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

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

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

The Weather

The weather last week was far from being, as it usually is, a dry subject for conversation. The sustained downpour turned the landscape grey and slushy for days together over a wide area of the Colony. The chief trouble about the rainfall, even in New Zealand, is the same as that about wealth—its unequal distribution. In the North Island it ranges from forty to fifty inches annually; in the South, from thirty to forty. But in 1898 Hokitika was sprayed with as many as 128 inches—which was an intolerable deal of sack. But there are greater rain-grievances in this world of ours. At Santiago de Cuba some time ago a tropical current poured down at the rate of four inches an hour. And has not Sierra Leone a record of 312 inches in one year? According to Mulhall, Cherrapungi, in South Western Assam, had an average rainfall of 493 inches for fifteen years, and in 1861 its record soared (or floated) up to 905 inches. It is a comfort, in the circumstances to know that it is the wettest bit of 'dry' land on the face of the earth. To De Quincey it would be a sort of Eden, for he loved rain when it rained cats and dogs. To Disraeli's Liberator Hatton it would be a waterlogged Gehenna, for he was a water-hater, and was 'always against washing' because (said he) 'it takes the marrow out of a man.'

The Catholic Newspaper

There are, alack! well-to-do householders who study economy in providing good reading for their children's minds, just as they would in the matter of boots and pinafores and Tam-o'-Shanter caps—driving hard bargains with heaven as they would with the draper, the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker. And there are those who apparently regard a Catholic paper as a sort of luxury, and look upon an invitation to become subscribers much in the same way as if they were expected to smoke half-crown cigars or to wash down their daily dinner with long draughts of Steinberg or Marcobrunner. Others, too, regard the necessity—real or imaginary—of subscribing to their local news-sheet as an all-sufficient reason for barring and bolting the Catholic paper out of their homes.

To all such, and to Catholics in general, we commend the following weighty utterance of the Fathers of

the recent Australian Plenary Council: 'Towards that section of the press which is Catholic in purpose and in management all Catholics owe a duty of support and encouragement. The publication of a newspaper is an undertaking of no small responsibility and expense; and its success depends entirely on the help provided by its readers. It is to be feared that many of our people do not realise their responsibility in this matter. They do not take the interest they should take in the welfare of the Church; and so they are content with the small quantity of news about the Church they get in the secular papers. This is not as it should be. Those who can afford to subscribe to a Catholic paper should do so. Some indeed are so heedless in this matter as to spend their money in the support of periodicals that are positively hostile to religion, and a danger to Christian morality; and they seem to think it no harm to bring into their homes, and under the eyes of their young children, pages that must plant in unsuspecting minds the seeds of indifference to the truth of Catholic faith and to the sanctity of Christian virtue. Such carelessness is criminal, and would be readily condemned as such if it were question of the adulteration of the bodily food of their children. But since it is a question of poisoning the mind instead of the body, they are so blind to the spiritual welfare as not to see the harm for which they are responsible.'

Qui potest capere, capiat! Which may be rendered: Whom the cap fits, he most gracefully wears it.

Some time ago a Protestant reader wrote as follows to the Liverpool 'Catholic Times': 'I find great help to truth in reading Catholic papers because: (1) I get the Catholic position first-hand; (2) the news and statements are reliable regarding Catholicism, and (3) not garbled or "faked up" to humbug the readers; (4) it smoothes difficulties and removes prejudice; (5) I can read the other side of the questions that concern us; (6) I am helping a good cause by (7) helping to spread light and increase knowledge.'

The bearing of these observations lies in the application.

Butchers' Bills

Somebody has said that the Rothschilds are the arbiters of war and peace in Europe. The ebullition of war-feeling is like champagne—a costly luxury, with a nagging after-headache in every bottle. Many countries—Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia, for instance—keep vast war-funds hoarded up in yellow ingots.

But they are barely sufficient for mobilisation and the initial expenses of a serious war. When the ingots are melted down and coined and spent, borrowing must ensue. And that is where the Rothschilds and the rest of the money-lenders come in. In her latest war with America, Spain had to pay the usurious rate of eight per cent., and to eke out her diminishing war-chest by hoarding currency and forbidding the export of silver. Had the war been drawn out much longer, she would have had to resort—as Italy and other countries did—to a 'corso forzoso' or forced and incontrovertible paper money, or, like Greece, to suspension of interest on the National Debt. But few countries nowadays would care to ruin their credit by either of these last-mentioned resorts. The white flag would go up to the mainmast first.

Japan's late war with Russia cost the slant-eyed Eastern taxpayer the tidy fortune of £200,000,000—a vast outpouring of treasure for a country where a few pence a day are high wages and a man might be literally, and not in the figurative sense, 'passing rich on forty pounds a year.' Nippon's dead-meat bill was stated as follows in a cable-message a few days ago: 46,180 killed in action, 10,970 died of wounds, and 13,300 succumbed to sickness—70,450 all told. For an up-to-date war of such magnitude and duration, this butcher's bill seems, as the Italians phrase it, 'very discreet.' The United States holds the record for the price it has paid for the luxury of a war. The Civil War of 1861-4 cost the North £960,000,000 and 280,000 men. The South paid less in treasure (£460,000,000) and more in blood (520,000 men). The grand total of the 'little bill' was £1,420,000,000 and 860,000 men. No other war of the nineteenth century, nor probably of any age, ever approached this in lavish expenditure of gold and human lives. The Crimean War—about the most blundering of all military campaigns with the possible exception of that of South Africa—involved an expenditure of £340,000,000 and (according to Dr. Engel) 150,000 lives. The six-weeks' Austro-Prussian conflict of 1866 cost £66,000,000 and 45,000 men; the Italian war of 1859 about the same; the Franco-German struggle of 1870-1 at least £500,000,000, with a loss of 60,000 men to Germany and 155,000 to France. And over £200,000,000 and some 250,000 lives were spent on the Russo-Turkish war of 1877.

The figures given above (which are Dr. Engel's) do not include the heavy item of mortality from illness. Except among the Japanese in the late war, disease has almost constantly slain more fighting men than bullet or cold steel. It is the old, old story of war, back to the days of good old Homer, whose famous lines in point received the following metrical version at the hands of Samuel Butler—

'A skilful leech is better far
Than half a hundred men of war.'

(Readers of Sir Walter Scott will hardly need to be reminded that 'leech' is the old name for physician). The war against the 31,000 armed burghers of the two Dutch Republics of South Africa ran well into the hundreds of millions sterling—a rather high price to pay for the blessed privilege of introducing a horde of slant-eyed yellow serfs into the Rand, in order to fill to further repletion the bulging pockets of foreign speculators. Add to the wars mentioned above, the Indian Mutiny and a number of other minor wars of the past sixty years, we reach a total expenditure of over £3,000,000,000 and about 2,500,000 lives. In war, the next greatest calamity to defeat is victory. And the moral of it all is this. When a crisis is at hand, clap the raucous jingoes under lock and key and give the still, small voice of reason and prudence a chance of being heard. Mr. Labouchere once suggested a still more drastic remedy for the jingo fever—namely, rough-on-rats.

A Lynching Horror

There was a time when Americans were very touchy about the lecturings which they received on the subject of lynching from 'people with enlarged consciences' at the other side of the Atlantic. The late Dean Hole (Anglican) was about the first transatlantic critic of note who broke the fairly well established literary tradition of unconditional condemnation of the rough-and-ready proceedings of Judge Lynch. He has since then been followed by sundry other non-Catholic clergymen, chiefly in the United States. One at least of these has gone so far as to defend not merely the principle, but the barbarous application to which of late years it has been increasingly put. We refer to the roasting-alive of the real or supposed culprit. Here is a paragraph from a report in a recent issue of the New York 'Sun,' which details the execution of a negro by a mob in Texas:—

'Dry goods boxes were broken for fuel, and a heap a yard high was piled about him and oil was poured upon it. It was ten minutes from the start of the blaze until the negro began to roast. He screamed for five minutes, his eyes bulged from their sockets, and his tongue lolled from his mouth. His death was so horrible that many ran from the scene.'

This horrible penalty of burning alive has been unknown to the law in civilised countries since somewhere about the beginning of the eighteenth century, it ceased to be the legal punishment in England for wives who murdered their husbands. But it is in high favor to this hour with some of the 'best people' in the Southern and Western States, and during the past ten years has been inflicted upon, perhaps, some two score of American criminals or suspects by the greenwood courts of Judge Lynch. At an inquest on a man killed in a Munster faction fight, the cautious verdict ran: 'The deceased met his death by the visitation of God, under suspicious circumstances.' Deaths at the hands of Judge Lynch's executioners in America are, we believe, frequently concealed in the State records under somewhat similar euphemistic headings, such as 'accidents,' 'homicides,' 'misadventures,' etc. At any rate, they do not, so far as we are aware, appear as a separate item in the returns of crime, although they are as constant a cause of mortality as lockjaw or chalky gout. But returns before us, published by the 'Chicago Tribune,' and other newspapers, credit the country with an average of nearly two hundred of those irregular or murderous 'operations' a year—a strikingly large number as compared with those of the legitimate Jack Ketch.

The horrible and apparently increasing frequency of those murders by fire gives a point to the indignant query of Truthful James:

'Is our civilisation a failure?
Or is the Caucasian played out?'

There exists in New Zealand an association of well-meaning people who send out missionaries to 'convert' the 'Romanists' of Bolivia and Argentina, among whom such crimes are unknown. Might we suggest to them the desirability of exporting a few courageous evangelists to preach the elements of Christianity and civilisation to the white savages that 'pot' and cook human beings in (say) Texas and Louisiana? Dr. Durier, the Catholic 'Bishop' of Natchitoches, would probably welcome any earnest allies for his crusade against the blood-stained rufianism that is such a vile outgrowth of the American civilisation of our day.

Though Boreas on biting blast
Howls from the Frozen Pole,
And swent before him, flying past,
The sullen storm-clouds roll,
Though coughs and colds are in his wake,
Yet still I feel secure,
And fear him not, because I take
My WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

THE AUSTRALIAN PLENARY COUNCIL'S PASTORAL LETTER

The following is the Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Australian Commonwealth in Plenary Council assembled to the clergy and laity of their charge:—

Venerable Brethren of the Clergy, Beloved Brethren of the laity,—

Having assembled at the call of the Chief Pastor of the Church to take counsel with one another and with our Reverend Brethren in the Sacred Ministry on matters affecting the welfare of the Church in Australia, and having with the Divine assistance agreed upon those things which it seemed right to us to ordain, we deem it our duty before separating to address to you some words of encouragement and exhortation.

Growth of the Church in Australasia

In the first place, we invite you to unite with us in blessing the Father of Mercies for the favors He has abundantly showered on Australia, especially during the ten years that have elapsed since the Second Plenary Council was celebrated. The period has been one of quiet growth and consolidation, rather than of that pioneer missionary expansion which was distinctive of earlier periods of our history. Our Catholic population (in Australasia) has grown to something over a million (1,011,550). The clergy number over thirteen hundred; the teaching Brothers over six hundred; the nuns over five thousand five hundred. We maintain thirty-three colleges for boys and one hundred and sixty-nine boarding-schools for girls; two hundred and fifteen superior day schools; ten hundred and eighty-seven primary schools; ninety-four charitable institutions, and the children in Catholic schools number over one hundred and twenty-seven thousand. From these figures it can be seen that, although ours is a land which has developed and grown with the rapidity of adolescence, the Church has progressed also, even so as to keep well to the front among the most progressive institutions of the country.

Singular Unity of Australian Catholics

While we thank God for these results which His Providence has achieved in us, we must thank Him particularly for two blessings which have been to our seeming the great means used by the Almighty to promote the Faith of Australia. These two features in our Christianity are the singular unity by which we Bishops are united with one another and with our priests and people and the uncompromising spirit of Faith which has filled and sustained the heart of Catholic Australia in its hard and costly struggle for the religious education of the children.

We characterise as singular the unity of Australian Catholicity, and to justify the epithet we would need to be able to claim something more than our share in that Catholic unity of Faith, worship, and obedience which has ever been the first and plainest of the marks of the Church founded by Christ on Peter. Of this singular unity which is so salient a trait of 'Australian Catholicity, there is evidence in the fact that now, for the first time within a period of twenty years, the Bishops of all this vast Commonwealth have harmoniously deliberated in Plenary Council, and also in the celebration so successfully carried out during the past five years of no less than two Australasian Catholic Congresses. While we thank God for this blessing of unity—the mark and the pledge of His Divine Protection—we exhort you most earnestly, Reverend Brethren and dear children, to cherish the gift most tenderly, and to do your part in praying for and ensuring its continuance. The visible cause of the Church's unity is dependence on the See of Peter; and we can claim for Australia that, though the farthest from Rome, and one of the latest born of the Church's great family, she does not yield to any in close attachment and love for 'this Chair of Peter, the principal Church whence comes religious unity.' (St. Cyprian, Ep. 55.)

Zeal for Catholic Education

Australian Catholics have, from the beginning, been true to the instincts of Faith in regard to the education of their children. They have not been beguiled by the soft enticements of statesmen, nor discouraged by the weakness of non-Catholic fellow-Christians; but faithful to their trust as guardians of their children's faith, they have refused the free gifts of the State, and denied themselves in order to support schools where the religion of their little ones may be preserved and strengthened. By thus acting they have won the admiration of all who are capable of admiring self-sacrifice

in a noble cause. And, what is more, they have brought God's blessing on themselves and on all their religious undertakings.

Confidence Inspired by the Church's Position

When we consider the position of the Catholic Church at the opening of the twentieth century of her existence, and especially her history during the past hundred years, our faith in her is comforted by manifest proofs that the guiding providence of God is directing her steps, and that the promise of her Divine Founder is in course of perfect fulfilment; 'The gates of hell shall not prevail against her.' (St. Matt., 16-18.)

It was expected by her enemies that the anarchy of the French Revolution would destroy the Church, as it did the thrones of Europe; and when Pius VI. died in exile at Valence, in 1799, they said the Church was to end with his life. But it was only by re-establishing the Church in France that Napoleon was able to bring back order and civil life to the empire he ruled. When again, blinded by the glare of victory, he became the persecutor of the Church, and dragged the Holy Pontiff, Pius VII., from Rome to Fontainebleau, the overruling power of God did make the arms drop from the frozen hands of his soldiers, and quickly brought the tyrant himself to sign his abdication in the very castle where he had held the Pope a prisoner.

The Church survived the Revolution; but it was destined to find in the succeeding years the number of its persecutors increased, and the area of persecution widened. The names of these enemies history does not record, and they are legion; for their names are covered by the darkness of secrecy, and they are leagued together in their unholy work. Liberalism was the name of which they boasted in the light of day:

Freemasonry

is the name by which we best know the chief sect of their banded brotherhood. Opposition to the Church and, when they could, open persecution of her, were their works. Their spirit of opposition permeated all classes. In 1830 it drove the rabble of France to the desecration of altars and the murder of priests; and in 1870 it inspired the rulers of the nations to permit the spoliation of the Holy See, and the Chancellor of Germany to wage war on the Catholic Church as the enemy of culture.

In recent years despite its vaunted love of liberty, one of the great nations of the world has allowed itself to be dominated by this anti-Christian spirit, so far as to refuse to its own subjects the liberty to teach children, because they had devoted their lives to teach them Christianity. France, that was so long the most Catholic of nations, just now stands before the world as the destroyer of religious teachers, and the persecutor of the Church to which she owes most of the glories of her history. And it has been placed beyond all question, that the hidden spring and source of such strange action is the violent and widespread activity of that society which dreads the light of day, and seems to reckon not what injury it may cause to the nation, if only it may cripple the beneficent action of the Church of God.

In spite, however, of all the machinations of the powerful, notwithstanding Revolution and Freemasonry, the Church not only exists, but she is every day growing in the active zeal of her own faithful children, and in the respect of all honest men outside her fold.

Relations of the Church and State in Australia

In our own land the Church enjoys a liberty which she fully appreciates. She can, in the memory of those now living, go back to her early days, ere yet the sun of liberty had risen on the Catholics of the British Empire, and recall cruel attempts to transplant in these sunny climes the thralldom of religious ascendancy, which had, 'in dark and evil days,' cast its blighting shadow over the life of a brave and generous people. But memory also recalls the failure that attended the attempt. Australia may rightly claim that she is a land of liberty, and Australian Catholics, who are so largely descendants of the martyr-nation of liberty, are not likely to prize their freedom lightly, nor to be backward, should the need arise, in defending it.

