

MISSING

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Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

October 14, Sunday.—Nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost. The Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
 „ 15, Monday.—St. Theresa, Virgin.
 „ 16, Tuesday.—St. Gall, Abbot.
 „ 17, Wednesday.—St. Hedwige, Widow.
 „ 18, Thursday.—St. Luke, Evangelist.
 „ 19, Friday.—St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.
 „ 20, Saturday.—St. John Cantius, Confessor.

Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

To-day the Church commemorates the great privilege which God bestowed on the Blessed Virgin Mary in selecting her to be the mother of His Divine Son—a privilege the greatest that could be conferred on a creature, and which was the reason of all the other graces and privileges of which the Blessed Virgin was the recipient.

St. Gall, Abbot.

St. Gall, a disciple of St. Columban, was a native of Ireland. He was the chief assistant of St. Columban in his missionary labors. St. Gall was able to preach in the German as well as the Latin language. He laid the foundations of the celebrated Monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland. He refused the Bishopric of Constance, which the Duke Gunza pressed upon his acceptance. He continued to preach the Gospel to the inhabitants of the country about the Monastery of St. Gall, and at the time of his death, which occurred at Arbon, October 16, 646, when he was in the 45th year of his age, the entire country of the Alemanni had become a Christian province.

St. Peter of Alcantara, Confessor.

St. Peter of Alcantara, a religious of the Order of St. Francis, was born at Alcantara in 1499. He was vicar and visitor-general of this Congregation, established a strict observance of the rule, was a model of penance, and one of the directors of St. Theresa. He died in the convent of Arenas, 1561.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

EN VOYAGE.

Sunset and sea and the night again!
 The call of the land afar!
 Now do they lay them down once more
 Where the hills and the valleys are.
 Now do they lay them down to sleep
 'Twixt the tides of the circling sea.
 I wonder, in all the dreams they dream,
 Is there ever a thought of me?
 Nothing to keep them kin of mine,
 To bridge the void that bars
 Our parted ways, save the stars above,
 And Him above the stars.

—'Ave Maria.'

Grace is the life of the soul, prayer its breath.

Only he who merits a favor knows how to appreciate one.

The best of men are apt to be those most convinced of being chief among sinners.

He who wishes to become wealthy in a year risks getting hanged in six months.

The more unhappy I am, the more I will trust in the mercy of the Lord, my God.—St. Francis.

Hope is virtue which most glorifies God. Hope has its root in Faith, its fruit in Charity.

The simplest question is, whatever a man's rank in life may be, does he in that rank perform the work that God has given him to do?

If, in the battle with difficult circumstances, we are thrown down, we must pick ourselves up with quick decision, and not waste a moment in complaint or discouragement. We should emphasise to ourselves the necessity for picking ourselves up immediately, and going directly on, over and over again—both for our own benefit, and for the benefit of those whom we have the privilege of helping.

The Storyteller

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

A few days of waiting followed the departure of Cranston. Then came a letter from him that set Kate's heart aglow with exultation.

He had seen and talked with the Senor Terrissano, who indeed was no other than Arthur Terriss. The senor was overjoyed to hear that his stepbrother's widow was living in the great Gulf State, and that she had a daughter who was so charming, energetic, and independent.

David enclosed the address and advised Kate to write to the senor. Still, she dared not reveal, to the one most interested, what she had done. She wanted first to guard against any possible disappointment. So she wrote Arthur Terriss a long letter out of the impetuosity of her warm young heart, and asked him to come to D—to renew the early friendship with her mother and make her own acquaintance.

The missive ended with a little sentence, framed with much care and delicacy, lest she would hurt the feelings of an old man, and saying that if he felt he could not afford to make the journey, she would be only too glad to send a post-office order to defray part of the expense; her salary had been raised a second time, and she would not miss the amount of the little present.

Terriss—or, as he was now known, the Senor Terrissano—did not keep her long in suspense. His reply was an odd combination of stilted Spanish courtliness and American sincerity.

He had heard years ago that Mrs. Rollan was not living, he said, 'but he was rejoiced to learn from Kate that, "gracias Dios," the climate of Texas was fast restoring that most esteemed lady to health. He would come north to visit them very soon, probably in a few weeks; he thanked his dear niece—so he asked to be permitted to call her—for the offer of the post-office order, but he thought he could manage to pay for the trip. He would gladly give his last "plastre" for the happiness of seeing her mother again.'

Now that Kate had time for reflection, she hoped she had not been rash in inveigling a man who was well on towards sixty years to make an inroad upon his small savings for the sake of a memory of his early manhood.

'But no,' she soliloquized, 'if he spends his money I will try to make it up for him. Mother is lonely sometimes out here in Texas, and it will be a joy for them to talk over the days of their youth.' It was late in the summer.

Mrs. Rollan still loved to linger at the corner of the verandah, but now she was always engaged with her embroidery; a New York firm bought all her beautiful needlework that she could send them.

Kate sought her in her favorite retreat, and, with true feminine diplomacy, led up to the great surprise by talking of David Cranston. Perhaps she revealed more of her heart than she intended, for her dark lashes glistened suspiciously as, breaking off abruptly, she said with tender artfulness: 'Now, mother, I have given you my confidence, won't you give me yours? Tell me about the portrait in the locket!'

Mrs. Rollan dropped her work and buried her face in her hands. How could she refuse to unburden her memory to the daughter who was so devoted to her? 'It is a simple story, my dear,' she said, at last, raising her head, and gazing absently before her.

'When I was a girl my home was in New York. My mother's friend, Mrs. Terriss (who had been Mrs. Rollan, you know), was very fond of me, and often had me with her. Thus I became acquainted with her son, Edward Rollan, and her stepson, Arthur Terriss. Edward was soon my lover, but I liked Arthur better; and it seemed as if he loved me. He and Edward, although not related, were brothers in affection, and his stepmother had been kind to the lonely boy. Edward, however, soon became madly jealous of Arthur; Mrs. Terriss also grew cold to him, for she wished me to marry her son; and the end of it was that Arthur disappeared, leaving a letter in which he said he had accepted a position in the Central American branch of a New York business house that deals in tropical products. There was not a word of farewell to me. My pride was hurt that I had given my love to one who thus cast it from him. Edward wooed with redoubled ardor. He was very prepossessing, and the future promised him much. I grew to care for him in a milder way, and after a while we were married.'

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Mrs. Rollan passed over the ensuing years in silence; but Kate understood. The two women always refrained from speaking of the faults of Edward Rollan, the one from wifely, the other from filial, loyalty.

'After old Mrs. Terriss died,' the older lady continued, 'I found the locket among her belongings. I kept it, but did not trust myself to look at the miniature. One trinket I did not find—another locket containing my portrait, painted when I was a very young girl, which my mother had given her.'

'As a faithful wife, I banished the image of Arthur from my mind, and even when death broke the bond that bound me I would not suffer my thoughts to dwell upon the first love of my youth. But since I have been here in this southern country, since I looked at the miniature and have seen you wearing the locket, I have been haunted by 'recollections of the days when I was a girl. And yet for years I have believed Arthur Terriss dead.'

'No, no, mother, he is alive!' Kate broke out eagerly, unable longer to keep back her story. 'You have thought of him so much, perhaps, because he has been nearer to you than for years before. Mother, he is in Mexico. David knows him.'

Mrs. Rollan started to her feet. 'Arthur is living?' she repeated in a dazed way. 'Yes, I have written to him and have received a reply. He is coming to visit us. Dearest! what have I done?'

Springing forward, the girl stretched forth her arms just in time to prevent her mother from falling. Mrs. Rollan had fainted.

'Of course mother and Arthur Terriss are past the age of romance now,' Kate said to herself with the positiveness of her twenty years.

Nevertheless, anxious that he should see that her mother had not altogether lost her comeliness, she persuaded the gentle lady to smarten up her frocks and to turn her wavy hair back from her face in a soft roll, as she had worn it long ago. The result was that she did not look a day over forty.

At last the expected guest arrived, and with him came David Cranston. On the surface everything was absolutely commonplace. From behind the vines of the verandah Kate saw them nonchalantly walking from the station. As they approached the house, however, and the senior caught sight of the ladies on the porch, he quickened his pace and sprang up the steps as agilely as David.

Mrs. Rollan, hospitable, gracious, but self-possessed, hastened forward to greet him.

'Margaret,' he cried, and his voice had the softness of the Mexican accent as, taking both her hands in his, he raised them to his lips. Was the impulse but a Spanish courtesy, or something more?

With a stately formality he led her back to her chair, and then turned to Kate, who was ready to forgive his tardy notice of her, since she in turn had been engrossed in welcoming David.

The Senor Teressano did not appear nearly so elderly as she had supposed him to be. He was tall and of fine physique, with blue eyes, and although his hair was grey, his clean-shaven face and slightly sun-browned complexion showed him to be a well-preserved man; 'good for twenty years yet,' as he laughingly said of himself. His clothes were of fine cloth, if not perhaps quite up-to-date, and he had not only an air of distinction, but of the perfect neatness that bespeaks refinement. The girl decided that he was one who, under all circumstances, would prove a gentleman.

The hotel of the town was the headquarters of the visitors, but every evening saw them at the little house of the Rollans; and often during the day the senior was there too, for he loved to chat with Kate's mother while she worked at her embroidery.

A month had passed, when one evening Kate, who was waiting for David in the drawing-room, caught a few words that were wafted in from the corner of the verandah by the September breeze.

'But, Arthur, why did you go away?' queried the sweet voice of Mrs. Rollan.

The tender earnestness of the senior's answer surprised the girl, and made her forget that she was playing the part of eavesdropper.

'Senora mia,' he said, 'it was because I loved you, yet Edward had wooed you first. I thought you were indifferent to me. Had my rival been anyone but my stepbrother, I would have remained and striven manfully to win you; but I could not try to wrest from him the treasure I believed he was on the point of gaining. Sometimes, however, I have wondered if my going was a mistake.'

He paused, but Mrs. Rollan did not answer.

Yet Kate, as she held her breath, felt intuitively that her mother would fain have cried out with pas-

sionate directness, that he might well doubt. Had he done right or wrong to go? Was his idea of honor the true one? He had sacrificed his own happiness in the name of friendship; but had he been just to the woman he loved?

And yet Margaret had acknowledged to her daughter that it was of her own free will she had married Edward Rollan. Why did she marry at all? At the cross-roads of life, when she found herself separated from Arthur, she had voluntarily chosen her path; how, then, could she blame him for the sorrows of her way?

'If I had stayed, would you have loved me?' he urged.

Still she did not speak. Even though she had been long a widow, the memory of the years when she was a wife prevented her from admitting that her young heart had at first been given to Arthur. The past, from the first day she had seriously listened to Edward's wooing until his death, belonged to the man who had been her husband. Since then life had been the succession of grey days that sometimes follow a storm.

The senior sighed with disappointment, but persisted.

'It is needless to tell you of my varying fortunes, except that I came northward from Peru. Your portrait, painted from the miniature I took away with me, has been the only woman's face I cared to see in my home. Well, we will not speak of the past, but of the present and the future; your future and mine at least are in your hands. I love you still, I can keep you from want. Margaret, will you love me now and henceforth; will you be my wife?'

Kate heard the woman who had been the love of his life tremulously answer 'Yes.'

Then she stole out of the house and walked down the road to meet David.

The announcement of the approaching marriage of the Senor Teressano and Mrs. Rollan was received with pleasure by all save one of the friends whom Kate and her mother had made in D—. To their astonishment, David Cranston was unmistakably gloomy over the news. He avoided the Rollans for days, and when he finally called to offer his congratulations, the elder lady good-naturedly gave him a chance to 'make up' what she supposed to be a lover's quarrel.

The few minutes alone with Kate which he usually so prized now threatened, however, to be an awkward quarter of an hour for both. The girl chatted gaily of the coming wedding.

'The senior will take his bride beyond the Rio Grande, and they have made me promise to go with them,' she volunteered. 'Of course my mother's marriage will make quite a difference to me.'

She was half ashamed at venturing to hint to him thus that now, with her mother provided for, she herself was free.

