

MISSING

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PAGE

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

September 30, Sunday.—Seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor.
 October 1, Monday.—St. Gregory, Bishop and Martyr.
 „ 2, Tuesday.—The Holy Guardian Angels.
 „ 3, Wednesday.—St. Adrian III., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 4, Thursday.—St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor.
 „ 5, Friday.—St. Galla, Widow.
 „ 6, Saturday.—St. Bruno, Confessor.

St. Jerome, Confessor and Doctor.

This illustrious Doctor of the Church was a contemporary of St. Ambrose and St. Augustine. In his youth he became proficient in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, thus fitting himself for the important work he afterwards undertook, of translating and explaining the Sacred Scriptures. He also composed many learned treatises for the instruction of the faithful and the defence of the Church. He died in 420, at the age of ninety-one.

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 to share hereafter the joys of Paradise, are appointed by God to be our protectors during our mortal life. Though not an article of faith, it has always 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 Scripture, our Divine Lord alluded when He said: 'See that you despise not one of these little ones, for I say to you that their angels in heaven always see the Face of My Father, Who is in heaven.'

St. Galla, Widow.

St. Galla lived in Rome in the beginning of the sixth 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.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

THE POET'S PRAYER.

I do not ask for spreading lands to hold,
 For glory or for gold.

(Yet if my brother ask for gold or fame
 His prayer I do not blame.)

But I make supplication every morn
 For what the world may scorn:

I ask of God the grace to do my best,
 And, after that, to rest.

If you feel happy to the point of saying so, listen! unhappiness is at your door.

The secret of progress lies in knowing how to make use, not of what we have chosen, but of what is forced upon us.

Shall I hold on with both hands to every paltry possession? All I have seen teaches me to trust the Creator for all I have not seen.

There are two easy roads to Heaven which shorten the distance immeasurably; for the poor it is patience, for the rich it is charity.

Each man is the maker of himself, the power he uses being God's; and each present moment bears within itself the future's form and substance.

If we wish to make the State the representative and exponent and symbol of decency, it must be made through the decency, public and private, of the average citizen.

The best path through life is the high road, which initiates us at the right moment into all experience. What is normal is at once most convenient, most honest, and most wholesome. Cross roads may tempt us for one reason or another, but it is very seldom we don't come to regret having taken them.

The Storyteller

THADY OBRIEN'S FORTUNE

Dr. O'Rourke had just returned from a professional call one biting December morning. On alighting from his carriage he caught the eyes of his daughter, as she stood at the front window, riveted on some object at his horse's head, with an expression of countenance in which pity and mirth seemed to be struggling for the ascendancy. Turning round to see what thus attracted her attention, the doctor perceived a little ragged and bare-footed boy hanging at the bit of his horse, with an air of as resolute a determination to hold on as if he had seized Bucephalus by the head-stall.

'Hallo! you little omadhaun,' he cried, 'who pays you to hold a horse that wouldn't run if you whipped him?'

'Is it me ye mane, sir? It's the less trouble to hold him, then, if he won't run,' said the boy; 'an' it's your honor should forget to gimme the sixpence, I'm no poorer than I was before!'

'Ho! ho!' said the doctor, 'it's a wit we have! Here, Tom, to the groom, who had come upon the scene, 'turn the horse into the stable and this little Arab into the kitchen, and administer some hot coffee with rolls, and half a pound of chops.'

'Sure, that will not be bad to take,' said the urchin, following the groom. 'Your honor has the name of the best doctor in the country.'

Dr. O'Rourke, at his comfortable breakfast with his family, soon forgot that such a being as Thady O'Brien existed; but his daughter Lucy, who had youth and charity on her side, descended to the kitchen to see for herself how the shivering little boy looked after a warm breakfast. On her return she said:

'Well, father, your little patient says he is ready to go now.'

'Patient? Oh, the little rogue I sent into the kitchen for his breakfast! Well, why doesn't he go, then?'

'Because, he says, you would never forgive him if he left without paying his respects. Biddy says he has kept the kitchen in an uproar of laughter.'

'Ho! ho! Well, we might as well have a laugh, too. Have him passed up, Lucy.'

'Now, then,' said the doctor, affecting a very stern look as Thady awkwardly bowed into the room; 'now, then, young man, what do you wish to see me for?'

'I'm entirely too much like yourself to forget that, your honor. Sure, you don't give up a case till you're regularly discharged.'

'Indeed!' said the doctor, laughing heartily. 'Pray what have you been doing all your little life?'

'Oh, sometimes wan thing, an' sometimes another, sir.'

'But what were you doing last?'

'Ate me breakfast at your honor's expense.'

Lucy now laughed, but her mother, who had been looking with pity at the lad's unprotected feet, brought forward a pair of one of the children's shoes and bade Thady put them on.

'On, millia muther!' shouted Thady, throwing up his hands with well-feigned horror. 'Is it me mother's son would do the likes o' that?'

'What is it you would not do, pray?' the doctor sternly asked.

'There's many things I wouldn't do, your honor,' looking roguishly round the little circle, 'an' wan o' them is to disgrace the shoes of a son o' your honor's by puttin' me naked feet into them. Sure, they never saw the like.'

'What is your name, and where do you live? Have you a father, mother, sisters, brothers? Have you a place, or do you want one?' asked the doctor, rattling one question after the other, in order, if possible, to confuse the young hopeful.

'Thaddeus O'Brien, Blind Alley,' answered Thady, putting his hands behind him and standing erect. 'No, sir. Yes, your honor. Five o' them. No, sir. I wish I had. If your honor would only try me.'

'Are you really in distress or only shamming?' the doctor inquired after a half a dozen of 'Ho! ho's!' at the lad's ready wit.

'Maybe I shammed hunger, your honor,' said Thady. 'Ask Biddy if I ate any breakfast; then go an' ask me mother an' five sisters when it was that they took mate enough off the table to feed six—after they had done.'

'Another hint, Mrs. O'Rourke,' said the doctor, smiling. 'Just fill a basket for this original.'

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JOHN COLLINS . PROPRIETOR.

Thady was soon fitted out with shoes, warm socks, and a basket of broken food.

'Now,' said the doctor, 'will you be sure and come back to-morrow morning?'

'Will a duck swim, your honor? Will a fly come back to the treacle?'

'Be sure, then, and bring home the basket,' said Mrs. O'Rourke.

'I'll do that, me lady, an' I'll do another thing too,' said Thady, making his best bow as he backed out of the room, wishing them all 'the top o' the morning.'

Thady O'Brien, on the whole, left a good impression on the doctor's family. The doctor was captivated by his ready wit; the wife and daughter pitied his evident though uncomplaining destitution. The key to the little living enigma, in a word, beyond which no city reader will need any explanation—Thady was, or rather had been, a "newsboy"; as such he had acquired development for the natural aptitude of his tongue—as he had learned the readiness of reply and keenness of repartee which astonished the doctor's household. Thady's father had died but a short time previously, after a long illness, which had eaten up the small earnings of the little family and sent their moveables, one by one, to the pawnbroker's. Contemptible as these poor chattels seemed, every sixpence is a treasure to the suffering poor, and the widow O'Brien was looking in vain for some article convertible into cash, though ever so trifling, when Thady arrived with his basket of provisions.

'Oh, Thady, dear,' said his mother, as she spread out the food on the table before the famished children, 'ye must have begged hard to get all this.'

'Sorry a bit, then, did I get beggin',' answered the boy. 'I told them me mother an' five sisters were starving with cold an' famishin' with hunger, an' begged for a penny or two to buy them bread; but the people either pushed me aside an' looked "You lie!" or told me so, an' done with it. At last, and here the little fellow stood up proudly, 'I tried another way for it.'

'You didn't stale, Thady?' cried his mother, looking frightened. 'An' ye have shoes an' stockings to your feet, too! That it should ever come to this!'

'Is it me own mother that asks me that?' said Thady, his eyes glistening with tears of pride and sorrow. 'No, I didn't stale, mother. I shamed 'a rich an' good-natured man out o' what he'll never miss—an' look how it helps the childer! Take a-houl't yourself, mother. I've had me breakfast—an', by the same token, the same man is good for to-morrow.'

A rude knock at the door interrupted Thady.

'Come, Mrs. O'Brien,' said an equally rude man, entering the little room abruptly; 'if you can't pay your rent, it is high time that you made way for those who can. Three weeks behind time, terms weekly in advance. It is a hard loss to us, but we shall have to put up with it, I suppose, and let you go scot-free.'

'Let us go! Where are we to go to?'

'Well, that's your own lookout, you know. We can't harbor you rent free any longer, at any rate. What, Thady, comfortable shoes and stockings, eh? You've improved on yesterday. You must be fitted out, I suppose, whether your mother's debts are paid or not.'

'Troth, sir,' said Thady, a little angrily, 'they worn't bought; they're a free gift, an' made by a man who don't grudge you your shoes, nor the heart o' the man who stands in 'em.'

'Hoity-toity, little Thady bantam! I meant no harm, I'm sure,' said the man, provoked, but ashamed to betray it. 'You might as well have begged money to keep a house over your head as shoes for your feet, while your hand was in.'

'Beggars can't be choosers,' said Thady, with provoking calmness. 'If they could, we shouldn't be your tenants.'

'I'll choose for ye,' said the man, now thoroughly enraged. 'Don't let me find you here to-morrow. If I do, the whole troop of you shall be bundled off to the poorhouse—except you, sir, and you shall be sent to a reformatory.'

'Maybe ye think ye carry the keys of all them places in your pocket,' said Thady as he shut the door after him.

A gentleman of some five-and-twenty years, handsome and cheerful, entered a few moments later.

'Hey-day, good people! All in the dumps. Who's sick?' he said.

'No wan, sir,' said Thady.

'No? But you all will be if you don't keep warmer. Come, Mrs. O'Brien, tell us all about it.'

Thady told him.

'One, two, three, four shillings, is it?' said the newcomer. 'Well, I can't afford to give you that.'

But I'll tell you what, my little man, I'll lend you five-four for the rent and one for capital to start you afresh on.'

Thady and his mother overwhelmed him with thanks, which he did not stop to hear, but was off before the widow could reach him, or she would certainly have thrown herself at his feet and clasped his knees.

'Come, father,' said Lucy O'Rourke the next morning, 'do lay down that prosy pamphlet and come to breakfast. You are too old a man to be so completely swallowed up by the shop. You care more for a gallipot than for your breakfast, and would rather read a tedious old medical periodical than see your family. It is too bad; confess now, isn't it?'

The good doctor smiled with arch meaning as he laid aside his magazine and took his seat at the table. 'You are right, Lucy,' he said. 'Physicians are such nuisances that I can never think of admitting another into the family; and as to that number of the "Medical Review," it is a stupid affair, sure enough. It is nearly half filled with a paper contributed by some young quack named Cromie, or Crosbie, or some such name.'

Lucy blushed and laughed, and laughed and blushed again. Her weapons were now fairly turned against herself.

'Well, my dear, did you miss any spoons yesterday?' Dr. O'Rourke inquired of his wife a moment later, and being answered in the negative, the old gentleman continued: 'Then, unless little Thady considers your basket worth more than anything he could get here to-day, he will come back this morning.'

'To be sure he will come,' said Mrs. O'Rourke.

'To be sure he will, father,' said Lucy.

'Well—perhaps,' said the doctor, pretending to have his doubts.

Biddy here announced that the young gentleman was already below stairs.

'Give him some breakfast, Biddy,' said the doctor, 'and then send him up. Now you see,' he added, turning to his daughter, 'that little Thady is deep. He throws a sprat to catch a hake. He will keep on till he gets far enough into your confidence to steal something worth while.'

'For shame, father!' said Lucy. 'How can you be so uncharitable? He knows that honesty is the best policy.'

'Very good! Very good!' said the doctor. 'And I'll tell you what, my pretty prophetic—I know you believe what you predict, and I'll make you a promise on the credit of your own faith. You shall marry this young Dr. Cromie, or Crosbie, or whatever his name is, whenever Thady has a house to let you.'

Before she could reply Biddy announced a caller. It was one of the doctor's tenants, and he directed that he should be shown up. He was a lessee of several large houses in a poor part of the city, which the doctor hardly saw once in a year, and could not point out without a guide. His lease was about expiring, and he called to obtain a renewal, but wished it on diminished terms, as he said there was a prospect that certain contemplated improvements in the city would ruin the property.

'Ho! ho!' said the doctor; 'a hard improvement that. They pay me little more than the taxes now, and if they are improved at this rate I shall be made a beggar with them. I must look into this a little, sir.'

At this moment Thady made his appearance at the door. Lucy went to him and entered into conversation with him. He looked like another boy this morning. Hope and pleasure shone in his face, and his whole appearance was tidy and cheerful.

The doctor's lessee soon took his leave, having first conversed in an undertone a moment or two, with a frequent look toward Thady. The doctor's countenance showed that the lad had gained little in this interview.

'Now,' said the doctor, as Lucy led the lad toward him, 'your name is Thaddeus, I believe?'

Thady bowed.

'I am very sorry to learn,' the doctor went on, 'that you are a very bad and a very impudent boy—though I might have guessed the last.'

Lucy and Mrs. O'Rourke looked astonished, and poor Thady, gathering a hope of sympathy from their faces, said, as he hung his head and burst into tears, 'Sure, sir, that will be news to me mother, wherever you heard it.'

'Come, come, sir,' said the doctor, 'no more play with us—we've had enough. I don't want to condemn you unheard, and if you are deserving I would do you good. Now answer me straight, what have you ever done to maintain yourself?'

'I sold the papers, sir.'

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 'But how could a boy suffering all this be so full of fun and nonsense as you were yesterday, and as you would have been to-day if everything had gone as you expected?' the doctor asked, in a kinder tone.

'Oh, sir, there's many ways in the world, an' them as travels wan don't know the stones in another! Two or three days, sir, I shivered bare-footed in the cowl, and told the people what I've told you just now, sir, an' I couldn't get a sixpence; so I thought o' trying another tack, an' your kind face, sir, made me try it on ye—an' that's the whole truth, sir. I'm no blackguard, if I look wan.'

'Very well put in—very well told, Thady. But I've something more to say yet. The house you live in is mine, and your landlord is my tenant.'

'Then I hope,' said Thady, 'he's a better tenant than landlord.'

'Well, he tells me that yesterday you lied to him that you hadn't a shilling in the world.'

'Lied to him! Sure, it was the blessed truth, sir!'

'But he says he threatened you with the poor-house and the reformatory, and that this morning your mother found money to pay the rent in full. Now, you must have had this money at the time or you must have stolen it since, for he says you are very poor.'

'Ah, look at him, your honor! Think o' the back-biter! He knows I am poor, he says, an' he threatens me with the reformatory for not payin' me mother's rent. An' maybe he didn't tell ye, sir, that he told me that I might have begged money as well as shoes, an' abused me for the very kindness which your lady had for me. An' then he says I stole the money, an' still he puts it in his pocket 'idout a tear.'

'Thady, you have made the case bad for your accuser, but you haven't helped yourself yet. Tell me honestly, where did this money come from?'

'It was loaned to me, sir. Maybe, sir, ye think the impudent little blackguard has no friends; but there's a God above who remembers the widow an' the fatherless, an' He sent a friend to us when we was all in the sorrow. An' it isn't the first good thing he's done, sir. He's come out of his bed in the bitter night, time an' again, to relieve the pain o' the poor who couldn't give him fee or reward, an' he puts his hand in his pocket over an' often to pay for the medicine for the dyin' man when he knew he could not live so much as to thank him—the blessings o' heaven fall on him for it! An' now me poor father is in heaven, an' Dr. Crosbie may wan day meet him there—may it be a long day off! Good mornin', ladies, an' you, too sir; an' when next ye would play with the poor, don't put the farce before the tragedy, sir, if ye please, sir; for that's not the way at Blind Alley.'

Lucy was in tears, and her mother in silent amazement at the little fellow's eloquence.

'Here, Thady—stop!' shouted the doctor as the boy moved away. 'Your name is O'Brien and the doctor's is Crosbie, eh?'

'Yes, sir.'
 'Well, here,' continued the doctor, 'is the "Medical Review," in which your father's case is prominently set forth.'

'I can read, sir,' said Thady proudly. 'Don't play with the bones o' the dead, if ye please, sir.'

'No, no, Thady,' said the doctor, kindly. 'I know Dr. Crosbie, and there are those in this house who know him better than I.' Thady shrewdly looked toward Lucy, and she blushed crimson. 'We will inquire about you, Thady. What rent do you pay?'

'A shilling a week, sir.'
 'Fifty-two shillings a year. And how many rooms have you?'

'Wan, sir.'

'And how many tenants are there in the whole house?'

'Ten, besides the grocery on the ground floor, sir.'

'Hum! hum!' said the doctor. 'So the fellow gets more for that one house than he pays me for five—and he wants me to reduce his rent at that. Miserably must the poor be crushed by such harpies!'

'True for ye, sir,' said Thady. 'If your honor would only take the house into your own hands.'

'I can't do that, boy,' said the doctor, musing. 'Thady,' said he, after a pause, 'how old are you?'

'Sixteen come Twelft' Day, sir.'

'Hum! hum!—Well, I'll ask Dr. Crosbie about you, and if he gives you half as good a character as you have given him I'll give you charge of the house you live in. You shall have it at the same price he pays—on condition that you don't charge the others more than enough to get your own part-rent free and a fair price for the trouble in collecting. And I'll not renew his lease for any of them, either. If you show yourself honest and capable, here's an opening for a living for you.'

Thady's heart was too full for words now. He blushed, hung his head, stood still and then wept his thanks.

'Call here to-morrow,' said the doctor, willing to relieve his grateful embarrassment.

'Thady,' said Lucy, calling him back, 'I want a word with you. Have you a couple of pleasant rooms in your house to let me?'

'What, miss—me lady?' said the boy, astonished.

'What?' said Dr. O'Rourke.

'Why, father,' said Lucy, 'you certainly have not forgotten your promise you made this morning that when Thady has a house to let I may be married.'

'Ho! ho! said the doctor. 'Well, when one has a pill to take, the sooner it is off his mind the better. Marry as soon as your mother can get you ready, for I see you are both of a mind. But don't you go and tell Dr. Crosbie what depends on his endorsement of Thady here.'

'Sure, sir, Dr. Crosbie would not tell a lie to—to free Ireland,' said Thady, earnestly.

'Get out of the house, you little rogue!' said the doctor. 'You've done in two hours what my wife and daughter have been trying in vain to do for two years.'—Mount Angel Magazine.

The Blessed Virgin in the Middle Ages

The following passage is from Lecky's 'History of Rationalism':—

'The world is governed by ideals, and seldom or never has there been one which has exercised a more salutary influence than the mediaeval conception of the Virgin. For the first time woman was elevated to her rightful position and the sanctity of weakness was recognised as well as the sanctity of sorrow. No longer the slave, the toy of man, no longer associated only with ideas of degradation and of sensuality, woman arose in the Virgin Mother into a new sphere and became the object of a reverent homage of which antiquity had had no conception. Love was idealized. The moral charm and beauty of female excellence was for the first time felt. A new type of character was called into being, a new kind of admiration was fostered. Into a harsh, ignorant, benighted age this ideal type infused a gentleness, a purity unknown to the proudest civilisations of the past. In the millions who in many lands, in many ages have sought with no barren desire to mould their character into her image, in those holy maids who for the love of Mary have separated themselves from all the glories and the pleasures of the world to seek in fastings, vigils, and humble charity to render themselves worthy of her benediction, in the new sense of honor, in the chivalrous respect, in the softening of manners, in the refinement of tastes displayed in all the walks of life, in this, and in many ways, we detect its influence. All that was best in Europe clustered around it, and it is the origin of many of the purest elements of our civilisation.'

