

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

VOL. XXXIII.—No. 30

DUNEDIN: THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

PRION 6D

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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

The Lie Direct

Somebody has said that a little man may gain notoriety by throwing mud at a great man. A notoriety-seeker of this sort recently achieved his purpose by a side-splitting oratorical exhibition at the latest Orange demonstration in Melbourne. It is scarcely necessary to say that the orator is a clergyman. He has 'discovered' that the Archbishop of Melbourne has got his foot on the neck of the Victorian Parliament; that he spoiled the fun of the plebiscite on the Bible-in-schools; that he is the man who 'bent Premier Thomas Bent' to his imperious will, that he 'determined the decisions of the Victorian Cabinet' on the Scripture referendum, that he 'dominates' a State which ought to be Orange, with only a speck of green here and there upon it, and that he has perpetrated other enormities too numerous to mention. The speech was not, of course, so coherent as this. It was a delirium tremens of oratorical fury—a grand epilepsy of metaphorical kicking and yelling and frothy assertion. And 'there were visions about'—visions of the Scarlet Woman and the Beast and the Man of Sin and Jesuits in disguise and a whole menagerie of Roman 'tigers' and spotted pink snakes, all alive and their eyes open. And the Grand Screech was punctuated with enough big-drum thunder and applause and 'Kentish fire' to make the walls of Jerry shake. Taken all in all, it was probably as exhilarating an exhibition of verbal hysteria as our tawny friends across the Tasman Sea have ever enjoyed. And, no doubt, it has saved the world from 'Rome' till the next anniversary of the glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the little Boer monarch.

But there was a sequel to the affair. Premier Bent took a hand in the game. He struck the declamatory orator at high velocity. 'A man who talks like that,' said Mr. Bent, 'is not entitled to the reply courteous, but deserves the lie direct. And I give him the lie. What he has stated is a lie. I don't care for the Catholic Church any more than I do for any other Church. Archbishop Carr did not make any representation to me about the Scripture instruction referendum. The only Bishop I saw was Dr. Clarke, the Anglican Bishop. I am as good a Protestant as the accuser is, and what he says about Archbishop Carr and myself is a lie.' And there, for the time being, the July enthusiast lies—under a stigma that would wither

up any cleric, unless the color of his political skin were yellow. And this (we mean no pun) is the end of his tale.

'It's fate, so bit-bit-bitter,
Is a story fit-fit-fitter
For a sad little sigh and a tear in the eye,
Than a thoughtless tit-tit-titter.'

It is the librettist's lament over the amorous goldfish in the 'Gersha.' And in two obvious respects it is appropriate to the present case.

An echo of the Melbourne cleric's hysterical romance has just been made by a religious newspaper in New Zealand whose traditions would have led us to expect from it better things. However, even Homer nodded at times and the weasel has been known to snatch forty winks once in a way. The present 'break' is probably one of those accidents to which even the best-regulated newspapers are subject. In the present case, the story is practically a repetition of the Melbourne fiction, mutato nomine—with a change in the names of persons and places, and little more besides. It is laid down as a matter of sheer fact that our 'Archbishop and his creatures' 'bargain with political parties' for the disposal of the Catholic vote! With a spirit of fairness which does him credit, the editor of the journal referred to permits us to discuss the subject in his columns. Interesting developments may, therefore, be expected. For the present we make only these three remarks: (1) We know of no clerics in New Zealand, except those of the Bible-in-schools League, that are pushing and jostling 'political parties' and pursuing towards them a policy which looks remarkably like intimidation. (2) When a man has an optic of such piercing power that it sees, through a stone wall, the thing that is not, there is a bright future for him boring for oil for a company-floating syndicate. (3) It is, we think, more than a mere coincidence that the same painful yarn, in practically identical terms, was spun by an Orange candidate in Caversham in December, 1901. It is the same old tale (but sadly bedraggled) of the same old 'bargain,' with the same old tag requiring the Gov'tment to make railway surface-men (or some such thing) of a good part of the Catholic population, male and female, of New Zealand. The whole story of the Bishops' 'bargaining' has in it the same amount of historic and literal truth as the nursery tale of the cow that jumped over the moon. The Melbourne Orange platform is not the only place where 'there are visions about' during the fervid religious and political temperatures that rage in the middle of July.

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A Correction

Some years ago (so the story runneth) a Nebraska weekly paper charged a hard-hitting militant politician—one Major Starkwright—with being a man of pie-crust promises. 'He was never known to keep his word,' said the weekly. It was during the agony of a hard-fought electoral campaign. Some days later the Major—according to promise—called to the office of the offending newspaper. He 'reasoned' with the editor—his most convincing arguments being of the kind that are bound in calf or driven home with what is known in the language of the ring as 'a dirty left' and 'a straight-jobbing right.' In its very next issue the Nebraska weekly said: 'We regret having done Major Starkwright an injustice, and cheerfully print this acknowledgment. The Major promised to visit this office, and has done so. He is a man of his word, polished and scholarly, and can kick like a brindled ox.'

We never had much idea of the quality of justice that is done, so to speak, at the point of the bayonet, or under the ungentle suasion or knuckle-dusters or tanned cowhide. For this reason we have consistently set (too often, alack! in vain) the non-Catholic religious press of New Zealand the example of the open column and of spontaneous correction of any error regarding other creeds that may have inadvertently crept into our columns. In our issue of the 6th inst., for instance, we stated that the Rev. J. J. Cairney, at a recent meeting of the Dunedin Presbytery, opposed the Bible-in-schools scheme. A careful re-reading of the report, however, shows that the opposition displayed by him was to the following resolution: "That the presbytery promises to support the (Bible-in-schools) League financially by recommending to the congregations within its bounds to give a retiring collection for this purpose, or otherwise to give the people encouragement and opportunity to support the League." The report really contains no expression of opinion by Mr. Cairney on the merits or demerits of the project for having a Bowdlerised version of King James's Bible taught by public officials, at the public expense, in the public schools of New Zealand. Mr. Cairney is entitled to this correction, which we insert of our own accord, and without request or pressure from any source.

Wanted to Know

Bishop Montgomery (Anglican) said in a recent address in Tasmania: 'Nowhere is a gentleman so much needed as in the mission field. . . . If we are to succeed in the mission field, we can only do so by sending out those who have the instincts of gentlemen as missionaries.' The failure of Protestant missions to Catholic countries is to be chiefly attributed to other causes besides the evil manners and generally low social standing of the 'evangelists' themselves. The more logical Catholic mind, for instance, sees no mental halting place between Catholicism and infidelity. But, incidentally, contempt or dislike for the Reformed propaganda is fostered by the manner in which (as we can testify from personal knowledge) many missionaries—who fall notably short of Bishop Montgomery's requirements—ram their wooden heads against the institutions and customs of the country and shout and publish coarse and violent attacks upon the cherished religious sentiments of the people. And then, we presume, they pose as martyrs if any resentment is shown towards displays of evil taste and bad manners.

The Italian and the Spaniard, for instance, know a gentleman as far as they can see him. And no people are quicker to pick out a boor and set him in his proper social grade. Recently in Spain popular resentment ran high in protest against the oratorical violence of some of those enthusiasts who were plying the profession of proselytisers without having taken the

same precaution of furnishing themselves beforehand with the instincts of gentlemen. The upshot of the affair was the enforcing of an evil law—which was once in full action in the British Isles—prohibiting the use of external emblems of a religious character on churches not belonging to the State creed. In the present case a difficulty is also said to have arisen over an inscription on the church-front, which (it is contended) was offensive in intent or implication. The affair gave rise to an angry query in the London 'Guardian': 'By what right does the Spanish Government order two crosses to be removed from the English church recently consecrated at Barcelona?' The 'Catholic Times' made haste to give the following reply: 'By the same right that the British Government orders that no Catholic shall occupy the throne, nor become Lord Chancellor of England, or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. By the same right, too, that the British constitution calls all Catholics idolaters and blasphemers, and insults believers in the doctrine of Transubstantiation. By the same right, too, that British law forbids legacies for Masses for deceased persons, and calls prayers for the dead a superstitious use. And more of the kind; but why go on? The reverend gentleman trusts "that those in authority will bring pressure to bear, and see that a protest is made on behalf of the English Church-people dwelling in Spain." If he is a man of logical principles, he will himself protest on behalf of English Catholics dwelling in England, and also of their brethren dwelling in—or rather flying from—Ireland.'

Things are, in some respects, moving nowadays at a pace that is calculated to scare sober-minded people out of their seven senses. But the spirit of tolerance—which implies changes in the inner sentiments and feelings of large bodies of people—sometimes drags along with the slow and leisurely crawl of a bullock-team along a Taranaki by-road, or like some of those Swiss glaciers or frozen rivers of ice, that grind their slow way through the upland valleys at the rate of four to seven miles a year. But, thank God, it does move. 'As late as 1844,' says the noted American Protestant divine, Dr. Startuck, in the 'S.H. Review' of June 24, 'a Catholic convert in Sweden was virtually put to death, dying indigent and broken-hearted in Copenhagen, the year after his own country had disfranchised him, confiscated his goods, and banished him.' Sweden's pace in toleration has been conspicuously slow, but she has moved far from the spirit which animated the legislation of 1843. In England, till 1870, it was a crime, punishable by two years' imprisonment, or by a fine of £500, for a priest to conduct the marriage ceremony for two Catholics, if one of the contracting parties had not been a Catholic for fully twelve months. And the famous Yelverton trial in the sixties and a later case at Enniskillen proved that the law was no dead letter. Here again the world has moved to pleasant places along the paths of peace.

Germany has still to travel far before equal religious liberty will be enjoyed by the subjects of the Kaiser. At the close of the last session of the Reichstag a Bill was dropped which had for its object to secure personal and corporate liberty of worship throughout the Empire. 'As an instance of what takes place,' says the 'Catholic Times,' 'we may say that the three hundred Catholics of the industrial town of Meerane, in the Kingdom of Saxony, which counts thirty thousand inhabitants, petitioned the Saxon Ministry to be allowed to have Mass six times in the year. They waited nine months for an answer. Then the answer came. It was to the effect that the Ministry failed to see the need of a Catholic service in the town, and that the holding of such a service would disturb the religious peace. A priest who was staying for a few weeks at Heiligen-damm, a watering place in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, asked permission of the authorities to say Mass at the local

church, but it was not granted. There is a great deal of room for progress in some of the German States. The Tolerance Bill will be reintroduced at a future time. Meanwhile the public will be enlightened as to the necessity for it.' But even in the German Fatherland the movement is a forward one—'nulla vestigia retrorsum' is the present motto—and complete religious toleration is getting in sight, although, like Bonnie Prince Charlie, it has been 'long a-comin'.' In democratic New Zealand, on the contrary, retrograde legislation is being urged by a coterie of clamorous clerics. They are endeavoring to inaugurate a State religion, based on 'an emasculated caricature' of a Protestant version of the Bible; and the good men want to compel Catholic, Jewish, Protestant, and other objectors, by Act of Parliament, to either contribute towards the endowment of the newly devised creed, or to go to gaol till they rot there. The platform volleys of certain clerical smooth-bores may intimidate—as they are clearly intended to intimidate—a few politicians of the lap-dog breed; but they will not, we ween, scare the liberty-loving public of New Zealand to assert a principle that lies at the root of all religious persecution.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD

Mrs. Coke, wife of Colonel Coke, Brookhill Hall, Pinxton, Alfreton, Derbyshire, has been received into the Church.

Mr. Herbert Wheeler Marsham, son of the Rev. the Hon. John Marsham, England, has been received into the Church.

The latest addition of titled people to the roll of English Catholics is Lady Holland, who has been received into the Church by the Very Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J.

One of the latest conversions to Catholicism is that of Mrs. G. P. Bradney, wife of an official of H.M. British East African Protectorate. She was recently received into the Church at Nairobi by the Bishop of that Dependency.

William E. Cramer, the venerable editor of the 'Evening Wisconsin,' of Milwaukee, was baptised the other day by Father Hayden, of the Church of the Gesù in that city. Mr. Cramer is in his 87th year, and had been seriously ill of pneumonia. His wife is a Catholic, and well known for her charities.

The Rev. Dr. Cronin, Vice-Rector of the English College, presented to the Pope a few days ago Mr. J. E. Tattersall, of Birmingham, and Miss Tattersall. Both the visitors are converts, and Miss Tattersall, who had been received into the Church only about a month previously, was in Rome on pilgrimage.

Lady Butt and her daughter, the Princess Margaret Ruspoli, have become Catholics. Lady Butt is the widow of the late Sir Charles Butt, President of the English Probate and Admiralty Division. Sir Charles was a Protestant, but his brother became a convert to Catholicism, and was the late Dr. Butt, the lamented Bishop of Southwark.

Mr. Wilfrid Shebbeare, organist and director of the music at the Cowley Fathers' church at Oxford, was received into the Church by Father Maturin recently. He is a very able musician, and his work at Cowley received exceptional praise from Padre di Santi, S.J. (member of the Papal Commission on Music), when he was in England last autumn. Two of the elder choir boys of the same church were also received into the Church a few weeks ago.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS

WHO BENEFITS BY THE WAR

Mr. George Hutchison, who a few years ago was a powerful factor in New Zealand politics (writes the Wellington correspondent of the 'Otago Daily Times') has returned from South Africa to Wellington. In regard to English politics, he said it was quite clear that the general elections would result in a complete alteration of parties. Both Conservatives and Liberals were of that opinion. It was expected in Liberal circles that not only would the present Government majority be swept away, but that the Liberals would return to power with a majority over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined. Mr. Chamberlain's programme was impossible for some time to come. It was making no ground; on the contrary, it was losing ground. Had

there been a dissolution two years ago he would probably have carried the country with his scheme; but that was an opportunity that the Government did not take advantage of, and now their case was hopeless. Mr. Hutchison holds strong views on the Chinese-labor-in-South-Africa question. He said it was a step calculated to ruin altogether British prospects of colonising the place. He believed the Chinese did their work all right. The risk was that they would break out and get beyond control. The mine owners were at last getting afraid of the problem they had raised; but the importation went on, and as the numbers increased the risk increased. The early batches contained the most turbulent members. He believed there was stricter supervision exercised now. There was small prospect of remedy. Even if a Liberal Government got into power in Great Britain, it did not follow that there would be a revocation of the ordinance; and, in any case, the importations were going on, and the mine owners would soon have as many as they needed. It had been alleged that more work for white men would result from the employment of Chinese, but that was a misrepresentation of facts. A few more skilled workers were employed, but for the white artisans and laborers the outlook was bad. The sacrifices that England and the Empire made for South Africa had resulted in the Transvaal being given over to alien financiers and the Chinese. For himself, personally, he had no reason to regret having gone to Johannesburg. There were still fortunes to be made there by those who had capital and some knowledge of mines, but as a residence for British artisans the prospect was anything but favorable. There were hundreds of Australians and New Zealanders unemployed there in the richest city of the world. In this district which was now turning out nearly £2,000,000 in gold every month, there were hundreds literally destitute. The benefit of the whole of this enormous wealth was confined to a few. The Boers were as hostile as ever to the Chinese being kept in the country. The reason why they made no great outcry when the preliminaries were in progress was because their far-seeing leaders saw that the introduction of Chinese would discredit the Administration. Mr. Hutchison saw small prospect of representative Government being granted in the near future. The present nominee system suited 'the houses' admirably, and what they (the mining magnates of the six or seven large companies) were satisfied with had, perforce, to be satisfactory to other people. The new Constitution was a hollow affair altogether, and heads of departments would continue to rule as now.