But to David her words were as a match to a fuse, and an explosion succeeded.

'That is just it,' he cried, jumping up and pacing the floor in excitement. 'In bringing about the reunion of my friend and your mother, I have defeated my own hopes. I love you, I want you for my wife, but they will take you away.'

'And will it be too far for you to follow?' inquired Kate, with a touch of scorn.

'Miss Rollan, is it possible that you do not understand?' he exclaimed, facing her. 'The Senor Teressano is one of the wealthiest mine-owners in the southern republic. Can it be that your mother is not yet aware of this?'

'Mother thinks he has only a little property,' she exclaimed aghast. 'Why, you yourself told—or at least let me suppose—that he was poor.'

'I only wanted to test you,' he admitted.

'Well, at any rate, David, what has his position to do with us?'

'Don't you see, dear,' he said, melting as she uttered the little word that seemed to link them together, 'the senior will be able to make a brilliant marriage for you? Your mother will naturally want to see you well settled; you yourself—why, every woman likes luxury, and I am only a mining engineer, with good prospects, it is true, but a small income.'

'Yet you love me?' Kate repeated in a voice that thrilled him. 'You still wish to marry me?'

'I love you, and will marry you to-morrow if you are willing,' he answered, forgetting everything else.

'Then, David,' said the little school-teacher bravely, 'your love is more to me than all the wealth of Mexico, because I have prayed, not for riches, but for happiness.'

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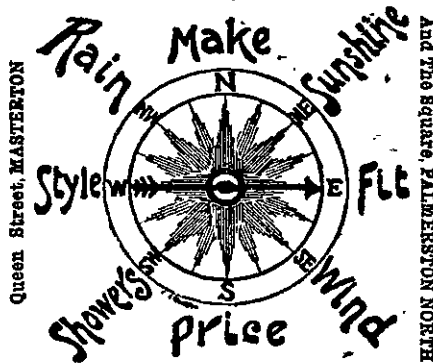
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MRS. THRALE'S TEAPOT

Mrs. Bell entered her lodger's room with the 'Times' of the previous day in her hands.

'There, Miss Trevor,' she remarked, pointing to a particular column, 'there's one of them sales I told you about. John had the paper home from Mr. Dean's.'

Agnes Trevor looked up from the skirt she was engaged in remaking.

'Oh, thank you, Mrs. Bell! Where is the sale, and when?'

'At Hazzel's to-morrow,' Mrs. Bell replied promptly.

'Oh! Hazzel's? I'm afraid only very wealthy people go to Hazzel's.'

'Everyone can go,' Mrs. Bell returned dogmatically. 'And it was at a place of the kind my sister's mother-in-law bought a picture for next to nothing, and she afterwards got twenty pounds for it. Things sometimes go very cheap. You might get some nice article for Miss Grant.'

Agnes sighed. Three years previously her father and mother had died within a few weeks of each other. Dr. Trevor had had a very large, but scarcely lucrative practice; and at his death it was found that he had made no provision of any kind for his only child. One or two relatives had offered Agnes a home; but the girl had a strong wish to be independent. She went to London, and, after a good deal of difficulty, found employment as clerk in a large commercial house. Her salary was not a very generous one, and it was lucky for her that her home was under Mrs. Bell's roof.

Mrs. Bell had at one time been a servant to Dr. Trevor. She had married a middle-aged butler in the service of a certain Mr. Dean, well known in learned circles. John Bell's duties were not onerous, and he was able to return each night to the little house occupied by his wife. It was indeed fortunate for Agnes that Mrs. Bell was able to take her under her roof, for the kindly shrewd woman managed the girl's housekeeping in a more capable and economical fashion than she herself could have done.

'I should like to,' Agnes said. 'Miss Grant was very kind to me when father and mother died; and, now that she is getting married after so long an engagement, I should like to send her a nice, useful wedding present. She won't be very well off, you know.'

Mrs. Bell retired, and Agnes began looking over the announcement of the Hazzel's sale. The lot had belonged to a deceased banker who evidently had a mania for collecting old and valuable articles. Agnes smiled to herself as she set out for the famous sale-rooms next day, in spite of Mrs. Bell's numerous instances of the bargains sometimes acquired at 'such places.'

'I'm not likely to buy much,' she said to herself; 'however, I can at least admire the things.'

The auction was in full swing when she entered the rooms, which were by no means crowded; and Agnes found herself supplied with a seat and catalogue before she had time to look about her. When she did turn her attention to the gentlemanly auctioneer, she found he was holding up a large silver teapot marked 'Lot 15.' On searching for that number on her catalogue, she found it to be a solid silver teapot, which had once belonged to Johnson's hostess, Mrs. Thrale.

'How Miss Grant would like it!' she said, half aloud. 'Dear me! Somebody is bidding two shillings and threepence only!'

With an effort Agnes raised her voice and cried: 'Two-and-sixpence.'

The auctioneer nodded.

'Three shillings,' a man at some distance from Agnes said.

'Three-and-sixpence,' Agnes looked to the salesman.

'Four shillings,' the man near said briskly.

Agnes added a sixpence to her last offer, and after a short pause the auctioneer's hammer fell. Agnes was the happy possessor of Mrs. Thrale's teapot. The usual questions were put and answered; and the auctioneer had put up Lot 16 when a young man in evident haste entered the room. His disappointment was evident when he noticed how far advanced the sale was. He stopped a minute or two to speak to an acquaintance, who made a sign in the direction where Agnes sat.

The girl, having acquired the teapot, soon tired of the sale, and returned to her rooms. Mrs. Bell listened to her account of her purchase, and lifted her hands in delight, partly at Agnes' pleasure, partly at her own sagacity in recommending the mode of acquiring a wedding present.

'Four and six,' she repeated over and over, 'for a good silver teapot! I call it a marvellous bargain.' But I'm glad you are pleased, Miss Trevor.'

'Oh, yes, I'm pleased. The gentleman Miss Grant is to marry is very learned. He will value the teapot on Mrs. Thrale's account, and Miss Grant will value it for the workmanship. Oh, yes, I'm quite pleased!' Agnes said.

She was very much the reverse a few hours later. The afternoon post brought her a bill notifying her the amount of her indebtedness to Anthony Hazzel. When she glanced at the slip of paper, she rushed to Mrs. Bell's kitchen.

'Oh, Mrs. Bell, look at this Bill! It is dreadful! What am I to do? The teapot isn't four shillings and sixpence. That is the price per ounce.'

'Four and six an ounce!' Mrs. Bell ejaculated in dismay. 'I never knew teapots were sold that way.'

'Nor I,—Agnes was almost in tears. 'Oh, I couldn't pay it at all! What am I to do!'

What she did after much talk was to write to Mr. Hazzel explaining the matter; and at a very early hour on the following morning she was summoned to Mrs. Bell's parlor.

'Tis about the teapot, I'm certain,' Mrs. Bell remarked. 'He's a very nice-looking young man, too—not one of the kind who seem to know all about everything.'

Now, Agnes Trevor was a very pretty girl at all times; and she was certainly looking her best when she entered the room where her visitor awaited her coming. Her cheeks, at most times pale, were flushed, and her blue eyes brighter than usual. She did not notice that the young man who stood awkwardly in the middle of the room was not quite at ease.

'You have come about the teapot?' she inquired hastily.

'Yes,' Percival Carleton replied, 'I have come about the teapot.' Then he stood silent and constrained.

'Won't you sit down?' Agnes said; and Mr. Carleton did so. 'You see I hadn't the least notion that such things were sold by the ounce. I couldn't, as I explained in my letter, pay for the teapot. I bought it for a wedding present for a very dear friend. Have you a message from Mr. Hazzel?'

'I'm not from Hazzel's,' the young man began.

'Oh!'

'I—my name is Carleton—Percival Carleton. I was sent by my uncle, Sir Francis Carleton, to secure Mrs. Thrale's teapot at any price. He is a collector of curiosities of one kind and another. I was late for the sale, and when I got your address I decided to offer you any fair price for the article. You see my uncle is ill, and he is not to be thwarted or annoyed.'

'Oh!' Agnes said again. 'I wrote to the auctioneer last night telling him of the mistake I had made. I thought you were one of his people.'

In a few minutes more the two young folk were laughing merrily over the mistake Agnes had made.

Percival Carleton secured the teapot for his relative, who was proud of the new addition to his curios. So pleased was he, indeed, that he took an unusual interest in what his nephew had to tell him of Agnes.

'Trevor! Is her name Trevor?' he remarked.

'George Trevor and I were at Stonyhurst together. He married a distant relation of my mother's. I should like to know if the girl is my old comrade's daughter.'

This curiosity necessitated Percival's making a second call on Miss Trevor; and when Sir Francis learned that she was the only daughter of his early friend, he insisted on an afternoon visit from her. Later on, when she and his nephew were married, he had serious thoughts of presenting them with the article which had brought about their acquaintance; but finally contented himself with leaving it to them in his will.

'For,' the old gentleman said, 'I really can't during my life relinquish Mrs. Thrale's teapot.'—Ave Maria.

The Hon. Mary Spring Rice, daughter of Lord and Lady Monteagle, is one of the latest additions to the list of those who are not only anxious to support but to acquire a knowledge of the Irish language.

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Current Topics

'Yo-ho-ho!'

In the early Church (as some one has remarked) young men went to the lions; now many of them go to the dogs. The road varies, like the shifting channel of the Mississippi, but the ultimate destination is ever the same. For great numbers it is the old story:—

'Drink and the devil had done for the rest
Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum.'

A change of air is still as confidently prescribed for youthful follies as it is for 'nerves' and brain-fag and wasted tissue. It is (as somebody has said of second marriages) the triumph of hope over experience. Dr. Johnson, when on his tour to the Hebrides, gave this advice regarding one who had begun to 'go the pace' on the Yo-ho-ho incline that leads to the door with the inscription, 'All hope abandon ye who enter here': 'Let him go abroad to a distant country; let him go to some place where he is not known. Don't let him go to the devil, where he is known.' But Dr. Johnson wrote before the days of the 'jackeroo' and of 'colonial experience.' The young man who goes to the dogs under the safeguards of a good home, will soon be mortgaged to Satan when he goes abroad in search of 'experience' and in the hope of 'reformation.'

A Postal Reform

A Press Association telegram from Wellington makes the following announcement of an important postal reform: 'The reduction on postage rates for letters in the Colony and Cook Islands to 1d for 40z or fraction thereof, and on charges for the transmission of telegrams within the Colony to 3d per word, with a minimum of 6d, and on urgents of 1d per word, with a minimum of 1s, comes into operation on November 1.' The new postal rates are the most generous that exist in any civilised country. Yet, as far back as the last two years of the reign of Charles II., Robert Murray introduced a penny post into London that, even allowing for the different values of money in those days and now, must be regarded as remarkable for the times. Murray's penny post passed speedily under the control of William Docwra. The rates between London and the rural districts are set forth as follows by Sydney, a Protestant writer, in his 'Social Life in England from the Restoration to the Revolution' (pp. 222-8): 'All letters which did not exceed a pound in weight, and any sum of money which did not exceed ten pounds in value, and any packet which did not exceed ten pounds in value, should be conveyed at a cost of one penny within the city and suburbs, and of twopence to any distance within a circuit of ten miles'. In the busy parts of the city, there were as many as six or eight deliveries made during the course of the day, and in the outlying districts four deliveries.

England's first penny post was a pronounced success. But religious passion soon broke up what commercial enterprise had established. 'The system', says Sydney (p. 229), 'was loudly denounced by the Protestants as a contrivance on the part of notorious Papists, to facilitate the communication of their plots of rebellion one to another. The infamous Titus Oates, assured the public that he was convinced of the complicity of the Jesuits in the scheme, and that 'undeniable evidence of it would certainly be found by searching the bags'. Postal monopolists and city porters also complained. So Docwra was fined, and the penny post was abolished. Through the efforts of Sir Rowland Hill, it was revived and extended under a modified form on January 12, 1840. On May 6, of

the same year, adhesive stamps were first issued to the public. In the matter of weight, our new postal rates represent a useful reform in the direction of the generous provisions of Docwra's days.