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'I am afraid, madam,' said a gentleman who was looking for country lodgings, 'that the house is too near the station to be pleasant.'

'It is a little noisy,' assented the landlady, 'but from the front verandah one has such a fine view of the people who miss the trains.'

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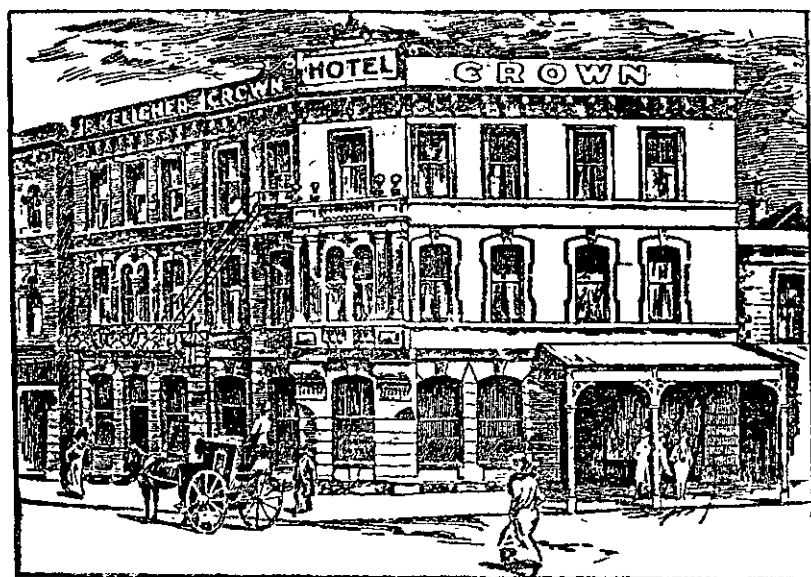
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Current Topics

Facilis Descensus

The road to ruin is broad, well-kept, and graded for fast going. A wide strip of it is neatly paved with empty bottles.

That 'Referendum' Again

Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher's famous division was wiped off the face of the earth in the two days and two nights of desperate fighting that took place around Chancellorsville in May, 1863, during the great American Civil War. Only a few of the dashing leader's valiant men answered the roll-call when the grim work was over. A few days later, Meagher handed in his resignation. It would, said he, be 'perpetrating a public deception' to keep up the pretence of a brigade when it had been practically wiped out, and when he had been refused permission to withdraw the little remnant of his men from service for a time in order to recruit. The leaders of the Bible-in-schools Referendum League would have been well advised had they followed the sensible and spirited example of 'Meagher of the Sword'. Their movement differs in one important respect from Meagher's hard-hitting death-or-glory brigade: it never was formidable. The country never could be induced to take it quite seriously, much less to wax enthusiastic over it. As a political fighting force, it never got beyond the hay-foot straw-foot stage, and the time is pretty well ripe for the undertaker to place it under the roots of the flowers that bloom in the spring. The leaders of the dead or dying movement that waited on the Premier on Monday were, in effect, 'perpetrating a public deception' by inferentially professing to represent a live movement, with a big slice of the country at its back. They should, like the hero of Marye's Heights, have withdrawn and reorganised their shattered forces, if they could, and given some evidence—namely, the evidence of personal and collective effort and sacrifice—that they are in earnest about the Christian education of the children of their various flocks. They could then consistently approach Parliament—on the lines of the Catholic demand.

As matters stand, the bulk of legislators and of the general public can have no other feeling but one of contempt for ministers of the Lord whose ideals rise no higher than this: scheming to unload one of the sacredest and most elementary duties of their calling on to the shoulders of lay State officials; to create and endow a new juvenile Established Church on Unitarian lines; to turn the public schools of the Colony into supplementary Sunday-schools for the propaganda of the latest fad in religion-making; and to pick the public pocket for the cost of the process. It is cheap to wag tongues where the footlights glare. But people who think, will think hard things of the sort of religion that for thirty years has not had sufficient steam in it to make the most obvious and urgent sacrifice for the little lambs of its flock. Are the shekels and the easy-chairs more precious than the souls of the little men and maids at school? We Catholics think not. Has religion no head to think and plan, no heart to feel, no hand to work, for God's little ones in the schools? Or is it merely a Tongue clacking sleepy political clap-trap, and beseeching Parliament to put surplice and gown-and-bands upon the Civil Service, so that the clergy, like the dormouse, may loll and sleep in ignoble peace?

A Fantastical Story

He is a bit of a jolt-head or a hurry-worry or a don't-care who allows himself to be bitten twice and thrice by the same yapping cur-dog. Yet secular pa-

pers continue, despite the lessons of experience, to allow themselves to be bitten again and again by sundry journalistic curs who invent and retail the sort of Vatican 'news' that is fit only for the marines or the silly season. The latest sample of this sort of stuff is now going the rounds of the New Zealand secular press—appearing, thus far, in the Saturday brimstone-columns. It is a romance about Father Tyrrell's passing from the Jesuit society to the secular mission. The story (which is credited to the Rome correspondent of the 'Berliner Tagblatt') rehearses a lot of fantastical nonsense as to what the Pope has been doing, is doing, and is going to do in regard to the Jesuits. The mooncalf who concocted the story winds up with this fine bit of extravaganza: 'There is also talk of Cardinal Newman, one of the most liberal-minded members of the Jesuit Order, being visited shortly by a practical demonstration of the displeasure of his superiors in the faith.' There is only one thing the matter with this story: it is a piece of grotesque folly from beginning to end. The writer is so ill-informed that he takes Cardinal Newman to be a living member of the Jesuit 'Order'. It so happens that Cardinal Newman has been dead for the past sixteen years and more. He has no longer any 'superiors in the faith' upon this earth. With him, we trust, faith has given place to the Beatific Vision. And he is far beyond the reach of being personally 'visited' by the 'displeasure' of mortals here below. Moreover, Newman never was a Jesuit. The truth of the story about Father Tyrrell may be well gauged by that of Cardinal Newman and 'the Jesuit Order'.

'Tell the truth and shame the devil'. So runs the old motto. There are a great many people (says an American wit) who find no difficulty in shaming the devil. It is the other thing that bothers them. To this class belongs the imaginative wight who devises Vatican news for the silly season. But for our knowledge of his high capabilities, we might have been tempted to take this latest bit of Vatican 'news' as a hoax—somewhat similar to that of the petrified man with which an American wag imposed upon the too trusting secular newspapers of the Eastern States. They did not notice that the petrified man's ten fingers were spread fanwise, in an attitude of derision, from the point of his stony nose. And our incautious, and perhaps over-driven, journalists forgot for the moment that Newman sang his last rondeau in 1890—a date that in these fast-moving days seems almost as remote as the times of the Barmecides. It is another instructive instance of the dangers of taking Catholic news and comment from other than well-informed Catholic sources.

A Slump

It is a bank-note world, as Halleck hath remarked. Finance has a sensitive skin, and a big monopoly is easily sent to bed in a fever of fear. This is apparently what seems to have got into the blood of a great Irish financial corporation, if we may credit a cable-message that appeared in last Saturday's daily papers:—

'The Bank of Ireland stock fell from £330 to £307 in ten days, owing to alarm over the Government's Home Rule intentions.'

The Bank of Ireland was founded in 1782. It was the year of the Volunteers—the period when bigotry had largely lost its force in Irish public life; when the penal code had (as Lecky said) 'perished at last by its own atrocity'; and when Irish Protestants were eagerly moving to place a large measure of political power in the hands of their Catholic fellow-countrymen. 'Catholics,' says Lecky, 'had begun to take a considerable place among the moneyed men of Ireland; yet', he adds, 'when the Bank of Ireland was founded in 1782, it was specially provided that

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no Catholic might be enrolled among its directors'. It was a whiff from the spirit of the penal days—a spirit that, despite the growing tolerance of the time, still survived in many parts of Ireland. In the course of time this intolerant proviso was abolished.

In 1802—after the Act of Union had been passed by bribery, force, and fraud—the Bank of Ireland purchased the beautiful building in which the sessions of the old Parliament had been held. The Government made a curious secret stipulation in consenting to this sale. It is thus set forth in a letter to Lord Hardwicke, approving the purchase: 'It should, however, be again privately stipulated that the two chambers of Parliament shall be effectually converted to such uses as shall preclude their being again used upon any contingency as public debating rooms.' 'It was feared,' says Lecky, 'that disquieting ghosts might still haunt the scenes that were consecrated by so many memories.' Recent rumors declare that the Old House in College Green is again to be restored to the uses for which it was originally intended. Negotiations are said to have been recently afoot for its repurchase and restoration to the nation. This may possibly mean more to the Bank of Ireland than the loss of the beautiful offices which, to the chagrin of the vast body of the people, it has so long occupied in the heart of Dublin city. The Bank has had, since the Union, a vast monopoly of Government business. And the fear that a Home Rule Government might distribute a portion of its business among other and more popular banking institutions is, no doubt, amply sufficient to account for the fall in Bank of Ireland shares that was recorded by the cableman in the daily papers of last Saturday. There will, of course, be the customary clamor of martyrdom—that arises when monopolies are hit or threatened. Sydney Smith, in his day, deplored the fact that Catholic emancipation was for a long time blocked 'because one politician will lose two thousand a year by it, and another three thousand, a third a place in reversion, and a fourth a pension for his aunt'. 'The great soul of this world is just,' says Carlyle. And justice to Ireland, so long delayed, is not, we hope, to be now balked by the fear that the titled and untitled stockholders in the Bank of Ireland are to draw dividends of fourteen per cent. instead of fifteen per cent. upon their shares. People do a good deal of dancing and singing nowadays around the golden calf. But justice is more than moneybags, and a nation's liberties more than shent per shent.

Home Rule

The leaf of the aspen is so neatly balanced upon its stalk that the gentlest breeze of heaven will set it trembling. It is even so with financial institutions. They are agitated by the smallest breath of fact or rumor that comes their way. What is more gentle than a message of hope to suffering man or hard-trying nation? Yet it was 'a message of hope' to Green Éire of the Tears that set the aspen shareholder of the Bank of Ireland trembling so wildly during the past few weeks. It was a double message. The first was spoken by Sir Antony MacDonnell, Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at a banquet in Dublin. He said:—

'He came before them that night after three years of work, some of which had brought great satisfaction, and some of which had brought regret, and he came before them, as he came before them three years ago, with a message of hope. He was no more entitled to tell them that night the grounds on which the hope was based than he was able to tell them three years ago the grounds upon which his hope was then based; but his firm belief was that the coming year 1907 would see the fruition of many of those hopes which the best Irishmen had for many years entertained. It might not be the fruition of everything which Irishmen had hoped for, but it would

be, he believed, the fruition of so much that Irishmen, if they were true to themselves, would make the fountain and the source from which the whole of their hopes might be fulfilled.'

The other part of the 'message of hope' was delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland. 'It was,' he said, 'the wish of the Government to secure equal justice for all classes in Ireland, to render Ireland peaceful and prosperous, and to see that respect for the law went hand in hand with that large measure of self-government which they all thought Ireland ought to enjoy.'

Time is the corrector of many a wrong. It is (as Rosalind said in the play) the Justice of the Peace that tries and sentences old offenders. Slow-paced but sure, this great avenger has been on the side of the Irish people in their legitimate demand for the right to manage their own internal affairs. For over a hundred years they have been 'pining for the dawning of the day'. It has been 'lang a-comin'. But the sun seems to be peeping over the edge of the horizon at last. Twenty years ago (says the Dundee 'Evening Star' in the course of an eminently fair and well-informed article) even a scheme of devolution or co-ordination 'would have been damned with bell, book, and candle as vigorously as were the Gladstonian proposals for a separate and distinct Legislative Assembly on College Green. "The rising tide is with us", said the Grand Old Man on one memorable occasion; and the boast, interpreted in terms of time, has been marvellously justified. . . The social and moral forces at work throughout the civilised world are on the side of those communities which demand freedom to govern and develop themselves, subject, of course, to the paramountcy of the Sovereign Power by virtue of which the nation in its integrity is held together. All parties, as far as Ireland is concerned, are agreed that the past is a black record that has to be wiped out; the difference is merely one of how far and how soon shall the forward move be taken.' There will, of course, be the customary vilification, threats of rebellion, etc., 'from the little knot of representatives from one small and 'yellow' corner of Ireland who are traditionally known in the House of Commons as 'the deadheads of Ulster'. Our local evening contemporary displays an intimate acquaintance with the methods of political propaganda usually adopted by the ascendancy party in Ireland:—

'We may safely anticipate exciting scenes, angry recriminations, and sensational language. The colonies particularly, if the history of the past may be taken as a precedent, will be supplied with concise details of outrages that never happened, and of disloyal sentiments which, shorn of their context, will look very black. In this connection, however, it is well to remember that the ebullitions of religious rancor, the creation of irrelevant issues, and the assumptions as to what will or will not follow ought not so affect our judgment on the justice of the fundamental principle to which the Imperial Government propose to give effect. Much of our cable news, experience has shown, should be accepted with caution: The Campbell-Bannerman Ministry during the recent session complained strongly of the nature of the news received from and sent to South Africa, and felt constrained to take steps to counteract its unfortunate tone; whilst Sir William Butler, an able and proved public servant, a few weeks since gave publicity to the statement that the telegrams published in the London press prior to the outbreak of the Boer War, which were instrumental in rousing popular sentiment, were written out after dinner in a certain well-known house near Cape Town every Sunday, and then flashed across the wires in time for the Monday morning papers. We mention these items as we believe it to be imperative, now that the Empire is on the eve, not perhaps of a Home Rule Bill in the Gladstonian sense, but of a larger measure of representative local self-government, that colonists generally should preserve a dispassionate and judicial standpoint, and not permit themselves to be swayed by what may be termed ex parte snapshots.'

"A LIGHT purse makes a heavy heart." Buy Cook o' the North, and save your siller!

"A E guid turn deserves anither." You are delighted with Cook o' the North; then tell your friends.

Forewarned, forearmed. When the storm of calumny and vituperation bursts—as it surely will—and its outer wavelets strike these shores, there will, we trust, be many who will recall the fair and outspoken warning of our Dunedin evening contemporary. We have done our part, even at a recent date, in exposing the detailed Irish 'outrages that never happened'. It is not well for either man or newspaper to be alone in opposing a reactionary crusade against popular rights. And in this battle for the right we gladly welcome so outspoken an ally as the 'Star'.

There now lives in New York, in a green and honored old age, an Englishman who sang the rights of Ireland at a period far removed from that in which they were advocated by the greatest and most progressive party in the Westminster Parliament. His name is William James Linton—artist, engraver, and poet. Under the pseudonym of 'Spartacus', he wrote much stirring verse to the Dublin 'Nation' in its palmy days—songs which formed a miniature epic embracing the whole cycle of Ireland's wrongs. They closed full many a year ago with a prophetic lay of triumph, in which he pictured as follows a happy nation freed from the grip of landlord tyranny and irresponsible Castle rule:

'The Happy Land!

Studded with cheerful homesteads fair to see
With garden grace and household symmetry—
How grand the wide-browed peasant's lowly mien,
The matron's smile serene—
O happy, happy land!

The days of 'Spartacus' are now far in the yellow leaf. Yet he that poured the tonic of hope into hard-trying and despondent souls may yet, even in his life's decline, witness the beginnings of the happy days that he prophesied for the land of the tear and the smile. If, however, this is to come to pass, there must be no tinkering and half-measures over Home Rule. Such a course would serve only to exasperate, by raising hopes and then dashing them to the ground.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE

A PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

The following is the Encyclical Letter of the Holy Father to the Archbishops and Bishops of France on the Separation Law:—

Venerable Brethren,

Health and the Apostolic Benediction.

We are about to discharge to-day a very grave obligation of Our office, an obligation which We assumed towards you when We announced, after the promulgation of the law creating a rupture between the French Republic and the Church, that We should indicate at a fitting time what it might seem to Us ought to be done to defend and preserve religion in your country. We have allowed you to wait until to-day for the satisfaction of your desires, by reason not only of the importance of this great question, but also and above all by reason of the quite special charity which binds Us to you and to all your interests because of the unforgettable services rendered to the Church by your nation.

Therefore, after having condemned, as was Our duty this iniquitous law, We have examined with greatest care whether the articles of the said law would leave Us any means of organising religious life in France in such a way as to safeguard from injury the sacred principles on which Holy Church reposes. To this end it appeared good to Us both to take the counsel of the assembled episcopate and to prescribe for your general assembly the points which ought to be the principal objects of your deliberations. And now, knowing your views as well as those of several Cardinals, and after having maturely reflected and implored by the most fervent prayers the Father of Light, We see that We ought to confirm fully by Our Apostolic authority the almost unanimous decision of your assembly.

'Associations Cultuelles' Rejected

It is for this reason that, with reference to the associations for public worship as the law establishes them, we decree that it is absolutely impossible for them to be formed without a violation of the sacred rights pertaining to the very life of the Church.

Putting aside, therefore, these associations which the knowledge of Our duty forbids Us to approve, it might appear opportune to examine whether it is lawful to make trial in their place of some other sort of associations at once legal and canonical, and thus to preserve the Catholics of France from the grave complications which menace them. Of a certainty, nothing so engrosses and distresses Us as these eventualities; and would to Heaven that We had some hope of being able, without infringing the rights of God, to make this essay, and thus to deliver Our well-beloved sons from the fear of such manifold and such great trials.

But as this hope fails Us while the law remains what it is, We declare that it is not permissible to try this other kind of association as long as it is not established in a sure and legal manner that the Divine constitution of the Church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and of the Bishops, as well as their authority over the necessary property of the Church and particularly over the sacred edifices, shall be irrevocably placed in the said associations in full security. To desire the contrary is impossible for Us, without betraying the sanctity of Our office and bringing about the ruin of the Church of France.

It remains, therefore, for you, Venerable Brethren, to set yourselves to work and to employ all means which the law recognises as within the rights of all citizens to arrange for and organise religious worship. In a matter so important and so arduous you will never have to wait for Our assistance. Absent in body, We shall be with you in thought and in heart, and We shall aid you on every occasion with Our counsel and with Our authority. Take up with courage the burden We impose upon you under the inspiration of Our love for the Church and for your country, and entrust the result to the all-foreseeing goodness of God, Whose help, We are firmly convinced, will not, in His own good time, be wanting to France.

It is not difficult to foresee the nature of the recriminations which the enemies of the Church will make against Our present decree and Our orders. They will endeavor to persuade the people that We have not had the interests of the Church of France solely in view; that We have had another design foreign to religion; that the form of the Republic in France is hateful to Us, that in order to overthrow it We are seconding the efforts of the parties hostile to it; and that We refuse to France what the Holy See has without difficulties accorded to other nations. These recriminations, with others of the same sort, which, as can be foreseen from certain indications, will be disseminated among the public in order to excite irritation, We denounce now and henceforth with the utmost indignation as false; and it is incumbent upon you, Venerable Brethren, as upon all good men, to refute them in order that they may not deceive simple and ignorant people.

With reference to the special charge against the Church of having been more accommodating in a similar case outside France, you should explain that the Church has acted in this way because the situations were quite different, and above all because the Divine attributes of the hierarchy were, in a certain measure, safeguarded. If any State has separated from the Church, while leaving to her the resource of the liberty common to all and the free disposal of her property, that State has without doubt, and on more than one ground, acted unjustly; but, nevertheless, it could not be said that it has created for the Church a situation absolutely intolerable.

But it is quite otherwise to-day in France; there the makers of this unjust law wished to make it a law, not of separation, but of oppression. Thus they affirmed their desire for peace, and promised an understanding; and they are now waging an atrocious war against the religion of the country and hurling the brand of the most violent discords, and thus inciting the citizens against each other, to the great detriment, as every one sees, of the public welfare itself.

