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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiae 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 Christchurch Exhibition

Elsewhere in our columns of this date we publish a letter from one who occupies a position of honor and responsibility among the Catholic educators of New Zealand. The writer (who, for the present, does not wish to have his name appear) urges the desirability of 'a worthy and representative display' of the work of our Catholic schools at the forthcoming Christchurch Exhibition. We retain a bright and pleasant recollection of the commanding success achieved by the Catholic schools of Victoria over all competitors at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1888; and we feel confident that our educational institutes in New Zealand would, given due time for preparation, win golden opinions by the splendid display which they could make of the training of mind and hand and eye which they impart. We commend our correspondent's letter to the kindly notice of all those 'a qui de droit.'

Two Orange 'Yarns'

The Rev. Wools-Rutledge is apostle or prophet or minister of the Lord to a small conventicle situated somewhere in or about Melbourne. His mental equipment best fits him to blush unseen in friendly obscurity. But he happens to have delusions about 'Papists' and the public service, and he sees 'Romish' plots, and 'conspiracies' and political 'trucking'—like Macbeth's phantom dagger—in the air of Australia. And this mental and visual quality, together with a fine faculty for wild and thumping assertion, makes the reverend pastor's mouth a decided acquisition to the platform of an organisation whose first 'obligation' binds members to keep 'Papists' out of public life. He is therefore in considerable demand among the Orange fraternity whenever particularly vociferous whoops are desired, and he assiduously draws 'the holy red herring' across the political track whenever opportunity offers, but especially when the circling year brings around the dog-days of July and the 'glorious, pious, and immortal' Twelfth. A year and a half ago, or thereabouts, he unfolded one of his pepper-and-brimstone 'discoveries' to a delighted assembly of saffron sashes in Melbourne. It was a painful yarn and ran in substance as follows: There was in New South Wales (his 'finds' are generally made far afield) a man who while he remained a Methodist, failed with dismal iteration to secure an appointment in the public service of that State. The disappointed applicant then turned

'Papist,' and he was forthwith jerked into a comfortable position at a salary of £400 a year. The press—justifying its title—'pressed' the parson for the name of the canny ex-Methodist, whose religion, like Artemus Ward's politics, was of 'a exceeding accommodatin' character.' Australian Catholic journalists clamored for the one detail which would have enabled the public to test the truth of the Wools-Rutledge tale. But not a detail would he give. His mouth, hitherto so open and voluble, closed like a slammed door. His lips were sewed over it. And he became dumb just when speech was most demanded of him. He had, no doubt, cogent reasons for keeping his story from the keen edge of the public dissecting-knife. He called his former Methodist co-religionist X—the unknown quantity in algebra. And X he still remains—an impalpable and shapeless shadow without a local habitation and a name. Which led a Sydney contemporary to suggest that, in the opinion of many, the reverend enthusiast of the Melbourne Orange lodge 'discovers' his imaginary Methodists as he goes along.

On July 10—the latest local celebration in honor of the little Boer monarch—the same reverend Grand Pandrum announced another of his hair-raising 'discoveries' to the Picinnies and the Jobillies and the Gatyulies of the lodge that sat with open mouths within the radius of his voice to hear the latest portentous 'abomination' of 'Rome.' It was in sundry respects an improvement on the ex-Methodist snake-yarn that had been hosed with such an ice-cool stream of journalistic ridicule in 1904. This time the story was about another man—not a Methodist—who was unable to obtain employment in the public service of New South Wales 'until he joined the Roman Catholic Church.' Immediately after his secession to Rome (and, inferentially, because of it) the neo-convert was landed into a cosy position at a cool thousand a year! The official quotations for soup-converts in the Mother State seem to have gone up in quite a remarkable way since the impalpable Mr. X. got hoisted into 'Popery' at £400 a year in the year of grace 1904. Once more the fiery-eyed orator declined to name names. Wild horses would not draw even X or Y or Z out of him. But, a week or two ago, in some unguarded moment, it turned out that his latest story of rice-conversion referred to Mr. Hall the Acting Government Statistician of New South Wales. And then the murder was out. People had at last something more tangible than the shadowy Mr. X, of a place called by the Scots Kennagphair, which lies three leagues past Amauros, or the Vanishing Point—in plain English, Nowhere.

BROPHY & CO.

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

We dealt with the story here simply because it has received some warped prominence in a section of the New Zealand press, and because it furnishes a fair average sample of the methods of the Orange platform clergy. The matter was taken up in the New South Wales Parliament by a Labor Member, Mr. Arthur Griffith. He moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the allegation of the Rev. Wools-Rutledge. His motion elicited a clear statement of the facts of the case by the State Premier, who 'declined to agree to an inquiry on a charge notice of which had come to him only through the press.' He then gave the House the following information furnished by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Hogue:—

'Mr. Hall joined the service in 1871; he lost his position in 1893; eighteen months later, when Mr. Reid was Premier, he got a temporary appointment in the Land Tax Office, and held that till 1897, when he was, on the recommendation of the Public Service Board, given a permanent position at £300 a year. It was not until fifteen months after that that he changed his religion. When Mr. Coghlan (Government Statistician) went to England Mr. Hogue appointed Mr. Hall as acting Statistician. His salary is now £425, and he never received more.'

It turned out, in the course of the debate on Mr. Griffith's motion, that on a particular occasion Mr. Hall was entitled to an increase of salary of £50 a year. 'Having regard to Mr. Coghlan's sensitiveness,' says a report before us, 'Mr. Hall mentioned to him that he had become a Catholic; whereupon Mr. Coghlan declined to recommend the increase lest he should be charged with favoritism.' The Chief Secretary said:—

'No sectarian influence had been used; Mr. Hall's appointment had nothing to do with his change of religion, and he had received no increase of salary until long afterwards, but by virtue of his ability and good conduct he was entitled to promotion, and he was appointed assistant-statist and sub-editor of the Government year-books. He (Mr. Hogue), when Mr. Coghlan left for London, gave him the position of Acting Statistician. It would, he added, 'be a dark day if appointments, promotions, or increments in salary were dependent to an extent on a man's religion.'

And thus the Orange clergyman's story of the circumstances and results of Mr. Hall's conversion and of the amount of his salary were officially declared to be so many falsehoods. The tone of the debate was strongly hostile to the Rev. Wools-Rutledge. By 37 votes to 21 the House agreed to the inquiry, in order (as Members expressed it) to give the accuser 'a chance to support his statement on oath'; to 'prove his statement or apologise'; to 'make early reparation' if misinformed; to keep parsons to their proper business; to meet the 'campaign of calumny'; and to 'make clergymen and others weigh well their utterances in connection with such matters'.

In the face of the official declarations given above, the work of the select committee should be short and easy. But we think those Members are hugging an illusory hope who expect either proof or apology from the Rev. Wools-Rutledge. These are the only alternatives open to men gifted with the normal sense of fairness. But recent events in our own Parliamentary life show that there is a third resort for an accuser who has been 'caught out': to demand a public inquiry, at the public expense, in order to ascertain how the deuce he came to make such a mistake!

A Story of 'Stuffing'

'Our principle is never to retract.' So spoke an American gutter-press editor, to any angry visitor whom he had falsely credited with having committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity. 'But,' added the newspaper man, 'as you appeared greatly annoyed by the paragraph, I am willing to state in to-morrow's paper that the rope broke, and that you

are fortunately alive.' The Rev. Wools-Rutledge seems, in like manner, to imagine that the Walls of Derry would fall if he admitted having made a mis-statement. Last year he followed up his flim-flam tale of the invisible and anonymous 'ex-Methodist' by declaring that the public service of New South Wales was, as the result of the customary 'conspiracy,' scandalously 'packed' with 'Papists.' This cry was, as is usual in both Australia and New Zealand, raised with a view of influencing the result of the elections. It is now being repeated in New Zealand. It was eagerly taken up by the Rev. Dill-Macky (Presbyterian) and his Yellow Pup friends and shrieked all over the Mother State. The malevolent vehemence of the cry led to the publication, in June, 1904, of Part VIII. of the 1901 Reports of the Census of New South Wales. It deals with the 'Occupations of the People.' It is compiled from the particulars as to religious beliefs and occupations furnished by the people at the last census, and gives separate tabulated returns for the males and the females employed in the various branches of the public service in New South Wales.

The male State public servants reach a grand total of 28,189. A table before us shows their distribution, as to numbers and religious beliefs, in each branch of the service. Of the numbers mentioned above, 13,332 are adherents of the Church of England, 6519 are Catholics, 2750 Methodists, and 3381 Presbyterians. The remainder (2207) are divided up among unspecified creeds or non-creeds. The following table shows that Catholic males are numerically represented in the public service well below the Catholic proportion to total population, and that Anglicans, 'others,' and especially Presbyterians are those that do the 'packing':—

	Proportion in whole Population.	Proportion in Public Service.
Church of England ...	46.6 per cent.	47.3 per cent.
Roman Catholic ...	26.0 "	23.1 "
Methodist ...	10.3 "	9.8 "
Presbyterian ...	9.9 "	12.0 "
Others ...	7.2 "	7.8 "
Total ...	100.0 "	100.0 "

If the various creeds enumerated above had a grip on the public service in accordance with their relative numerical strength, the comparison would work out as follows:—

	Actual number in Service.	True Proportion.	
Church of England...	13,332	13,136	Actual Excess ... 196
Roman Catholic ...	6,519	7,329	" Shortage 810
Methodist ...	2,750	2,903	" " 153
Presbyterian ...	3,381	2,791	" Excess ... 590
Others ...	2,207	2,030	" " 177
Total ...	28,189	28,189	

Of the minor creeds referred to as 'Others' in the Statistical Reports, the Congregationalists, who are only 1.9 per cent. of the population, have no less than 2.1 per cent. of the positions for males in the public service. Among the female public servants, the Presbyterians again 'pack' the offices of emolument in an overwhelming way, at the expense of Catholics, Anglicans, and Methodists alike. There are altogether 3814 of the gentler sex in the public service of New South Wales. On the basis of their proportion to total population, 37% of these should be Presbyterians. The actual number is 588. And yet it was a Presbyterian clergyman (Rev. Dill-Macky) that shrieked about the predominance of 'Papists' in the public service till he almost cracked his cheeks; and in New Zealand the latest scream upon the same subject came from the official organ of the same creed. Here is an official return that shows at a glance who are 'packing' the female positions in the public service of New South Wales:—

	Proportion of Population.	Proportion in Public Service.
Church of England	... 46.6	... 42.8
Roman Catholic	... 26.0	... 24.7
Methodist	... 10.3	... 9.9
Presbyterian	... 9.9	... 15.4
Others	... 7.2	... 7.2

All this tells its own tale—so far as it goes. But there is worse behind it all. The figures quoted above deal only with the total and relative numerical strength of the adherents of various creeds in the public service of New South Wales. Matters are, for Catholics, vastly worse when we come to deal with the vital question of total and relative pay. We have before us a full list of the positions under the New South Wales Government in which the pay is £700 a year and upwards, taken from the State Blue Book and published in a Sydney contemporary (the 'Catholic Press') on July 20, 1901. There are on the list 109 names. Only three of these are the names of Catholics—one of them a Protestant at the time of his appointment. The non-Catholics on the list draw every year a grand total of £130,388; the Catholics £3090. Comment on these figures would be a sort of journalistic sacrilege.

The official statistical tables given above would smite with a half-bon blow the mind of any man who is open to reason and evidence. But it would be a great mistake to imagine that they stilled the supple tongues or dislocated the jawbones of the Revs. Woods-Rutledge and Dill-Macky. They had about as much effect on those hyphenated ministers of the Lord as upon a pair of brazen images. The holy men simply repeated their slanders as serenely as before. They remind one of the association of old women of both sexes who met in Exeter Hall recently and besought the Almighty to open the eyes of their erring brethren who fancy that the earth is a spheroid, whereas it is in reality (so the new lights contend) as flat as a pancake or at worst (as some of the lecturers conceded) 'as a saucer.' Sane people do not waste breath and brain-tissue trying to convince this sort of 'queer folk' of the shaws. You give them a wide berth, as Billings did to the rattlesnake, and address yourself to those who listen to them, not knowing the freakish peculiarities of 'yellow' clerics to whom newspaper notoriety is as the breath of life. Twelve months of searching investigation into the personnel of the public service in every part of New Zealand have convinced us that an official return, on the lines of that of New South Wales, would reveal a good deal of 'stuffing'—but not by Catholics. We have repeatedly urged, and still urge, the compilation and publication of these returns.

A BRACE OF FAIRY TALES

OUR BISHOPS, 'THE ADULT CATHOLIC VOTE,' AND THE OLD 'STUFFING' STORY

The 'Outlook' (Dunedin) is the Presbyterian-Methodist-Congregationalist organ of New Zealand. Our acquaintance with it covers nearly eight years. During that period it has been generally eminently fair in its treatment of the creeds for which it does not profess to cater, and for a non-Catholic religious paper, singularly free from the 'odium theologicum.' These happy results were, no doubt, due in a great measure to the sound traditions established by the scholarly and fair-minded Rev. Dr. Waddell, whose gifted pen (although no longer acting editorially) still occasionally adorns the columns of the 'Outlook.' The lines on which he conducted our Protestant contemporary have, so far as other creeds are concerned, been generally followed by his successor. But tradition says that even good old Homer went mid-nid-nodding at times, and it may possibly have been a similar oversight that allowed the publication of a slipshod, semi-illiterate, and evil-tempered article in the editorial columns of the 'Outlook' of July 22. Its notable lack of literary quality stamped it as the work of a writer whose hand was a stranger in the editorial department of our local reli-

gious, contemporary, and its strong animus against Catholics was evidenced by the nicknames—painful and frequent and free—which it flung at them, and by the number of calumnious imputations which it made against them by direct statement or by implication or innuendo. We dealt with some of its direct statements in the following communication, which was

Our First Letter

on the subject, and which was unavoidably held over till the issue of August 12:—

Sir,—I have been for over seven years a reader of the 'Outlook.' I gladly acknowledge the general spirit of fairness which it has during that period manifested towards the creeds for which it does not cater. I therefore read with deep and pained surprise the editorial article in your issue dated the 22nd inst., which contains many strong and unmerited statements regarding my co-religionists, and is marked by the free use of the offensive terms, 'Papists,' 'Popish,' 'Romish,' etc. For the present I beg to direct your attention to the two following assertions:—

1. You state, as a sheer matter of fact, that the Catholic prelates of New Zealand (also referred to as 'the Archbishop and his creatures') 'bargain with political parties' for the 'disposal of the Catholic vote. This statement I know and declare to be in every part contrary to fact.

2. Again you say: 'From every district we learn that appointments in the Public Service fall to Roman Catholics in a ratio far in excess of their proportion of the population.' My personal experience of such statements as this extends over seven years. I have noticed (a) that they appear most frequently before and during electoral campaigns; (b) that they are generally so vaguely worded as to make investigation of their truth or falsehood difficult or impossible; (c) that on the rare occasions on which specific offices, or sets of offices, or workshops, etc., of any particular department were named, the stories of 'packing' with 'Papists' generally turned out to be untrue. I have over and over again, even in the columns of the daily press, challenged the authors of such statements—some of them candidates for Parliamentary honors—to produce their evidence in point, and to join with me in securing the formation of representative and responsible citizens to investigate the matter, so far as Dunedin and other centres of population were concerned. In every case my challenges were declined. I have repeatedly pressed for the publication of an official return of the religious beliefs of public servants, based on the latest census papers. This was done in consequence of a similar clamor, in New South Wales, with results of a striking nature, which, no doubt, are well known to you. Having failed to bring certain platform orators to meet me in any way, I carried out a lengthy series of investigations in every part of the Colony in 1901-2, with the aid of active, and, I believe, thoroughly trustworthy local committees. The results of these investigations were published in minute detail week by week in the 'Tablet.' They went to show (a) that Catholics were almost unrepresented, so to speak, in several State departments; (b) that, with the exception of one part of the law and justice branch, Catholics were represented numerically in the Public Service far below their proportion to total population, while in the matter of relative pay they were enormously below their more favored fellow-employees and officials of other faiths.

The burden of proving this charge of 'stuffing' naturally rests with those who make the charge. I feel sure, therefore, that you will, as a matter of common fair play, submit to me the details regarding public appointments which you have been receiving 'from every district' in New Zealand. This will enable us both to properly test the value of the information supplied to you. If, in addition to this, you will join with me in having the story of 'stuffing' investigated, so far as Dunedin is concerned, I can safely promise you results that will be decidedly interesting to your readers. I feel that for the present I must not make further inroads upon your space.—I am, etc.,

EDITOR 'N.Z. TABLET.'

July 20.

'Outlook' Comment Summarised.