We take the following interesting particulars regarding the progress of the Government Life Insurance Department from the report for the year ended December 31, 1904, presented to Parliament by the Commissioner:—The number of proposals received during the year was 4,010, for the sum of £851,298, and the number of policies actually completed was 3,227, assuring £694,556, on which the new annual premiums amounted to £23,487, in addition to single premiums for £1631. Twenty-three annuities were also granted during the year, the purchase-money for which amounted to £13,272. The result was a net increase for the year of 1,067 policies for £199,300, against £163,690 in 1903 and £154,470 in 1902, figures which indicate an increasing stability in the business obtained by the Department. The total amount of business now in force is 43,873 policies, assuring £10,259,562 (and £1,091,518 bonuses) at death or maturity, together with immediate and deferred annuities for £44,664; the whole bearing an annual premium income of £312,396. The income of the year was £480,716. The purchase-money received as consideration for annuities, £13,272, shows a large increase on the previous year, when the amount was £8,658. The increase of £10,345 in the renewal premiums is very satisfactory, being greater than for many years past. Claims by death amounted to £140,959, which, though representing a considerable increase on the previous year, is well within the amount provided for in the tables of mortality used by the Department. Claims by maturity amounted to £80,241. The total amount paid since 1870 in respect of death-claims and matured endowments has been £2,792,219. The total assurance, annuity, and endowment funds now stand at £3,665,583....

Have you got a thorough chill,

Goose all over, really ill:

Wheezing, sneezing, shrill and high,

Furry tongue, and watery eye;

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

July 22.

The members of the tennis club in connection with the Catholic Young Men's Club met on Wednesday evening, and decided to hold a social in the Alexandra Hall early next month. A committee was set up, with Mr. Maurice O'Connor as secretary.

The social in aid of the Thorndon Catholic school was held in the Sydney street schoolroom on Wednesday. There was a very fair attendance, and a pleasant evening was spent. Several vocal items were contributed by the Rev. Father Moloney, Miss Twohill, and Messrs. Carr and Gamble, and were much appreciated. The arrangements, which were most satisfactory, were in the hands of an energetic committee, with Mr. H. O'Leary as secretary.

His Excellency the Governor has offered to endow the Victoria College Debating Society with a gold medal as a yearly prize for oratory. In connection with Trinity College, Dublin, there is a similar medal in memory of the first Lord Plunket, and his Excellency desires to establish a link between one of the oldest and one of the youngest universities in the Empire. Needless to say the students have accepted the offer, and have asked his Excellency to be present at the meeting when the competition for the medal will take place.

The half-yearly meeting of the St. Aloysius branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected and installed:—President, Bro. E. J. Fitzgibbon; vice-president, Bro. J. Ryan; secretary, Bro. J. J. Casey; treasurer, Bro. J. Chambers; warden, Bro. J. Murphy; guardian, Bro. A. Guthrie; sick visitors, Bros. S. Philpott and D. O'Mara; trustees, Bros. S. Philpott, P. Guthrie, and R. W. Collins. The congratulations of the members were extended to the retiring president, Bro. James Delaney, who was recently married to Miss Nellie Carrig, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Carrig.

The accommodation of the Victoria Hall was taxed to its utmost on Wednesday evening last, the occasion being a social to provide funds for the erection of a shelter shed for the pupils of the Wellington South Convent school. The first part of the evening was devoted to a highly enjoyable concert programme. The social from every point of view was the best ever held in the parish, and the committee and Father Ainsworth are deserving of great credit for the success achieved. The ladies of the parish were as usual to the fore in the providing of refreshments. The secretarial duties were ably discharged by Mr. R. W. Collins.

A portion of Mr. Millar's remarks during the debate on the second reading of the Bible-in-schools Referendum Bill are well worthy of production. Commenting on the clerical agitation for the introduction of the Bible into schools, he said that if the clergy supporting the measure had expended on the religious instruction of the children one-tenth of the energy they had expended on an endeavor to make the school teachers impart religious instruction, thousands of those whom they now designated as 'godless' would be beyond the reach of that reproach. Mr. Fisher also showed himself a strong opponent of the measure, and referred to the question of the Catholic schools.

The debating tournament organised by the Wellington Debating Societies' Union was opened on Monday evening by a contest between the Catholic Young Men's Club and St. Peter's Anglican Club, held in the former's rooms, Boulcott street. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. J. Devine. The representatives of the Catholic Young Men's Club, Messrs. A. H. Casey, F. McDonald, and P. J. Moran, had to affirm that 'The operations of commercial trusts are conducive to the general welfare of mankind.' They argued that the tendency of the trust system was to benefit producers, consumers, and workers, and that with proper legislative control the evils existing under the American system would disappear. The opposing side, Messrs. G. T. Hall, R. Low, and Hunt, regarded the motion as affirming the beneficial operation of existing combinations, and argued accordingly. The judge, Mr. J. W. Black, awarded 'pride of place' to St. Peter's Club. He experienced much difficulty in coming to a decision, and finally allotted the points as follow: St. Peter's Club, 233, and Catholic Young Men's Club, 229. The officers of the Debating Union will be entertained by the members of the Catholic Club on Monday evening.

Feilding

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Our co-religionists in the progressive town of Feilding are about to supply a want long-felt in the district, especially in regard to Catholic education. Although possessing a convenient and substantial little church (St. Bridget's) and a new and up-to-date presbytery, the need of a school and community of teaching Sisters has been for some time occupying the attention of the genial pastor, the Rev. Father O'Meara, and his devoted parishioners. With reference to the particular Order of religious who should be selected for the new foundation, the choice has been accorded in favor of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the community at Feilding will be a branch of the Wanganui convent. Plans have been prepared and tenders invited for the erection of the Feilding convent, which when completed will be well worthy to rank among similar institutions in the country towns of the Colony, and an imposing addition to the architecture of this particular centre. The building will occupy a site on the parish property, and in close proximity to the church and presbytery; it will be of two storeys, containing under the one roof with the convent itself, a spacious class-room and music-room of adequate extent. Already a number of prospective pupils are anxiously awaiting the Sisters' advent, quite a number of non-Catholics among others.

The generosity of the Catholics of this district in the interests of Church progress has in the past been amply proved. The venture, therefore, in which their pastor justly feels called upon to embark, will undoubtedly appeal strongly to the same marked spirit of co-operation and self-sacrifice so often previously displayed.

The Feilding parish is very wide and extensive and has a resident pastor. Besides the one in the town, there are churches also at Halcombe and Rongotea, with stations at Apiti, Rangiwahia, and Kimbolton, each of which are visited at regular intervals.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

July 22.

From the report furnished by the Inspector of Schools under the North Canterbury Board of Education, Mr. T. S. Foster, I am permitted to extract the following particulars, which go to show that in the course of his recent examination of the Cathedral girls' parish school, conducted by the Sisters of the Missions, the work is proved to be well up to the requisite standard, and the results generally encouraging. The syllabus of work, reports the Inspector, prescribed for the public schools has been followed, with one or two exceptions in various courses, which are to obtain consideration during the coming year. The school is liberally staffed and, considering the heavy strain, mental and physical, under which the teachers have zealously worked during the past year, the proficiency shown in most of the subjects merits appreciative comment. The reading of the pupils, notably in Standard VI., deserves special commendation, and in the tests of composition several excellent papers were submitted. Under the heading order, discipline, and tone of the school, the Inspector reports them to be very good, considering the disadvantages under which work is conducted, children well trained in good manners. Regarding instruction in preparatory classes, of which there are six, three of which are of little boys, 'satisfactory progress is being made in the several stages.'

St. Mary's schools, Manchester street, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy, also recently underwent a periodical examination by the Board of Education Inspector, Mr. T. S. Foster. The organisation, he reports, as satisfactory. The general results of the examination indicate that those children who have attended school regularly enough to profit from the conscientious efforts of their teachers, have on the whole made satisfactory progress, especially in the more important subjects of the syllabus. Whilst stating that the standard course, as prescribed by the regulations, has been followed in the main, the Inspector points out where an improvement could be effected by the introduction of certain lessons, and a widening of others already studied.

A football match, which created much interest amongst our Catholic boys here, took place on Lancaster Park on Friday last between school teams representing the Marist Brothers here and those of Timaru. The boys arrived by the first express on Thursday, in charge of Brother Martin, and were accommodated by the Christchurch boys for a couple of nights. The game began at 3 p.m. on Friday, and ended in a draw.

The visitors winning the toss, the locals kicked off, and right away kept their opponents on the defensive, which, however, proved effective for a long time. The attack was sustained with vigor until Mason, kicking the ball high in air and following up fast, smothered the full back, giving Edmunds a chance to secure the ball, which he did very cleverly, and making a dash for the line registered a try for Christchurch. Mason was entrusted with the kick, but failed to add the major points. Half-time sounded soon after, leaving Christchurch 3, Timaru nil, though Burns for Timaru might have made the points even, had he not been cleverly tackled by Woodham, the local captain, when making for the line. Soon after play was resumed Burns received a pass from Mason at half-back, and running for the line, managed to beat his opponents and scored, he essaying the kick at goal, but failed to increase the points. For a time the visitors showed some vigorous attack, but the local forwards, among whom Cummins, Bermingham, O'Connor, Poff, and Dunne showed to advantage, again put the Timaruvians on the defensive almost continuously till the call of time, without, however, succeeding in adding to their score. For the visitors Burns, Gillespie, Sullivan, Doyle, Bergen, and Cunningham did good work, whilst for the locals, Woodham, Dwyer, Edmunds, Joyce, Moran, and Boswell, played sound and reliable football. In the evening the visitors were entertained at supper in the Royal Cafe, Cathedral Square, when a pleasant time was spent.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

July 24.

The Timaru Marist Brothers' football team speak in the highest terms of the hospitality extended to them during their visit to Christchurch last week for the annual football match.

The last quarter's balance sheet of the local branch of the Hibernian Society was, from a financial point of view, one of the best yet presented, showing a remarkable increase in the sick and funeral fund.

The newly-established branch of the St. Vincent de Paul Society is making solid progress both in numbers and scope of work. The members celebrated their patronal feast on Sunday morning by approaching the Holy Table in a body at the 7.30 o'clock Mass.

His Worship the Mayor, although in the midst of an exciting contest over the Drainage Bill, has found time to cater for the aesthetic requirements of the burgesses by laying out and presenting to the town an avenue on the Town Belt, which will be henceforth known as 'Craigie's Avenue.'

The report of the Government Inspectors on the examinations recently held in our schools makes very satisfactory reading, as both boys' and girls' schools even did better than in preceding years, and received special mention for their order, discipline, and good moral tone. The boys in the sixth standard did particularly well, out of 15 presented 10 securing proficiency, three competency, and one other passed in all the subjects he took.

Temuka

(From our own correspondent.)

July 21.

His Lordship Bishop Grimes, having concluded his visitation of the parish, left to-day for Geraldine.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy informed the congregation at the last Mass on Sunday that Dean Binsfeld would replace Father Peoples at Temuka for a few months, or until it was possible to send a young priest to assist Father Kerley in the work of the district. The Archdeacon also pointed out the necessity of improvements to the presbytery, chiefly with regard to more accommodation for visiting priests. A large amount was already in hand for the work, and he hoped the matter would be started very soon.

At the conclusion of the programme at the last weekly meeting of the Catholic Club Mr. J. Moriarty asked Rev. Father Kerley to make a presentation to one of the club's most active supporters who was about to leave the parish. The Rev. Father Kerley, in making the presentation, felt sure that he voiced the feelings of all present when he said how much he regretted Father Peoples' unavoidable departure. He would be greatly missed by the club, and it would not be an easy thing to find another to fill his place. The chairman then presented Father Peoples with a handsome travelling case, suitably inscribed, and a beautiful rug of colonial manufacture. Eulogistic speeches were made by Messrs. Fitzgerald, Barry (2), Clarke, O'Halloran, Tarrant, M. Moriarty, Beri,

Moore, and Reilly. In a touching reply Father Peoples thanked the donors for their kind gifts, and expressed his great regret in parting from Temuka. He would always be pleased to hear of the club's advancement, and urged the young men to take a great interest in it. In conclusion he wished them all every happiness. The meeting then terminated amidst prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

The usual weekly meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Club was held on Tuesday evening. The Rev. Father Kerley occupied the chair, and there was a record attendance of members. One candidate was proposed and one member elected. The chairman apologised for the unavoidable absence of his Lordship Bishop Grimes and Father Regnault. Arrangements for the club banquet, which will be held in a fortnight's time, were reported to be well in hand. After other business had been transacted the programme for the evening was proceeded with, and the judges (Rev. Father Kerley and Mr. J. Moriarty) announced their award in connection with the essays. The first prize was awarded to the essay by Mr. J. Reilly, who was presented with a handsome framed work of art, which had been given by Mr. W. Barry as first prize. The judges' decision (which had only been arrived at after considerable trouble, owing to the uniform merit of the essays) was received with loud applause, and the winner was called upon to read his paper. Other essays by Messrs. P. Clarke, T. Knight, Z. Beri, and J. Fitzgerald were read by Mr. J. Moriarty. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. W. Barry for his generosity in presenting so handsome a prize to the society.

Greymouth

(From our own correspondent.)

July 20.

On last Friday evening the members of the St. Columba Club held a social gathering. During the evening songs were contributed by Miss E. Hannan, and Messrs. Fraser, Guthrie, and McCarthy, and Mr. P. Smyth gave a recitation. The programme at the last meeting of the St. Columba Club consisted of a Parliamentary election. The following members were proposed as candidates, and gave their views on political matters generally.—Messrs. M. Hansbery, T. Doherty, J. Discacciali, W. Geoghegan, M. Fogarty, P. Power, F. McCarthy, and W. Packer. Some of the speeches were very interesting, and most of the members showed themselves proficient in their knowledge of the burning questions of the day.

On Wednesday evening the members of the St. Columba Club met to bid farewell to two of their members, Messrs. J. Ryan and T. Heffernan, who are leaving Greymouth to join Messrs. Eason and Co.'s staff in Wellington. The president, in the course of his remarks, referred to the keen interest both young men had taken in the welfare of the club, and said it could ill afford to lose such valuable members. He concluded by wishing them every success in their new home, and presented each with a gold mounted albert, as a slight token of the esteem in which they are held by the club. Several members spoke in complimentary terms of both gentlemen. Messrs. Ryan and Heffernan suitably replied.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the society's rooms on Thursday evening. There was a large attendance of members, and much enthusiasm was shown in the election. During the past two months over twenty new members have been initiated, bringing the total up to about forty-five members. The balance sheet showed the society to be in a very flourishing condition. A long discussion took place in reference to celebrating in a fitting manner next St. Patrick's Day. Eventually it was decided to hold a fete on Victoria Park, and a grand social in the evening at the Opera House. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Bro. W. Packer; vice-president, Bro. Oscar Egden (re-elected); secretary, Bro. M. J. Fogarty; vice-secretary, Bro. J. Tymons; treasurer, Bro. T. P. O'Donnell (re-elected); warden, Bro. T. O'Brien; guardian, Bro. M. Conway; sick visitors, Bros. P. O'Doherty and T. P. Fogarty; auditors, Bros. T. McCarthy and E. M. Sheedy.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

July 20.

Rev. Father Duffy is, I regret to say, again confined to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

To-morrow evening the farce, 'A Day after the Fair,' will be repeated by request at St. Benedict's Hall.

The anniversary entertainment by the local Hibernian branch comes off on Monday, July 31, in the Hibernian Hall.

One of the series of monthly euchre parties in aid of St. Patrick's building fund took place in the Federal Hall last week, and was highly successful.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley, of Temuka, came to town by the express train from Te Aroha last evening, and was met by Very Rev. Father Keogh. He is now at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., Rector of St. Patrick's College, Wellington, arrived in Auckland last Thursday and proceeded to Panmure for the purpose of attending the obsequies of the late Father Benedict, O.P. He preached at St. Patrick's last Sunday evening, and paid a very high tribute to the late Father Benedict, and said the life of such a good and great man was to all a lesson which, if properly applied, would be of incalculable benefit.

The Government Inspector, Mr. John Goodwin, inspected the schools of St. Patrick's Convent, and reported as follows:—'Organisation is satisfactory. Quality and method of instruction is good. The lessons are given with much care, and the pupils show an intelligent interest in them. Manners and general behaviour—tone of the school in respect to diligence, capacity, obedience, and honor, very good; cleanliness and state of schools good.

