mass on the second Sunday before he passed away. The Bishop was in constant attendance on him for the three last days of his life, and he received the consolations of religion from the Rev. Father Lynch, of Invercargill, on the day preceding his death.

The Very Rev. John Sheehan was born in Garnailla, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1851. He received his early training for the sacred ministry in the famous monastery of Mount Melleray, Ireland, during the years 1866-9. In the last-mentioned year he proceeded to St. John's College, Waterford, where for six years he pursued with much success the higher studies preparatory for the priesthood, and was ordained priest in 1875. In the same year he came to the diocese of Dunedin. For some two years he was attached to St. Joseph's Cathedral. He was then appointed to the pastoral charge of the extensive parish of Ophir, which comprised the present parishes of Ophir and Ranfurly. In that pastorate of generous distances he labored with zeal and fruitfulness for 23 years. In 1900 he was transferred to Riverton, where, as already recorded, he passed away on the 14th instant.

Father Sheehan was gifted with a ready wit, and, under a somewhat rugged exterior, he possessed a mind that was richly stored with wide and varied reading, and a goodness of heart and ready sympathy which won him many warm friends among people of every class and creed. This was especially the case in the pastorate of Ophir, in which by far the greater part of his priestly life was spent. There were few dry eyes in the congregations to whom his death was announced on last Sunday in Central Otago, and large contingents of his former parishioners there made the long and cold journey to Dunedin to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. The remains were brought by train from Riverton to Dunedin on Monday, accompanied by the Bishop, many of the clergy from the South, and representative Catholic laymen from various parts of the Riverton parish. The body was escorted by some twenty of the clergy and a considerable body of laity from the railway station to St. Joseph's Cathedral. On Tuesday morning a solemn Dirge and Requiem Mass were celebrated for the repose of his soul. The celebrant was his Lordship the Bishop; assistant priest, Monsignor O'Leary; deacon, Very Rev. J. O'Neill (Milton); subdeacon, Very Rev. P. O'Donnell (Gore); master of ceremonies, Rev. P. Murphy, Adm. The cantors at the Office were Rev. H. W. Cleary and Rev. J. Liston. The music of the Mass was beautifully rendered by the Dominican nuns. In addition to those already mentioned, the following clergy were also present: Very Rev. Dean Burke (Invercargill), Rev. A. MacMullan (Ranfurly), Rev. P. O'Dea (Ophir), Rev. G. Hunt (Alexandra), Rev. J. Ryan (Gromwell), Rev. James Lynch (Palmerston), Rev. John Lynch (Invercargill), Revs. P. Delany, M. Ryan, and D. Buckley (Mosgiel), Rev. J. McGrath (Tapanui), Rev. P. O'Neill (Winton), Rev. P. O'Neill (Annandale), Rev. J. Coffey (South Dunedin), Rev. P. Hearn (Gore), Rev. M. Howard (Port Chalmers), Rev. J. Geary (Lawrence), Rev. W. Corcoran (South Dunedin), Rev. J. O'Reilly (Oamaru), and Rev. J. O'Malley (Cathedral). The remaining clergy of the diocese were precluded from attendance by ill-health or by the pressure of sick duty in remote parts of their missions.

The funeral cortege left St. Joseph's Cathedral at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and proceeded to the Southern Cemetery, where the interment took place. A large concourse of people followed the remains to their last resting-place. The ceremonies at the graveside were conducted by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the clergy mentioned above.—R.I.P.

MR. JOHN SHANNAHAN, GREYMOUTH.

Our Greymouth correspondent reports the death of one of the West Coast pioneers in the person of Mr. John Shannahan, who passed away on June 10, at the age of 73 years. The deceased was on the West Coast in the early days, and engaged in gold mining.

About twenty years ago he settled down in business in Greymouth, where he lived ever since. The deceased was of a most genial and charitable disposition, and always ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress. The late Mr. Shannahan left a widow, nine sons, and two daughters to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

St. Vincent de Paul Society, Dunedin

The following was the report presented at the annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Dunedin, held in St. Joseph's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon:—

The committee have pleasure in submitting the annual report and balance sheet for the year ended July 19, thus completing the twentieth year of the existence of the Dunedin branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. During the past twelve months the Society has relieved a great deal of distress, and has also been the means of sending eight women to Mount Magdala, two women and their children to Wellington, and a young girl to a Home in Auckland. This year your committee, in place of their annual concert, held a special collection at the Cathedral, North and South Dunedin churches, and desire to thank the congregation for their generous response. The small concert and euchre party held in St. Joseph's Hall, proved successful, and the Society take advantage of the present opportunity to thank all those who assisted at them. To all the generous and sympathetic friends your committee offer their heartfelt thanks, and would make special mention of his Lordship the Bishop, the clergy of the diocese, the Nuns of the Good Shepherd (Mt. Magdala), Messrs. Callan and Gallaway, U.S.S.Co., Huddart, Parker, the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, Mr. Torrance, Dr. O'Neill, Kaitangata Coal Co., and subscribing members.

The following ladies are office-bearers for the current year: President, Mrs. Jackson (re-elected); vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Callan (re-elected); treasurer, Miss Columb (re-elected); wardrobe-keeper, Mrs. Swanson (re-elected); secretary, Miss Purton (re-elected).

The following is a list of the articles sent out during the year:—Two bedsteads and bedding, 23 pairs blankets (new), 5 pairs (second-hand), 23 pinafores (new), 7 (s.h.), 5 cloaks (new), 8 (s.h.), 4 blouses (new) 59 (s.h.), 99 sets women's and children's underwear (new), 25 (s.h.), 42 overalls (new), 9 (s.h.), 4 pairs sheets (new), 2 (s.h.), 5 rugs (s.h.), 39 pairs boots and shoes (new), 23 (s.h.), 5 pairs men's boots (new), 10 (s.h.), 3 jackets (new), 19 (s.h.), 13 shirts (new), 11 (s.h.), 58 pairs stockings (new), 27 (s.h.), 13 boys' suits, 6 skirts (new), 11 (s.h.), 8 costumes, 24 under-skirts (new), 13 (s.h.), 14 dressing gowns (s.h.), 12 children's dresses, 30 men's and boys' coats, etc. (s.h.), 42 hats (s.h.), gloves, shawls, household furniture, prayer books, rosary beads, medicine, soup, etc., 289yds flannelette, 132yds dress material, 62yds lining, 142yds print, 82yds flannel, 53yds shirting, 18yds calico, 24yds holland, 36yds galatea.