A Cook Monument

Phil May added much to the gaiety of the nations by his series of 'things that might have been said differently.' Our monuments to our great men are droll (or rather melancholy) examples of things that might have been done differently. The goodness of the intention and the poverty of the performance wrap the beholder in 'a most humorous sadness'. Witness, for instance, the grotesque marble Thing that stands on its corns in front of our Parliament House and brings a blush upon the face of the rising moon. There are monuments we wot of, poor in art, but as good as, or better than, the cause they stand for. But that caricature in marble was a sorry joke to play upon the memory of John Ballance. He deserved better things from a country that he had loved and served so well. But the memorial was kindly meant. It was as well intended as the action of the warm-hearted old elephant that met a brood of orphan chicks in the days when pigs were swine and turkeys chewed tobacco. 'Poor things', said the elephant, 'they have no mother to sit upon them; but I will be a mother to them; I will sit upon them'. And she did. Good intentions do pretty nearly as much harm as does downright malice in this 'wale of tears'.

We venture the hope that Captain Cook has this week fared better at Gisborne than did Ballance at Wellington and Wanganui. On Monday, a monument to the great navigator was unveiled near the spot at Gisborne where he landed on October 8, 1769-137 years ago. The event deserved a fitting memorial. It was Cook's third great voyage of discovery. He was ploughing a furrow round the earth with the keel of the 'Endeavor', after the scientists on board the old wooden sailer had observed the transit of Venus from a point of vantage on Tahiti. Thence he headed away in search of a great southern continent that was supposed to stretch from far Antarctica up to 40 degrees South. But the great lone land proved to be a sailors' myth. Cook then headed away to the north-west, slicing the surface of the Southern Ocean till, on that October morning, he cast anchor in Poverty Bay. The Maoris (then numerous on the coast) were not at the time disposed to receive pakeha visitors. They said so with considerable emphasis, and pounded the earth till it shook with the wild rhythm of the war-dance, performed by lusty 'cannibals' that each other eat'. So Cook sailed away. He sailed around New Zealand (he was the first white man that did so), charted its coasts, found that it was not (as Tasman had supposed) a part of New Holland (Australia), and discovered and sailed through the straits which bear his name. In 1770 he looked his last for that voyage on New Zealand, at Cape Farewell, anchored in Botany Bay, and found that Tasmania is an island, and not (as had been thought) a part of the Australian mainland. He next explored, charted, and in part discovered, two thousand miles of the eastern coast of Australia, narrowly escaped shipwreck, and reached home in 1771, after an adventurous three-years' voyage.

Macaulay says in his history that there were gentlemen and seamen in the navy of the Second Charles. 'But', he added, 'the seamen were not gentlemen, and the gentlemen were not seamen'. Cook, the Yorkshire farm-laborer's son, was one of nature's gentlemen. And he was a seaman from the crown of his bob-wig to the soles of his big sea-boots. For his work he well deserves the title of great. For (as Disraeli says in his 'Coningsby') greatness happily no longer depends on rentals—the world is too rich; nor

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on pedigrees—the world is too knowing. The Gishborne people have had a happy thought in commemorating the connection of the great navigator and maritime explorer with their Bay. And a happy thought deserves happy expression, whether it be in words that pass or in the bronze or marble that endures.

More Audacity

'Audacity, more audacity, always audacity,' said Danton during the French Revolution. This might be taken as one of the mottoes of the Irish secret society that (on the principle of 'lucus a non lucendo') styles itself par excellence 'loyal'. We have heard of sundry branches of the organisation somewhere in New Zealand requesting a civic council to proclaim 'the glorious twelfth' a local holiday. But the Brisbane 'Age' touches a more sublime instance of the audacity of the dark-lantern brethren in Queensland. On last Saturday the lodges sent a deputation to the Home Secretary with a request (as the 'Age' happily phrases it) 'to have the date of their annual outbreak of Yellow Fever proclaimed a public holiday.'

But 'questa lor tracotanza non e nuova'—this is no new outbreak of audacity on the part of the yellow agony. It was an Ulster Protestant poet who hit off in two pithy lines the pious aspirations of the typical lodge member, who made to the Lord of Hosts a modest request for

'The crown of the causeway, both sides of the street,
And the rebelly Papishes under my feet.'

The boycott of 'Papishes' from every elective position, whether State or municipal, is a fundamental duty placed upon every 'loyal' man when he first surrenders his freedom by taking the oath of the organisation. The same searching boycott of Catholics is a bedrock principle of the 'Imperial Protestant Federation' in England, of the A.P.A. and the P.O.S. in America, and of all organisations that are in league with, or inspired by, the Saffron Sash Fraternity. We take from the 'S.H. Review' of August 25, to hand by the last American mail, the following illuminating case in point. It consists of two resolutions that were sent some weeks ago to the School Board at Williamstown, Pennsylvania (U.S.A.):—

'Gentlemen: The following resolutions were adopted by Camp No. 154, P. O. S. of A., in regular session met, which do hereby petition your honorable body, the Borough Directors:—

'1. That the Bible be read daily in our public schools, and that the American flag float over the school houses.

'2. That it is the sentiment of these bodies that no Catholic teachers be elected for our public schools. Signed as follows, and with the seal of lodges named below: W. C., No. 154, P. O. S. of A.; W. C. No. 706, P. O. S. of A.; Chester Post, No. 280, G. A. R.; K. of P., No. 337; O. I. A., No. 370; I. O. R. M., Dakota Tribe, 207; K. G. E., No. 175; I. O. O. F., No. 675.'

The 'S. H. Review' tells the sequel. 'As a result of this communication,' it says, 'the Williamstown School Board dismissed three Catholic teachers—one who had taught twelve years and the others two years. We agree with the Catholics of that town that the action of the various Protestant societies and the School Board is "un-Christian, unjust, unmanly, unpatriotic, and contrary in every way to the spirit of our American Constitution, which says: "No religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office." Also contrary to the school laws of Pennsylvania, which say: "Family, political or Church influence should never be permitted to swerve a director from the line of duty in the selection of teachers."'

Our co-religionists in New Zealand would do well to learn, mark, and inwardly digest the lessons of

this fresh evidence of the wholesale boycott of Catholic teachers that prevails in the Bible-in-schools parts of America—a boycott which (as we have often shown) is nowhere so searching and so widespread as in the old New England States. The dismissal or boycott of Catholic or other dissident teachers is the natural and inevitable corollary of the official introduction of the Protestant version of the Bible, and of Biblical teaching on Protestant lines, into the public schools. And from the over-candid utterance of reverend orators in Australia and New Zealand (quoted by us and by the secular press at the time) it was made sufficiently clear that dissident teachers would receive about as much toleration in this Colony and Victoria as they do in old New England, if the Bible-in-schools scheme became the law of the land. But the 'Referendum' League's millennium is a far-off hope—it may, perhaps, approach realisation about the time when New Zealanders reach the Land of Cockayne, and walk upon streets paved with pastry, and live in homes made of sugar-candy.

Divorce

There is a good deal of truth in the following sarcastic definition of 'reform': 'In general, a periodic epidemic, starting with marked heat, followed by a high fever, and accompanied by a flow of ink in the newspapers, a discharge of words from the face and a rush of blood to the polls, leaving the victim a chronic invalid until the next campaign.' We in New Zealand and Australia are all too familiar with this spasmodic or epileptic kind of 'reform.' It is usually conducted by reformers who are bent on 'reforming the other fellow'. Such movements are commonly marked by spasms, jerks, and want of continuity; by lack of the sense of proportion and perspective; by great violence of language; and by a settled incapacity to grasp the extent to which circumstances alter cases. It fills the normally constituted mind, for instance, with wonder that men having the care of souls should go into an annual hysteria over harmless amusements, or over the minor physical or moral blisters of our day, while their lips are sewed up in regard to divorce and certain other colossal crimes that are sapping the very foundations of social and political life. Strange mole-vision, that fastens on pore or pimple, and sees not the adjacent cancer; that scrutinises the ant-hill, and misses the Himalayas round about!

An American Presbyterian journalist (Mr. J. T. Hemphill, editor-in-chief of the Charleston 'News and Courier') pays a warm tribute to the Catholic Church for her teaching in regard to divorce. And he declares, in effect, that a reform is to be effected only by the Protestant denominations adjusting their vision to that of the Church on the subject of the unity and indissolubility of the marriage bond. 'All good Catholics,' says the writer, 'are steadfastly opposed to any form of absolute divorce under any legislation by the State, and the position which is taken by the Catholic Church is the position which all other Christian communions should take. We believe with the (Catholic) convention at Buffalo that "sooner or later the truth of the Catholic doctrine upon the subject must be brought home to the community." The position of some of the other Churches on this question has been nothing short of shameful. Ministers of good standing in these Churches have freely married those who have been separated by the courts, and who could not under the judicial decrees of separation lawfully marry again in the States in which their divorces were granted. The Roman Catholic position on the question of divorce is the only true position. In that Church marriage is a Sacrament, and if the institution is to be preserved and the highest interests of society securely protected, it must be regarded as a Sacrament. Every now and then some convention is proposed with the object of obtaining uniform

"A BORROWFU' hearts aye drouthy; but a cup o' genuine
"Cook 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!

mity in the divorce laws of this country. These conventions are generally proposed by persons living in States in which the divorce business has been overdone. There has been talk from time to time of national legislation, but so far all efforts have failed to reach a plan which, while conceding great freedom of action in obtaining divorces, would at the same time preserve at least the pretence of some high moral purpose. The only State in the Union in which divorce is not granted is the State of South Carolina. The law in this State is the only law that can be adopted with safety to society and with proper regard to high religious teaching.

In New Zealand, as in America, every increase of the facilities for divorce has been followed by a corresponding increase in the number of applications for legal 'relief' from a bond that can only be broken by the death of one of the contracting parties. We are getting on in the laxity of our divorce legislation. Even as we write, a Bill to provide further 'facilities' is before the House of Representatives. And in due course we shall touch the point of social degeneracy at which a decree of divorce will be a legal formula that immediately precedes a fashionable wedding.

THE CHURCH AND MODERN IDEAS

(BY HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF WELLINGTON.)

(Concluded from last week.)

(2) It was also the Church that introduced equality into the world. At the time of the advent of Christ, a poet could truly say: 'The human race lives for a few—paucis vivit humanum genus. But Jesus, by teaching that all men are children of the same Father Who is in heaven, promulgated the charter of universal equality. This charter was soon after formulated by St. Paul. 'Henceforth,' he writes, 'there are neither Jews, nor Greeks, nor civilised, nor barbarians, nor bond nor free; you are all one in Jesus Christ.' What noble words! We have still rich and poor, men in enjoyment and others in pain and tears, masters and servants, great and lowly, learned and ignorant; but these are only outward appearances. Under a veil more or less brilliant, more or less coarse, in the eyes of God and the Church, they are only men, men of the same origin, all on the road to the same destiny. If the Church has any preference it is for the poor and the outcasts of society: 'Behold the treasures of the Church,' said the martyr St. Laurence. No distinction in the Church: the scholar must believe the same truths as the ignorant; the rich and the powerful must keep the same commandments as the poor; all, whatever be their social status, their intellect, their fortune, must alike kneel at the feet of the priest to receive the forgiveness of their sins, partake of the same sacraments, receive in Communion the same Body of Christ. The Church reminds all, on Ash Wednesday, be they kings or beggars, of their nothingness: 'Remember man, that thou art dust and unto dust thou shalt return.'

Church dignities are not reserved only for the worldly great. Such ones are not excluded if they are found worthy; but they must first pass through the lowest grades of the sacred hierarchy.

In the Church Merit Alone Exalts.

Sixtus V., a shepherd, merited the apostolic throne. Pope Pius X. is the son of a petty country grocer. It was the religious equality, maintained with a firm hand by the Church, despite the resistance of human pride, which finally pervaded public manners and produced that civil and political equality of which we are proud, and that accessibility to all public offices: 'Democracy, born of religion, is humanised only by religion' (Brunetiere). 'We democrats gladly recognise,' said Buisson, a brilliant French deputy, 'that the declaration of the rights of man is after all but lay interpretations of the Gospel.'