Death has been busy amongst our people during the past month. Mrs. Mary Dunn, relict of the late Mr. A. R. Dunn, was the first to be claimed. She arrived in Auckland over fifty years ago, and was married at St. Patrick's by the late Right Rev. Mgr. Paul, and had lived almost continuously in the city. She leaves two daughters, Mesdames Fairweather and McMurray, and Messrs. John and Robert Dunn, and numerous grand-children. The remains were brought to the cathedral last Sunday afternoon, when the Rev. Father Cahill, assisted by the Rev. Father Holbrook, officiated, the Rev. Father Dignan, of St. Benedict's, assisted by Rev. Father Cahill, officiating at the cemetery.—R.I.P.

Mrs. Regan, relict of the late Mr. J. Regan, died on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Corley, jun., Vincent street. The deceased lady was born in Derry City in 1837, and arrived in Auckland over fifty years ago. She was married at Otahuhu by the late Right Rev. Mgr. Paul, V.G. She had lived nearly the whole period in the city. She had seven sons and six daughters. Of the latter one became a Sister of Mercy. Another is the wife of Police Inspector Kiely, formerly of Dunedin, and now stationed at Wanganui. One of her sons is Mr. Wm. Regan, of Putaruru. The funeral took place last Monday, and was largely attended. The burial took place at Otahuhu, and the services in the church and at the grave were conducted by Rev. Father O'Hara.—R.I.P.

Mr. J. L. Tole, well known in the city and province, died last Monday at his residence, Ponsonby. The deceased gentleman arrived in the Colony with his parents nearly fifty years ago, and shortly after entered on the duties of his profession, and subsequently became district surveyor in the Waikato. Later he was appointed mining registrar at the Thames. He was a Justice of the Peace, and some time ago acted as deputy magistrate during the temporary absence of the late Mr. John Rogan, R.M., in the Kaipara district. Mr. Tole was at one time an enthusiastic volunteer, and in the sixties received a commission as captain of militia, and during the Maori war held responsible commands with the militia and volunteer forces. The deceased gentleman held a high position in his profession and as a public servant, in which capacity he was ever regarded as a most efficient and courteous officer. In private life he was a kindly, genial gentleman. Mr. Tole was unmarried, but leaves a sister and two brothers—Mr. William Tole and Hon. J. A. Tole. The interment took place in the Symonds street Cemetery, and was of a private character.—R.I.P.

The reputation of the New Zealand Clothing Factory for men's and boys' clothing is well established, and the present stock at the firm's various branches will be found to be well up to their excellent standard...

The Victory Sewing Machine possesses many excellent points, which make it a favorite with housewives and others. The Anglo-Cycle Company have a large stock on exhibition at their show rooms, Moray Place, Dunedin...

Science Siftings

By 'Volt'

Magnetism in Motion.

For twenty-five years the nature of magnetism, a problem scarcely less bewildering than life itself, has been a subject of research by Joannes Zacharias, the German engineer. He has experimented patiently and in many ways with magnetised and unmagnetised materials, with ordinary and special magnets, and has concluded that this singular force is not a stable state of matter, but—like light and heat—is a motion of molecules. This he holds to be true in the case of permanent magnets as well as electro-magnets. Some of his results are quite magical—as the rotating of a suspended steel ball enclosed in a glass tube by turning a copper ball on the other side of a partition, or displacing metallic balls by the heat of a lighted cigar or even of a finger, or causing horse-shoe magnets to rotate non-magnetic discs like selenium or magnesium.

Red Light and Fevers.

Red light was shown by Finsen, the Danish physician, to have a decided influence in fevers of certain kinds, especially in lessening suppuration and other symptoms in smallpox. Carrying the experiments further, Dr. Goldman, of Vienna, recently vaccinated a number of children in two groups, keeping one group in red light with red bands over the wounds, and the other group under the usual conditions. The results have been surprising. The children exposed to daylight had the usual swelling, inflammation, suppuration, etc., but in the others there was no development of pustules or inflammation. Dr. Goldman believes there was no lessening of the preventive power of the vaccination.

The Flavor of Eggs.

The flavor of hens' eggs is declared by an English medical man to be very materially affected by food. When the hens act as scavengers their eggs are made unfit to eat, but a diet of sunflower seeds produces remarkably fine and sweet eggs.

Composition of Coal.

Analyses of 350 samples of coal from 44 French Belgian, German, and British mines have shown that a good coal should contain about 20 per cent. of volatile matter and not more than 6 to 8 per cent. of ash.

Longevity in Animals.

Some interesting statistics have recently been published as to the relative age of the various domestic or domesticated animals. Among the larger species there is some uniformity. For the horse and the ass the extreme limit is 35 years, and for the horned cattle about 30. For the dog it is given at 25, while sheep, goats, pigs, and cats are grouped at 15. But there are strange disparities among the birds. 'While a goose may live 30 years and a sparrow 25, a crow as many as 100, ducks, poultry, and turkeys die of old age at 12. The palm for longevity is divided between the elephant and the parrot, for both pass the century.

Hard and Soft Woods.

Some interesting experiments have been made to ascertain which wood lasts the longest. It was found that the birch and aspen decayed in three years, willow and chestnut in four years, maple and red beech in five years, and elm and ash in seven years. Oak, Scottish fir, and Weymouth pine decayed to the depth of half an inch in seven years; larch and juniper were uninjured at the end of seven years. In situations so free from moisture that they may be practically called dry, the durability of timber is unlimited. The roof of Westminster Hall is more than four hundred and fifty years old.

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At an Examination held by the Gregg Shorthand Association of N.Z. C. Hammond, 15 years of age, secured a certificate for 100 words a minute. This is a New Zealand Record for one so young.

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"TRUST, 50 STRONG, until your bill is passed. Kindly advise your members to instruct
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VIRTUE

Northern Milling Co., Auckland.

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"interim."

R. J. SEDDON.

2nd September, 1904.

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M. O'DONNELL

Dunedin, 1st May, 1905.

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Irish News

ANTRIM—An Enthusiastic Reception

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Mrs. Dillon met with an enthusiastic reception in the United National Club, Belfast, on June 6, the occasion being the opening of a bazaar for National purposes by Mrs. Dillon. Mr. Dillon delivered a speech in which he congratulated the Nationalists of Belfast on the honorable conclusion of their struggle with the local Catholic Association. The aspirations of the Irish race were, he said, gradually coming nearer fulfilment because the Catholic people in every land were beginning to see that the Irish race was the mainstay of the Catholic Church. All they asked was fair and equal treatment for every man in Ireland, irrespective of his religion, and let the best come to the top.

ARMAGH—The Landlord Scores

The Duke of Manchester (says the 'Freeman's Journal') has secured an enormous price for his Tanderagee estate. For a gross rental of £9124, some of which was first term, he is getting £229,046, together with a bonus of £27,480, or a total of £256,500. The net rental of the estate could not have been more than £7300 a year. Allowing £6500 to the negotiators and lawyers, the purchase money will produce £10,000 a year, an increase of £2700, or 37 per cent.

CORK—A Memorial

An imposing memorial to the late Rev. C. O'Sullivan, P.P., who was for eighteen years pastor of Dromatariffe, County Cork, has been erected by his sorrowing parishioners. The monument, which stands nine feet high, is surmounted by a Gaelic cross of elaborate design.

The Auxiliary-Bishop of Portsmouth

The Right Rev. Dr. Cotter, Auxiliary Bishop of Portsmouth arrived at Cloyne, County Cork, his native place, on May 31, for a short holiday. This is his Lordship's first visit to Ireland since his elevation to the episcopate. On the following day he celebrated Mass in the parish church in which he formerly ministered as a curate. The Gaelic Athletic Association of the district, of which he was a member in former days, presented an illuminated address to his Lordship.

Death of a Priest

The Rev. Thomas Palmer, parish priest of Caheragh, County Cork, died on May 31, at an advanced age. Deceased, who was a relative of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, took an active part in the land agitation and was greatly beloved by the peasantry for the sacrifices he so ungrudgingly made on their behalf. He was an eloquent preacher, a distinguished priest, and will long be remembered in the districts in which his career in the sacred ministry was spent.

A Popular Priest Passes Away

The Very Rev. Canon Hegarty, P.P., Glanmire, Cork, died unexpectedly on June 2. Deceased, who was seventy-five years of age, was for nearly twenty years administrator of St. Paul's Church, in which he made many improvements. In 1886 he was appointed parish priest of Glanmire. The splendid new schools in the village bear striking testimony to his efforts in the cause of education. In the recent land dispute at Watergrasshill he spared no effort to bring about an amicable settlement between landlord and tenant, and when these efforts did not succeed, he warmly supported the tenants. The municipal flag was lowered to half-mast and many shops closed in Cork on the announcement of his death.

DUBLIN—A Priest Honored

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has received from Rome the announcement that his Holiness Pope Pius X. has been pleased to confer on Very Rev. Father Ryan, P.P., Dolphin's Barn, the distinguished author of a very able work on the Gospels, the distinction of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Ryan spent close on thirty years professing Sacred Scripture in Holy Cross College, where he was held in the highest esteem by both professors and students, not only for the amount of solid knowledge he possessed on all Scriptural subjects, but also for his masterly skill in imparting it.

A Long Drawn-out Case

In the Chancery Court, Dublin, recently Mr. Maxwell applied in the case of Phelan v. Byrne for an order for the transfer of a sum of £460 in Consols and £796 in cash from the credit of the present suit to the credit of the Official Assignees in Bankruptcy. The money

stood to the credit of the estate of Robert Smith, a merchant, who carried on business in Smock Alley, Dublin, and who was made a bankrupt in the year 1797. The money in court was brought into the suit which was instituted in 1822 by a man named Phelan against Michael Byrne, who was the sole surviving assignee of the original bankrupt. Debts against the estate of Robert Smith had been proved to the extent of £4400, and the creditors had already received £3800, and there were persons still living who were receiving dividends from the Court out of the estate. The Master of the Rolls made an order directing that advertisements should be issued and published three times in two Dublin papers, stating that an order for the transfer of the fund, as sought, would be made within a month after publication, unless cause was shown to the contrary.

The Late Member for Cork

The funeral of the late Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P., which took place from the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, to Glasnevin, was attended by a large gathering of Dublin citizens. The Rev. Clare O'Brien, S.J., son of the deceased, celebrated Mass for the repose of his soul in St. Kevin's chapel, previous to the removal of the remains for interment.

GALWAY—Slandering the People of Clifden

In the course of a letter to the 'Daily Express,' protesting against calumnious statements which appeared in its columns regarding the people of Clifden, Very Rev. Canon M'Alpine, P.P., V.G., says: 'From an intimate knowledge of the district, from a visit paid to the three police stations in the parish, and from an interview with Mr. Glasgow, D.I., R.I.C., I am in a position to state that there is not the smallest particle of truth—that there is absolutely no ground whatsoever for what appeared in a recent issue of your paper, that here in Clifden a large grazier had to unconditionally surrender his grazing farms because his cattle and sheep were found drowned in trenches every day, and his herds refused to work for him, and that other petty little outrages, such as wall-razing, breaking of gates, etc., had also some to light.'

KING'S COUNTY—A Successful Bazaar

The Very Rev. Philip Callary, P.P., Tullamore, is to be congratulated on the success of the grand bazaar organised in support of the building fund for the new Church of the Assumption. He had paid £15,000 to the contractor already, leaving £8000 due, and it was to wipe out this latter sum the bazaar was held.

TIPPERARY—The Late General Ryan

Major-General Thaddeus Richard Ryan, of Scarteen, Knocklong, County Limerick, J.P., D.L., late of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery, who died on January 4 last, aged 67 years, left personal estate valued at £13,679, and probate of his will of September 1, 1903, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Gwendolin Ryan, the sole executrix named. The testator left the Normanton estate in trust for his son, John Joseph Ryan, charged with an annuity of £100 in favor of his wife.

WEXFORD—A Redemptorist Passes Away

The Rev. Thomas Power, C.S.S.R., a well known member of the Redemptorist Congregation, died on June 1 at Mountstewart, County Tyrone, while engaged in conducting a mission. Deceased, who was born in New Ross, County Wexford, spent several years on the secular mission. In 1877 he joined the Redemptorist Community, and since that time was engaged in giving missions in various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, doing good everywhere he went. While preaching he became suddenly ill and never rallied. His remains were interred in Dundalk.

Faith and Patriotism

During the progress of the recent competitions at Kilmuckridge Feisin, the hour of 6 p.m. arrived, and with it the tolling of the Angelus bell. The hall was crowded with spectators, and the platform thronged with a class undergoing examination in Irish. At the first toll of the bell the proceedings were suspended as if by magic. Heads were bowed, and young and old joined in silent prayer. It was a beautifully striking incident in Irish life. The pastor of the place, who presided at the Feisin, is our esteemed and gifted friend, the Rev. Father Browne, one of the most popular priests in Wexford County. His people are evidently well trained.

WICKLOW—Fatal Motor Car Accident

A shocking motor car accident occurred on June 1 at Ballymacrow Hill, near Ashford, County Wicklow, in which a Dublin lady, Miss Molly Byrne, was killed, and her mother and four other occupants of the car, including the chauffeur, who is an Englishman, were injured.

GENERAL

White Gloves

At the summer quarter sessions at Carlow, Killarney, and Manorhamilton white gloves were presented to the County Court Judges.

A Denial

The Press Association is requested by Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., to state that he has received a letter from the Marquis MacSwiney at Rome characterising as 'absolutely false,' and as 'a fantastic invention,' the story widely circulated in newspaper paragraphs to the effect that the Marquis had been removed from his office as chamberlain to the Pope, in connection with Mr. Redmond's recent visit to his Holiness.

The Cromwellian Feeling

Mr. Balfour numbers among his colleagues five men who, in this twentieth century, preserve towards Ireland something of the old Cromwellian feeling. They are the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne; the President of the Board of Education, the Marquis of Londonderry; the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Arnold Forster; the Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Carson; and the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Atkinson. This group formed the lever with which Ulster dislodged George Wyndham and has since manoeuvred round the sturdy figure of Sir Antony MacDonnell.

Defeat of the Government

In Committee of Supply in the House of Commons on Friday, after Mr. Long, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had explained the scheme for expediting the work of the Irish Land Commission, Mr. Redmond moved the reduction of the expenses of the Commission. The amendment was carried by 199 to 196. The Nationalists were frantically delighted, and the Liberals cheered wildly. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman asked the Government's intentions. Mr. Balfour replied that it was impossible to say at present. Mr. Redmond said it was unbelievable that the Government would swallow such humiliation after two years' incessant rebuffs by the electorates. Mr. Balfour replied that he was unconscious of humiliation. Unless he was able to conduct the business with dignity he certainly would not try. After consulting his colleagues he would make an announcement on Monday. The 'Times' says the incident is not necessarily decisive. Unquestionably it is serious, since it was not a snap vote, although the majority was almost certainly accidental.

A Distinguished Surgeon

One of the most prominent and distinguished members of the medical profession in the North of England passed away recently in the death of Dr. James Murphy, M.A., M.D., of Sunderland. He was the youngest son of the late Dr. Wm. Chapman Murphy, and was born at Ballinahow, County Tipperary, on July 27, 1855, and received his medical education as a student at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Paris. He was a nephew of Mr. Justice Murphy, Judge of the Supreme Court in Ireland. Dr. Murphy gained a great reputation as an operating surgeon. At the time of his death Dr. Murphy held many important appointments, chief amongst them being lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at Durham University, and consulting surgeon to several public hospitals, and he was ex-Vice-President of the British Gynaecological Society. He wrote various articles on surgery and gynaecology.

Emigration Statistics

The emigration statistics for 1904, which have just been published, continue the story of the depletion of the Irish population. The number of emigrants was 37,415, or 8.5 per 1000 of the estimated population in the middle of the year. This, however, according to the figures, showed a decrease on the previous year. Unfortunately this decrease has not continued, for this year, up to the present, the emigration has been much larger than for many years past. Of the 36,902 natives of Ireland who left the country last year, 1517, or 3.9 per 1000 of the population, were from Leinster, 12,606, or 11.7 per 1000, were from Munster, 10,156, or 6.4 per 1000, were from Ulster; while 9623, or 14.7 per 1000, were from Connaught. The figures show, in comparison with the previous year, that the emigration from Connaught and Munster, respectively, marked a decrease of 1431 and 2098; while in the cases of the other two provinces, Leinster shows an emigration increase of 227, and Ulster an increase of 486. These figures are rather remarkable.