Forty-three meetings were held during the year, 373 visits were made to the poor and sick, 1 boy was sent to St. Mary's (Nelson), 1 girl to St. Vincent de Paul's Orphanage (South Dunedin), 8 women were sent to Mt. Magdala (Christchurch), 2 women and their children to Wellington, and a young girl was sent to a home in Auckland. The Society has had 4 children baptised. Grocery orders were given to 77 people, coal orders to 60 (which was in addition to the coal given to the Society by the Kaitangata Coal Co.). There are 207 honorary members on the roll and 8 active members.

BALANCE SHEET.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s d.		£	s d.
To Balance in Bank,			By Groceries	26	11 0
July, 1904	25	5 10	" Coal	27	3 9
" Fixed deposit	25	0 0	" Boots	12	14 11
" Interest on fixed			" Drapery	26	6 10
deposit	0	15 0	" U.S.S. Co. and		
" Subscriptions	41	4 6	Huddart-Parker	10	1 0
" Donations	12	16 0	" Necessaries for sick	1	13 2
" Poor box	1	18 11	" Telephone	5	1 0
" Gross receipts of			" Offerings to Mount		
concert	11	1 0	Magdala, etc.	8	0 6
" Gross receipts of			" Concert expenses	1	16 0
euchre party	5	13 0	" Euchre party ex-		
" Church collection	53	10 6	penses	1	7 10
			" Bank for keeping		
			accounts	0	10 0
			" Sundries—Cab hire,		
			cleaning room,		
			telegrams	8	8 10
			" Balance in bank	47	9 11
	£177	4 9		£177	4 9

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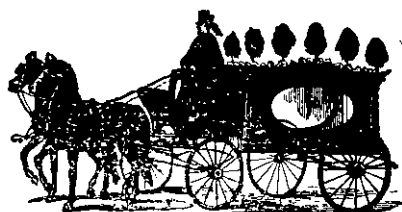
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The Storyteller

NEIL BAILEY'S DILEMMA

It was a May morning in New York, and even the great city seemed eagerly to greet the milder season. The trees in the small parks that have withstood the encroachments of commerce hung out their leafy banners as if in welcome to a gracious guest. The hitherto forlorn, scraggy bushes hidden away beyond the kitchens of the tall houses, like little floral Cinderellas, suddenly found themselves arrayed in royal robes of green; while before them, in the patches of grass in the backyards, gleamed here and there a few dandelions, like a handful of golden coins scattered by a beneficent fairy.

The sun shone, the skies were blue, the air was balmy; and as Neil Bailey walked down Broadway on his way to business, with a long, steady stride which told of his athletic training, he felt that all the energy and hope and courage of the young conqueror Spring thrilled through his own veins also. He was only one of thousands of young clerks hastening to their employment, and of thousands of older, prosperous men going more leisurely to their offices and counting-rooms. No one turned a second glance, therefore, upon his well-knit figure and pleasant, manly face.

As he crossed Union Square he noted that, in its budding foliage, it appeared transformed into a beautiful garden. Then he plunged amid the prose of life again in the vortex of the noisy thoroughfare below Fourteenth Street. And as his eyes, speeding before his feet, followed the throng that formed a black moving mass as far as his gaze could reach, he thought, with a boyish exuberance of spirits, that no individual among this multitude was so happy as himself.

For Bailey was frankly in love, and only a few days earlier 'the dearest girl in the world' had promised to be his wife. Claire Milner was convent-bred. Her pretty face had been the magnet that first attracted the young man; just as, the world over, youth finds in beauty, or its ideal of beauty, a woman's greatest charm. But, fortunately, this 'dearest girl' possessed, moreover, the qualities that go to make a good helpmate; and thus her lover had more reason to congratulate himself than even he was aware.

Neil was in the employment of the well known wool brokers, Van Nostrand and Co. His desk was in Mr. Van Nostrand's own office; and one of his especial duties at the beginning of the day was to open the safe where the books of the firm were kept, and to lock it at the close of business hours.

During the week just passed, the young man had worked particularly well. He and Claire were agreed that they could not afford to marry for a year; but the necessity of obtaining promotion in order that he might earn a larger salary, and his anxiety to make a home to which he might take his bride in the blissful future beyond this period of waiting, were spurs to his industry.

On this particular morning even the head of the firm condescended to notice his punctuality with a word of commendation.

'I am glad to see that you get to work in good season, Bailey,' said Mr. Van Nostrand, sententiously. 'To succeed in business, a man must make a practice of being in time.'

'Yes, sir,' answered Neil. And as he glanced at the clock, he saw with satisfaction that he had still five minutes to his credit.

Mr. Van Nostrand himself was not usually so early. He had reached the age and the degree of prosperity that confer the right to comparative leisure; but the recollection of his years of assiduous application made him something of a martinet in keeping those under him up to their tasks.

Neil felt that he had scored a point in the favor of the old gentleman in this apparently small matter of five minutes, and he smiled as he turned away and unlocked the safe as usual.

How often is joy changed to sadness as though by the opening of a door! The errand boy came in, and, receiving the books from him, laid them on the desks of the clerks in the counting-room outside, making several trips before all were in place. Then he went out again, leaving Neil with the senior partner. Now it was that the young man remembered a transaction of the day before.

Mr. Gellert, of Gellert and Larum, paid us fifteen hundred dollars in cash yesterday,' he said. 'I suppose, sir, I had better deposit this morning, with the cheques that came in after the bank closed?'

Mr. Van Nostrand nodded assent.