Assuredly they will tax their ingenuity to throw upon Us the blame for this conflict and for the evils resulting therefrom. But whoever loyally examines the facts of which We have spoken in the Encyclical 'Vehementer Nos' will be able to see whether We have deserved the least reproach—We, who, after having patiently borne with injustice upon injustice in Our love for the beloved French nation, finally find Ourselves summoned to go beyond the last holy limits of Our Apostolic duty, and We declare that We will

"A SORROWFUL heart's eye drouthy; but a cup o' genuine
"Cock o' the North" will quench ony.

"A toom haun is nae lure for a hawk," but a cup o' Hondai-
Lanka's a temptation for anybody!

not go beyond them—or rather whether the fault does not lie entirely with those who in hate of the Apostolic name have gone to such extremities.

Therefore, if they desire to show Us their submission and their devotion, let the Catholic men of France struggle for the Church in accordance with the directions We have already given them, that is to say, with perseverance and energy, and yet without acting in a seditious and violent manner. It is not by violence, but by firmness, that, fortifying themselves in their good right as within a citadel, they will succeed in breaking the obstinacy of their enemies; let them well understand, as We have said and, as We repeat, that their efforts will be useless unless they unite in a perfect understanding for the defence of religion.

They now know Our verdict on the subject of this nefarious law: they should whole-heartedly conform to it, and whatever the opinions of some or others of them may have been hitherto during the discussion of the question, We entreat them all that no one shall permit himself to wound anyone whomsoever on the pretext that his own way of seeing things is the best. What can be done by concord of will and union of forces, let them learn from their adversaries; and just as the latter were able to impose on the nation the stigma of this criminal law, so by their united action will our people be able to eliminate and remove it.

In this hard trial of France, if all those who wish to defend with all their power the supreme interests of their country work as they ought to do in union among themselves with their Bishops and with Ourselves for the cause of religion, far from despairing of the welfare of the Church of France, it is to be hoped, on the contrary, that she will be restored to her former prosperity and dignity. We in no way doubt that the Catholics will fully comply with our directions, and conform with Our desires: and We shall ardently seek to obtain for them by the intercession of Mary, the Immaculate Virgin, the aid of the Divine goodness.

As a pledge of heavenly gifts and in testimony of Our paternal benevolence, We impart with all Our heart the Apostolic Benediction to you, Venerable Brethren, and to the whole French nation.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on August 10, the Feast of St. Lawrence, the Martyr, in the year 1906, and the fourth of Our Pontificate.

PIUS PP. X.

'ORATE FRATRES'

AN ARTICLE FOR THE LAITY

(BY THE REV. J. GOLDEN, KAIKOURA.)

(Continued from last week.)

The 'Orate Fratres' comes in once more to enlighten us on the duty of the congregation. 'Brethren, pray that my Sacrifice and yours may be acceptable to God the Father Almighty.' Therefore the Adorable Sacrifice belongs to the people as well as to the priest, though he is the officiating minister. Therefore, also, the people have a bounden duty and obligation to offer the Sacrifice with the celebrant standing on the altar. Their offering is an act of solemn worship and adoration. It is a supreme act of religion, than which nothing is holier or more acceptable to the Deity, nothing more meritorious for the pious worshipper. How widely different all this from 'Hearing Mass!' Priest and people are engaged together in offering to Almighty God the Adorable Victim of Man's redemption. For the Mass is the true and proper Sacrifice of the body and blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ, which are really present under the appearances of bread and wine, and offered as an act of supreme homage to God. It is also offered for the benefit of the whole Church militant on earth, and suffering in Purgatory. The 'Orate Fratres' shows that the people are engaged in this most solemn act of religion. Evidently, this act cannot be suitably expressed by the word 'hearing.' 'Assisting at Mass' is more in accordance with reason, with the meaning of the Holy Sacrifice, and the obligation of the people. It conveys the idea of concurrence with the celebrant in the solemn offering. 'Attending' is also a commendable expression. It supposes not only bodily presence, but also mental activity, such as accompaniment and diligence. Clearly, 'attending' and 'assisting' at holy Mass are far preferable to the more common word 'hearing,' which conveys no definite meaning, and is essentially weak and fallacious.

'Layman' earnestly and zealously pleads for the suppression of 'read,' 'said,' and 'heard' in connection with the venerable Sacrifice of the Catholic Church. They fail to touch the heart of the great action. They are calculated to minimise the importance of the Sacrifice and of the obligation of the people. The expression 'offer' is brimful of vigor and verve and strength. It is consecrated by the Church as her very own in connection with holy Mass. It has a sacrificial meaning and significance. It is redolent of piety and devotion; going to the heart of things sacred; pointing most directly to divine mysteries; and imparting to the people a clear idea of their duty during

The Solemn Offering of the Mass.

As already remarked, the word 'celebrate' is also good and sound. And for 'hear' it would be well to substitute 'assist' or 'attend,' which conveys intelligent and appropriate meaning. When attentively considered, these terms are found to harmonise with the relations of the people with the Adorable Sacrifice, with their dignity in offering it in unison with the officiating priest, and with their duty as members of God's holy Church.

Once more. Let us try the objectionable words by another touchstone. The priest of the New Covenant is sent by Jesus Christ: 'As the Father has sent Me, I also send you.' This clearly intimates that the priest is a representative of Christ as he appears in his divine functions. He is a vicar of Christ to do as Christ did. He is taken apart, anointed and ordained to teach, to administer the Sacraments, and to sacrifice to Almighty God. This Sacrifice is of infinite value in the sight of God. It is a renewal, in a mystic manner, of the Sacrifice of Christ on Calvary. It is the application to the souls of men of the measureless graces purchased by the Divine Victim on the Tree of the Cross. It is in very truth, though accompanied with many sacred ceremonies, the same as that of the Last Supper, and a commemoration of the same. 'This do in commemoration of Me,' saith Christ, when empowering and commanding His apostles to perpetuate the divine institution of the Mass, both as a Sacrifice and a Sacrament.

By means of this Adorable Sacrifice, the highest worship, called 'latría,' is offered to God. Now, to adore God is the principal destiny of the angels: 'Let all the angels of God adore Him' (Heb. i., 6). It is also the principal duty of men. 'Everyone that calleth upon My Name, I have created him for My glory: I have formed him and made him.' (Is. xliii., 7). Hence do we find that sacrifices have been offered since the beginning of time. In the Old Dispensation there were various sacrifices; but all tended to Christ and terminated in Him. St. Paul names them 'empty shadows, types and figures of the good things to come.' Their significance and derived value ceased after the Last Supper and the Crucifixion. The reality has taken the place of the types and shadows. The holy Council of Trent defines that 'the Selfsame Who has sacrificed Himself on the Cross, sacrifices Himself through the ministry of the priests.' Therefore,

It is an Article of Catholic Faith

that the Sacrifice on our altars is substantially identical with the Sacrifice Christ made of Himself, as Priest and Victim, on the wood of the Cross. We know with infallible certainty that Holy Mass is the great Sacrifice of the New Law; that Christ Himself offers this Sacrifice through the hands of the priest, who is the celebrant of the Divine Mysteries; and that the graces purchased on Calvary flow to us through the Sacrifice of the Mass. 'O the exalted dignity of the priests, in whose hands Christ is made man again!' exclaims St. Augustine. For, the consecration brings our Lord upon every Catholic altar. So that every Church is a Bethlehem, an Upper Chamber, and a Calvary. 'The Blood of Calvary still flows in very truth for the sinful and the weak.' Here we have the Eucharistic Sacrifice, wherein the highest homage is offered to Almighty God; whereby Christ nourishes our souls with His own divine Sacrament; and whereby He dispenses His gifts and His mercies. This is what makes every Catholic church 'the house of God and the gate of heaven.' And has not Almighty God promised to be in His temple in the midst of His chosen people? 'My eyes and My heart shall be there.' (III. Kings, ix., 3.) This divine promise is verified in a most gracious and miraculous manner by the Real Presence of our Lord in the Holy Eucharist.

But it is unnecessary to enlarge any further on the divine and ineffable character of the adorable Sacrifice of the Mass. All along we have employed the term 'offer,' and found it sufficient and appropriate to express the meaning ever in connection with

sacrifice. The word 'celebrate' has also been used as an apt and becoming expression. The force of the whole situation before us lies in this: that the Church has supplied her children with proper and suitable modes of expression respecting holy Mass. There is no dearth of meaningful terms, which convey true and substantial ideas to the mind. It is self-evident that these should be used in speaking and treating of the Adorable Sacrifice. St. Paul says: 'Christ was offered once to exhaust the sins of many.' Behold the term the great Apostle employs and consecrates, and which the Church, by ancient usage and tradition, has also rendered sacred. Borrowing from 'the Old Testament and the New, she employs it in the celebration of her august mysteries. In this connection it is instructive to hear.

Two Illustrious Doctors of the Early Church.

St. Augustine says: 'The same Victim is offered on Calvary and on our altars; but there it is only offered, here it is offered and distributed.'

'It is at the altar that the perfection of the Sacrifice of the Cross is attained; for Jesus Christ here nourishes us daily with the Sacrament of His Passion.'—St. Ambrose.

St. Augustine used the word 'offered' no fewer than three times in the same sentence. St. Ambrose speaks of the 'Sacrifice of the Cross,' the only consonant term for which is offering or oblation. Each prelate and doctor emphasises the dignity of the Adorable Sacrifice of our altars, and illustrates the intimate and essential connection of the Sacrifice of Mass with that of Calvary. And in very clear and forcible language they point out how the infinite graces purchased on the Cross are applied and distributed by the Divine Victim, Jesus Christ, to 'nourish us daily with the Sacrament of His Passion.'

(To be concluded next week.)

Safeguarding Royalty

The return of King Edward from his continental trip brings to mind the many precautions that are taken to guard Royal personages from accidents. When they travel by train in Great Britain the most elaborate precautions against accidents or attack are observed. On the occasion of the recent visit of King Alfonso to King Edward, a rumor gained currency that the train in which he travelled was, at a certain point, brought to a standstill by reason of an obstruction on the line. The incident was promptly denied by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, and in view of the precautions usually taken on such occasions, there is little probability of

Any True Foundation for the Rumor.

Most minute standard instructions are carried out for the working of Royal trains, and in many instances these instructions run into some thirty-eight or forty elaborately-worded clauses occupying fully two sheets of foolscap of closely-printed matter.

Signalling is one of the primary and most important functions in the safe working of a train. When a Royal train is being worked all signal-boxes on the route, both at stations and at intermediate block stations, which in the ordinary course would be closed, are opened and the signals lighted when necessary at least one hour before the 'pilot' is due, and have to remain so until the signal 'Train out of section' for the Royal train has been received from the block post in advance.

No goods trains are allowed to leave any station on the line on which the Royal train runs, unless they can reach the next station at which they can be shunted out of the way at least thirty minutes before the Royal train is due. All shuntings on the line and sidings are

Suspended at Least Half an Hour Before

the approach of the 'Royal express.'

Goods, mineral, or cattle trains travelling along the next adjacent lines have to become stationary within fifteen minutes of the passing of the Royal. All these trains have to be brought to a standstill at the last station where they can call, and remain under the protection of signals, and the guards are responsible, under the station-masters, for the careful examination of the loading of the trucks to see that nothing projects or is suspicious.

The emission of smoke, blowing off of steam, and whistling are prohibited whilst the Royal passes, and in the case of passenger trains the drivers are specially cautioned to avoid whistling when passing unless absolutely necessary.

Station-masters have many extra duties to carry out. They are responsible for placing reliable men at facing-points over which the Royal train runs thirty minutes before it is due, and have to arrange for the examination of the facing-points, which are securely clipped and padlocked shortly before the passing of the 'pilot.' The

Signal-Boxes Have to be Visited

and the signalmen, staff, and flagman inspected as to efficiency in the duties they have to perform for the occasion. The flagmen are supplied with a complement of hand-signals and a supply of detonators.

Goods yards and sidings adjoining the line are inspected to see that everything is satisfactory and that all projections are clear of the line upon which the Royal train runs. Approach-road gates and gates leading to goods yards and sidings are closed and locked half an hour in advance, and the keys are supposed to be in the possession of the station-master until the train has passed.

In the case of fog, detonators are placed on the lines for the pilot, and these are replaced on the passing of the pilot, but taken up again immediately the signals are lowered for the Royal train to pass. In cases where a pilot cannot be run the preceding passenger train is regarded as the pilot, and acts as such.

Great care is taken in the selection of engines, drivers, and other officials; and in respect of brakes and the working of the communication cords special instructions apply. Electrical bell communications are in use for stopping the train out of course, and when these are used the

Guards Have Special Duties Cast Upon Them

to ascertain the cause. When the train is brought to a standstill under these circumstances the front guard has to proceed along the corridor in the direction of the Royal saloon (but must not enter the Royal compartment), and examine the indicators fixed on the inner side of the corridor over each door until he finds the one on which the word 'Guard' appears. He then has to ascertain from the occupants of the compartment what is amiss and report to the railway officers in charge of the train. The indicator can only be restored to its normal position by means of a key or appliance supplied for the purpose. The engine-drivers have to pay instant attention to these special signals.

The company which owns the stock forming a Royal train furnishes artificers to accompany it throughout the journey, and arrangements are made for other artificers to be in attendance at stations to

Render Assistance If Necessary.

Guards are responsible for the entering in their reports of the number of persons who travel in the Royal train, other than the railway officials, and also have to give particulars of any animals that may be conveyed by the train.

To cope with any stoppage or interruption with the telegraphic communication, a special telegraph instrument, with the necessary appliances and staff, is carried by the train, by means of which telegraphic communication can at once be established at any place in case of need. The call for this special service receives precedence over every other signal.

Through the engineering departments plate-layers are stationed along the line, within signalling distance of each other, to signal the Royal train; and slackening of speed owing to new works, relaying operations, and the like are strictly observed. Detonators are only used in case of emergency, and all detonators unused and hand-signals are returned to the station-masters and carefully checked after the Royal train has run. All level crossings and occupation crossings are strictly guarded three-quarters of an hour before the pilot is due, and nothing is allowed to cross the line between the pilot and the Royal train.

At each stopping-place the train is examined by artificers, and the signal to start must not be given until the guard has been verbally informed that the examination has been completed and is satisfactory. Most minute instructions are given and carried out in relation to the working of the telegraph, and no signalman must give permission for the train which follows next the Royal train to leave the station in the rear until 'Train out of section' has been received for the Royal train from the station in advance.

At any platform where Royalty has to alight a distinctive chalk mark is made at the exact spot at which the footplate of the engine should be when the train stops, and a man is posted on the platform with a red flag at the chalk mark to ensure the train being stopped dead at the appointed place. As is well known, special precautions prevail in connection with keeping platforms and stations clear on such occasions.

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

September 22.

A month's mission, conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers, is to begin at St. Joseph's, Buckle street, to-morrow. The first fortnight will be for women, the second for men and children.

On Thursday evening next Mr. L. Reichel will deliver a lecture on his travels abroad. The lecture, which is to be open to the public, will be delivered in St. Patrick's Hall, under the auspices of the local Young Men's Club.

A progressive euchre party was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Friday evening by members of the Young Men's Club. There was a good attendance, and a most pleasant evening's entertainment was provided. The ladies' prize was won by Miss Emerson, the gentlemen's by Mr. C. Pfaff.

The first debate in the second round of the tournament arranged by the Wellington Literary and Debating Societies' Union was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening. The rival teams were—Messrs. Hall, Hunt, and Lowe for St. Peter's Club, and Messrs. Fitzgerald, Kane, and Moran for the Catholic Young Men's Club. Mr. T. H. Gill, M.A., LL.B., acted as judge. The subject of debate was 'That the expansion of the British Empire is due more to the colonising power of the nation than to military prowess.' After an interesting and able debate, the decision of the judge was given in favor of our representatives, who are now in the final. They will meet the representatives of St. John's Club in the concert chamber of the Town Hall on October 5. A great deal of interest centres in the contest, and it is sincerely hoped that our men will carry off the prize.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday last under the auspices of the St. Patrick's College Old Boys' Association, when a cricket club was inaugurated as an adjunct of the association. The following was the result of the election of officers: President, Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., B.A.; vice-presidents, Rev. Father Kerley, Messrs. M. J. Crombie, J. J. Bourke, J. E. Butler, and W. R. S. Hickson; hon. secretary, Mr. Frank Ryan; hon. treasurer, Mr. Fred. W. Crombie; general committee, Messrs. C. Campbell, F. O'Sullivan, J. O'Connor, J. Quinn, and M. Sheridan; practice captain, Mr. J. O'Connor; match committee, Messrs. J. O'Connor, J. Quinn, and A. M. B. Duff; delegates to the Cricket Association, Messrs. F. Ryan and J. O'Connor. Trophies were donated by Rev. Father Bartley, Messrs. J. J. Bourke, J. E. Butler, and W. Nidd. Twenty-five active members were elected in the room, and a large increase is anticipated. Those members of the association not being active members are showing their interest in the formation of the club by joining as honorary members.

The Catholic Young Men's Club at Petone was definitely formed on Wednesday evening. Visitors from the city to assist in the establishment of the society included Messrs. E. J. Leydon, H. McKeown, J. J. Callaghan, J. McGowan, and P. J. McGovern, members of the Federation Executive. The following officers were elected:—Patron, Rev. Father Maples; president, Mr. A. Coles; vice-presidents, Messrs. Cronin, Meehan, Gaynor, Cox, Ryan, Cairns, Lynsky, Tomlinson, McGrath, and Jenkins; hon. secretary, Mr. P. Cairns; hon. treasurer, Mr. D. Jones; executive, Messrs. A. Cairns, S. Brice, P. Ryan, V. Marsh, O. Avison, J. Jackson, and W. Donovan. The work of erecting a club room on a site near the church of the Sacred Heart, Britannia street, is to be taken in hand shortly. The material will cost about £150, and the work is to be done by members of the club. The plans for the building, which will be 60ft x 25ft, have been donated by Mr. W. Croft, architect. Mr. Jenkins is giving fifty books to form the nucleus of a library, and other donations are promised. It is proposed to form a debating society in connection with the club.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

September 20.

The quarterly Communion of the members of the Catholic Club will be held on Sunday, September 30. Last night St. Mary's Catholic Club held another of their enjoyable progressive euchre parties, when

there was an attendance of about 150. The winners in the tournament were—gentlemen, Messrs. T. Clark and J. Roberts; ladies, Mrs. Bienvenue and Miss Duff.

It is with deep regret I have to record the death of Mr. William Turner at Wellington Hospital last week. The deceased was formerly a member of the Young Men's Club here, and was only twenty-nine years of age. He leaves a widow and one child to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

The local Garrison Band, with that kindness and forethought for which they are so noted, gave the patients of the Wanganui Hospital a musical treat last Sunday when, despite the adverse weather, a large concourse of people assembled on the grounds. The conductor, Mr. James Crichton, deserves great credit for the way he has brought the members on.

On Wednesday evening the members of the dramatic branch of St. Mary's Catholic Club held another rehearsal of the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man,' which they intend staging in November. The members showed on the last occasion when they produced the comedy 'Jane,' considerable histrionic ability. The club having been strongly reinforced are now attempting something more ambitious. A special feature of the production will be the scenery, which is now being painted by a well known scenic artist.

Masterton

(From our own correspondent.)

September 21.

The many friends of Mr. Dupre, sen., will learn with regret that he is seriously ill.

Inspector Fleming conducted the annual examination at St. Patrick's school on Monday and Tuesday last, and of 101 pupils presented, 96 passed. The success achieved is highly creditable to the Sisters of St. Bride's Convent.