People We Hear About

The Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is only 38. He went to Dublin Castle at 35 a practically untried man. The only office he had held was that of Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He carries a peculiar personal charm into all his work, and he has had a delightful helpmate in the Countess. Their marriage fourteen years ago was a romance, and the romance has happily been one of the lasting kind.

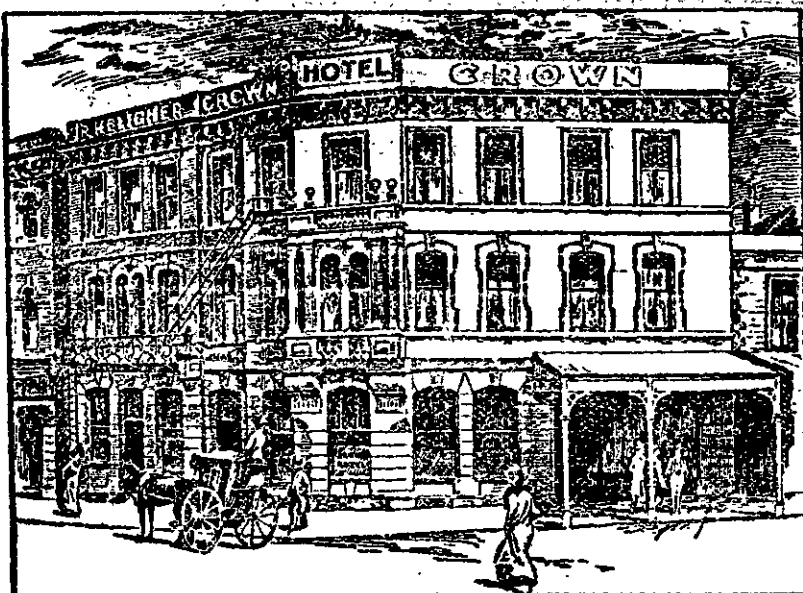
The news that his Majesty the King had conferred the Imperial Service Medal upon Mr. Denis Sullivan, J.P., late Inspector of Police (says the Adelaide 'Southern Cross'), was received with much gratification by a very large circle of friends and admirers. In conveying the intimation to the recipient, his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in a gracious letter, expressed the hope that 'you will live long to wear with honor this well-merited mark of his Majesty's appreciation of your long career of useful service to the Crown and to the State of South Australia.'

The Dowager Countess of Clancarty, whose death took place in Galway County recently, was of an age with the late Dowager Duchess of Abercorn. Born in the same year, they were married in the same year, and they have now died within a few weeks of each other. After a married life of forty years, the late Countess of Clancarty became a widow in 1872. She saw two Countesses of Clancarty come to Galway, near Ballinasloe, the seat of the family, and both survive her. The present Dowager Countess, widow of the fourth Earl, is a daughter of the second Marquis of Bristol, while the reigning Countess was well known on the stage, and is still remembered as Miss Belle Bilton. Lady Clancarty of to-day has won popularity in the Earl's country around Ballinasloe by her kindness to the poor.

Sir Maurice O'Rorke, M.L.C., whose motion in the Legislative Council the other day in favor of returning to Provincialism was defeated by a large majority, does not seem to be so successful a legislator as Speaker of the House of Representatives. His fantastic proposal for the conferring of divinity degrees by the New Zealand University is also likely to come to nothing. 'Sir Maurice first saw the light at Moylough, County Galway, five and seventy years ago. His father was the local Protestant rector, and the future Speaker of the New Zealand House of Representatives was the third son. Sir Maurice graduated B.A. at Trinity College in 1852, and soon after struck out for Victoria, where he remained only for a couple of years, coming to New Zealand in 1854. He was appointed Clerk of the Auckland Provincial Council in 1857, and was elected as the representative of Onehunga to the General Assembly in 1861. He was always an ardent Provincialist, and was Speaker of Auckland Provincial Council for several years. It is over a quarter of a century since he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, a position which he held, with the exception of the period from 1891 to 1893, until the last general election, when he was defeated at the polls.

The announcement made last week that the staff of official reporters, who accompanied the Land Commission in its wanderings in the back blocks of the Colony in search of information regarding the relative merits of freehold and leasehold tenure, had entertained the genial secretary of the Commission, Mr. R. A. Loughnan, at the Parliamentary Buildings, and presented him with a souvenir of regard, reminds us that the guest of the occasion has had more years of journalistic experience than he cares to remember. For many years he was editor of the 'Lyttelton Times,' when that paper was a power in the land, and when Canterbury held the key to the political situation in New Zealand. He vacated the editorial chair in favor of Mr. W. P. Reeves, son of one of the proprietors of the paper, and who is now High Commissioner for the Colony in London. For a time Mr. Loughnan edited the Wellington 'Catholic Times,' and soon after the purchase of the 'New Zealand Times' by the Liberal Party he was entrusted with the guidance of that journal through the troubled sea of party politics. For several years he succeeded in keeping his barque clear of the many dangers that threatened it from within and without, but eventually divided counsels in the control of the journal forced his retirement. After spending some time in Australia he returned to his beloved New Zealand, since when he has done literary work of a high order of merit for the Government. Mr. Loughnan is a man of varied attainments and wields a facile pen, all his work being distinguished for its polish and literary finish.

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Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. Is 6d.



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Corks, Tinfoil, Wire, Syphons, and all Bottling Requisites in Stock.

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

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

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

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

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CUSTOMER OF OURS? If not, we want you to be. You may get as good elsewhere, but none can turn out a better article, whether in Frock, Dress, or Fao Suits, Overgarments, or Ladies' Costumes. You will recommend us to your friends after we supply you. Give us the opportunity to prove the above assertion. Many of our clients have been dissatisfied with their previous Tailors—R U ?

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STAPLES BEST

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

J STAPLES AND CO., Limited
MOLESWORTH AND MURPHY STREETS
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Made of Best Hammered Scrap Iron—very few bolts—with Welded
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Three-furrow Ploughs,

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

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Light, Cool, Watertight, Everlasting, Inexpensive.

Uniform Colour throughout. Every Roof Guaranteed

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

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

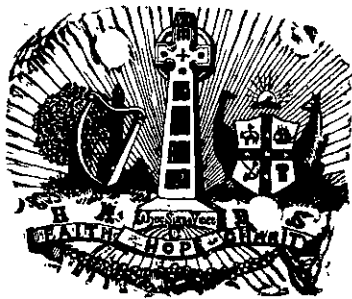
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The Entrance Fees are from 2s 6d to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

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

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

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

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

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

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Commercial

PRODUCE.

Wellington, July 24. The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the High Commissioner, dated London, 22nd inst.—No alteration in the mutton market since last week's report. The lamb market is quiet, but an advance in prices is reported for light weights. Average price to-day for New Zealand lamb: Canterbury brand, 5½d per lb light weights; 5½d brands other than Canterbury. The market for heavy weights has declined, and a further decline is promised, as the supply exceeds the demand. Average price to-day: New Zealand lamb, heavy weights, Canterbury brand, 5½d per lb; brands other than Canterbury, 5½d. Beef: The market is very dull. Average price to-day hindquarters New Zealand beef, 3½d; average price for fores, 2½d. The butter market is very firm, the demand exceeding the supply, there being no stock in store at present. Danish, 114s; Canadian, 103s; Argentine, 103s. Cheese: The market is quiet, but holders are firm. Part of the 'Gothic's' shipment was discharged in bad condition. Average price to-day for finest New Zealand cheese, 55s per cwt white, 52s colored. There is a better demand for hemp. The price for New Zealand hemp, good, fair Wellington grade on spot to-day, is £27 per ton; August-September shipments, £28 10s. The cocksfoot seed market is quiet. Average price bright, clean, New Zealand cocksfoot seed, weighing 17lb per bushel on spot to-day, is 53s per cwt.

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. Oats, hay, and turnips met with only moderate competition, but for fowl wheat, potatoes, and chaff there was a good demand at prices fully equal to and in some cases a shade above late quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—Arrivals during the past week have been light. The demand for export is not quite so strong, but nearly all lines of good feed quality find buyers locally at late quotations. Prime milling are in fair demand, and choice seed lines now attract more attention. We quote: Special seed lots, 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 6½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—A small business is being done locally, chiefly in lines of prime Tuscan and red wheat. Millers are fairly well stocked with other sorts, and are not disposed to operate freely. Fowl wheat is scarce and in strong demand. We quote: Seed lines, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; prime milling, 3s to 3s 2d; medium to good, 2s 10d to 3s; whole fowl wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 9½d; broken and damaged, 2s 4d to 2s 7d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—This market has been moderately supplied, and good to prime Derwents now meet with improved demand. There is also strong inquiry for choice lines of white potatoes for seed purposes. We quote: Best Derwents, £7 to £7 10s; medium, £6 10s to £6 15s; special seed lines of white potatoes, £7 10s to £7 15s; good do, £7 to £7 10s; medium, £6 to £6 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—During the past few days the market has been well supplied with chaff of good to prime quality, for which there is ready sale. Medium light and discolored lots are out of favor with buyers, and cannot be readily placed. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 2s 6d; extra heavy, to £3 5s; medium to good, £2 12s 6d to £2 17s 6d; light and discolored £2 5s to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Pressed Straw.—Moderate supplies continue to arrive to a fairly good market. We quote: Best oaten, 32s 6d; wheaten, 27s 6d to 30s per ton.

Hay.—Prime clover and ryegrass is saleable at £2 15s to £3, but ordinary quality, which is offering freely, has little attention, and is difficult to place at £2 5s to £2 12s 6d per ton.

Turnips.—Market fully supplied to-day. Best swedes sold at from 11s to 12s per ton (loose ex truck).

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair report as follows:—

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

Oats.—In this market there is no appreciable change to report. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; best feed, 1s 7½d to 1s 8d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—All consignments of prime oaten sheaf are in firm request. We quote: Prime well-cut oaten sheaf, from £3 to £3 5s; extra heavy and bright, up to £3 7s 6d per ton (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Supplies are coming forward slowly, and any lines of good conditioned Derwents offering are readily sold at from £7 to £7 10s per ton (sacks in).

Butter.—In short supply. We quote: Dairy prints, 8d; prime milled, 8d to 9d; separator in ½ and 1lb pats, 9d to 9½ per lb.

Eggs.—In good demand at 1s 1d per dozen.

Pigs.—Prime baconers of suitable weights are in good demand at 4d; porkers, 3½d to 4d per lb.

Poultry.—Improving demand. We quote: Hens, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; roosters, 3s to 4s; ducks, 3s to 4s per pair; turkeys: hens, 5d to 6d; cocks, 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.—Arrivals during the past week have been light and prices have been well maintained, viz., special seed lines, 2s to 2s 3d, good do, 1s 9d to 2s; prime milling, 1s 8½d to 1s 9d; good to best feed, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; inferior to medium, 1s 5d to 1s 6½d per bushel.

Wheat.—Business passing has been small, millers being fairly well stocked. Fowl wheat, however, is in good demand. Seed lines, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; prime milling, 3s to 3s 2d; medium to good, 2s 10d to 3s; whole fowl wheat, 2s 8d to 2s 9½d; broken and damaged, 2s 4d to 2s 7d per bushel.

Potatoes.—The market remains firm, best Derwents bringing £7 to £7 10s; medium, £6 10s to £6 15s; special seed lines (white), £7 10s to £7 15s; good do, £7 to £7 10s; medium, £6 10s to £6 15s.

Chaff.—There is a ready sale for prime lines. Quotations: Best oaten sheaf, £3 to £3 2s 6d (extra to £3 5s); medium to good, £2 12s 6d to £2 17s 6d; light and discolored, £2 5s to £2 10s per ton.

WOOL.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue on Monday to the usual attendance of buyers, and prices were quite up to those lately ruling. Summers brought up to 9d, springs to 10d, autumns to 14½d, early winters to 14½d, winters (mixed) to 17d, winter does to 19d, blacks to 34½d, and fawns to 14½d.

Sheepskins.—We submitted a large catalogue on Tuesday, and there was a good attendance of buyers present. Prices were again very good, and showed a slight rise on last week's. Merinos brought up to 10s 5d, half-breeds, 7s 6d; and crossbreds, 8s. Consignments are confidently recommended at present.

Hides.—No sale since last report.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The entry for Saturday's sale was very small, and, with one exception, of very poor quality. A very

South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

OF NEW ZEALAND.

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

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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE IN CITY.

10 First-Class Assistants.

Ladies' Own Combing made up, and
Hairwork of every description.

Illustrated Catalogues Post Free
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SILVERINE

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

SILVERINE

Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish
and Wears White all through. More
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Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons	5s doz
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Bacon's Livery Stables.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

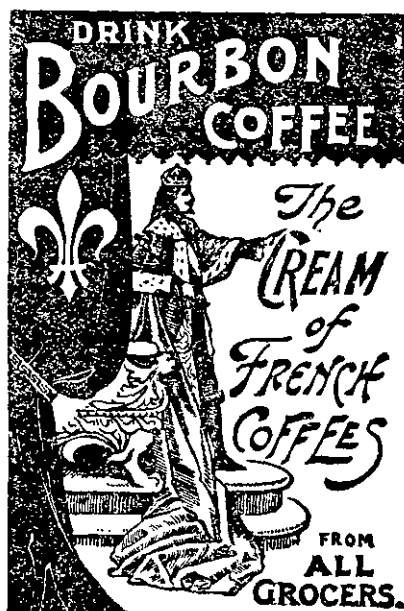
JAMES JEFFS (late proprietor Rink
Stable) begs to notify that he has
Purchased Mr Bacon's Sole Right and Inter-
est in the above superbly-appointed and old-
established Livery and Bait Stables. Up-to-
date Vehicles, best Four-in-hand Turn-out in
the Colony, Staunch and Stylish Hacks and
Harness Horses. Large staff of competent
coachmen. It will be the proprietor's endeav-
our to maintain the high standard already
attained, and merit the liberal patronage
accorded Mr Bacon.

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Direct Importer of MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS from the best Italian
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A large stock of the Latest Designs to select
from at lowest prices.



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PORTLAND CEMENT—Highest Grade,
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good draught gelding, five years old, and suitable for heavy town work, was offered, and soon reached £50 10s, at which bid he was passed in, the owner's reserve not being obtained. There were several buyers present for good, young, sound geldings fit for town work, and we can safely recommend consignments of this class, which could easily be placed at full rates. The few light horses offered were a very inferior lot, and only a limited amount of business was done in this section. We quote Superior young draught geldings, at from £50 to £55; extra good (prize horses), £56 to £65; superior young draught mares and geldings, £30 to £45; aged do, £17 to £30; upstanding carriage horses, £25 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £100; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £20 to £28; light hacks, £10 to £18; extra good hacks, £20 to £30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £5 to £8.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

At the Addington yards there were moderate entries of stock in all departments except fat cattle and pigs, and there was a good attendance. There was again a good demand for store sheep, and fat lambs sold at the previous rates, while fat sheep recovered from the decline on the previous week. Beef was irregular, but on the whole there was no change in values. Pigs, with the exception of porkers, were dull of sale. There was an improved demand for dairy cows.

WEDDING BELLS

JUDD-BYRNE.

A quiet, but pretty wedding was solemnised in St Patrick's Church, Greymouth, on July 20, when Miss Kitty Byrne, youngest daughter of Mr J. Byrne, of Paroa, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Mr Henry, E. Judd, eldest son of Mr. Albert Judd, Tottenham, England. The Very Rev. Dean Carew officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Ethyl M. Grogan as bridesmaid, and Mr F. J. E. Smallbone was in attendance as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a lovely gown of cream cloth trimmed with silk medallions and lace. Her hat was of cream mirror velvet trimmed with tips and silk net. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a massive gold cable bangle and travelling rug, and to the bridesmaid a greenstone and pearl necklet. The bride's present to the bridegroom took the form of a neat gold sovereign case. After the ceremony the happy party drove to the residence of the bride's father at Paroa, where the wedding breakfast was laid. The happy couple left by a special coach for Otago, via Kumara, en route for Dunedin, where their future home will be. The presents were numerous and costly, and showed the great respect in which the young couple were held. The present of the bride's father took the form of a substantial cheque, and the bride's mother, house linen.