Neil opened a small drawer in the safe, took out several cheques, placed them in an envelope, and, picking up the packet of bank-notes, began to count them over. Presently he started, and an expression of incredulity and alarm flitted across his face as he counted them again. The next moment he turned to his chief, who was engaged in reading a portion of the mail.

'Mr. Van Nostrand,' he said excitedly, 'here is something apparently inexplicable! Yesterday I put the fifteen hundred dollars paid by Mr. Gellert in the safe. Now five hundred dollars of the amount have disappeared.'

Mr. Van Nostrand stared, and extended his hand for the packet.

'When did you count the money?' he inquired after several seconds of ominous silence.

'About five o'clock—shortly before we closed. I was alone here at the time.'

'And did you go home immediately after locking the safe?'

'No, sir. Mr. James Van Nostrand sent for me to go up to the warerooms.'

'Humph! My son! But you locked the safe before you went up?'

'Yes, sir. I am certain that I did; because I remember that, to make sure it was locked, I tried it again when I came down.'

'Have you ever confided the combination to any one?'

Neil was indignant at the intimation.

'I alone have the combination. Even you do not know it, sir,' he answered. 'And all the clerks were gone before I went up.'

Mr. Van Nostrand coughed dryly.

'Since, by your own showing, no one has had access to the money but you, Mr. Bailey,' he said, 'we shall hold you responsible for its disappearance.'

A hot flush swept over the countenance of the young man, and as swiftly a determined expression settled upon it.

'If you mean to insinuate that I stole the notes, sir, I beg you to accept my resignation,' he broke out impetuously. 'I will not continue in a position where my honesty is questioned.'

'I insinuate nothing,' replied Mr. Van Nostrand. 'But I naturally expect you to account for the money. That the safe could have been burglarised is impossible: there is no mark upon it to indicate that any attempt has been made to open it by force. As for your resignation, Mr. Bailey, you are not in a position to resign; and, although I have no wish to resort to harsh measures, I shall not permit you to leave us until this matter is settled.'

Neil averted his face. He realised that he was indeed in a dilemma. Of what avail was it to be angry? Circumstantial evidence was, of a truth, strongly against him. He must be patient until he could clear himself.

'One injunction I lay upon you, however,' continued Mr. Van Nostrand, without so much as raising his voice. 'Do not mention this matter of the disappearance of the money to any one in my employment, or to any one from whom my employees might hear of it.'

'And am I to remain under an unjust suspicion without making an attempt to discover the man upon whom the real guilt rests?' protested Neil.

'Mr. Bailey, you will do as I desire,' rejoined Mr. Van Nostrand. 'Further, at ten o'clock every morning you will go to the bank as usual and deposit the cheques or draw moneys as directed. Do not mention the subject of the deficit to me again, unless I refer to it.'

In gloomy hopelessness, the young clerk devoted himself to his duties; and as he sat at his desk he was rendered still more miserable by the consciousness that the senior partner was covertly watching him. He was glad enough when the time came for him to go to the bank. How he got through the rest of the day which had begun so brightly, he could not have told. He did not understand how it was that Mr. Van Nostrand appeared to trust him in one respect and not in another.

Neil was so disheartened by what had occurred that he would not have visited Claire that evening, had he not promised her a glimpse of the upper Bohemia, which is, after all, so like the other provinces of the workaday world. The girl had caught the fad of wanting to see one of the cafes where the literary men, artists, and musicians of the metropolis are supposed to congregate; and Bailey was too newly-accepted a lover to venture to disappoint her on this occasion.

But when he called for her, Claire perceived at once that something was wrong.

'Let us give up our plan for this evening,' she said sensibly. 'And now, Neil, tell me what has happened to make you so despondent?'

After some hesitation he explained his predicament.

'Of course you did not take the money!' she exclaimed, in an assured tone, when he finished his story.

'Sweetheart, how do you know I did not?' he asked moodily. 'Are you not afraid you may have been mistaken in me? Perhaps I am not at all the kind of fellow you thought me.'

For a second her eyes sought his with a troubled perplexity. Then she shook her head gaily.

'No, I have made no mistake. You did not take the money because you are just—yourself,' she laughed.

'Claire, I thank you—I thank God for your trust in me!' he said fervidly, as he caught her hands and pressed them to his lips. 'No, I did not take the money. But who did, and how did he get it, that is the enigma!'

'Perhaps you made a note of the combination that unlocks the safe, and the slip of paper was found by somebody,' she suggested, puckering her forehead into a fascinating little frown. 'Her deep concern for him rendered her more charming than ever.'

'No; I always carry the combination in my head,' he responded.

Claire admired him in spite of his discomfiture. To be able to carry figures in one's head was, to her mind, a proof of genius.

'Ha! at last I have a clue to the mystery!' she exclaimed, with feminine alertness, after a moment. 'You were alone in the office, you say, yesterday afternoon?'

'Yes, writing letters to be sent by the European steamer.'

'Then, you see, probably you grew drowsy over your work, lost consciousness for a few moments, and, being troubled lest the money might not be secure in the drawer, while under the spell of a dream you secreted it in another part of the safe.'

'I am not a somnambulist, and I have searched through every corner and compartment of the safe,' Neil rejoined disconsolately. 'Besides, I should like to see anyone go to sleep in that office.'

'Well, I can imagine no other solution of the problem,' she sighed. 'But I can do better than thank so idly. I will pray every day that you may be vindicated, Neil.'

Her conviction of his innocence, and her confidence that everything would come right in the end, were a great encouragement to him in the time that followed. Claire was beginning really to help him. His trouble was teaching him how it strengthens the heart of a man when a good woman whom he loves, stands by him, though the world seems against him.

A few days later Bailey observed a new clerk in the outer office or counting-room. Phillips, the stranger, soon proved himself a good-natured fellow, and before the end of the week he was a favorite with 'the boys.' Even Nichols, an unsociable chap with whom the others had little to do, became friendly with him.