(3) And fraternity, did it exist in the heathen world? Enter the circus. There you see thousands of gladiators thrown by Caesar's munificence into the arena to slaughter each other for the amusement of the Roman crowd, athirst for the sight of their sufferings and their blood.

To put an end to such scenes of carnage it was necessary that, in the pontificate of Pope Honorius, a poor monk named Telemachus should one day enter the arena and throw himself between the rows of fighting gladiators, to separate them. He fell by the weapons of the combatants amid the howls of the infuriated people; but the martyr-monk had affirmed and saved human fraternity. 'Homo homini lupus,' man is a wolf to his fellow-man; such verily was the heathen world. Suddenly, though nothing had immediately prepared this movement, a new spirit came into humanity; gradually the divine fire, which came down from heaven on Pentecost Day, inflamed hearts with the ardor of Christian fraternity; and the heathen, amazed at a sight they had never seen before, cried out: 'How the Christians love one another!' Fraternity was born and implanted on earth in the soil of the Catholic Church.

II.

It remains now to show that these ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity cannot subsist without the Church.

(1) Whenever the salutary influence of the Church is removed, what becomes of liberty? In high quarters, it is confiscated by despotism; in low quarters, it degenerates into license. In high quarters—despotism. Powers which cease to conform to the teachings of the Church are invariably tyrannical. They are not content with administering the common weal (which is all their competence); they pry into the private life of citizens, they invade families, they violate the sacred domain of conscience. 'Burn incense before the idols,' said the Emperors to the first Christians, 'or you shall die.' In the course of ages, the same cry, though different in form, but identical in reality, is continually heard. 'Unless you give up your belief in the Church and in Christ you shall be blocked out of every administration, from the lowest positions in the charges we control, from any help from the public treasury. If you don't sell your soul and that of your wife and family, you may starve with them for all we care.' What ignoble despotism! Not a matter of ancient history, but one of our own day, in France. Above, despotism; below, license. Liberty, as we have seen, has necessary limits. Now, only

The Church is Able

to fix and maintain them, because she alone represents an authority which none can escape—God, an authority incorruptible, infallible, immutable, in whose estimate good is always good and evil always evil; a supreme authority which regulates not external acts only, but commands souls. If the rights of God are unrecognised, if liberty breaks away from the authority of the Church, all barriers fall, and license, like a foul tide, flows into society. 'Liberty for all, except malefactors,' said the intrepid Garcia Moreno on assuming office. Governments which turn a deaf ear to the Church reverse this formula and say: 'Liberty for all, except for goodness and honest men.' Look and see what is passing now in France.

(2) Without the Church there is no true equality. Equality is not confusion, or some kind of general levelling down of everybody to the measure of mediocrity. All men are equal before the law. Yes; they have the same civil and political rights whatever class they belong to. Yes; but there equality stops; for there are essential, necessary, fatal differences between men; differences of intellect, of aptitudes, of qualities, of merit, of situation: the child in the family has not the rights of the father; in the State the citizen has not the rights of the governor; in the army the soldier has not the rights of the general; in society the idle man, if unfortunately he has the rights of the worker, has not at least his advantages, etc. Now, if the direction of the Church is not followed, what happens? On the plea of a chimerical equality never realisable, all necessary distinctions are suppressed and you fall under injustice and tyranny. Then a class war ensues; you have rebellion against authority, the assault on power by mediocrity, the denial of services rendered the reign of favor, utter disorder, and to-morrow, perhaps, looting, bloodshed, annihilation.

(3) Without the Church no fraternity. It is sad to say and to prove, but so it is. Our nature left to itself does not tend to fraternity. Where Christ does not reign, where the Church's influence is not felt, men do not love, but hate each other, struggle against each other, devour each other. There is a fatal deadly weed in us which threatens to choke all other vegetation, if it is not cut in the root—namely, selfishness. No doubt when God created man, He first put into his heart goodness, benignity: we have generous aspirations, sublime instincts, precious

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

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

seeds, the mark of our divine origin; but those aspirations, precious seeds, and instincts are stifled, unless we are careful, by the rank growth of bad passions, which are the consequences of original sin. To keep fraternity alive in us we need to come near to Jesus in Communion, there to get the strength to conquer our bad passions, crush out selfishness, and love even our enemies. To keep fraternity alive, we must be docile to the voice of the Church reminding us of the words of Christ: 'Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us.' 'If thy brother hath offended thee, forgive not once only, but seventy times seven times.'

MAKING 'CONVERTS'

INTERESTING PARTICULARS

Mr. Samuel Young, M.P., for East Cavan, though not a Catholic, by his zeal for truth and honesty does from time to time considerable service in the Catholic cause (writes a Dublin correspondent). His latest exposure has to do with a Tunbridge Wells gentleman, and for that reason, as well as for other evident reasons, you may judge it well to reproduce the following letter which Mr. Young has just published in the 'Freeman' of Dublin. Mr. Young writes:—

Among the many trashy anonymous letters and leaflets sent me by post, there came a pamphlet entitled 'The Adventures of a Bible,' by Rev. I. H. Townsend, D.D., Vicar of St. Mark's, Tunbridge Wells, which gives an account of a Mrs. Blake, Dublin, who had been in low spirits, and was recommended by her confessor to visit a place of amusement. Somehow, on her way, Mrs. Blake got into a Mission Hall by mistake, where she got a Bible, which she had never seen before. This book rendered her very uncomfortable for a time, but ultimately converted her. Whereupon the priest called and took the Bible from her in anger. Mrs. Blake soon wanted her Bible returned, and called upon the priest, where she saw a nun who refused her admission, but conveyed a curse from the young priest, who had been ill. However, Mrs. Blake, after some time, called again for her Bible; and was told by the nun that on her last visit she (the nun) had told her a lie; that the young priest had since died, and that before his death, he, by reading his Bible, had found forgiveness, and blessed her for the book, and that she herself had left the convent and found peace by the reading of this same Bible. Before throwing this silly story into the waste basket, I addressed the following letter to the author of the pamphlet:—

'July 29, 1906.—Rev. I. H. Townsend, D.D., Vicar of St. Mark's, Tunbridge Wells. Dear sir,—Someone unknown has sent me a pamphlet, of which you are the author, entitled "The Adventures of a Bible." I feel interested in these documents. Will you give me particulars? First, where did Mrs. Blake live in Dublin? Second, what is the name of the young priest who took the Bible from Mrs. Blake, which Bible had the effect of enabling him to find forgiveness before his death? Third, what is the name of the nun who told the lie to Mrs. Blake, and afterwards made confession and escaped from the convent? The pathetic story would have great force if I could but know the particulars.—Yours, Samuel Young.'

To this letter I received the following answer, dated August 11:—'Dear sir,—Absence from home has delayed my reply to yours of July 29. I am glad that you are interested in "The Adventures of a Bible." Anything which illustrates the power of the Bible without human teaching is helpful to us. Many wish to know the particulars of this case; some, like you, from sympathetic interest, others from a different reason. On this account, to save some from relentless persecution, I am obliged to keep in strict secrecy the particulars which have been confided to me. This is a bitter disappointment to foes; you, as a friend and a Protestant, residing in Ireland, will both understand and appreciate the need of silence.—Believe me, yours faithfully, I. H. Townsend.'

On receipt of this answer I again sent the following letter:—

'Derryvolgie, August 14, 1906.—Rev. I. H. Townsend, D.D. Dear sir,—In reply to yours of August 11, I fear the plea of secrecy will hardly cover the incredibility of your conversion story. You say "many wish to know the particulars of this case." It is little wonder. It is curious that this magical Bible of your story should have converted Mrs. Blake, the priest, and the nun, when the Bibles, large and small,

which are to be found in every Catholic family, and are sold by all Catholic booksellers, and read, too, under the care of the Church, fail to produce a similar effect. It is really very curious how these three, two of them notable persons, could be converted, and the whole matter kept secret. It is difficult to conceive of any danger to a convert in Ireland. All such are eagerly taken up and provided for, notably two or three well-known converts to Protestantism have made, and are making, a good thing of it. Could there be any danger to your converts if I give a guarantee in the shape of a deposit in money, which amount you can mention, to secure safety, or you can send particulars in a letter marked "confidential," which should be treated as such if the story be true. May I point out, there being an appetite for this sort of thing, that large sums of money are raised from silly people on the faith of the truth of these secret stories, hence your responsibility. Your refusal to give any explanation leads one to suspect a swindle somewhere. There was in the commercial world a long firm which had bogus houses in England, Scotland, and Ireland, which drew bills on each other. No one would accuse you of aiding in a pious fraud. However, it is better to clear out in time, for I intend, when Parliament meets in October, to bring these proselytising frauds before the House, unless, in the meantime, I can get more light on the subject.' To which letter I received no answer. The headquarters of this firm seems to be in rich England at a distance from the supposed scene of the stories and the sphere of detection. The branch houses are in Belfast, Dublin, Tunbridge Wells, and London.

Visit of Bishop Lenihan to Gisborne

Considerable interest (says the Gisborne 'Times,' October 1) was taken in the opening of the new Catholic Church at Te Karaka. Arrangements were made for a special train from Gisborne, and between three and four hundred from town availed themselves of the opportunity to attend the ceremony. This number was augmented by residents of Te Karaka and surrounding districts. As it was the church accommodation was altogether inadequate, and only half of those present were able to gain admission to the building. The church at Te Karaka was originally the Ormond convent school, to which considerable additions have been made. The main building is about 45ft. by 25ft. and the vestry 16ft. by 14ft. It is now one of the most spacious country churches in the district. The inscription on the neat marble tablet is as follows:—'The Church of the Assumption was blessed and opened by his Lordship Bishop Lenihan on Sunday, September 30th, 1906, the Rev. Thomas Lane, rector.' A strong choir, from St. Mary's Church, Gisborne, sang the appropriate music, Mr. G. Palairret conducting. The blessing of the church was followed by an address from his Lordship Bishop Lenihan, Mass being celebrated by the Rev. Father Dignan. In the course of his remarks, Bishop Lenihan expressed great surprise at the rapid growth of Te Karaka and Gisborne districts. It was hard to conceive the great progress that had been made during the past three years, and he was particularly pleased to see that the church was keeping up with it. The sum of £54 was collected. The Rev. Father Lane expressed his appreciation of the kindness of the Te Karaka people, and also in regard to the number of visitors who attended the ceremony.

On Sunday evening there was a crowded congregation at St. Mary's Church, Gisborne, when his Lordship the Bishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of ninety candidates. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by his Lordship. In the course of his remarks, the Bishop made feeling reference to the death of the Rev. Father Mulvihill, which had occurred since his last visit. He was glad to find that the people of Gisborne were showing their appreciation of the late priest's services by erecting a memorial to him, and it was a matter of pleasure to know that subscriptions came not alone from the Catholic, but from all denominations.

Later in the evening a pleasing ceremony took place at St. Mary's presbytery, when Mr. Gwaite Palairret was presented by the members of the choir with a very handsome chair in appreciation of the many services which he had rendered to the church as organist and choirmaster. The presentation was made by his Lordship Bishop Lenihan, who spoke in terms of the highest praise of the gratuitous assistance rendered by the recipient. The work undertaken by Mr. Palairret, was, he said, a labor of love, and the example which he had set in the regular and conscientious discharging of the duties was deserving of the utmost esteem, respect, and veneration, and a noble ex-

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ample to the choir and congregation. The Rev. Father Lane endorsed the remarks of his Lordship, and referred to the pleasant associations that existed between Mr. Palaret and the choir. He hoped that for many years to come he would lead the choir. Mr. Palaret suitably responded, thanking his Lordship and the Rev. Father Lane for their kind remarks, and the choir for their handsome present, which he greatly appreciated.

On Monday evening a concert in honor of his Lordship the Bishop was given in His Majesty's Theatre. An orchestra played selections during the evening. Songs were contributed by Mrs. P. Barry, Mrs. Buckridge, Miss M. Knight, Miss McQuirk, and Messrs. D. Trent, H. De Costa, Mitchell; a vocal duet was given by Miss Knight and Mr. P. Barry, and a violin solo by Mr. Lichtwark. The accompaniments were played by Miss McIlhenn.