The Rev. Father Lighthouse, Superior of the Maori Mission, left Liverpool on June 11 on his return trip to this Colony.

A pleasing function (writes a correspondent) took place last week in connection with the Invercargill Athletic and Literary Club, when the members entertained at a banquet Mr. D. J. Corcoran, who has acted as secretary of the club since its inception. The president (Mr T. P. Giffedder) occupied the chair, and the attendance was large. The chairman paid a high tribute of praise to the excellent work done by Mr. Corcoran in his official capacity, and his remarks were ably endorsed by Messrs. O'Brien, Mulvey, Woods, and others. Mr. Corcoran suitably acknowledged the honor conferred upon him and the compliment paid to his energies. A long toast list was gone through, and a pleasant function was brought to a close by the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne'.

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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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LEO. XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905

THE BIBLE-LESSONS PLEBISCITE BILL



EDITOR PEPPER, of Virginia City, once forgot his own name. The 'Bible-in-schools Referendum League' never knew theirs. For they will not hear of the introduction of the Bible into the schools, and nothing is farther from their thoughts than an appeal to a referendum. For a referendum, as even the Bible-in-schools clerics know, is a popular vote for the purpose of ratifying or vetoing a Legislative Act already passed by Parliament. A mild rebuke to one of the false pretences in the title of the League is contained in Mr. Sidey's Bill, now before our legislators, and bearing as its short title 'The Bible Lessons in Public Schools Plebiscite Act, 1905.'

Now, a referendum often is, and even a plebiscite may, possibly sometimes be, a useful resort in countries that are governed by parliamentary institutions. But, with our Bishops, we hold to the sound principle of statesmanship that no question should ever be submitted to either a referendum or a plebiscite that affects the rights of conscience of minorities. 'The rights of conscience of a minority, however small, are as sacred and inviolable as those of a majority, however great. God gave them. Man cannot lawfully take them away.' To this the Bible-in-schools leaders made reply to the following effect: that majorities must rule at all times and in all things. And they added the callous reminder that Catholic and other objectors are free to turn themselves into a majority—if they can! Now we are democrats—not of the Atheistic, but of the Theistic, type. And being, moreover, Christian democrats, we differ radically from the Atheistic notions regarding the democracy that were, directly or in effect, formulated by the plumed field-m Marshals of the Bible-in-schools League. We, too, stand by popular government. But we do not, for instance, hold that governments originate in mere convention; nor do we believe in the doctrine that (as Brownson puts it) 'the people, as the State or nation, are the origin and source of all authority and all law, that they are absolutely supreme, and bound by no law or authority that does not emanate from themselves.' We hold, with St. Paul, that 'all power is from God'; that He is above all peoples and States; that He is 'King of kings and Lord of lords'; that His law binds the conscience of nations as it does the conscience of individuals; that the secular authority, no matter how constituted, can never

override the moral order; and that justice should reign in every country as the crowned king by a right which is eternal, immutable, and divine. A government which holds not from God has no ultimate moral support, and can rule only by brute force. The will of a people organised as an empire, kingdom, republic, commonwealth, etc., when such will is constitutionally expressed, is to be obeyed when it is not incompatible with the supreme law of God, Who is the source of all authority and law. But the will of even a democracy is limited by moral and divine right. It is bound, for instance, to treat rights of conscience—which are rights of God—as sacred and inviolable. These are not of conventional origin, and can never be lawfully treated as if they had no existence. The democracy of New Zealand has never sought to override rights of conscience by submitting them to the decision of majority votes. That proposal has come from a coterie of clamorous clerics, who desire to create and endow a State creed, to shift their own proper duties to the unwilling shoulders of public officials, and to pick the pockets of objectors to meet the expenses of the process.

The voting-paper of Mr. Sidey's Plebiscite Bill is in its way a gem of purest ray serene. Here it is:—

'Are you in favor of the proposal that the public schools of the Colony shall be opened daily with the Lord's Prayer, and that in such schools Bible lessons shall be taught to the children by the teachers during school hours, subject to a conscience clause for teachers and scholars?'

YES.

NO.

'If the voter desires to vote for the proposal he must mark a cross on the square opposite the word "Yes." If he desires to vote against it he must make a cross in the square opposite the word "No."'

That voting paper is heavily laden with ways that are dark and tricks that are vain. On reading it we can well understand that it is the voice of the Bible-in-schools 'Referendum' League speaking through the mouth of Mr. Sidey. (1) The proposal contained in the question involves a complete subversion of one of the three fundamental principles of our Education Act. But the terms of reference are so worded as to suggest to the unwary voter that the new scheme would be simply something added, by way of extension, to the present system of State instruction. (2) The ballot-paper supposes that a radical alteration in the Act has already been decided on—namely, that the following fundamental question has been answered in favor of the sectarianising party: 'Are you in favor of the Education Act remaining free, secular, and compulsory, as at present?' (3) And it is furthermore taken for granted that the only matter to be now determined is whether one particular change in the Act—out of some dozens that have been or might be suggested—is, or is not, to be accepted by the people.

Moreover: sundry leading terms in the reference are shrouded in what looks like studied ambiguity. For instance: (4) It is not even hinted that the Lord's Prayer of the schedule is the incorrect and discredited Protestant version, with all its unauthorised additions, and that, in its form and in its history and associations, it is as sectarian as the Thirty-nine Articles or the Westminster Confession of Faith. (5) Take, again, the term 'Bible lessons.' The average voter is, so far as the ballot-paper goes, to be gulled and confused by the apparently deliberate withholding of the following vital items of information: (a) The 'lessons' are not to be given from the 'Bible.' (b) It is proposed to impart them from a 'text-book'—which text-book, having aroused very considerable opposition and deadly

criticism—is quietly sneaked out of view of the free and independent elector. (c) The text-book (an importation by the way) is 'an emasculated caricature of the Bible'; it throws overboard, for instance, the history of the Virgin-Birth of the Saviour of the World—a concession to the 'views' of certain lay and clerical members of a Victorian Commission who drew it up, and who, as it turns out, do not believe in one of the fundamental mysteries of the Christian faith. (d) The unsuspecting elector is, moreover, not informed that this Bowdlerised and mutilated compilation of Scripture lessons is taken from the Protestant (Authorised) Version of the Bible; that it is packed with dogmatic teaching and bristling with unauthorised doctrinal headings; and that 'in what is omitted, as well as in the general tone of what is expressed, the lessons are made as Protestant as they could well be made in the circumstances.' (e) The term 'teaching,' too, is a word of Protean meaning. It may mean anything and everything from the merest grammatical explanations, on to the most exaggerated forms of unscientific 'higher criticism,' and the wrangling contradictions of Reformed denominationalism. And (f) underneath it all there lies, all the way, the bed-rock principle of Protestantism—the all-sufficiency of the Bible, a doctrine that is rejected by the vast majority of all that bear the Christian name.

Mr. Sidey's voting-paper is, briefly, a flagrant and clumsy attempt to hoodwink and mislead electors. It places before them, not one false issue, but several. It is studiously vague, reticent, and ambiguous. It amply merits the following severe reproof administered by our Hierarchy to another and substantially similar reference: 'It is difficult to avoid the conviction that the form of ballot-paper to which we allude was deliberately intended to confuse the electors of the Colony, and to snatch a victory by a ruse de guerre rather than by a straightforward appeal to the country on a clear-cut and definite issue.' Questions involving rights of conscience should, for reasons already stated, never be submitted to popular vote. But if this matter of the Bible-in-schools should ever be forced by the clamor of clerical politicians upon the democracy of New Zealand, it should be on the one fair and straight and honest issue that lies at the root of the whole question. We Catholics have no love for the secularism of our Education Act. But, as our Bishops said, 'we would rather see it retained in its integrity until modifications are forthcoming which would confer a substantial benefit on the rising generation, without endangering the faith and exasperating the feelings of a large class of children who frequent our public schools.'

Notes

State 'Divinity' Degrees

An uninterested House is being bored just now with Sir Maurice O'Rorke's fatuous Bill to enable the Senate of the State University of New Zealand 'to confer, on examination, the degrees of Doctor and Bachelor of Divinity, and the same ad eundem degrees also.' Section 4 of the Bill is a gem of purest ray serene. Here it is:—

'It shall be the duty of the Senate as soon as possible to frame the curriculum for divinity degrees, such curriculum to be so framed as not to favor any particular denomination, but to suit all religious denominations; provided that, in prescribing the subjects of examination and the course of study, no special favor shall be shown to any religious denomination, and no religious test shall be imposed on professor, lecturer, or student.'

We have already stated our objections to Sir Maurice's preposterous scheme. It will be appropriate to repeat the substance of them now.

(1) On what principle of statecraft has the Civil Government, which controls the New Zealand University, the moral right to drag theology within its domain? And—being a secular institution for secular purposes only—how and when did it acquire competency to draw up and regulate, whether by itself or by the University Senate—any curriculum of religious teaching, or to reward proficiency therein by official distinctions? And if it possesses this right for our highest State school, why not for the middle and primary schools as well? Moreover, if it has the right of indirect religious teaching (namely, by setting up or adopting standards of theology, testing candidates therein, and awarding State distinctions for proficiency), on what grounds is it to be denied the right to put on the white 'choker,' turn parson, and impart direct religious teaching? (2) But let us suppose, just for argument's sake, that such right and competency exist (and they emphatically do not) in the Government. How is it to exercise them, even through a University Senate, in the circumstances of this country? Sir Maurice and the Senate may square the circle; they may trisect a right angle; they may discover perpetual motion; they may even find the mummy of the cow that jumped over the moon. But it is not in the power of human wit or wisdom to discover or evolve a curriculum of theology that shall be 'so framed as not to favor any particular denomination, but to suit all religious denominations.' Not to mention Jews and others who, as citizens, have equal rights with Sir Maurice and his friends in this matter, the 'curriculum of divinity' which would 'suit all religious denominations' of Christians alone, might be easily engraved on the rim of a three-penny piece. And that would not be 'divinity'; for divinity is a science, not a mere hazy proposition or two. It is the science of divine things—the queen and mistress of the sciences. The conferring of sham degrees for Sir Maurice's sham 'divinity' would turn graduation into a farce worthy of Barataria. And—not to mention 'all religious denominations'—any and every attempt to stow down even the Christian creeds of New Zealand into a jellified residuum could, at the very best, only result in a few vague and lifeless philosophical propositions, and in the loss of real and intelligent faith.

But there are other aspects to Sir Maurice O'Rorke's preposterous proposal. (3) Any and every scheme of State divinity degrees would inevitably lead to contention and strife. And (4) It would compel conscientious objectors to pay their share of the cost of those April-day degrees. The injustice of such a principle in New Zealand is not affected by the amount of the enforced levy. Whether it is a penny or a pound, it is a wrong to compel objectors to contribute for 'the teaching of the theology of faiths in which they do not believe. Sir Maurice O'Rorke's Bill seems to have been dictated by memories of the State Church and the State Protestant University in which he was brought up in the Green Isle long ago. We want no Established Church in New Zealand. And his Bill is the thin end of the wedge of Establishment. It is the upstairs variant of the Bible-in-schools scheme.

Ulster

A New Zealand religious contemporary publishes—no doubt in perfect good faith—certain interesting bits of misinformation for the edification of its readers. The 'authority' for some of these is none other than the oft-exposed No-Popery zealot, Michael McCarthy, Esquire. The object is to point the moral and adorn the tale of the general chuckleheadedness and perversity of 'Papists'; and the story runneth in general substance thus: (1) That Ulster is the wealthiest part of Ireland; (2) that its industrial success is due to 'the Irish Scots, or the Scots Irish'; and (3) that it sets an example of virtue and 'the active practice of pure Christianity' to the parts of Ireland that are infested

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by 'Papists.' There is nothing the matter with these statements except this trifling circumstance—they are one and all untrue. (1) The figment of Ulster's superior wealth is a favorite theme on Orange platforms. It was rudely shattered by the Parliamentary returns of 1882 and the following years. Most of these will be found in the 'Financial Reform Almanac' and the 'Constitutional Year Book' for 1885. They are carefully analysed in the 'Contemporary Review' for June, 1893, and in the able series of articles written at a later date by a Scottish writer on finance, Mr. Galloway Rigg. (2) The second contention is summarily disposed of by Mr. Labouchere in a recent issue of London 'Truth' as 'a fallacy which has succeeded in working itself,' by constant repetition on Orange platforms, 'into the position of an accepted fact. In this regard,' he adds, 'a few undeniable facts relating to the strenuous and successful business men of Belfast are interesting. In the great firms of Harland and Wolff, the former was English, the latter is a German. Sir Otto Jaffe, the present Lord Mayor, is also a German, and Mr. Pirrie a Scotchman' (These, we may add on our own account, are the men who were chiefly instrumental in raising Belfast to its present position in the world of commerce). 'Dublin, and not the Northern capital, has produced the richest and most successful business man in Ireland, and of Irish birth, Lord Iveagh. The Orangemen of the North are unquestionably strenuous in shouting and beating the drum; otherwise, however, it would not seem that they have shown a superior capacity for business.'

(3) The 'odorous comparison' based by our contemporary on the supposed superlative virtue of the 'Scotch Protestant settlement' of Ulster provokes a reply which might easily be made more deadly and decisive. In a recent issue we explained that there are in reality two Ulsters. There is the Ulster which is predominately Catholic, and which, we think, is comparatively free from graver crime, and especially from offences against morality. And there is the Ulster of the Yellow Agony—the north-eastern portion of the province—which has won an evil notoriety for its low religious tone, its rabid fanaticism, its 'annual specimens of civil war' (as Chief Secretary Fortescue termed it), and its extraordinary relative prevalence of immorality. Dr. Leflingwell's work on 'Illegitimacy,' and the Registrar-General's annual returns furnish information that should give pause to those who fling the 'yellow' regions of Ulster at the Pope's head. In our last issue we pointed out the unwilling testimony recently dragged from the pro-Orange Chief Secretary Long in the House of Commons as to the high prevalence of specific forms of grave crime in the northern province. To the figures then published by us we may add the following: Sixteen out of Ireland's seventeen cases of uttering base coin were located in Belfast; 41 out of the grand total of 81 cases of robbery and assaults with intent to rob, were in Ulster—31 of them in Belfast, 17 out of a total of 41 cases of concealment of birth were in Ulster, including Belfast, out of 16 cases of indecent assault, eight were reported from Ulster; there were 175 cases of burglary and housebreaking in Ireland—the extraordinary proportion of 188 of these took place in Ulster, of which 127 were in Belfast; five out of Ireland's six cases of bigamy were in Ulster, and no less than 35 per cent of all the offences against property in Ireland were perpetrated in Ulster, while Belfast showed the phenomenal rate of 23 per cent.

These are the figures of the strongly Orange partisan, Chief Secretary Long, as we find them in the Irish and Scottish papers. Most of them are for 1901; a few of later date. They were dragged out of Mr Long by a series of sharp queries which exposed some of the methods resorted to by him to justify a regime of Coercion in the South and West and spare his bosom friends of the Ulster lodges—Cork, for instance, being included

and Belfast excluded, in the returns of provincial 'crime.' We may add, on our own account, that 'crime' in, say Munster, and 'crime' in Ulster are two very different things. In Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, for instance (as the results of actual prosecutions, some of them reported in our columns, show) it is a 'crime' to say 'boo' to a policeman, to whistle 'Harvey Duff,' to 'smile in a threatening manner' at a policeman, to 'blow one's nose towards a policeman' who is on the other side of a street (as recently at Malahide). And almost every week it is made a 'crime' for a Member of Parliament and his constituents to assemble in a legal and peaceable manner, at a public meeting. Moreover (we quote from official returns of 'crime' before us) it is—still in the South and West only, of course—one 'crime' for Pat. Byrne to smite Denis O'Leary on the nose; it is a second and separate 'crime' for the said Denis O'Leary to 'land' the beforementioned Pat. Byrne a return blow on the chin. And it is, furthermore, a 'crime' (always, of course, in the West and South) if 'a barrel of coal-tar' is found spilled, or 'a small wooden gate' is damaged, or a pane of glass broken in a house. And we have before us a case in which one single occurrence was manufactured, for Coercion purposes, into no fewer than five separate 'crimes'! Those who are interested in the value of returns of Irish 'crime' given for Coercion purposes will find both instruction and amusement in the historic debate in the House of Commons on January 27, 1881, when Mr. Labouchere's exposure of 'Buckshot' Forster's cooked statistics of Irish 'crime' made Members of all political colors break into grand guffaws of forty-rod laughter.