The Church in our Australian Commonwealth is free from any direct civil disability; and towards the throne of his Imperial Majesty, and the persons of the Governors, who represent him, is loyally affected in every dutiful manner. We share, none the less, the pain that all his Majesty's Catholic subjects feel, when they reflect that the Empire's law still requires their Sovereign to insult their religion when coming to his throne; and we now express our united hope that the blot of the anti-Catholic declaration in the Coronation Oath may soon be removed from the Statute Book of England.

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The present age has witnessed a remarkable development in all the civilised nations of the

Principles of Democracy.

It is everywhere passing into a recognised rule, that the power which God has given to men for order and management of human society has its secondary and human source in the will of the people. This great change in the views of men was not effected without violence and bloodshed in some places; but it is now the possession of many peoples, who have not been called on to shed their blood for it. Australia, the youngest of the nations, has grown into nationhood with and through the growth of the democratic principle; and hence her sons know full well how to value constitutional and personal liberty; and they highly prize the equality which just laws of their own making ensure to them.

We are able to thank God, that hitherto our land has been preserved from war—that greatest of scourges, unhappily not unknown in the modern world, but known to us only from afar. We have also been singularly exempt from those social plagues, of which in other lands we learn the ravages and the dire results. Anarchy has found no home amongst us; nor do we fear that its insane ravings will ever be acceptable to citizens so practically reasonable as are Australians. As Catholics, we know that the Church is still, as she ever has been, the most efficient guardian of order where it exists, and restorer of it when it has been subverted; but we have every reason to hope that the day is far distant when she will be called upon to exert her strength in this free land against such enemies of human welfare as anarchy and its vile offshoots.

The Catholic Church and Socialism

The name 'Socialism' has of late been in frequent use in Australia, especially on political platforms where, according to the purposes of the different parties, it has been made to mean things very widely apart. Thus some by Socialism understand the doctrines and systems of those would-be reformers of social evils, who pretend to believe that the existing state of human society was founded in injustice, and that the lapse of time has only aggravated and accentuated the wrongs which must ever flow from it. In accordance with this doctrine, their programme of action is the simple one of overturning the present order of society. Their object in doing so, would be to arrange what they would consider a more equitable distribution of worldly possessions. As to how this is to be done, they are not agreed; nor has any one of their leaders yet worked out a plan which recommends itself as practicable to men of sound judgment. The means adopted by those Socialists for the overthrow of the present social order is an active propagandism by speaking and writing of their principles and purposes, and an unceasing effort to undermine the belief of the people in those truths on which our social fabric is based. Thus, with the view of concentrating men's aims and their earthly welfare alone, they bid them, to use the irreverent words of a leading Socialist, leave 'Heaven to the angels and sparrows'; and, recognising in religion the mainstay of society, they strive to arouse their followers to the attainment of an imaginary happiness by denouncing what they call 'the two curses of our time—the curses of Capitalism and Christianity.'

On the other hand, there are many amongst us who regard Socialism as the name of

The Economic Principles

by which those are influenced and guided who seek to redress the wrongs and to alleviate the miseries of the laboring poor. It is beyond question that the large majority of the very poor are heavily pressed by misery and wretchedness which render their lot intolerable; and this deplorable evil is most acute in those countries where the causes producing it are most active.

To remedy this evil, which has ever pressed itself on the attention of philosophers from the days of Plato to our own, many and various schemes have been proposed, most of which have been branded by the common judgment of men as Utopian. It is also the verdict of the civilised world that more has been done for the earthly welfare of human society by the principles of Our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, taught us in His Gospel, than by any 'human schemes whatever.' It was by Christianity that slavery was abolished, and woman raised from the degraded state to which paganism had dragged her down. Catholics further believe that the only hope of remedying the social ills of the present day is in the Catholic Church. As our late glorious Pontiff, Leo XIII.,

said in his immortal Encyclical on the Condition of Labor: 'If society is to be cured now, in no other way can it be cured but by a return to the Christian life and Christian institutions.' Of Socialism taken in this sense, it is well known that the Papal Encyclical just cited is the most luminous and authoritative exposition in existence. As the late Cardinal Manning wrote: 'Since Christ said in the wilderness of the hungry thousands about him, "I have compassion on the multitude," no voice has been heard throughout the world pleading for the people with such profound and loving sympathy for those that toil and suffer as the voice of Leo XIII.'

Making this distinction of the different kinds of Socialism, it need not be stated which of them will be promoted by the Catholic Church in Australia. The passing prominence given to the subject has come about, not by reason of the activity amongst us of Socialists, strictly so called, who aim at the destruction of society, but for other reasons.

It will not, however, be out of place for you, dearly beloved brethren, to keep before you the principles by which you may

Discern Right from Wrong

in this important matter. Your close union with your priests and pastors will be the best protection against the danger of adhering to any false or dangerous principles of Socialism. Your confidence in the Church as the Divinely appointed guardian of the rights of men, social and individual, will make you suspicious of any statements or actions that ignore or despise her authority. In this connection Holy Church can use the words of Our Lord Himself: 'He that is not with Me is against Me.'

Another protecting influence is your zeal for Catholic education. One of the favorite and most mischievous measures for propagating Socialism, falsely so-called, is non-Christian education; while, on the other hand, nothing is more necessary to make a people thoroughly Christian than the education of the young, conducted under the direction of the Church.

In order that you may be able to judge whether the principles of any programme of social action are Socialistic in the bad sense of that word or not, we deem it our duty to remind you, dearly beloved brethren, of a few points which bear on this matter.

The Decalogue declares the Creator's will, not only as to the duties of man, but also as to his rights. Every man has a right to four things—to his life, to his family, to his goods, and to his character. The right to life is declared and protected by the Commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill'; the right to his family by the Commandment, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery'; the right to his goods by the Commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal'; and the right to his character by the Commandment, 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' It is a deplorable fact that many who now pose before the world as the teachers of the highest human culture and the guides of men to social welfare, are as regardless of man's right to life, in certain frequent-occurring circumstances, as the lowest savage the world has known. The Creator says, 'Thou shalt not kill.' They say the happiness of men and the welfare of society sometimes require man's interference with the laws of life, and, therefore, he may in these cases disregard the Fifth Commandment. In this delicate matter, dearly beloved brethren, we may remind you that the criminal practices to which we refer are sometimes advocated through the prevalent instinct of selfish pleasure-seeking by persons who profess to believe in God and to fear the consequences of breaking His Commandments.

(To be continued next week.)

By a recent mail Father Fitzgerald, the well known Franciscan, received orders of recall from the Irish centre of his Order. It is less than two years since Father Fitzgerald was restored to Sydney after a former call to Ireland. It is understood that Father Fitzgerald will be stationed at the Wexford centre of Franciscan action.

Mr. T. Dalton, present at the Consecration of St. Mary's Cathedral (says the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal'), is probably the youngest Knight of St. Gregory in the world. The Papal distinction, too, has probably very rarely been enjoyed in the same hereditary way. Had the late Hon. Thomas Dalton, K.C.S.G., lived a few years longer, there would have been three Knights of St. Gregory in the family, including his brother, Mr. James Dalton, of Orange.

'YELLOW JACK' AND HIS HORRORS**A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION**

The death of the Most Rev. Dr. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and Apostolic-Delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, from an attack of yellow fever has again directed public attention to the terrible ravages of that fearful scourge, and to which reference is made in our editorial columns. The following account of a visitation of this terrible pestilence, taken from an American contemporary, will give some idea of the terror which it inspires:—

The moment the 'Yellow Flag' appears, there is a wild rush for trains northbound—anywhere—beyond the pestilent breath. The ceaseless tramp of hurrying feet sounds through all the day and through the night. Barracks, army, posts, are deserted, for 'tis not cowardice even in soldiers to flee madly from 'Yellow Jack.' At this time, too, devoted ministers instruct us concerning their consuming desire to remain and die among their afflicted flock, but alas! stern duty to wife and children tear them away northward. Southern people need no theological disquisitions as to the utility and desirability of a celibate clergy, who in time of danger and death, need not 'study the things that pleaseth a wife.' Every State, town, and county, and even every track through the densest woods, has its armed guards to warn back every venturesome refugee who seeks to escape from the blight and infection. Every train is stopped, and searched, inside the cities, every door is locked, every window closed and fastened tight, despite intensest heat, and suffering for food and even craving a drink of water.

These Panic-stricken Refugees

are thus herded and jammed into an inferno, reeking with foul air, whilst the thoughtless or desperate one that dares open a window or stand on a platform has a shot-gun pointed at him, with gruff but convincing orders to 'get inside and close that window.' Nor are any words wasted, for the gun speaks the next word and closes the argument forever. Even the engineers and crews are changed, before the train can come near a town, and strict are the orders to steam through at a lively speed. Nor can mail or goods be thrown off; all must go to the disinfecting station, to be perforated and perfumed with vile-smelling acids, which no self-respecting microbe would stand.

Many a death results from the alleged necessary quarantine regulations, with shot-gun backing. But the individual must suffer to save the general public. I remember walking evenings along the noble government street, Mobile, in company with Father Coyle, the present pastor of Birmingham, Ala. As he is exceptionally rich in philosophic and poetic lore, we easily forgot the sights and sorrows of the day, as we argued pro and con of Plato, Aristotle, and the others, till at the head of a street, a rifle gleamed in the arc-light, and a by-no-means courteous nor gentle voice rudely shattered our classic dreamings with 'Get back, get back there, lively now.' But we got back all right, nor stood on the order of our going.

When the fever is discovered in a house, immediately a yellow flag is nailed at the main door, and a guard stationed at the gate, armed. Whoso enters is warned that he must stay in until ten days after the official recovery or death of the latest case in the house. Groceries and medicines are flung in through a window or door. How heart-breaking when the father or mother comes from their work in the evening time, sees the yellow flag over their home, and can only lean over the fence to inquire how the loved sufferer is, for if the bread-winner enters, he can no longer go forth to earn bread for the little ones in the stricken nest. And men must work and women must weep—so good-by to the bar and its moanings.'

No Funeral Processions or Hearses

are allowed, only those absolutely needed to carry the body and bury it are permitted to accompany the dearest dead. Nor are any services allowed in the churches; the priest reads the service in the house of pestilence and death. I have seen the priest himself buried, without being taken to the church next door, where he said Mass and heard confessions three days before. I have seen the lonely orphan boy of ten, digging his mother's grave, and resting and weeping on the still fresh earth that covered his father.

One of the memories that shall never leave me is that of the illness and death of Father Murray, one of the most brilliant and devoted young priests I had ever the blessing to know. But five years ordained, he had just arranged to visit his dear old mother in Ire-

land. He came first to see his esteemed friend, Vicar-General O'Callaghan of Mobile. Whilst there the fever broke out, and though advised and urged that he was not in duty bound to stay, still the nobility of self-sacrifice constrained this zealous priest to remain with an afflicted people. Day and night he spent himself in an unwearying round of charity, till having said Mass one Sunday with the fever's grip upon him, he was assisted from the altar to his death-bed. During all the delirium of the raging fever that burned out his young life, he spoke to his dear old mother. Round that lowly bed our hearts bled for her, who was watching each ship for the boy who would return no more. A few priests in utter sorrow wrapped his lifeless but still warm body in the Mass vestments he had worn but three days before.

What a precious memory is that of the Sisters of Charity in these days that tried men's souls! On every train coming south rushed these angels of the earth, to do and die among the afflicted. From ward to ward of choked and crowded hospitals, soothing the fever-racked brow of the stricken, or pillowing the head of the dying, or lifting the motherless child from the broken heart of the dead, or again the fitful gleam of the barn-yard lantern, lighting up the white bonnet as it hurried among the fever tents, out in the hospital yard, writing a last letter of good-bye to some far-away sad-eyed mother, or helping the over-worked priest in his services to dying and dead—all this is a memory precious and dear, rendering useless and empty all the praise that mortal tongue can ever give to the Sisters of Charity.

Whilst the Catholic Church can point to her Sisters of Charity, or to the hut in the wilderness where the first abbot of Alabama nursed the Methodist preacher, dug his grave, and carried him to it in his own arms, while the shot-gun guards menaced him with death, or to Father Lane stealing through the night, away from his devoted friends, to get back among the afflicted ones of his flock, or to the seven graves in a row, where rest forever those hero priests who one after another came to live a short week and die among the fever-stricken, or to the many graves of gentle nuns who fell before the pest—in one place a whole convent of nuns died one after another—and there were generous volunteers to fill up the ranks, never, never has the Catholic Church called in vain for priests and nuns, to die in the service of afflicted humanity—and whilst she can point to this glorious fact, she needs no defence against calumny, no arguments as to her Divine mission.

Diocesan News**ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON**

(From our own correspondent.)

September 23.

The many friends of the Rev. Father Ainsworth will be pleased to hear that his medical adviser considers that he will be quite well again within the space of two or three months.

On Monday evening last the Children of Mary, Wellington South, held a 'Kitchen party' for one of their number, Miss Lizzie Stacey, who is shortly to be married to Mr. James Stratford, who is well known in connection with the Hibernian Society here.

The usual weekly meeting of the Literary Society was held on Monday evening. The subject for discussion was 'Town life versus country life.' There was a good attendance of members, quite a number of whom took part in the debate, which ended in a draw.

Rumors are now afloat in the city as to the likely candidates for the various local electorates. Mr. P. J. O'Regan, solicitor, who made a very satisfactory showing in the previous contest, has announced himself as a candidate for the Wellington Central seat. He comes out as an Independent Liberal. Mr. O'Regan has taken an active interest in politics for many years, and has gained a considerable reputation and popularity, here amongst all classes of the people.

The members of the Catholic Young Men's tennis club are to open the season very soon. Some of the players have already begun practice. The court is to be extended and top-dressed, so that players will find it in much better order this year. The club intends to arrange a number of matches with the outside clubs, especially those in the suburbs. This course should meet with general approval and will afford players opportunities of testing their prowess against some of the champions of the suburban teams.

Mr. J. Shanley, of Christchurch, a well known member of the Catholic Young Men's Club, arrived in Wellington this morning to start in business. Mr. Shanley will be a valuable acquisition to the local Young Men's Club.

For some time past the parishioners of Wellington South have been working very hard to raise funds for the schools of the local Sisters of Mercy. A social for the purpose was arranged by the ladies, and took place on Wednesday evening in the Victoria Hall. The weather was most unfavorable, but the hall was crowded. An enjoyable concert programme was provided. A considerable sum should be handed to the Sisters as a result of the social, which was a credit to the zeal and energy of the ladies of the parish. The canvass arranged by the gentlemen, under Mr. John Guthrie, has, I am pleased to note, realised close on £40.

A wedding of considerable interest was celebrated at Ohingaiti a few weeks ago, when Miss Beattie Coyle, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Coyle, was married to Mr. S. Davison, the local stationmaster. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Le Croix. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. John Coyle, of Wellington, and was attended by her sister, Miss Elsie Coyle, as bridesmaid. Mr. J. J. O'Shea, of Wanganui, acted as best man. A reception was afterwards held, at which a large number of guests sat down to the wedding breakfast. Quite a number of congratulatory telegrams were received from various parts of the Colony. The happy couple left by train for Wanganui en route to Rotorua, where the honeymoon is to be spent. A large crowd assembled at the station to see them off. Among the numerous valuable and useful presents were gifts from the young men and young women of the district.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

September 25.

The duties in connection with Nazareth House have so increased that the Rev. Mother de Pazzi (Superior) has cabled to the Mother-General, at Hammersmith, London, for two additional Sisters, who may be expected to arrive at an early date.

St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society intend celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the society in this city on Wednesday, October 4. On next Sunday week the members of the branch will approach the Holy Table in a body at the Cathedral.

An entertainment which the Catholic Club are promoting to form a fund for the purchase of prizes in connection with the Cathedral Christian Doctrine Confraternity, will be given in the club rooms on Thursday, October 5.

The Rev. Mother de Chantel, Mother-Superior of Nazareth House, Ballarat, is a passenger by the 'Wimmera,' which left Melbourne last week, to confer with the Rev. Mother-Superior of Nazareth House, Christchurch, on matters of interest in regard to extension of operations in this city.