On this letter the 'Outlook' commented to the following effect: (1) That, on the question of 'language,' if it erred it erred in good company, as the 'Tablet' editor quoted approvingly an extract from an article by a Protestant writer, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, in which he refers to the Church of Rome as the 'Papacy.' (This, by the way, is not, and never has been regarded by Catholics as a term of offence, and was never included by us among the theological

slang words complained of). (2) The 'Outlook' also quoted three extracts from the 'Tablet' in which the calumnies of Mr. Michael McCarthy and Dr. Robertson are spoken of as 'fairy tales,' 'misinformation,' etc.; and an imitative description of the Rev. Pierce Carey's fee-fow-fum No-Popery shriek on a Melbourne Orange platform during the last dog-days. (3) Our contemporary concluded by quoting, at third-hand, some alleged extracts from the Melbourne 'Tribune,' in reference to the terms of reference for the late Bill-in-schools plebiscite in Victoria. 'In Victoria,' says the 'Outlook,' 'we believe, the "Tribune" occupies the same position as does the "Tablet" in New Zealand, and in both cases their articles may be regarded as official and authoritative.' The 'Outlook' regards the articles as 'dictatorial' towards Premier Bent, and concludes that they accurately indicate the policy of the Catholic Church there. It assumes that the 'Tablet' believes in its heart in the same line of action—only that its editor is rather more cautious and wary than the editor of the Victorian 'Tribune.' (This is, we believe, the first occasion on which the 'Tablet' was accused of lack of the courage of its convictions. But in the same articles the 'Outlook,' by way of compensation, no doubt, makes it a grievance against us that we are too outspoken).

The 'Tablet's Rejoinder.

Sir,—(1) In your issue of July 22, after having made the altogether incorrect statement that 'the adult Catholic vote' in New Zealand 'is in the hand of the Archbishop and his creatures,' you add, as a sheer matter of fact, 'With this vote the prelates bargain with political parties.' I replied, 'This statement I know and declare to be in every part contrary to fact.' You, Sir, must be well aware that in all discussion a gratuitous assertion is logically met with a gratuitous denial. On the face of it, my denial is at least as good as your assertion. In point of fact, it is a good deal better. For, in the first place, I speak from knowledge, and, in the second place, it is a principle of British law and of common fair play that even the men whom you contemptuously refer to as 'the Archbishop and his creatures' shall not, until adequate proof is forthcoming, be deemed guilty of selling that which is neither legally nor morally theirs, as if they were a gang of thieves disposing of ill-gotten goods to a professional 'fence.' The evidence for your accusation should be clear and cogent. Thus far not so much as a scrap of it has been advanced by you. Instead of sustaining your specific accusation, you pile on a fresh agony of unproven charges and unworthy innuendoes. I shall, at the proper time, claim the right of being heard on these fresh accusations. For the present I await your evidence as to the time, place, and nature of the alleged bargain and the 'political parties' with whom it was carried on. Surely you were jesting when you said of the 'Tablet' and the 'Tribune' (the latter the youngest of the Catholic journals of Victoria) that 'their articles' may be taken as 'official' pronouncements! Are the 'Outlook's' articles to be regarded in this light?

(2) You also said in your issue of July 22: 'From every district we learn that appointments in the Public Service fall to Roman Catholics in a ratio far in excess of their proportion of the population.' I have already indicated in general terms the widely different lessons of the searching investigations conducted during twelve months by the 'Tablet' and its local committees in nearly 'every district' of New Zealand. Their detailed evidence regarding 'appointments in the public service' was published week by week for all the world to see and test it. I have called for the wholly incompatible evidence which you have received 'from every district' in the Colony. Where is it? You have not so much as mentioned the subject in your last issue! Both your assertions, as they stand, are sufficiently met by the old legal maxim, 'De non apparentibus, et de non existentibus, eadem est ratio,' which may be translated: 'The evidence that is not forthcoming must be treated as if it did not exist.'

A glance at the 'Tablet' of August 17, or at any good English dictionary (the Encyclopaedic, for instance vols. 9, 10, and 11), should satisfy you as to the offensiveness of the terms 'Papist,' 'Popery,' and 'Romish,' to which I have specifically taken exception. It is one thing to fling at a Christian creed old-time theological nicknames that were coined as terms of mere offence. It is obviously quite a different thing to apply such all too mild terms as 'extravagant enthusiasm,' 'oft-exposed,' 'fairy tale,' etc., to aggressors who have been repeatedly convicted of recklessly making false and injurious statements against people who differ from them in religious belief. I have made this charge against Dr. Robertson; also against No-Popery McCarthy, whose

fierce denunciations of Catholic doctrine and worship were, no doubt, learned in the strongly Protestant institutions in which he was trained. I am prepared to substantiate my case against both, either in or out of your columns. For the rest, if I advance an accusation against any man, or any body of men, you may rest assured of my readiness either to substantiate it with adequate proof or to frankly withdraw it. I claim no credit for this. It is only what even a self-respecting pagan would do.—I am, etc.,

EDITOR 'N.Z. TABLET.'

August 10.

The 'Outlook'

comment opened with a kindly but quite unmerited compliment to the 'Tablet' editor for 'that skill in controversy for which,' it says, 'he is so deservedly renowned.' It then goes on to say: 'We can scarcely pay the "Tablet" editor a higher compliment than to declare that were we in the unfortunate position of being charged with any offence when the evidence was strongly against us, we should count ourselves happy in having him as our advocate. The letter to which we call attention is a masterpiece of its kind, and may well serve as a model of polite letter-writing upon polemical subjects. We envy the "Tablet" editor his suaviter-in-modo and fortiter-in-re style of penmanship.' The 'Outlook' then goes on to say: 'The "Tablet" editor holds an impregnable position in demanding what he knows cannot be furnished by anyone outside Roman Catholic official circles.' It holds, however, that 'a weak point in our tactics is disclosed in our statement that our articles are not the "official pronouncements" of our Bishops. (We may here state that only those items in our columns are the "official pronouncements" of our Bishops, or of any one of them, which are on the face of them official, or which are expressly stated to be official. The articles of the "Tablet" cover wider ground,) from household economy—on which our Bishops are not likely to make "official pronouncements"—and

'Down from mythology,
Into thyology,

Troth! and conchology'—

and other subjects that happen to crop up week by week). The 'Outlook' rather rashly concludes that, as we disclaim an official character for our articles universally taken, our information, as to the alleged sale of 'the adult Catholic vote' may not be first-hand and trustworthy. But it declares that it 'gladly accepts' the 'Tablet' editor's assurance that, to the best of his knowledge, the Catholic prelates of New Zealand have never indulged in political bargaining.' (The expression, 'to the best of our knowledge,' was not, of course, used by us. Our denial was absolute). It quotes at second-hand from some articles in the Melbourne 'Tribune' on the plebiscite questions, which the Rev. Mr. Nicholson finds 'sufficiently dictatorial.' 'We submit,' says the 'Outlook,' 'the following proposition, which the "Tablet" editor's trained legal mind cannot fail to grasp: The "quotations" from Mr. Nicholson's letter fully sustain the charge of "political bargaining," in so far as the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria is concerned, and that it is fair to assume that with a similar issue before the Roman Catholic Church in New Zealand the same tactics will be adopted.'

Our Last Shot.

Sir,—Absence from Dunedin has prevented an earlier reply to certain editorial matter in your issue of August 19. I thank you for your kindly references to my last communication. They are, however, undeserved. I merely urged you to extend to 'Archbishop Redwood and his creatures' (as you call our prelates) the elementary principles of fair play that every court of justice in Christendom, and even in civilised pagandom, extends to the thief or footpad that is placed upon his trial. You have haled our Bishops before your court on a charge that is about tantamount to one of political corruption—namely, striking bargains with 'political parties' for the disposal of 'the adult Catholic vote' of New Zealand. A plea of not guilty has been entered for them by me. I know, moreover, with complete certainty, and have twice declared in your columns, that your accusation is in every detail devoid of truth. And on such matters you must admit that my knowledge, even at its worst, is better than yours, even at its best. It was your duty to furnish, on demand, not alone information as to the nature of the crime alleged by you against the Catholic bishops, but likewise to tender evidence as to the date or dates on which it was perpetrated, the names of the persons with whom the alleged corrupt 'bargaining' was carried on, and all the other

essential circumstances of your accusation. Where is your evidence? There is not so much as a scrap of it! You even grant that I 'hold an impregnable position' in demanding it, for you neither have any evidence in hand nor can you procure so much of it as would be visible under a compound microscope.

Instead of attempting to establish your specific indictment against the bishops, you fall back upon the mossgrown old fallacy of 'proving the wrong conclusion.' You quote at second hand—and, incidentally, gravely misrepresent—some allegedly 'dictatorial' snippets from articles in a Melbourne Catholic paper (the 'Tribune') on the drawing up of the questions that were put to electors at the recent Bible-in-schools plebiscite in Victoria. And then—apparently in perfect seriousness—you ask me to admit that these second-hand and unofficial texts 'fully sustain a charge of "political bargaining" so far as the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria is concerned, and that it is fair to assume that, with a similar issue before the Roman Catholic Church in New Zealand, the same tactics will be adopted!' You seem to forget that in the very same article you were good enough to give me credit for a measure of common-sense and even for considerable skill in the art of reasoning!

Now (1) your specific charge against the Catholic Bishops of New Zealand is retrospective, not prospective. You have made a positive statement that they are in the habit of striking bargains with political parties for the sale of the Catholic vote. (2). Realising that you are quite unable to sustain this accusation, you now make another of a different kind. You ask me to discuss the academic question: Is it fair to assume that, in conditions which do not exist, have not existed, and are not likely to exist, our prelates will, some time or other in the future, offer 'the adult Catholic vote' to the highest bidder among 'political parties?' In the new issue which you place before me you fall into another fallacy—that of undue assumption. But this must stand over till your previous indictment has been determined. (3). 'Initium doctrinae definitio nominis,' says Epictetus. Right definition is the first condition of right discussion. It is of the essence of a bargain that it is an agreement or stipulation or contract between two parties. No number of journalistic solos, however boisterous or 'dictatorial,' can constitute a bargain, much less a bargain for the disposal of votes. (4). I have before me all the 'Tribune' articles from which your second-hand quotations are taken. There is not in even one of them anything that would even remotely suggest a bargaining for votes. Your 'authority' holds that there are 'dictatorial' expressions in the 'Tribune' articles. That is a matter of opinion. But the highest note in them is as the silver speech of the Fair Damosel by comparison with the intimidating Bible-in-schools official documents quoted in the 'Melbourne Age' of August 8. And the 'Tribune' articles are not, of course, official pronouncements. (5). Even if you were to prove up to the hilt your accusation of 'political bargaining' against the 'Tribune,' it obviously would not follow that 'the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria,' and much less 'Archbishop Redwood and his creatures,' gave 'the adult Catholic vote,' for a consideration, to a political party. I append an illuminating extract in point from a letter just received from the Archbishop of Melbourne.

Again, you said: 'From every district we learn that appointments in the public service fall to Roman Catholics in a ratio far in excess of their proportion of the population.' I have twice asked you, but in vain, to submit those returns to me for inspection. Where are they? And why, on this subject, is your mouth sewed up? Surely this tell-tale reticence is not the attitude of a man who trusts his evidence and dares to submit it to the test of criticism and investigation.—I am, etc.,

EDITOR 'N.Z. TABLET.'

August 23, 1905.

The following is the extract from the letter of the Archbishop of Melbourne referred to above:—

'The form of the questions' (for the Victorian Bible-in-schools Referendum) 'was really suggested to the Government of Victoria (1) by the form adopted in South Australia, but (2) still more by the form submitted to, and passed by the Legislative Assembly of Victoria a few years previously. You may remember that when a Referendum was demanded some years ago, it was proposed and carried in the Legislative Assembly, coupled with these three questions. Subsequently the whole scheme was thrown out by the Le-

gislative Council, not on account of the form of the questions, but because the Referendum in any form was not acceptable to the Upper House. Mr. Bent stated expressly that he was, in the form of the questions, following these two precedents.

'Now, in regard to my action and the action of the Catholic representatives, we simply had no part in determining the questions. . . . Beyond the ecclesiastical news which appears in the "Advocate," I have no part in shaping its contents or policy. In regard to the "Tribune," I have no part in regard to either contents or policy.'

A Parting Word.

The letter quoted above appeared in last week's 'Outlook.' It was followed by the following editorial footnote: 'This correspondence is now closed.' No editorial comments on our communication have appeared in either last week's or this week's issue of our local religious contemporary. We have to thank the editor of the 'Outlook' for the ample opportunities allowed us for the treatment of these subjects in his columns, and for the many courtesies extended by him to us during the discussion.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

HOW THEY ARE CONDUCTED

The end of the war between Russia and Japan and the arrangement of the terms of peace have been the chief items of public interest during the past fortnight. In view of the unexpected settlement arrived at between these two nations, a few notes on the methods and procedure followed by the representatives of belligerent Powers at a peace conference will be of special interest at the present time:—Some people seem to imagine that when the representatives of the belligerent nations come together as the 'high contracting parties,' as they are called, to a treaty of peace, they can make what terms they like as between themselves, but this is not entirely the case. Here, as in the case of the war, they have to pay strict respect to the canons and traditions of international law.

One of the most delicate points for settlement in cases of this sort, where the theatre of war is so vast and when no armistice is concluded beforehand, is to determine the exact time at which the treaty of peace shall become operative at certain places to which the news may be difficult to convey. Careful calculations are made and these various times are settled, and until the official news arrives the belligerents at these places are justified in waging war, even though they know that at headquarters peace has been proclaimed. The reason for this principle of

International Law

is that if a combatant officer were to be expected to accept information of this kind from any one except his own Government he would lay himself open to be deceived in the most serious manner, and in some extraordinary cases his conduct in continuing warlike acts, even though certain that peace had been agreed upon, has been justified by international tribunals, who have only made the reservation that his country shall reap no advantage from these acts, and that any land or spoils that he may gain by them shall be given up afterwards.

The Leading Case in The Matter,

and that which is always quoted when disputes arise, is that which is known as the case of the 'Swineherd.' This was an English ship which was provided with letters of marque, and which sailed from Calcutta for England before the end of the period of five months fixed by the Treaty of Amiens for the termination of hostilities in the Indian seas, but after the news of peace had arrived at Calcutta and after a proclamation of George III. requiring his subjects to abstain from hostilities from the time fixed and mentioned in this proclamation had been published in a Calcutta paper. The 'Swineherd' had a copy of this proclamation on board, but soon after she had left port she was captured by a French privateer, the 'Bellona.' She could offer no resistance, as, taking peace for granted, she had only enough powder on board for signalling purposes.

Now, the captain of the 'Bellona' had been informed by other vessels that peace had been concluded, he was shown the proclamation, and he had no room to doubt that the intentions of the 'Swineherd' were

peaceful. However, the 'Swineherd' was considered in France as a good prize, and international law upheld the decision for the reasons already given, so that the case stands as a standard to the present time.

It is also held by international law that when peace has once been signed the late combatants are bound to look upon it as a fresh beginning, a point behind which neither side may look. There are not allowed to be officially any recriminations as to what took place before the war, and war cannot subsequently be renewed on the same grounds. If it were there would be international interference to support this principle.

The Law of Nations

pays particular attention to the interests of private and commercial persons, subjects of the Powers that were at war, in the new and happier state of things that arises when peace is agreed upon. Contracts entered into between business houses in the rival countries before war broke out were necessarily suspended during its progress, but the law has it that, unless they are of a kind that renewal is impossible, they are renewed after peace is signed just as if nothing had happened in the meantime.

Thus, Tchito of Japan, who five years ago agreed to sell rice to Plovski of Russia for ten years, will after the settlement of the treaty begin again to do so from the point where he left off when his country's torpedo-boats began operations on the Russian fleet at Port Arthur. In the meantime Plovski may have forgotten all about the contract, and even, in these hard times in Russia, gone into another line of business, but Tchito can force him to keep on buying the rice.

Another Leading Case Shows an Odd Point.

During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the German Government entered into contracts with certain French persons for cutting wood in French forests. After peace was settled the Germans claimed that the French Government should allow them to complete the cutting, inasmuch as the German Government had acted within its rights in making the contract. The French Government held that the restoration of its authority over this territory had automatically concluded this contract and eventually Germany acquiesced that this was a correct statement of the international law upon the subject.

Diocesan News

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

September 11.

Under the designation 'Festa Oriental,' a delightful evening's entertainment is being arranged for Thursday, September 21, in the Alexandra Hall, in aid of the girls' parish school renovation fund. There is to be a bright musical programme, a combination of specialties, novel and attractive. Quite a large and energetic committee of ladies are busily engaged in the detail work, and already success seems assured.

At St. Mary's School Hall, Manchester street, on last Monday evening, members of the Christchurch Catholic Club repeated, in aid of the local parish funds, their entertainment described as a 'Comical Karacter Koncert' to a large and highly amused audience. The musical arrangements were conducted by Mr. H. Rossiter. In numerous songs, novelty items, and the operetta, 'The Blind Beggars,' the performers acquitted themselves very creditably.

On last Tuesday there was an enjoyable 'At Home' given by the Catholic Club at their rooms. Songs were contributed by Miss Casey, Messrs J. Shanley and C. Potter, Mr. H. Rossiter acting as accompanist. The thanks of the club were tendered to the ladies for their valuable assistance in making the gathering a success by Mr. J. R. Hayward (vice-president). Mr. J. A. Shanley and Mr. J. Canavan, whose energy and capable management of details for this and other events are fully recognised, deserve the gratitude of the club.

At the Cathedral on Sunday last, the Feast of the Holy Name of Mary, patronal Feast of the Society of Mary, was celebrated with befitting solemnity. At 11 o'clock there was Solemn High Mass. The Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, S.M., V.G., was celebrant, the Rev. Father Rockliffe deacon, and Rev. Father Peoples subdeacon. In the evening there were Vespers, an impressive sermon preached by the Rev. Father Rockliffe, and solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

At the recent annual meeting of the Ladies' Association of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Cathedral parish, the following were elected to the various offices for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. W. Holland; vice-president, Miss Mills; secretary, Miss Murray; treasurer, Miss Nelson; wardrobe-keeper, Mrs. Green; librarian, Miss Holland.