Chief Secretary Long's tricksome Coercion figures are now going through a somewhat similar experience. By the time they are sifted and subjected to the keen eye of independent criticism, they will probably dwindle as did those of Mr. Forster in 1881. And it will probably be found that the Catholic portions of Ulster will be found as comparatively free from other kinds of serious crime as they are from offences against good morals. As a final word, we may add that the 'yellow' regions of Ulster—beloved of the anti-Catholic lapsed Catholic Michael McCarthy—are the only parts of the Green Isle where sectarian strife is a permanent feature of social and public life; where wild and sanguinary outbreaks of revolutionary fanaticism periodically take place, where the Executive has not dared to reduce the police force, and where minorities that profess the Christian name are to this hour treated as if religious liberty and equal religious rights were high treason, and as if the Emancipation Act had never received the royal signature.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The members of St Joseph's Ladies' Club have under preparation two comedies, which they intend staging at an early date. The rehearsals, which are under the direction of Miss Leech, are being well attended, and, as the pieces will be elaborately staged, a production of more than ordinary merit may be anticipated.

From a private source we learn, with regret, that the Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R., formerly of Dunedin, met with a painful accident recently while driving to Dublin. Father Lynch and another priest who accompanied him were thrown from the vehicle, and the former had his collar-bone and arm broken.

The annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday afternoon of last week. His Lordship the Bishop presided, and there was a fair attendance. Miss Purton, hon. secretary, read the report and balance sheet, which appeared in our last issue. His Lordship, in moving their adoption, complimented the members on the good work which the Society was doing, and expressed his pleasure at the generous response to the appeal made in the churches on behalf of the funds of the Society.

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Among the recently ordained priests from the Irish College, Rome, who were received in private audience by the Holy Father in the early part of June, was the Rev. Daniel O'Neill of the Diocese of Dunedin.

The Rev. J. Coffey has been appointed Administrator of St. Joseph's Cathedral, in place of the Rev. Father Murphy, who was promoted to the pastoral charge of Riverton. Among his former congregation in South Dunedin deep and genuine regret has been expressed at Father Coffey's transfer to another, although adjoining, sphere of spiritual work.

The work of carving the stonework in the interior of St. Joseph's Cathedral is fairly well advanced, and the handsome appearance of the building is already greatly enhanced by the diapering, etc., that has already been executed. The work will take a considerable time to complete. It includes the carving of the capitals of all the pillars in the nave.

The half-yearly meeting of the Dunedin branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on the 18th inst., a large number of members being present. The balance sheet for the quarter showed a very healthy position, both numerically and financially. The amount standing to credit of the sick fund for the corresponding quarter last year was £1298 2s 7d, and for the June quarter this year, £1415 8s 10d; the management fund last year (June) was £176 16s 4d, the June quarter this year shows a credit of £217 1s 8d, and the benevolent fund had a credit of £40 18s 11d, whilst this quarter shows a credit of £48 16s 2d. The membership in June, 1904, was 198, and in June, 1905, it stood at 225. The total increase in the branch funds for the past twelve months amounts to £165 10s 10d, and the increase in the membership for the same period is 27, which is considered very satisfactory. The District Board business for the August meeting was discussed and disposed of. All the motions, with the exception of that from the New Headford branch, were unanimously opposed. The members also expressed themselves entirely opposed to bringing business of this nature forward at those meetings, being of opinion they should be held over until the triennial meetings. The question was also asked if there was any special reason why the report of a district meeting held in Auckland on February 22 could not reach Dunedin before July 7, and why the district business could not be forwarded in time for the quarterly meetings. The following officers were elected and installed, past President Bro. J. M. Casey acting as installing officer:—President, Bro. T. McDermott; vice-president, Bro. T. McQuillan; secretary, Bro. J. O'Connor; treasurer, Bro. J. Hally; warden, Bro. G. Webb; guardian, Bro. R. Fogarty; sick visitors, Bros. T. McQuillan and J. Saunders; auditors, Bros. T. J. Hussey and D. S. Columb. The following were elected a judicial committee: Bros. T. J. Hussey, Thos. Hoare, J. Marlow, J. Saunders, J. Rattigan, J. Jacques, T. Boyle, and C. Dawe. Four candidates were initiated and one proposed.

NEW BOOKS

'The Crux of Pastoral Medicine.'

'The Crux of Pastoral Medicine' is one of the latest books published by Fr. Pustet and Co. It is intended chiefly for pastors of souls, parents, nurses, and medical men, and, as we believe, the only book on the subject of Pastoral Medicine in the English tongue. It does not treat of such subjects as hygiene, nursing, etc., but goes straight to the heart of one of the most difficult and—especially in our day—necessary branches of practical theology in which both parent and nurse and priest and physician must be accurately informed so as to avoid collision with the natural and the positive law in the exercise of their respective vocations. The dangers of nascent life are treated with great delicacy and yet with perfect clearness, and in pleasant and flowing style, and the book is enriched with quotations from the latest ecclesiastical legislation. The volume is a handy one of about 170 pages, neatly bound and printed. (One dollar net. Fr. Pustet and Co., 52 Barclay street, New York, and all Catholic booksellers advertising in our columns).

The Australian Catholic Truth Society.

The Australian Catholic Truth Society continues to issue a rapid succession of its admirable penny pamphlets. The latest to hand are: a biography of Louise de la Valliere, by the Rev. F. J. Kelly, D.D.; 'The Blessed Virgin in English Poetry'; and 'The Miraculous Conception and Virgin Birth of Christ.' These fully maintain the high standard which the A.C.T.S. set for itself in the earlier issues of its publications. We

cordially commend this great and good work to the Catholic clergy, Catholic householders, Catholic societies, confraternities, clubs, and libraries, and to all who are engaged in the education of youth. We know of no more suitable and useful prize-books for our Catholic schools than neatly bound volumes of the Australian Catholic Truth Society's publications. (W. P. Linehan, 309-311 Little Collins street, Melbourne, and all Catholic booksellers advertising in our columns).

'Allel: A Pentecostal Sequence.'

M. H. Giln and Son, Dublin, have published a Pentecostal hymn from the pen of the gifted Dr. O'Mahony, of All Hallows College, Dublin. Dr. O'Mahony is a gifted writer in both English and French, and in the present modest brochure of 24 pages demy 8vo. he blossoms into poetry which comes from the heart and constitutes a grand hymn of praise that finds its inspiration in the coming of the Paraclete on the day of Pentecost.

OBITUARY

MR. F. FOSTER, HOKITIKA.

A very old and respected member of the Catholic community (writes our Hokitika correspondent) in the person of Mr. Frank Foster, passed away on July 16, fortified by all the rites of the Church, and surrounded by his sorrowing family. Mr Foster was a native of Ennis, County Clare, and came out to Dunedin in the early days of the goldfields, and after a time was attracted to the West Coast. Soon after his arrival on the Coast he commenced a business at Longford, and finally removed to Hokitika. His last illness was of a very short duration, the immediate cause of death being bronchitis. The large number of people assembled from far and near to attend the funeral proved the esteem in which the deceased was held. Rev. Father Aubry celebrated a Requiem Mass on Wednesday morning, and also officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

MRS. R. J. COTTER, ARROWTOWN.

Sincere regret was felt in the district on July 17 when it became known that Mrs. Cotter, wife of Mr. R. J. Cotter, had passed away at the early age of 30 years. The deceased, who was a daughter of Mrs. de la Perrelle, of Arrowtown, was a sufferer for a lengthy period from a painful illness, which she bore with great resignation. The late Mrs. Cotter, who was a convert to the faith, was a most earnest and practical Catholic. During her trying illness she received much consolation from the frequent visits of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and the ministrations of the Rev. Father O'Donnell, and she passed away fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. The late Mrs. Cotter was highly respected in the district, her kindly and gentle disposition making her a general favourite. A husband and two young children are left to mourn the loss of a loving wife and devoted mother. The funeral, which took place on the 20th inst., was largely attended by mourners from all parts of the district, thus showing their respect for the deceased, and sympathy with the bereaved husband. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Father O'Donnell.—R.I.P.

MR. ANGUS MACKINTOSH, TAPANUI.

On July 4 (writes an esteemed correspondent) there passed away at the residence of Mr. D. A. Cameron, Nokomai, one of the pioneer settlers of the early sixties in the person of Mr. Angus Mackintosh. The late Mr. Mackintosh was a native of Lochaber, Scotland, and was a member of an old Catholic family. In New Zealand he was occupied with pastoral pursuits. In company with his brother, Allan, he held at one time Nevis Run and Lorn Peak Station. Advanced age and failing health laid him aside from active work. For the last few years he lived with Mr. Donald Cameron, at Nokomai, to whom he was much attached. He was 75 years of age. His remains were taken to Tapanui, where the interment took place on July 5.—R.I.P.

We have received from Messrs. B. Reid and Co., seed merchants, George street, Dunedin, a conveniently compiled catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds, bulbs, and garden sundries, which will be found to be very useful to those interested in gardening...

Those in need of footwear have the opportunity just now of supplying their wants at the City Boot Palace, George street, Dunedin, where the annual mid-winter sale is taking place. They will find there a varied stock of superior goods, and undeniable bargains in all lines...

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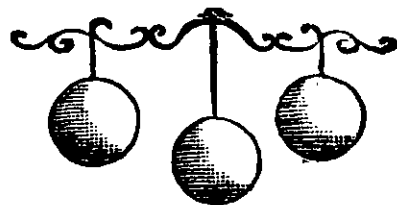
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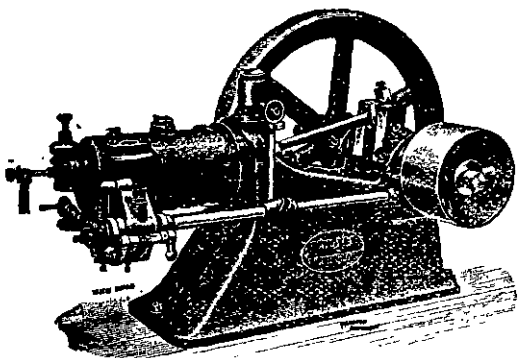
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The Storyteller

THE MAN WHO SAVED BROWN

Daniel Holman was planting peas in his garden. A fine large village garden it was; its soil a dark sandy loam that gave promise of fruitfulness. Orchard trees blossomed around him; birds flitted through the air with wisps of straw in their beaks, intent upon home-building. The very atmosphere had the invigorating breath of Spring. The old man dropped the seeds with a liberal hand in the furrow he had opened; then walked backward, treading it down as he drew the moist earth over it with his hoe. There was a subdued joy in his kind old face, a zest in every movement: the joy of a willing labor performed in a glad faith of the harvest.

A voice called sharply from the house:

'Daniel! Daniel Holman! Come right here!'

'Yes, mother.'

He gathered up his tools and the tin bucket that held his seeds and plodded toward the house, gazing wistfully back in the direction of the vegetable patch. In the doorway his wife awaited him, the frown that had graven deep lines on her forehead drawing her face into unlovely lines. She had on her best black cashmere dress and her bonnet and was drawing on a pair of long-wristed black taffeta gloves.

'Daniel Holman, what you been a-doing now? Ain't you a pretty sight to go and see a dying man?'

He looked guiltily down upon his muddied shoes and the earth stains on his garments.

'Why, you see, mother,' he said meekly, 'you wasn't quite ready; and I've been so late getting in those peas and the shower last night made the ground just nice and moist. I guess a little brushing'll make me pass muster.'

He wiped his feet on a grassplot back of the house, then came up the steps. From a shelf on the back porch he took down a blacking-brush and did his best to restore the polish to his muddied boots, following the process with a violent brushing of his shabby best clothes. Hurriedly scrubbing his face and hands at the kitchen sink, he went in to eclipse himself in the big roller towel that hung beside it, emerging rosy of countenance and serene of mind.

'Here I am, spick and span and handsome as the day you married me, mother!'

Upon the woman's face there was no answering smile.

'You've never made anything of yourself, and you never will, Daniel Holman. The idea of your joking and planting garden seeds when your old friend and comrade, Eben Miller, lies dying! A hero like him, too!'

Had she been looking at him, Mrs. Holman might have seen a quiver of pain that shot for an instant over his placid face, but she straightened her bonnet before the little glass on the kitchen wall, then passed out into the sunshine, herself waiting to lock the door and hide the key under the doormat outside.

As they passed along the village street, lined with tall trees just coming into leaf, the sunshine, filtering through the half-clad branches, made a dancing fretwork on road and sidewalk. Early as it was in the forenoon, other friends and neighbors were out, clad in their best Sunday clothes, silent and decorous and grave of face, all going in one direction—toward Eben Miller's house; for word had been sent around the night before that the old soldier, measuring the little space of life still left him, as a brave man may, had expressed the wish that all who had loved and honored him during his lifetime should gather at his home for a last farewell.

Ever since the day when young Eben Miller had come staggering into camp at Fort Donelson bearing in his arms the insensible form of his Colonel, shot through the thigh, he had been the hero of his native Northern town. The Colonel had been retired because of permanent disability; but Eben, serving until the war was over, had on his return been met at the train by a band of music and flying colors, to take his lifelong place among the most distinguished men of the community. Col. Brown had succeeded to the estates and interests of his father, the old Judge, one of the richest and most influential men in the county; and Eben, who before the war had been accounted a young fellow of less than average promise, helped along by the Colonel's backing, and borne aloft on the flood of popular favor, had built up a prosperous mercantile business and become known as one of the 'solid' men of the place, serving a couple of terms as president of the town council. Living as he had in a cloud of glory, it

had been reckoned as not least among his virtues that he had always borne his honors modestly, deprecating all references to his gallant deed, and been faithful to his old friends and obscure comrades, chief among these Daniel Holman.

'Strange how luck favors one and slights another,' said Mrs. Holman, as she saw the straggling villagers focusing into a veritable procession near the Miller house. 'Take you and Eben Miller. You started out in life together in this very town and enlisted in the same company!'

'Yes, we fought side by side,' assented Holman. His thoughts were far away on a Southern battlefield.

'I remember the day you marched away,' continued the wife, softening at the memory. 'Daniel, I never told you before, but I was so proud of you! You were the handsomest man in all the company—handsomer than the Colonel. You know,' she added shyly, 'I could have had Brown.'

'I know,' he said, and for a moment age and the years, with all their disappointments, fell away as they looked into each other's eyes.

'I was prouder of you than he ever was of his commission,' said Holman.

'I thought you'd come back with a general's stars,' added the grey-haired woman, and her voice took on a bitter tone, with reminiscence. 'But see how it all turned out. Of course the Colonel had his start made for him; but the fact that he served three months in the War of the Rebellion has done a lot for him. It sent him to Congress and it's made him one of the first men of the State. And Eben Miller's been a big man all his life, and they say his name's got into history. While you! All you got out of that very battle was a flesh wound in your arm that's made it a little stiff and given rheumatism a chance at it; and you re-enlisted and fought the whole four years and came out the same high private you went in and nobody's cared. You wouldn't so much as ask a pension; and here you've grubbed and toiled all your life, and I've slaved and slaved, and our children—'

'Don't, Maria!' protested Daniel.

'I'll say my say,' insisted the woman. 'Tisn't often I speak. Our children have never had a rightful chance. They're orphans,' she went on drearily, 'with just the same miserable outlook. And you know as well as I, Daniel, we'll never be able to meet the next interest on the mortgage, and our home—'

There was no need to speak further. The threatened loss of their comfortable little home, where they had dwelt during all the years of their union and where their children had been born and reared, was the heaviest shadow that overhung their lives.