On last Sunday week his Lordship the Bishop made a pastoral visitation to the parish of Darfield. The Church of the Holy Angels was crowded, there being a large attendance of parishioners from the outlying districts. His Lordship, attended by the pastor, the Rev. Father Ahern, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 31 candidates. On the following Tuesday the Bishop proceeded to the West Coast.

Miss Nellie Dwyer, a pupil of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Nazareth of the Wanganui Convent, has been awarded first prize by the 'Austral Light' (Catholic magazine) proprietary, Melbourne, for a competitive essay on Home Rule. This talented young lady, daughter of Mr. Sub-Inspector Dwyer of this city, is only sixteen years of age, and has already achieved distinction in other studies, notably music. The devoted Sisters will naturally feel proud of their promising pupil.

On last Tuesday evening the members of the Christchurch Catholic Club assembled in the rooms to say good-bye to Mr. J. F. Shanley, prior to his departure for Wellington. Mr. J. R. Hayward (vice-president) presided, and at some length referred to Mr. Shanley's connection with the club and the amount of good work done by him. On behalf of the club the chairman presented Mr. Shanley with a handsome travelling rug. Eulogistic speeches regarding the services of the departing member were made by the Rev. Father Mahony, Messrs. J. C. Chase, M. O'Reilly, J. J. Canavan, G. Dobbs, D. Edmonds, R. Beveridge, and others. The Rev. Father Mahony next presented Mr. Shanley with a gold pencil case and sleeve links, which constituted the

first prize for the club's eighth billiard tournament. Mr. Shanley, in responding, expressed his extreme pleasure at the warmth of the reception accorded him, and to the knowledge that the work he had done in connection with the club had been so much appreciated. Songs and other entertaining items were contributed by many present.

Despite the exceedingly tempestuous weather prevailing the Alexandra Hall was crowded on last Thursday evening on the occasion of an entertainment promoted to aid the Cathedral parish girls' school renovation fund. The event itself, under the original title of a 'Festa Oriental,' was of a novel and attractive nature. The hall interior was artistically and appropriately decorated by A. J. White and Company, in which Japanese lanterns, fans, and umbrellas figured prominently, supplemented by a profusion of palms, flowers, and foliage, kindly supplied by Mr. W. Jones, Exeter Nurseries, Papanui. An entertaining programme of musical and other items was contributed as follows:—Instrumental overture, Geoghegan's String Band; song, 'The trumpeter,' Mr. A. Medhurst; recitation, 'The road to heaven,' Miss Rima Young; song, 'Klick, klick,' Miss T. Casey; instrumental quartette, Mrs. J. Wright, Miss M. Frances, Messrs. Sheffield and Wright; song, Mrs. T. Costello (encored); song, 'Yeoman's wedding song,' Mr. H. Schwartz; recitation, 'The yarn of the Nancy Bell,' Mr. A. Dudley Ward; song, 'Fiddle and I,' Misses M. O'Connor (piano), C. Barker (violin), A. Rantin (encored); song, 'Under the sunset,' Miss C. Barrow; banjo solo, Mr. J. Wright. As a memory test little Rima Young's recitation (apart from its artistic excellence) was a feat of exceptional merit, and well deserved the plaudits accorded by the audience. Mr. H. Rossiter very capably filled the position of musical director, Mr. R. Beveridge that of stage manager, while to Miss Murray and Mr. M. O'Reilly, as hon. secretaries, much of the success of the entertainment was due. After the musical programme a corps of about twenty amateur Japanese, attired in strict conformity to the fashion prevailing among the ladies of the land of the Mikado, dispensed choice refreshments among the audience. Guessing competitions for valuable prizes, presented by Messrs. Stewart Dawson and Co. and the Dresden Piano Company and others, added to the pleasure of the occasion, the proceedings being enlivened by selections by Mr. Geoghegan's band, The Very Rev. Vicar-General and a number of the clergy were present.

The Cathedral choir celebrated on last Thursday evening at the Royal Cafe the first of what is intended to be an annual social re-union. As a prelude to the evening's enjoyment the choir's affairs, from a business aspect were first dealt with. The Rev. Father S. Mahony (president of the choir) presided. The Rev. Father Peoples was present, and quite a representative gathering, despite the boisterous nature of the weather. Apologies for absence were received from his Lordship the Bishop, the Very Rev. Vicar-General, and Rev. Father O'Connell. The balance sheet submitted by the secretary, Mr. J. F. Shanley, showed the receipts to be £38 16s 3d, and expenditure, £35 7s 0d; cash balance in hand, £3 9s 3d. The principal expenditure was on account of the re-instatement of the organ in its permanent position in the Cathedral, a work solely undertaken and successfully accomplished by the choir. The total credit balance, including assets, over liabilities was shown to be £8 9s 3d. Owing to the retirement of Mr. Shanley, Mr. D. Edmonds was appointed to the position of secretary. An excellent supper was supplied by the Royal Cafe in the first-class style so striking a feature of this splendid establishment. A musical programme and toast list occupied the evening. Miss Katie Young was accompanist, and songs were contributed by Mrs. T. Costello, Rev. Father Mahony, Messrs. R. Beveridge, J. F. Shanley, D. Edmonds, J. J. Canavan, and Hallen. During the evening the conductor of the choir, Mr. H. Rossiter, presented on behalf of the members, as a parting gift prior to his leaving the city, a case of pipes to the retiring secretary, Mr. J. F. Shanley. Mr. Shanley suitably responded. Responding to the toast of the choir, proposed by Mr. R. Beveridge, Mr. Rossiter attributed much of the success attained financially to the energy and hard work of the late secretary; and musically to the talented organist, Miss Katie Young. He was afraid the members as a body did not fully realise the advantages they enjoyed and the privilege of a good training and musical education so easily accessible. He also thanked the librarian, Miss Bowler, for her valued services.

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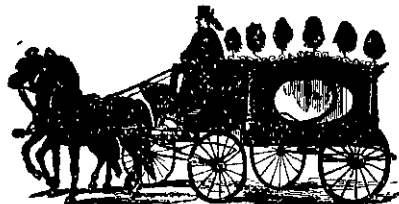
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Irish News

CORK—Death of an ex-Councilor

The death is announced of Mr. P. Barry, ex-T.C., Cork. Mr. Barry was for 15 years a member of the local Corporation. He fought in the American Civil War under General Sheridan and was present at the battle of Bull's Run, where he sounded the charge.

An Appointment

Mr. James Comerston, B.A., Senior Science teacher at the Christian Brothers' Schools, Cork, has been unanimously elected Principal and Teacher of Science by the Limerick City Technical Education Committee.

A Well-known Architect passes away

Mr. M. J. C. Buckley, local hon. sec. of the R.S.A.I., died at his residence, Montmorenci, Youghal, recently. He came of an old Youghal family. His father was taken prisoner of war by the French in 1815 and kept in a French fortress till the end of the war. When a boy he left home and served his time as an architect under Brangmann, of Brussels. For many years he was senior partner of the firm of Cox, Sims, Buckley, and Co., of London, New York, etc., and was recognised as an authority on church architecture.

Distinguished Visitors

The Most Rev. Dr. Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, U.S.A., landed in Queenstown on August 4. His Grace was received by Fathers Browne and English, representing the Bishop of Cloyne, whose guest he became during his stay at Cork. At Dr. Browne's residence he had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Scannell, Bishop of Omaha, and Dr. Garrigan, Bishop of Sioux City, who were about to leave for New York after having spent a pleasant holiday in Ireland. Here Dr. Glennon also met Rev. J. J. Ryan, President of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, representing the Archbishop of Cashel, whose invitation to spend a few days with him he accepted.

DERRY—Death of a Venerable Priest

The Rev. George McDonagh, pastor of Greenlough, passed away in the early part of August at the age of 81 years. A native of Cumber Claudy, County Derry, he gained the esteem and affection of the people of the parishes in which he ministered during the last half century. For 35 years he was pastor of Greenlough, and during that time administered the affairs of the parish with great zeal and success.

DUBLIN—Provincial of the Jesuits

Father Conmee, S.J., rector of St. Francis Xavier's, Gardiner street, Dublin, has been appointed Provincial of the Irish Province of the Society of Jesus.

GALWAY—Catholic Loyalty

The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Archbishop of Tuam, speaking at a meeting of Catholic school teachers in Tuam, compared Catholic loyalty, which was, he said, loyalty on principle, with the loyalty of the Orangemen of Belfast, which was really not loyalty at all, being founded on the sectarianism of the Bill of Rights. The Belfast Orangemen were loyal to the King only because he was a Protestant King, and were he to become a Catholic they would bring in a usurper.

KERRY—A Centenarian

John Curtin, whose age exceeded 100 years, has just died at Brosna, County Kerry. He maintained remarkable vigor up to the last, and was never troubled with serious illness. His reminiscences of the terrible days of '47 were always listened to with profound interest.

LIMERICK—Evicted Tenant Reinstated

Mr. James Dore, evicted tenant, Carrandeela, near Rathkeale, on Lord Southwell's property, has received, through the Very Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, P.P., V.G., the documents entitling him to restoration to his old home-stead, after being out for eight years. Dr. O'Donnell took a great interest in the family, and is largely responsible for their reinstatement.

Sad Drowning Fatality

The Rev. John Conway, Shanagolden, was drowned whilst bathing at Ballyunion, County Kerry, on August 3. The interment took place at Mount St. Laurence Cemetery, after a requiem service in St. John's Cathedral. The Bishop, Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, officiated, and there was a large attendance of priests. The Rev. P. Conway, London, was one of the chief mourners.

MAYO—Death of a Well-known Lady

Mrs. M'Loughlin, wife of Mr. Hubert M'Loughlin, of the Ottoman Bank, Cairo, died recently at the residence

of her father, Mr. Michael Quinn, Castlebar. Deceased who was only in her 27th year, was sister of Mr. T. M. Quinn, Clerk of Castlebar Union, and sister-in-law of Mr. J. Brennan, inventor of the torpedo which bears his name.

Irish Homespun

The Duchess of Westminster has given a large order for Irish homespun, Irish linens and Connaught lace, to the Irish Cloth House, Balfinrobe, County Mayo.

Elected Chairman

The Ven. Archdeacon Kilkenny, D.D., P.P., V.F., Claremorris, has been unanimously re-elected chairman of the County Mayo Committee for Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—An Appointment

At the monthly meeting of the committee of management of the Maryborough Asylum, held in the early part of last month, the principal business was the election of a Resident Medical Superintendent at a salary of £350 per annum and allowances valued at £150, in room of Dr. J. H. Hatchell, resigned on pension. There were three candidates—Dr. T. S. M'Claghrey, Assistant R.M.S., Maryborough Asylum; Dr. P. Coffey, Assistant R.M.S., Limerick Asylum; and Dr. J. C. Martin, Assistant R.M.S., Letterkenny Asylum. In the final division Dr. Coffey was elected by 9 votes against 7 votes cast for Dr. Martin. Dr. Coffey's numerous friends in Limerick and Tipperary (says the 'Nenagh News') will heartily congratulate him on his success. This very successful medical gentleman is son of Mr. P. Coffey, R.D.C., Derrybawn, Nenagh. (Dr. Coffey is first cousin of the Rev. Father Coffey, Adm. St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin).

TIPPERARY—The Archbishop of Philadelphia

The County of Tipperary (says the 'Catholic Times') is becoming so familiar with Archbishops of high ability, that it is not at all surprising that the people hope with confidence to see at least one of the prelates of that rank whom they have given to the Church receiving some day the dignity of the Cardinalate. No less than three Archbishops—the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, of Philadelphia; the Most Rev. Dr. Glennon, of St. Louis; and the Most Rev. Dr. Fennelly, of Cashel—were entertained on Sunday, August 6, at St. Patrick's College, Thurles, by the President, Very Rev. J. J. Ryan, Archbishop Ryan's visit to the town evoked a most enthusiastic demonstration. In Thurles he was born some 75 years ago. There when a little boy he saw Daniel O'Connell kneeling in the church, within the railings of the sanctuary, a privilege granted to him because of having won Catholic Emancipation; there sixty-six years since, he took the pledge from Father Mathew; there he made the acquaintance of Archbishop Leahy, one of the most distinguished of the men who were present at the Vatican Council; and there in later years he met and became the friend of another famous Archbishop, Dr. Croke. What wonder that memories crowded thick upon him, and that in returning thanks for a welcome which a king might be proud to acknowledge, he delivered an address which in depth of feeling and beauty of sentiment probably surpasses any previous utterance of his silver-tongued orator as he is.

A Memorial

The people of Emly are about to erect in St. Ailbe's Church a memorial to the late Rev. Alexis Quinlan, a highly distinguished member of the Cistercian Order.

Good Advice

While in Thurles Archbishop Ryan visited the Christian Brothers' Schools, where he received an enthusiastic welcome and was presented with an address. The Archbishop, in reply, referred to his own schoolboy days as a pupil of the Christian Brothers, the importance of whose mission he dwelt upon. He expressed the hope that while the boys would have great admiration for the American public who had done so much for the Irish people, they would not be too anxious to go there. It was better for Irish boys to remain in their own beautiful land, for which nature had done so much.

TYRONE—Boycotting a School Teacher

The boycotting of Miss Rose Sweeney, a manual instructress who is a Catholic, by Protestants at Carn-stall National School, County Tyrone, formed the subject of a question put in the House of Commons recently by Mr. Joseph Devlin. Mr. Long said that he must refuse to say anything further on the case, as an appeal is pending.

WEXFORD—In Memory of '98

The unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of the heroes of '98 at Wexford town took place

on August 6, in the presence of a large gathering, consisting of contingents from Counties Wexford, Wicklow, Dublin, Waterford, Tipperary, Carlow, and Kilkenny. The monument is a fine bronze figure of a Croppy Boy. The town was gaily decorated for the occasion, and there were displays of bunting on the ships in the harbor. At the unveiling ceremony, which took place after the procession, headed by the various bands, reached the Bull Ring, the Mayor of Wexford, Mr. Stafford, presided. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Kavanagh, who said they had met once more to complete the work begun some six years ago, when the foundation stone of this monument was being laid. In this case, as in every other in which the patriotism of Wexford had been tested, it had proved true to its high and steadfast character. Wexford might be slow to move, but when it moved it moved in the right direction, and what it did it did well and thoroughly. An address was also delivered by the Mayor of Limerick.

GENERAL

Mr. O'Brien's Views

Mr. William O'Brien, in a letter which was read at a land and labor meeting in Cork, declared that legislation for Ireland was only possible either by a revolutionary movement as fierce as that of the Land League, or by an agreement with the reform section of the landlords, which alone enabled the Land Purchase Act to be passed. He was confident that the people would conclude that the resumption of the land conference policy offered the only solid hope for the future of their cause.

A Convert to Home Rule

Sir Alfred Turner's sending of a subscription to the Irish Parliamentary Fund through Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., the Irish whip, recalls stirring days in Ireland when the two gentlemen met in circumstances which scarcely pointed to the present interesting development. As Colonel Turner, Sir Alfred was associated with Sir Redvers Buller in the 'pacification' of Kerry, and when General Buller was transferred to Dublin Castle as Under-Secretary, Colonel Turner succeeded him as Special Commissioner, with large powers in Munster. Sir Alfred Turner remained in Munster during the troubled times of the Plan of Campaign, and saw much active service. General Buller had left Dublin Castle, and Sir West Ridgeway was Under-Secretary in his stead, with Mr. Balfour as Chief Secretary. It is noteworthy that Sir West Ridgeway has now declared himself emphatically in favor of devolution, while Sir Alfred Turner is an open subscriber to the principles of the Home Rule Party.

The National Policy

Mr. Redmond presided over the annual meeting of the National Directory of the Irish League. The report stated that the membership had increased by 15,000. Resolutions were adopted urging Irishmen not to attend as witnesses on the committee of inquiry nor to furnish data whereon Mr. Balfour's proposals for the reduction in the number of representatives might be based, also demanding an amendment in the Land Act to secure compulsory purchase of estates and further affirming a denial of the right to make out of the public resources adequate provisions for the higher education of the people—one of the most disastrous consequences of Britain governing Ireland. Mr. Redmond, speaking at the dinner of the National Directory, said that the old and personal issue must be abandoned. The Nationalists' present and immediate object was to eject the Government from office. The Government would make a further attempt at the redistribution of seats, and would succeed if confronted by a divided and weakened Irish National party. As regards further developments following the election of the Government, Mr. Redmond said that no Liberal party of whatsoever strength could be independent of Ireland.