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Day Sports' Association was held on Saturday evening. The secretary presented the financial statement for the year, showing a credit balance of £37 5s 5d. It was decided to hold the annual sports gathering on Thursday, March 14, 1907.

The following pupils of St. Bride's Convent were successful at the examination in musical knowledge, held in connection with Trinity College, London:—Intermediate honors, Coralie Smythson, 80. Intermediate pass, Muriel Grey, 74; Margery McKenna, 73. Junior honors, Margaret Collins, 94; Colina McKenzie, 89. Preparatory grade, Frances Duggan, 95.

A meeting of St. Michael's branch of H.A.C.B. Society was held in St. Patrick's school last Tuesday, President Bro. O'Sullivan in the chair. Three candidates were proposed for membership. During the evening Bro. P. O'Leary was presented with a handsome framed emblem by the branch as a mark of their appreciation of his term as president. Bro. Moriarty, representing the 'Tablet,' was accorded a hearty welcome. The subscriptions received during the evening amounted to £16 4s 5d.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

September 24.

The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy (Provincial of the Marist Fathers) is in town. On Sunday night he preached at St. Mary's, Manchester street, and on next Sunday he is to preach at the Cathedral. He intends to prolong his stay for a fortnight or so, going to South Canterbury to perform the ceremony of opening the new presbytery that the Rev. Father Goggan is erecting at Temuka.

The Exhibition Buildings are fast approaching completion. Exhibits are now arriving in large quantities, and final arrangements are being hurried on to allow them to be placed in position. Since the appointment of the two new Commissioners by Sir Joseph Ward, the work of the various committees goes on smoothly, and all are sanguine of having everything in complete readiness for the opening in November.

The Rev. Father O'Connell, who has been for some weeks collecting in the North Canterbury districts on behalf of the Cathedral debt, returned to town last week. He expresses himself as greatly pleased with the result of his labors, and is loud in praise of the generosity of the people. Besides appointing him diocesan collector, his Lordship the Bishop, before leaving for Europe, commissioned him to organise a bazaar to be held in August next year, and it is the intention of the Rev. Father to start forthwith the initial preparations.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

September 23.

On a recent Sunday afternoon the young ladies of the Christian Doctrine class were entertained by the convent boarders, when a choice musical programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental items, was submitted. Afternoon tea was dispensed and much appreciated.

The Young Men's Literary Society held their final meeting for the season on Tuesday last. After concluding the business of the evening, it was decided to discontinue the gathering during the summer months. The members expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the session just concluded, and before dispersing passed a hearty vote of thanks to the office-bearers.

The Celtic Football Club wound up its first season on Friday night, in St. John's Hall, Mr. N. D. Mangos in the chair. The secretary read a report of the season's play, showing that the new club more than held its own. The treasurer made the rather pleasant announcement that the club had over £11 in hand. The members were enthusiastic over the past season, and intend next year to run at least two teams.

The second general meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held in the Foresters' Hall on Monday evening. There was a good attendance, Mr. Conlan occupying the chair. A good deal of routine business was gone through, and the sum of £7 was subscribed in the hall for the building fund. It was decided that the members of the committee should attend the different Masses every Sunday morning, to afford everybody, particularly the young men who had not attended the meetings, an opportunity to contribute.

The Cause of Earthquakes

An interesting paper on earthquakes, by the Rev. H. V. Gill, S.J., was read at a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, in which he gives a brief account of some simple experiments with rotating bodies, and an application of the principles illustrated by them to explain a possible connection between seismic disturbances at different localities.

A perfectly balanced teetotum or top will spin about the axis of its spindle with great regularity. If a weight be attached to one side, it will spin with a 'wobble.' By placing an equal weight exactly opposite the first, regular spinning may be restored. The same result may be obtained by placing several equal weights at equal distances round the circumference.

A hollow teetotum was made three-eighths inch deep, and one and one-fourth inch in diameter. This was made with great care, and could be covered by a plate which screwed on. A number of steel 'ball-bearing' balls were also obtained.

1. The teetotum was set spinning, and spun with perfect evenness. While it was spinning, a ball one-fourth inch diameter was dropped in. At once the teetotum began to wobble, and the ball could be heard running round the inner edge. A second ball of the same size was then dropped in; a slight movement of the balls was heard which ceased at once, the wobble disappeared, and once more the teetotum spun perfectly evenly, just as before it had been disturbed. The balls were found to have placed themselves at the opposite ends of a common diameter. The same result was obtained when three or more balls of equal size were dropped in. In all cases the balls took up positions equally distant round the circumference.

2. A small weight was attached to the circumference of the teetotum. It spun with a wobble. After several trials with balls of different sizes, one was found which produced even spinning, taking up a position opposite the weight.

3. The teetotum was half filled with water and covered. It spun quite regularly. By carefully arranging the amount of water in the teetotum and the weight of a ball which was also placed inside it, it was possible to obtain perfectly even spinning.

All the above results depended upon well-known principles, and are introduced to illustrate the matter under consideration.

By spinning the teetotum on plates of smoked glass, very interesting curves may be obtained. Without entering into the discussion concerning

The Exact Shape of the Earth,

or the precise state—whether solid or liquid—of its interior, we may consider it as a sphere rotating

with great velocity, containing, at least at certain localities, masses of matter which are capable of undergoing displacement. We are, besides, led to believe that volcanic disturbances and earthquakes are merely external indications of much greater disturbances beneath the surface of the earth.

Suppose at a place near the equator there is, owing to whatever cause, an upward or downward displacement of matter. This would correspond to the addition or subtraction of a weight at a point on the circumference of the teetotum. The earth would spin with a wobble. The effect of this would be to produce a stress on other points situated on a narrow belt round the earth's circumference. The places of weakest crust would be the first to yield to this stress. If this resulted in a displacement of matter at a point diametrically opposite to the original disturbance, it would correspond to the addition of a ball to a weighted teetotum. If, however, the first place to yield were some point not diametrically opposite, the presence of these two disturbances would, as illustrated by the teetotum experiments, produce a displacement at some third point. This would correspond to a teetotum containing three balls.

A Sudden Displacement

would be manifested as an earthquake, while a more gradual displacement would produce a volcanic eruption. In the ideal case the three localities would be expected to be equally distant. It is, however, evident that if the displacements were not of equal intensities, the distances between the places need not be the same, though, in general, we should expect them to be separated by considerable intervals.

That there is a connection between the frequency of earthquakes and displacements of the poles was called attention to twenty years ago by Professor Milne, and has been studied by him in detail. It has been calculated that every great earthquake between 1895 and 1902 caused an average displacement of the pole. The displacement of matter in connection with earthquakes is also a fact recognised by writers on this subject.

The theory here suggested is that one such displacement, whether it be gradual as in the case of an eruption, or more sudden as in the case of an earthquake, would be expected to give rise to corresponding displacements at other places more or less symmetrically situated with reference to the earth's axis of revolution, producing earthquakes or eruptions as the case might be. The following principle on which this view is founded is illustrated by the teetotum experiments:—A rotating body, containing matter capable of shifting its position, tends to keep itself in a state of regular revolution about its axis, owing to the way in which the movable matter automatically disposes itself with reference to the axis of the body.

There were certain circumstances connected with the disturbances which characterised the middle of the month of April, 1906, which seemed strangely to fit in with

The Views Here Proposed.

In the first place the three disturbances took place within the space of ten days: Vesuvius very active on April 8; great earthquakes in Formosa, April 14; earthquake at San Francisco, April 18.

Secondly, these three places are all situated on a narrow belt parallel to the equator.

Thirdly, the distances between the places are comparable.

Fourthly, as far as can be judged, the disturbances were of comparable intensities.

All these facts seem to justify the suggestion that these disturbances may have been connected in the way pointed out in this paper. The following sequence of causes and effects might, in view of the theory here suggested, be tentatively proposed: Vesuvius has been more or less active for some considerable time past. A displacement of material in its neighbourhood would have given rise, owing to causes illustrated by the teetotum experiments, to a stress round the earth's circumference. The places of weaker crust would have given way; Formosa would have been the first to yield: hence the earthquakes there of March 17 and April 14. The final effect of these two causes—i.e., Formosa and Vesuvius—would have been the earthquake at San Francisco. The latter place is where we should have expected the connected earthquake to occur according to the views just set forth, especially as that place is located in a region of weaker crust.

It is hardly necessary to add that, in phenomena of so complicated a nature, and depending on many causes, the effect of the forces referred to in this paper would, in many cases, be expected to be partially or totally neutralised by other influences.

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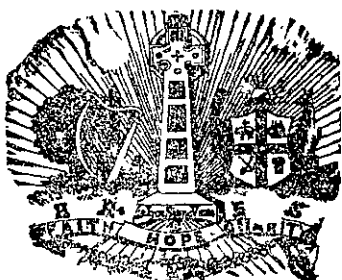
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PRODUCE.

Wellington, September 24.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cable from the High Commissioner, dated London, September 22:—There are signs of improvement in the mutton market. Great scarcity exists in light weights, holders not being anxious to sell. Canterbury mutton is quoted at 3½d for light weights, and 3¼d for heavy weights. The price of North Island mutton is 3½d and 3¼d, according to weight. There is a good demand for lamb, considering the last season. All brands are quoted at 4½d for light weights and 4¼d for heavy weights. The stocks of New Zealand beef on hand are light. The market is firm. Average price, 3½d and 2½d for hind and forequarters respectively. The butter market is very firm. Choice New Zealand is quoted at 117s, Danish at 126s per cwt. There is a better demand for cheese, and Canadian is quoted at 62s per cwt. The hemp market is firm, and there is a general active demand. G.f.a.q., on the spot, Wellington, is quoted at £31 10s per ton; October-December shipments similar price.

Invercargill Prices Current:—Wholesale—Butter, (farm), 9d; separator, 11d. Butter (factory), pats 1s 1¼d. Eggs, 8d per dozen. Cheese, 7d. Hams, 9d. Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 5s per ton. Flour, £9 10s to £10. Oatmeal, £11 to £12. Bran, £4. Pollard, £5 10s. Potatoes, £10. Retail—Farm butter, 11d; separator 1s 1d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 4d. Cheese, 9d. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Bacon, 9d. Hams, 9d. Flour—200lb, 21s; 50lb, 5s 9d; 25lb, 3s. Oatmeal—50lb, 7s, 25lb, 3s 6d. Pollard, 9s 6d per bag. Bran, 5s. Chaff, 2s. Potatoes, 12s per cwt.

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

Oats.—There is a fair inquiry for B grade oats for shipment, and present quotations are as follow: Seed lines, 2s 5d to 2s 9d; prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; inferior, 1s 10½d to 2s per bushel.

Wheat.—There is no change to report, and prices (nominal) are as follow: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium do, 3s 3d to 3s 4½d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel.

Potatoes.—The market is quiet, although table sorts find a ready sale. Quotations: Seed lines, £11 10s to £12 10s; prime table sorts, £10 to £11; medium table sorts, £9 to £10; inferior and small, £3 to £7 per ton.

Chaff.—Supplies are fairly plentiful, but there is a good inquiry for prime samples, and quotations are as follow: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 17s 6d to £4 2s 6d; medium, £3 10s to £3 15s; discolored and light, £3 to £3 5s per ton.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a fair attendance of the local trade, and as most of the lines offered suited their requirements, we cleared the catalogue, under good competition, at prices, in most cases, fully up to late quotations.

Oats.—We have had more active demand from exporters, but although they are prepared to take a fair quantity of B grade Garton and sparrowbills their limits are barely up to late quotations. In most cases shippers have little difficulty in filling their orders at lower prices from other ports, so that a firm adherence to late quotations precludes the possibility of much business. Local stocks, however, are not heavy, and with anything like a steady export demand a clearance would be easily effected. The demand for seed kinds is now slack, and milling sorts have only moderate inquiry. Quotations: Seed lines, 2s 5d to 2s 9d; prime milling, 2s 2½d to 2s 3d; good to best seed, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The market is still in a stagnant condition except for fowl wheat, which has fair demand at late values. Quotations for milling wheat are, under present conditions, only nominal, as no business is yet passing. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium, 3s 2½d to 3s 4d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments have been coming forward freely of late, and the market is now more fully supplied. Prime seed lines, chiefly Up-to-Dates, of

good shape and size, are still in fair demand, but, as many large buyers have filled their requirements in this respect, late values are barely maintained except for very best lots. Table sorts are more plentiful, and, although meeting with fair demand, are only saleable at a reduction on last week's quotations. The market is over-supplied with small potatoes, for which there is no demand. We cannot advise clients to consign these if they have any use of them, as prices obtained here for them cannot be satisfactory. Quotations: Best seed Up-to-Dates, etc., £12 to £13; good do, £11 to £11 10s; best Derwents and other table sorts, £10 to £10 15s; medium, £8 10s to £9 10s; small and inferior, £3 to £7 per ton (sacks included).

Chaff.—The supply of prime bright oaten sheaf has not been heavy, and for this class there is good inquiry at quotations. Medium to good quality is in full supply, and cannot be readily dealt with, while for inferior quality there is practically no sale. Quotations: Prime bright oaten sheaf, £3 17s 6d to £4; extra choice, to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; inferior and light, £3 to £3 5s per ton (bags extra).

WOOL

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue at Monday's sale, when prices were much the same as those ruling last week, viz., summers, up to 7½d; spring does, to 10½d; autumns, to 13½d; second winters, to 13½d; winter does, to 19d; winter bucks, to 15½d; fawns, to 13d; and blacks to 15½d per lb.

Sheepskins.—We offered a fair-sized catalogue on Tuesday to a full attendance of buyers. Prices if anything were a shade easier than last week's, but are still very satisfactory. Fine crossbreds made up to 9½d, crossbreds to 8½d, merinos to 8d, and halfbreds to 10d per lb.

Hides.—We submitted a catalogue of 143 to the usual buyers, competition being very keen and prices were again firmer. Ox hides made up to 6½d, and cow hides to 6½d per lb.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report.

Late Burnside Stock Report

Per favor Donald Reid & Co.

Fat Cattle.—246 head yarded. These were mostly good to prime cattle. For these bidding was brisk, and prices were firm compared with last week's rates, but for medium sorts prices were easier by 5s to 7s 6d per head. Best bullocks, £10 10s to £11 10s; extra heavy, up to £14 7s 6d; medium to good, £9 to £10 5s; light, £7 15s to £8 10s; best cows and heifers, £7 15s to £8 10s; medium to good, £6 5s to £7.

Sheep.—The market was glutted, the total penned being 3708. Of this number a large proportion was prime heavy wethers, values for which declined fully 2s per head. Medium sorts did not meet with much attention, and prices were easier in proportion. Best wethers, 21s 6d to 23s; extra heavy, up to 25s 6d; medium to good, 16s to 18s 6d; light, 14s 6d to 15s 9d; best ewes, 18s to 20s; extra heavy, up to 21s 6d; medium to good, 15s 6d to 17s 6d.

Lambs.—Only six of this season's lambs were yarded, and these sold at an average of 24s 9d.

Pigs.—A small yarding of 132. Porkers and baconers were firm at late rates. Suckers and slips continue to sell at much in advance of their values. Suckers, 14s to 16s; slips, 18s to 21s; stores, 23s to 27s; porkers, 29s to 38s; light baconers, 43s to 46s; heavy do, 49s to 57s; choppers, up to 66.

Mr. J. C. Calder notifies the general public that he will open dental rooms at the corner of Cargill street, South Dunedin, on October 8. He will undertake all kinds of dental work, which will be carried out to the satisfaction of clients....

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DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

September 21.

His Lordship the Bishop leaves for Gisborne some time during next week. While in the district he will open a new church at Te Karaka.

The pupils of St. Joseph's Convent School, Surrey Hills, are to give an entertainment in St. Benedict's Hall this evening.

Rev. Father Farthing, who arrived last Sunday from Sydney, is for the present stationed at St. Patrick's.

The Old Boys' Association will give an entertainment in the Royal Albert Hall on Monday evening, October 15.

The annual social, arranged by the ladies of St. Patrick's parish in aid of the Cathedral fund, will take place next Wednesday evening in the Royal Albert Hall.

A new borough has just come into existence over the boundary of the city proper. It is called Mount Eden. Its new Mayor and councillors have been elected.

The Bill to enable his Lordship the Bishop to dispose of the land upon which the Star of the Sea Orphanage stands in Ponsonby, and which is being managed through Parliament by Mr. F. E. Baume, has passed its second reading.

During the last month our local morning and evening journals have given copious extracts from the sermons delivered by the Rev. Father Vaughan on the 'Smart Set' of London. Excellent photographs of Father Vaughan have also appeared in both papers.

The Very Rev. Father Clune, C.S.S.R., after his successful missions in Waikato, left last Tuesday for Wellington, where he is to conduct a mission. Father Clune expects to be in Auckland at the re-opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which event, it is thought, will take place next St. Patrick's Day.

The news of the death of Mr. James Aloysius Lynch, B.L., at Westport, was received here with sincere regret. His family and himself were widely known and deservedly respected in this city. Mother Aquinas, of the Sisters of Mercy, and Miss Lynch, of this city, are sisters of the deceased.—R.I.P.

Rev. Father Cahill, who, since his arrival from Home, has been stationed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, has been appointed to the charge of Ngaruawahia and Huntly. The Children of Mary and the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society feel his departure very much. Father Cahill leaves on the 29th inst.

The old St. Patrick's has now entirely disappeared. Many have secured relics of the fine old building, and taken them to their homes. A lady from Wellington city, who formerly lived here, and whose father worked very hard during the building of the old church in the forties, carrying the great stones upon his broad shoulders up the steep hill—carting

was impossible in those primitive roads, took back with her a treasured piece of the old ceiling to the Empire City.

Intimation has been received here of the intended visit to Auckland of Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., for West Belfast, and Mr. J. J. Donovan. It is likely that four meetings will be suggested for this province, viz.: Auckland City, Gisborne, Waihi, and probably Hamilton, in the Waikato district. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly (Thames), Very Rev. Dean Hackett (Paeroa), and Very Rev. Father Brodie (Waihi), after due consideration think that Waihi should be the most suitable place for the Irish envoys to hold their meeting.

Messrs. Simon Brothers, of George St., Dunedin, announce the opening up of new goods for present season—very choice.—Inspection invited....

HIS LAST.

Auckland, May 1, 1906.

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

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

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

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

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

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- 2.—The name of Cromwell is a perpetual reminder of his victims and the innumerable martyrs of Ireland.
- 3.—Therefore it is most fitting that a memorial church to the Irish martyrs should be erected here.
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- 5.—Besides the honor of their martyred dead should be dearly cherished in the heart of every Irish man or woman.
- 6.—Therefore the Irish Catholics of Cromwell appeal to all their fellow countrymen and women in New Zealand to assist them in this great undertaking.
- 7.—The appeal will surely not be made in vain to any Irish man or woman who is familiar with the terrible blood-stained pages of Ireland's history.
- 8.—It is imperative that such a church should be freed of debt at the time of the opening.
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- 10.—The names of all subscribers will be placed in a prominent place in the new church, and kept there always.
- 11.—All subscribers living and dead will have the benefit of a weekly Mass and the perpetual prayers of the Cromwell priest and people.
- 12.—The priest and people of Cromwell are most deeply grateful for the handsome donations and kind, encouraging letters already sent, and are confident that the Irish people of New Zealand will be faithful to the best and holiest traditions of their race, and generously support such a noble cause.

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(To be Continued).

☞ All contributions to be addressed to the Rev. Father Hunt, Cromwell.

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.

The Flagstaff Sanatorium, about six and a-half miles from Dunedin, and situated at an elevation of 1200 feet, has been open for the treatment of persons suffering from consumption and pleurisy, for about seven and a-half years. In the grounds there is excellent shelter from pine trees. There are day-rooms, with lounge for each patient. Full particulars can be obtained from the matron, Miss Ewing....