The ordinary interval was devoted to the presentation of the address of welcome to his Lordship Bishop Lenihan.

His Worship the Mayor said that his Lordship's diocese was so wide that his visits to this portion must necessarily be few, but they were always welcome. That concert had been got up for the purpose of extending a welcome, but the night had turned out so wet and cold that he was afraid the welcome would not be deemed a very hearty one. He had pleasure in handing to his Lordship an address, with an accompanying gift. The following was the address, which was signed, on behalf of the Gistborne congregation, by the Rev. Father T. Lane:—

'My Lord Bishop,—We, the clergy and people of Poverty Bay, rejoice in the opportunity your episcopal visitation to our district affords us, of extending to you a most cordial welcome, and of giving expression to our warm appreciation of the energetic and self-sacrificing labors for the furtherance of Christianity which have marked the course of your episcopate. Within the bounds of a formal address it would be impossible, my Lord, to give a complete review of the good works you have accomplished, but it is very pleasing to us to give, as we hope it will be a consolation to you to receive, our assurances that in the discharge of your responsible duties, you have always exhibited administrative ability, penetrating wisdom, and sound discretion. During the ten years of your episcopate, Catholic progress has extended to all parts of your diocese: schools, churches, and convents have been multiplied, and new institutions of beneficence have been erected to meet the ever-increasing demands of the people. It is no less a source of pleasure to us to know, that whilst never abating the claims of the Church you represent, and never failing to assert its dignity, you have managed to enlist the cordial sympathy and warm friendship of members of other denominations. May it please your Lordship to accept this small testimonial which we presume to offer. It is, such as it is, the measure of our present ability, but in no wise that which our affection and gratitude would desire it to be. Let us hope, in conclusion, that your visit has proved as enjoyable to you as it has been a source of pleasure to us; and that you may be spared for many years to rule your people and minister to their wants with the same prudence and discretion which have always characterised your dealings with them.'

His Lordship the Bishop, who was received with very hearty applause, tendered warm thanks for the hearty welcome he had received, and said that he felt satisfied while he knew that he had the hearts of the people with him. He had not expected to receive the flattering address and the gift accompanying it. He knew that it was intended to defray his personal expenses, and would have been glad to have contributed half to the local church fund, but knowing they were so prosperous at present, and having his Cathedral project in view, he would accept it as the first contribution he had received towards the Cathedral Fund. Referring to the address, he modestly disclaimed the attributes he was therein credited with. He most cordially thanked those who had assisted with the programme, and those who had attended for coming out on such a miserable night. He specially thanked the Mayor, who had, on each of his visits, taken the opportunity of showing him respected courtesy. His Lordship concluded by thanking the priests for their kindness and hospitality.

It is stated that Mr. Nelson Illingworth, the well-known Australian sculptor, who has been on a visit to New Zealand during the past three weeks, has been commissioned to make a bust of the late Premier (Mr. Seddon). The plaster cast of the bust is prepared for the Christchurch Exhibition.

The Monastery of New Norcia

The Rev. Father O'Connell, who, recently with the Very Rev. Dr. Barry, of Bendigo, paid a visit to West Australia, writes as follows to the Melbourne 'Advocate' regarding the work of the Benedictine monks at New Norcia:—

Among the very many places of interest seen by the Very Rev. Dr. Barry and myself in West Australia, we had the pleasure of paying a visit to the famous monastery of the Benedictines at New Norcia. It is distant about eighty miles from Perth, and fifteen from the nearest railway station. One of the Fathers kindly met us at the station, and, after driving through a country for the most part barren and uninteresting, we reached the monastery between four and five o'clock on a bright Saturday afternoon. We received a hearty welcome from the Lord Abbot, who treated us during our stay with the greatest hospitality. On approaching the monastery you commence to see signs of civilisation, and the howling wilderness transformed into a smiling garden. You find yourself, as if by some magic spell, gazing on green fields of excellent pasturage, stretching away in the far distance, while nearer home you see extensive vineyards in full bearing, and orchards producing fruit of every description, from the olive to the apple, and all, says the Lord Abbot, 'representing the work of sixty men for sixty years.' Truly, it is a most interesting place, and the monks have accomplished wonders in the way of reclaiming the soil. But all this is only a means to an end, namely, the civilising and converting of the aboriginals, the dusky children of the wilderness. For those sixty years the Benedictine Fathers have labored at their great work with an untiring patience and a zeal well deserving the great success which has crowned their efforts. The blacks who have come under their care have been fairly educated; they are trained in every kind of manual labor; they can even drive machinery; and, above all, they are well grounded in the principles of the Catholic faith.

Here I can only give the merest outline of what has been accomplished under the Benedictines at New Norcia, but even this brief sketch would be incomplete without mention of their latest work—the grand college which they have just built, capable of accommodating 200 boarders. As a building, there are not many equal to it in Australasia, and few, if indeed any, excel it. One portion of it is intended for the education of 100 girls, aboriginals, and the other portion for the daughters of the scattered farmers throughout that part of the country, all under the care of a community of Sisters. The Fathers have also determined to build, in the near future, another college, but less elaborate, for the native (black) boys. Our visit, all too short to allow us to take in more than a moiety of the good which the Fathers are accomplishing in educating and Christianising the dark children of the wilderness, came to a close on the Monday, when we had to say good-bye to the monastery and return to Perth.

I must add that if anyone is desirous of seeing what can be done for the black race, I would recommend him to visit New Norcia, for nowhere else in Australia have the same results been achieved.

The Lord Abbot, who goes to Rome next year, informed us that, on his return, he intends to establish a new mission for the wild and untamed blacks in the far-west of the State, and when that is done the best I can wish it is that it may, in some measure, equal the grand results already accomplished in New Norcia.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Bathurst, leaves Ireland on his return journey, via America, this month.

The Rev. Father D. Griffin, who has been administrator at St. Patrick's, Albury, for the past ten years, has been appointed to the newly-created parish of Ganmain.

The lease or goodwill of a store in a suburb or rising township is required....

Messrs. Brown, Ewing, and Co., Dunedin, call attention to their 'Airlite' hat, which has many qualities to recommend it. It is very comfortable, and has a special conformable band....

Persons requiring electroplate and all household ironmongery, mantelpieces, grates, etc., should pay a visit to the establishment of Messrs. Thomson, Bridger, and Co., Ltd., Dunedin and Invercargill, where they will have the opportunity of inspecting a very comprehensive and superior stock. The goods are priced at the lowest rates, and are of the best quality....

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 5.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Plunket, accompanied by the Hon. G. Fowlds, Minister for Education, Mr. T. M. Wilford, M.H.R., and the Mayors of Petone and Lower Hutt, paid a visit to the Catholic schools at Petone and Lower Hutt on Thursday. One of the boys read an address and one of the girls presented a bouquet to Lady Plunket. His Excellency expressed himself as being very pleased with all he saw and heard.

The mission by the Redemptorist Fathers was opened at St. Joseph's on Sunday morning in the presence of a large congregation. The services, which for the first fortnight are for women, have been very largely attended both in the morning and in the evening. During the week the Rev. Fathers Lowham and MacDermott have conducted the services. The Very Rev. Father Clune, who has now recovered from his indisposition, will preach during next week.

The members of the Catholic Young Men's Tennis Club are to open the season on Saturday afternoon. The court has been prepared, and a successful season is anticipated. The fee for membership has been fixed at a very modest sum, and by its central position this club offers advantages that should commend themselves to our young people. The privileges of the club are open not only to the members of the Young Men's Club and their lady friends, but also to the Catholic ladies of the city, whose attendance at any time is cordially invited. The members of the club proved very enthusiastic last year and held several social gatherings. This club, with ordinary support, is certainly well adapted for the work of making our people better known to one another, and promoting that spirit of comradeship which is the very life of every organisation.

The oratorical competition for the diploma, conferred on the local Young Men's Club by the Executive of the federated Catholic societies, took place in St. Patrick's Hall on Monday evening. The Rev. Father Macdonald, S.M., and Messrs. Loughnan and Fitzgibbon acted as judges. The following members took part in the contest: Messrs. J. McGowan, P. Witherington, P. Clarke, J. Fitzgerald, H. McKeown, and J. Sullivan. The subject for treatment was the late Mr. Seddon as a statesman and as a man. The general standard of the speeches was higher than that of the contest last year, but there was still the tendency to introduce much uninteresting matter of detail that detracted from a proper and complete handling of the theme. The delivery throughout was good and all the speakers gave evidence of having given the matter careful study. The judges awarded first place to Mr. J. Sullivan, and second place to Mr. H. McKeown. Mr. Sullivan's speech excelled the others in the originality of its matter and treatment. Mr. McKeown's was perhaps the best effort as far as delivery was concerned.

On Thursday evening the members of the local Young Men's Club assembled at St. Mary of the Angels' Church, at the invitation of their spiritual director, the Rev. Father Kimbell. The Rev. Father, addressing the members, said that he had called them together for the purpose of bringing under their notice some matters that concerned very much their spiritual and temporal welfare. He did not wish them to think that what he was about to say was being said because he felt that they had been wanting in their duties. That was not so, for while not wishing to flatter them, he knew that in general they led good lives. He desired, however, to impress more forcibly upon them certain truths and principles of conduct, that they might have a higher ideal of their place in life, and show by their lives an example to others. The Rev. Father then read a pastoral letter recently written by the Archbishop of Melbourne to the young men of his archdiocese. After reading this letter (which, by the way, should be carefully perused by every Catholic young man) the Rev. Father dealt with the several matters therein referred to. He took for his text the one word, 'Reverence,' and said that by it all the teachings of all the commandments could be summed up: Reverence for God, reverence for one's neighbor, reverence for one's self. All vice could on the other hand be expressed in the word 'irreverence.' The rev. preacher said he desired especially to refer to 'reverence for womankind'—that respect for women which transformed the world, and was so characteristic a feature of

the Christian Church, finding expression in the chivalry of the middle ages. The civilisation of any nation could be judged by the respect it paid to its women. Woman was at all times a mirror in which the nobility or degradation of an age was reflected. As sons of the Church they should always have the tenderest regard for the honor of women; they should ever show towards them the most courteous and chivalrous considerations. It was in this way that they could best do the work of their lay apostolate. Father Kimbell then referred to the subject of temperance. He spoke of the pernicious convention of 'treating' and, after pointing out the evils, implored his hearers in the name of the Church, in the name of their club, that should any of them find that the temptation was too strong they should take at once the means that lay in their power, they should take a pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor altogether. After the address Benediction was given. The Rev. Father created a very lasting impression by his address, which was both practical and effective.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

October 8.

Rev. Father Hoare from St. Mary's parish preached at the Cathedral on Sunday night on the Sacrifice of the Mass. A procession of the Blessed Sacrament followed.

On Wednesday last a very successful bazaar was opened in Lincoln by Mrs. G. Rhodes for the purpose of raising funds to defray the expenses of a Catholic presbytery which the Rev. Father Richards is building in the parish. There was a large and representative gathering on the occasion, the clergy from the neighboring districts being much in evidence; and city people went out in large numbers to aid, and show their appreciation of, the popular pastor. The arrangements were complete in every respect. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and the results financially promise to be a great success.

The sixth annual meeting of the Christchurch Catholic Club was held on September 25. Mr. J. R. Hayward, president, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. The annual report stated that a tennis club was started early in the year, and was supported enthusiastically. The balance sheet showed receipts £108 19s 11d, expenditure £106 6s 2½d, balance £2 13s 8½d; assets, £116 4s 9d; liabilities, £15 15s 3½d, balance of assets over liabilities, £100 9s 5½d. The report and balance sheet were adopted. His Lordship Bishop Grimes and Sir George Clifford were reappointed to the position of patrons, and the Rev. Father Peoples to that of spiritual director. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. C. Laverty; vice-presidents, Mr. D. Edmonds and Mr. R. McNamara; treasurer, Mr. W. Hayward, jun.; secretary, Mr. J. L. Leydon; executive committee, Messrs D. H. Bourke, T. F. O'Shea, T. Adams, P. McNamara, and E. Turkington. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Fathers O'Connell and Peoples. The meeting adjourned for a week to consider a proposed alteration of the rules.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

October 8.