Land Purchase

The Hon. W. Long, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announces that the Treasury provides an additional £2,000,000 in 1905, together with sufficient stock in 1906, to produce in two loans £10,000,000 in cash to expedite sale transactions. By 1907 £23,000,000 worth of stock will have been issued for the purposes of the Irish Land Purchase Act since 1900.

When colds and influenza rage,
They add to life a dismal page,
They make us all look twice our age—
And scatter death around.

'Tis then we find a friend so sure,
In WILLIAM WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.
Which, always certain, always pure,
Will save us many a pound.—O.

People We Hear About

Cardinal Gibbons was 71 years old on July 23. Despite his advanced age the Cardinal is still an active man, and is as strong mentally as he was a score of years ago.

The rumor set afloat by the London 'Globe' that Lord Dunraven was about to enter the Catholic Church would, if true, go to show that he is only following in the footsteps of his father, who, with other leading County Limerick men, such as Aubrey de Vere and the late Lord Emly, was numbered amongst 'Rome's Recruits.'

There are few men in England who take such an active interest in matters affecting the welfare and progress of the Catholic Church as the Marquis of Ripon. His speech in the House of Lords the other day with regard to the powers and responsibilities of the Viceroy of India, which have recently been encroached upon by the Commander-in-Chief, reminds a contemporary of the many offices which the noble convert has filled in his day. He has been Secretary of State for War, for the Colonies, and for India, First Lord of the Admiralty, Viceroy of India, and Lord President of the Council, so that his knowledge of his country's administration is based on profound experience.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., is 57, but he does not look it, notwithstanding that he has been engaged for fully forty years at that most laborious of occupations—press work. When he commenced the battle of life in the world's metropolis years ago his only capital was a good education, coupled with a large fund of undeveloped talent, yet he has succeeded in establishing five publications, all of which he put upon a paying basis. These are the 'London Star,' the 'Sun,' 'Weekly Sun,' 'M.A.P.,' and 'T.P.'s Weekly.' In a newspaper way, whatever he touches seems to turn to gold. Such a man, one would think, should be an optimist, yet T.P., notwithstanding his genial disposition and invariably cheerfulness, has in him a tinge of cynical sadness that sometimes seems to plumb the depths of melancholy.

Everyone has heard of the power of the Rontgen rays, but Professor Rontgen, the inventor, or rather the discoverer, of this wonderful aid to modern surgery, is the least known among modern great men. Doubtless this is owing to the fact that instead of living in Berlin or Vienna, Professor Rontgen is now attached to the University of Munich, while for long his beloved home was at Wurtzburg, an old-world Bavarian university town, where, some seven years ago, her greatest alumnus discovered the Rontgen rays. In one matter the Professor was indeed fortunate—the importance of this wonderful discovery was at once recognised by his fellow-scientists. He has a horror of self-advertisement. He has never been interviewed, never been banqueted, and he has even refused immense sums of money offered him by American publishers for a book on what he himself has modestly styled 'a new kind of ray.'

The Marquis d'Hautpoul is himself a French subject, but since his marriage he has lived much in English society, where he is as popular as his charming wife. The Marquise (writes a correspondent) is a member of one of the oldest and noblest English Catholic families, having been born Hon. Julia Stonor, sister of the fourth Baron Camoys, and aunt to the present Peer, who came of age last year. An intimate friend of Queen Alexandra, she is thought to bear considerable resemblance to her Majesty. Stonor Park, the home of her childhood, near Henley, has belonged to her family for centuries. It is a long, low Tudor house, with two wings and a private chapel, encircled by what old Leiland described as a 'fayre park and a warren of conies and a fayre wood' Luxuriant beechwoods crown the two hills between which the deer-park extends. Monsignor Stonor, the venerable Archbishop of Trebizond, so well known to every British Catholic visitor to Rome, is the Marquise d'Hautpoul's uncle.

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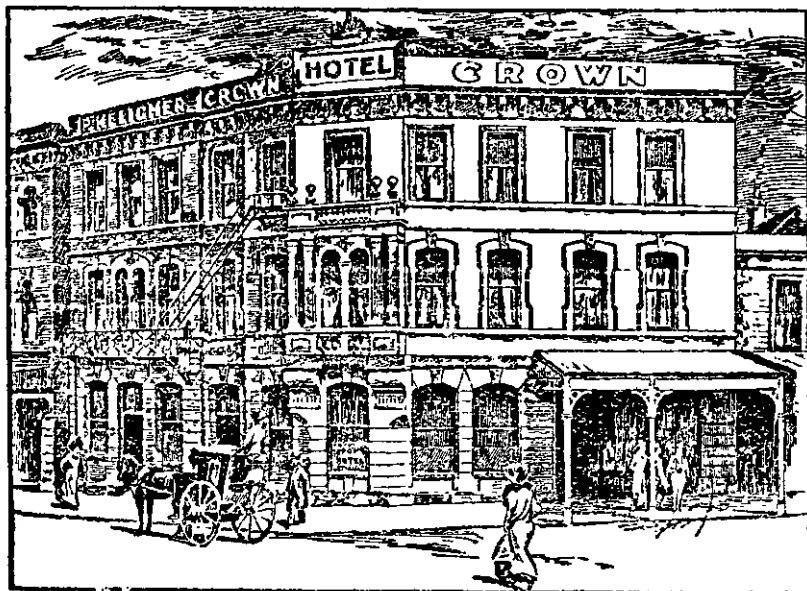
A T an Examination held by the Gregg Shorthand Association of N.Z. C. Hammond 15 years of age, secured a certificate for 180 words a Minute. This is a New Zealand Record for one so young.

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Merchant Tailors
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WE have during the past year spared no expense in endeavouring to make our Beer second to none in New Zealand, and can now confidently assert we have succeeded in doing so.

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

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KOZIE

TEA

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HE: "It is delightful, dear. The best you have ever given me."
SHE: "Yes. It is 'GOLDEN TIP' KOZIE TEA, with Coupons in every packet. The grocer says it is the Queen of 2/- Teas, and I quite believe him. My visitors complimented me to-day. They all said it was delicious."

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Made of Best Hammered Scrap Iron—very few bolts—with Welded
Beams. Made to suit New Zealand soils.

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About the same length as the Double-furrow, and made of
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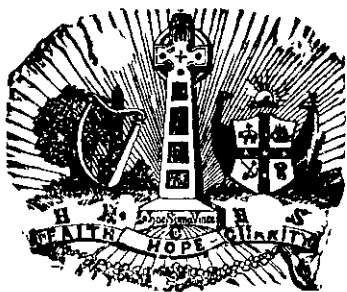
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The Entrance Fees are from 2s 6d to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

Sick Benefits 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' Standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 6s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

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

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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,
Auckland

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Fruit Trees—Apples, Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, etc.

Bush Fruits—Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, etc.

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Flowering Shrubs—Rhododendrons, Escaltonias, Philadelphus, etc. All clean, strong grown and well rooted.

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Unworthy . . Competition.

Cotton has been imported recently into this Colony for manufacture into so-called Woollen Goods. Be on your guard ! There's not a shred of cotton or a thread of shoddy in any fabric made by the "Mosgiel" Company. Only Pure New Zealand Wool. Insist on "Mosgiel."

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PRODUCE.

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, £1/5/- Pollard, £7. Potatoes, £9 per ton. Retail—Farm butter, 10d; separator, 1/-; butter, factory, pats, 1/4. 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, 11/- per cwt.

The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the High Commissioner, dated London, the 23rd inst.:—Mutton: The market is very unsettled, and shows signs of weakness. Average price Canterbury mutton to-day, 3½d per lb; North Island mutton, 3½d per lb; River Plate mutton, 3½d per lb. Lamb: Market depressed, there being an inclination to force sales. Average price to-day for New Zealand lamb—Canterbury brand, 4½d per lb; brands other than Canterbury, 4½d per lb. Beef: The market is quiet, but improving. River Plate beef—hinds, 3½d per lb.; fores, 2½d per lb. The market for chilled butter is quiet, but steady, buyers being cautious. The report on Australian butter is favorable, and large shipments are anticipated. Danish, 122s; Canadian, 108s; Australian and Argentine, 110s. Cheese: Market quiet but firm. Canadian, 56s.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. Our catalogue included a small offering of chaff, for which there was good competition, and a fair quantity of oats, fowl wheat, and potatoes, which were in moderate demand at quotations. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—The quantity offering both locally and for consignment from country stations is exceptionally small, and with fair demand for export prices are firm at late quotations. Milling sorts have fewer buyers, but for B grade and fair average quality there is steady demand. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; good to best feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; inferior to medium, 1s 7½d to 1s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—A better tone pervades the market. Local millers' purchases are chiefly in the direction of choice quality. Medium lines are not in favor, and are being largely quit as fowl feed, for which, in the absence of lower grades, there is good demand. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; choice lines, to 3s 4d; medium to good, 3s to 3s 1d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 10d to 2s 11½d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—As already reported, there has been considerable reduction in the quantity going into local consumption, and this fact, combined with importations from Tasmania and California, has had the effect of slackening prices. We quote: Best Derwents, £10 to £10 10s; others, £9 to £9 15s; white sorts, £9 to £10; small sorts and medium quality, £8 to £8 per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The wet weather prevailing last week had the effect of retarding consignments, and with very small offerings to-day prices showed a slight advance. There is good demand for all prime oaten sheaf now coming

forward at £3 5s to £3 10s, while specially choice lines are saleable at £3 12s 6d; medium to good is not so much favored at £2 15s to £3 2s 6d; while inferior is difficult to place at about £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—The market is bare, and there is good inquiry for both wheat and oaten. In small quantities oaten is worth 35s to 40s and wheat 32s 6d to 35s per ton (pressed).

Turnips.—Only occasional consignments are coming forward, which are worth to-day about 18s per ton (loose, ex truck).

Messrs. Nimmo and Blair report as follows:—

Wheat.—A much better feeling prevails in the local wheat market, although millers' purchases are confined to choice samples only. Fowl wheat is in strong request. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 10d to 2s 11½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Oats.—The demand is considerably in excess of the supply. What few lines are offering meet with firm sale. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; good feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Chaff.—The inclement weather has had the effect of cutting off the usual supplies in consequence of which values have improved. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, from £3 5s to £3 12s 6d per ton (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Owing to arrivals of Californian potatoes and in reported good condition, the local market is extremely quiet. There is every likelihood of a further fall. We quote: Prime Derwents, from £10 to £10 5s per ton.

Eggs.—Demand firm at 9½d per dozen.

Butter.—Very scarce and in unusually firm demand. We quote: Dairy prints, 9½d to 10½d; prime milked, 10d to 10½d; separator in half and one-pound pats, 10½d to 11½d per lb.

Pigs.—Fair demand. Prime baconers, 8½d to 3½d; porkers, 3½d to 3½d per lb.

Poultry.—Supplies wanted. Hens, 2s 9d to 3s 9d; roosters, 3s 6d to 4s 9d; ducks, 3s 3d to 4s 6d per pair; turkeys, hens, 5d to 6d; gobblers, 12lb and over, 8d; lighter weights, 7d per lb.

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

Oats.—The quantity offering is very small, and prices remain firm at late quotations, viz., prime milling, 1s 10½d to 1s 11d; good to best feed, 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; inferior and medium, 1s 7d to 1s 9d per bushel.

Wheat.—There is a better business doing, especially in choice quality, although medium quality can only be placed as fowl feed, for which there is a good inquiry. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 2d to 3s 3d (choice to 3s 4d); medium to good, 3s to 3s 1d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 10d to 2s 11½d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 9d per bushel.

Potatoes.—In consequence of outside competition prices have again fallen, present quotations being as follows: Best Derwents, £10 to £10 5s (choice to £10 10s); best white sorts, £9 to £9 10s; others, £8 to £9.

Chaff.—Owing to the recent wet weather the market is bare of supplies. Quotations: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 5s to £3 10s (extra to £3 12s 6d); medium, £3 to £3 2s 6d per ton.

WOOL.

London, September 22.—The wool sales continue very firm, and there was keen competition for the new clip of merino, the prices being the highest of the series.

London, September 24.—The competition at the wool sales continues with unabated spirit. Prices are unchanged. The following are the average prices realised for the fleece portion of the clips named:—Tapanui, 13½d; Anaru, 17d; Renopai, 10½d; Waiouru, 11½d; Waikiure, 12½d; Brancepeth, 13½d.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue at Monday's sale, prices being quite up to those of last week's. Winter does brought up to 20½d, winters (mixed) to 18½d, fawns to 15½d, and blacks to 33½d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a fair-sized catalogue on Tuesday to a full muster of buyers, competition being very keen, and prices showed a rise on last week's. Of an average catalogue, we obtained up to 8½d for Merinos, 9d for crossbreds, and to 9½d for halfbreds. We can confidently recommend consignments being forwarded at present.

Hides.—We submitted a catalogue of 480 at our sale on Thursday, but competition was not so keen except for light weights. Our top price for ox was 6½d, and for cow 5½d.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

OF NEW ZEALAND.

Capital	...	...	...	...	£1,900,000
Paid up Capital, Reserves & Undivided Profits Exceed	...	...	...	...	£420,000
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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE IN CITY.

10 First-Class Assistants.

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

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Fraction of the Cost.

SILVERINE

Is a Solid Metal, takes a High Polish
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third the cost!

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SILVERINE

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Tea, Afternoon and Egg Spoons	5s doz
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COLOMBO ST., CHRISTCHURCH

HUNTER AND CO., MONUMENTAL WORKS,

Corner Colombo Street and South Belt
CHRISTCHURCH.

Present Stock is now being offered at a
Great Reduction on former prices.
Tombstone etc., made to order. Any
design.

Concrete Kerbing, Iron Railing, Baptis-
mal Fonts, House Carvings, etc

Bacon's Livery Stables.

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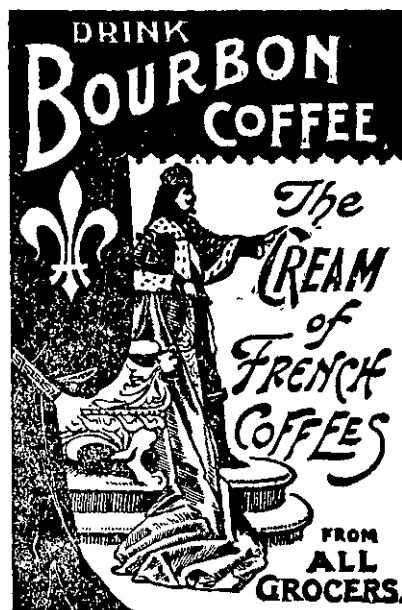
JAMES JEFFS (late proprietor Rink
Stables) begs to notify that he has
Purchased Mr Bacon's Sole Right and Inter-
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established Livery and Bait Stables. Up-to-
date Vehicles, best Four-in-hand Turn-out in
the Colony, Staunch and Stylish Hacks and
Harness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

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



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PORTLAND CEMENT—Highest Grade.
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Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

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Every Thursday.

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Every Thursday.

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LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

For Saturday's sale there was a very poor entry of horses, both in respect to numbers and quality. There were no first-class draughts forward and hacks and harness horses were also a very second-rate lot. First-class horses of all descriptions are in good demand, and we strongly recommend consignments. There were several buyers in the yard on Saturday on the look-out for first-class draughts, but as there was nothing forward suitable for their requirements, they are still in the market. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, at from £50 to £55; extra good do (prize horses), £56 to £65; 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.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There were small entries at the Addington live stock market in all departments except pigs, and the attendance was below the average. Prices for fat stock were generally higher, beef showing a sharp rise. The fat sheep market was firmer, and there was good sale for fat pigs and an upward demand for stores.

Fat Lambs.—About 20 new season's fat lambs were penned, the best selling at from 21s to 26s, and a few smaller at 14s.

Fat Sheep.—The yarding of fat sheep was a moderate one, consisting principally of wethers in small lots and one good line of merino wethers. The sale opened at improved rates, which eased somewhat later on. Though prices were irregular, they were slightly higher for good sheep. Prime wethers made from 24s to 27s; extra, to 29s; others, 21s to 23s 6d; prime ewes, 25s to 27s 6d; medium, 19s to 22s; prime merino wethers, 18s 9d to 21s.