Neil was too preoccupied with his own affairs to become acquainted with Phillips. Yet before long he began to meet this fellow-clerk elsewhere. The man, it seems, boarded in the same street with him. If Bailey escorted Claire to a concert or the play, he frequently caught sight of Phillips in the foyer of the theatre or seated not far from them in the hall. It was singular how he and Phillips chose the same shops, the same restaurants. Why, even on Sunday morning when Bailey went to Mass, he could almost have sworn that a man kneeling with bowed head in one of the pews was Phillips. Yet some one had told him that Phillips was not a Catholic.

At last the truth dawned upon Neil: he was being shadowed by a detective employed by the firm, and this man was tracing his steps and watching his every act. The detective was Phillips.

Did Nichols know this? Nichols seemed strangely attracted to Phillips, and followed him like a dog; yet the detective appeared to make no special effort to win his friendship. Was Nichols trying to help the man in his work?

Neil's heart was hot with an anger which burned none the less fiercely because it was a fire that he must keep hidden. In this interval, to betray that he was conscious of the espionage to which he was subjected would be, he felt, to relinquish something of his self-respect. Yet the remembrance of various little happenings, that might lend color to the suspicion against him, caused him some uneasiness.

Since he had known Claire, he had been rash in expenditure, for one of his means. What generous lover is not? During his ardent courtship he had drawn recklessly against his modest bank account, and the evenings when he had escorted her to the opera and the

theatre represented to him literally golden moments. Since their engagement he had lavished presents of pretty trinkets upon her. A lover's purse is tied with cobwebs, says the old proverb; and was not Neil ready to lay all he had at Claire's feet? Nevertheless, from the time of the mysterious disappearance of a part of the sum paid by Gellett and the young man's discovery that he was being pursued by the detective, he felt that a knowledge of the free way in which he had been spending money might be construed into a confirmation of his guilt.

Matters could not go on long in this way. Accordingly, one morning Mr. Van Nostrand said to him:

'Mr. Bailey, I have concluded that now is the time thoroughly to sift the circumstances of the disappearance of the money of which you can give no account. I propose to summon two men who may be able to assist your memory as to what happened on the afternoon that resulted so unfortunately for you.'

As he spoke he touched a bell on his table.

It was Phillips who answered the call.

'Be so kind as to ask Nichols to step here,' said the senior partner, tersely.

Nichols came, smiling in an effort to appear at ease, but evidently perturbed and surprised.

'Mr. Bailey,' continued the senior partner, pointing to Phillips, 'I have to tell you that this man knows all about the disappearance of the five hundred dollars from the safe. He can name the thief. Nichols, you may as well confess. We have proof that you stole the money. Mr. Gellett is rather an eccentric man, and I found he had taken the numbers of some of the notes. With those notes you paid certain debts of your own. Tell me how you got the money out of the safe?'

Nichols grew pale as death. He cast a glance of hatred at Phillips, who had trapped him; he trembled like one stricken with the palsy, and caught hold of the back of a chair to steady himself. Denial or dissimulation would be, he knew, useless. Perhaps if he were to admit his crime, Mr. Van Nostrand might be lenient.

'Oh, sir, I did not mean to do it!' he faltered, bursting into tears. 'I knew the cash was there. Mr. Bailey told you, when you questioned him about its disappearance, that he locked the safe before he went to Mr. James Van Nostrand. I heard him tell you so—the door of the office was open and I was at my desk in the counting-room. I, too, was early that morning. But Mr. Bailey made a mistake: all the clerks were not gone home. I was still there on that evening. After he went upstairs in answer to the message from the junior partner, I came into the office. The door of the safe was almost closed, but it was not locked. I pulled it open, drew out the money drawer, and, as I expected, there lay the packet of bank-notes. It was a great temptation. My creditors were pressing me. If I had shut the door at once and fled, I would have conquered. But I took the packet into my hands, and in that moment my good resolution vanished. "Sometime I will pay it back," I said to myself. I took five hundred dollars from the packet. I might have taken all there was, but this sum would pay my immediate needs. So I thrust the rest back and locked the safe. That is how it happened. Mr. Bailey found the door locked when he returned, and thus was so sure he had made everything secure before leaving the office. Any one could lock it, but of course, not having the combination, I could not have opened it. O sir, I will work to make up the amount of the money I took. I have a wife and family who are respectable and honest, spare them this disgrace, I beg of you. Give me a chance to restore what I have taken.'

'For the sake of your wife and family, Nichols, I will not prosecute you,' said Mr. Van Nostrand, contemptuously. 'But from this day you are discharged. If you can ever repay any portion of the money, come to me and offer to do so. I shall then have more faith in your repentance.'

Nichols slunk away, and Phillips also withdrew. This was Bailey's opportunity.

'Mr. Van Nostrand,' he said, in confusion, 'although I did not take the money, I was indeed guilty of flagrant carelessness in leaving the safe unlocked. And through my negligence all this trouble has come about. To atone for it, I will not resent the humiliation of having been shadowed like a criminal, yet I have felt it bitterly.'

Mr. Van Nostrand's face clouded with regret.

'Phillips exceeded his instructions. I did not intend to have you followed, Neil,' he said, with the gentleness of a father. 'I never for a moment thought you took the money. You were too positive in asserting that you locked the safe. A young fellow like you is apt to think he cannot possibly be mistaken; I dare say I thought the same once. But the unfortunate result of your carelessness has, I am sure, taught you a

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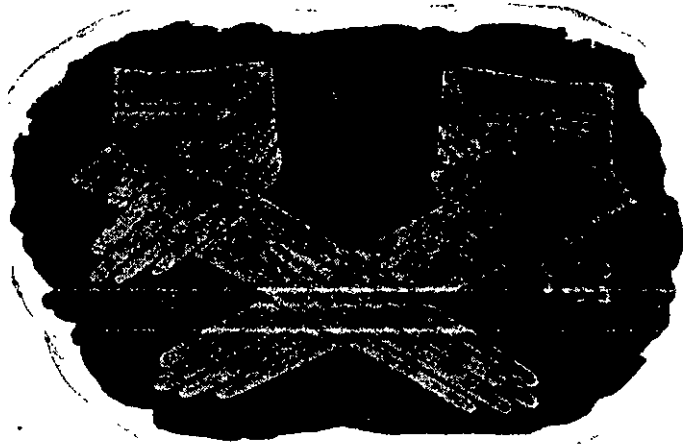
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lesson you will not soon forget. As a balm to your wounded pride at having been haunted by Phillips, however, I will tell you that the report of you he brought to me was so excellent that I am glad to have it. He who is doing right may be watched by all the world.'