The Timaru Motor Bus Company has commenced business, and the hum of the cars as they speed along gives to the town a city-like air.

Subscriptions are coming in slowly for the Young Men's Club-room. It would be well if those who desired to contribute could see their way to forward their donations to the secretary or treasurer as early as possible.

A few weeks ago the teacher of bookkeeping in the Technical School gave his class a paper, which had been set before a similar class in Melbourne. By a peculiar coincidence or something else, of the four boys who got every question right, three are ex-pupils of the Marist Brothers' school.

The St. John's Tennis Club opened their courts on last Thursday afternoon, a large number of members and some visitors from other clubs being present. The day was a beautiful one, and the function passed off most successfully. The Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and Father Le Floch visited the grounds during the afternoon.

The Railway authorities notify that excursion tickets will be issued from October 25 to April 2 in connection with the Christchurch Exhibition....

The Late Rev. John Ryan

The obsequies of the late Rev. John Ryan took place at Queenstown (Lake Wakatipu) on last Friday. The esteem in which the deceased was held by his fellow-priests was evidenced by the large number of the clergy that assembled, at great personal inconvenience, to pay him the last tribute of affection and respect. Despite the remoteness of Queenstown, and the special difficulties that many experienced in returning to their missions for Sunday, fourteen priests were present at the obsequies. One of them (Monsignor Mackay) had to travel a single-journey distance of 345 miles in order to reach Queenstown; and another (Father O'Dea) had an all-night drive over the wild and dangerous road between Omakau and the Lake, arriving just in time for the Requiem.

At the solemn Requiem Mass the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay was celebrant; Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary deacon; Very Rev. Dean Burke subdeacon; Very Rev. P. O'Donnell master of ceremonies; and Very Rev. J. O'Neill and Rev. H. W. Cleary cantors. There were also present: Rev. P. Murphy (Riverton), Rev. P. O'Neill (Winton), Rev. M. Keenan (Riversdale), Rev. G. M. Hunt (Cromwell), Rev. P. O'Dea (Omakau), Rev. J. J. Lynch (Palmerston), Rev. J. F. O'Donnell (Queenstown), and Rev. M. Ryan (Mosgiel). After the Gospel the Rev. P. Murphy (who, with the Rev. J. F. O'Donnell, had been in constant and affectionate attendance on the deceased priest during the last three days of his life) preached from the text: Ecclesiasticus xlv., 5. The preacher saw in the text a picture of the life of the deceased priest—his simplicity, his sanctity, his exalted sacerdotal dignity. Christ had chosen him, placed him as a guardian over a part of His flock, given him charge over His own Body and Blood—made him a priest of God. The vocation to the priesthood was of divine origin. In the Old Law God selected Levi. In the New Law St. Paul declared that even the Savior of the World did not enter into the ministry until called by His eternal Father; nobody (the apostle declared) should assume to himself that honor unless called thereto, as Aaron was. Christ entered the Holy of Holies because the Father had said to him: 'Thou art a priest for ever, according to the order of Melchisedech.' The Savior provided for the perpetuating of His work on earth. He called to Himself helpers, the Apostles, raised them to the sacerdotal dignity, and the priesthood was the same to-day as when our Lord walked upon the earth. The calling was the same; the mode of calling differs at different times, in different persons, and in various ways. It changed St. Paul from an enemy into an apostle of Christ; for many (as for St. Ignatius Loyola) it came by the way of affliction; but, generally speaking, it came in a low and gentle voice speaking to the mind and heart. This was the case with him whose death they deplored that day. The preacher then briefly traced the life of the late Rev. Father Ryan; his birth at Roscrea (County Tipperary) 37 years ago; his almost daily visits as a boy to the adjoining monastery of Mount St. Joseph; the manner in which he was attracted to those holy monks; their warm affection for him, whom they recognised as a child of election; his successful studies in the great monastery of Mount Melleray and in Carlow College, in both of which places his bright intellect and his genial spirit made him a first favorite among his fellow students; the high esteem in which he was held by his professors (two of them now bishops, one of Carlow, the other of Kilmaloe); and his ordination at the age of 23 years. The late Father Ryan's career in the diocese of Dunedin was next briefly sketched: his work in Milton (where the news of his removal came as a thunder-clap on the congregation); in the Cathedral, where his sanctity and eloquence made many converts; in Holy Cross College; his failing health; his journey to his native land; his return voyage, during which his long vigils by day and night by the bedside of a dying fellow-priest led to the contracting of the malady that ended in his (Father Ryan's) lamented death. He might (said the preacher) be described as a martyr of charity. Father Ryan's work in Cromwell was next referred to, and the preacher, who spoke throughout with much emotion, concluded with a touching appeal for prayers for his deceased friend and brother-priest. Many in the congregation were deeply affected during the discourse.

The music of the Mass was rendered by the choir, assisted by the cantors.

The funeral took place at the local cemetery at three o'clock in the afternoon. The organist (Miss Gudgeon) played the 'Dead March' as the body was being borne from the church. There was a long cortege, in which the school children, the confraternity

(with their shields), the clergy, and a large body of the general public of various creeds took part. The burial service was conducted by the Right Rev. Mgr. Mackay, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Burke (deacon), Rev. J. J. Lynch (subdeacon), Very Rev. P. O'Donnell (master of ceremonies), and the rest of the clergy whose names have been given.

A movement among the clergy to erect a monument over the grave of the late Father Ryan has already reached an advanced stage.—R.I.P.

OBITUARY

MR. WILLIAM HEFFERNAN, GREYMOUTH.

We record with sincere regret the death of Mr. William Heffernan, senr., Greymouth, which took place on September 26, at the age of 68 years. The deceased, who was greatly respected and esteemed by a large circle of friends, was one of the earliest residents of Greymouth. The late Mr. Heffernan was a native of Ireland, and came out to Victoria in 1862. After spending about seven years on the Victorian goldfields he came to New Zealand in 1869, and since then resided on the West Coast, experiencing all the vicissitudes of a gold miner's life. He was always noted for being a staunch and practical Catholic, and was ever to the fore in promoting the interests of the Church in Greymouth. He was one of the founders of the local branch of the Hibernian Society thirty-five years ago, and occupied the position of president for several terms, always taking an enthusiastic interest in the Society's progress. The funeral, which took place on September 28, was largely attended, mourners being present from nearly every centre on the West Coast. The Very Rev. Dean Carew officiated both at the church and the graveside, and the members of the Hibernian Society in regalia took part in the funeral procession. The deceased leaves a family of seven sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate father. Four of the sons are members of the St. Columba Catholic Club, and one of them is the secretary of that Society.—R.I.P.

MR. JAMES RYAN, SENR., WESTPORT.

It is with deep regret (writes our Westport correspondent) that I have to record the death of Mr. James Ryan, senr., which occurred at Westport on September 5, after a long illness, borne with true Christian fortitude. The late Mr. Ryan, who had reached the age of seventy-four years, was one of the few remaining pioneers of the Lyell district, having arrived from Australia in the early sixties. After spending some time at mining, Mr. Ryan commenced storekeeping, a business in which he was engaged for over forty years. A most charitable man, of the highest integrity, Mr. Ryan was much esteemed by all who came in contact with him in his private and business capacity. Besides being a director of the Alpine mine, the deceased gentleman was deputy-coroner for the Lyell district, and a Justice of the Peace. Always a most exemplary Catholic and a generous benefactor of the Church, his death is deeply deplored by his co-religionists. As he lived, so he died, for his death was truly a happy and a holy one. Fortified by the rites of Holy Church, and in the presence of his wife, and family (some of the members having come from Oamaru and Christchurch), he passed peacefully away to his reward. During the last illness he received all the consolations of religion from the Ven. Archpriest Walshe and the Rev. Father Bergin, the Sisters of Mercy also being in constant attendance. A widow and family of three sons and three daughters are left to mourn their loss, and the deepest sympathy has been extended to them in their sad bereavement. The Rev. Father Marnane, of Christchurch, is a nephew, and the Rev. Father Kerley, of Timaru, a grand-nephew of the late Mr. Ryan. The funeral took place on Saturday, September 8, and the large number of mourners testified to the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The Rev. Father Bergin officiated at the graveside.—R.I.P.

Messrs. Herbert, Haynes, and Co., Dunedin, are giving some striking value in boys' and men's suits. The materials, designs, and colorings of these suits are up-to-date in every respect; whilst the cut and finish are all that could be desired....

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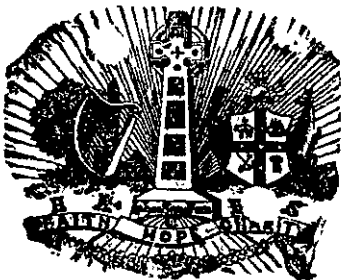
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Wellington, October 8.—The following cable has been received from the High Commissioner, dated London, October 6:—Mutton: The market is very firm, stocks being reduced. It is fully anticipated that supplies will be moderate in the next few months. Canterbury mutton is quoted at 3½d and 3½d, and North Island at 3½d and 3½d for light and heavy weights respectively. The lamb market is very quiet. The demand has considerably fallen off. Average price—Canterbury, 4½d; other than Canterbury brands, 4½d. There is a general active demand for New Zealand beef. The market consequently is firm. Hind-quarters are quoted at 3½d; fores at 2½d. The butter market is steady. Choice New Zealand is quoted at 118s per cwt. nominally, Danish at 124s, and Canadian at 115s. The cheese market is firm. The demand is only moderate. Canadian makes are quoted at 63s per cwt. The hemp market is very firm, and shows signs of strength. G.I.A.Q., Wellington, on spot, also October-December shipments, are quoted at £35 per ton.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a moderate catalogue to a fair attendance of buyers. Most of the oats on offer had to be passed in for want of competition, but fowl wheat, potatoes, and chaff found buyers at about late prices. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—There has been moderate inquiry from shippers, and in most cases their orders have been filled on the basis of late quotations. Local stocks are now considerably reduced, and are chiefly good to best quality. The demand for seed lines has slackened off, and milling lots are only occasionally asked for. We quote: Seed lines, 2s 4d to 2s 9d; prime milling, 2s 2½d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Local stocks are not heavy, and as millers will probably be more disposed to operate now that there is no immediate prospect of the Tariff being altered, we hope to effect a clearance of the few lines on hand. Fowl wheat continues to meet with fair demand at quotations, but second milling quality has little attention, any inquiry being for prime samples. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium to good, 3s 2½d to 3s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 9d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Supplies of best Derwents and table sorts are not so heavy, and for these kinds prices are fully maintained. Medium, inferior, and small sorts are only saleable at reduced values. The demand for seed lines has fallen off, but as supplies also show a decided decline, the few orders coming in are

not easily filled. We quote: Prime seed lines, £12 to £13, good do, £11 to £11 10s; best table potatoes, £10 to £10 15s; medium, £9 to £9 10s; small and inferior, £3 to £8 per ton (sacks included).

Chaff.—The market has been fairly well supplied with prime oaten chaff, which is the only class meeting with ready sale. Medium and inferior qualities are in over-supply, and for these there is only poor demand. We quote: Prime osten sheaf, £4 to £4 2s 6d; good do, £3 15s to £3 17s 6d; light, inferior, and medium, £3 to £3 10s per ton (sacks extra).

Pressed Straw.—We quote: Oaten, 40s to 45s; wheaten, 32s 6d to 35s per ton.

Turnips.—The season is practically over. A few trucks coming forward have been quitted at 15s per ton (loose, ex truck.)

Messrs. Stronach, Morris and Co., Ltd., report as follows:—

Oats.—The market continues without alteration, quotations being as follows: 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 10d to 2s per bushel.

Wheat.—There is not much business passing, although fowl wheat meets with a fair demand. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium milling, 3s 3d to 3s 4½d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 8d to 3s per bushel.