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1906.

THE WAR AGAINST RELIGION IN FRANCE



FOR YEARS past the Freemason, Socialist-Radical, and other enemies of religion in France have constituted themselves into a 'bloc', or what is known in American politics as 'the machine'. They have played strange pranks before high heaven in their day. Witness, for instance, the manner in which, through organised Freemason spies, the Combes Ministry struck so cowardly and traitorous a blow at the efficiency of the nation's last resort—its army and navy. There were, however, some things that even French political apathy and 'insouciance' will not stand. The Combes Ministry fell. They found, to their profound surprise, that there was a disproportion between the risks and the red meat of their underground tyranny. But the army scandals were merely a means to an end. The great and openly avowed objective of 'the machine' was the destruction of religion in France. It set aside the Concordat—a treaty between two Sovereign Powers—without the stipulated formality of previous notification and consultation. The Law of Separation (as the abrogation of the Concordat is called) was passed on December 9, 1905. Had the Law left the Church in France the same liberty that it enjoys in English-speaking countries—had 'the machine' been content even to plunder the Church and leave her stripped but free—the question would not have assumed so grave an aspect. But the Law of Separation (so-called) was palpably intended as a 'garote' with which to strangle the Catholic religion throughout the Republic.

One of the means devised by the Law for that end is the 'associations cultuelles', or associations for public worship. These are independent lay organisations, unconnected with each other, somewhat on the Congregationalist plan. To these associations the new Law commits the entire control of ecclesiastical buildings and of public worship throughout France. And let it be borne in mind that these lay councils have no legalised permanency; that they are completely at the mercy of a Ministry hostile to every religious idea; and that (as Pius X. says in his encyclical) 'the ecclesiastical authority will clearly have no power over them.' It is needless to point out the vast possibilities of mischief that underlie so radical a violation of the rights of the Church. A sufficient sample of its working is supplied by a parish in the Department of Lot et Garonne. There, under Government auspices, an anticlerical faction constituted itself an 'association cultuelle'. It promptly drove out the lawful pastor, installed an excommunicated ex-priest in

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his place, and snapped its atheistic fingers at the ecclesiastical authority. It is easy to see on how vast a scale the 'associations for public worship' would—especially in the present unhappy circumstances of French misgovernment and tyranny—lead to dissension, disorganisation, and schism. The new Law was all too manifestly drawn up for the purpose of locally crippling or destroying the hierarchical and diocesan organisation which is bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of the Church's organisation, and forcing upon her a form of government which is foreign to her sacred principles and her divinely established constitution. 'The makers of this unjust law', says Pius X., 'wished to make it a law, not of separation, but of oppression. . . They are now waging an atrocious war against the religion of the country and hurling the brand of the most violent discords, and thus inciting the citizens against each other, to the great detriment, as every one sees, of the public welfare itself.' After nine months of anxious thought and deliberation, the expected has come to pass: the Pope has condemned the 'associations cultuelles' as 'a violation of the sacred rights pertaining to the very life of the Church'. And the French episcopate has loyally accepted his exhortation to peaceably organise religious worship as best they can in every way, 'which the law recognises as within the rights of all citizens'.

The die is now cast. The worm has turned at last. The Church and the Lodge in excelsis in France stand face to face. The near future will tell whether the French Government will enter upon a religious war the end of which it cannot foresee, or whether it will again (as in the matter of the Freemason espionage and the church inventories) bend before the passive or active resistance which it has once more aroused. Religion, as well as the young recruit in war-time, is all the better of being 'blooded' once in a while. The Kulturkampf was for the Church in Germany the inauguration of its era of proudest success and highest achievements. West, as east, of the Rhine, the issue is in the hands of God. But there shines on the west this star of hope: that the Church of France, which has in our time given the bulk of the martyrs to the foreign mission-field, will not fail in the contest for God and right upon its own hearth. In the meantime, the central scheme of the Separation Law has been foiled. And the Great Napoleon's lesson has been learned by another French Ministry: that it is wise to treat even with a dethroned and imprisoned Pope as if he had two hundred thousand bayonets at his call.

Notes

The Seddon Memorial

It looks as if a good deal of the steam has leaked out of the movement for a National Memorial to the late Mr. Seddon. Golden opportunities seem to have been let slip. And memories are short and feelings soon lose their glow in these days of rapid movement. 'The General Committee,' says the 'Otago Daily Times,' 'instead of asking for funds and of promptly effecting local organisations for the purpose of receiving them, contented itself with inviting suggestions. Of these there have been many, some of them such as will readily recommend themselves as sensible and appropriate. The General Committee has itself submitted two proposals. One is that the memorial should take the form, originally suggested by Mr. Tripp, of Wellington, of the establishment of scholarships for the youth of the Colony on lines somewhat similar to those on which the Rhodes scholarships are established. The other is that a New Zealand Technical University, of which the site would almost necessarily be in Wellington, should be founded, and that in connection with it a system of free scholarships should be instituted.'

Here and now, while the matter is still in the suggestion stage, we venture the earnest hope that the Seddon National Memorial may take a shape which will secure the cordial co-operation and goodwill of every section of people in the Colony. We may as well frankly express our strong suspicion of both the proposals that have emanated from the General Committee. Are the proposed scholarships to be (and we assume that they are) limited to pupils of the State schools? If they are, then we venture the earnest hope that no Catholic in New Zealand will contribute so much as the value of a brass button to the proposed Memorial. If it is to take the form of scholarships, as proposed, let it be clearly and expressly declared that these scholarships shall not be bound up with a condition which, on grounds of conscience, would prevent Catholics, or the members of any other denomination in the Colony taking advantage of them. We do hope, however, that the National Memorial to the late Premier will not take a form that would create heart-burnings. But Catholics, at least, however much they may honor the memory of Mr. Seddon, cannot be expected to contribute towards a Memorial that would have for them these two unfair results: (1) to increase the cost of our competition with the State school system, which we are also compelled to maintain; and (2) to provide for other people's children educational advantages which Catholic children, for reasons of conscience, cannot share.

In France

The mayor is the autocrat, the gilded Bumble, of the small French towns. He enjoys—and in these later years too often exercises—a power of annoyance and persecution such as is happily unknown in countries where lodges do not rule in camp and council-table, and where free institutions have legitimate play. The mayor of Sainte-Cecile (Vaucluse, France) is an active Freemason and religion-hater. Some time ago he issued a decree forbidding external manifestations of religion within his tiny realm. His behavior towards the parish priest of Sainte-Cecile will give a sufficient idea of the sort of civil and religious liberty that now prevails in France. Here are some of the sentences pronounced against the priest by M. Manivet, in the local police court, at the instance of the mayor: '1. For having, "alone," in front of his church, "in his cassock," "his hat under his arm," called for cheers for Christ, for Religion, for France, for Liberty ("Vive le Christ," etc.), 24 hours' imprisonment. 2. For having, according to custom, accompanied the children to first Communion from the chapel of Sainte-Cecile to the parish church, across the little square between them—24 hours. 3. For having, on the Rogation days, proceeded to the rural crosses, reciting his Breviary, his "surplice on his arm"—72 hours.' The latest sentence passed upon the priest was five days' imprisonment—for having dared to perform a commonplace duty to his flock.

The new Law of Separation against which Catholics are now in battle-array—seems to be smiting heavily the Protestant denominations. 'For a century and more,' says the 'S.H. Review', 'the Protestant Churches of France have been supported by the State. Now, that the law of separation has done away with that support, many Protestants are averse to putting their hands in their pockets for contributions to keep the Churches alive. The Rev. C. W. Wendte, in the "Christian Register," says that the pastors, the church committees, and the women of the parishes, go about the cities and towns seeking out the Protestants and trying to induce them to enroll themselves as such. The work has not resulted profitably or even promisingly. The sum the synod needs for the coming year is 43,600 francs (£1760). It is thus far assured of only 12,187 francs (£487).'

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The Quackery Bill

'Hansard' No. 6, of the second session, 1906, is before us. It contains a report of the debate on Mr. Hornsby's Quackery and Other Frauds Prevention Bill. There is hardly a dull line in it, and we could well wish that it were distributed in every household in New Zealand. For obvious reasons, some portions of the debate are scarcely quotable here. We may, however, be permitted to reprint a few warning tit-bits. Mr. Hornsby loquitur :—

'For several years prior to 1892 there were exposures of a horrifying nature in this Colony, and medical men, whose names I shall not mention, discovered in the rooms of innocent but very foolish girls pamphlets which were issued by these blackguards and sent into this Colony. These girls had these pamphlets in their rooms. There was a tremendous outcry at the time, and that was what decided the late Mr. Downie Stewart to bring in and pass through the Legislature the Offensive Publications Act.'

Here is a glimpse into the wiles and ways of the oily-tongued 'cancer-curing' fraud :—

'Not long ago in this province a charlatan paid a visit to two unfortunate people who were dying of cancer, and said he could cure them. He administered to them an application which is perfectly well-known to the medical fraternity, which drives the complaint inwards. The unfortunate people paid him, I believe, in one instance £20, and in the other £25. These people suffered the tortures of the damned for weeks and weeks, and then died a miserable death'.

*

One of the matters insisted upon by many of the speakers was the wholesale intimidation and blackmailing that are carried on by advertising quacks. Many of these, having once got hold of their victims, 'take very good care', said Mr. Major, 'never to let them go again while there is a drop of blood in the shape of money in their pockets'. Intimidation and robbery (said Mr. Poole) are 'going on in a wholesale fashion'. Mr. Hornsby gave, as a typical instance in point, the case of a young lad who fell into 'the clutches of a scoundrel who advertises in a large number of papers in the Colony at the present moment' :—

'This villain got into touch with the lad, sent him medicine—which, of course, did him no good—and when the young fellow ceased to correspond with the vampire—when he did not reply further to his communications—he received a letter threatening to expose him to his father and friends if he did not send so much money by return of mail. He had already sent £10 to the scoundrel, who wanted £10 more. The alternative was exposure. The lad came to me and told me his pitiful story. He had not any money, and he did not know where to get any. I said: "You give me that letter, and I will deal with this gentleman so that you will not be troubled any more by him".

I took the letter to my solicitor, who wrote that person such a letter as closed the correspondence. We have never heard from that person since, and this lad has not been again troubled by him. But how about those lads who have no friends to go to? How about those who are afraid or ashamed to say anything? 'Some of them are tempted to steal and so get into trouble, and some of them go into the lunatic asylums. There is evidence, Sir, that the victims of these harpies to-day are to be found in the mental hospitals of the Colony'.

Other and still more heart-riving cases of blackmailing and terrorism were related during the debate. This sort of thing (said Mr. Hornsby) 'is going on every day in this Colony. The blackmailer knows no pity. He pursues his victim, even though he drives him to a lunatic asylum or the grave. And I say this, from a knowledge of the fact: that when one of them has done with his victim, and squeezed all out of him he can, he passes his letters on to another of the fraternity, who comes at the victim from another direction, and threatens him with all sorts of pains and penalties, and with exposure, if he does not send along some money.' We reprint these extracts from 'Hansard' as a warning to our people, and especially to our young people, to keep out of the grip of the variegated infamy that lies beneath the serene, plausible, and brazen-faced audacity of the advertising quack.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

The following is a list of pupils from the Convent of Mercy, Wrey's Bush, who were successful at the music examinations held in connection with Trinity College, London :—Preparatory division, Mary Finn, 100; M. Forde, 99; Nora Halloran, 96; M. Halloran, 77. The following pupils from the Convent of Mercy, Gore, also passed :—Delia Carmody, 94; Sara Lawlor, 85; M. Lawlor, 82; Cissy Cooney, 70.

The following is the result of the Trinity College local examination in musical knowledge held at the Convent School, Queenstown, in June last :—Intermediate division :—Mary McCarthy, 73 (pass); Christina Bonner, 72 (pass); J. Aldridge, 66 (pass). Junior division :—Letitia Constable, 93 (honors); Georgina Constable, 93 (honors); Colleen Evans, 85 (honors); Neil O'Connell, 83 (honors).

The South Dunedin Catholic Literary and Social Club gave their final musical entertainment for the season on Monday evening. Songs were contributed by Mrs. Saunders, Misses F. Heffernan, Turner, Messrs. D. Knox, J. Mooney, Mee, and A. Flynn. Mr. D. Knox played a pianoforte solo, and selections were given by the Musselburgh orchestra. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

The St. Joseph's Boys' Club entertained the Ladies' Club at a very enjoyable euchre party and social gathering on Wednesday evening of last week. The Rev. Father Corcoran presided, and during the evening songs were contributed by Mr. C. Fottrell, Masters W. O'Connor and D. Fogarty. Miss Brady was successful in winning the lady's prize, the gentleman's going to Mr. S. Boreham. At the conclusion of the evening Miss Purton thanked the Boys' Club on behalf of the ladies.

On Friday evening the members of St. Joseph's Men's Club entertained their lady friends at a progressive euchre party, and, despite the inclemency of the weather, there was a large attendance. The lady's prize was won by Miss Brady, and the gentleman's by Mr. F. Heley. Songs were contributed during the evening by Misses Brady and Hannigan, and Messrs. T. J. Hussey, C. Fottrell, D. S. Columb, and Sweeney. Mr. Dechan contributed a flute solo, and Mr. R. Burke a reading. Miss McTigue and Mr. F. Heley acted as accompanists.

A musical and dramatic entertainment by the All-Star Musical and Dramatic Club was given in St. Joseph's Hall on Tuesday evening in aid of one of the stalls at the forthcoming bazaar. The following was the programme :—Overture, Miss M. King; song, Mr. A. Cooke; song, Mrs. T. King; comic item, Mr. C. Budge; recitation, Mr. J. Hill; song, Mrs. R. A. Power; song, Mr. P. Carolin; recitation, Mrs. W. Pollard; song, Mr. A. Cooke; comic song, Mr. W. B. Keany; duet, Mrs. T. King and Mr. P. Carolin. The entertainment concluded with the one-act comedy, 'John Dobbs,' in which the characters were sustained by Mrs. W. Pollard, Miss J. Drummond, and Messrs. C. Budge, J. Hill, A. Cooke, J. Mulholland, W. B. Keany. The accompaniments were played by Miss M. King. The whole was produced under the direction of Mr. T. J. Anthony, and W. B. Keany acted as secretary.

Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

September 25.

The usual weekly meeting of the Invercargill Catholic Club was held on Tuesday evening of last week, when, by request from the secretary of the Federated Catholic Young Men's Societies of New Zealand, an oratorical competition was held. The subject was 'Mr. Seddon as a statesman and as a man.' The Very Rev. Dean Burke, the Rev. Father O'Malley, and Mr. M. Giffedder (president) acted as judges. The competitors were Messrs. Haughey, Morton, Collins, Shepherd, T. P. Giffedder, Ryan, and G. Woods. The judges' award was as follows: Mr. L. W. J. Morton (1); Mr. T. P. Giffedder (2); and Mr. J. Collins (3). Mr. Morton is therefore the first in Invercargill to receive the diploma issued by the Federated Societies' Executive. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the judges, and a very pleasant evening brought to a close.

Mr. Charles MacCarthy (brother of Miss Maud MacCarthy) has, says the 'British Australasian,' just taken his degree at Oxford with honors. He has received an important scholastic appointment in India.

Interprovincial

'Butter, mutton, potatoes, and flour are dearer in New Zealand, where we produce them, than in the English or Scottish markets,' remarked Mr. Hogg, M.H.R., at a meeting of the Wellington Benevolent Institution Trustees last week.

What is understood to be the largest contract ever let in the Colony—the laying out of the Christchurch electric tramway system by the New Zealand Electrical Construction Company—is now practically completed. The contract was let by the Tramway Board for the sum of £241,196 to the lowest tenderer. Extra work costing £11,000, carried out afterwards, brings the total amount to £252,000.

The Catholic Debating Society's meeting on September 18 (writes our Hokitika correspondent) was well attended, Mr. J. Toomey presiding. The oratorical competition, which was to have taken place, was postponed for a fortnight. The 'Question Box' occupied the attention of members, and it proved highly successful. A feature of the proceedings was the prominent part taken by the junior members, who are making good progress.

A combination of Wellington and Christchurch capitalists is understood to be contemplating establishing another morning paper in Wellington (says the Dunedin 'Evening Star'). It is to be more conservative in policy than either the 'New Zealand Times' or the 'Post,' and advocacy of the option of the freehold for Crown tenants will be one of its planks. Possibly the Government's land proposals have led to a long-contemplated project taking definite shape.

The 'Otago Daily Times' understands that the Dunedin new Railway Station will be opened for public traffic definitely on Monday, October 22. The work of putting everything in order and the transferring of the necessary material from the old to the new building will be effected on Sunday, October 21, and it is quite probable that on that day the running to Port Chalmers will be made from the new building. The date of the official opening of the new station remains unsettled.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Cotter, of Arrowtown, celebrated their golden wedding on September 12. A number of old friends (says 'The Lake County Press') met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cotter and tendered their heartiest congratulations, at the same time expressing a wish that they would long be spared to enjoy the best of health and continued happiness. We join with them in their good wishes. A pleasant hour or two was spent in chatting over the happenings of the early days, the old-time memories creating many a joke.

The wharves at Timaru Harbor originally cost £32,000, and at a recent meeting of the Harbor Board the chairman said that £19,000 had been since spent on renewing these wharves. By reason of this heavy expenditure for renewals the Board is now considering the advisableness of erecting their proposed new wharves along the north mole, in enforced concrete. The resident engineer has reported favorably upon this material for wharfage purposes, and estimates of cost are to be obtained from the Ferro-Concrete Company of Australasia, Ltd.

The Government has introduced a Bill to provide for the regulation and inspection of private hospitals. It is provided that every private hospital shall be licensed, and any person who fails to license shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50. Every application for a license shall be accompanied by a fee of 10s, a statement of the number of patients proposed to be treated, a plan and description of the hospital, and the sanitary arrangements, and a statement as to the class of cases intended to be received. No license shall be granted and no alteration or addition shall be made to any private hospital without the approval of the Inspector-general of Hospitals.

Interviewed by a newspaper representative with regard to his intentions in the event of the £50,000 limit clause in the Land Bill passing, Mr. J. C. N. Grigg, owner of the Longbeach Estate, said he intended anticipating the Bill, and would commence selling portion of the estate immediately. On Saturday the first block of the estate, comprising 1200 acres, was sold, and instructions have been given for the sale of other blocks, so that a large portion of this famous estate, which has a world-wide reputation as a model farm, is likely to be subdivided into comparatively small holdings. The estate contains 10,000 acres of first-class land, the improved value of which is £112,211.

News has been received (says the Wellington 'Post') of the success of Mr. T. E. Butler, at the Chicago State Board dental examination held at the University of Illinois. Mr. Butler came second in a very long list, the first man beating him only by two marks. After the results had been announced, Mr. Butler received a lucrative appointment as locum tenens for a leading Illinois dentist, which he intends keeping until the university reopens. He will then go through a further course of study, after which he will return to Wellington to practice his profession in partnership with his brother. Mr. Butler is an ex-student of St. Patrick's College.

A Press Association telegram from Wellington states that the tent that so long sheltered the grave of the late Mr. Seddon on the crown of Observatory Hill has been replaced by a galvanised iron structure. Men are now excavating and preparing a place for the new mausoleum, which is to be 22ft 6in square, with external walls of brick, lined with concrete in layers 3ft to 5ft thick. The depth from the surface of the ground to the floor will be 9ft, and the tomb will be arched up to a height of 4½ft above the outside level. The new vault will take in the one in which Mr. Seddon's remains now repose, but it will not be necessary to disturb the casket. The plans make provision for four recesses.