Fat Cattle.—The entry totalled only 110, the bulk of which were useful steers. The short supply caused a sharp rise in prices, prime beef selling at from 25s to 27s 6d, and in some cases a little over; and medium quality, 21s to 23s per 100lb. Steers made from £8 15s to £13 15s; heifers, £5 7s 6d to £7; and cows, £4 5s to £9. The veal calves offered were mostly small sorts, and sold at from 7s 6d to 37s 6d.

Pigs.—There was a large yarding of pigs, baconers selling at late rates, while porkers were firmer, and there was improved demand for stores consequent upon the operations of several Peninsula buyers. Heavy baconers brought from 10s to 47s 6d, and lighter from 32s to 38s—equal to 3½d to 3¾d per lb; porkers, 26s to 35s—equal to 4d to 4½d per lb; large stores, 22s 6d to 30s; medium, 15s to 22s, and weaners, 6s to 12s 6d.

Late Burnside Stock Report

Per favor Messrs. Donald Reid and Co.

Fat Cattle.—205 head yarded, the bigger proportion of these being medium-weight steers and heifers. Prices were about on a par with last week's rates. Best bullocks, £9 5s to £11; medium to good, £7 15s to £8 15s; light, £6 5s to £7 10s; best cows and heifers, £6 10s to £8 2s 6d; medium to good, £5 10s to £6 5s; light, £2 to £4 17s 6d.

Sheep.—1854 penned, the most of which were good to prime wethers, with a pen or two of ewes. Prices were fully equal to last week's rates, and for prime quality they were slightly better. Best wethers, 25s to 26s 6d; extra heavy, up to 29s 3d; medium to good, 22s 6d to 25s; others, up to 22s; best ewes, 22s to 24s; light, 18s to 20s.

Fat Lambs.—18 were yarded, all of which sold under brisk competition. Best lambs, 21s to 22s 6d; others, 18s to 20s.

Pigs.—Of the 90 forward, the majority were suckers and small sorts, porkers being also in fair supply. Prices were slightly higher for small sorts, this being also the case with porkers. Suckers, 7s to 11s; slips, 11s 6d to 15s; stores, 16s to 23s; porkers, 25s to 34s; light baconers, 36s to 40s; heavy do, 43s to 54s; choppers, up to 60s.

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Students are prepared for the N.Z. University Junior and Senior Civil Service, Medical Entrance, Solicitors' General Knowledge, Bank and all other Public Examinations.

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.

BROTHER DIRECTOR.

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(Pupil of the late Mr Alfred Boot),

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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.

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EDITOR'S NOTICES.

Send news WHILE IT IS FRESH. State 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.

IN MEMORIAM.

GLEESON.—In loving memory of William Gleeson, who died at Green Island September 27, 1902.—R.I.P.
—Inserted by his loving wife and child.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

ANONYMOUS (Christchurch).—We direct your attention to the standing rule of this and all respectable newspaper offices that anonymous communications are consigned to the waste-paper basket. We might also venture to suggest that a newspaper editor, even when he happens to be a priest, is not necessarily outlawed from the right to the common courtesies that people of good breeding observe in correspondence, whether it is intended for merely private perusal or for publication.



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

LEO. XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1905.

A MARTYR OF CHARITY



ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE, of New Orleans, has passed to his rest—a martyr of 'sweet charity.'

'Dust unto dust,
To this all must.'

The manner of the passing of the great French-American Prelate was (says a Chicago daily paper, the 'Inter-Ocean') 'a fine example of devotion to priestly duty, and a high inspiration to the shepherds of all divisions of the Christian flock. When the yellow plague appeared in his See city, Archbishop Chapelle was absent on a visitation of his diocese. He was old, he was of a habit of body peculiarly liable to fatal attack from this disease; his Church had intrusted to him important tasks completed; he was out of danger. There were many reasons, ecclesiastical as well as personal, why he should stay out of danger, or at least not run to meet it. These reasons did not appeal to Placide Louis Chapelle. He may have thought of them—undoubtedly they were suggested to him. But he put them aside. He remembered only that he was a soldier of the Cross, that his place was in the forefront of the battle, aiding to give the consolation of his faith and theirs to the suffering and the dying. He returned to New Orleans immediately, and went at once into the stricken quarter to supervise, direct, and aid the works of religion there. Within a few hours he himself was stricken with the plague, and within a few days his work on earth was done. The valiant soldier of the Cross had fallen at the post of danger and of duty, where priestly honor and Christian faith called

him to be. Therefore Christians of all denominations may well say of Placide Louis Chapelle: "Soldier of God, well done!" and pray that his brave and faithful soul may rest in that everlasting peace which passeth all understanding.'

Coming from a secular daily paper, we may well, with the 'Ave Maria,' regard this as indeed a 'remarkable tribute' to the memory of a good and faithful shepherd of the flock of Christ. But the great-hearted Prelate of New Orleans is only one of the myriad examples of the heaven-born charity which 'never falleth away' in the Church of God, and which prompts so many and such noble deeds for Christ's dear sake. It was (says the Rationalist writer, Lecky) Christianity that 'for the first time made charity a rudimentary virtue, giving it a leading place in the moral type. . . Besides its general influence in stimulating the affections, it effected a complete revolution in this sphere, by regarding the poor as the special representatives of the Christian Founder, and thus making the love of Christ . . . the principle of charity.' 'When,' says the same writer, 'the victory of Christianity was achieved, the enthusiasm for charity displayed itself in the erection of numerous institutions that were altogether unknown in the pagan world.' The charity of Christ still urges it to-day in Japan, and Burma and Molokai and New Orleans as it did in the days when the infant Church was fighting for its life with wild beasts in the arena, and in the torture chamber with men that were more cruel than the lions of Mauritania. The dead Archbishop by the levees of the Mississippi shows that it liveth still—ever in the rank, green leaf. It knows no decay. It is trammelled by no boundary-line of race, or color or woe. Its field is the whole extent of human ills—from the founding infant in London or Paris to the dying leper in the Seychelles; and its elastic and energising eagerness adapts itself to every fresh form of misery that altered times or climes or conditions bring in their train. To-day, as when St. Paul wrote, 'charity beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things'; and it 'never falleth away.'

Notes

The Four R's

'Catholics,' says the 'S.H. Review,' 'believe in the three "R's"—Reading, 'Riting, 'Rithmetic; but they also believe in another "R"—Religion.'

Our Bible-in-schools clergy also believe in the four 'R's'—Reading, 'Riting, 'Rithmetic, and Repudiation of one of the fundamental duties of the Christian ministry.

'They Shall be One'

A writer in a Fribourg contemporary has the following remarks, based on figures in the Rev. P. Krose's work, 'Statistique Religieuse du Monde': 'If we compare the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church, with her 265,503,922 members, we shall see that she is far beyond comparison the most numerous and most extended of all the Christian bodies. Nearly half the Christians of the entire globe—over 43 per cent.—and more than a sixth part of the total population of the world profess the Catholic faith. Moreover, the Catholic religion is not divided and subdivided into an infinity of sects, as is the case with Protestantism, Mahommedanism, and Buddhism, but is one. Thus in spite of her enemies and their most determined efforts against her, the Catholic Church is still, at the commencement of the twentieth century, living, flourishing, and spread out over the whole earth, and alone of all the religious systems merits the name of Catholic or Universal.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration begins in St. Joseph's Cathedral to-morrow (Friday) morning. The initial performance of the domestic drama, 'My Sweetheart,' was given in the Princess Theatre last night before a large and appreciative audience. It will be presented again this (Thursday) evening and on Friday evening. The production is, as most of our readers are already aware, in aid of the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, South Dunedin.

The Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Geraldton (Western Australia), is at present on a brief visit to Dunedin, and is the guest of the Bishop of Dunedin. The Right Rev. Dr. Kelly (who, by the way, is an old college companion and personal friend of the editor of this paper) is, we believe, the youngest Catholic Bishop in Australia. He is a native of Western Australia and did yeoman service to the Church in the Golden West, winning golden opinions for his zeal, his scholarship, and his literary ability. He edited our Catholic contemporary, the 'W.A. Record,' with marked distinction and success for many years, and, on the creation of the new diocese of Geraldton, he was appointed its first Bishop and was consecrated in Adelaide on August 14, 1898. His is a diocese of generous distances—as large as a big slice of Europe, and Bishop Kelly, like many of his nine priests, spends a goodly portion of his life in the saddle and camping out, with his 'lodging upon the cold ground.' The Right Rev. Prelate's graphic conversational descriptions of life and nature in Australia's Far West are intensely interesting, and there is in him, we deem, more than one book that would deserve to rival in popularity Foster Fraser's well-known works of travel.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

September 21.

The mission at St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Redemptorist Fathers, continues to be very well-attended. On last Sunday at the 7.30 o'clock Mass, celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop, the members of the Hibernian Society, the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association, the Catholic officers and men of H.M.S. 'Prometheus,' and the men of the parish generally, approached the Holy Table. The Hibernians in particular had a very representative muster, amongst which was a large contingent from the Onehunga branch. The sight of so many at the altar rails was a most edifying one. The members of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association sang appropriate hymns during the Mass, Mr. Harry Hiscocks accompanying them on the organ. At the conclusion of Mass the Rev. Father Clune, addressing the officers and men of the 'Prometheus,' eulogised them for their exhibition of Faith. They were not circumstanced like others. Their home was on the sea, and very often removed far away from their Church, therefore their steadfastness was the more commendable. The Hibernian Society, continued the Rev. Father, was a noble organisation. Its branches now existed in almost every centre. Its mission was truly ennobling. It presented material benefits equal to other societies. He would therefore urge every young man to join the Hibernian Society. He was gratified indeed to find here a Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association. He thanked God for the blessings bestowed in Auckland upon the teaching of the Marist Brothers, to whom much was due. He enjoined upon them to remain faithful to the teaching of the Brothers. On all collectively he urged that they should ever be proud of their Faith, and obedient to the Church and its pastors; and by so doing they would prove themselves worthy Catholics, and also worthy citizens. Father Clune then referred to the unveiling that morning of a statue to St. Patrick. The faith implanted in Ireland by St. Patrick was as fresh and vigorous to-day as it was in the days of the national Apostle. After the sermon the two societies had breakfast in the convent school, Hobson street, when the Bishop, Fathers Clune, Holbrook, and Cahill were present, also Lieutenants Hodgson and O'Dowd, and a number of men of the 'Prometheus,' and the Hibernians and Old Boys' Association. In the evening Father Clune preached to an overflowing congregation. So great was the crowd that accommodation had to be provided for the men in the sanctuary. The mission concludes next Sunday evening.

NAPIER.

(From our own correspondent.)

September 23.

The ladies of St. Mary's parish, Meance, are working hard in preparation for a bazaar which is to be held during the second week in October. The object is the obtaining of funds for raising the church and convent above the level of recent floods.

The first of a series of monthly lectures by Rev. Father Goggan took place in St. Patrick's Hall on September 21, a good attendance being present. The subjects dealt with were, 'Reasons for the celibacy of the Catholic clergy' and 'Is Catholicity incompatible with loyalty?' Both subjects were dealt with in a lucid and interesting manner. During the evening Mrs. Treston and Messrs. Treston, Gleeson, and O'Connor contributed musical items.

OPOTIKI

A highly successful bazaar, in aid of the building fund of St. Mary's Church, was held in the Town Hall, Opotiki, on the evenings of September 13 and 14. The attendance on both evenings was very large, this being due to the excellent stock of goods on exhibition, and the many attractions provided, and especially to the popularity of the Rev. Father Holierhoek, who is held in the highest esteem by all classes of the community. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and presented a very gay appearance. The following is a list of the stalls and stallholders:—Drapery stall, No. 1—Mesdames D. McDonald and D. Berridge; drapery stall, No. 2—Mrs. McGinley and the Misses McGinley; art gallery—Miss Maud Kelly; refreshment—Mrs. Fitzpatrick and the Misses Crosswell; confectionery—Misses Pile; toy and fancy stall—Misses Reid; fish pond—Misses Enwright and Bigg. The bazaar was opened by the Rev. Father Holierhoek with a few appropriate remarks. During both evenings entertaining attractions—such as nail-driving and sawing competitions—proved a great source of amusement to young and old. The gross results of the bazaar amounted to £120, for which much credit is due to the zeal and energy of the stallholders and their assistants.

THAMES.

The following are the results of the examination in practical music under the auspices of Trinity College, London, held at the Thames Convent, on September 5, by Mr. Alfred Mistowski:—Intermediate.—Maud Simmons (Waihi Convent School), 74 marks; Nellie Montague, 70; Rosina Frances Lowe, 67. Junior.—Hazel Lowe, 73; Kathleen McLeod, 68. Preparatory.—Annie Gibson, 83; Alberta Gribble, 82; Elsie Mann, 79; Kathleen McCabe, 73; Alice Stewart, 72. In an interview given to a representative of the 'Star,' Mr. Mistowski said the convent school was an enrolled institution, and had the privilege of having its practical examination conducted by an examiner sent out from Trinity College, it having complied with the necessary requirements for such enrolment.

There was a numerous attendance at the social held on Thursday evening, September 7, in connection with St. Francis's Church (says the 'Star'), and the funds thereof should be considerably augmented. A chorus by the Convent School pupils opened the programme, followed by a song from Miss Newdick, 'Believe,' and 'Sing me to sleep' by Mrs. Crease; Mr. Finlay, a visitor to Thames, displayed considerable elocutionary talent in his recitation of 'Shamus O'Brien,' and in the double encore that was vociferously demanded, proved that he was equally at home in comic as well as emotional situations. Miss Gibson received her usual plaudits for a good rendition of 'Anchored,' and in response to a recall sang 'The honeysuckle and the bee'; Mr. Whittaker was encored in 'The yeoman's wedding,' and complied with the 'Diver'; Miss McEnteer gave a very sweet rendition of 'The swallows,' and repeated the last verse in acknowledgment of a recall; Mr. McMurray was heard to advantage in 'Doreen,' and was obliged to respond with an encore; Mr. Finlay again delighted his hearers, and met with unstinted applause, being loudly recalled; while a pretty chorus by the convent pupils wound up the concert portion. Misses Muir and Montague were efficient accompanists.

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At the conclusion the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly thanked the audience for their liberal patronage, also the performers who had so kindly contributed items, and the committee who had made the necessary arrangements.

A special word of praise is due to the energetic secretary, Miss Nolan.

TIMARU

(From our own correspondent.)

September 25.

The local St. Vincent de Paul Conference is doing good work; its meetings, which are held every Sunday morning, are well attended, and the number of sailors that its visitors bring to the services is a practical proof of its usefulness.

A successful social was recently held in the Assembly Rooms for a deserving object. The spacious hall was crowded and the vocal and instrumental programme submitted was of a high order and met with full recognition. The catering was in capable hands, and the thorough success of the evening must have given much pleasure to Mrs. Dennehy and Miss Byrne, on whom devolved the major share of the work.

The United Friendly Societies held a smoke concert in the Assembly Rooms last Friday evening, when the prizes in connection with the recent card tournament were distributed. The challenge cup fell to the Foresters. The Hibernians ran a good second, being but half a point behind, and a cheque for £2 2s was presented to them. A lengthy toast list was honored, amongst the prominent speakers being the Hibernian officers, Messrs. J. Venning and Dennehy.

Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G., accompanied by Rev. Father Tubman, recently paid a visit to the boys' school to distribute some medals to the children. Three silver medals were presented to the lower standards and three gold medals to the higher classes, to be competed for at the monthly examinations throughout the year, and worn by the winner on special occasions. A silver cup was presented to Master Edmund Burns, who holds the school's athletic championship. The trophies are all the gifts of Rev. Father Tubman, and are much appreciated by the boys.

WAIMATE

(From our own correspondent.)

September 25.

At a poll of ratepayers held on Monday it was decided by a large majority to accept the Water Loan proposals, which will fill a much felt want in the town.

There was a good attendance of members at the quarterly meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society held on Monday, September 18. Bro. J. Foley was elected to the vacant trusteeship.