Potatoes.—Prices for prime sorts are maintained, but medium and inferior qualities are harder to quit. Quotations: Seed lines, £11 10s to £12 10s; prime table sorts, £10 to £10 10s; medium do, £8 10s to £9 10s; inferior and small, £5 to £8 per ton.

Chaff.—Supplies are now more plentiful. Prime quality is saleable up to £4 2s 6d, and medium up to £3 17s 6d, while inferior is very difficult to dispose of.

WOOL

London, October 4.—The wool sales closed firm, prices being the highest of the series.

London, October 5.—At the wool sales 40,000 bales were sold to Home buyers, 38,000 bales for the Continent, and 3000 bales for the United States, while 9000 bales were held over. There was a strong market for all descriptions, and prices ranged from par to 5 per cent. above the opening rates. There was strong competition throughout, especially for merinos and fine crossbreds, and towards the close of the sales the demand for slips and coarse crossbreds improved. Americans competed keenly for comebacks and merinos.

The Longburn clip realised 11½d, and the Glenwyne clip 11½d.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue at Monday's sale when prices were much the same as those of the previous week, viz.: Summers to 8d; autumns to 13½d; second winters to 14½; winter bucks to 15d; winter does to 18½d; fawns to 12½d, and blacks to 14½d. Horsehair made up to 19½d per lb.

Sheepskins.—We offered a large catalogue at our sale on Tuesday, competition as usual being keen, and prices much on a par with last week's.

Hides.—We submitted a fair sized catalogue at our sale on Thursday last, and had a most satisfactory sale, prices all round being higher than we can remember. Our top price for ox was 7½d, and for cow hides 6½d per lb. We can confidently recommend consignments at present.

Tallow and Fat.—No change to report; all coming forward being readily disposed of at late rates.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

For last Saturday's sale the entry was not a large one, and with one or two exceptions, all the horses forward were old and worn-out, and such are very difficult to place. It was unfortunate that some good sorts (both draught and light) were not in the yard, as the attendance was excellent, and amongst those present was a good percentage of buyers who had to leave with their requirements unfilled. The demand in this centre continues as keen as ever for heavy shafters for contractors, also for young active plough mares and geldings for farm work, and all horses of those descriptions coming forward meet a ready sale at full prices. Spring-van and spring-cart sorts are also in request. The supply falls far short of requirements, consequently any of this stamp when offered command big money. We quote: Superior young draught

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geldings, at from £45 to £52; extra good do (prize takers), £55 to £60; superior young draught mares, £55 to £65; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £40; aged do, £15 to £25; well-matched carriage pairs, £75 to £100; strong spring-van horses £25 to £30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £25; light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks and harness horses, £20 to £25; weedy and aged do, £5 to £8.

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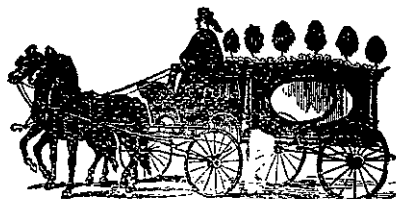
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DEATHS

RYAN.—At Westport, on September 6, 1906, James Ryan, sen., native of County Tipperary, Ireland; aged 74 years.—Deeply regretted. Jesus and Mary have mercy on his soul.—R.I.P.

HEFFERNAN.—On September 26, 1906, at his residence, Murray street, Greymouth, William Heffernan, native of Barronstown, Tipperary, Ireland; aged 68 years.—R.I.P.

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1906.

'BRIBERY, FORCE AND FRAUD'



ACCORDING to the latest mails, rumors and surmises are buzzing like swarming bees about the Bryce-MacDonnell 'message of hope' to Ireland. T. P. O'Connor (according to a recent cable-message) accepts the message at its face value, and declares that 'only a few hours separate Ireland from her glorious goal'. On the other hand, an article in the London 'Daily Chronicle' that has been extensively copied by the New Zealand press, enters with much detail into what it declares to be the Government measure—a measure which, if the forecast is accurate (and on this point we are unable to pronounce), would not be the fulfilment of the 'message

of hope', but a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. The new Irish Council, as outlined by the 'Chronicle', would (says an English contemporary) 'thoroughly deserve the title of a mock Parliament'. The same paper adds that, if the 'Chronicle' is correct (which it does not assume),

'Everything is to remain as it was. The Union will not be affected; the Irish representation at Westminster will not be interfered with; and the powers of the Imperial Parliament will remain just what they are. The only change will be the establishment of a meeting house in Dublin, where gentlemen elected by the people may talk to their hearts' content. They will be permitted to discuss nearly all sorts of subjects, including education and police, and to suggest legislation, but beyond that apparently they are not to go. Nay, special care will be taken to bind them hand and foot, so that they may exercise only their eloquatory faculties. We cannot think of the scheme otherwise than as a sublimely audacious piece of fooling.'

The administration of Viceroy Lord Fitzwilliam stands as a pillar of salt in Irish history—a warning example of the dangers of raising the people's hopes to a pinnacle, and then dashing them to the ground. A measure as outlined by the 'Chronicle' would exasperate, and not conciliate. And Mr. Redmond has made it perfectly clear that no tinkering or makeshift scheme will be acceptable to the Irish people—that nothing will satisfy the aspirations of the nation but a true and proper Parliament, with an Executive responsible to it, instead of the present forty-one departments of Dublin Castle, over which the country has no manner of control.

The heart of the country has ever been set hard against the Union. When, in 1799, efforts were made to induce the old Irish Protestant Parliament to commit political suicide, even the Orangemen were among the most strenuous opponents of the Union—till their Grand Secretary, Beresford, took his stand among the venal crowd who sold their votes, their consciences, and their country for gold. The Act of Union was carried, in the face of the solid public opinion of the country, 'by bribery, force, and fraud'. The 116 placemen in the House were openly terrorised into support of the measure. The opposition of 'rotten' and 'pocket boroughs' was brought up at a cost of £1,200,000. And the country had to pay the price of its betrayal; for the cost of Castlereagh's vast scheme of bribery and corruption was added to the Irish national debt. There were other baits galore. British secret service money was lavished upon the Irish Bar and Parliament. 'Over £1,000,000,' says Morrison Davidson, 'was spent in direct bribes. A single vote cost £8000 down, or an appointment to an office worth £2000 a year if ready money was not wanted. Twenty peerages, ten bishoprics, one chief justiceship, six puisne judgeships, and many appointments, military, naval, and civil, were showered on traitors or their relations. Vast sums were spent on corrupting the Bar—a body of great influence in the country. The Bar, however, proved less venal than the Parliament. Lecky (a Unionist) says of the open, wholesale, and shameless bribery which was the chief instrument in bringing about the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland: 'It is a simple and unexaggerated statement of fact, that in the entire history of representative government there is no instance of corruption having been applied on so large a scale and with such audacious effrontery.'

It is needless to dwell here upon the disastrous economic results that have been wrought in Ireland by this ill-starred Union. 'Woe to the land on whose judgment seat a stranger sits, at whose gates a stranger watches—and (Mitchel adds) whose books a stranger keeps.' Grattan voiced the hope and feeling of the unpurchasable and incorruptible members of the old Parliament in the concluding words of his great protest against the Act of Union:—

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PATENTS

'Yet I do not give up the country; I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead. Though in her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, still there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheeks a glow of beauty.'

"Thou art not conquered; beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson on thy lips and on thy cheeks,
And death's pale flag is not advanced there."

This feeling has never died in the hearts of the Irish people at home nor in the heart of the greater Ireland abroad. And nothing will be accepted as a settlement of the old wrong but a restoration of the legislative power that was taken from them 'by bribery, force, and fraud'.

Notes

A Petition

We understand that a petition for the inspection of convents—engineered (if we are rightly informed) by the usual dark-lantern associations—was recently presented to Parliament. The scroll shared the customary fate of such petitions. It was not favored even with a mention, honorable or dishonorable, by the secular press. A prayer for an investigation into the proceedings of the anti-convent associations would be decidedly more in order. And a parliamentary inquiry into one of them might possibly lead to as interesting—though, of course, not as sensational—revelations as did that of 1835.

Christian Charity

'Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun'.

The virtue that is 'noblest of the blessed three' was conspicuously rare in at least one home in Port Elizabeth (South Africa) within the octave of 'the glorious twelfth.' So much appears by the following paragraph in the 'Cape Argus' of July 19: 'A Sister of Nazareth belonging to the Port Elizabeth Community of the Order, while engaged in her daily round of collecting on behalf of helpless children and aged poor, was seized with heart failure in the street. The doctor who was summoned asked the nearest householder that the Sister should be allowed refuge in the house, but in vain. The stricken lady died upon the verandah of the house, whose shelter for greater ease in her last moments was denied to her.' It is to be recorded to the credit of Port Elizabeth that 'the case has aroused much indignation' there.

What's in a Name?

The following item (from the Westport 'News') is going the rounds of the New Zealand press:—

'The Rev. Mr. Stewart celebrated a unique wedding at Greymouth on Wednesday afternoon last. The bride was a Miss E. Smith, the bridegroom a Mr. William Smith, the bridesmaids (three) Misses Smith, best man a Mr. Smith, groomsmen (two) Messrs. Smith, and there were also guests by the names of Smith and Smythe present.'

The great Smith family (and its derivatives) certainly had a field-day in Greymouth. But the wedding was not exactly 'unique.' The O'Briens still hold, we think, the record for one-name weddings. Here is a paragraph which we clipped some time ago from an exchange:—

'The O'Briens were out in full force at a wedding in Canadaigua, New York, recently. Daniel O'Brien was the groom, Nellie O'Brien was the bride. The bridesmaid was Elizabeth O'Brien (a cousin of the bride). M. J. O'Brien (a brother of the groom) was best man. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. John O'Brien, and only O'Briens were guests at the wedding. The caterer was Florence J. O'Brien. When Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien left for the station to start on their wedding tour, the driver of their carriage was Denis O'Brien, of the livery firm of O'Brien Brothers.'

There is to this day in Wicklow town (Dean Swift's

'High church and a low steeple,
A poor town and a proud people')

a story or legend to the effect that there were twelve O'Briens (eleven of them bearing the forename Denis) upon a jury in a criminal case that was tried there some three generations ago.

New Zealand can give other strange instances of name-coincidences besides that of the Smiths of Greymouth. Some time in 1900, for instance (we are unable to give the precise date), the 'Southland Times' contained the following curious item of local news:—

'On Tuesday a lost cheque and £5 note were advertised for. The loser was Mr. Robert Campbell; the cheque was signed Robert Campbell (not the same individual), and the documents were found by a young man named Robert Campbell, who was just receiving the reward offered in this office when the Robert Campbell, the loser, came in to ascertain if his property had turned up.'

The reader is asked to note that the name Campbell is only seventh on the list of the fifty most common surnames in Scotland. It is not nearly so common, proportionately, in Otago and Southland.

Anonymous Letters

Some time at Palmerston (in June of the present year) Major Keddell, S.M., scored up the word 'coward' against the ill-conditioned varlets who had sent anonymous letters to the Waikouaiti Licensing Committee. The same subject—anonymous accusations—cropped up in the House of Representatives on last Friday. It brought the Premier to his feet. And in his brief discourse that followed he used words that flayed like the cat-o'-nine-tails. He said:—

'If there are cowards in the world, they are those who send anonymous letters. In my opinion, they are worse than assassins. I have seen scores of them in my time, and I have the greatest abhorrence of the villains and the reptiles who endeavor to shield themselves in writing anonymous letters to public men about some one else. I have had scores of these letters, reflecting on officers in different parts of the Colony, sent to me by persons who, as I say, are, in my opinion, worse than assassins. The writing of such letters is about as vile a thing as any man can do.'

It is pleasant to learn that the Premier's castigation of ruffian anonymity was 'greeted with general expressions of approval by members.'