On the occasion of the Episcopal visitation at St. Mary's, Manchester St., his Lordship the Bishop announced that the boundaries between the two city parishes are as follow:—On the North—The Avon River to Armagh St. Bridge, across the Park and along the Riccarton road; North East—The Avon River and Canal Reserve to the ocean.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Particular Council of the Christchurch Society of St. Vincent de Paul was held on last Tuesday evening at St. Joseph's presbytery, Lyttelton. The Rev. Father Cooney acted as spiritual director. The president directed the business, and representatives were present from the Cathedral, St. Mary's, and St. Joseph's Conferences. The Rev. Father Cooney warmly welcomed the Brothers to Lyttelton. He expressed appreciation of the great work the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul were engaged in, and the admirable manner in which they discharged their self-imposed task. In impressive terms he spoke of that ideal charity and love of our fellow-man so characteristic of St. Vincent de Paul, which one and all should ever study and always exhibit. It was decided to alter the time of meetings from the first Monday of each month to the first Tuesday, as being more convenient to the clergy, the next meeting to be held at the Cathedral. The president was urged to keep the matter of extension steadily to the fore, and at once open communication with other suitable centres with the object of having new conferences established.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

September 11.

Mr. P. O'Connor, the young Irish-New Zealander, who won the Dunlop Road Race recently, and also put up fastest time, is a native of Cricklewood, in the parish of Fairlie.

The choir held a meeting last week to discuss the changes in Church music. Rev. Father Finnerty agreed to teach the liturgical chants, giving the members one lesson each week.

There promises to be a keen contest here next election between the Hon. W. Hall-Jones and Mr. Rolleston, the latter, being on the spot, is working very hard, and has got a strong committee of ladies making a house to house canvass. The Hon. Mr. Hall-Jones arrived here by Saturday's express, and will soon have a counter movement started.

The Marist Brothers' football team are winners of the South Canterbury schools' banner for 1905. This is the first year they have competed for it, and although they were rather sharply treated by one or two schools, they managed to score 110 points against 3, in six games. The team deserve great praise for the fine spirit in which they played during the season.

In this issue Messrs. J. Rattray and Son, of Dunedin, proprietors of the popular 'Tiger' teas, announce the first of a series of unique and interesting competitions which they propose to hold at regular intervals. The contests, which are of an educational character, and on subjects suitable to young people, will be confined to children under the age of 18 years, and the age of each competitor will be taken into consideration when awarding the prizes, which, it may be remarked, are on a very generous scale. The subject chosen for the first competition is an original advertisement for 'Tiger' tea, and this should afford plenty of scope for the display of ability on the part of young folk. Artistic advertisement-writing is one of the coming professions, and the present competition will probably have the effect of bringing out in this direction some promising talent that otherwise might never have come to light.

If he who grows two blades of grass

Where only one had place

Deserves the thanks of every class

And benefits the race.

Then worthier still of honored name,

While coughs and colds endure,

Emblazoned on the scroll of fame

IS WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

W. LANGFORD, Furnishing Undertaker and
Certificated Embalmer.
Funerals Furnished—Lowest Prices

Established in Auckland 1842
Christchurch ... 1881

W. LANGFORD.

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Telephone 1501
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NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

Established 1861

"Beau's"

Established 1861

The Oldest Musical Firm in the Colony

SUPPLY

With a Reputation never questioned

Pianos, Organs.

- AND ALL -

Musical Instruments

Of the Highest Grade at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Their Stock comprises

Selected Instruments from the the World's Best Makers.

Art Catalogues Free for the asking.

**DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON, INVERCARGILL,
TIMARU & LONDON.**

Mention 'Tablet' when writing.

VISITORS TO DUNEDIN

... will find ...

**COUGHLAN'S NEW
SHAMROCK HOTEL**

MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

the Best place to stay at

The Tariff is 4s 6d per day. The bedrooms are newly done up and sunny.

The house though central is away from the noise of the principal thoroughfare.

Address:—SHAMROCK HOTEL, DUNEDIN

HUNTER AND CO.
MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo Street and South Belt
CHRISTCHURCH.

Present Stock is now being offered at Great Reduction on former prices.

Tombstones etc., made to order. Any design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptismal Fonts, House Carving, etc.

SPECIAL NOTE!

Our Assortment for New Season's Trade is Exceptionally Choice.

SIMON

Country Friends send for our new Price List and prove money can be saved.

Boot & Shoe
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INSPECTION INVITED

NOTE ADDRESS:—

GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN

GORDON ROAD, MOSGIEL.

MAIN ROAD, SOUTH DUNEDIN.

NOTICE.

I, M. O'DONNELL (late of O'Donnell and McMillin), beg to announce to the General Public that I have RECOMMENDED BUSINESS as a Produce Merchant under the style of "M. O'DONNELL & Co." in King Street, where I have erected new and up-to-date premises. Trusting to receive a fair share of your patronage,—I am, yours respectfully,

Telephone 690. M. O'DONNELL
Dunedin, 1st May 1905.

If your House wants Painting!

If your Rooms require Papering!

If your Shop could do with decorative Painting!

Drop a Line to

O. KROHN,

Old Custom-House Street,

And 42 Victoria Street,

WELLINGTON.

Telephone - - - 2142

PREMIER PLEASED

"CHAMPION"

Holds the Fort

The following Telegram was sent to the RIGHT HONOURABLE MR. SEDDON
Wellington:—

22nd August, 1904.

"We are in no way connected with any MILLING TRUST, COMBINE, or ASSO-
CIATION; free in every respect, and we promise that we will, single handed, try and
"protect the "BREADWINNERS OF NEW ZEALAND from the ravages of the FLOUR
"TRUST, 50 STRONG, until your bill is passed. Kindly advise your members to instruct
"their constituents to use only 'CHAMPION,' which will assist us greatly."

VIRTUE

Northern Milling Co., Auckland.

VIRTUE,

Northern Milling Co.

"Telegram noted; satisfactory to know that someone will hold the fort in the
"interim."

R. J. SEDDON.

2nd September, 1904.

TRUE COPIES—E. FORD, J.P.

It pays you to buy the best,
& the best of all cocoas
is

**Van Houten's
Cocoa**

Try it.

It is a pure soluble cocoa with a delicious natural
flavour which you cannot fail to enjoy.

"Pure and unmixed."—*The Lancet.*

"Perfect in flavour. Pure and well prepared."
—*British Medical Journal.*

"A perfect beverage, combining Strength,
Purity and Solubility."—*Medical Annual.*

BEST & GOES FARTHEST.

ASHBY, BERGH & CO., Limited,

Wholesale and Retail

Ironmongers,

217 High Street,

CHRISTCHURCH.

Are now showing a very large Assortment of Goods suitable for Presents of every description, including—

OPERA GLASSES FIELD GLASSES FLOWER STANDS SILVER HAIR BRUSHES PURSES
COMBS AND ALL TOILET REQUISITES KNICK-KNACKS IN GOLD AND SILVER
CARD CASES CIGAR CASES DRESSING CASES GLADSTONE, BRIEF, AND FITTED BAGS
WALLETS CHATELAIN BAGS IN BEST LEATHER WITH SILVER MOUNTS

Inspection Cordially Invited

TO HOUSEHOLDERS.

Kaitangata Coal

The BEST and ONLY HOUSEHOLD COAL in the market; gives every satisfaction.

Kaitangata Nuts

Unequalled for KITCHEN RANGES, BAKERS, and Steaming Purposes generally.

SOLD BY ALL COAL MERCHANTS.—An ample Supply of both COAL and NUTS on hand.
Prices can be ascertained from any Coal Merchant or the Company.

Offices: Provident Buildings, 14 Rattray Street.

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Thomson, Bridger & Co., Ltd.

Ironmongers, Iron and Timber Merchants. Woodware Manufacturers,
DUNEDIN.

The Best House in the City for—

ELECTROPLATE AND ALL HOUSEHOLD IRON-
MONGERY, BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, GRATES,
RANGES, TILES, MANTEL-PIECES, etc., etc., in
great variety.

Importers of Hardware of the Best Quality—

To suit the requirements of all classes.

Prices Settled at the Lowest Possible Rates

consistent with good quality.

THOMSON, BRIDGER & CO., Ltd., Dunedin and Invercargill.

Good Clothes



Good Clothes imply good material, good workmanship and good style.

Some garments possess the first qualities, but they are woefully lacking in the latter.

The "Standard" Ready-to-wear Clothes are made and designed in the Standard Factories.

They are really good Clothes, and every one who sells or buys them is proud of them.

Look at the ticket on the next Clothes you buy and see that it bears the "Standard" Brand.

You'll then know that you are getting the best Clothing produced from the best wool by the best manufacturers in the best little Country in the World.

The Electric Tea Rooms,

169 GEORGE ST., DUNEDIN,

Are now entirely under New Management
We have the Coziest Rooms in town, nicely
warmed for the winter, and you can get a
Refreshing Cup of Tea, Coffee, or Cocoa,

With Cakes, Pies, Scones, etc.,

at any hour.

Open from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m.

GRILLS TO ORDER

A. WILLIAMS, Pastrycook,

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T. MCKENZIE,

CASH BUYER OF GENTS' TAILOR-

MADE CLOTHING, New or Second-hand,
FURTRIMMINGS, TRUNKS, etc.

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J. J. TUDOR & Co.,

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LADIES' SKIRTS, COSTUMES, AND

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CLEANED, DYED AND PRESSED.

Suits Made to Measure from ... 50/-

Country Orders will receive ever attention
and be returned with the utmost despatch.

Charges Strictly Moderate.
A trial solicited.

BEATH & CO.

Best Value in CHRISTCHURCH for Mantles, Millinery,
Dresses, Etc.

Irish News

CLARE—Sudden Death

Mrs. Grogan, a wealthy lady, aged 80 years, was found dead in the hall of her house in Market Square, Kiltish, where she lived alone.

A Local Industry

One would scarcely expect to find in an East Clare village a woollen factory fully equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for converting raw wool into fabrics fit for feminine, or masculine wear (says the 'Freeman's Journal'). Yet this is to be found at Sixmildridge, between Limerick and Ennis, where Messrs. James O'Flynn and Sons are producing home-spuns, tweeds, rugs, blankets, etc., all of the best and most genuine kind. The family has been in the woollen business since 1800, but it was not until 1898 that the modern plant was put down. In that year a disastrous fire destroyed the mills, and when they were being rebuilt Messrs. O'Flynn wisely decided on coming abreast of the times by getting the best machinery that money could buy. Mr. James O'Flynn, jun., went through a three years' course at Leeds Technical College, securing all the certificates granted by the college, as well as a scholarship from the London Clothworkers' Society. He was the first Irish pupil to win the last-named honor. On his return Mr. O'Flynn taught local workers, who are now able to turn out textiles, durable and well finished, which are largely worn in Limerick and throughout Clare, as well as in other parts of the country.

CORK—A Patron Saint

The village of Ardmore, County Cork, celebrated about the middle of July the feast of its patron, St. Declan, who was born in the year 447 and was one of the four Patrician Bishops who preached Christianity in Ireland.

Sale of an Estate

The tenants on the estate of W. F. Coppinger, who resides in England, situated at Templeboden, near Middleton, have concluded negotiations for the purchase of their holdings. All are first term tenants, and have agreed to buy at 20½ years' purchase, sporting rights being conceded to them.

DERRY—An Appointment

The Very Rev. Dr. M'Hugh, for many years President of St. Columb's College, has been appointed to the parish of Clonleigh and Camus, Strabane, rendered vacant by the death of Monsignor O'Hagan; and the dignity of Vicar-General has also been conferred on him at the same time.

DUBLIN—Spread of Temperance

Advocates of temperance—and they are becoming more numerous every day—will derive pleasure (writes a Dublin correspondent) from a perusal of the report of the Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police for the year 1904. There was a total decrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness during the year in question, as compared with the previous year, of 1376. The fact is most gratifying. No doubt the number of arrests for the year is still very high, but it must be remembered that in Dublin people with the slightest sign of drink are arrested—people who would not be noticed in an English city.

Homes for Single Men

The Iveagh Home, situated near St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, has been opened for the reception of single men as lodgers, of whom it will accommodate 500. It has been erected at the sole expense of Lord Iveagh.

GALWAY—Death of a Priest

One of the best known priests in the West of Ireland, the Rev. W. Joyce, of Louisburgh, died recently in his 73rd year. His illness was brief. A native of County Galway, Father Joyce had been for 31 years in charge of his parish at Louisburgh.

Military Appointment

Colonel Kilkelly, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has been appointed Governor of Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the convalescent home for officers of the army and navy. Colonel Kilkelly was born in 1861, the son of Surgeon-General C. E. Kilkelly, J.P., of Drimcong, County Galway. After leaving Downside, he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, as M.B. and B.Ch.; and, being gazetted to the Royal Army Medical Corps, served for a time in India on the personal staff of the Duke of Connaught.

KERRY—Sad Fatality

Mr. John Edward Hussey, J.P., County Kerry, died from the effects of injuries received by accidentally falling over a cliff at Annascaul.

A Cynical Breach of Honor

Mr. L. Taffot-Crosbie, D.L., in reply to an address presented to him at Ardfer Sports, described the Government's Redistribution proposals as a cynical breach of national honor, which, when thoroughly apprehended, would be opposed in Ireland by Unionists and Nationalists alike.

A Lady Doctor

The pass list of the Glasgow University includes the name of Miss Mary Teresa Gallagher, who has got her medical degree. Dr. Gallagher hails from the 'Kingdom' of Kerry, her father holding a valuable post in the Civil Service.

A Successful Engineer

The 'Salt Lake Herald' announces the promotion of Mr. B. B. Kelliher to be chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. For the past two or three years Mr. Kelliher has been division engineer of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Considering the fact that his engineering associates are in America, that his work before going to Canada was all in Ireland, and further that he went to the Dominion without pull of any kind and worked his way up entirely by merit, Mr. Kelliher's promotion (says the 'Freeman's Journal') is taken as a compliment not only to his own merit and energy, but to the Creighton Short Line system, where he achieved some of his earlier successes. Mr. Kelliher is the third son of the late Mr. John Kelliher, of Ballyplymouth, Castletown, County Kerry.

LEITRIM—Death of a Priest

The death is reported of the Very Rev. Canon Donohue, of Mohill. Deceased, who was in his 65th year, was educated in St. Mel's, Longford, and the Irish College, Paris, where he was ordained in 1870. For 28 years he was pastor of Mohill, and during that period he erected the fine church of St. Patrick, renovated the outlying chapels of the parish, and built several schools. He was an ardent Nationalist and was highly esteemed by all classes of the community.

LIMERICK—Long-established Flour Mills

Captain Denis Lyons, of the 13th Hussars, is about to close down the Croom flour mills, established by his grandfather in 1788. They provide employment for a great many, who will suffer keenly from their abolition.

The Irish Language

In opening the Thomond Feis the Right Rev. Mgr. Hallinan, of Newcastle West, paid a well-deserved tribute to the work of the Limerick City Branch of the Gaelic League. To this branch he rightly attributed the suggestion of making St. Patrick's Day a national holiday, and to it also he gave credit for its work on behalf of the teaching of the Irish language. He said there was no place in Ireland, as far as he knew, where the Irish language in the schools was making greater progress than it was in Limerick City, and if it was making the same progress in the county the fact was due to the inspiration of the city.

TIPPERARY—Drowned while Bathing

Michael Connolly, son of Mr. Martin Connolly, cattle dealer, Nenagh, was drowned whilst bathing in Nenagh towards the end of July.

TYRONE—Drowning Fatality

Mr. James Vizard, a school teacher, of Drumquin, County Tyrone, was drowned while bathing in the river Blackwater. His brother, Godfrey Vizard, was saved by the gallant efforts of Mr. Theodore N. Stack.

GENERAL

The Conservatives and the Country

An Irish correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian' writes: 'Some of the Bishops were believed to have strong leanings towards Conservatism; if they had they have been changed by the new policy as propounded by Mr. Walter Long. Whatever English Catholics may think, certainly the manner in which a Conservative Government has placed the administration of Ireland under the control of the Orange party has led the whole body of Irish Catholics to the conclusion that whatever they have to hope for must come through a Liberal source. This feeling is growing stronger every day.'

American Visitors

Amongst the distinguished visitors in Ireland during July were the Right Rev. Dr. Scannell, Bishop of Omaha; and his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Then and Now

Asked in a printed Parliamentary question by Mr. Flynn what the Parliamentary representation of Ireland would have been if determined on the basis of population at the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 and in the years 1842 and 1852 respectively, Mr. Balfour replied—It is not practicable to state what was the precise population in the years mentioned in the question, but it is probably sufficient to take the figures in the reports of the census taken in the years 1831, 1841, and 1851 respectively. 'On this assumption, and taking the number of members of the House of Commons at 658, the Parliamentary representation of Ireland in the years 1832, 1842, and 1852 would, on the basis of population, have apparently been 212, 201, and 157 respectively.