A very old and respected resident, in the person of Mrs. G. R. Freeman, died on Wednesday, the funeral taking place on Friday. Rev. Father Regnault celebrated a Requiem Mass, and the Rev. Father O'Connor officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Literary and Debating Society the following officers were elected:—Patron, Rev. Father Regnault; president, Rev. Father O'Connor; vice-president, Mr. E. Costello; secretary, Miss K. Dooley. During the evening musical items were given by Misses Dooley, Wall, Sims, Costello, and Messrs. Kane, Walls, Hickey, and Costello. The dramatic section of the society intend staging a piece shortly in aid of the funds.

TEMUKA

(From our own correspondent.)

September 25.

The work of collecting funds for the completion of the Presbytery is now well in hand, and the different parts of the parish will be visited during the next few weeks for that purpose.

On Sunday last the Rev. Father Rockliffe, who is at present assisting in the parochial work here, celebrated Mass at Pleasant Point, and in the evening preached an eloquent sermon in St. Joseph's Temuka.

After a continuous spell of rain, lasting over a month, the weather seems settled again. The late wet weather was very severe on the farmers in this district, the heavy rain playing havoc amongst the young lambs.

At the last meeting of the committee of the Father Faavel memorial fund, the following gentlemen were appointed to collect subscriptions:—Messrs. W. Barry, W. Tarrant, J. McAuliffe, W. Moore, J. McCabe, and the secretary, J. Moriarty.

There was a large attendance of members and their friends at the last weekly meeting of the Young Men's Club to hear Mr. O. T. J. Alpers, of Timaru, lecture on Denmark. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Father Rockliffe, who briefly introduced the speaker. Mr. Alpers held the attention of his hearers for about an hour and a half, whilst he described to them the manners and customs of the people of Denmark, and the constitution and leading features of that interesting country. At the close of his address the lecturer was warmly applauded, and he received a very hearty vote of thanks for his instructive lecture.

The Gaelic Revival: A Suggestion

To the Editor.

Rev. Sir,—I noticed with great pleasure that a Kaikoura correspondent has been drawing your readers' attention to the duty of helping on the movement for the revival of the Gaelic. If I am not deceived, the writer's patronymic indicates that he is a practical business man. As such, he will naturally ask himself: 'How is this business to be effected? How are we to get the Catholic High Schools and our other schools to take up the teaching of Gaelic?' They won't do it for mere sentiment—whilst they would, no doubt, be willing enough to profit by the sentiment of others.

I am glad to know the H.A.C.B.S. in New Zealand is credited with strong sentiment in this matter, as in everything Irish. They voiced their sentiments at their Timaru gathering. They recommended the ecclesiastical authorities to have Irish taught in the Catholic schools. Now, what have they done since the Timaru gathering in the way of strengthening in this regard the hands of the ecclesiastical authorities? Personally, I am not aware of anything they have done since. I am not blaming them. I only think it is a pity that something practical was not suggested and adopted. Knowing something of the H.A.C.B.S., and taking some interest in its welfare, I make bold to suggest that a Hibernian Scholarship be founded to carry out the Timaru recommendation. One shilling annually from each member in New Zealand will suffice to start the affair. Let it be open alike to boys and girls. The successful competitor should have the option of taking out the Scholarship at the nearest Catholic High School or Convent. A list of schools in which there is someone competent and willing to instruct in Irish could easily be made out.

Your last issue contains a timely advertisement from L. Gille, of Sydney, that he stocks all the necessary books for beginners in Gaelic. This, in my judgment, is an opportunity for the Hibernians to do themselves as a body, and the cause they love, an immense service.

If they have any better scheme for carrying out their laudable purpose of helping the Gaelic revival, I am sure your readers will gladly hear of it. With fraternal greetings to Benjamin B., I am, etc.,

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We desire to direct the attention of our readers in Wellington and district to the business notice of Mr. J. H. G. Rowley, F.N.Z.A.A., and Public Auditor, under the Friendly Societies Act, King's Chambers, Wellington....

Mr. John Moore, undertaker, Oamaru, conducts funerals in town and country at very moderate rates. Those about to furnish should visit Mr. Moore's establishment, where they will find an extensive stock of furniture quoted at prices to suit the pockets of all...

Our readers in North Otago and Canterbury will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Mahan and Muir, the well known photographers of Christchurch, Timaru, and Oamaru, are prepared to take portraits, execute enlargements and oil paintings in that finished and artistic style for which the firm is noted, at the lowest current rates....

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WEDDING BELLS

HALL—McGUIRE.

A pretty wedding (writes our Auckland correspondent) was solemnised at St. Patrick's Cathedral on September 7 by the Rev. Father Holbrook, the contracting parties being Miss Rose M. McGuire, second daughter of Mr. P. McGuire, of Pitt street (late of Reefton), and Mr. Oliver Corbet Hall, eldest son of the late Captain Hall, of 1st Royal Dragoons, Cheshire, England. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Claude Fenwick. She looked charming in a lovely grey silk voile, relieved with cream silk trimming, and violet hat. She was attended by her two sisters as bridesmaids, Misses Dolly and Nellie McGuire. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. O. P. McGuire as best man. After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's parents, where the wedding breakfast was partaken of. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a grand piano, and to the bridesmaids—Miss Dolly McGuire a handsome gold necklet and pendant, and Miss Nellie McGuire a pretty cable bangle. The presents were both numerous and costly, including a handsome silver hot-water kettle and salad bowl from the Telephone exchange. The happy couple left in the afternoon for their future home at Wanganui.

NEW ZEALAND GENERAL

A Roxburgh fruitgrower informs the 'Tuapeka Times' that present indications point to an abundant fruit crop next season. The danger from late frosts is, however, not yet over.

Mr. Frank Cullen, of the Westport Railway Department, son of Sergeant Cullen, has just put up a record in shorthand by passing the test speed for one hundred words per minute (106 was the exact speed) after less than four months' study.

At the recent annual meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (Cathedral Conference), Christchurch, writes a correspondent, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Bro. E. O'Connor, J.P.; spiritual director, Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais, V.G.; vice-presidents, Bros. G. C. Hayward, J. McCormick, and W. S. Malaquin; secretary, Bro. E. J. Shanley; treasurer, Bro. P. O'Connell; wardrobe-keeper, Bro. Frank O'Connell.

Sir T. H. Grattan Esmonde, Bart, M.P., senior whip of the Irish party, writing to a friend in Auckland by letter received on Friday, says:—'We have just now come to the end of a long, tiresome mission, in which we have not obtained anything very substantial for Ireland; but all the same the Home Rule cause is progressing slowly, perhaps, but still progressing, and a further instalment of self-government is not far off. This Ministry will remain in until next year, but when the general election comes in the Liberals will have a big majority. I hope it won't be too big a majority. Whatever happens, Ireland will profit undoubtedly.'

The following is a list of pupils of the Convent of Mercy, Greymouth, who passed in the theory of music examination in connection with Trinity College, London, and held in June last:—Senior honors—Kathleen Martin 90, Norabella Trowland 81. Intermediate honors—Myra McLisky 85. Intermediate pass—Kathleen O'Donnell 78. Junior honors—Elsie Williamson 99, Cyril Whitaker 99, Rose Bade 97, Basil Peterson 97, Erin O'Reilly 91, Gladys Hannan 92. Preparatory grade—Mary Mundy 96, Mary Creagh 95, Margaret Troy 95, Lena Higgins 95, Daphne Heaphy 91, Nellie Deere 93, Frank Duffy 90, Ruby Goodman 88.

An excellent result (writes a correspondent) has been secured from the examination in musical knowledge in connection with Trinity College, and held in the Convent school, Kaikoura, on June 10. The pupils of the junior division have obtained honors. In this division Katie Kerr obtained 99 marks, May Mackie 97, and Lena Schrouder 97. In the preparatory division the following secured distinctions: Veronica Brunel 93, Kathleen Burland 93, Ita Stove 93, Elvina Curtain 92. The above information, just received from London, reflects high credit both on the Sisters and the pupils.

An old and highly esteemed resident of Oamaru, in the person of Mrs. William Bee, passed away on the 26th ult. in her 64th year. Mrs. Bee was one of the oldest residents of Oamaru, and arrived in Oamaru from Scotland, to be married, close on forty years

ago. She and her husband lived for the first few years of their married life in Ure street, and later on removed to their present residence in Wansbeck street, where they have lived ever since without a break. The deceased lady had been in delicate health for several years, and had failed fast in the last twelve months, but death came very suddenly at the end. Mrs. Bee, who was of a most lovable and charitable disposition, and was widely and sincerely liked and respected for her good qualities, bore five children—two daughters and three sons. Of these all except one girl (Mrs. R. M'Dowell) survive their mother. Mr. Bee and family had the sincere sympathy of the whole community in their bereavement.

The following are the results obtained by the pupils of the Sisters of Mercy, Hokitika, at the examination in the theory of music, held by the representative of Trinity College in June last:—Senior division—Aileen Daly (Hokitika) 85 (honors). Intermediate division—May Sullivan (Hokitika) 82 (honors); May Moloney (Hokitika), 60. Junior division—Margaret Burger (Kumara), 97 (honors); Mamie Kennedy (Kumara), 97 (honors); Elizabeth Burger (Kumara), 93 (honors); Violet Wright (Hokitika), 89 (honors); Cecile Lloyd (Hokitika), 88 (honors); Aileen Frank (Kumara), 87 (honors); Kathleen Foster (Hokitika), 78; Maggie Mahoney (Hokitika), 71; Kathleen St. George (Hokitika), 69; Mary Flaherty (Hokitika), 60. Preparatory division—Elfrida Kennedy (Kumara), 96; May McDonald (Kumara), 94; Nora Donnellan (Hokitika), 90; Katie M'Manus (Hokitika), 90; Aileen Kennedy (Kumara), 89; Maude Rooney (Hokitika), 85; Annie Martini (Hokitika), 76; Emma Shroder (Hokitika), 61.

The following are the results of the practical examination, held by Mr. Alfred Mistowski, in vocal and instrumental music, at 'Villa Maria,' Sacred Heart Convent, Wanganui, on September 12:—Professional examination, Dora Carroll, certificated teacher. Senior division—Singing, Dora Carroll 72; pianoforte, Ruby Perrett 71. Intermediate division—Pianoforte, Mabel Mahony 71, Annie Sullivan 68. Junior division—Singing, Clarice Gower 71, Annie Sullivan 70, Josephine Lloyd 65; pianoforte, Winnie Naylor 77, Annie O'Sullivan 71, Olive Olberg 68, Mabel Dickson 68. Preparatory division—Pianoforte, Nellie Bennett 87, Lena Sullivan 82, Eileen Sullivan 75, Eileen Carvell 67. The above results are highly satisfactory and reflect great credit on teachers and pupils alike.

His Excellency the Governor has received the following cable from the High Commissioner for South Africa:—'About 500 horses will be required for the South African Constabulary between now and February. Can you forward by telegraph a tender to supply? The conditions are as follow: To be landed at Durban. Inspection and selection of horses to be made by a representative of the South African Constabulary not later than the fifteenth day after disembarkation. South African Constabulary to have full powers of rejecting all or any of them on the following grounds: Unsoundness, unsuitability for work, want of condition, faulty conformation. Size to be 14.2 to 15.1 hands; five to seven years of age. Must be geldings or mares. The latter will be given preference; conformation for riding only, not for draught. Stamp required is that for rural constabulary. Horses should be stout, thick-set, but with quality, and should be about three-quarter thoroughbred. Good market for horses in South Africa at present.'

Ever since its institution Victoria College has been considerably hampered in its operations owing to the absence of a suitable building. This defect, however, will soon be remedied (writes our Wellington correspondent), for the new building at Kelburne should be ready for use next year. The students of the College, who have throughout displayed an admirable spirit, some time ago contributed a substantial sum to the building fund. Quite recently it was found that three or four tennis courts could be laid down in the grounds attached to the new building by the application of a little energy. The finances of the institution were too slender to admit of any present expenditure in this direction, so the students, resolving to help themselves, formed a working bee, and, armed with the necessary implements, commenced operations, in which the professors and lecturers gallantly lent a hand. The first sod was turned by the Premier, who, recognising the fine spirit displayed by all connected with the College, and deeming them worthy of assistance, informed the assemblage that Parliament would be asked to provide on the Public Works Estimates an additional £6000 for the College. The announcement was received with applause, and the Premier having wheeled the first barrow, departed amidst cheers. Each Saturday afternoon is now devoted to the work of excavation.

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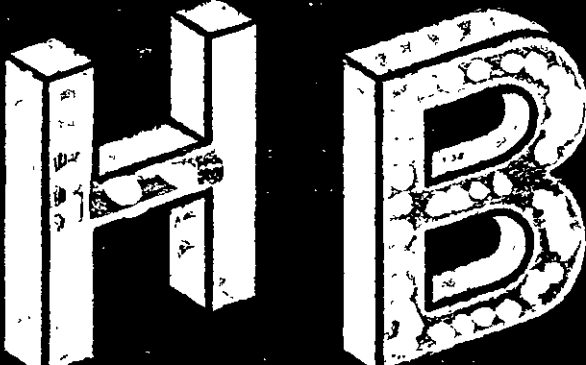
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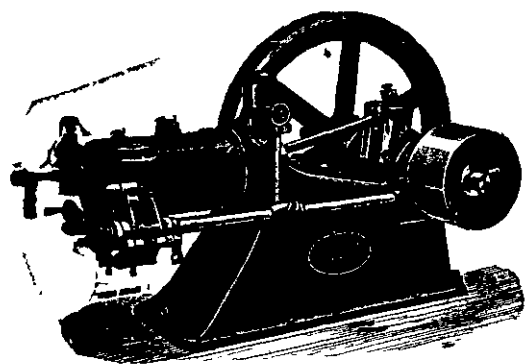
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The Storyteller

THE MAN FROM AUSTRALIA

'He depresses me—honestly he does,' said Mr. Smith; 'makes me feel down in the dumps—and it's my first holiday in ten years! 'Tain't fair!'

Margaret Vibart smiled.

'Don't notice him,' she said.

Mr. Smith went on carving the chicken. He felt quite aggrieved, and he showed it in his expression.

They were out on the Lake of Killarney in the hotel boat—ten or twelve of Cook's tourists—and this seemed to introduce them to each other—Mr. Smith thought so, at any rate, for he made friends in his genial way with every one. He was the most sociable of men, therefore it gave him positive annoyance to have one of the party sitting remote from the others, his back toward them, his face grave and emotionless. He paid no attention to any one. Gloomy, depressed, moody, he sat, and Mr. Smith, who felt that this was particularly his own expedition, resented the attitude. He himself was in a perpetual state of exclamation. He seemed to regard the scenery as belonging to him personally, and his high spirits were contagious.

'He is from Chicago,' said Mrs. Vibart to her daughter, 'and has not had a vacation in ten years.' He owns a tannery. No wonder he enjoys this now—after a tannery.'

And again Margaret Vibart smiled.

'No wonder!' she echoed. 'He is most obliging and pleasant—but if he would only let the man from Australia alone. There are enough Americans here to make him happy.'

Mr. Smith did not intend to intrude his rollicking mood and his jests upon them, but Margaret was worn out after a year's hard teaching, and sometimes they jarred upon her. She felt a touch of sympathy for the man from Australia, who hardly answered, save by a brief word, when called upon for raptures.

The lake was so still and so sunshine-haunted, the mountains were so rich in verdure, so embowered in green, the shadows were so lovely in the ravines! And then the purple heather and the wealth of ferns on every rock! Margaret had fancied the heather would be over, and it was purple and luxuriant still. Autumn tarried long in Killarney, as if loth to depart. Her lips were stained still with the blackberries, which hung in great ebony-hued clusters on their trailing branches by the roadside, and she had a great tangled bouquet of tawny leaves, and holly and ferns, and heather in her lap. Such holly! She had never seen such glorious red berries in all her life. And when one was drinking in health and beauty, anxious to steep one's soul in it and lay by a store for the long workaday winter, she did not greatly desire to talk about it. No, she felt much sympathy for the grave man who said nothing. Why might not one's appreciation be taken for granted?

Mr. Smith, the kindest little man possible, amused her mother, presently he was telling her all about the tannery, and his workpeople, and the six children at home, with a simple delight in her interest and attention, which was, after all, rather attractive.

'Mother finds every one interesting,' Margaret thought; 'her heart could take in the whole world. And the way that man is confiding in her! I wonder if that other man has a history?'