'But the money? I certainly am bound to make good the loss of it,' stammered Neil.

Yet his heart sank as he realised that to do this he and Claire must postpone their wedding day. He could not give her wealth, but at least they would not begin with a burden of debt.

Mr. Van Nostrand came unexpectedly to the rescue. 'I consider five hundred dollars a small price to pay to get rid of a dishonest clerk,' he said. 'Had Nichols remained in my employment, he might have cost me many thousands. We will say no more about the money.'

So well did Bailey profit by the lesson of this experience, and so faithfully did he perform his duties thereafter, that six months later the senior partner voluntarily increased his salary.

And when the next month of May lengthened into June, the hope that had brightened many a day of hard work for Neil came true. He married Claire and took her to a pretty little home in the suburbs—near enough to the great city to admit of his reaching the office easily, yet far enough away to be beyond the turmoil and noise of crowded streets, amid wide fields and wholesome air, and an environment of simple content.—'Ave Maria.'

The Catholic World

ENGLAND—A Priest Honored

There was a crowded meeting of Catholics in the Mechanics' Hall, Halifax, recently, for the purpose of congratulating the Rev. Patrick Mulcahy on his elevation to the dignity of a Canon. Dr. T. M. Dolan presented Canon Mulcahy, on behalf of the Catholics of the district, with canonical robes and a purse of gold. The Canon feelingly replied.

Procession in Liverpool

On the afternoon of Sunday, May 21, the fifty-sixth annual church parade of the Catholic Young Men's Societies of Liverpool and District took place on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. Upwards of 5000 people took part in the procession, and created quite a big stir in the somewhat quiet suburban districts through which they passed. The great procession made a most favorable impression on the crowds of spectators that lined the route, many of whom, no doubt, had never seen such a large gathering of Catholics before. Universal praise was bestowed on the organisers of the procession for the manner in which the arrangements were carried out.

GERMANY—St. Boniface

His Grace Archbishop Bourne on visiting Fulda (says the 'Catholic Times') will join with members of the German hierarchy in honoring the memory of St. Boniface. Englishmen of every class and creed should rejoice that England is thus represented. St. Boniface was one of the greatest Englishmen that ever lived—a man whose name to-day, after the lapse of 1150 years, is a wonderful power amongst Germans. And yet because he was a Catholic there are multitudes of Englishmen who are unacquainted with his work; yea, multitudes of them who do not even know his name. Boniface was born at Crediton, or Kinton, in Devonshire, about the year 680, and received at Baptism the name Winfrid. It was a time when missionaries from Ireland and England were carrying the cross through many of the Continental countries. Winfrid joined St. Willibrord in Friseland; then passed into Hesse and Saxony, winning converts, destroying the temples of idolaters, and building Christian churches. Pope Gregory III. commanded him to repair to Rome, confirmed the evangelist's change of name from Winfrid to Boniface, and gave him a general commission as a legate of St. Peter. Then the saint went forth and earned the title of the Apostle of the Germans, fixing the constitution of the Church in Germany. He was martyred by infidels in East Friseland at the age of seventy-five.

SCOTLAND—Presentation to a Priest

The Rev. Timothy O'Shea, who has been recalled by his Bishop to his native diocese of Kerry, where he will begin the mission in Castlemain, has been stationed in Port Glasgow for the past eight years, where his zealous ministrations and kindly nature had won him the respect and affection of all. Before his departure he was entertained at a concert in the Town Hall, at which a large and representative gathering assembled. At the close he was presented with many souvenirs, and with a purse of sovereigns and accompanying address.

SOUTH AFRICA—Impressive Ceremony

On Lady Day a most impressive and solemn ceremony took place at St. Dominic's Catholic Church, Wynberg, Cape Colony, when four Irish novices pronounced their vows. The names of the young ladies were:—Miss L. O'Connor (Sister M. Malachy), Cashel, County Tipperary; Miss K. Nagle (Sister M. Columbkille), Rathmore, County Kerry; Miss M. M. Halliden (Sister M. Agatha), Lyre, Banteer, County Cork; Miss S. Allen (Sister M. Gabriel), Belfast. The ceremony took place in the afternoon, the Right Rev. Dr. Rooney officiating, assisted by Rev. C. McCarthy, D.D., and Rev. J. M'Loughlin, Wynberg.

SPAIN—The King's Birthday

Replying to the congratulations of the Senate on his birthday, the King of Spain said: 'I hope with you that my forthcoming visits abroad will serve to strengthen the ties of friendship, of good feeling, and of co-operation towards universal peace which unite us to other peoples. Our action will thus respond at home as well as abroad to the needs and desires which our country feels for its reconstitution, and for the development of its agricultural and industrial wealth and its commerce, those noble weapons which civilisation places in the hands of peoples to stimulate them to the fruitful humanitarian struggles of our times. As for that event, fraught with happiness for my country and my hearth, which you await with such anxious desire, I have confidence in God that it will be realised for the good of the nation, for family love is so closely united in my mind with love for my country that I can have no other idea of my marriage than that of two people loving and seeking the happiness of the country and its greatness.'