Home-grown Tobacco

The great bulk of the tobacco crop grown by Colonel Everard in the County Meath was purchased by Messrs. Murray, Sons, and Co., of Dublin and Belfast. This included the best grades. Part of it was manufactured by Messrs. Murray and blended with American, and in that form gave every sort of satisfaction. Some of the best Irish leaf from County Meath has also been manufactured by itself by the same firm, and a sample of this is on the market. It is described as 'Irish brown cut cavendish,' and is made up in packets with an artistic green and gold cover. The pungent and pleasing aroma of this tobacco (says the 'Freeman's Journal') is noticeable immediately the packet is opened. The tobacco itself is light, dry, and flaky in texture, and its brown is of a rich golden color throughout. When smoked it burns freely but not rapidly to a fine white ash, without waste. It is mild and cool, and has a peculiarly rich flavor and fragrance. The quality of the leaf is undoubtedly excellent, the manufacturing part of the work has been well done, and the result is most encouraging, as showing the great progress already made in what may yet become, in its three fold aspect of cultivation, manufacture, and sale, an important Irish industry.

A National Asset

In the July number of the 'World's Work,' edited by Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., there is an interesting article by Mr. R. J. Lynn on 'Ireland's Porture in Peat.' According to the writer the new process to be applied to the Irish bogs is of supreme interest not only to Ireland but also to Great Britain, for the discovery of a substitute for coal in abundance cannot fail to have a widespread effect. Experts calculate that Irish bogs are capable of turning out 50,000,000 tons of fuel per year for a thousand years, and if this were sold at the moderate figure of 5s a ton it would bring in £12,500,000 a year. When this sum is multiplied by a thousand it will be seen that Ireland is richer in undeveloped resources than is sometimes imagined. At present Ireland pays to Great Britain something like £1,000,000 a year for coal, but with the utilisation of the bogs it will be possible to keep this money at home and, in addition, to add considerably to the national income; but more important still would be the assistance given to new industries.

Sir E. Elgar, the famous Catholic musician and composer of 'The Dream of Gerontius,' has had the degree of Doctor of Music conferred on him by the Harvard (U.S.A.) University. President Roosevelt was present at the function.

W. F. J. Fitzpatrick, Victorian Railway Commissioner, was born at Headford, on the banks of the Lough Corrib, County Galway, Ireland, in 1854, and was brought to Australia by his parents whilst still quite a child. After going through a course of education at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, he entered the Victorian railway service in 1868, at the age of 13, and succeeded in 35 years in raising himself from messenger boy to Commissioner.

What turned the microbe out of home
And drove him far o'er earth to roam,
Of all his race the last!
What harries him from day to day,
And drives those colds and coughs away,
He manufactures fast?
Ancestral spirits cry "en masse,"
WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE, alas.

People We Hear About

An exchange reports that the Holy Father recently gave audience to a poor man living at Tivoli, near Rome, who personally presented the Pontiff with a bunch of asparagus of his own growing. In exchange he received the Pope's photograph.

Among Lord Roberts's many claims to distinction it is little known that he is one of the best and hardest riders in the British Army. In his younger days he was nicknamed 'Jehu,' 'because he rideth furiously,' and even to-day his staff must be good riders and well mounted in order to keep pace with him.

It is related that when Sarasate, the famous violinist, quitted the Paris Conservatoire the advice was tendered him, 'Wed thy violin, Sarasate, my son, but no. or wed a woman.' The great player is now over 60 years of age and unmarried. For something like 30 years past he has enjoyed an immense reputation, and since the age of 12 he has always practised six hours a day.

Cardinal Raphael Merry del Val, Pontifical Secretary of State, is a Londoner by birth. It was on October 10, 1865, at Portman Square, that he first saw the light, his father at the time being Secretary to the Spanish Embassy. He went to school at Slough, and completed his education at Ushaw College, Durham. Cardinal Merry del Val speaks five languages fluently—English, Spanish, French, German, and Italian.

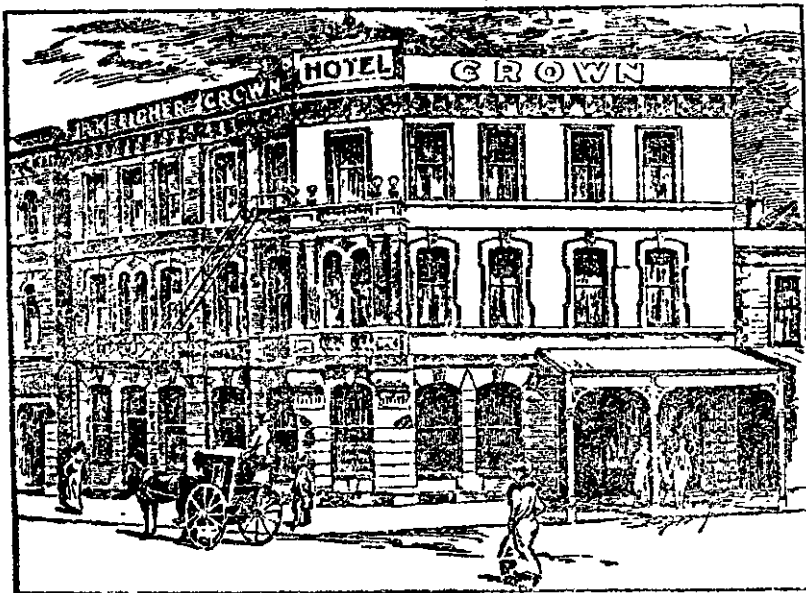
Miss Marie Narelle, of New South Wales (says the 'Australasian'), who has been singing for over a year in the United States, is still, according to accounts, doing well there, where she is called the Irish-Australian soprano. She lately sang at the annual festival of the Gaelic Society in New York, and received a very warm reception. She has booked many engagements at Lake Champlain, Cliff Haven, and also in Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa, Canada.

Mr. Walter Kirby, our golden-voiced tenor (says a Melbourne paper), is evidently succeeding as well socially in the great English centre as he did when here. He is at present the guest of the multi-millionaire, Sir George Newnes, Bart., with whom and a small select party he is enjoying a summer cruise on the French coast in that gentleman's magnificent yacht, 'Albion.' Meanwhile, the Duchess of Somerset is making arrangements for his first London appearance, which is to take place early in the autumn, and the success of which will be looked forward to with much interest by Mr. Kirby's friends and well-wishers in Melbourne.

Mr. Justice Real, of the Supreme Court of Queensland, is certainly qualified for inclusion in any new edition of 'Self-Help.' Born in Limerick 58 years ago, he was only a child when his parents emigrated to Australia. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, and afterwards found employment in the Queensland Government railway workshops. At the age of 21 he resolved to become a barrister. A Catholic priest taught him Latin and Greek, and he learnt all his law himself from the diligent study of text-books. At 27 he was called to the Queensland Bar, and at 43 he was a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. W. Killen, who moved the resolution adopted at the Farmers' and Settlers' Association meeting in Sydney the other day condemning sectarianism, is a splendid type of North of Ireland man, a sturdy Presbyterian Home Ruler, nephew to Dr. Killen, who was once head of the Presbyterian College, Belfast, and Moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly. His grandfather, another Dr. Killen, is the historian of the Ulster Rebellion of '98. Mr. Killen, who has been for some years in Australia, is a son-in-law of the Hon. Charles Young, who was for a long time member for Kyneton in the Victorian Assembly, and a prime favorite in that almost Irish town.

Mark Twain's first meeting with James McNeill Whistler seems to have been as characteristic as was to have been expected. This is how he recently described it: 'I was introduced to Mr. Whistler in his studio in London. I had heard that the painter was an incorrigible joker, and I was determined to get the better of him, if possible. So at once I put 'on my most hopelessly stupid air, and I drew near the canvas that Mr. Whistler was completing. "That ain't bad," I said. "It ain't bad, only here in this corner"—and I made as if to rub out a cloud effect with my finger. "I'd do away with that cloud if I was you." Whistler cried nervously, "Gad, sir, be careful there. Don't you see the paint is not dry?" "Oh, that don't matter," said I, "I've got my gloves on." Mr. Clemens adds that they got on very well together afterwards.



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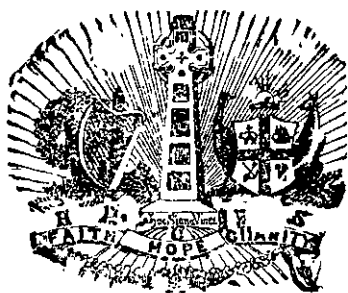
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District Secretary,
Auckland

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Commercial

PRODUCE.

Wellington, September 11.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cable-gram from the High Commissioner, dated London, 9th inst.:—The mutton market is slightly weaker, with less demand, and prices are irregular. The average price to-day for Canterbury mutton is 4½d per lb, and North Island mutton 3½d per lb (light weights), and 3½d and 3½d per lb respectively for heavy weights. The high prices are restricting business. The lamb market has declined, as the season is too far advanced. The market is over-supplied with heavy carcasses of lamb. The average price to-day for New Zealand lamb, Canterbury brand, is 5½d per lb; for brands other than Canterbury, 5d per lb (light weights), and 4½d per lb respectively for heavy weights. The average price for hindquarters of New Zealand beef is 3½d per lb; fore-quarters, 2½d per lb. The butter market is quiet but steady. Buyers are not inclined to make forward purchases at present prices. Supplies will be moderate. Danish, 120s; Canadian, 109s; Australian, 112s, nominal. The cheese market is steady. Canadian, 56s per cwt. The hemp market is firm. The English wheat offerings are very large owing to the good crop, but the market is very quiet. New Zealand long-berried wheat, ex granary, per quarter of 496lb, 29s 6d; New Zealand short-berried wheat, on spot, per quarter of 496lb, ex granary, 28s 6d. Quotations are nominal. New Zealand oats, short Sparrowbills, ex granary, on spot, per quarter of 384lb, 21s 6d; New Zealand oats, Danish, ex granary, on spot, per quarter of 320lb, 16s 6d. The market is dull, and very little business is doing.

Invercargill prices current.—Wholesale—Butter, (factory), pats 1/0½; butter (factory) 1/-. Eggs, 8d per dozen. Cheese, 6d. Hams, 9d. Barley, 2/- to 2/6. Chaff, £2/15/- per ton. Flour, £9 to £10. Oatmeal, £9/10/- to £10. Bran, £4/5/-. Pollard, £7. Potatoes, £10 per ton. Retail—Farm butter, 10d; separator, 1/-; butter, factory, pats, 1/2. Cheese, 8d. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Bacon, 9d. Hams, 10d. Flour: 200lb, 20/-; 50lb, 5/9; 25lb, 3/-. Oatmeal, 50lb, 6/-; 25lb, 3/-. Pollard, 10/6 per bag. Bran, 5/-. Chaff, 1/9. Potatoes, 12/- per cwt.

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

Oats.—The demand has been very keen during the week, and prices are as follow: Prime milling, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; good to best feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel.

Wheat.—There is no change to report, prices being as follow: Prime milling, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; good do. 3s; whole fowl wheat, 2s 10d to 2s 11½d; broken and damaged, 2s 5d to 2s 9d per bushel.

Potatoes.—The market is fairly well supplied, and last week's prices were barely maintained. Quotations: Best Derwents, £11 to £11 10s; kidneys and white sorts, £10 10s to £11; small potatoes and medium quality, £8 to £10 per ton (sacks extra).

Chaff.—The demand is chiefly for prime samples, and prices are as follow: Prime oat straw sheaf, £3 5s to £3 10s; good do., £3 to £3 2s 6d; medium and inferior are hard to place at £2 10s to £2 15s per ton.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a good attendance of local buyers and others interested in the trade, to whom we submitted an average catalogue.

For nearly all the lines on offer there was good competition, and nearly all classes of produce met a fair sale. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—There has been keen demand during the past week for all milling and good shipping lines, but offerings are so small that buyers have some difficulty in supplying their orders. Local stocks are in small compass, and in view of present inquiries the market will probably continue firm. Lower grades are also inquired for, but there are no quantities offering. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; good to best feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; inferior to medium, 1s 6d to 1s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is no change to report, either in demand or values. Prime Tuscan has most attention from millers, but for other sorts there is little inquiry. Fowl wheat is still scarce, and orders are being generally supplied with second milling quality. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; good do., 3s; whole fowl wheat, 2s 10d to 2s 11½d; broken and damaged, 2s 5d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments, although not large, are more numerous than usual, and the market is therefore fairly well supplied. Produce merchants report a noticeable shrinkage in the consumption at present values, and in consequence sales of wholesale lines are not so readily effected. Derwents continue to meet with most favor, but for all sorts last week's prices were barely maintained at Monday's sale. We quote: Best Derwents, £11 to £11 10s; kidneys and white sorts, £10 10s to £11; small potatoes and medium quality, £8 to £10 per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The local demand is almost entirely confined to prime oat straw sheaf, and chaff of this class has ready sale at £3 5s to £3 10s. Good quality has some inquiry for shipment, and is saleable at £3 to £3 2s 6d, but medium and inferior, at £2 10s to £2 15s per ton (bags extra), are difficult to quit.

Straw.—The market is bare, and good oat straw worth about 35s to 40s; wheaten, 30s to 35s per ton (pressed).

Turnips.—Supplies have slackened, and best swedes are now worth 13s per ton (loose, ex truck).

Hay.—We have fair inquiry for good to prime clover and ryegrass at £2 10s to £3 per ton (pressed).

WOOL.

London, September 8.—The Bradford wool market is very firm. Forties, 16½d, 46's, 18½d; common: 60's, 25½d; supers, 26½d.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue at our sale on Monday to the usual buyers, and prices were quite up to those lately ruling, viz., winter does 20½d, winters (mixed bucks and does) to 18d, autumns to 15½d, black to 34½d, and fawn to 15d. Horsehair brought up to 16½d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a medium-sized catalogue on Tuesday to a full muster of buyers, and we had a very successful sale, prices being well maintained. Merinos sold up to 8s 9d, half-breds to 8s 7d, crossbreds to 9s 1d, and fine crossbreds to 9s 1d.

Hides.—We submitted a catalogue of 1½ lat our sale last Thursday, and prices were much the same as those previously ruling. Our top price for ox was 6½d, and for cow 5½d.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was only a moderate entry of horses for Saturday's sale, all of them being of medium quality. There was a good muster of the public and, considering the quality of the stock forward, a fair amount of business was done. We can recommend consignments of fresh horses of all descriptions. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, at from £50 to £55; extra good do (prize horses), £56 to £66; superior young draught mares, £60 to £75; medium 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.

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

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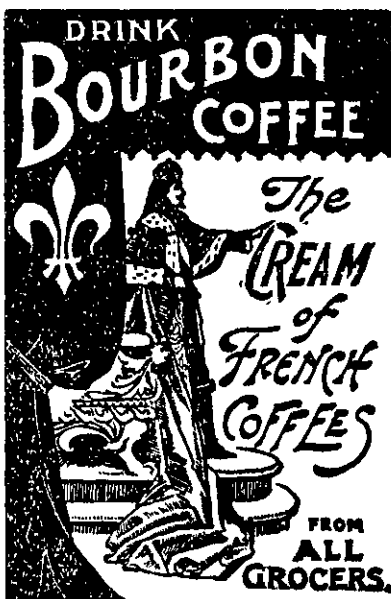
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Late Burnside Stock Report

Per favor Messrs. Donald Bell and Co.

Fat Cattle.—179 head forward, the most of these being medium to good quality steers and heifers, with a few pens of extra heavy. The demand was about equal to that of last sale. Best bullocks, £9 15s to £11 2s 6d; medium to good, £7 17s 6d to £9; light, £6 5s to £7 10s; best cows and heifers, £7 5s to £8 12s 6d; medium to good, £5 15s to £6 17s 6d; light, £4 5s to £5 7s 6d.

Sheep.—There was a small entry of 1417, consisting of medium quality wethers and a few pens of prime. The demand throughout the sale was keen, and prices were more than equal to those ruling last week. Prime heavy wethers, 27s 6d to 29s; medium to good, 23s to 26s 6d; small, 19s 6d to 22s 6d; best ewes, 22s 6d to 26s 3d.

Pigs.—There was a small yarding of 79 forward. The sale was dull and prices were easier for all sorts. Suckers, 7s 6d to 10s 6d; slips, 15s to 17s, stores, 17s 6d to 25s; porkers, 26s to 35s; light baconers, 36s to 40s; heavy do, 43s to 52s; choppers, up to 63.

GREYMOUTH

(From our own correspondent.)

September. 8.

The usual weekly meeting of the St. Columba Club was held last Monday evening. The programme for the evening was a debate, 'Is Australia justified in excluding the Japanese?' Messrs. J. Brooks, F. Devonport, and R. C. Heffernan spoke in the affirmative, and Rev. Father Taylor, Brother Alfred, and Mr. W. Duffy took the negative side. After an interesting and keenly-contested debate the judges decided in favor of the affirmative. Rev. Father Leen, of Ahaura, paid a visit to the club rooms last week and expressed his pleasure at the progress of the club.

It is with sincere regret I have to record the death of Mr. Martin Kane, which took place at his residence, High street, on last Friday, September 1. The deceased was one of the old hand of pioneers who are disappearing only too quickly. The late Mr. Kane was a general favorite with all who knew him, and the large number who attended his funeral last Sunday bore testimony to the respect in which he was held. Deceased was a native of Galway, and was 66 years of age. The Rev. Father Taylor officiated at the church and grave.—R.I.P.