'My missus, she only let me go if I'd promise that,' the old man was saying. 'You take care of cold, Stephen, and you don't forget that old bones can't do what young ones can.' How she does fuss over me—my missus! But, bless your heart, ma'am, we like it! Isn't that so, sir? I reckon if you have a missus in Australia—'

He paused then, and his hearty smile faded.

The man from Australia had turned his back suddenly, and Margaret caught sight of his face. Her quick instinct made her look away at once. She had no right—no one had any right—to see that shrinking look of horror. What had Mr. Smith said? Yes, certainly there was a story here.

They landed at Ross Castle in the afternoon, and the shadows were growing longer then, and her mother was a little tired. Margaret and she got into the car awaiting them outside the castle, and they saw the rest of the party ascend the brake, the silent gray man mounting on the box; and he escaped their memory till later in the evening, when the tanner joined them in the big hotel drawing-room, where Mrs. Vibart was half asleep.

Seeing this, Mr. Smith sat down by Margaret.

'I met the gentleman from Australia—Pennroyal is his name,' he began in a low voice. 'I—I—had a bit

of a chat with him. He has lost his missus, poor chap!—lost her just before he came here. We were standing in the dusk there in the cathedral, and he told me. He was down in Sydney on business when the news came. He had left her in the bush; and—she—had been murdered by the blacks. He just took out a ticket and sailed next day. He said he'd have gone mad if he had stayed—stark, staring mad! And on board he had a bad fever. He hasn't anyone else in the wide world—never had.'

Margaret was listening in a kind of horror, and before she thought the words escaped her:

'Oh, I saw—I saw his face in the boat!'

'I know'—and the old man's honest face crimsoned—'I know! I begged his pardon for that. He said it didn't matter at all. It only gave him a bit of a shiver.'

And then Mrs. Vibart roused, and they went off to bed.

But Margaret could not get the story out of her mind, nor the man's shrinking, stricken look.

They were all at Muckross Abbey next day, Pennyroyal walking at their side, with his usual bent head and absent expression, and he stood where directed, looked where directed, and tipped the driver and gave the children coppers, like a man in a walking dream. He even bought photographs in the abbey, apparently because the others were doing so, and very much as if it were all part of the day's work, for he left them lying on the table later, and Margaret lifted them to give them back to him. The party separated after a little, to wander around in the ruin and look for shamrock, but Margaret was making a little sketch of The O'Donoghue's tomb, and she was seated on the base of the broken pillar when she became conscious that Pennyroyal's absent gaze was fixed upon her, and that he was standing by the side of the tomb.

She raised her eyes with such a depth of gentle pity, half-reverential for his sorrow, that the man started. Since that awful day when he read the letter which told him that no woman's face had seemed to reach his vision. They were all dream faces, fantasies—passing before his gaze like silhouettes on a white background.

She looked at him with such pity that something seemed to start and strain in his heart for utterance, though he only said in his dull way:

'You are sketching?'

'Yes; I want to carry away a little memento to America. Look how those ferns are spreading all over that tomb!'

He looked at them absently.

'Things grow well here.'

'Wonderfully.'

There was a pause then, and he said slowly:

'Folks like to be buried here, I suppose. Some folks leave orders that they should be carried across the seas, so as to be in the old place. Do you think it would matter?'

Something in his eyes made her wonder what he meant.

'I should not mind,' Margaret said. 'After all, what does it matter where one leaves the garment one has done with? If one does what is right, the soul is happy. I have sometimes thought if they knew—I do not know if they do—that it must vex the happy spirits of those who are gone to see us grieve for them, "as those that have no hope"! She spoke from the depths of her fervent Catholic heart.

Pennyroyal listened, and he suddenly took a step nearer, as if startled.

'You see,' he said abruptly, 'she used to say—my missus—that we'd come home together—we were both of us Irish born—and lie together, when we died, in the old churchyard. I've wondered if I ought to go back and find her grave and bring her home. Seems like I'd go mad to see that place! What do you think about it? I think she'd a fancy—she'd like to be near me still—when we were dead.'

'I think she would not like you to do anything that would hurt you,' the girl's gentle voice said.

He looked startled, and roused again.

'Seems almost as if you had known her,' he said: 'she always talked like that—kind of low, too, like you! You mustn't think she was like me; she wasn't a bit. There never was anyone like my missus, never! She was all I had in the world. I felt like kissing the ground she trod on, Miss, that day Father Byrnes married us—and I never got over the feeling. I'd never like her to have done a hand's turn—and I'd scarcely let the wind touch her—and—and—when I was away—they killed her!'

His head sank again. Margaret felt as if words were swords to a story like this, and yet he was so desolate.

'Do not think of that part of it,' she said. 'Think only of her waiting for you, and loving you. Life is so short. We have an eternity in which to be happy!'

Pennyroyal listened, and for the first time in six months his look lifted. But he said nothing at all.

'I should hear from Ruth to-day,' Mrs. Vibart was saying that afternoon, as they drove home, Mr. Smith chatting gaily. 'How one does appreciate letters when one is away from home! Are you sure you asked at the office this morning, Margaret?'

'Yes, mother; there were none.'

'A post comes in at five,' Mr. Smith said: 'we'll all hear by that. I expect a letter, too; I'm longing to hear if James has passed his examination. Bless that boy! how he did work!'

Once launched upon 'James,' the conversation remained in that channel till the huge facade of the hotel was reached, and then Margaret saw her mother go upstairs, while she went to the office to inquire for letters.

Quite a number of people were waiting, and she could see Pennyroyal look at them dully as he strode past, a head taller than all the other men. He never even inquired; apparently no one wrote to him—now.

And then Margaret got near, and after finding the desired letter from Ruth, she suddenly caught sight of a square, white envelope, very much re-addressed, and she read the name:

'John Pennyroyal.'

'I'll take it to him,' she thought. 'It seems to have followed him about a good deal', and then, after giving her mother the long-wished-for epistle, she went into the reading-room.

Pennyroyal was there alone, standing idly at the window, and looking out at a row of dahlias which were beginning to hang their heads. Margaret held out the letter to him.

'I found a letter for you, Mr. Pennyroyal.'

He took it listlessly, thanking her in his usual absent way. 'His gaze fell on the envelope. He started wildly, as if pierced to the heart.

'It's a trick!' he cried, then, brokenly, 'a cruel trick! Her hand! Mary's hand!'

And then he tore the envelope open with a sudden wild energy, and he read, ghastly white, and with big drops on his forehead.

Margaret waited, and it seemed an hour till he looked up. And ah, the joy, the radiance, the glory in the dark face, and his voice was hoarse and broken still, and his strong hand trembled till the letter shook.

'It was all a horrible mistake!' he said. 'It wasn't my missus at all! It was a poor woman she got in to work. And they reported it was my Mary, and she was lying ill with fever at the station, and couldn't deny it! They told me she was dead and buried; and I took out my passage and set sail the next day. And they hunted me ever since, and through my travelling about like this, and leaving no address, they never found me, and she's waiting—she's waiting for me at Sydney!'

Margaret did not see Pennyroyal again that night. He dashed wildly from the room to cable to his wife, and he left early next day.

But before leaving she met him in the hall, and he came up to her eagerly—a new man—with such a light of joy and hope on his brown face, and he wrung her slender hand in his till Margaret winced inwardly, though she only smiled.

'I didn't thank you yesterday,' he said, 'maybe you thought I didn't hear—or take it in, but I did! Catholic and all as I am, my heart was like stone until you spoke. And then your voice was so like hers it made me think I heard her. And it was all true, Miss! I've got her back, but death'll never seem so black to me again. I'll remember, and I'll tell her all about it. She'd thank you better than me for these kind words. And she isn't a bit like me—my missus—not a bit like me! Don't you think that?'

'Car is at the door, sir.'

He wrung her hand and was gone.

Margaret and her mother left Killarney next day, and they were seen off by Mr. Smith, beaming all over. 'Never had such an enjoyable time in my life—never! And we were a pleasant party, all except poor Pennyroyal. And now he is all right! Odd story that! Good-bye, good-bye!'—Benziger's Magazine.

The Catholic World

AFRICA—Murder of Missionaries

A cablegram from Berlin under date August 18 states that the report of the massacre of the Right Rev. Mgr Spies, the Catholic Bishop, and his party of two male and two female missionaries in German East Africa has been confirmed. Hearing of an insurrection, the party were returning to the coast, when they were attacked. All the natives accompanying the party fled. Bishop Spies tried to persuade the assailants as to the peaceful nature of the mission, but without success. All the bodies of the victims showed many spear wounds. The nuns covered their faces with their veils and calmly awaited their fate.

ENGLAND—Catholic Young Men's Societies

The Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Britain, represented by about 220 delegates, opened their annual conference in Leeds on the first Sunday in August. The conference was favored with the presence of Archbishop Bourne, and the occasion was availed of by his Grace to utter words which may be taken as an augury of future progress. Not only did he most cordially recommend the Society, but he promised to do all that he could to strengthen it in the south, where it has a very large field for extension. The papers read at the conference were eminently suggestive. Father Day, whilst subjecting the Socialistic programme to a keenly critical analysis, was progressive in his demand for the application of Christian principles to social conditions. Canon Kendal showed luminously that the power of religion in England is far from being what it was in former days. Father Norris set forth the Christian ideal of Labor, which we are in danger of forgetting amidst the stress of industrial competition. Dr. Sparrow gave voice to the Catholic view on Education, sounding a decisive note of warning to the Liberal party. Mr. Cruise contributed a paper on mental culture which was at once graceful, instructive, and useful. In the annals of the Society the Leeds Conference will rank amongst the most successful.

The Rights of Catholic Parents

The Leeds Conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that no settlement of the education question can be accepted by Catholics which deprives Catholic parents of the power of having their children taught by Catholic teachers. A resolution advocating the formation of a committee in connection with each society in Great Britain to ensure registration was unanimously carried.

Golden Jubilee

The golden jubilee of the priesthood of the Very Rev. Canon Northcote was recently celebrated at Stoke-on-Trent, when many addresses and presentations were made to the venerable jubilarian.

FRANCE—Expulsion of Nuns

On the 1st of September the Dominican Nuns were to be expelled from their House at Bar-le-Duc. This prospect has elicited a letter from Monsignor Dubois, Bishop of Verdun, to the nuns. The Bishop deeply deplores their departure, brought about by 'those who have dreamed of the destruction in France of religious instruction and Christian education, and who are carrying out their projects in opposition not only to the rights of the Church, but to those of the citizen, whose freedom and whose property are attacked.'

ROME—Papal Anniversary

August 4 being the anniversary of Pius X's election to the Pontifical Chair, his Holiness received many letters, telegrams, and addresses of congratulation from Italy and abroad.

The Biblical Commission

The London 'Tablet' announces that Father David Fleming, the secretary of the Biblical Commission in Rome, has been obliged to return to England owing to prolonged ill health. Father Fleming has been elected Provincial of the Franciscans in England.

The Holy Father and Catholic Action

His Holiness Pope Pius X. has followed up his Encyclical to the Italian Catholics on 'Catholic Action' with a letter to Count Albani, Professor Toniolo, and Commendatore Pericoli, leaders of the Italian social movement. The Pontiff says that he has derived great consolation from the address in which such a large number of Italian Catholics have expressed their gratitude for the Encyclical. He rejoiced at the docility with which they accepted his instructions and the promptness with which they declared themselves ready

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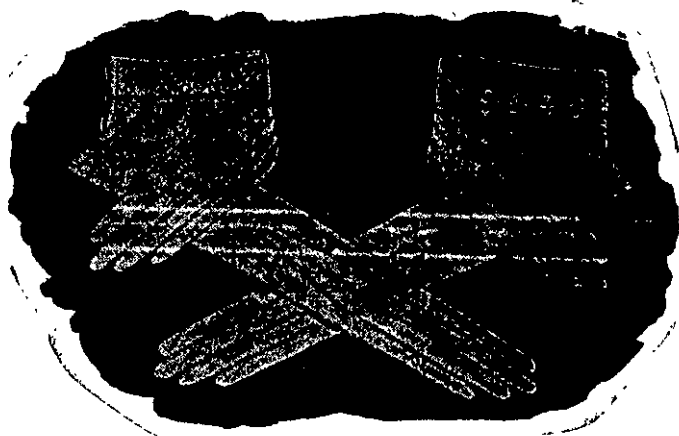
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is wonderfully effective in remov-
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PRICES ... 2/6 and 3/6 per Bottle.

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

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EXPERIENCED GREAT RELIEF.—"Dunedin, August 14, 1902. To Mr J. Macdonald, Dunedin: Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that I have experienced great relief by the use of your Celtic Cough Cure for a severe chronic bronchial affection, to which I had been a victim for months. I am glad to be able to recommend your remedy to my friends.—Yours faithfully, G. R. STORY."

A COMPLETE CURE.—"Fairview," North Sydney, N.S.W., April, 1903.—The Ven. Archdeacon Spooner, 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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This Tea can be obtained from the
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and is, without doubt, the VERY
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to follow them. The comfort he thus received was all the more welcome because some had misconstrued his intentions without any real ground for doing so. And thus an attempt was made to mislead public opinion and the conscience of simple folk by drawing from his words, which were most clear in themselves, a meaning different from that which they contained. As formerly in the case of a letter of the great Apostle St. Paul, his Encyclical had been misinterpreted by certain persons, who held that he had said one thing and meant another, and that, in granting exemptions which were necessary in particular cases he desired to abandon the glorious traditions of the past and to renounce the sacred rights of the Church and the claims of the Apostolic See. 'We,' says his Holiness, 'Who always take care to speak to the Faithful in that simple style which Jesus Christ so strongly recommended to His Apostles, cannot permit that to be attributed to Us which is not to be found in the letter and which was never in Our intentions, nor can We allow what is still worse—Our words to be distorted into a meaning contrary to the meaning they actually bear.' His Holiness encourages the Catholics to proceed with the organisation of all the Catholic forces in Italy, and expresses the hope to see all working together unitedly and zealously, without envy or ill-will.

UNITED STATES—Italian Catholics in New York

Over 100,000 Catholic Italians gathered between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets in New York to take part in the celebration of the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. These boundaries mark the Italian settlement in the city. Throughout its confines altars were erected on the streets, and before them the kneeling multitude prayed, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass being offered on all at the same hour. It is estimated that more than seven tons of candles were used during the day upon the improvised altars by the participants in the celebration.

Italian Priests

The Archbishop of Palermo, in Sicily, at the direct request of the Pope, is organising a seminary for the training of Sicilian priests, who are to dedicate themselves to work among their own countrymen in the United States. A special course in the English language will form part of the curriculum of the new institution, together with the rules of Church discipline prevalent in America. It has been found that owing to the dialect spoken by the Sicilians, American priests who know the Italian language and even native Italian clergymen are not adapted for work among Southern Italians, and the new institution has been proposed.

A Catholic Encyclopædia

Mr. Martin Maloney, who was recently honored by the Pope, has come out in behalf of the project for a Catholic Encyclopædia. At a recent meeting in Philadelphia he undertook to furnish half the funds for the costly undertaking, and Jeremiah Sullivan agreed to do the same. This assures the issue of the greatly-needed work, which will contain fifteen volumes.

GENERAL

Archdiocese of Trinidad

On August 4, the Very Rev. J. T. Crotty, O.P., rector of San Clemente, was received in private audience by the Pope. He presented £2,305 Peter's Pence sent to Rome by the Archbishop of Trinidad, the Most Rev. Dr. Flood, O.P. The Port of Spain where Dr. Flood resides is almost entirely served by Dominicans, from Ireland, and Father Dowling, the predecessor of Father Crotty as Prior of San Clemente, is Vicar-General of the Archdiocese.

War Statistics

The conclusion of the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan has directed attention to the wars that have taken place during the last one hundred years, and the number of men engaged in the principal battles:—

At Austerlitz, December 2, 1805, 60,000 Frenchmen opposed 80,000 Russians and Austrians. The French, who were victorious, lost 7000 men, their opponents 20,000.

At Eylau, February 8, 1807, 70,000 Frenchmen opposed 80,000 Russians; the first lost 15,000; the second 25,000.

At Wagram, July 6, 1809, 150,000 Frenchmen opposed and defeated 120,000 Austrians; the first lost 16,000; the second 24,000 men.

At the battle of the Moskva river, September 7, 1812, 140,000 Frenchmen gained a victory over 140,000 Russians; losses, 30,000 men to the French, 60,000 to the Russians.