Replying to a deputation advocating the construction of the Blenheim-Waipara railway the Premier said that the line was a very important one. The completion of the through lines was a matter of material importance to the Colony, and it was only a matter of time when the crossing of the straits would be rendered comparatively easy, and the public would be able to travel by rail right through each island. The position at present, however, was that the Colony could spend only a certain amount of money in any one year on railway construction, and while that was the case the important lines already in hand must receive first consideration. However, the North Island Main Trunk line was approaching completion, the Midland railway would be finished (except for the tunnel) within a short period, and the Otago Central line would within two months reach the spot at which it would be stopped for the present. When the North Island line had been completed the Government would be justified in pushing on the Blenheim-Waipara railway at a much faster pace. The Minister of Public Works had the Waiatu bridge in hand, and the work would no doubt receive attention.

NAPIER

(From our own correspondent.)

September 23.
The Marist Brothers' Old Boys have again scored a victory at football over the Napier High School Old Boys, winning by 3 points to nil.

The new Land Bill has been well received in Hawke's Bay. It will mean that within the next ten years 860,000 acres of the very best of land will be placed upon the market.

Amongst other speakers at the recent opening of the Western Spit Hall and Public Library was the Rev. Father Bell. Emphasizing the truth of the saying that 'a little learning is a dangerous thing,' Father Bell went on to say that a sound knowledge of one good book was far preferable to a rambling acquaintance with the works of many authors.

Evidence of the growing popularity of the Napier Catholic Club was shown by the large attendance at last Wednesday night's meeting, St. Patrick's Hall being well filled. Rev. Father Goggan presided. The musical programme was about the best yet submitted, vocal and instrumental items being given by Mesdames Halpin and Mansfield, Misses O'Donoghue, Stuart and Scott, and Messrs. O'Shannassy, Halpin, and O'Connor.

What was probably the most exciting school football match of the year was played yesterday morning on the Recreation Ground between the Marist Brothers' School and the Napier District School. The match ended in a draw, neither side scoring. The Marist Brothers' boys only had one try registered against them during the whole of the season, and they are again the holders of the much-coveted cup. Brothers Phelan and Frederick are to be heartily congratulated on the school's success.

Hast sorrow thy young days shaded?
Or hast thou a cold in thy head?
Thy tonsils, are they out of order?
Thy nose, is the tip of it red?
If these be thy symptoms, I charge thee,
All nostrums inferior abjure;
There is but one remedy for thee,
And that's WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

J. C. CALDER,

CARGILL ROAD & CUTTEN STREET, will open Dental Rooms at Gargill's Corner, South Dunedin, on October 8th. All dental work undertaken. Teeth extracted One Shilling.

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Irish News

ANTRIM—Another big Steamer

It was reported in Belfast the other day that Messrs. Harland and Wolff had received an order from the Hamburg-American Line to construct a steamer larger than the Cunard liner, 'Lusitania.'

A Compliment

Mr. M'Fall, of Belfast, has just received an autograph letter from her Excellency Lady Aberdeen complimenting him on his success in the revival of the Irish harp. It appears that Lady Aberdeen, when opening the Limerick exhibition, much admired the beautiful harp sent by Mr. M'Fall as an exhibit, and the very flattering letter which Mr. M'Fall has received from the Viceregal Lodge is the outcome of that admiration.

ARMAGH—A Pilgrimage

On Sunday, August 15, the members of the Irish Literary Society, London, made a pilgrimage to the scenes of the Aodh O'Neill's great battles with the English at Benburb and the Yellow Ford. Last year the members of the society visited Fontenoy, where the powers of the 'fighting race' will in future be commemorated by a suitable monument, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Barry O'Brien and other patriotic Irishwomen and Irishmen in the society. Benburb is located about seven miles to the north-west of Armagh, close by the Dungannon Road, while the Yellow Ford lies about three miles due north of Armagh City, on the way to Blackwatertown. Mr. Barry O'Brien, president of the society, and Mr. Alfred Percival Graves, the hon. secretary (who is the author of that famous ballad, 'Father O'Flynn'), headed a somewhat numerous party, which was joined by Canon M'Cartan, of Donaghmore, and Mr. Patrick Flanagan, of Dungannon. The Rev. Mr. Latimer, the Presbyterian minister of Eglis—which lies close by—met the party at Battleford Bridge, and delivered an address descriptive of the battle. Afterwards the visitors proceeded to Yellow Ford, when Mr. Bernard O'Neill, of Blackwatertown, delivered an address, dealing with the history of that great conflict. Afterwards the party returned to Armagh, where a banquet was given in the evening, under the presidency of Cardinal Logue, who delivered a spirited address. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Canon M'Cartan, Mr. Barry O'Brien, and Mr. Percival Graves also spoke.

CARLOW—A Venerable Religious

The death is announced of the Rev. Brother Anthony O'Neill, of St. Patrick's Novitiate, Tullow, the Assistant Superior-General of the Brothers of St. Patrick, a well-known teaching Order in Ireland. The deceased, who was in his 71st year, had served as Superior-General of the Order for a period of six years.

DERRY—Charitable Bequest

Among the bequests left by the late Right Rev. Mgr. M'Namee of Omagh, who died on the 17th of June, 1905, are £400 to the Bishop of Derry for a new church.

Valuable Souvenirs

A pair of handsome Sevres vases, presented by the Emperor Napoleon III. to the late Dr. Dixon, Primate of Armagh, in 1854, for the bazaar in aid of St. Patrick's Cathedral, has recently been sold in London for £60. After being presented to three different bazaars, these valuable vases eventually were won by the Right Rev. Dr. McSherry, Bishop of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, who presented them to the Sisters of Nazareth, Derry, to be disposed of in aid of the new wing.

DOWN—Consecration of a Church

The Dominican Church in Newry, which is dedicated to St. Catherine, was consecrated on Sunday, August 5. It is thirty-five years now since the Dominicans first went to Newry. In 1875 the Church of St. Catherine was opened, its interior decoration being largely due to the generosity of the Quinn family of Newry, who presented the High Altar, the organ, the Communion rails, and other substantial gifts. The consecration ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Dromore. The Bishop of Cork celebrated High Mass, the Bishops of Dromore and Kerry being also present. In the evening a special sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father Lyons, O.P., the Provincial of the Dominicans in Ireland, who was formerly the Prior of this same church in Newry. Pontifical Benediction, given by the Bishop of the diocese, closed the ceremonies on Sunday evening.

DUBLIN—A Message of Hope

Sir Antony MacDonnell's speech at a recent meeting of the Building trades, when he expressed his belief that next year would see 'the fruition of the expectations which the best Irishmen have for many years entertained,' has raised hopes in the minds of Irishmen, who, notwithstanding disappointments without number, are not in the least pessimistic. The Attorney-General's speech in the House of Commons a few days later also holds out strong hopes of reform. He declared that all the Boards in Ireland must be brought under Parliamentary control, and that the Government intend 'in the course of the next or some future Session' to secure that the Administration will be brought 'into greater connection' with the people of Ireland. The Chief Secretary is in full accord with both gentlemen in this matter.

The University Question

During the past week (writes a Dublin correspondent under date August 5) the Irish papers have devoted much of their space to the University question and to the plans suggested for its solution, with one result, namely, that no one who takes an interest in this vital question can for a moment be in doubt as to how this long-standing grievance may be remedied. Under the Trinity College scheme Catholics would have a 25 per cent. representation on its governing body. This is practically the only concession offered to Catholics, as the establishment of a Faculty of Theology within Trinity College is out of the question. Some few distinguished Catholic laymen, who undoubtedly have the interests of Catholic education sincerely at heart, favor the Trinity College scheme. Such a miserable ending to over half a century of struggle and self-sacrifice would be most deplorable. As large a representation as that now offered upon the governing body of Trinity College could have been obtained years ago. Irish Catholics do not want it. What they demand is equality of treatment with Irish Protestants. For this they have struggled and will continue to struggle until they obtain what every impartial person must admit they are entitled to as a matter of simple justice. In the minds of many the swamping of Trinity by filling it with Catholic students would be far preferable to the scheme now offered, which would brand Irish Catholics with the stigma of inferiority. Upon the appearance of the Trinity College scheme in the press, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin deemed it his duty to publish the statement of the Standing Episcopal Committee, drawn up for the information of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the place which Trinity College and the University of Dublin now hold as organs of higher education in Ireland, and the steps proper to be taken to increase their usefulness to the country. Their Lordships show that Trinity College is to all intents and purposes restricted to the service of the Episcopalian Protestants of Ireland, a fact which cannot be denied. In concluding what, needless to say, is a very able and lucid statement, their Lordships sum up by saying that they feel they are 'safe in stating that the Catholics of Ireland would be prepared to accept any of the following solutions: (1) A University for Catholics, (2) a new college in the University of Dublin, (3) a new college in the Royal University; but on no account would they accept any scheme of mixed education in Trinity College, Dublin.'

FERMANAGH—Proposed Linen Factory

At a public meeting in the Town Hall, Enniskillen, it was announced by the chairman (Captain Colm, D.L.) that a sum of £700 was still needed for the purpose of starting the proposed linen factory in the town. The capital required is £10,000. The man whom it is intended to appoint as manager, and a Belfast firm, are prepared to subscribe £4000, and about £5300 has been promised by residents in Enniskillen and neighborhood.

KERRY—Congratulations

Very Rev. Canon Hayes, Killarney, has been made the recipient of addresses from the Urban Council and people of Killarney, and also from the teachers of the several schools in the parish, on the occasion of his translation to the important parish of Ballylongford.

Proposed Presentation

Arrangements are being made in Kenmare for the presentation of an address to Rev. Father Allman, who has been appointed parish priest of Ballyheigue. Father Allman while in Kenmare was very much esteemed. He took a prominent part in establishing a Commercial Club and making it a success. Some years ago Father Allman was on the mission in the diocese of Liverpool.

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LIMERICK—Death by Drowning

A young man named John Dore, a farmer, of Mount David, Shanagolden, was drowned in the Shannon while bathing at Foynes. After plunging in he never rose to the surface.

MONAGHAN—Industrial Schools

There is at present in course of erection in the spacious and well-laid-out grounds attached to the Convent of St. Louis, Monaghan, a new block of industrial schools, which, when completed, will form a very handsome and imposing structure. The old industrial schools, within the past year or two, became altogether inadequate to accommodate the large number of the little ones committed to the care of the good Sisters of St. Louis, and his Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Owens, Bishop of Clogher, and the Mother Superior of the Convent deemed it advisable to remove the old building and erect one that would in every way meet the existing wants.

ROSCOMMON—Reported Discovery of Silver

A report has reached Castlerea (writes the correspondent of the "Freeman's Journal") that a silver mine has been discovered in a quarry at Boho. Mr. P. J. Costelloe, foreman over the quarrymen, has informed me that after a rock in the quarry, about 20 feet under the surface of the land, had been opened by blasting, he discovered a large vein in the centre of the rock, which had all the appearance of silver. The vein had been greatly shattered by the force of the explosion, but Mr. Costelloe gathered up as much of the fragments or small bits as he could, and forwarded them to Dublin for analysis. Mr. Costelloe has received a reply stating that it is a most valuable mineral, and to preserve as much of it as possible for further examination. In proceeding with the work of quarrying since further discoveries have been made of material which has all the appearance of containing silver.

TIPPERARY—Death of a Religious

The death has occurred at the Abbey, Mount St. Joseph, Roscrea, of the Rev. Father Gerard (Purcell), who for the past five years had been a member of the community. Previously he was for upwards of 20 years on the American mission, being pastor of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts. Deceased belonged to one of the oldest and most respected families in County Waterford.

Drowning Fatality

On August 4 Mr. H. C. White, J.P., and Miss Radcliffe were drowned in an artificial lake near Roscrea.

WATERFORD—Appointed Dean

The Sovereign Pontiff has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Right Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, to confer upon the Very Rev. P. F. Flynn, P.P., V.F., Trinity Without, Waterford, the dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Chapter. The vacant Canonry has been conferred by the Bishop on the Rev. W. J. Walsh, D.D., President of St. John's College, Waterford.

WEXFORD—An American Visitor

Judge Martin Keogh, of the New York Supreme Court, was on a visit to his native place in Wexford in August.

GENERAL**Ascendancy Dies Slowly**

The determined attempt of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland directors to retain the ascendancy system in the management of their Company, by which Catholics are practically excluded from obtaining positions on the staff (says an Irish exchange), speaks volumes for the desperate struggle which Protestants of the bigoted type are making to exclude Catholics from every position which they control. Their manager agreed to have the clerkships thrown open to public competition, so that the Bill which they were promoting would not meet with opposition from the Irish Party, but the directors repudiated him and stuck to their colors until they found that the Irish Party were determined to prevent the passage of the Bill unless the clerical appointments were thrown open and fair play given to Catholics. The storm raised by Mr. Corbett, M.P., in Parliament over the appointment of a few Catholic magistrates in the County Antrim is another case in point. Over ninety per cent. of the magistrates of the county are Protestants, yet the selection of a few Catholics for the magistracy quite shocked the hon. member.

People We Hear About

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, entered on his 77th year on August 17.

Lord Brampton—better known as Sir Henry Hawkins, and a most generous benefactor of the new Westminster Cathedral—attained his 84th birthday recently.

The Queen of the Netherlands believes in early rising, notwithstanding that she has not a great amount to do. She has been accustomed to be downstairs by half-past seven of a morning ever since she was a little child.

To be the possessor of a distinct peerage in England, Scotland, and Ireland, is a rare honor. Only three men can claim it. One of them is the Duke of Abercorn, and the others are the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Verulam.

Mr. J. J. Clancy, M.P., is the latest member of the Irish Party to be called to the Inner Bar. He was called to the Bar in 1887, and goes on the North-east Irish circuit. For many years he was the director of the Irish Press Agency in London, in which capacity he did excellent work for the Irish cause. The agency was dissolved after the Parnell split.

King Oscar of Sweden is a poet of no mean order, and his sonnets have been translated into most of the languages of Europe. He is an accomplished musician, too, his nautical songs, set to his own music, being very popular in the Swedish navy. He has written histories and dramas, translated classics, and is the author of some hymns which enjoy the highest popularity. Finally, as a tenor singer he is always welcome at concerts.

The King and Queen of Italy have made rather a remarkable motor journey from the Racconigi Palace, by the Valley of Aosta, and over the Little St. Bernard to the shores of the Lac du Bourget. The object of this journey was to show Queen Elena the tombs of her husband's ancestors in the Abbey of Haute Combe, at the foot of Mont du Chat. The visit was made incog. The French monk who did the honors remarked, however, that Madame was very like the Queen of Italy. 'So I have been told before,' replied her Majesty.

Mr. Gladstone hated any appearance of idleness, and in this connection the 'Manchester Guardian' relates a characteristic story. Years ago he met the then Duchess of Abercorn in a country house. She was accompanied by her son, Lord George Hamilton, at that time a schoolboy. Not many mornings had elapsed before Mr. Gladstone said to her, 'Duchess; don't you think it a pity that your son should spend his holidays in entire idleness? I should be happy to give him an hour's Homer every morning.' The offer was accepted, and the foundation of Lord George's lifelong hostility to the Liberal leader was securely laid.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, the President of the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg, and Leader of the Progressive Party in the Transvaal, is, as his name implies, of Irish descent. His father, the late Hon. James C. Fitzpatrick, was one of O'Connell's chief supporters, and the organizer of many a meeting in the Conciliation Hall days. A powerful and effective speaker, and a member of the Irish Bar, he was appointed to a West African Judgeship, and eventually promoted to a puisne Judgeship in the Supreme Court of Cape Colony in the sixties, when these offices were in the gift of the Colonial Secretary.

A distinctive feature of the motor industry has been the generous support accorded to it by the Sovereigns of the world. Apart from King Edward, the King of Italy, and the King of Spain, who are well-known enthusiasts, there are the German Emperor, who has four or five cars, the King of the Belgians, who has three, and the Czar, who at present has only one, but contemplates adding to his 'stud.' The King of Portugal and the Queen of the Netherlands are also of the company. The Prince of Monaco, in addition to a very powerful car, has a motor bicycle, on which he frequently accomplishes very long journeys; and, most astonishing of all, the Shah of Persia has now become possessed of two automobiles.

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A memorial tablet to the memory of Father Le Rennetel was unveiled by Father Ginisty, S.M., at St. Patrick's, Sydney, on Sunday, September 9.

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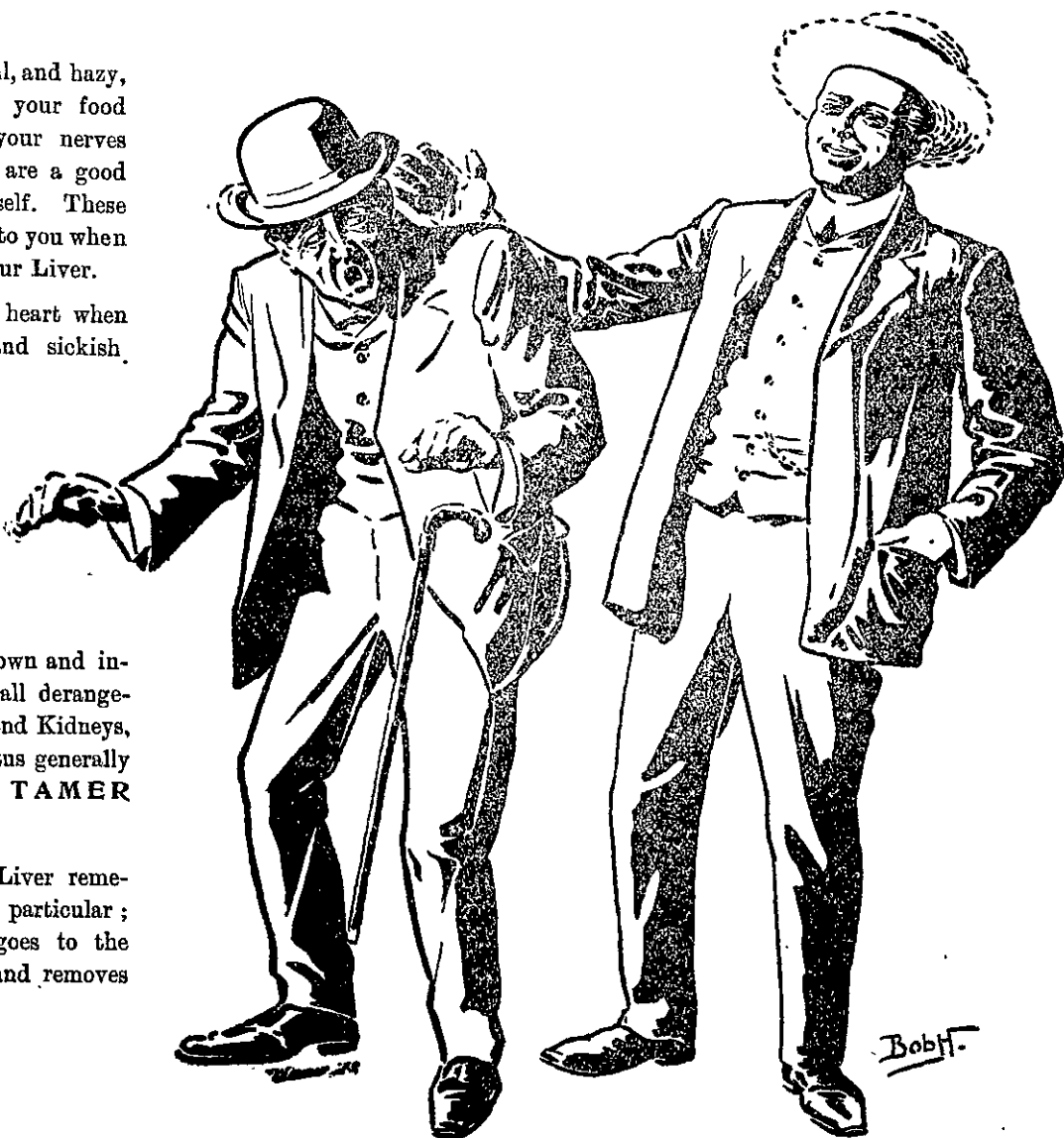
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The Catholic World

ENGLAND—Victims of the 'Sirio' Disaster

It is feared at Buckfast Abbey, Buckfastleigh, Devon, that among the victims of the wreck of the Italian emigrant ship 'Sirio' are the Right Rev. Boniface Natter, Lord Abbot of Buckfast, and Father Anshard, one of the monks. Father Natter was appointed in May last Abbot Visitor Provincial to go to South America to visit the homes of the Benedictine Order in South America. The Abbot is 41 years of age, and a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. He was one of the monks expelled from France in 1880.