Last Sunday the members of the Hibernian Society united with the members of the St. Columba Club in making a general Communion. It was an edifying sight to see such numbers (about eighty) approach the Holy Table. The men marched in procession from the club rooms and occupied the front seats in the church.

The local branch of the Hibernian Society still continues to increase in membership. At the last meeting five new members were initiated and three candidates were proposed, which brings the total up to 62 members. This position is considered very satisfactory. The present position is due in a large measure to the appeal made after last mission by Rev. Father Clune to the Catholic young men of Greymouth to join this excellent society.

Messrs. A. and T. Inglis, the well known drapers of George street, Dunedin, announce that their warehouse is now replete in every department with new shipments of goods for the current season. These goods have been purchased for cash in the leading manufacturing centres of the world, and as regards quality and style cannot be excelled....

At their premises, the Royal Arcade, the New Zealand Fine Art Studio, of Christchurch, have on exhibition some excellent specimens of artistic reproductions in oil paintings from photographs of several Dunedin citizens and others, among which is a fine painting of the late Monsignor Paul. All are well and faithfully executed, and are the best specimens of this popular and interesting art we have seen, and we are informed that to bring them within the reach of all the prices charged are very reasonable....

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

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Students not preparing for the learned Professions have the advantage of a Special Commercial Course, under efficient management, where they are taught all that will be of use in mercantile pursuits.

Special attention is also paid to the teaching of Physical Science, for which purpose the College possesses a large Laboratory and Demonstration Hall. Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, and all other branches of a Liberal Education receive due attention.

Physical culture is attended to by a competent Drill Instructor who trains the students three times a week in Drill, Rifle Practice, and Gymnastics. A large and well-equipped Gymnasium is attached to the College.

The religious and moral training of the pupils is an object of special care, and particular attention is bestowed on the teaching of Christian Doctrine.

A well-appointed Infirmary attached to the College is under the charge of the Sisters of Compassion, from whom in case of illness all students receive the most tender and devoted care, and who at all times pay particular attention to the younger and more delicate pupils, who without such care would find the absence of home comforts very trying.

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The great object of the Brothers is to give their pupils a sound Religious Education, and enable them to discharge the duties of their after-life with honor to religion, benefit to the State, and credit to themselves.

Students are prepared for UNIVERSITY JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP, MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR CIVIL SERVICE, MEDICAL ENTRANCE, and SOLICITORS' and BARRISTERS' GENERAL KNOWLEDGE EXAMINATIONS.

The Pension is 35 guineas per annum. A reduction of 10 per cent. is allowed in favor of brothers.

Prospectuses on application to the Director.

The College RE-OPENED on FEBRUARY 8th, 1905.

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

Students twelve years of age and upwards will be admitted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The College RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, February 15.

The course of studies is arranged to enable students who enter the College to pass for Matriculation, and afterwards the various Examinations for degrees.

For further particulars apply to

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EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. Stale reports will not be inserted.

Communications should reach this office BY TUESDAY MORNING. Only the briefest paragraphs have a chance of insertion if received by Tuesday night's mails.

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

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IN MEMORIAM.

QUINN.—In loving memory of Kate Quinn, who died at Wanganui Convent on September 13, 1901; aged 15 years.

—Inserted by A. Quinn and family, Wellington.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

INQUIRER.—We believe there are only two Catholic Members in the House of Representatives.



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

LEO. XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1905.

'BY HOOK OR BY CROOK'



LIVER CROMWELL is said to have declared that he would get into Waterford by Hook or by Crook. But time and circumstance blocked his every effort, and when he retired from Ireland Waterford was still the 'Urbs Intacta'—the City Inviolable. Figures of speech do not commonly go on all fours; but there are, we think, two points of analogy between the efforts of the rough-handed and smooth-tongued old Puritan to capture the Munster city, and the persistent attempts that are being made by a section of the Protestant clergy to capture the public schools of New Zealand for sectarian purposes. They have made it clear that they intend—if they can—to get their peculiar views of Christianity forced or smuggled into the working hours of the State schools 'by hook or by crook,' by fair means or foul, by cajolery and misrepresentation, and, failing these, by intimidation. The end they have in view clearly seems to them to justify a resort to means that are more than questionable.

For some time past concerted efforts have been made by sundry clergymen throughout Otago to introduce into the public schools the evasion known as 'the Nelson plan.' It is a plain and admitted violation of the spirit and intent of the Education Act, and is an effort to introduce sectarianism into the public schools, as the burglar enters a dwelling, by the unguarded back-window. Again and again and yet again—thrice in quick succession—recalcitrant School Committees have been coaxed, teased, entreated, and bullied to permit ministers to preach 'unsectarian' Protestantism to the children within the hours at present devoted to an overloaded educational programme. Thus far they have been foiled in their efforts, both by Hook and Crook. It is significant of the spirit of this subsidiary movement that all or most of its active leaders are Weary Willies who have never attempted to take advantage of the opportunities for religious instruction afforded by the present Education Act. And their new-born zeal for the souls of the little ones of their flocks is associated with sneers at the good work done for them, outside of school hours, by men like Mr. Duncan Wright (Dunedin), who has been laboring consistently and unostentatiously among the children during all those years, while his critics have been wearing their clothes out in easy-chairs. We commend to those voluble

loungers the words of one who was himself a worker, and knew how the well-done daily duties of the present life overflow into the world—and into eternity:—

"What shall I do to gain eternal life?"

"Discharge aright

The simple dues with which each day is rife,

Yea, with thy might.

Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise,

Will life be fled,

While he who acts as conscience cries

Shall live, though dead."

If those bonded clerics find that they have stored up, during their long slumbers, a volt or two of electric energy for the benefit of the little ones, let that energy be allowed its normal path of discharge, and not be dissipated in memorialising, entreating, wheedling, and intimidating School Committees to permit a game of fast-and-loose to be played, in the sectarian interest, with the Education Act. Efforts in the same direction will, no doubt, be made in other parts of the Colony, and Catholics would do well to keep a wary eye upon them.

Notes

White Gloves

There was no criminal business at Gisborne, when the half-yearly sessions of the Supreme Court were opened there last week. This is a rather rare event in New Zealand, but it is (as our news columns in part show) a strong feature of judicial life in Ireland, where (as a Member of Parliament once said with pardonable hyperbole) 'white gloves fall like snowflakes at every quarter sessions.' And yet, in the very areas where the glove-flakes fall, the legalised repression of Coercion now holds sway in that most crimeless of English-speaking lands. Over great areas of the country the right of free speech and public meeting is abolished; Members of Parliament dare not attempt to address their constituents—unless they are satisfied to have their faces broken by budgeon-men in the uniform of the Crown; and the liberties of the subject are at the mercy of packed juries, of judges who are appointed chiefly for their political leanings, of 'removable' magistrates who hold office during 'good behavior,' and of a force of military police over whom the people, who pay them, have no manner of direct or indirect control. If some freak of lunatic circumstance imposed such a regime as this upon New Zealand, the flag of a new republic would be floating in the southern breeze within four-and-twenty hours.

'CATHOLICITY AND PROGRESS IN IRELAND'

A REMARKABLE BOOK

We have before us a copy of 'Catholicity and Progress in Ireland,' by the Rev. M. O'Riordan, D.Ph., D.D., D.C.L., recently published in London by Kegan Paul and in St. Louis (U.S.A.) by Herder. It is a bulky volume of some 530 pages and is, perhaps, the most remarkable book that has appeared on Ireland since the publication of Lecky's 'Eighteenth Century.' Its author is a Limerick priest, and, although comparatively young in years, is one of the most brilliant and scholarly ecclesiastics in the Green Isle. The circumstances which led to the publication of this work may be briefly related. It arose out of the publication of Sir Horace Plunkett's book, 'Ireland in the New Century.' Sir Horace is Chairman of the Agricultural Board of Ireland. Despite occasional, and sometimes disastrous administrative blunders, he is sincerely desirous of remedying some of the evils which have come as a dire legacy of the past upon the Ireland of to-day. But, being a Protestant, and having but little acquaintance with the history of the country, he imbibed, and retained a pet idea, of the ascendancy class to which he belongs, that the ills of his unhappy and misgoverned land are traceable to its faith and that in Ireland and in other lands

Catholicism is the foe of human progress. In an evil hour he wrote a book—"Ireland in the New Century." He incorporated this

Mossygrove Old Calumny

into it, and it runs through his pages like the trail of a serpent. The appearance of the book was received with indignation all over Ireland. Its mis-statements and false assumptions were mercilessly dissected. But the crowning work of exposure was that which was done in a series of remarkable articles by Dr. O'Riordan in the Dublin 'Leader.' These have been elaborated and enlarged, and they now form the brilliant volume that is the subject of this brief and too inadequate notice.

As a refutation of Sir Horace Plunkett's musty theory it is absolutely overwhelming—the most crushing thing that, so far as our own knowledge goes, has come from a Catholic pen since the time when Father Lambert 'chewed up' Ingersoll and 'spat him out.' In the course of a lengthy and laudatory review the noted author, Father Sheehan, says of it: 'The refutation is almost too labored and complete. It leaves absolutely no room for reply. Facts and figures, quotations from Protestant writers, admissions from bigoted and partisan historians, are marshalled with such unerring skill and accuracy that there is no room for question or appeal. "Out of thy own mouth I judge thee," says the apologist for his country and creed; and there can be no contesting the fact that the judgment is final. At least Sir Horace Plunkett declines to contravene the vast mass of testimony arrayed against him, although he issues his book again in popular form, and at a popular price.'

The Wide Scope

of Dr. Riordan's work will be best brought home to the reader by the following plan, which we take from the preface (pp. ix-x):

'After having in Chapter II. discussed the charge made against the Catholics in Ireland, of extravagance in church-building, I pass on to 'consider whether the social influence of the Catholic faith is responsible, to the large extent alleged, for their present economic condition, or whether that condition can be fully accounted for by other causes. With that view I first discuss the meaning of human progress; the relation of Catholic teaching to it; then the application of that teaching as illustrated in certain Catholic nations, and the application of other teachings in other countries. I next proceed to account for the exceptional case of Catholic Ireland; and in order to make my position clear I begin by discussing the meaning of what Sir Horace Plunkett calls "Character and Morale." Then through several chapters I discuss the legislative and economic factors which have left the Catholics of Ireland in the condition in which they find themselves to-day. I next pass on to inquire into the relation of the priests to the social, political, and industrial interests of the people, and their influence in each. Having done that, I thought I had established my right, and I think it was my duty, to turn back and ask what the Government, the Landlords, and the Protestant Church got from the country, and what has each done in return for its social and industrial good. In the next place I discuss the charges made against Convents, and their relation to the temporal concerns of the people. Finally, in one long chapter, I review the history of education in Ireland. The object of the chapter is to show how grievously Sir Horace Plunkett misrepresents facts in speaking of the priests' "almost undisputed influence on education." The plain conclusion to be drawn from the statement of facts which I make, is: that the difficulty has been to secure so much influence as would enable them to guard the faith of the people from persistent plans of perversion. The reader will be able to fasten the fault of our educational drawbacks on those who have framed our successive educational schemes and have controlled them.'

Dr. O'Riordan's authorities are, with the exception of a few, non-Catholics; and these he quotes as 'witnesses to matters of fact,' and not for opinions or inferences. His book is

An Armory

packed from cellar to garret with weapons of remorseless treachery for those who, in these countries, have the miserable slanders of soi-disant Catholics ('Irish Times' Catholics' is Dr. O'Riordan's term) like Michael McCarthy slung at them. Among the most enlivening chapters in the book are those in which the author deals with the building of Catholic churches in Ireland, social economics in England and Belgium, the

action of the landlords and governing classes on Irish industry, 'What the Protestant Church has got in Ireland and What it has done in Return,' tolerance and intolerance, nuns as teachers, and 'A Review of Education in Ireland.' I doubt, says Father Sheehan in his review of the work, 'if in the pages of J. K. L. or Dr. McHale there is such a scathing exposure of landlord rapacity, sectarian partiality, and governmental incompetence than is to be found in this book.' But its true value lies in the fact that it is something more than a crushing and final conclusion to a passing Irish controversy; it deals with many lands and times besides, and it furnishes an enormous and well-digested mass of statistics and historical and other information that sets forth in its true light the beneficent action of the Catholic Church on the social, domestic, and personal life of her children.

Catholic Schools and the Christchurch Exhibition

To the Editor.

Sir,—It is, I submit, greatly to be desired that we Catholics of New Zealand should take steps to have our schools properly represented at the forthcoming Christchurch Exhibition. The Catholic schools' display was admittedly one of the most taking features of the old Dunedin Exhibition, and such a representation as I venture to suggest for the Christchurch Exhibition would, like virtue, be advantageous for many things. It would, for instance, afford us the chance of a lifetime to bring before our fellow-colonists of other creeds, in a tangible and attractive way, the high efficiency and wide scope of the work that is being done in our schools. The children and their teachers are abundantly able, and, I believe, willing, to do their part creditably. May I therefore, through your columns, respectfully bring the matter under the notice of the proper authorities? If the project commends itself to their seasoned judgment, I venture the further hope that such united steps as to them may seem good may be taken at as early a moment as possible to ensure a worthy and representative display.—I am, etc.,

N.Z.N.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

In the Association Football Schools' Five-a-side competition at Montecillo on Saturday, the Christian Brothers' teams won both the senior and junior matches. In the senior match the Christian Brothers' team beat the College by 2 to nil, and in the junior they won by 1 to nil.

The comedies, 'A Slight Mistake,' and 'Ici on Parle Français,' which were staged with much success a fortnight ago by the dramatic class of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club, were reproduced at St. Joseph's Hall on Wednesday evening, when both plays were even more successful than on the previous occasion.

The quarterly meeting of the St. Joseph's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society was held on Tuesday evening, Bro. T. McDermott in the chair. The Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. (chaplain), and a large number of members were present. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted. One member was initiated and five candidates proposed. The receipts for the evening amounted to £118 3s 1d.

The bazaar at Port Chalmers in aid of the Convent school building fund was not brought to a close, as originally intended, on Saturday evening, but was kept open three days longer, terminating on Wednesday evening after a successful run of nine days. Each evening during its continuance an attractive programme of musical items, etc., was presented and much enjoyed by the patrons of the fair. The stallholders and committee worked most energetically to insure success, and we understand that the results on the whole are satisfactory.

The domestic drama, 'My Sweetheart,' is now in active rehearsal, and will be produced in the Princess Theatre on the 27th, 28th, and 29th inst., in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, South Dunedin. The play will be staged and mounted with great completeness, and as the principal characters will be impersonated by ladies and gentlemen of recognised dramatic ability, the production should be an excellent one, and well worthy of generous patronage, apart altogether from the very deserving nature of the object for which it is given.

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A most enjoyable evening's amusement was afforded in St. Patrick's schoolroom on Thursday evening by the members of the Catholic Girls' Club (says the "Tuapeka Times"). The evening was opened with a pianoforte solo by Miss Lucy Leslie. The games then commenced, all the young people taking part in some favorite pastime. At intervals during the games items were contributed by Mrs. Murray (a visitor from Invercargill), Misses Moloney, and Brosnan, and the Girls' Club, Messrs. Mullins, O'Connell, and Fahey, Misses Hart and Moody also playing pianoforte solos, and Mr. M. Fahey dancing a hornpipe. Needless to say, all the items were much appreciated. The Girls' Club deserve great credit for the way in which they carried out their duties in making everyone heartily welcome and thoroughly enjoy themselves with the evening's amusement.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

September 7.

The Onehunga branch of the H.A.C.B. Society held a most successful meeting last Tuesday evening. The district officers and several members of the Auckland branch attended. After the meeting a supper was provided at which Rev. Father Mahoney spoke. Bro. Crisp (president) was in the chair. The gathering was very successful. This branch is going ahead steadily, and will soon rank amongst the foremost in the district.

At an entertainment, given by the members of the musical branch of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association in aid of St. John the Baptist's Church Parnell, the following contributed to the programme: Misses M. Knight, P. Dempsey, and C. Taylor, Messrs. F. Simpson, P. Delahanty, T. Pound, J. Geary, J. Lonergan, P. Brennan, W. Griffith, W. Thorne, T. Guscott, C. Mulholland, E. Casey, P. S. Donnelly, P. Gunn, A. Dolan, A. A. Brooks, J. Walsh, and A. Watts. The accompaniments were played by Miss M. Anderson and Mr. P. Brennan. Mr. F. Simpson was stage manager, and Mr. T. Guscott was musical director.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock Mass, in the presence of his Lordship the Bishop, the mission by the Redemptorist Fathers was opened. His Lordship briefly explained the nature of a mission, and then handed over the parish for the next three weeks to the Rev. Father Clune and his confreres, Rev. Fathers McDermott and McGrath. Rev. Father Clune, after the first Gospel, preached the opening sermon of the mission. In the evening the church was packed, there not being even standing room. Rev. Father Clune again preached an impressive and instructive sermon. Masses are at 6, 7, and 9 o'clock. In the evening the devotions began at 7.30. All are well attended, and the very best results are sure to ensue from the work of the good Fathers.