They had come up with some of their neighbors and were included in the slow procession. A carriage dashed up the street and a portly gentleman threw the lines to the man in livery beside him and descended to the pavement, walking with a slight limp. Meanwhile glances were exchanged. It was fitting that the village magnate should honor with his presence the deathbed of the man who had saved his life.

At the gate Daniel Holman, who had been singularly reluctant to join his wife in the proposed visit, held back.

'I think I won't go in, Maria. You tell Eben I'll come in after a while, when the people are gone. You know it ain't as if I hadn't been going to see him pretty much every day since he was taken sick.'

'Daniel Holman, you come right along with me!'

said his better half in a fierce whisper. The room in which Eben Miller lay was a large apartment on the first floor. Even with the curtains drawn, the light filtered in so that the face of the veteran, with its lines of pain and age, was plainly visible to the friends who stood about the bed or gathered about the open doors leading into adjoining rooms. As they drew near they heard his voice, in the piping tones of extreme weakness, ask:

'Where's Daniel Holman? Hasn't Dan Holman come yet?'

'Here's Mr. Holman, father,' said his eldest daughter, a matronly woman of middle age.

Colonel Brown, sitting at the head of the bed, moved aside to let Holman approach. His recognition of the newcomer was not a cordial one. Like the rest of his fellow-townsmen, he held Daniel Holman in light esteem, regarding him as a man of little force of character, harmless and well-meaning but somewhat of a failure in life. Few men are kindly to failures among their kind.

But Eben Miller caught at Holman's hand with the first sign of animation he had shown that day and conversed with him in whispers. Those who looked on were surprised to see the eagerness in the sick man's face, and more surprised still to see Daniel Holman shake his head and frown, in sullen denial or refusal of his request.

'I've just got to, Daniel!' persisted Miller, raising his voice. 'I've lived with it. I can't die with it.'

Holman turned abruptly away. The circle about the bed opened to let him pass, then closed again. His wife, witnessing the incident, wished she might sink through the floor. Obstinate and self-willed as she knew Daniel to be, how could he have the heart to refuse anything to a dying man, and with so many people looking on?

Eben Miller himself did not seem to be in the least dispirited or surprised. Always a man of eccentric humor, a queer smile hovered around his lips as he spoke to his daughter:

'Prop me up on the pillows, Jean, and give me a taste of that stuff the doctor left.'

She arranged the pillows deftly, then lifted the glass to his mouth. The strengthening draught caused the flames of life to leap high. The odd smile glinted from his eyes, his utterance grew clearer.

'Friends, I've called you here to tell you something. Away back in the '60's I got the credit for doing a brave deed. I never deserved it. It's true I lugged Brown into camp the day he was wounded at Fort Donelson, but another man picked him up from where he fell in the field, under fire, and got a bullet through his arm for doing it. He'd got him to the rear when he himself sank down, faint from loss of blood, right where I was standing. Friends, I—I've got to tell it. I wasn't running away, but that first battle made me sick—sick all over—and I had just dropped down and let the boys pass on, meaning to follow them as soon as I could stiffen up. 'In the rush and the smoke and the bellowing of the guns, nobody had time to look at his neighbor, and when I staggered into the camp with the Colonel, they thought I'd done the whole thing. The man whose arm was hurt kept still. Next day, when I found my name had gone into the reports, I was for telling the truth, but he stood out against it—the man who had really done it. We hadn't much time for disputing or splitting hairs these days. I fought through—to the end—of the war—and I think my worst enemy—if I have one—can't say—I didn't—make a good fight.'

He moved his hand feebly, and again his daughter hastened to give him of the strengthening draught. After a little he went on:

'When I came back you all made a hero of me, and after a while I got used to it and liked it. It was fine fun sitting on platforms at public meetings and riding in carriages with the Colonel at the head of processions. But the sight of—that other man—overlooked and neglected—kept me from getting too vainglorious. I tried hard—I honestly did, Colonel—to get him to shoulder the credit. At first he said he'd taken your girl from you, and he allowed it would be rubbing it in to lay you under the obligation of saving your life. He said he'd only half saved it anyhow, when he reached me.'

The Colonel, who held fast to Miller's hand, was looking into the face of a stern-visaged woman with whitening hair, calmly, thoughtfully, as a man who has been happily married for thirty years can afford to look at his old sweetheart. Mrs. Holman gazed back wild-eyed, with something like terror gripping at her heart. Across the room, out of the range of vision, a man stood with folded arms resting on a window-sash, his eyes, unseeing, turned toward the street.

Again the tonic was offered the dying man, but he refused it. His voice was failing, however; he held steadily on:

'Lately we've had it hot and heavy. He's argued it didn't matter now for him, and it'd be a bad example for the children, destroying their faith and upsetting the fine example I've been to them. But I believe it'll teach them a lesson worth more—to know the truth. Besides, it matters to me. I've been a thief the better part of my life. I've stolen another man's reputation, and I'm not going to die with it on me. Colonel, Decoration Day comes next week. Promise me—you'll have him—in your carriage—Daniel Holman—the man who saved your life.'

There was a stir in the room—a movement toward the lonely man at the window, whose head had dropped on his folded arms. The Colonel rose from his chair and limped across the room, but the first to reach the lonely figure was a woman, who put her arm around his shoulders and pressed her wrinkled cheek wet with tears, against his own.

On Memorial Day Daniel Holman rode in the Colonel's carriage. But at the head of the procession rode Eben Miller in a carriage with nodding plumes, and the kind hands of those who had forgiven and loved on heaped his last resting place with flowers.—'Ave Maria.'

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure,
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NOT ACCORDING TO SAMPLE

We were scattered about the smoking-room of the liner in various postures of restful negligence. We had a big passenger list, and there were some odd fish aboard, so we fell to talking about the peculiarities of some of our fellow-travellers.

Prentice, the purser, broke in dogmatically:

'A man's face and manner are samples of goods within. I've been on the North Atlantic run for years and seen a few people, and I never knew a man who didn't carry the sample of himself either on his face or in his demeanor.'

'I differ with you, Prentice,' said McGregor, a sun-tanned Scotchman, who managed the affairs of a fruit company in the Caribbean, and who had taken a flying trip to his native land. 'I've been knocking about the world for some forty years, and I am not labelling a man good, bad, brave or cowardly on sight. I've been badly fooled once or twice.'

'It happened fifteen years ago,' began McGregor, lighting a fresh cigar, 'and I was chief cook and bottle-washer on a ramshackle old tub of a steamer plying between Mexico and Colombian ports. That is to say, I was a mixture of supercargo, purser, and fruit buyer when we reached port. That voyage was a memorable one, for, besides five passengers in the cabin, I had five tons of gunpowder in the forehold, and the powder paid a better freight than the passengers, for it was being smuggled for the use of some Colombian gentlemen who intended lessening the crop of some other Colombian gentlemen whom they styled the government. It's about one of these passengers that my so-called story revolves. There were two Mexicans who, when they were not eating or sleeping, were rolling and smoking cigarettes; a pompous old Englishman who was trying to get to Demerara, and who had an opinion about everything and wanted everybody to chuck their own ideas overboard and adopt his. He had his valet with him. The fifth passenger was a padre or priest, Father Ambrose. He was the most submissive, humble, no-account sort of a man I ever met. He was very thin and pock-marked in the face; besides, he carried one shoulder higher than the other. Nature had been unkind to Father Ambrose. He wore a rusty old soutane that looked as if it had earned retirement and a pension, and he perpetually carried in his hand a thumb-worn dirty little book which he called his breviary. He generally read this book when on deck, but even when he was not reading it he seemed afraid to raise his eyes from his feet. Not once, yes, once, but that comes later, did he look me in the face.'

'I've seemed afraid to assert himself even in defence of his Church, for the old Englishman was a bigoted Low Churchman, and several times had criticised the Catholic Church severely in the padre's presence without eliciting a word from Father Ambrose. I felt a contempt for the man. I never relished your milk-and-water characters, and I thought here was a man who became a priest because he was unworthy to be anything else among men.'

'I come of good old Covenantor stock myself, but I've no prejudice against the Catholic priesthood. I've been most of my life in countries where they are as thick as bananas, and I've learned to respect them hugely. There's a strange paradoxical mixture of submission to authority and possession of authority among them that is wonderful. I have seen a padre who would incontinently start out for the uttermost ends of the earth at the command of his provincial without daring even to think about it; rush into the street and snatch two Mexicans apart ready to carve each other with their matchets, shake his finger under their noses and send them slinking away. I'll tell you, gentlemen, the Latin race must be Catholic or nothing; no other religion can possibly fit it. I've spouted these wise remarks to show I was not prejudiced against Padre Ambrose because he was a priest, but because he seemed an unworthy one for such a high calling.'

'It's all account of the blooming fasting these priests do,' said our captain, pointing to the padre. 'I suppose that poor beggar has had nothing to eat but bananas and garlic all his life till his spirit is killed. If he'd eaten a pound or two of good English roast beef every day he'd be a different style of a man.'

'We were half-way to Colombia when one sultry morning one of the steam pipes blew off with a bang and killed a stoker. We didn't mind this so much, as stokers are cheap and plenty; but we were disabled. The engineer tinkered at the machinery, which was fit for scrap iron, and gave it up. Then some one yelled that the boat was afire, and the engineers and stokers came flying up on deck, for they all knew about the

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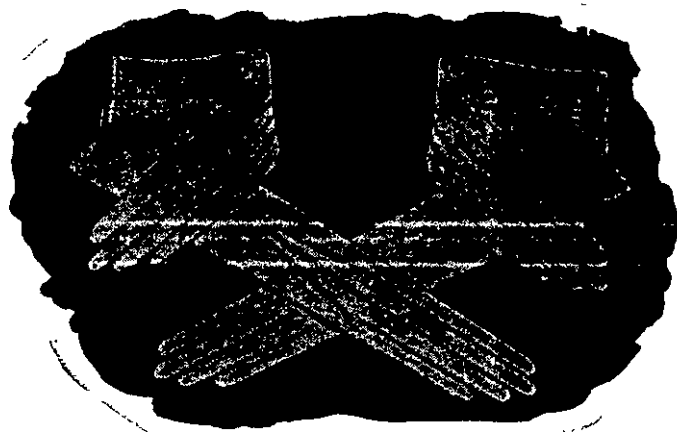
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powder in the forehold. It was get away from that volcano as quickly as possible or be blown up, and the boats went over with a will. No one tried to put out the fire; there was no time for that. The old tub was insured, and the freight on the powder was prepaid, so it was get away everybody. We had the passengers in the boats, and then the crew. I looked around the deck and saw Padre Ambrose moving towards the hatch.

"Padre," I shouted, "to the boat, quick; there's not a minute to waste."

"Amingo," he said quietly, "there's a man in the stokehold who was reported killed. I am informed that, while he is dying, he is not yet dead."

"He can't be saved," I shouted; "too late. Come, get in the boat."

"If I have the time," continued the padre, "I will administer the last rites of the Church to this man. I trust God will allow me time to do so."

I snatched at his soutane, but it was so old that it tore; and the padre hastened down the ladder into the stokehold.

I shouted to him, and then he looked me straight in the eyes, and his eyes were glowing and bright. I shall never forget that glance. Then he disappeared.

The captain was shouting for me, and I slid down the rope into the boat, which was lustily pulled a safe distance from the burning hulk.

There was a dull, heavy explosion; the old fruit steamer rose amidships as if in agony, and then the two halves sank beneath the waves.

"Where is the padre?" asked the captain, looking around at the boats.

"I told him what had happened."

"He was a man after all," said he, and then he lifted his hat and stood bareheaded in the boat for a few moments. "He was a man after all," he repeated.

Padre Ambrose was not according to sample.—
'Men and Women.'

The Catholic World

AFRICA—Catholic Missions in Uganda

The Bishop of Salford and the Bishop of Uganda were present at the annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Zelator Branch of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society. Dr. Casartelli presided, and stated that the two African missions at Uganda and on the Congo were, until recently, under the care of Manchester men. The Bishop of Uganda (Dr. Hanlon) had been working in Central Africa for about ten years, whilst Father O'Grady had only been on the Congo for about two months when he died. The Bishop of Uganda said they had about seventeen thousand Catholics in Uganda to-day, and many of them were becoming good Christians. He had over thirty priests working under him, and had now organised a system of catechists who had voluntarily offered their services.

ENGLAND—Visit of the King of Spain

On the morning after his arrival in London the King of Spain assisted at Mass at Westminster Cathedral, and was received by the Archbishop, the Chapter, and Cathedral chaplains. Among those present were a number of Bishops from various parts of England. At the conclusion of the Mass an address from the Catholic hierarchy was presented to his Majesty, who replied briefly, speaking in English. After the address the Bishops were presented to his Majesty, also the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Ripon. His Majesty gave the Archbishop a beautiful gold chalice bearing the Royal arms of Spain and monogram, for use in the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. The King on leaving the Cathedral was accompanied to the carriage by Monsignor Johnson and Monsignor Moyes. Among the laity who were present were the following: The Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Gainsborough, Lord Clifden, Lord Herries, Lord Campden, Lord W. Kerr, Lord R. Kerr, Lord Encombe, Lord Landaff, Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, Count de Torre Diaz, Lord Granard, Lord Westmeath, Lord William Neville, Lord Bray, Lady Clifden, Sir William Young, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Lord Justice Matthews, Lord Brampton, Hon. R. Erskine, Sir Joseph Walton, Sir John Kniff, Sir John Day, the Countess of Albemarle, and the King of Spain's attendants, amongst whom (appointed by King Edward) were Lord Denbigh and Earl Kerry (Lords in Waiting).

FRANCE—Appointment of Bishops

By the death of the Archbishop of Auch, (writes a Rome correspondent) the vacant French Sees are in-

creased to twelve. It is hardly likely any effort will be made to appoint any French Bishops before the abrogation of the Concordat by the French Government. A Roman newspaper announced recently that the Holy See was anxious to show its goodwill by consenting at the last moment to the nomination of some of M. Combes' candidates. That was a mistake. The Holy See long ago accepted several of the nominees of the French Government, but M. Combes refused to have their appointment confirmed by the President until the Pope ratified every one of his selections, good, bad, and indifferent, and thereby acknowledged the monstrous principle that the head of the Church had no voice whatever in the appointment of the French Bishops.

Where the Money Goes

The scandals of the liquidation of the property of the Congregations which have been dissolved (writes a Paris correspondent) have become so outrageous that one of the deputies, M. Congy, has given notice of an interpellation on the subject. The famous millions of the Congregations, of which M. Combes used to make so much, seem to be passing wholesale into the hands of the liquidators. If things are allowed to go on as they are going now, the State won't get much out of the proceeds. The 'Figaro' has published, as an instance of what is going on, particulars of the liquidator's accounts in the case of an educational Congregation in a little town situated at a distance of one hour by train from Paris. The liquidator, before going down himself, had sent an army of clerks for the preliminary work. Each of these is put down at 10 francs per day for local expenses, plus 20 francs per day for their services. They are, however, allowed travelling expenses—and it need hardly be said that they find plenty of occasion for travelling—at the rate of 40 centimes per kilometre, or four times the first class fare. As it is hardly likely that the gentlemen in question order a special train whenever they want to travel to or from Paris, the conclusion forces itself upon one that somebody is pocketing a handsome profit in the shape of travelling expenses. Sometimes we see in the accounts mention of 'travelling by night,' with charges double those for day travelling, that is to say, eight times first class fare. It only means that the gentlemen in question have done an hour's railway journey after their dinner. These accounts are really marvels. For instance, we come across unforgettable entries like the following: 'Looking out for the institution, for the Registry of Mortgages, and for the Inland Revenue officer, 48 francs.' The town is a very small one, and the 'search' for a religious institution and for the offices of the Registrar of Mortgages and of the Collector of Taxes cannot be a very stupendous affair. The first comer would have been able to give the information. Francs 48! for this. 'Classification and reading of deeds, 60 francs.' And last of all, 'Miscellaneous, 138 francs.' At this rate, money goes quickly. All these charges have to be met out of the proceeds of the liquidation. The profession of liquidator has some good—for the liquidators. Their charges are not regulated by any fixed scale, and their own sweet reasonableness seems to be their only rule.