UNITED STATES—Archdiocese of St. Louis

... At a reception tendered by the citizens of St. Louis to his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of his visit to the city in connection with the investiture of Archbishop Glennon with the pallium it was announced that a sum amounting to 600,000 dollars (about £120,000) was in hand for the erection of a new Cathedral. Mr. R. C. Kerens, a prominent Catholic, made the pleasing announcement at the gathering that thirty-two prominent Catholics had subscribed 260,000 dollars (£52,000), the amount being handed to Archbishop Glennon, who was both surprised and pleased with the generosity of the donors. Later on the Archbishop announced that the clergy had, that afternoon, tendered a sum of 60,000 dollars in cash (£12,000) for the same purpose, with the assurance that the sum would reach 75,000 dollars when the amounts promised had been handed in. The Archbishop then stated that with the sum of 250,000 dollars, the amount of the fund started by Archbishop Kenrick, the total of available funds now in hand for the erection of the new Cathedral was 600,000 dollars.

Catholic Population

Recent statistics show that there is an enormous increase in the proportion of the Catholic population in the United States, as compared with other denominations. In New Mexico the Catholics represent 96 per cent. of the population; in Montana, 85 per cent.; in Arizona, 74 per cent.; in Nevada, 72 per cent.; in Massachusetts, 71 per cent.; in Rhode Island, 69 per cent.; in New York State 58 per cent.; in California, 55 per cent.; in Colorado, 54 per cent.; in Connecticut 53 per cent.; in Minnesota, 53 per cent.; and in Michigan, 50 per cent. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York State fifteen years ago Catholics were in a great minority.

A Venerable Priest

Monsignor Bernard O'Reilly, whose 93 years make him the oldest living prelate of his rank, lies very ill at the house of the Sisters of Charity at Mount Vernon, New York. Monsignor O'Reilly is best known as a historian and biographer, having written the official 'Lives' of Pius IX. and Leo XIII.

A New See

It is reported that the Holy Father has assented to the petition of the Archbishop of Milwaukee and his suffragans, to divide the parent diocese and establish a new episcopal See, either at Madison, Fond du Lac, or Racine. The diocese of Milwaukee has now 349 priests, 293 churches, and a Catholic population of 294,000.

GENERAL

Tending the Lepers

It is a forceful commentary on the self-devotion and self-sacrifice of Catholic missionaries to hear from the Lazarist missionary, Frere Praneuf, in Farafangana, in Southern Madagascar, that only the Catholics have hitherto ventured to fight the scourge of leprosy which is rife in that region. The Sisters of Charity, says



TALKS
(Introductory)
TO WIVES.

THE Proprietors of "TIGER TEAS" have every reason to feel gratified at the fact that, in the face of additional competition and the added number of coupon teas put on the market of late years, the steady yearly increase in the output of "TIGER" continues undiminished.

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.

To the large number of wives throughout New Zealand who enthusiastically proclaim the virtues of the "TIGER" brand, and have used it constantly since its inception, and to that ever-increasing army of younger wives who are daily recognising that it is the standard of Tea value, we return thanks.

If you watch this space we hope to have a number of agreeable and friendly talks with you on mutually interesting topics.

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Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths. The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

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Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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SWEDE TURNIPS (10 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast.
GREEN-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN (8 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast
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WHITE-FLESHED TURNIP, any Variety (4 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 2nd Prize, grown with Belfast.
HEAVIEST TURNIP (5 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 2nd Prize, grown with Belfast.
YELLOW GLOBE MANGELS (17 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 2nd Prize, grown with Belfast; 3rd Prize, grown with Belfast.
LONG RED MANGLE (15 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast.
WHITE CARROTS (6 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 3rd Prize, grown with Belfast.
HEAVIEST CARROT (2 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast.

TURNIPS, MANGELS, and POTATOES, grown with Belfast Manures secured ELEVEN PRIZES at the DUNEDIN WINTER SHOW.

Full Particulars, Analyses, and Testimonials of all the above Manures supplied Free, at once, on application to:

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Special Quotations for Large Orders.

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FOR SALE—Centrifugal, also Duplex Pumps; on water 500gal to 4000gal dumps.

QUOTATIONS given and Indent executed for all classes of Tangye and other Machinery.

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Stuart street

A. E. SMITH,
DENTIST,
Dee Street,
INVERCARGILL

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

Frere Praneuf, writing to 'Les Missions Catholiques,' 'willingly face death in the pursuit of their labors. They were five in number a few months ago; three have passed to their reward and two remain to care for some 200 lepers of all ages and sexes. Many of these are able to walk to the dispensaries to receive treatment. In the majority of cases, however, the Sisters have to make a daily round of visits to the homes of the stricken ones, and it is a common sight to see them kneeling on the sand, washing, oiling, powdering, and bandaging the victims, some of whom are without hands, others without feet, and most a mass of bodily corruption affecting the entire body. Their task finished, the Sisters return home, themselves ill from the nature of the work, only to begin their work again the next day. They have also established a school for some hundred children, attending to the instruction of their charges when their labors of healing the sick allow them.

CARDINAL MORAN ON DEMOCRACY

In opening a bazaar at Balmain his Eminence Cardinal Moran had something to say in reply to Mr. Reid, who was up to the time Premier of the Commonwealth.

His Eminence said:—Perhaps I may be permitted to make some reference to the leader of that Quixotic campaign which has been carried on during the past few months. I referred to that campaign some 10 days ago when opening another fair, and the Right Hon. Mr. Reid has made a formal reply to the remarks which I enunciated on that occasion. I must first of all congratulate the Right Hon. the Premier of our Commonwealth on the altered circumstances under which he has made his formal reply. Some few years ago—and I think it was not more than three—when a public meeting was held in the Town Hall of Sydney, Mr. Reid was one of the chief speakers, and on that occasion he made a public statement to the effect that he derived his religious information and his theological learning from the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica.' It is a very long name, 'Encyclopaedia Britannica'; nevertheless, it is a depository of a wonderful amount of information on scientific subjects. But when it treats of theology and religion it has been well described as a monument of 'learned folly.' And yet, it was to such a monument of 'learned folly' that Mr. Reid would go for the source of his religious information in those days.

But those were the days of his religious wanderings. He has now paid a visit to Rome to learn from the encyclicals of the Holy Father saner and wiser principles, and in making his journey to Rome he has paid

A Short Visit to Canossa.