The half-yearly meeting of the New Zealand District of the H.A.C.B. Society was held in the Hibernian Hall last Wednesday evening, Bro. John Patterson, J.P., D.G., presiding. There were also present Bros. P. J. Nerheny, J.P., D.V.P. (an apology was received for the absence of the district treasurer, Bro. M. J. Sheahan, J.P.); C. Little, P.D.P.; Rev. Father Cahill, chaplain; the D.S., Bro. W. Kane; and the following delegates:—Bros. John Harvey (Thames); D. Flynn, P.D.P. (Christchurch); J. Furlong (Auckland); E. Daze (Onehunga); O. Kiely (Napier); Jas. Stead, P.D.P. (Wellington City); Thos. Pound (Blenheim); C. Mulholland (Hastings); Geo. Patterson (Leeston); A. C. Stead (New Bedford); F. J. Buxton and E. G. Lonergan (Timaru); Jas. A. Carran (Masterton); H. Duffin (Oamaru); A. P. Walsh (Dunedin); Jas. McVeagh (Gisborne); T. Horace (Reefton); F. J. O'Meara (Ashburton); C. B. Irvine (S. Waihi, also present Bro. W. J. Sullivan, president of Waihi branch); P. Corbett, P. (Newton); J. Carter (Kaipoi); J. F. Mahoney (Lower Hutt). Apologies were received from delegates unable to attend. The D.P. accorded a hearty welcome to the visiting delegates, and expressed the hope that the deliberations of the whole would be beneficial to the society. The district secretary read the balance sheet for the half-year, showing the credit balance to the funeral fund to be £5456 17s 5d; general fund, £107 6s 5d; and guarantee fund, £174 18s 9d—an increase on the previous balance in each fund of £77, £34, and £10 10s respectively. Of the £5456 17s 5d to the credit of the funeral fund, £5305 is lent on freehold security, and £151 17s 5d is in the bank; £270 was paid in funeral allowance. Of the guarantee fund, £170 is lent on freehold security, and the balance is in

the bank. It was decided to submit to the branches for consideration a table of clearance values recommended by the Executive Directory, Sydney, to districts for their adoption. Bro. Little, P.D.G., obtained leave to withdraw a motion to appoint a district secretary, to give the whole of his time and attention to the business of the society, at a salary of £150 per annum. A motion was carried affirming the principle of wearing a pendant symbolical of the society, to be submitted to the Executive Directory, with a view to making it general. It was decided to empower a branch to provide its chaplain with a suitable regalia. It was resolved that branches collect a sum of one shilling from each member towards the Irish Parliamentary Fund, payment to be voluntary.

TEMUKA

(From our own correspondent.)

September 11.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, who has been assisting in the parish during the last few weeks, will leave for Wellington this week.

On September 19 the members of the Catholic Club are to have the pleasure of hearing Mr. O. T. J. Alpers, of Timaru, deliver a lecture on 'Queen Alexandra's Land.'

The proposal to enlarge the presbytery here is now beginning to take active shape. Already plans and specifications have been drawn up and tenders are to be called for the work immediately. The house to house canvass has been agreed to, and it is the intention of Rev. Father Kerley to commence with it immediately.

Wednesday week, being the anniversary of the death of the late Rev. Father Fauvel, a Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, Temuka. The Rev. Father Le Monant des Chesnais, V.G., was celebrant, Very Rev. Father Marnane deacon, and Rev. Father Regnault sub deacon. Rev. Fathers Tabman (Timaru), and Kerley (Temuka) were also present in the sanctuary, whilst Rev. Father Finnerty, of Timaru, assisted the choir in rendering the appropriate music.

The members and friends of the Catholic Young Men's Club had an intellectual treat on the night of their last meeting, the occasion being the delivery of an illustrated lecture, on Ireland, by the Rev. Father Regnault, of Waimate. The rev. lecturer commenced by showing some views of Timaru, which place he took as his port of departure, and from thence he, by the aid of the lantern, showed his hearers many of the beauty spots and places of interest in Ireland. The different pictures shown, graphically described as they were by the rev. lecturer, were greatly appreciated and elicited the heartiest applause, and it was with a distinct feeling of regret that they heard the announcement of 'this is the concluding picture.' Mr. J. McAuliffe proposed, and Mr. Beri seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Father Regnault for his entertaining and instructive lecture. The vote was carried enthusiastically, and Father Regnault briefly acknowledged same. During the evening Miss C. Beri rendered the solo, 'Why did they sell Killarney.'

There was a fair attendance of young men at the special meeting held last Tuesday for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Hibernian Society in Temuka. The Rev. Father Kerley occupied the chair, and the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy was also present. After explaining the objects of the meeting the rev. chairman asked those present to express their views on the matter. Mr. P. Sullivan (Timaru), who has always taken a keen interest in matters Hibernian, addressed the meeting on the subject, pointing out the good such a society would be both from a Catholic and from a social point of view to those joining. He urged all those who wished to help in perpetuating love for their faith and for the country of their fathers, to hand in their names at once and start a branch of the society. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy addressed a few words to those present and traced the growth of the society in this Colony. He characterised it as being about the finest institution which it was possible for Catholic men to associate themselves with, and he hoped that Temuka young people would grasp the opportunity now presented to establish a branch. After other speakers had referred in eulogistic terms to Hibernianism, the rev. chairman asked those present who were willing to become members to hand in their names. A fair number did so, and it was decided to hold another meeting in about a fortnight to report progress on the matter.

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St. Mary's, Manchester Street, Christchurch

(From our own correspondent.)

September 12.

On Sunday last his Lordship the Bishop made a pastoral visitation at St. Mary's, Manchester street. Addressing the congregation, his Lordship explained the object and significance of an episcopal visitation. He referred to the great work undertaken and being successfully carried out by the Sisters of Nazareth. Regarding the Cathedral, he urged cheerful and generous co-operation in the work of liquidating the existing liabilities. A Missa Cantata was sung by the Rev. Father McDonald in the presence of the Bishop. At half-past three in the afternoon the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about 120 candidates, among whom were fifteen adults, mostly converts. Before the ceremony the Bishop examined the candidates and explained the nature and effects of the Sacrament of Confirmation, and after the ceremony gave an impressive address, urging a sincere and perfect loyalty to God and Holy Church. In the evening the church was thronged, when there was the impressive ceremony of the renewal of baptismal vows. In an address his Lordship explained the nature of the ceremony, emphasised the need of constant and fervent prayer, and referred to the great feast of the Blessed Virgin they were that day celebrating. He administered the pledge of total abstinence to all those not yet twenty-one until they attain that age. Whilst expressing the conviction that young New Zealanders as a body were abstemious in a remarkable degree, still safeguarding themselves would prevent any possible lapse and enable them to maintain the high standard of sobriety they now enjoyed. All went, with lighted candles, from the church to the presbytery in procession, and the Bishop addressed a few parting words to the assemblage.

NAPIER.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 10.

On September 5 the ordinary monthly meeting of the Hawke's Bay Philosophical Society took place, the business being a triple lecture on the microscope by Drs. Leahy and Henley, and Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Meance. Dr. Leahy explained the theory of light and the object aimed at in the construction of lenses; Dr. Henley dealt with microscopic plates and their preparation and the method of section cutting, whilst Rev. Dr. Kennedy described the process necessary for developing photographs of microscopic objects for lantern work, and exhibited the apparatus required. At the conclusion of the lecture members and visitors were permitted to inspect some dozen microscopes which were on exhibit, and to make a microscopic examination of a great many slides provided for the purpose.

Rev. Father Gorman returned to Napier on Friday from Nelson, where he had been attending the conference of Stoke Orphanage trustees.

Mr. J. G. O'Connell, who has been on the local staff of the Bank of New Zealand for several years, is under transfer to the Palmerston North branch. His fellow-officers presented him with a handsome travelling bag as a mark of their esteem.

Prior to his departure for England, whither he goes to gain wider engineering experience, Mr. F. Bowler was presented by his fellow-employees of the Vulcan Foundry with a handsome travelling companion as a token of their goodwill.

Golden tip Kozie tea has gained a name for itself as being a fragrant, rich, and pure tea, and consequently its popularity is on the increase, especially among all who know and appreciate a good article.

There is now on exhibition at the Unique Millinery Store, Lower Stuart street, Dunedin, the latest novelties in spring hats and bonnets, at prices to suit all purses. In addition there is a splendid stock of mantles, dress skirts, corsets, gloves, blouses, millinery, etc., of every description. A visit of inspection will convince any of our readers of the excellence of the display....

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Dr. Fitchett and French Canadians

In a recent issue of the 'New Zealand Times' appeared a vigorous criticism of Dr. Fitchett's letters on Canada by Mr. P. J. O'Regan. The following is an extract:—

But it is his attack on the French Canadians, and incidentally on their religion, that gets on the nerves of any man who knows how unjust his criticisms are, though I admit that his attempt to be impartial is on the whole creditable to a Jingoistic parson who exalts Imperialism into a religious principle. He is evidently perturbed because, the French are increasing rapidly. It is, no doubt, true that the French population owes much of its influence to its marvellous fecundity. In his recent book on 'Canada' as it is, Mr. J. Foster Fraser says that families of eleven and fourteen are common among the French. That fact should, however, be pleasing to anyone who believes that 'the righteous shall inherit the earth.' In these days, when so many people exult in the disgraceful practice of self-extinction, it is curious to find a parson sneering at a people who still revere the natural law to 'increase and multiply and fill the earth.' Would that it were so in British Canada! At the last Anglican Synod in Toronto, the Bishop of Winnipeg deplored the declining birth-rate, and he quoted statistics to show that British supremacy in Canada depended entirely on immigration! Yet Dr. Fitchett tells us that 'the Canadians have wit enough to understand that each new citizen is a new asset.' Who is to be believed? the editor of 'Life,' or the Bishop of Winnipeg? I leave your readers to decide that point. If your contributor were not blinded by religious bias, he would admit that the high birth-rate of French Canada reflects

Credit on the Catholic Church,

which offers uncompromising opposition to practices which degrade marriage to a level lower than concubinage, and which, if persevered in, will bring ruin and disgrace on those who indulge in them. It goes without saying that the task of the statesman is never easy with mixed populations, but it is utterly false to say the problem in Canada is wholly due to the aloofness of the French. In and about Toronto the British population is aggressively Jingoistic, chiefly because they are in a large extent descended from American colonists who crossed the border rather than take up arms when their countrymen rose under Washington. These people have always been ready to remind the French about Wolfe and Quebec, and the French have not been slow to resent their arrogance. Those who have eyes to see, however, know that the French are not so tyrannous as your reverend writer would have us believe. For instance, Montreal has a population three parts French. Yet Mr. Fraser tells us that it is a kind of unwritten law that every second year the Mayoralty shall be filled by a Britisher. Does that argue intolerance on the part of the French, when they might if they chose elect a French-Canadian every year? Why does Dr. Fitchett magnify all that he deems objectionable, and yet pass by a fact like this? He tells us in tones of bitterness that the Canadian-French are intensely Catholic, but he does not tell us that they

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who choose to maintain separate schools. Why is such a telling fact passed over? Dr. Fitchett exults over the freedom enjoyed by these objectionable French-Canadians. What he suppresses is that after the declaration of American Independence it became the settled policy of British statesmen to conciliate the French in Canada. The sincerity of this policy may be gauged from the fact that Catholic Emancipation was not passed in Britain for more than half a century afterwards; but their policy was well rewarded, for when the American war broke out in 1812, the French fought with their British fellow-colonists in repelling American invasion. It is now admitted that the French had real grievances when the Riel rebellion broke out, but it is not generally known that the influence of the Catholic Church was cast against Riel and in favor of British rule. There exists in British Canada to-day a party of whom Dr. Fitchett makes no mention—a party who favor the union of Canada with the United States; but they can find no allies among the French-Canadians mainly because the French realise that they would lose their schools, if such an alliance were brought about. Mr. Foster Fraser has not omitted mention of this fact.

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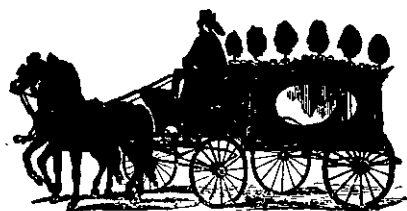
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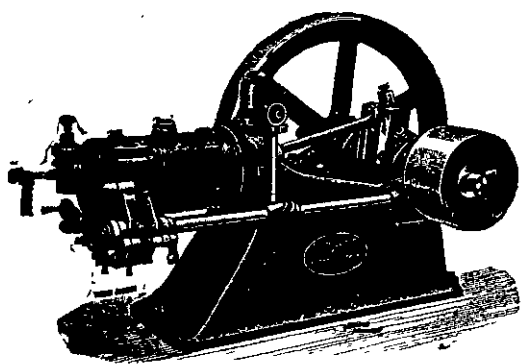
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The Storyteller

A TASTE OF SOCIETY

I.

'Edward, I wish I had the entrée to the society you frequent,' said Charles Macey to his friend and erstwhile college mate, who had dropped in, as was his custom, on the way to an evening reception. Handsome and faultlessly attired, the young man bore about him an air of prosperity and ease with himself and others that had suddenly appealed to the tired student stretched wearily upon the lounge after a laborious day.

Edward Dale glanced hastily about the comfortable, homelike room, as he answered with a smile:

'It is the easiest thing in the world, Macey, if you want to try it. But I fancied you did not go in for that sort of thing. You have the best quarters and the "homiest" room of any one I know. Fellows in ordinary lodgings, like myself, can appreciate the comforts of a place like this. I don't believe you can.'

'Oh, yes, I can!' said Macey. 'I know myself to be very fortunate in being taken care of as I am by my old nurse and friend, Hannah. She is the best cook that ever lived, I believe, and she makes these pleasant rooms a piece of home to me—having lived in the family so many years before she came to keep house for her brother. But I get tired of everything sometimes; and seeing you come in now and then as you do, ready for an evening out, makes me long occasionally for that world to which you seem to belong.'

'"Seem to belong" is good,' laughed his friend. 'It is true, I only seem to belong—I do not really form an integral part of it. A hanger-on to the skirts of it, I yet deserve some pleasure, which may later result in profit to my career. I always have that in view; and I really enjoy it, besides.'

'How profit?' asked Macey. 'By reason of the acquaintances you may make, perhaps?'

'Yes; and—I'm not such a bad-looking fellow, am I? There are heiresses, you know, Charles.'

'To be had for the asking?'

'Well, not exactly that; but one never can tell. Pretty girls sometimes fall in love with impecunious fellows like myself.'

'You call yourself impecunious with a salary of three thousand a year! I wish I were sure of half of it for the next five or six years. I would—'

'What would you do?'

'Well, never mind. I certainly would not be looking around for an heiress.'

'What is three thousand a year, after all? I spend nearly all of it.'

'I'm surprised to hear that. You have no bad habits; you do not live luxuriously.'

'I certainly do not. These rooms of yours seem a paradise to me, Macey. Nevertheless, I save little or nothing. But you were saying you would like to have the entrée to the society I frequent? Are you serious?'

Macey reflected a moment.

'To a certain extent, yes; but the wish must die at birth. I have no means of attaining it.'

'All that is necessary is a dress suit, a good appearance, good manners, and an introduction to some one from some one else. That can all be managed without any trouble.'

'The dress suit is in the wardrobe,' answered Macey. 'I have never worn it since the day of my graduation, two years ago. It may be out of style,' he added gaily. 'In that case there would be no hope for me, I suppose. As to the rest—I will leave you to judge, Dale.'

'Cela va sans dire,' said his friend. 'Now, there are the Vandokkums, rich as Croesus—the old gentleman; a very good sort, too; and Charlotte is a pearl.'

'A pearl!' echoed Macey, as there flashed before his mental vision the picture of a lovely, gentle girl in a country town not 300 miles distant—his pearl, his Margaret, as he had fondly called her for more years than any one but himself knew; the prize he coveted, the goal of all his dreams. Then his thoughts came back to time and place, and he asked: 'Is she very beautiful?'

'Oh, yes, very—after a large, grand fashion, such as few women ever attain! She is a jolly good companion, too.'

'Oh!' said Macey, a little nonplussed. He could not associate his ideal of a pearl with anything but gentleness and modest loveliness. And it did not seem right to him that Dale should have called Miss Vandokkum by her first name: it savored too much of

familiarity. From which it will be seen that his walks had indeed lain far outside the pale of what is called *le haut monde*. In other words, the denizens thereof, if they had been privileged to read his thoughts, would have called him 'fresh' or 'green,' or by some other equally descriptive and expressive word known to their nomenclature.

'I imagine the dress suit will do,' said Dale, looking at his watch. 'But I must be going. It is nearly ten, and I am due at the Bordens. Nice girls, those Bordens; stunners you might call them. Well, old fellow, shall I get you a card for the Vandokkums on the 25th? Say the word and it is yours.'

A wave of revulsion had swept over Macey. Somehow the dazzle and glamor had vanished. Dale's flip-pant remarks jarred and disgusted him. His nature was refined almost to a fault.

'I don't know,' he said slowly. 'It doesn't matter much either way, Dale. I do not belong, and never will belong.'

'And never wish to belong to that world'—why don't you finish, Macey? interrupted his friend, with a light laugh.

'I might, perhaps, if you hadn't taken the words out of my mouth,' said Macey. 'But I don't wish to be a prig, either. Get me a card, if it is not too much trouble, Dale.'

'Very well. It will not be any trouble. Young men are at a premium in society these days. Seriously, Macey, it ought to be a good thing for you. Au revoir! It will be all right.'