ROME—The Holy Father's Birthday

On June 2, the Holy Father's birthday, his Holiness received many messages of congratulation, while the high dignitaries of the Church personally tendered congratulations. The Pope has sent an autograph letter to the Czar, thanking him for the Imperial ukase granting freedom of religion and for inviting the Catholic Bishops' co-operation in the direction of concessions and reforms in the Church. The Pope concludes with a hope that a new era of peace and tranquility is dawning for the Catholic Church in Russia.

An Impressive Ceremony

An imposing function was held in St. Peter's on June 6 at the close of the Eucharistic Congress, in the presence of many thousands of people. The Pope in solemn procession carried the Blessed Sacrament from the Sistine Chapel into St. Peter's. Such a ceremony has not taken place since 1870. His Holiness was accompanied by Archbishops, Bishops, heads of religious Orders, and others, to the number of several hundred.

The Evils of Socialism

According to a cable message received last week the Holy Father has issued an Encyclical on the duty of Italian Catholics to combine against and oppose Socialism.

Universal Catechism

An event of great importance to the Catholic world (writes the Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Press') is beginning to loom on the horizon. Pius X. intends



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(Introductory)

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DEAR ME!

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

to complete the work so auspiciously begun by the publication of the Encyclical on the teaching of the Catechism by appointing a select committee to draw up a Universal Elementary Catechism, which is to be translated into all languages and to be made obligatory everywhere. The need of this was strongly felt at the last Vatican Council. The question was discussed at great length, and, when put to the vote at the forty-ninth General Congregation, no fewer than 535 Bishops expressed themselves in favor of a Universal Catechism, while only 56 opposed the project on the plea that the composition of a really good Universal Catechism was beset with enormous difficulties. Pius X. recognises that the task is not an easy one, although it consists in formulating at most a couple of hundred of questions and answers, but he has decided that it has now become necessary owing to the great increase of emigration and immigration, and the multiplied communications between Catholics of different nationalities.

Death of a '48 Man.

A cable message received from Brisbane on Friday announced the death of Dr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty, the last of the survivors of the Young Ireland Party. The deceased was born in Dublin in 1824, and was educated for the medical profession. Whilst still a student he entered heartily into the Young Ireland Movement, and joined with R. D. Williams ('Shamrock' of the 'Nation'), in founding the 'Irish Tribune,' the first number of which was published in Dublin on June 10, 1848. At the fifth number, issued on July 10, the new journal was suppressed by the Castle authorities, and Mr. O'Doherty was lodged in gaol on a charge of treason-felony. In the following month he was placed on his trial, but the jury disagreed, and the same fate awaited a second experiment. Arraigned a third time, he was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' transportation. Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) was his destined location, for which he sailed in company with John Martin, arriving in November, 1849. He was at once released on parole, and his professional services were utilised at St. Mary's Hospital, Hobart. Five years later Mr. O'Doherty received a pardon, conditional on his residing anywhere out of the United Kingdom. Of this he availed himself to settle in Paris, where he resumed his medical studies, making a secret excursion to Dublin in order to marry Miss Kelly ('Eva,' of the 'Nation'), to whom he had been affianced at the time of his trial, and who had promised to wait for him when their prospects of reunion seemed blackest. In 1856 Mr. O'Doherty received an unconditional pardon, and in the following year he returned to Dublin, where he was admitted F.R.C.S. in 1857, and L.M. and L.R.Q.C.P. in 1859. After practising in Dublin for some time with much success, Dr. O'Doherty emigrated to Brisbane, where he took a leading position in his profession, and was for six years one of the members for the capital in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland. In 1877 he was nominated a member of the Legislative Council, and retained his seat till 1886, when he resigned, with a view of settling in Europe. He was received with great cordiality on his return to Ireland, and was at once nominated and returned to the House of Commons for Meath in the Parnellite interest. After a few months, however, he resigned his seat in Parliament and returned to Queensland, where he resided until his death. Dr. O'Doherty was for some time president of the Irish National League of Australia, and was chairman of the Irish Australian Convention, held in Melbourne in 1883.

The Daisy Road Cart is made of the finest material. The shape of the body, combined with the double bend of the shafts, commends this cart for general use. Easy to get in and out of, wonderfully easy running, seat room for two persons. Wheels 51 inch, wide track axle, tyres 1 1/2 inch. Finished in the natural color of the wood and varnished gives it a neat and handsome appearance. Price, £13 at nearest station.—MORROW, BASSETT, & CO., DUNEDIN

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

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

The Home

By Maureen

Hints About Lemons.

This fruit is invaluable for its medicinal properties. For inactivity of the liver it is without equal. Take night and morning the juice of half a lemon in a glass of hot water. It will disperse headache, improve appetite, stimulate the digestive organs, and for bilious temperaments it is much to be recommended. Lemon rind steeped in water jugs renders the water very refreshing and beneficial for bathing purposes, acting as a tonic to the skin.

The juice of half a lemon, added to a teacupful of black coffee (no sugar), is an excellent cure for a headache.

Lemon juice is also good for rheumatism, and is excellent as a spring medicine if taken fasting.

Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary iron rust spots; and where the hands are stained, there is nothing like lemon juice to clean them.

In the winter, after washing the hands, dry thoroughly, then rub over the backs with lemon juice; you will never have chaps.

Lemon juice and sugar, mixed to a paste-like consistency, is good for sore throats and coughs.

Lemons are suitable for all stomach complaints, and a specific against skin complaints.

Lemons to rub the gums with will keep them healthy, while lemon juice will prevent chilblains.

Neuralgic pains may be removed by rubbing the affected part with lemon. Used on a corn it will remove it in time, and lemon juice rubbed on the scalp is said to be excellent for dandruff.

Vegetables and Fruit Instead of Medicine.

In the course of a lecture delivered before the Illinois Horticultural Society special stress was laid on the health-giving properties of many fruits and vegetables. The lecturer said:—We can vouch for many of these vegetable remedies as being quite as efficacious and much more pleasant to take than the prescriptions often given by physicians, and some day we may add others to the list here given: Honey is wholesome, strengthening, purifying, healing, and nourishing. I make reference to the kind made by bees, not the glucose kind. Persons suffering from rheumatism, nervous diseases, and nervous dyspepsia should eat celery and turnips. Onions are almost the best nerve known, and will quickly relieve and tone up a worn-out system, and are beneficial in cases of coughs, colds, influenza, scurvy, and liver complaints. Lettuce eaten by those who suffer from insomnia is beneficial. Let those who need iron for a tonic eat spinach, and leave the drug (iron) alone. Persons suffering from gravel should eat onions and spinach. Carrots should be eaten by those who have asthma. Let those who need increased perspiration to relieve overworked kidneys and lungs eat asparagus. Lemons satisfy and cool the thirst in fever. Blackberries are a tonic. Blackberry cordial is the proper remedy for diarrhoea. Persons who are bilious, who have indigestion and dyspepsia—conditions for which calomel is usually prescribed—should let the calomel alone and eat freely of ripe tomatoes. The apple, excelling other fruits in phosphoric acid, is an excellent brain food. It is aperient and diuretic, and hence obviates indigestion and dyspepsia and assists kidney secretion and prevents gravel. It cleans the mouth. Let persons who use drugs classed as aperients and laxatives and cathartics, stop their use and eat freely of apples, figs, bananas, tomatoes, onions, raspberries, and blackberries.

Apples.

Apples are one of the cheapest and at the same time the most valuable of fruits. The various elements which go to make up the apple are sugar, lime, albumen, water, phosphorus, etc. It is the phosphorus which is so highly prized; it goes to renew the nervous matter of the body, and is especially recommended to train workers. The acids in the apple are good for those with sluggish livers, and help to counteract the effect of too rich living on those who do not take much active exercise. Phosphorus is often prescribed for neuralgia, nervous debility, and similar ailments which is proof of its value medicinally, therefore all who have any tendency to such nerve weakness should eat freely of apples, and they will probably save themselves a doctor's bill.

Maureen

J. HUTCHISON, Pastrycook & Confectioner, 33 DOWLING STREET.

Begs to intimate that he has taken over from the 1st November the Business as BREAD BAKERS so long and successfully carried on by Messrs SEARLE & EBERHARDT, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended for many years to that firm. Nothing will be left undone on his part to merit a continuance of such patronage, and to maintain the reputation of his predecessors in the business.

J. HUTCHISON has had an experience, extending over many years, of the trade both in Scotland and in London, where he had been in the employment of some of the largest bread-makers. The firms with whom he was connected in London were noted for the excellence of their goods, being first prize-takers at the annual exhibitions held in the great metropolis.

Customers waited on Daily.

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(Late of Winslow, Ashburton.)

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

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Highest Price Given for Farm Produce.

Give us a trial, and we feel sure you will be satisfied.

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INTERCOLONIAL

The death is announced of Mr. J. J. O'Meara, for some years a police magistrate of Victoria. He was 75 years of age at the time of his death, and was born in Dublin. He came to Victoria in 1852, and, after being in business near Ballarat, he joined the public service in 1865.

The cattle donated to the Rev. A. Horan for the reduction of the debt on St. Mary's Church, Ipswich, were sold by auction recently, and realised the handsome sum of £906, which with cash donations received in lieu, would make a total of about £1200 in aid of the church debt reduction fund.

Bishop Dunne, of Wilcannia, presides over a diocese of big distances. Though resident at Broken Hill, his diocese includes the town of Bourke, some 300 miles northwards. To avoid the inconvenience of road travelling between these points, Dr. Dunne undertakes a journey of about 2000 miles four times a year, namely, from Broken Hill to Adelaide, thence to Melbourne, Sydney, and Bourke.

The furnishing of some of the chapels of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, including the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Blessed Sacrament (says the 'Advocate'), has been completed, and their beautiful mosaic tiling and richly-decorated walls bring them into unison with the elegantly furnished sanctuary. A lady has generously undertaken to provide the mosaic tiling for one of the other chapels, and the work will shortly be proceeded with.

On the Feast of the Visitation the solemn ceremonies of reception and profession took place at St. Joseph's Convent, North Sydney. Among those who received the religious habit was Miss Daly, of Auckland (in religion Sister M. Ina). Among the novices was Miss Fitzgibbon, of Arrowtown (in religion Sister M. Dominica). Three of the Sisters left for this Colony a few days later for the purpose of taking charge of the Maori mission at Taupo, in the King Country.

Arrangements (says the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') are being quickly pushed forward for the holding of the Third Plenary Council of the Australian Church at St. Patrick's College, Manly, next September. Their Lordships the Bishops will meet under the presidency of his Eminence Cardinal Moran, and will address themselves to matters of Ecclesiastical Law and discipline. It is not yet definitely known what matters will form subjects for special discussion, but it is supposed that the revision of the Catechism, at present used in our Catholic schools, will be one.

The Melbourne 'Age' pointed out that the recent opening of the Catholic Cathedral at Broken Hill, drawing as it did the Barrier priests from every part of Dr. Dunne's huge diocese, afforded a convincing illustration that 'pioneer' Church work is not extinct in Australia. One priest left his parish in a buggy for Broken Hill three weeks before the opening of the Cathedral, and travelled 750 miles before he reached the town in good time for the ceremony. His course lay along the north-west of New South Wales via Wilcannia, and he had to go 150 miles out of his way to celebrate a marriage.

The death of Mr. E. J. Ryan, of George street West, Sydney, creates a gap in the ranks of the prominent Irishmen in that city. The deceased, who was only 41 years of age, was born at Turraheen House, Tipperary, and was educated at the College of the Patrician Brothers at Mountrath, where he went through his scholastic course with great distinction. He came to Australia in 1881, and followed the teaching profession in Maitland and other places, and latterly in Sydney, where he conducted with much success the University College. The late Mr. Ryan was a fluent linguist, being conversant with many European languages. The remains were interred in the Waverley Cemetery, close to the '98 monument, which he had helped to erect.

Tangye's gas engine and suction gas producer is highly recommended for being very economical in the consumption of gas. The cost of driving a 5-horse power is said to be about one penny per hour. Quotations and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. John Chambers and Son, Ltd., Auckland, Wellington, and Dunedin.

"Scatter your minions!" said Disease one day
To the demon Cold and his friend Decay;
"Winter is here to give you a hand.
Out! friend, out! and ravage the land."
"I can't," said the Demon, "I'm quite out of work,
A mortal named Woods pulls me up with a jerk;
His Great Peppermint Cure is death to my host.
Good-bye!" said the Demon, and gave up the ghost!

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- July 30, Sunday.—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost. St. Martha, Virgin.
" 31, Monday.—St. Ignatius Loyola, Confessor.
August 1, Tuesday.—St. Peter's Chains.
" 2, Wednesday.—St. Stephen I., Pope and Martyr.
" 3, Thursday.—The Finding of the Body of St. Stephen, Protomartyr.
" 4, Friday.—St. Dominic, Confessor.
" 5, Saturday.—Dedication of St. Mary's, Rome.

St. Martha, Virgin.

St. Martha was the sister of Lazarus, whom Christ raised from the dead. The family resided at Bethany, near Jerusalem, where they received frequent visits from our Divine Lord. According to a French tradition, Lazarus became first Bishop of Marseilles, while the tombs of Martha and her sister Mary are still venerated in Provence.

St. Ignatius Loyola, Confessor.

St. Ignatius was born at the castle of Loyola, in the North of Spain. He was at first a soldier, but feeling himself called to a more perfect life, he began at the age of 33 to study Latin with the object of becoming a priest. He completed his studies at the University of Paris, where he gained the affectionate esteem of several young students, who were afterwards the first members of the religious Order which he founded, and which is known as the Society of Jesus. St. Ignatius was its first Superior, and held that office from 1541 to 1556.

St. Peter's Chains.

This feast commemorates the miraculous deliverance of St. Peter from the prison into which he had been cast by order of King Herod Agrippa. The circumstances of this miracle are narrated by St. Luke, in the twelfth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

St. Stephen I., Pope and Martyr.

St. Stephen, a native of Rome, became Pope in 253. In dealing with the heresies which at that time infected Spain, France, and Africa, his zeal in preserving the integrity of the Faith was equalled by the forbearance he displayed towards well-meaning and saintly men who had unwillingly given their adhesion to erroneous doctrines. He was beheaded in 257 during the persecution of Valerian.

Finding of the Body of St. Stephen, First Martyr.

The martyrdom of St. Stephen is commemorated on December 26. The feast, which is celebrated to-day, was instituted on the occasion of the discovery of the remains of this great saint, A.D. 415.

St. Dominic, Confessor.

St. Dominic, a Spaniard of noble birth, was remarkable from childhood for a tender love of the poor, and a filial devotion to the Blessed Virgin. After his ordination to the priesthood these two characteristics became still more marked. To his devotion to the Blessed Virgin is attributed the institution of the Holy Rosary, which was such a powerful factor in the conversion of the Albigensian heretics, and which has ever since remained a favorite devotion of Catholics. St. Dominic died in 1221, having some years previously founded the well-known Order of monks, called after him Dominicans.

The Dedication of the Church of St. Mary ad Nives.

The Church of St. Mary ad Nives, or, as it is more frequently called, St. Mary Major, is one of the four great basilicas of Rome, and the largest and most celebrated of the many in that city which are dedicated to the Mother of God. Built in the fourth century, under Pope Liberius, it was rebuilt on a magnificent scale in the following century.

Though St. Mary's Cathedral (says the 'Freeman's Journal') has not yet reached its final stage of completion and internal adornment, his Eminence has obtained sanction from Rome for its solemn consecration, which will take place during the sitting of the Third Plenary Council. The generosity of a faithful people, and the unsparing industry of the clergy of the archdiocese, and our Fair committees, have cleared off the remaining debt, and the solemn consecration of the noble building to God will be a fitting gift from Australia to our Immaculate Patroness, and a beautiful finale to the celebration of the jubilee of the Immaculate Conception. St. Mary's will be the second Cathedral in Australia solemnly consecrated to divine worship.

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This new and Commodious Hotel has been
 well furnished throughout, and is now one
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 Suites of Rooms have been set apart for
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