He is not the first statesman who has visited Canossa. When the great German leader, Count Bismarck, was in the heyday of his triumphs in the cause of his fatherland, and when he had led all the forces of Germany, material and intellectual, to the fray to enslave the Catholic Church in Germany—on the day that a public monument was being erected to commemorate his triumphs, he declared that he would never visit Canossa. And yet before two or three years had run their course he was on the highway to Canossa, declaring that the requirements of his fatherland necessitated a change of his policy; and that if hitherto he had warred against the Catholic Church he found now by experience that it was necessary to conciliate the Church, and that his future efforts would be to harmonise the relations of the Catholic Church with the interests of his fatherland. Well, on the occasion of the public meeting to which I have referred, the Hon. Mr. Reid, deriving his theological knowledge from the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' declared that the Catholic Church enslaved the soul, and that the greatest enemy of freedom in the world was precisely the Pope, and he and his associates on that occasion did not fail to go back to the Apocalypse and some of its utterances to show the Scarlet Woman in all her deformity and in all her wickedness.

But those were the days of Mr. Reid's wanderings. He has now gone to Rome, and declares it is from

The Encyclicals of the Holy Father

that all wise men will derive the truest and most enlightened information. And I would recommend the friends of Mr. Reid to pray that he may have the gift of perseverance in the same course, and I beg to assure him that if he did persevere he would have a great many more things to learn from the encyclicals of the Holy Father. He will learn some grand maxims of the necessity of religion in education.

I believe Mr. Reid was at one time Minister for Education in this colony. And speaking on this matter of education I am reminded that during the past few days one of the leading associates of Mr. Reid in his socialistic campaign does not hesitate to say that the public schools of Australia are Protestant schools, which means, I suppose, that those who have at present the administration of those schools in their hands have succeeded in introducing Protestantism as an essential element of those schools. Now, if any statement were necessary to justify our Catholic citizens in the sacrifices which they have made to support their own Catholic schools for Catholic children, that would justify them to know that the public schools, which the Bishops in the first instance condemned, have really under various names become Protestant schools. And whilst they are thus Protestantised, some of those who are best experienced in the matter of education tell us that those who are engaged in carrying on the system would find ample spheres for their energy and devotedness. They tell us that not only in the literary and moral bearings of these schools, but even in their material aspects, there is great room for improvement.

One of those best acquainted with the education of Australia and the Home countries has declared, during the past days, that the public schools of Australia do not hold a foremost place amongst the schools of civilised countries; in fact, he said they are a disgrace to the Empire. These, I think, were the words he used. They are not my words, but the words of a commissioner fully conversant with the matter of which he treats.

Well, besides this matter of education, in which Mr. Reid will find abundant material for instruction in the encyclicals of the Holy Father, he will also find a great deal of sound principles to guide him in his socialistic campaign. He will find in

This Beautiful Encyclical on Labor—

which is one of the most remarkable documents published in the present century, and which a leading French politician, though hostile to the Church, has declared to be a monument of enlightenment of which any of the leading statesmen of Europe in the nineteenth century might be justly proud, and of which he said the Holy Father, as the representative of Christ, showed himself in it the father of his people, gathering his people to the bosom of Holy Church. In this encyclical on labor I say Mr. Reid will find some very important principles. One of those principles is that the laborer has not only his duties, but also his rights. On the other hand the employers, or the wealthy class, have not only their rights, but their duties, too; and the whole tendency of sane policy would be to harmonise these conflicting interests to bridge over those abysses which separate the working class from their employers. Further in that encyclical on labor the Holy Father tells us it is not only for daily maintenance that the laborers have a right and claim, but for frugal comfort and for other environments of their homes which such comfort implies. And it would be the policy of a wise Government, if capitalists failed to come to the aid of the working man, to secure this frugal comfort for his home, to co-operate and to assert these rights, and to see that the laborer received the full recompense to which he is entitled.

These are the maxims, primary maxims, laid down in that golden encyclical, and it is precisely to carry out those maxims that what I call the true democracy of Australia is laboring for, and laboring for with genuine interest, and with the countenance of every enlightened and, I think, every honest politician in Australia. It is not at all in promoting those wild-cat schemes of communism and other similar schemes that Australian democracy is engaged. It is only to defend the workman in his legitimate rights, and at the same time to bring wisdom to our capitalists, that they may not only assert their rights, but also fulfil those duties which capital would impose upon them.

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INTERCOLONIAL

Mr. Carroll, a late member of the teaching staff of the Christian Brothers' College, Perth, has become editor of the 'W.A. Record,' in succession to Mr. Grattan Grey.

It has been decided to hold a great meeting in Sydney on July 28 for the purpose of inaugurating the 'Home Rule Tribute for Ireland,' and to bid farewell to Mr. W. Redmond, M.P. At a preliminary meeting his Eminence Cardinal Moran presided, and it was announced that the Lord Mayor would take the chair at the public meeting.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Bathurst, has been able to make the pleasing announcement that the Cathedral of SS. John and Michael and the palace are entirely free from debt, which speaks volumes for the generosity of the people of the diocese. The total cost of the Cathedral was £25,000. The palace was commenced three years ago, and erected at a cost of £5000, and it must be indeed gratifying to the devoted Bishop, his clergy, and people to know that there is not one penny of debt now on the Cathedral or palace.

The newly-created Knight Bachelor, Sir Samuel McCaughey, M.L.C., has a record of nearly fifty years in Australia. He has spent £50,000 on imported merinoes. His estate at North Yanco, near Narandera, on the Murrumbidgee, is a model of Australian sheep stations. He has, in the years of the trying drought, proved that irrigation and hand-feeding on an extensive scale are justified by their results. Sir Samuel during the Boer War contributed £5000 towards the cost of the New South Wales Contingents.