Among the Hop Pickers

The Franciscan Fathers of the Capuchin Reform have made arrangements for a development of their work among the Catholic pickers in the Kent hop gardens during the coming season. Last year when they undertook the work at the request of the Bishop of Southwark, two Fathers, two Sisters of Mercy, and a small band of lay workers spent the hopping season in and around Paddock Wood, Watlington, and East Farleigh. As a result many hundreds heard Mass who would otherwise have been unable to do so; many sick people were attended to, and much was done to bring religious influence to bear upon the Catholic pickers. In the coming season it is hoped largely to develop the work thus happily inaugurated. Four priests, several nuns and trained nurses, and an increased body of lay workers will be distributed throughout Kent, and a strenuous effort will be made to get into touch with the 10,000 Catholics who are reported to work there during the hop-picking season.

A Papal Distinction

The degree of Doctor of Divinity has been bestowed by the Holy Father on Father John Norris, of the Oratory, Birmingham. A hearty vote of congratulation was passed at the annual Conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society, before which a paper by Father Norris on 'Intellectual manhood' was read.

The Late Mgr. Feilding

The funeral of the Hon. and Very Rev. Mgr. Feilding, whose death was reported in our last issue, took place at Newnham Paddox on August 6. With regard to the catastrophe by which deceased lost his life, it seems that he and his brother, the Hon. Everard Feilding, started for a trip down the Rhine in a Canadian canoe. When a few miles above Rheinfelden on Wednesday evening, August 1, they noticed some rough water in the middle of the stream, and endeavored to get across to the inside of the curve in the river where the water was running slacker. They misjudged the strength of the current, however, and their boat was swamped. Deceased seized the canoe, but in a few moments let it go, and his brother saw him swimming strongly for the shore. Mr. Everard Feilding made for the canoe, and the last he saw of his brother was when he was apparently within a few yards of land and swimming on his back. Mr. Everard Feilding was carried down the river some three miles, and landed in an exhausted state at some electricity works. It was then nine o'clock at night and quite dark. Men with lanterns came to his aid, and while they stood by a huge grating, through which the water rushed and provided power for the works, the body of the deceased, whom the brother had imagined safely on shore, was cast up at their feet. They tried every possible means to restore animation, but without success.

FRANCE—A College Closed

The well-known College of Arcueil, near Paris, close to which the Irish College has some grounds to which visits are paid by the students, chiefly in the summer, is about to close its doors. The Society of Fathers of Families formed last year to carry on the work of the Dominicans is not able to bear that heavy responsibility any longer. The College of Arcueil was re-opened by the Dominicans after the Commune had been quelled, and soon became very successful. The large-hearted Pere Didon was director from 1890 to 1900. Pere Didon died on the 13th March, 1900, and was succeeded by Peres Feuillette and Brivot. The last director was M. Lemaigre, former secretary of Pere Didon. As in the case of so many other colleges and schools, the policy of M. Combes had fatal effects for the institution.

ROME—The Irish College

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Riordan, Rector of the Irish College (writes a Rome correspondent), is instituting a competition at that institution by offering at the resumption of scholastic work two prizes for the best

dissertations presented by students on two subjects of Theology and Philosophy. His idea is, to interest the students in questions offering occasion for utilising their University studies on burning topics of the time.

The Holy See and the Peace Conference

The Cardinal-Secretary of State (writes the Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Times') is credited with successful efforts to secure the Holy See a place in the next Conference at the Hague. Italy, with Great Britain, obtained the exclusion of the Holy See from the preceding Conference, and the Internunciature in Holland has never since then had its titular residence. The Catholic party in the country being so strong, Holland is very unwilling to have further inharmonious relations with the Holy See. The present rumor has it that the Emperor of Germany, President Roosevelt, and the King of Spain side with the Holy See, that Italy and England are not hostile, and that France is hostile but not intensely so.

The Pope and the Modern Spirit

The whole trend of the Papal Encyclical to the Italian Archbishops and Bishops (says the 'Catholic Times') is set straight against the modern spirit of unrest and change. Cleave steadfastly to the unchanging doctrines and customs of the unchanging Church—such, in a few words, is the teaching of the Papal document. The Catholic clergy are urged to deepen the spirituality of the people and to take care that worldly ambitions are not intermingled with their sacred work; the use by the Catholic press of such expressions as new orientations of the Christian life, new directions of the Church, new aspirations of the modern soul, new social vocation of the clergy is strongly discountenanced. Enemies of the Church will call his Holiness reactionary, and in unaltered conservatism he is practically alone as a religious leader; but we may well ask them if the feverishness of our day is increasing the sum of human happiness, and if it is not, is not the Pope proving himself a friend of the race in raising his voice against it? Moreover, as the Vicar of Christ is he not bound to preserve in its fulness the deposit of faith committed to the Church by her Divine Founder?

American Pilgrims

The American Catholic pilgrimage of the summer (writes a Rome correspondent), shows numerical progress, and a proportionate increase in importance, when compared with the pilgrimages of previous years. A Palestine and Rome pilgrimage for the late winter and early spring of 1907 has also just been announced; so it is apparent that the public undertakings on behalf of Catholics by Mr. John J. McGrane are steadily developing. He has with him the episcopate, as is proved by the fact that the spiritual director of every pilgrimage is a Bishop (the Bishop of Savannah will act in this capacity on the Holy Land pilgrimage), and by the letters from Cardinal Gibbons and other members of the United States Hierarchy which this active and successful organiser has received, Monsignor Gabriels, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N.Y., is spiritual director to the pilgrimage which left Rome a few days ago. It so chanced that he had had occasion to see President Roosevelt before leaving the American Continent, and the expressions of veneration, cordial feeling, and well-wishes which the head of the Republic commissioned his Lordship to bear to the head of the Church were incorporated in the address of the pilgrimage. In passing through Belgium, the Bishop had had an audience with the King, so, when reading the address to the Pope, his Lordship stopped to tell the Pontiff how the monarch, on learning of the visit to Rome, bade the Bishop tell his Holiness that his Majesty was proud to profess himself 'son fils tres respectueux et tres devoue.' His Holiness replied to the address in grateful words. He passed then to each of the topics on which it had touched. With fervent conviction he declared the rapid growth and expansion of the Catholic Church in the United States to be the Spirit's own work, and marvellous. The explanation lay in the faith of American Catholics, which was a faith of works, and not merely of words. Such it appeared in every manifestation of their religion, and his Holiness enumerated some of these, referring particularly to 'their generosity, their readiness in succoring the poverty of the Vicar of Jesus Christ (la poverta del Vicario di Cristo).' His Holiness, continuing, spoke in praise of the zeal of the Hierarchy and clergy, who counted no cost when it was a case of the good of souls. The Pontiff dwelt upon the liberty of the Church in the great Republic. The fairness and consistently liberal spirit of the President now in office he dwelt upon from personal knowledge. 'We are bound,' he concluded, 'to President Roosevelt by ties of dutiful acknowledgment and gratitude, and we would venture to say, even by sincere affection.'

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Weekly Auction Sales.—We continue to hold the regular Weekly Auction Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so beneficial to vendors; and owing to our commanding position in the centre of the trade, and our large and extending connection, we are in constant touch with all the principal grain merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.

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Corn Sacks, Chaff Bags, &c.—Having made advantageous arrangements to meet the requirements of our numerous Clients, we can supply best Calcutta Corn Sacks, all sizes, and at the lowest prices. Also Chaff Bags, Seaming Twine, and all farmers' requisites at the shortest notice, and on the best terms.

ADVANTAGES.—We offer Producers the advantage of large Storage and unequalled Show Room Accommodation. No delays in offering. Expert Valuers and Staff. The best Service. The Lowest Scale of Charges. The Highest Prices, and Prompt Returns.

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Knows that "money saved is money earned," and "Coalbrookdale" is the real money-saver! Why buy poor heatless lignites? Don't you burn Coal for heat? Then use "Coalbrookdale," which is full of strong live heat! This is the weather when you want heat! "Coalbrookdale" is uniform in quality, and it is unexcelled wherever people want "Coal with heat in it."

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

SCOTLAND—Young Men's Societies

After an absence of thirty years the annual conference of the Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Britain re-assembled in Dundee on August 4. Founded half a century ago, this organisation, dedicated to the welfare of the young men of the Church has spread its ramifications over every part of the United Kingdom, and the conference was this year attended by nearly 200 delegates, representing a membership of 17,000. The delegates were accorded a civic reception in the Victoria Art Galleries, where they were welcomed by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Councillors of the city. On the following Sunday a series of meetings was held for the transaction of business, culminating in a great demonstration in the evening, when over 2000 persons assembled in the Kinnaird Hall. The Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, who was accompanied by many dignitaries of the Church, and prominent laymen, delivered the inaugural address.

Death of a Well-known Catholic

The death of Mr. George Gordon, surveyor, late of Banffshire, which sad event took place at his residence, Chalmers street, Edinburgh, was very much regretted by a wide circle of friends. The deceased, who had been ailing for some time, belonged to an influential Highland family, but had been living in Edinburgh for a considerable time.

UNITED STATES—Another Cardinal

Asked by an interviewer if there is a possibility of the appointment of another American Cardinal, his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons slowly stroked his chin, looked up at the sky a second, and then said: 'Who knows? His Holiness alone can say what ought to be done. What ought to be will be done in due time.'

The Powers of the Ant

Because of his extraordinary feats of strength, the ant may well be styled the Samson of the insect world. In handling the heavy bodies of other insects that it makes its prey the ant shows wonderful strength.

One of these little creatures, three-eighths of an inch long, can kill and drag away the heavy bodies of caterpillars, spiders, and maggots. A nest of ants has been known to destroy twenty-eight caterpillars and grasshoppers a minute—nearly 1500 an hour. Several harvesting ants of the tiniest species known one day discovered two large cockroaches, two inches long and one-half inch wide, on a shelf four feet from the floor. Killing their prey, the ants drew the bodies along the rough board for more than two feet, dropped them to the ground, dragged them over a long stretch of rough rubble, and passed them between two slabs of wood into the nest, all in the short space of one half-hour.

Recently the ant has been trained to lift 500 times its weight or to drag a miniature silver coach 1300 times its weight; but these feats are of small moment compared to its incessant burden-bearing capacity during a short span of life.

Perhaps its athletic development is largely due to the exemplary life and correct habits of the insect. In the first place, it is absolutely cleanly, not only as regards its surroundings, but its food. It manifests up-to-date ideas upon the subject of sanitation. No refuse is allowed to remain near the dwellings; drainage and ventilation are always good. When an ant is moving on its forays, a stream of water is not permitted to interfere with progress. In overcoming this difficulty, the ant employs its strength no less than its intelligence.

Frequently South American military ants, in their forays, seek trees that overhang streams and cross on them. If no such bridge is to be found, they repair to a sandy beach and proceed to make a ferry. Each ant pulls a piece of dry wood, much larger than itself, into the water, mounts it, and is pushed by rows of comrades out into the stream. The pieces of wood are held together by the insects, until, in a short time, the stream is covered with a long line of linked ferryboats. When this line becomes unwieldy, those nearest the opposite shore break the connecting links and land, while the ants on the starting side work away at enlarging the ferry till all are across.

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WITCH'S OIL for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, and lame back is unequalled. A strong and reliable preparation.

Domestic

By 'Maureen'

Cleaning an Old Clock.

Have any of our readers a clock they value that seems to be near the end of its career of usefulness? Does it skip a beat now and then, and when it begins to strike seem to be in pain? Take a bit of cotton batting the size of a hen's egg, dip it in kerosene and place it on the floor of the clock in the corner, shut the door of the clock and wait three or four days. Your clock will be like a new one—skip no more, it will strike as of old, and as you look inside you will find the cotton batting black with dust. The fumes of the oil loosen the particles of dust, and they fall, thus cleaning the clock.

Keeping Gloves Clean.

Gloves should never be rolled or folded, as either treatment makes them look crumpled and unattractive. Gloves can be saved in many little ways and their term of usefulness prolonged. The handle of a chatelaine bag will wear a glove white, so it should be carried on the wrist. Silk and lace gloves should be washed on the hands. These gloves are both practical and economical, and may be worn for a considerable length of time with careful handling in their washing. If care is not exercised, however, they will shrink and thicken up so as to become quite useless. They should be washed in tepid water, and afterwards rinsed in several clear tepid waters while still on the hands. Do not pass the soap through the hands, but always use the soapy water. A drop or two of ammonia in the second and last rinsing waters will prevent the gloves from becoming yellow. These washable gloves should be allowed to dry if possible on wooden hands; if removed while only partly dry they will stretch out of shape.

Soap-Making.

For soft soap, allow to five pounds of grease three pounds of washing soda and four gallons of boiling water. Put into a small tub and let it stand for several days until the grease is eaten up. Stir every day, using a wooden paddle. If too thick add more water. If wood ashes are used, instead of soda, boil the mixture. You can tell when the grease is all absorbed by dropping a spoonful of the melted soap into a glass of water, when any grease remaining will show on the surface.

To make hard soap, add to three pounds of washing soda a pound and a half of unslaked lime and two gallons of boiling water. Let it stand until perfectly clear, then drain and add three pounds good clean fat. Put over the fire and boil until the mixture hardens, which will be in the course of two or two and a half hours, but watch and stir most of the time. After the mixture has boiled half the time add one gallon of cold water, which was poured on the sediment remaining after the two gallons of water were drained off. Just before taking from the fire add a handful of salt. Wet a small tub to prevent sticking, turn in the soap and let it stand until solid. Cut into cakes and put on a shelf to dry.

A delightfully pure toilet soap is made in this way: Add to one quart pure olive oil three pints of boiling water, in which four tablespoonfuls of refined potash have been dissolved. Have the oil at the boiling point in a porcelain-lined kettle before the potash water is added, then cook and stir with a wooden spoon until a little dropped on a cold plate will thicken like jelly. Take care that the soap does not boil over, as it is very apt to do if left alone. When nearly hard add a little scented oil, verbenia, lavender or rose, then pour into moulds to harden. When hard take out and pack where it will dry and season. After you have the knack of making soap, it is a good idea to make in quantity and keep ahead, as the older and harder it gets the better its lasting qualities.

*Maureen***HOW TO PAINT A HOUSE CHEAP.**

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Developing Baths for Films, the Waverley, 5s 3d each.
Developing Dishes, semi-Porcelain, 8 x 10, 3s 6d each; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5s 6d each; 12 x 15, 10s 6d each.
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Films, Kodak Roll, No. 1, Brownie, 10d; No. 2, Brownie, 1s 2d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2s 6d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3s 6d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2s 6d; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3s 6d; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4s; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4s; 5 x 4, 4s 6d; 4 x 5, 4s 6d.

Ensign Films, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1s; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 3s 6d; Postcard size, 3s 6d; 5 x 4, 4s 3d.
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Lamps, Dark, 1s, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 8s 6d, 6s 6d, and 7s 6d each.
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5 x 4, 2s 3d per doz; 1-1-Plate, 7d each.
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Ilford P.O.P., Matt, Carbon, White, and Mauve, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, and 1-1-Plate, 1s per packet; 12 Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Ilford Bromide Papers, in rough and smooth, rapid and slow, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 6d per packet; 5 x 4, 9d per packet; Cabinet, 11d per packet; and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

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Mr. and Mrs. Booth, by their various methods, treat with the greatest success all Nervous Troubles, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Paralysis, Sprains, Rheumatic Gout, Stiff Joints, and Digestive Disorders, etc.

"On the strong recommendation of a well-known priest, I consulted Mr. Booth for Neurasthenia. I have been in his hands now for about a fortnight, and I have to say that the treatment is delightfully soothing and pleasant, and the results already have far exceeded my most sanguine anticipations. For run-down teachers and brain-workers generally, I can imagine nothing more refreshing and invigorating than a course of Mr. Booth's treatment."—J. A. SCOTT, M.A.

For Colds in the Head and Influenza, WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE, 1/6 and 2/6 per Bottle.

RAILWAY HOTEL,

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RIVERSDALE

Good Accommodation. Only First-class Liquors kept in stock.

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Good Accommodation for the Travelling Public.

Best Brands of Ales, Wines and Spirits kept

THOMAS DAILY Proprietor.
(Late of Winalow, Ashburton.)

The largest moth known is the Giant Atlas, found in China, the wings of which measure nine inches across.

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

Science Siftings

By 'Volt'

A Costly Fuel.

A diamond burning in the electric arc was lately exhibited on a screen by Sir William Crookes. The stone could be seen to sprout and swell and blacken under the intense heat until nothing remained but a swollen lump of graphite.

Serpent Poison.

Snake venom, says a British physician has been shown by recent research to be a highly composite substance, containing various poisonous proteid bodies, which are variously affected by heat and fluorescent solutions in sunlight. That it has so little toxic effect when taken by the mouth is due to its slight absorption by the stomach and alteration by the bile and pancreatic juice.

Our Ancestors' Hair.

Red is believed by Dr. Beddoe, a European anthropologist, to have been the original color of the hair of Europeans, and he attributes the brown pigment to the action of heat. Red hair is occasionally found among the negroes, and dull dark hair among the pigmies of Central Africa. Chinese and Japanese adults always have black hair, but Japanese children sometimes have dark reddish yellow hair, and Chinese children may have brown hair.

A New Island.

News by the San Francisco mail states that an island is growing up out of the ocean in Behring Sea. The statement was made on the authority of Captain John Trowbridge, of the steamer 'North Western,' The 'North Western' while at Dutch Harbor, fell in with the revenue cutter 'Perry,' which had finished a cruise of investigation in the neighborhood of the island. The officers of the cutter had photographs of the island, which first rose from the sea fifty-two miles from Dutch Harbor in June last. It was being steadily pushed higher, and the officers declared that it was now nine hundred feet above the ocean. The sea in the neighborhood was boiling, and from the surface clouds of steam were continually escaping. The island lies directly between Bogoslof and Fire Islands, and until it cools off it is impossible to make a landing on it.

Has the Gulf Stream Turned?

Scientists are at the present moment greatly perplexed and mystified at the reports which are coming to hand of the vagaries of the Gulf Stream, which, abandoning its steady course north-east, is, according to the statements of eminently respectable captains, at present flowing in another direction, a proceeding dangerous to navigation, and calculated to exercise an unpleasant influence on the weather conditions. The remarkable vagaries of the weather have hitherto been ascribed to the Californian earthquake. The first report published here (says the New York correspondent of the 'Central News') that the Stream was flowing backwards were naturally treated in the press with levity, but later advices have modified these yarns, and now arrives Captain Quick, of the Morgan liner 'El Alba,' to give what is probably the real state of affairs. He says:—'After passing the Lights on Sombrero Key, in the Strait of Florida, we should have begun to feel the help of the Gulf Stream. When we did not reach Alligator Reef, thirty-five miles farther, until nearly one o'clock in the afternoon I could not account for it. The screw was making sixty-eight revolutions, which drives her at fourteen knots, but it had taken half an hour longer than usual. Between two other points, thirty-four miles apart, we lost another half-hour.' The captain concluded that the Gulf Stream, instead of setting north-east at the usual speed of a knot and a half, was setting westward at the same rate of progress. Captain Quick proves his assertions in a most categorical way, but has no theory to account for the phenomenon, though he is, like many others, inclined to give the earthquake credit for his experience.