After Dale had gone Macey rose, went to his desk, and wrote a long letter to his intended wife. Its contents did not abound in fulsome endearments, but every line breathed an affection founded on deep respect and profound esteem—the result of a friendship and comradeship deepening into pure and unselfish love.

A few days after this Macey received a card of invitation to the Vandokkums; and that same evening Dale paid him a short visit, on his way to a lawn fete given by one of the fashionable set of which, he said, he was rapidly becoming 'quite to the manner born.'

Macey appeared more indifferent than Dale had expected to the honor which he had desired, and which his friend had solicited.

'I don't know what stuff I am made of, to tell the truth, Dale,' he said. 'A glimpse of the fashionable world may fascinate me, you know, to the extent of bringing me on my knees to the goddess as soon as I have tasted the sweetness of her smiles. Never having been tempted, I cannot answer for the consequences. And I am here for solid work, not to fritter away my time.'

He spoke half in jest, half in earnest; and Dale 'read between the lines.'

'Come along and taste, notwithstanding,' said his friend. 'A dash of champagne is exhilarating; it braces one. You will be all the better for it. It will bring you in touch with people and things of the moment. To delve into books day and night is only half to live. And I will answer for it that you have too much character to allow yourself to be blown hither and thither by every wind of change. Many a young fellow would give his eyes to be invited to the Vandokkums.'

Macey laughed. 'I'll be ready,' he said. 'Call for me as you go up. I'll share the cab.'

At ten o'clock on the important evening the two young men were set down at the door of the brilliantly lighted house, where a stream of people in front of them were filling the corridor and mounting the broad staircase, the balustrades of which were almost hidden beneath trailing vines and sprays of flowers. When they descended from the dressing room, it was with great difficulty that they made their way to the hostess and her daughter, who stood beneath a gorgeous electric chandelier of various colored lights, in a bower of roses and jasmine—the arched entrance to a large conservatory in the rear.

The first impression made on Macey was one of revulsion. Glance where he would, his eyes rested on a profusion of bare necks, without, in many cases, even the pretence of sleeves; though now and then could be seen a line of ribbon or velvet, or a ruching of tulle, by which he supposed the gown was kept on the shoulders.

Mrs. Vandokkum, a large, handsome woman of middle age, was attired in a black shimmering gown, the corsage of which—and there was very little of it—made Macey think of a tight-fitting coat of mail, as it sparkled and shone under the heavy jet trimmings which completely covered it. Her white hair, piled like a miniature tower on top of her head, was surmounted by an aigrette of magnificent diamonds. She wore a diamond necklace about her throat, and both of her fat,

white hands were loaded with rings. Miss Vandokkum, tall, slight, and lively, wore a gown of white silk with opal ornaments.

Both ladies received Macey with marked cordiality. Dale appeared to be very much at home with them; and to this Macey attributed his reception, entirely unaware that he made quite a distinguished figure in the rooms, which contained but a sprinkling of men. Introductions followed. Dale was kind; yet the novice shrank back after a while from the throng, preferring rather to be a spectator than a participant. Everything was novel, strange, fascinating, and yet repelling. The lights, the perfume, the flowers, the buzz of voices, the sound of subdued, affected laughter, the endless platitudes and nothings of conversation which went on around him, made him realise that he was in a new atmosphere, almost in a foreign world.

Dale and he had become separated. He was leaning against a pillar, half in the shadow of a crimson velvet curtain, when he heard a pleasant female voice at his elbow, and became aware that Miss Vandokkum was tapping him on the arm with her fan. He turned and bowed, his face flushing, a little thrill of masculine vanity agitating his veins as he realised that his young hostess must have sought him with deliberation. A moment before he had caught her eye for an instant, as she stood surrounded by admirers at the other end of the room. She at once slowly made her way out of the circle, traversing several corridors and an ante-room until she had reached him in his secluded corner. Now she placed her hand upon his arm, looking up smilingly into his face as she said:

'I saw that you were looking lonely here, Mr. Macey, and thought I would come and take a little turn with you in the conservatory. It is so very warm in these rooms.'

Murmuring his pleasure, and hiding his embarrassment under the mask of steady gray eyes and firmly cut lips—which were his inheritance from ancestors who had sat in high places when those of the girl beside him were building dykes in the Low Countries—Macey began to pilot a way through the crowded apartments.

There were many comments as the couple now passed close to the male wallflowers fringing the outer rows of tightly wedged dowagers who sat quite oblivious of their charges, lost to view in the surging throng. From the men came such remarks as the following:

'Arthur, who is that cad with the Vandokkum?'

'Some new fellow she has fished into her net. She'll drop him as she does everybody else after two or three evenings. She's a rare one for sensations.'

'Aye, indeed! Who is he, anyway? An importation?'

'Blamed if I know! Likely as not!'

'You're mistaken,' observed another youth. 'He's nothing but a cad—a sort of medical student. Dale brought in to-night. (Charlotte isn't going to throw herself away on a specimen like that so long as coal is way up high. You know the anthracite man has the inside track there.'

'She's not a bad lot, though. Mighty good-hearted is Lady Charlotte.'

With the dowagers it ran thus:

'What an aristocratic-looking man! Who is he?'

'I cannot tell you. Good-looking, but young, don't you think?'

'Yes, two or three years younger than she is.'

'She makes up well, though. Her vivacity takes from her years.'

'She has measured the situation—thought it all out. She made a picture of herself and that youth promenading through the rooms before she took a step. She is an actress, don't you think so?'

'Well—perhaps. If it amuses her, it doesn't matter.'

'He struts along like a young peacock. Probably thinks himself the admired of all admirers. I wish my Albert had his assurance!'

Meanwhile, unconscious of criticism, Macey, with Miss Vandokkum leaning lightly on his arm, reached the conservatory, where, in the twilight of softly modulated electric lamps, several couples were already seated. His companion led the way to a pretty tinkling fountain behind a palm tree, where a small wicker settee invited them to rest. The subdued light, the plash of falling water, the flower-laden atmosphere, the attractive upraised face of his companion, her pretty sallies, her bewitching smiles—each and all laid their concentrated spell upon him. He breathed and spoke in a dream, in a dream. For that one short half-hour he forgot that Margaret was in existence.

'They are going to supper,' said Miss Vandokkum. 'Will you take me down?'

'With pleasure,' answered Macey, shaking off the mysterious spell that encompassed him.

As he rose to his feet, his companion suddenly appeared to him to be singularly unattractive. He wondered what he could have found charming in those deep eyes, outlined with dark blue rings which showed through the rouge and powder with which her cheeks were covered; in the disheveled hair, already out of curl and falling in thin, straight strands on her neck; in the tiresome small talk with which the half-hour had been filled. The voice of the fountain had become disagreeably monotonous; the atmosphere, warm and perfumed, fairly sickened him. He longed for a breath of fresh air.

Once more Miss Vandokkum placed her hand upon his arm, directing him by another entrance to the tent several steps below the level of the conservatory, where a hundred tables were decorated and laid for supper.

II.

Every one was in high spirits, and the champagne flowed freely. Early in the feast Miss Vandokkum had been appropriated by a late arrival—a bloated, pompous looking man with bright red hair and freckled skin. It soon became bruited about, filtering to the ears of Macey, that the newcomer was the Earl of Bentlington, who for some time had been a suitor for her hand. He had lately been absent, and had unexpectedly returned for the fag-end of the function.

(Charlotte had left Macey without the slightest apology; he had turned to speak to her, and she was gone. Yet her departure had been rather welcome to this extraordinary young man. The reaction had been permanent; it was only politeness which kept him at her side. Presently he caught glimpses of her at the other end of the room, where she sat on a kind of raised dais, with the Earl paying court, while a number of satellites lingered near.)

After she left him he made no effort to attach himself to anyone else, but looked around for Dale. He was not in sight. Macey felt weary and at length resolved to go home. Having made his way through the crowd of bare shoulders, he found himself in the hall, and began to ascend the stairs on his way to the dressing-room. A door opened on the first corridor and Dale came out.

'Ah!' he said. 'Not going home?'

'Yes,' replied Macey. 'Where have you been?'

'Just in there,' said Dale, pointing to the room he had left. 'We are having a little game. Won't you join us?'

'Pachre?' said Macey, who knew no other.

'No; a little poker. You have played it, of course?'

'No; but I don't mind waiting for you a while longer. By the way, I was about to ring for more punch.'

He stepped to the bell, which was answered almost immediately by a black boy. Dale gave the order, turned about, and Macey followed him into the room from which he had come. Though the night was exceedingly warm, Dale carefully closed the door behind him. Macey could discern, through the dense cloud of cigar smoke which filled the place the figures of several young men seated at card tables. One was lying on a lounge in the corner, another stood looking out of the large bay window facing the garden; a third walked about puffing at a cigar.

'Come on, fellows,' said Dale. 'Mr. Macey will take a hand. He is a friend of mine, and a right good fellow.'

Macey thought this rather a novel form of introduction, but the other men seemed to consider it the proper thing. They came forward at once, but without any more acknowledgment of what had taken place than if Macey had been a machine. Dale brought forward a table with cards and chips.

'What is it to be?' inquired Macey.

'Poker. We'll show you,' said Dale, with a significant glance at the others, which Macey did not observe.

They sat down and began to play, Dale making the explanations. Macey was apt to learn and soon became interested. They played quietly—Macey winning at first, much to his surprise and satisfaction. The stakes were small, but after a while they began to increase them, and from this time Macey lost. The game now grew exciting. Suddenly Macey realised that he was constantly losing, and he made a mental calculation, resolving that after a certain limit had been reached he would stop.

(To be concluded next week.)

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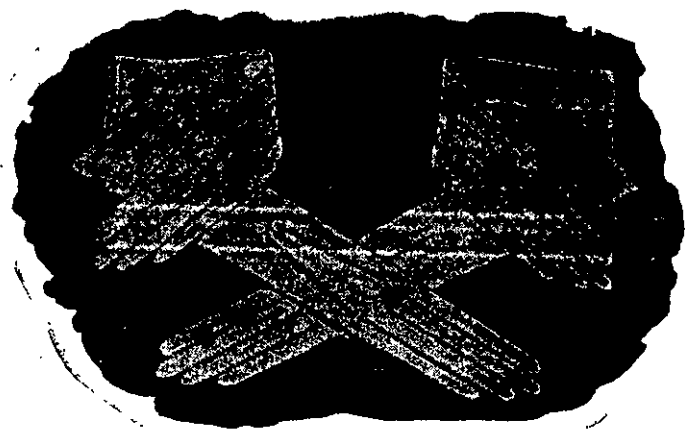
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A COMPLETE CURE.—"Fairview," North Sydney, N.S.W., April, 1903.—The Ven. Archdeacon Spencer, D.D., LL.D., F.R.F.S., being on a visit to Dunedin, had a severe attack of influenza, but was fortunate in taking the advice of a friend to try the Celtic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

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HOTEL, Hawke's Bay—Lease 7 years;
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The Catholic World

BELGIUM—Bishops and Patriotism

It is now three quarters of a century since Belgium separated from Holland and gained its independence. The Belgians have been celebrating the jubilee of the event enthusiastically, and not the least enthusiastic of the Belgians have been the Bishops. They issued a joint Pastoral, which took the form of a eulogy of patriotism. This stirring episcopal pronouncement in favor of liberty, independence, and love of country is pleasant to read. A man, says the document, owes everything to his country. He owes it at all times his services, his money, his strength, the disinterested aid of his talents, his activity, his influence; and when the hour of danger comes, when the frontiers are menaced he owes it the tribute of his blood, and even the sacrifice of his life. The Belgian Bishops deserve well of their land. For 21 years Belgium has been under the sway of a Catholic Government. They have been years of enormous progress. The Bishops have blessed that progress and never obstructed it. 'Everyone,' observes a Belgian contemporary, 'recognises that Belgium is in the front rank of civilised nations, and that its prosperity is out of proportion to its numbers and the extent of its soil.' The Belgians can also boast that their Government grants religious liberty to all.

ENGLAND—The Diocese of Leeds

The Holy Father has complied with the Bishop of Leeds' request for episcopal aid by granting him a coadjutor with the right of succession.

The Franciscans

At the Triennial Chapter of the Franciscan Order, held recently in London, the Very Rev. Father David Fleming, O.F.M., who was one of the assistants to the Father-General at Rome, was elected Provincial of the English Province.

The Passionist Order

The Triennial Provincial Chapter of Passionists in the Anglo-Irish Province was held a few weeks ago. Very Rev. Philip Coghlan, C.P., was re-elected Provincial. Father Malachy, Rector of Ardoyne, Belfast, and Father Placid, Rector of Harborne, Birmingham, were elected Consultors. Father Cyprian Meagher was re-elected Rector of St. Mungo's, Glasgow.

GERMANY—The Bishop of Metz

In view of the bitter attacks made on Bishop Benzler, of Metz, by Protestant papers in Germany, the answer of Emperor William to the Bishop's telegram of congratulation on the occasion of the Crown Prince's marriage is not without interest. 'To Bishop Benzler, Metz:—I have gladly received your friendly congratulations and good wishes on the coming wedding of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince. Accept my warmest thanks. William, I.R.'

ROME—Monument to a Scientist

A monument is to be erected to the famous astronomer and scientist, the late Father Secchi, of the Society of Jesus, in his native town of Reggio Emilia. Pope Pius X., who knew the priest when director of the astronomical observatory of the Vatican, has taken much interest in the plan and has contributed to the monument fund £100 of his private purse. Father Secchi was the inventor of the spectroscope, with which for the first time the sun's rays were analysed, and the chemical constituents of the sun's sphere determined as being the same as those composing the earth and the other planets.

SCOTLAND—A Catholic Centenarian

At Barra Island, in the Outer Hebrides, the death of Mrs. McNeil, a well known and much respected Catholic lady, took place recently at the age of 105 years. Up to the very last her faculties of mind and heart were of the most vigorous, kind, and gentle, and earned for her the universal love of all who knew her.

Blairs College

The Rev. Father Noonan, of Dundee, the Rev. Father Pirie, of St. Alphonsus', Glasgow, and the Rev. Father Hughes, of Springburn, have been appointed as professors of the Scottish Ecclesiastical College at Blairs, Aberdeen.

SPAIN—Catholic Action

Some time ago the Archbishop of Seville published a Pastoral Letter in which he exhorted the people of his dioceses to form Catholic Leagues for the furtherance of Catholic social work. 'El Siglo Futuro' criticised the step thus taken by his Grace, declaring that

he had not properly interpreted the mind of Pope Pius X. Aggrieved by the remarks of the paper, the Archbishop wrote to the Cardinal Secretary of State requesting that if it were not inconvenient the Holy Father would express his opinion as to the establishment of Catholic Leagues. His Holiness, thereupon addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Seville, from which it is evident that the Holy Father is anxious to see Catholics in Spain as elsewhere banded together for their mutual benefit. Unanimity of view is, he urges, most desirable amongst the Spanish Catholics. In combining one with another they should proceed along the lines of least resistance. They are not therefore to be kept asunder by party politics. His Holiness would have them join hands in social work. They will thus have ample opportunity of serving the interests of religion and their country, and will at the same time raise up a powerful barrier against the enemies of the Faith.

UNITED STATES—The Philippines

Some signs of progress (writes a Manila correspondent) may be found in the fact that there are now 150 native students preparing for the priesthood for the diocese of Manila. This record equals, if it does not exceed, any diocese in the United States. Many of these young men are bright, and considering the meagre opportunities on account of the disturbed times, very well educated. They are from the very best families in the province. Another interesting item is the passage of the Bill which will replace in the hands of the Church all the property seized by the Aglipayanos.

Catholic Schools in New York

In its annual report the committee of the New York Catholic School Board says that in that city \$10,000,000 are invested in parish school property and buildings. The annual cost of the maintenance of these schools is \$500,000. The following are the attendance figures for the seven dioceses of the State: New York, 55,629; Brooklyn, 35,652; Buffalo, 25,112; Rochester, 17,231; Albany, 15,370; Syracuse, 5100; Odgensburg, 3958; total, 158,052 pupils; students of colleges and academies, 10,380; estimated Catholic population of the State, 2,383,755.

Cardinal Gibbons and Socialism

In various parts of the United States there have of late been interchange of views as to the attitude which Catholics should adopt towards Socialists. Some have asked, 'Why provoke needless hostility by attacking them? Let them put forward their theories. What is unsound will disappear after being tested by public opinion, what is sound will remain.' This would seem to be the policy which appears best in the eyes of Cardinal Gibbons. Asked by an interviewer if he feared any evil from the spread of Socialism, his Eminence replied that he feared nothing for the American people from Socialism or any other organised power, because the American people are, before all, practical people and allow every hobby to go its full length. Instead of crushing any enterprise or any new mode of thought the American people allowed it to develop. They gave everything and everyone a chance. There was a country of organisations, of new ideas. Each one had fair play. All came and went, and most of them passed away very rapidly. While the division-of-property idea of the extreme Socialist was utterly untenable, the big question of real Socialism would be met and weighed by the practical good sense of the American people. In other words, the Cardinal holds that in dealing with new problems a passive attitude is often wiser than an active one.