Mr. Humphrey Page, K.S.G., has left Tasmania, it is presumed, for good, and was, prior to his departure, presented with an address by those with whom he has been associated in many good works since his arrival in Tasmania. There was a large attendance of prominent Catholics on the wharf to say good-bye to him, and many of them (says the 'Monitor') cherish the hope that some day the ex-Indian Judge will return to this State and add to the intellectual culture of the community, and the good work of the Catholic societies by his presence and co-operation.

Senator Keating, the Honorary Minister of the new Deakin Ministry, is from Tasmania. Mr. Keating is a barrister by profession, and while he is the youngest member of the Senate, had the honor of topping the poll in his State at the first election of the 'Commonwealth.' At the opening of the Federal Parliament he moved the Address-in-Reply in the Senate, and at once attained to considerable prominence and popularity. He is an Irishman and a Catholic. He is an effective speaker, and an incisive debater, and, while he still remains head of his firm in Launceston, he has practically chosen to make his career in politics. He is an inveterate Protectionist, and was Government Whip in the Barton Administration.

An immense congregation, the largest yet seen in Broken Hill, attended the solemn opening of the Pro-Cathedral of the Sacred Heart on Sunday, July 2. The ceremony opened with a procession from the Bishop's residence to the Cathedral, the procession making the circuit of the Cathedral. Pontifical High Mass was then celebrated by his Lordship Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Norton (Petersburg, S.A.), Father Hughes (Cobar), and Father Shore (Broken Hill). The Rev. Father Maguinness was master of ceremonies, and his Lordship Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Wilcannia, presided at the throne, assisted by Monsignor Tracey, Vicar-General of the diocese, and the Very Rev. Dean O'Connell (Hay). There were also present the Coadjutor-Archbishop of Sydney (Dr. Kelly), the Archbishop of Melbourne (Dr. Carr), the Bishop of Ballarat (Dr. Higgins), Bishop of Maitland (Dr. Murray), and Bishop of Goulburn (Dr. Gallagher). The Archbishop of Melbourne, who preached the occasional sermon, referred to the marvellous change which 18 years of patient labor had effected in Catholic circles in Broken Hill, and said all honor was due to those who had brought the Cathedral into being. The collection made in aid of the Cathedral funds was over £1200. Archbishop Kelly preached in the evening.

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.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 23, Sunday.—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr.
 „ 24, Monday.—St. Vincent de Paul, Confessor.
 „ 25, Tuesday.—St. James, Apostle.
 „ 26, Wednesday.—St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 27, Thursday.—St. Veronica Juliana, Virgin.
 „ 28, Friday.—St. Victor I., Pope and Martyr.
 „ St. Innocent I., Pope and Confessor.
 „ SS. Nazarius and Celsus, Martyrs.
 „ 29, Saturday.—St. Felix II., Pope and Martyr.

St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Martyr.

St. Apollinaris, first Bishop of Ravenna, and according to tradition, a disciple of St. Peter, suffered martyrdom during the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, in the first century.

St. Vincent de Paul, Confessor.

St. Vincent de Paul was born in 1576. The indications of ability which he exhibited led to his being sent to school at Toulouse. He was admitted to priest's orders in 1600. He laid the foundation of what eventually grew into the great and influential Congregation of 'Priests of the Missions.' Vincent's preaching was of the most simple kind, singularly effective and progressive. He founded the Order of the 'Daughters of Charity' at Paris in 1634. The Order is popularly known by the title of 'The Sisters of Charity,' or 'Grey Nuns,' and its members have won for their Order as well as themselves the admiration, esteem, and well-deserved praise of all nations for their gentle ministrations to the sick and afflicted during times of war and peace. St. Vincent died at the advanced age of 85 at St. Lazare, September 27, 1660; and was canonised by Clement XII. in 1737.

St. James, Apostle.

St. James was a brother of St. John the Evangelist, and a near relative of the Blessed Virgin. After Pentecost he preached to the Jews, who, having left Judea, had found homes in the neighbouring countries. According to a very ancient tradition he is said to have voyaged to Spain, which honors him as its principal patron. Coming to Jerusalem in 43, St. James was apprehended and beheaded by order of King Agrippa, who in order to acquire popularity among the Jews, persecuted the Christians.

St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

St. Anne is proposed to the faithful as a perfect model of a wife and mother, and as special patron of those who have entered into the married state, or are entrusted with the care of children.

St. Veronica Juliana, Virgin.

St. Veronica was a native of Mercatelli, a town in Italy. Having become a nun, she led during fifty years a life of extraordinary mortification and perfect obedience. She died in 1727.

SS. Victor I., Innocent I., Nazarius, and Celsus.

Of these saints St. Victor, an African, was martyred in 202, during the reign of Septimus Severus. St. Innocent governed the Church from 402 to 417; Saints Nazarius and Celsus sealed their faith with their blood at Milan under Nero.

St. Felix II., Pope and Martyr.

St. Felix was Supreme Pontiff about the middle of the fourth century. No records of his life are extant.

The Hobart correspondent of the Launceston 'Examiner' writes in a recent issue:—Monsignor Beechinor, Dean of Launceston, but still 'Father Dan' to the people of the capital, experienced the heartiest of hearty welcomes upon the occasion of his visit to Hobart to participate in the celebration of the ninetieth birthday of his uncle, the venerable Archbishop Murphy. An honored guest alike at Government House and in the cottage of the worker, the Monsignor renewed acquaintances with old friends—among them people whom he had christened who are now parents, as well as some of the old identities, who, during the period of his administration in this city were full-grown members of the congregation; but, alas! the ranks of the old brigade are thinning.

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CONVENIENCES OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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Night Porter.

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description. Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding
Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

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A U C K L A N D.MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to
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Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

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strict attention to business will give
every satisfaction.

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

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Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.

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Horses and Buggies for Hire.

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RANGES**

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Rooms at Railway Station. Billiard-
Billiards, with an efficient marker.Mr. Erickson, having a thorough know-
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to give directions and other assistance to
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to meet them there. Country Visitors and
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venience. The Hotel which is being reno-
vated throughout has accommodation for a
number of Boarders. Has its Private Sitting
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venient to the New Railway Station and
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