Small boy,—little pool,
Oh joy,—no school,
Felt wet,—bad cold,
Home get,—mother scold,
Boy sick,—nearly dead,
Cure quick, doctor said,
Don't wait, but secure

WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.

Intercolonial

A cable message announces the death of the Rev. Father Philip Bernard Lassetter at Kingswood, Bristol. Father Lassetter was a brother of Colonel Lassetter, and a native of Sydney. He became an Anglican clergyman in England, but his studies led him to join the Catholic Church. He was an able preacher and a most zealous missionary.

The celebrations in connection with the silver jubilee of the foundation of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in New South Wales commenced on Saturday, September 8, at the Federation Hall, Sydney, when there was a very large attendance of representatives from the different conferences in the State. His Eminence the Cardinal, accompanied by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Haran, was received by the Hon. L. F. Heydon, M.L.C., president of the Superior Council of Australasia, and other officers of the society. His Eminence delivered an address on Catholic charity.

Mr. James Munday, a well-known manufacturer of Geelong (Vic.), died on September 7. He had been a member of Geelong Town Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Protectionist Association. At the funeral the boys of St. Augustine's Band, the members of the Hibernian Society and the Hibernian Club, and the employees of Munday's tannery and some of the woollen factory employees, walked, while over a hundred vehicles followed. After a ceremony at St. Mary's Church, Monsignor McKenna officiated at the cemetery, being assisted by five other priests.

A few days ago his Eminence Cardinal Moran received a private cable message from Mr. John Redmond, M.P., conveying the following resolution respecting support accorded the Home Rule movement in Australia:—'The directory of the National League desire to place on record the profound gratitude of the Irish people, not merely to the Irish race in Australia, but to the whole Australian people, for their generous aid in support of the Home Rule cause, and recognise with pleasure the energy, eloquence and ability of the delegates, Messrs. Devlin, and Donovan, in prosecuting their arduous mission.'

The list of scholarships of the Melbourne Central Training College is now published. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne offers three, two of which are for the students of the archdiocese, and the third is open to students of the Commonwealth. The Most Rev. Dr. Higgins offers one, which will be open to the students of the diocese of Ballarat. The Rev. Mother Provincial of Mary's Mount, Ballarat, offers one, which will be open to the students of the Commonwealth. Another scholarship is offered by the college authorities, which will be open to graduates of the University, or to students who have passed the second year of Arts.

The Marist Fathers in Sydney have received news of the death of three of their confreres on the mission in the islands—Fathers Fraysse, of New Caledonia; Father N. Estienne, of Falefa, Upulo Island, in the Samoan Archipelago; and Father B. Trouillet, of Fagauta, Rotuma Island, in the Fiji Archipelago. Father Fraysse was a brother of the late Bishop Fraysse, of New Caledonia, and, like Father Estienne, had been engaged on the mission for about 27 years. Both were middle-aged men. Father Trouillet had been working in the missionfield for forty years, and was an old man. His mission at Fagauta, of which he was practically the founder, is a very flourishing one. He was in Sydney about eighteen months ago.

On Monday, September 10 (says the Sydney 'Catholic Press'), at a private hospital in Darlinghurst, Mr. Alphonso Henry Redwood, of Wellington, N.Z., passed away in his 39th year. He was the eldest son of Mr. Charles Redwood, formerly of New Zealand, but who has for the past ten years resided in Toowoomba, Queensland. The late Mr. Redwood, with his wife, arrived in Sydney about three months ago. He was on business bent, but unfortunately he was stricken down with the illness which proved fatal. As he was a strong, robust man, his sudden death has come as a great shock to his many friends. His remains were removed to St. Mary's Cathedral. Mass for the repose of his soul was said on Wednesday morning, and the last rites of the Church were performed by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Haran, and the Rev. Father Kirby officiated at the grave. The remains were interred at Rookwood. Mr. Redwood leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. The greatest sympathy is felt for the bereaved in their great grief.

J. N. MERRY & CO.,

34 Bond Street, DUNEDIN.

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

Consignments Promptly Attended to.

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

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

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CHRISTCHURCH.

P. DEVANE (late of Ashburton),

Having taken possession of the above centrally-situated Hotel
wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that
they can rely uponALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME
And the

CONVENIENCES OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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

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Best Brands Only.

Night Porter.

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SHERRY & KELLEHER (Successors to James Jeffs) Proprietors

Drags, Landans, Waggonettes, Dog Carts, and Vehicles of every
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Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

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W A V E R L E Y H O T E L.QUEEN STREET,
AUCKLAND.MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to
notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to
Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

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Groceries, Bamboo Curtain Rods,
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House and Farm use.

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THUS SAVING TIME & MONEY

All Ironmongers. Catalogue Free.
36 CUMBERLAND STREET,
DUNEDIN.**HUGH GOURLEY**
desires to inform the public he still
continues the Undertaking Business as for-
merly at the Establishment, corner Clark
and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.Funerals attended in Town or Country
with promptness and economy.**MASONIC HOTEL**

CHRISTCHURCH,

Visitors to the above Hotel will receive
Good Mile Fairs from the Proprietor,**E. POWER**

Late of Dunedin.

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL
TOTARA FLAT.Mr. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek)
Proprietor.An Excellent Table kept. First-class Ac-
commodation. The Beers, Wines, Spirits,
etc., sold are of the very best. Refreshment
Rooms at Railway Station. Billiard-
Billiards, with an efficient marker.Mr. Erickson, having a thorough know-
ledge of the whole district, will be pleased
to give directions and other assistance to
travellers and persons interested in Mining"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" is a
Marvellous Remedy for Blood-poison-
ing, Poisoned Hands, Inflamed or Ulcerated
Wounds."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Chilblains (broken or unbroken),
Chapped Hands, Sprayed Skin, and all
Smarting Eruptions."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Eczema, Scaly Blisters on the Skin,
and Skin Affections generally."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Cancerous Sores, Boils, Burns, Scalds,
Ringworm, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, and all
Glandular Swellings."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Ulcerated Legs caused by Varicose
Veins, Tender and Sweaty Feet, and Run-
ning Sores."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Mumps,
Sore Throat, Pains in the Chest and Side."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Itching, Clears the Skin and Scalp
Cures Dandruff & Beautifies the Complexion."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT," THE
GREAT HEALER, cures all it touches.
Sold everywhere. Price 6d and 1s box."BLOOMINE," the Great Corn, Wart, and
Bunion Cure. Price 6d—everywhere."SPRING BLOSSOM PILLS" cure Indi-
gestion, Liver, Kidney, and Stomach
troubles. 6d & 1/- everywhere or post free from
Mrs. L. HAWKINS, 106 George st., Dunedin**J. McCORMACK**

Melville Hill Shoeing Forge,

Wishes to thank his patrons for past sup-
port, and to notify them that he will in
future use his utmost endeavours to give
every satisfaction.

J. McCORMACK, Melville Hill Shoeing Forge.

Branson's Hotel,

Corner of KING and ST. ANDREW STS.

MR. CHARLES BRANSON,
who for many years was at the Grand,
has now assumed the Management of the
above Hotel, which is centrally situated at
the corner of Great King Street and St.
Andrew Street. At considerable cost the
whole building has undergone reconstruction.
It has been greatly enlarged, furnished
and appointed, regardless of expense; making
it the most comfortable Hotel in town. It
comprises 18 bedrooms, bathroom, large
dining, drawing, smoking, billiard, and
commercial rooms. Fire escape and iron
balcony completely surrounds the Hotel,
giving the most ample security against fire.

Tariff—5s per day; 25s per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement.

P. O'GORMAN Picture Framer.
and Mount Cutter

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to

Address: 51 ALBANY ST., DUNEDIN.

The Family Circle

WOULD THAT—

I read, once in an idle hour,
Some lines about a maiden's hair,
That clustered richly, fold on fold,
Above a brow serenely fair;
And when the sunlight lingered there
It turned its dun to gold.

Would that a like transmuting power
Might work its charm for me some day,
When bills crowd in, and friends are cold;
Might flood my room with mellow ray,
And, drifting all the cloud away,
Turn every dun to gold.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED TO WORK

She read about it in the back of a magazine. The advertisement said that it was tasteless, that it could be administered in the breakfast coffee, and that it would cure the most confirmed smoker of the tobacco habit without his knowledge.

To be sure, Elmer only smoked three or four cigars a day. Still, why should he smoke at all?

So she wrote for the cure, and in due time it arrived, in a plain sealed package, with full instructions inside.

Unfortunately it arrived before she was up. Elmer opened it, smiled to himself, sealed it up again, and said nothing.

The next morning she gave him his first dose.

'This coffee has a bitter taste, hasn't it?' he asked.

'Your stomach must be out of order,' she answered. 'It tastes all right to me.'

'Strange.'

That night he brought home a large new box of cigars. Usually after dinner he smoked once. But that night he smoked all the evening. The atmosphere was thick.

The second morning he complained again about the coffee's bitterness.

'Well, no wonder your taste is out of order,' she said reproachfully, 'considering how you smoked last night.'

'I've had the most remarkable craving for tobacco lately,' he muttered.

And at dusk he brought home a costly meerschaum pipe and a pound of Cavendish, and, shutting himself up in the library, smoked like a forest fire until bed time.

'Haden't you better change the coffee; surely you must have noticed its odd taste?' he said on the third morning.

'No, I haven't noticed it,' she answered faintly.

He brought home from the city in the evening a huge tin box of Egyptian cigarettes, a hookah, and a jar of Turkish tobacco.

'I never enjoyed smoking as I've done lately,' he explained. 'I can't keep a cigar out of my mouth.'

And that night he smoked cigars and cigarettes, meerschaum and hookah, till he saw her rise and hurry, with a vindictive look, to the kitchen.

Following on tiptoe, he saw her unlock a drawer, take out a bottle that he knew, and pour its contents into the sink. He chuckled.

And thereafter he complained no more about the coffee and his tobacco appetite shrank back to its normal proportions.

MISNOMERS

German silver has no silver in its composition; it is a white alloy composed of copper, zinc, and nickel.

The blindworm is neither blind nor a worm. It is a small European lizard, having a slender limbless body and small eyes, which are quick and brilliant.

Bridegroom has nothing to do with groom. It is from the old English word *guma*, a man. Hence, *brydguma*, the bride's man.

The Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs. They were introduced into Europe from Arabian use in the twelfth century, but the system in its complete form originated in India.

Fire, air, earth, and water were falsely regarded by the ancients as the constituents of which all things are composed, and were consequently called elements; but they are not elements at all.

The titmouse is no mouse, but a bird.

Turkish baths are not of Turkish origin.

Salt has long been wholly excluded from the class of bodies denominated salts. Table salt is chloride of sodium.

Sealing wax is not wax, nor does it contain a single particle of wax. It is made of shellac and resin melted with turpentine.

Whalebone is in no sense bone, but an elastic horny substance attached to the upper jaw of the whale.

Greyhound has no connection with the color gray. While the derivation of the first part of the word is uncertain, it is possibly from grey or gray, the badger, which was hunted by the hound.

Gothic architecture is not the architecture of the Goths, but the ecclesiastical style employed in several countries before the Renaissance. The term was applied by the Italians as one of reproach.

Wormwood has nothing to do with worms or wood. While the formation of the word is uncertain, it is apparently from the Anglo-Saxon *wermod*, preserver of the mind, from the supposed belief in its medicinal virtues.

Rice paper is not always made from rice. There is one kind that is produced from the straw of rice in China, Japan, and elsewhere, but the term is more commonly applied to a delicate white film which is not rice paper at all, but is prepared in China from the pith of a shrub.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MANNER

Graciousness is rather an old-fashioned virtue. At least it must be confessed that our modern girls, with their frank, brusque ways, often lack this quality. It is nevertheless closely linked with those indefinable gifts, charm and tact. Indeed a large element in the charm which makes for social success and manner. In greeting a stranger, for example, words may be ever so commonplace if the tone and manner be only winning and gracious, while the most brilliant remarks may make an unfavorable impression if uttered in a chilling, indifferent way. 'In conversation the how is more important than the what,' some one brightly says. Certainly, the genial social favorite is one who is not afraid to show friendliness she really feels, and is unselfish enough to draw out the best there is in others by an inviting and welcoming manner.

SHE IS A WISE WOMAN

Who keeps in mind that a little credit is a dangerous thing.

Who is able to mend both her husband's clothes and his ways.

Who has learned the paradox that to have joy one must give it.

Who can tell the difference between her first child and a genius.

Who most admires those eyes which belong to a man who understands her.

Who acknowledges the allowance made by her husband by making allowances for him.

Who appreciates that the largest room in any house is that left for self-improvement.

Who can distinguish between the house and her temper.

Who realises that two husbands of twenty-five years each are not necessarily as good as one of fifty.

Who can distinguish between the laugh of amusement and the one meant to show of a dimple.

TIT FOR TAT

A lady in Sydney engaged a Chinese cook. When the Celestial came, among other things she asked him his name.

'My name,' said the Chinaman, smiling, 'is Wang Hang Ho.'

'Oh, I can't remember all that,' said the lady. 'I will call you John.'

John smiled all over and asked:

'What your namee?'

'My name is Mrs. Melville Langdon.'

'Me no memble all that,' said John. 'Chinaman he no savey, Mrs. Membul London. I call you Tommy.'

LEARN THESE

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam.

Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world keep the bad to yourself.

Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache, or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life.

Learn to meet your friends with a smile. A good-humoured man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac, is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.

ODDS AND ENDS

In North-Eastern Labrador a traveller has found a fresh water lake, 800 feet above sea-level and 100 miles from salt water, which is inhabited by seals. He thinks that the ancestors of these seals were imprisoned in a bay when the general surface of Labrador rose after the Glacial epoch. Being thus cut off from the sea, the water gradually became fresh, while its inhabitants accustomed themselves to their new conditions of life.

It is well-known that many creatures appoint one or more of their number to act as sentinels to guard against surprise while the rest are asleep, or feeding, or at play. Among the animals, birds, and insects that are thus prudent may be named the following: wasps, ants, chamois and other antelopes, prairie dogs, wild horses, rooks, swans, Australian cockatoos, zebras, quails, certain baboons and monkeys, flamingoes, and other birds, marmots, seals, African wild cattle, and elephants.

A North Island school teacher received the following interesting letter from the mother of one of her pupils:

"Dear Miss—You write me about whipping my son. I hereby give you permission to beat him anytime it is necessary to learn him lessons. He is just like his father; you have to learn him with a club. Pound noledge into him; I want him to get it, and don't pay no attenshun to what his father says. I'll manage him."

FAMILY FUN

Why is a book like a king?—Because it has many pages.

Why are two laughing boys like a chicken's wing?—Because they have a merry thought between them.

Why is a clock a most modest piece of furniture?—Because it runs down its own works.

Why was the elephant the last animal to come out of the ark?—Because he had his trunk to pack.

Why is a zebra like a convict?—Because he wears stripes.

Some night when the moon is at its full and the air is free from haze go outdoors with a hand mirror and hold it so that the moon's image will fall on it.

Make the experiment, preferably, when the moon is well up in the heavens. Instead of seeing one image, as you will expect, you will see four. One of these images will be very bright, but the other three will be dull, like unburnished silver.

They will be in a straight line, one of the dull images on one side of the bright image, and two on the other side of it. Turn the mirror slowly around, and the images will appear to revolve around on a common centre. The explanation of this queer little phenomenon may be found in the fact that there are two surfaces in a mirror, one in front and the other in the back, where the quicksilver is.

The brightest of the images is from the moon itself. The others are what are known as secondary images, reflected from the front to the back of the mirror and thence to the eye.

A similar experiment may be made with the planets Venus, Jupiter, and Mars, or with any of the first magnitude stars. The planets and the stars, however, make only three images, the number of images depending on the breadth of the object. A perfectly clear night is essential.

All Sorts

Animals to the number of 70,000,000, are killed yearly for the sake of their fur.

When a fish loses any of its scales, by a wound or other means, they are never renewed.

The wasp has been observed to waylay and rob bees while the latter, laden with honey, were returning to the hive.

'You don't look as if you were enjoying yourself, Mr. Shriner, I wish all my guests to be at home.' 'I'm sure they all wish they were, Mrs. Hostess.'

Civilisation does not tend to the horse's longevity. In the wild state he lives to be thirty-six or forty years old, while the domestic horse is old at twenty-five.

Among insects the most intelligent are those of the ant tribe, while next to them rank wasps. Bees come some way lower down the scale. Beetles are hopelessly stupid, but even they are not as bad as butterflies and moths.

Tommy: 'I'm going to begin vulgar fractions to-morrow, ma.' Mother: 'You shall do nothing of the kind, Tommy. You shall study the very best fractions they have in the school.'

'I say, I'd give anything to be as strong and healthy as you are,' remarked the lazy man. 'What do you live on?' 'Nothing but fruit,' answered the other. 'What kind of fruit?' 'The fruit of industry.' was the brief but significant reply.

If the Shah of Persia were to be deprived of his income he could still make sure of being one of the richest men in the world. He would only have to sell his ornaments, gems, and precious stones to become possessed of about £7,000,000, the sum at which the magnificent collection is valued.

Arabian horses show remarkable courage in battle. It is said that when a horse of this breed finds himself wounded, and knows instinctively that he will not be able to carry his rider much longer, he quickly retires, bearing his master to a place of safety while he has yet sufficient strength. But if, on the other hand, the rider is wounded and falls to the ground, the animal remains beside him unmindful of danger, neighing until assistance is brought.

Travellers who make holiday on the Continent are estimated by a French authority to spend at least £30,000,000 a year during their trips abroad. The three million tourists who visit Switzerland annually leave at least £6,000,000 in that country. Fewer visitors go to the Riviera, Italy, and Spain, but they belong to a wealthier class, and are estimated to spend over £12,000,000 during the winter season alone. The three large Continental capitals (Paris, Vienna, and Berlin) receive at least £9,000,000 a year from foreign visitors, while the amount spent at Continental spas totals £3,200,000 a year.

In Belgium every citizen has a vote who is over twenty-five years of age and has lived for a year in the same commune. Every one thirty-five years of age who is the head of a family has a second vote. Every one over twenty-five who has property in land worth £80, or a corresponding yearly income from such property, or an income of £4 a year from the Belgian funds either directly or indirectly through the savings bank, has an extra vote. It is, therefore, not difficult for a man of thirty-five to have three votes. The three votes, which are the maximum, may also be made up with the help of a supplementary vote given for a diploma of higher instruction or a certificate of higher secondary instruction. Some of these qualifications must often be wasted.

There are thirty palaces belonging to the imperial family in various parts of Japan, but the present Emperor has never occupied more than three or four of them, and some of them he has never seen. There is a stock-farm at Nikko belonging to the Mikado, and tourists are always amused at a large, oddly painted sign which advertises milk from his cows for sale. The Emperor seldom leaves the new palaces at Tokio, which are more modern and comfortable than any of the others, and were only completed in 1888. They consist of a labyrinth of one-storey buildings, all connected by covered passages and surrounding beautiful courts. Their architecture is of the ancient Japanese style, with high roofs at sharp angles, and heavy grey tiles, and the interior of most of them is furnished in the native fashion.