GENERAL

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd

A new Mother-General of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd has been elected at Angiers, France, and Mother Mary, of St. Domatilla Larose, has been chosen for this high and responsible office. The new Superior is a native of Canada, and entered the Order at the Provincial House in Montreal at the age of eighteen. She is fluent in at least three languages—French, Spanish, and English—a desirable qualification in one whose spiritual family is represented in practically every country in the world. There are about 6000 nuns of the Good Shepherd dispersed throughout the world. Among the countries in which the Order is strong are France, Germany, Spain, Italy, England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. There are houses in Malta, Algiers, Egypt, Havana, Syria, and other parts of Asia, South Africa, and Oceania.

For Bronchial Coughs take
Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d.

Hancock's Imperial ALE and STOUT.

GOLD MEDAL ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.
Bottled in Auckland.



CHILDREN'S XMAS BOX COMPETITION.

THE Proprietors of the favourite TIGER TEAS invite those desirous of joining the "Tiger Tea Juvenile League" to send in DESIGNS of AN ORIGINAL ADVERTISEMENT of TIGER TEA. Each Competitor will be enrolled as a member of the League, the objects of which will be to provide amusement for, and to develop by healthy and well-rewarded competition latent talent in, our young friends. The designs should contain a sketch (humorous or otherwise) in black ink on white paper, accompanied by reading matter of an appropriate character. Please remember that the chief aim of a good advertisement is to sell the article advertised. There will be

SEVENTEEN PRIZES—Totalling £8.

One of £2 0 0 Four of £0 10 0 each
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Abbreviated Rules.—(1) Designs must be in black ink on white paper, and the space of the advertisement 6½ in. wide by 5½ in. deep. (2) Each competitor may submit not more than three designs. (3) Any child not over 18 years may compete. (4) Put in left hand top corner the words "Competition No. 1," and put on the back of your design your name, address, age, and the words "Original Work," signed by parent, teacher, or adult friend. (5) Cut off from a packet of Tiger Tea the end containing the number, and attach it to each design sent in. (6) Designs must all be in by December 1, and the prizes will be awarded by December 20. Address:

"TIGER TEA JUVENILE LEAGUE," P.O. Box 111, DUNEDIN.

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The New Zealand Medical Journal says

In regard to the Water itself, as a table beverage it can be confidently recommended. Beautifully cool, clear and effervescent, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate astringency to remind one that there are healing virtues as well as simple refreshment in the liquid, this Mineral Water ought soon to become popular amongst all who can afford the very slight cost entailed."

We supply the Dunedin and Wellington Hospitals, the Union Company's entire fleet, and Bellamy's with our Pure Mineral Water. Specially-made Soda Water for Invalids. For Permit to visit Springs apply Dunedin Office

THOMSON AND CO,
Office: Dunedin.

GRIDIRON HOTEL PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

This popular and centrally-situated Hotel has been renovated from floor to ceiling and refurnished throughout with the newest and most up-to-date furniture. Tourists, travellers, and boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms for families. Charges strictly moderate.

A Special Feature—Is LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

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

A Night Porter in attendance.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

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PUBIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
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At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
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Steamers.

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MACLAGGAN STREET (Next A. and J

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IMPORTANT TO FARMERS BELFAST MANURES

—AGAIN TO THE FORE—

At the Ashburton Winter Show, Farmers
using BELFAST MANURES took
the following Prizes:

SWEDEN TURNIPS, (10 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast.
GREEN-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN (8 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast
IMPERIAL GREEN GLOBE (11 entries)—2nd Prize, grown with Belfast.
WHITE-FLESHED TURNIP, any Variety (4 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 2nd Prize, grown with Belfast.
HEAVIEST TURNIP (5 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 2nd Prize, grown with Belfast.
YELLOW GLOBE MANGELS (17 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 2nd Prize, grown with Belfast; 3rd Prize, grown with Belfast.
LONG RED MANGLE (15 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast.
WHITE CARROTS (6 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast; 3rd Prize, grown with Belfast.
HEAVIEST CARROT (2 entries)—1st Prize, grown with Belfast.

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

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

DONALD REID & CO., Ltd., Vogel-st., DUNEDIN.

Special Quotations for Large Orders.

GLADSTONE HOTEL MACLAGGAN ST., DUNEDIN

JOHN COLLINS (late of the Al Hotel

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Having leased the above centrally situated Hotel, the proprietor is now prepared to offer First-Class Accommodation to the general public. The building has undergone a thorough renovation from floor to ceiling. The bedrooms are neatly furnished and well ventilated.

Tourists, Travellers, and Boarders will find all the comforts of a home. Suites of rooms for families.

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths.

A SPECIAL FEATURE—Is LUNCHEON from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The Very Best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Accommodation for over 100 guests.

One of Alcock's Billiard Tables.

JOHN COLLINS - PROPRIETOR.



The first STARCH manufactured in New Zealand, and the BEST.
Established 1861.

FOR SALE—The Campbell Gas, Oil, and Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps Hydraulic Machinery, Jacks, Pulleys, Blocks etc.

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

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

B. B. DENNISTON & CO

Stuart street

A. E. SMITH,

DENTIST,

Dee Street,

INVERCARGILL

DEAR ME!

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

Science Siftings

By 'Volt'

The deepest gold mine in the world is the New Chum Railway Mine, Victoria, in which a reef has been discovered at a depth of 4224ft. The discovery is considered of considerable importance, inasmuch as it is an evidence of gold at greater depths than was generally supposed to be the case.

Pure Milk.

Milk as it leaves the cow (writes 'Medicus' in the 'Argus') contains no germs of any kind. It is not only sterile, but has probably a slight bactericidal effect. All germs are introduced after the milk has been exposed to the air. The question that public health authorities are endeavoring to solve is how to keep milk as nearly as possible in its original condition until it reaches the consumer. At first, various processes of heating the milk were advocated, from pasteurisation (which was introduced by Pasteur, and consists of heating the milk to a certain point) to sterilisation, in which milk is boiled or exposed to temperatures higher than boiling point. Subsequent observation has revealed that the first process is unreliable and the second undesirable, since sterilisation considerably alters the nutritive property of milk. At the present time the three requisites are generally admitted to consist in clean handling, rapid cooling of the milk to 40deg. Fah. immediately after being milked, and quick transit.

The Guinea.

It is among things generally known that the guinea obtained its name from the gold from which it was made having been brought from the Guinea Coast by the African company of traders. The first notice of this gold was in 1649, during the Commonwealth of England, when on the 14th of April of that year the Parliament referred to the Council of State a paper presented to the House concerning the coinage of gold brought in a ship lately come from 'Guiny' for the better advancing of trade. But it was in the reign of Charles II. that the name was first given to this coin. It is among things not generally known that when the guinea was originally coined the intention was to make it current as a twenty-shilling piece; but, from an error, or rather a series of errors, in calculating the exact proportions of the value of gold and silver, it never circulated for that value. Sir Isaac Newton, in his time, fixed the true value of the guinea, in relation to silver, at 20s 8d, and by his advice the Crown proclaimed that for the future it should be current at 21s.

Coal Tar Products.

When coal gas was first introduced as an illuminant for large towns the tar which is condensed from the gas was looked upon as a nuisance. However, chemists discovered that coal tar was an exceedingly complicated compound and lent itself admirably to the production of a great number of useful chemicals. So we find to-day that all the various brilliant and beautiful dyes employed for coloring various kinds of fabrics are produced from this substance.

Coal tar also furnishes the basis for several kinds of medicines, such as trional, sulphonal, and so on. Saccharine, which is a substitute for sugar, is also made from coal tar. Carboic acid (phenol), the most important and best known antiseptic and disinfectant, is a product of coal tar. Benzol, a clear and colorless liquid resembling alcohol to some extent, is another distillate which is employed for removing grease spots.

Then we have naphthalene, a substance which to some extent resembles camphor, and is employed, like camphor, to protect woollen fabrics from moths.

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

CREGG SHORTHAND—A NEW ZEALAND RECORD.

A T an Examination held by the Gregg Shorthand Association of N.Z. C. Hammond, 15 years of age secured a certificate for 160 words a Minute. This is a New Zealand Record for one so young.

Gregg Shorthand is used in more schools in America than any other three systems combined, and is recognised by the N.Z. Government in all examinations. Being based on English with few rules and NO EXCEPTIONS, it can be acquired in One-quarter of the time required by other systems and is equally adapted for INSTRUCTION by POST in 18 lessons. Write for particulars.

J. W. IRWIN N.Z. Representative,
229 Kilmore Street, Christchurch.

The Home

By Maureen

To Brighten Copper Kettles.

To brighten copper kettles use lemons from which you have squeezed the juice for cookery. Dip the cut side of the lemon into kitchen salt, and rub the metal till clean; then rinse in clean water, and polish with a leather. A whole, freshly-cut lemon may be necessary to clean a neglected copper kettle, but enough juice will generally be found in the squeezed fruit for the ordinary cleaning.

To Preserve Eggs.

Now that eggs are plentiful and cheap the thrifty housewife should put some by for the winter. There are many preparations on the market for preserving eggs—some of which are good and some are not. The best preservatives fail through the neglect or carelessness of the person responsible for putting down the eggs. These should be collected regularly every day, carefully washed when earth or any foreign matter adheres to them, and the shells should be perfectly sound. I have used for some years a home-made mixture which cannot be excelled by any scientific preparation in the market—a method which had been used by our grandmothers in Ireland scores of years ago. I have just finished using eggs which were placed in it last October, nearly eleven months ago, and they have come out as fresh as if they had been in it only a few weeks, in a word you could scarcely distinguish them when cooked from eggs fresh from the nest. Another thing in favor of the recipe is that eggs preserved according to it can be boiled or fried, or used in any way that fresh eggs can be used. Here is the method:—Put 2½lb of fresh lime, 6oz of common salt, and 1oz of saltpetre in a vessel—an empty kerosene tin with the top removed will do as well as any other—and pour on the mixture three gallons of boiling water. Stir well, and when cold add ½oz of cream of tartar. This should be allowed to stand for about 10 days, and stirred occasionally, when it will be fit for use. This quantity will preserve about 12 dozen eggs, and will not cost more than three or four pence. There should be at least an inch of fluid over the top of the last eggs put in. This method is cheap and effective, and will give complete satisfaction if the directions are carefully carried out.

Refreshing Sleep.

The best sleep is the dreamless sleep. It is the most restful. It permits the sleeper to awake feeling the most refreshed. 'To dream or not to dream' has been the soliloquy of many a person lying down to sleep, and usually it is with the fervent hope that there may be no dreams. To prevent them take care of the circulation.

Another fundamental principle to be observed is to have the room well ventilated and well aired. There can be no healthful, restful sleep in a close room into which no currents of fresh air find their way. A drawn, weary-looking face sometimes is an evidence of an inclination to keep the windows tightly closed in the sleeping room.

The centre of the nervous system is the back, and therefore it is not advisable to lie with the full weight of the body on the spinal column. One should lie with the whole body relaxed, the legs outstretched, and the trunk of the body slightly on one side. That is the best sleeping position. It is best calculated to produce sound, refreshing sleep.

Sleep has a curative effect, and some physicians have gone so far as to say that the turning point usually is reached in a disease when the patient is sleeping, and that a heavy sleep is all that is required many times to give the sufferer the first step on the road to health. People who have heart trouble are known to sleep with the arms over the head. In this attitude the lungs are supposed to be lifted and the breathing cavity made larger, but it is not advisable nor is it well to sleep on the left side, so that the weight of all the organs of the body falls towards the heart.

Maureen

The Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Geraldton, was given a send-off and presented with a purse of sovereigns by his friends and admirers at the Cue (W.A.) Convent school, prior to his departure for Sydney to attend the Third Plenary Council.

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INTERCOLONIAL

The fund that is being raised in Adelaide for presentation to his Grace Archbishop O'Reilly has reached £750.

Speaking at the mayoral installation, Mr. H. S. F. Busst, mining registrar, gave some striking figures regarding Bendigo's gold production. He said that the total yield of gold from the Bendigo mines from 1851 to 1904 was 17,950,000oz., or 550 tons of solid gold. Last year was one of the best terms for 26 years, its production having been 248,785oz.

On the occasion of his recent visit to Donald (Vic.) to inaugurate a movement for the erection of a new church, his Lordship the Bishop of Ballarat, Dr. Higgins, was presented with an illuminated address of welcome by the parishioners. The sum of £550 was promised for the erection of a new church.

Rev. Mother Alphonsus Dowling, who has been in charge of St. Aidan's Orphanage and Magdalen Asylum, Bendigo, has been made Mother Provincial of the Order of the Good Shepherd in Australia and New Zealand. She will reside at Abbotsford. Mother Alphonsus held the position of Superioress at Hobart (Tasmania) for 13 years.

At the Diocesan Synod of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Sydney, held in St. Mary's Cathedral on Wednesday, August 23, at which his Eminence presided, various important matters were discussed. Referring to the school syllabus, his Eminence said he would be pleased to receive any suggestions regarding the curtailment of curriculum, as he was anxious to introduce technical and industrial training into the schools. The programme of the Catholic schools was much higher than that of the State schools, and by making the standard of the various classes equal an opportunity would be offered of giving attention to industrial and technical subjects. Such work would not be confined to the primary, but extended to all Catholic schools. On this question his Eminence said he would obtain the view of the various religious communities.

During the last week in August Goulburn was the scene of several religious ceremonies associated with the blessing of the additions to the Convent of Mercy, the projected Kenmore Orphanage, the Societies' Communion and breakfast, etc. Among the prelates who were present were his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Right Rev. Dr. Corbett, Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer. The distinguished prelates were met at the railway station by Bishop Gallagher, a number of the clergy, and a representative gathering of the laity. On leaving the station a procession was formed, which proceeded to the cathedral where an address was presented, to which the Archbishop of Melbourne and the Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney replied. On the following morning the prelates attended the Annual Communion breakfast of the combined Catholic societies of Goulburn, after which the additions to the convent were blessed by the Archbishop of Melbourne, assisted by the other prelates and clergy. In the afternoon the blessing and laying of the foundation stone of the girls' orphanage at Kenmore, about three miles from Goulburn, took place, the ceremony being performed by Bishop Gallagher. The orphanage, which will be erected on a block of land having an area of 57 acres, is to cost £4000, and will accommodate about 75 children. The site, which was valued at over £500, was given free. Towards the cost of erection the Sisters of Mercy contributed £800, Bishop Gallagher made himself responsible for £700, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Kelly gave £500, and a sum of £173 15s had been received from various friends previous to the ceremony. In addition to these amounts a sum of £350 was collected at the ceremony.

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GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- September 17, Sunday.—Fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 18, Monday.—St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor.
 „ 19, Tuesday.—Saints Januarius and Companions, Martyrs.
 „ 20, Wednesday.—Ember Day. St. Agapitus I., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 21, Thursday.—St. Matthew, Apostle.
 „ 22, Friday.—Ember Day. St. Thomas of Villanova, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 23, Saturday.—Ember Day. St. Linus, Pope and Martyr.

The Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

To drink of that chalice of suffering which the Redeemer of mankind drained to the dregs, has fallen to the lot of all the saints, but most of all to the Mother of God. Owing to the sacred tie which bound her to her Divine Son, she felt most keenly every danger which threatened Him, and every pang that wrung His Sacred Heart. Her seven principal sorrows, commemorated today, were the prophecy of St. Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the loss of the Child Jesus in the temple, the carrying of the Cross, the Crucifixion, the taking down from the Cross, and the burial of our Lord.

St. Joseph of Cupertino, Confessor.

St. Joseph, the son of poor parents near Brindisi, in his early years followed the trade of a shoemaker. Having entered, as a lay brother, the Order of Conventual Friars, his superiors, through admiration of his humility and penitential spirit, promoted him to the priesthood. God deigned to reward the virtues of His servant by miraculous favors, which were the occasion of numerous conversions. St. Joseph died in 1663, at the age of 60.

St. Januarius and Companions, Martyrs.

St. Januarius, Bishop of Benevento, in the South of Italy, was, with six companions, beheaded during the persecution of Diocletian. The remains of St. Januarius were conveyed to Naples, where every year on his feast and during the octave, the celebrated miracle of the liquefaction of his blood takes place.

St. Agapitus, Pope and Confessor.

St. Agapitus, a Roman, succeeded Pope John II. in 535. He died after a short pontificate of eleven months.

St. Matthew, Apostle.

St. Matthew is the same as Levi mentioned in the Gospel of St. Luke (v 27). He was the son of Alphaeus, and was born near Capharnaum. He was a collector of taxes which the Jews had to pay to the Romans. Tradition relates that he labored for some time in Palestine, after the Ascension of Christ, and then preached the Gospel in Syria, Persia, Parthia, and Ethiopia. In the last-named country he is said to have ended his course by martyrdom. Matthew was the first of the Evangelists who wrote a Gospel, which appeared between the years 61 and 67, or, according to others, in the year 42, about the time of the dispersion of the Apostles. He wrote in Hebrew or Syro-Chaldaic, the language spoken in Palestine at that time. The original is no longer extant, but the Greek version, even in the time of the Apostles, was of equal authority.

St. Thomas of Villanova.

St. Thomas was born at Fuenlana (Leon), Spain, in 1188 and died at Valencia, of which he was Archbishop, in 1555. He was distinguished for his humility and charity, and merited the glorious surname of the 'Father of the Poor.'

St. Linus, Pope and Martyr.

St. Linus, the immediate successor of St. Peter, received the martyr's crown after a Pontificate of twelve years.

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