At Leipsic, October 15-19, 1813, 180,000 Frenchmen were defeated by 310,000 Prussians, Russians, Germans, and Swedes; losses to the French army, 40,000; to the Allies, 54,000.

In the American Civil War the Federals lost 360,000 men; the Confederates 300,000. At the close of the war there were about 1,000,000 men enlisted on each side.

At the battle of Sadowa, fought near Koniggratz, July 3, 1866, 220,000 Prussians, with 780 cannons, against 200,000 Austrians with 700 cannons; loss to the first 10,000 men, to the second, 40,000 men.

The battle of Gravelotte and St. Privat, sometimes called the battle of Rezonville, August 18, 1870, 120,000 Frenchmen with 450 cannons, against 200,000 Germans with 720 cannons; the first, who were defeated, lost 12,000 men; the second lost 20,000.

At Sedan, September 1, 1870, 84,000 Frenchmen, with 430 cannons opposed and were defeated by 250,000 Germans, with 550 cannons; loss to the first named 14,000 men; to the second 13,000. This battle led to the fall of the French Empire and the establishment of the Republic.

At Liao Yang it was estimated that the Russians had 220,000 men against 250,000 of the Japanese.

In the late war 46,100 Japanese were killed in battle, 10,970 died of wounds, and 13,300 of sickness, making a total of 70,450.

The most bloody war of the last century was that of the battle of the Moskva; while the greatest forces of opposing men were massed at Leipsig.

A French military writer contributes to 'La Revue' a study of the losses in men and money in the great wars of history, in order to come to some estimate of the probable destruction of life and property in the recent war.

The Crimean War, he says, cost Russia £140,000,000, or £5,000,000 per month; it cost the French about an equal sum, and the English somewhat less. England spent in the Boer War £240,000,000, or £7,600,000 per month; in the war with China Japan spent £17,000,000, or £2,000,000 per month; and the Chinese, in addition to the cost of conducting the war, paid an indemnity of nearly £30,000,000.

St. Vincent de Paul Society, Auckland

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Auckland, from July 1, 1904, to July 4, 1905:—

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance in Savings			By Groceries and firing	29	12 3
Bank, July 1, 1904	7	14 7	" Butcher	6	6 0
" Cash in hand	0	13 3	" Rent	6	10 6
" Poor box	14	7 7½	" Relief—Cash, etc.	1	14 8
" Easter cards	6	3 0½	" Drapery, blankets, and boots	7	0 7
" Collection boxes	7	9 7	" Milk	4	12 6
" Hon. members' subscriptions	13	7 6	" Four passages to Mt. Magdala	6	17 6
" Monthly subscriptions	6	0 6	" Board and lodging	2	4 0
" Donations	14	14 6½	" Cleaning hall	0	14 0
" Entrance Fees	0	7 6	" Stamps, stationery, and printing	2	5 9
" Refund passage	0	5 0	" Interest Ter. Building Society	3	0 0
" Concerts	6	14 0	" Cheffonier and sundries	2	12 2½
			" Concert expenses	1	7 0
			" Balance in Savings		
			Bank	1	10 4
			Cash in hand	1	9 10
	£77	17 1½		£77	17 1½

Number of orders given out—Groceries and firing, 383; board and lodging, 81; meat, 75; milk, 42; relief, 61. Clothing distributed—New articles, 65; ready-made, 401; new material, 40yds. Thirty parcels were received, 40 visits made, and 44 meetings held.—E. McCabe, president; E. Parish, hon. sec.; M. Lynch, hon. treas.

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



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
Two of 1 0 0 each | Ten of 0 4 0 each

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 effervescing, the taste clean, with just sufficient chalybeate stringency 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—1s 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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FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
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At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
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**At the Ashburton Winter Show, Farmers
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SWEDDE 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

Pelichet Bay), PROPRIETOR.

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—1s. 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 damps.

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

R. B. DENNISTON & CO.

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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'

Origin of the Metric System.

Some very interesting facts have lately been collected about the foot, the most widely used measure of length in modern times. The measure is derived from the length of the human foot, but apparently has varied more than that portion of the skeleton can possibly have done in historic times. The ancient Welsh foot, for instance, was 9in long, whereas the Piedmont foot was 20in. In modern times it has varied from the Spanish foot of less than 11in to the Venice foot of more than 13in. Almost every country has used a foot measure of a different length. It was this confusion which led the French to devise the metric system.

Dead Sea Disappearing.

A phenomenon of extraordinary geographical and historical interest is announced from the East. The recent notable perturbations that have taken place on our planet have had a curious effect upon one of the earth's famous places. The geologists now announce that the Dead Sea is on the point of disappearing. An English savant has just established the fact that the sinister lake of Biblical annals has been steadily diminishing year by year, and that at the present time its greatest depth does not exceed three metres. The water, which is so rapidly evaporating, deposits chunks of salt upon the banks, and in time these salt heaps assume a picturesque and beautiful aspect, shining in the sun like gems and pearl. The conclusion which the scientists have reached from this phenomenon is that the Dead Sea is destined to become a desert of salt.

Wasting Soil.

The preservation of the soil itself as well as its fertility seems to be a problem to which man must give early attention. Professor N. S. Shaler, in calling attention to this, points out that under savage life the undisturbed roots and stems of the wild plants bound the soil to the rocks, and the average washing away in four or five centuries would not equal the inch that may be carried to the sea from a modern ploughed field by a single rain-storm. To this latter-day waste must be added cropping that takes away soluble minerals faster than they are formed. The soil is thus being reduced both in quantity and in quality, and the results are to be seen in the lessened productiveness of lands in Italy, Greece, Spain, and most other parts of the world. The remedy to be sought is some means of preventing the loss of the soil at a greater rate than the decay of the rocks restores it.

Floated 662 Days.

When Colonel 'Swalm, the American Consul at Southampton, was journeying from Montevideo to England via New York, in May, 1903, he placed his card, together with those of several other passengers on the steamship Tennyson, in a bottle, and stated that the finder, on returning it, would receive a reward of a sovereign. The bottle was thrown overboard in latitude 29 degrees, 30 minutes, north, and longitude 68 degrees, 10 minutes, west. Nothing had since been heard of it until a few months ago, when Colonel Swalm received word that it had been found on the Donegal Coast of Ireland, near Arranmore, by a man named Call, who returned the cards. The bottle had evidently been carried by the Gulf Stream along the north of the American coast, then by that 'river of the sea' across the Atlantic to the Irish Coast, to reach which point it had taken 662 days, the journey being made at an approximate rate of five miles a day.

Why Heat Reddens the Face.

The effect of radiated heat on the nerves which control the small blood vessels of the skin makes the face flush. These tiny vessels, which are normally in a state of moderate contraction, under exposure to the heat relax and become distended with blood. In regard to exposure to direct heat, the reddening of the skin, together with the uncomfortably warm feeling accompanying it, may be looked upon as one of the useful little 'danger signals' by which we are surrounded.

When from any cause a person has lost this susceptibility, as in some forms of paralysis, he may expose a limb to heat until serious injury results. The face flushes when near the fire because it is directly exposed to the rays of heat, while most of the body is protected by the clothing. Besides, the nerves of the face are particularly sensitive, and the skin there is most abundantly supplied with blood vessels.

The Home

By Maureen

Avoid High-heel Shoes.

The results of the evil of wearing high-heel shoes are quite serious. The weight of the body is thrown on the toes and against the upper leather of the shoe, crowding the foot and shutting off the blood circulation. The feet become badly nourished and the nerves diseased, and the body is thrown in such an unnatural position that the whole nervous system is injured. The effort of the body to balance on these heels often results in curvature of the spine and displacement of other organs. Frequent and severe headaches and early failure of eyesight, due to the nerve strain, are among the resultant evils.

To Keep a Dish Hot.

When it is required that a dish or plate of food be kept hot for half an hour or so, waiting, perhaps, for a tardy diner, a better plan than putting it in the oven is to set it with its contents on a saucepan of boiling water, and let the saucepan stand on the top of the oven or covered part of the stove. The plate should be covered with another plate or close-fitting metal cover, and to prevent the food from becoming over-dry plenty of gravy should be added to it, also an extra bit of butter if it is anything too dry. A little milk added to a boiled pudding that is to be kept hot is sometimes an improvement.

Women Who Worry.

A well known nerve specialist has given it as his opinion that more women go into nervous prostration as a result of idleness than of overwork. 'It is a rest from petty worries,' he said, 'that most women need, and this they can give themselves. The woman who does the least has usually more worries than the woman who works.' The physician further says: 'A woman has wonderful powers of endurance when it comes to great things. She can work and support her family if need be; she can bear griefs with heroism; she can come out of hardest work and heaviest sorrow with health unimpaired, but she cannot stand the little things, the molehills that grow to mountains when she has nothing to do but think of them, without suffering a collapse.'

Table Etiquette.

Perhaps in no department of life does good breeding show itself as quickly as in questions of table etiquette, and in habits and manners during meal times.

Well-dressed people, whose outward appearance seems to claim for them the title of lady or gentleman often show signs of want of good breeding the moment food is placed before them.

The knife is used only to cut or spread with, and never to convey anything to the mouth. It is always held in the right hand.

A spoon is used also in the right hand, but a fork may be used in either.

People who make mistakes in regard to their use usually do so through carelessness rather than ignorance.

Occasionally people get into the way of playing and fidgeting with their knives, forks, spoons, and dinner napkins during the intervals between the courses. This is a very bad habit, which is likely to annoy other people, and it should be checked.

Crumbling the bread and playing with the food in any way are equally objectionable.

A hostess must always remember that her actions at the table give the key to her guests. If she uses a certain article for a particular dish they will follow her example. If she folds up her dinner napkin, no guest may feel at liberty to leave an unfolded napkin on the table, and no lady will rise from the table until the hostess gives the signal that the meal is finished.

Maureen

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INTERCOLONIAL

Australia exported this year 252 harvesters to Argentine, Algeria, Cape Colony, Italy, and Tunis.

The Australian Holy Catholic Guild celebrated its diamond jubilee the other day by a conversation at the Cardinal's Hall, Sydney. There was an attendance of over one thousand, amongst whom were many of the prelates who had been attending the Plenary Council.

The following reply to the cable sent to Rome during the sittings of the Plenary Council at Manly has been received:—'Our Holy Father the Pope gladly imparts his Apostolic Benediction to the proceedings of the Council, to the prelates themselves, to the clergy, and to all their faithful people.' To the cable congratulating the President of the United States on the proclamation of the world's peace, President Roosevelt replied:—'The President of the United States expresses cordial appreciation of the congratulations of the Catholic Bishops of the Australian Commonwealth.'

A new dignity has been conferred on Monsignor O'Haran by the Holy Father. The new title is Protanotary Apostolic of the first class. The Monsignor is the seventh raised by the present Pontiff, and the first in Australia. He now possesses the right to wear ring and pectoral cross, and on solemn occasions even a mitre. It is a happy coincidence that the documents conferring this title were bestowed on the Administrator of St. Mary's by his Eminence the Cardinal on September 8, the 21st anniversary of their arrival in Sydney.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Long, Vicar-General of the diocese of Bathurst, who has been transferred from Gulgong to the administration of SS. Michael and John's Cathedral, and who will administer the diocese during the absence of Bishop Dunne in Ireland and Rome, is a native of County Carlow, Ireland. He was educated in Carlow College, coming to Australia towards the close of his ecclesiastical course, he was ordained in SS. Michael and John's Cathedral, Bathurst, towards the end of 1877. Since that time he has labored in many parts of the diocese—in Parkes, Orange, Bourke, Wentworth, Bathurst, and Gulgong. Monsignor Long has a wide reputation for scholarship.

The Third Australian Plenary Council was opened at St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday, September 3, when the celebration of the consecration of the Cathedral took place. On Thursday, September 7, all the prelates, synodales and numerous other priests joined in the Requiem High Mass for the repose of the souls of prelates departed since last Synod. Bishop Gallagher preached an eloquent panegyric. On Sunday, September 10, the Synod was brought to a close, when the Decrees of the Council were formally signed by the prelates. As is usual at the conclusion of a Plenary Council, a Pastoral Letter has been issued to the clergy and laity. The Catholic population of the Commonwealth is now 1,011,550, the clergy number over 1300, the teaching Brothers over 600, and the nuns over 5500. The Catholic colleges for boys number 33, and for girls 169, while there are 215 superior day schools, 1087 primary schools, 94 charitable institutions, and the children attending schools number 127,000.

The death is reported of Dr. Lyhane, a leading legal practitioner of Kalgoorlie, West Australia. The deceased was a native of County Cork, Ireland. He had a first-class school career, and he afterwards studied at Dublin University, where he had a brilliant course. He took the LL.D. degree at that institution. Subsequently he went to London, where he qualified at the Middle Temple for admission to the English Bar. He was duly called, and after the lapse of a year or two he emigrated to Western Australia. Dr. Lyhane went to Kalgoorlie five or six years ago, and practised his profession on the eastern goldfields up to the period when he was struck down by the illness which had a fatal termination. Dr. Lyhane had wonderful gifts as a platform speaker and postprandial orator. His addresses on subjects pertaining to Ireland and her people were models of their kind.

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

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- October 1, Sunday.—Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost. Feast of the Holy Rosary.
 „ 2, Monday.—Feast of the Guardian Angels.
 „ 3, Tuesday.—St. Adrian III., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 4, Wednesday.—St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor.
 „ 5, Thursday.—St. Galla, Widow.
 „ 6, Friday.—St. Bruno, Confessor.
 „ 7, Saturday.—St. Mark, Pope and Confessor.

Feast of the Holy Rosary.

On the first Sunday of October, 1571, was fought the great battle of Lepanto, which saved Europe from the Turks, and gave a death-blow to the Ottoman power. In memory of this victory, gained at the very moment when the faithful were reciting the rosary for the success of the Christian arms, Gregory XIII. ordered the present festival to be celebrated.

Feast of the Guardian Angels.

One of the most consoling doctrines of the Catholic Church is the spiritual union which exists between mankind and the angels who surround the throne of the Almighty. These glorious spirits with whom we hope hereafter to share the joys of Paradise, are appointed by God to be our protectors during our mortal life. Though not an article of faith, it has been the constant belief of the Church in all ages that Divine Providence has assigned to each individual a special angel to be his guide and guardian during his pilgrimage on earth. To this doctrine, which is confirmed by many passages of the Holy Scriptures, our Divine Lord alluded when He said: 'See that you despise not one of these little ones, for I say to you that these angels in Heaven always see the Face of My Father Who is in Heaven.'

St. Adrian III., Pope and Confessor.

The pontificate of St. Adrian began in 884, and lasted little more than a year. The incursion of the Saracens, who sacked the famous abbey of Monte Cassino, and extended their ravages to the very walls of Rome, reduced a great number of people to misery, and gave to the holy Pontiff an opportunity of exercising that unbounded charity which is the distinctive characteristic of the true followers of Christ.

St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor.

St. Francis of Assisi, who was the founder of the Order of Franciscans, was born at Assisi, Umbria, in 1182. Ambitious for glory, he tried the profession of arms, then, touched by grace, he left his family, embraced absolute poverty, and founded in 1208 the Order of Mendicants. St. Francis was canonised by Pope Gregory IV in 1228.

St. Galla, Widow.

St. Galla lived in Rome in the beginning of the 6th century. Having lost her husband within a year after her marriage, she made over her property to the poor, and gave herself up to a life of poverty and austerity.

St. Bruno, Confessor.

St. Bruno of Cologne was the founder of the Carthusian Order. With six companions, Bruno retired into the desert of Chartreuse, near Grenoble, France, and laid the foundation of his new Order. This was in 1088. Following the Benedictine Rule, the Carthusians were famed for the severity of their discipline. They lead a contemplative life, and devote a portion of their time to manual labor. Bruno was summoned to Rome by Pope Urban II, who had been his pupil. After founding two new convents in Calabria, he died in 1101. Guigo, the first Prior of the Chartreuse, made a compilation of the customs and statutes observed by the Carthusians. The Carthusian nuns originated about 1230, and, with some modifications, follow the rules of the Carthusian monks.

St. Mark, Pope and Confessor.

St. Mark, who was elected Pope in 333, was a Roman by birth. He published a decree conferring upon the Bishop of Ostia the exclusive right to consecrate the Sovereign Pontiff.

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