But there are degrees in the cowardice of anonymous attack. Abyss calleth to abyss; and there is a deeper depth than that of assailing an individual. There is, for instance, the contemptible sniper who, over an 'alias' or pen-name, makes blackguardly attacks in the public press, not upon an individual (for such vermin have a wholesome fear of the law of libel), but upon whole bodies of people, and most commonly upon the devoted Sisterhoods of the Catholic Church. 'An anonymous writer,' said Disraeli in his onslaught on the 'Globe' in 1836, 'should at least display power; but we can only view with contemptuous levity the mischievous varlet who pelts us with mud as we are riding along, and then hides behind a dust-bin.' 'Anonymous writing,' said Cardinal Manning, 'is a dangerous trade. Few men can resist the temptation to write under a mask things which they would not say with open face.' And bitter a persecutor of Christians as the Emperor Trajan was, he had a sufficient sense of pagan uprightness and manly feeling to write to Pliny, Governor of Bithynia, in 111, declaring that 'anonymous reports must not be admitted for any accusation. This,' added Trajan, 'is at once the very worst precedent, and unworthy of our time.' But the principle that is unworthy of paganism and pagan times is deemed by many to be good enough for soi-disant Christians when they set out with their barbarian weapons, and their uncivilised methods of controversial warfare, to take the scalp of 'Rome.'

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In France

'The prospects of war between Church and State in France are,' says the 'Catholic Times,' 'enlarged by the consciousness among Catholics that the aim of the Government is the gradual extirpation of all ecclesiastical power and influence. They remember that Jules Ferry in 1879 told them to found as many free schools as they liked; the Government would not interfere. They relied upon this understanding, as Catholics here did on the understanding of 1870. But they have lived to see M. Combes close 15,000 of these free schools and turn their religious teachers adrift. They have just seen M. Clemenceau close nearly 1000 more, and send word to prefects to root out such of the religious teachers as may be hidden here and there throughout France. They expect to find the rural clergy forbidden to teach children, and, worse than all, they are daily faced with the fact that the lay teachers are busily engaged in teaching their little children a contempt for religious beliefs and practices. With all these things in their mind they may well wonder whether the time has not come for staking life and limb in defence of their rights and their children's to worship God according to their conscience.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

We are informed that the Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R. (formerly of Dunedin), who left Ireland recently, is to be stationed at the Redemptorist Monastery, Wellington.

On Sunday afternoon—the Feast of the Holy Rosary—the children of the parish schools, the pupils of St. Dominic's College, Children of Mary, and members of other confraternities, assembled in St. Joseph's school grounds, and marched in procession with banners, by way of Dowling street, to St. Joseph's Cathedral, where the Rosary was recited.

A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Father John Ryan was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Tuesday. His Lordship the Bishop presided. The celebrant was Father O'Reilly; deacon, Rev. H. W. Cleary; subdeacon, Rev. W. Corcoran; master of ceremonies, Rev. J. Coffey. There were also present the Rev. Fathers Howard, Hearn, and Geary. The absolutions were given by his Lordship the Bishop, and the music of the Mass, etc., was rendered by the Dominican nuns.

As we were going to press we learned that a large congregation assembled at Milton on Monday, at a Requiem Mass celebrated by Father O'Neill for the repose of the soul of the late Rev. John Ryan, young and old approaching Holy Communion.—The report of the annual examinations of St. Joseph's School, Milton, records not a single failure, whilst in class subjects 'very good' or 'excellent' was the note invariably appended.—Dean Burke, is shortly to lecture to St. Mary's Literary Club, Milton.—A bazaar is to be held early in December in aid of the local convent.

The devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration commenced at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Friday morning, when Solemn High Mass, at which his Lordship the Bishop presided, was celebrated by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, Rev. Father Coffey, being deacon, and Rev. Father Corcoran subdeacon. His Lordship also presided on Sunday at High Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father O'Reilly, Rev. Father Cleary being deacon, and Rev. Father Coffey, subdeacon. The devotion was brought to a close in the evening with a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the school children and confraternities took part, followed by Benediction. During the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament the Cathedral was continuously visited by large numbers, and in addition to the many communicants at the Masses on Friday, large numbers approached the Holy Table at the early Masses on Sunday.

At the last weekly meeting of the members of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club, occasion was taken to present Miss Staunton, president of the club, with a small souvenir of the appreciation in which she is held by the members. The Rev. Father Coffey, in handing Miss Staunton a dagger brooch set in pearls, referred to the interest taken in the club and the members by the recipient, and trusted that Miss Staunton would continue in the future to do such good work for the club as she had in the past. The Rev. Father also handed a set of carvers to Miss Linda Johnston on the occasion of her approaching

marriage, as a small memento of the very pleasant times spent as a member of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club, and carrying with it the members' best wishes to Miss Johnson and her future husband for a happy and prosperous career. Misses Staunton and Johnston replied in suitable terms, thanking the members for their generosity, and wishing the club continued prosperity.

There was a crowded attendance at the Balfour Hall on the evening of September 28 (says the 'Gore Standard'), the occasion being a concert in aid of the funds of the Riversdale Catholic parish. Mr. Martin Shea occupied the chair. A number of Gore visitors were in attendance, amongst whom were a band of minstrels, who added variety to a programme which was bright, lengthy, and entertaining. The 'Star Minstrels,' with music, song, and patter, occupied the first portion of the programme, the following contributing items:—Messrs. J. Walders, J. Neilson, E. Clancey, T. Preece, W. Dawkins, and T. Holland. Miss Holland played the various accompaniments. Each of the gentlemen already mentioned supplied other acceptable items. During the second part of the programme Mrs. Tulloch sang 'When the harvest moon is shining' most acceptably. Miss Dunn was enthusiastically encored for her item, 'Eileen Alannah.' Miss Macpherson's item, 'The valley by the sea,' was also much appreciated. Mr. P. Eadie gave several recitations. Overtures for each part were tastefully rendered by Miss Carmody (piano) and Mr. Carmody (violin). The Rev. Father Keenan, at the termination of the concert, stated that the anticipations of the promoters of the concert had been fully realised. He himself was deeply grateful to those who had assisted in making the entertainment a success. Entertainments of a harmonious nature such as had been given that evening were productive of good fellowship and neighborly feeling. The proceeds of the entertainment amounted to over £20.

The last meeting of the session of St. Joseph's Men's Club was held on Friday evening, the programme being a smoke concert. Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance. Songs were contributed by Messrs. T. J. Hussey, H. and T. Hughes, O. Swanson, A. Queloh, J. Haydon and H. Miles. Mr. J. B. Callan delighted the audience with a humorous recitation, and Mr. Deehan gave a very excellent reading. Mr. F. Heley acted as accompanist. The session just concluded has been extremely successful and the average attendance very high, despite the fact that nine extra meetings had been held. During the year seven debates, two musical evenings, seven meetings set apart for the reading of essays, impromptu speeches, etc., were held, in addition to six lectures, delivered before the club. In matters of a competitive nature the club had been eminently successful, its representatives having defeated their old opponents, St. Patrick's Club, South Dunedin, in the annual debate for the first time for a number of years, and also in the football match. In the Port Chalmers Road Race, which is the most important harrier event of the province, the club's representatives showed up conspicuously, winning two out of the five prizes, by supplying the winner of the event, and the fastest novice. The enthusiasm displayed by the members in every department of the club could not but result in success, especially in the literary branch, the management in a few of the debates finding it necessary, in order that a number of speakers might be heard, to extend the meetings over two nights. The Rev. Father Coffey has taken a keen and active interest in the club, and in Mr. W. Rodgers the club has been fortunate in securing the services of an excellent secretary.

Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

October 5.

On Tuesday evening of last week, the Invercargill Catholic Club held a mock trial by jury. The members of the St. Mary's (Ladies' Club) were present as well as a number of the congregation. The court busied itself in a breach of promise case, which was productive of much amusement. Mr. Scott, of Dunedin, kindly acted as judge, and contributed generously to the evening's amusement. Messrs. M. Gilfedder and Jas. Robertson were counsel for plaintiff and defendant respectively. Others who took part were, Miss Burns, plaintiff; Mr. Morion, defendant; Mr. Ryan, clerk; Mr. McGoldrick, crier; Messrs. Maher, Woods, Matheson, Mulvey, Gallagher, and Miss Hishon, witnesses; Mr. J. Butler, foreman of jury. Preparations are being made by the St. Mary's Club for a social, to be held shortly.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

October 5.

His Lordship the Bishop returned yesterday from Gisborne.

The Bishop leaves for the Bay of Plenty district about the end of the month.

Last Friday afternoon his Worship the Mayor, on behalf of the subscribers, presented a purse of sovereigns to Miss Coleta Lorrigan, in the Mayor's room. He eulogised the good work done by Miss Lorrigan in musical circles in the cause of religion, and social and charitable objects. It was pleasant to recognise talent when it was so worthily employed as in the case of Miss Lorrigan. Mr. E. Mahoney, solicitor, returned thanks for Miss Lorrigan, and specially thanked the Mayor for his courtesy in making the presentation, and all the subscribers for their generosity. Rev. Father Holbrook was present, together with a representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Miss Lorrigan, who for years has been a prominent figure in our choirs and concerts, left yesterday for Palmerston North, where she should be highly appreciated in musical circles.

Last Friday evening in St. Patrick's Convent School, Hobson street, two addresses—one from the priests and people of St. Patrick's parish, the other from the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society—were presented to the Rev. Father Cahill. The former was read and presented to Father Cahill by the Rev. Father Holbrook, who also presided over the large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Rev. Fathers Murphy and Farthing were also present. At the conclusion of the reading of the address Father Holbrook handed to Father Cahill a splendid chalice, subscribed for by the people. Bro. W. Kane next read the Hibernian address, which expressed regret at Father Cahill's departure, and extolled the good work done by him whilst here. Father Cahill on rising to reply to the addresses was received with long-continued applause. He said that it was utterly impossible to convey in words what his heart felt towards the priests and people of St. Patrick's. It was but a little while ago that he came amongst them from the Old Land—a stranger in a strange land. It was an anxious time for him, but he soon found he was with a good warm-hearted people. His parting from them was not of his choice; he would sooner remain with them, but their good Bishop was compelled to look after the spiritual needs of his flock throughout the diocese, hence it was that he was called away, and he must obey the command. From the priests of the Cathedral he had always received the greatest kindness and consideration, from the people he had received loyal support and encouragement, and if in his zeal he had unintentionally wounded the feelings of any one he regretted it. He spoke to-night under the greatest difficulties. His heart was too full to adequately express to them what his feelings were, and how deeply grateful he was to them. Though absent, he would ever entertain the warmest recollections of the priests and people of St. Patrick's. At intervals the following musical items were rendered:—Overture (piano), Miss M. E. Sheahan; song, Miss F. Hunter; song, Miss C. Lorrigan; song, Mr. J. P. Lonergan.

Masterton

(From our own correspondent.)

October 5.

St. Patrick's Club concluded the season with a smoke concert last Tuesday evening. During the evening Mr. F. B. Haughey was presented with a case of pipes from members as a mark of appreciation of the services he had rendered to the club during the past season.

The Garry Owen Hockey Club held its first annual social last evening in the Foresters' Hall, and it was a great success. During the evening Mr. B. J. Dolan presented the trophies won during the year. Miss M. Collins secured the trophy for best back in the team, Miss K. O'Leary that for best forward, and Miss M. Coyle for most improved player for the season.

The following pupils of St. Bride's Convent were successful in the practical examination held in connection with the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday last:—Intermediate singing, Fanny M. Elkins, 109. School examination—Singing, Vera Edwards, 112; Lizzie O'Malley, 111. School examination—Higher division—Pianoforte, Coralie Smythson, 123; Phyllis Hanify, 123. Lower division—Pianoforte, Marjory McKenna, 132 (honors). Elementary division—Pianoforte, Effie Cress, 126; May Cress, 124.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

October 5.

Last Sunday at St. Mary's Church the members of the St. Mary's Catholic Club, numbering about 100, attended 8 o'clock Mass to receive Holy Communion.

The Month's Mind of the late Rev. Father McGrath took place at Patea on last Thursday morning, when Very Rev. Dean Grogan was present.

The village fair in aid of the Union Rowing Club continues to be well patronised, and last night (Thursday) a squad of sixteen Marist Brothers' pupils gave an interesting exhibition of dumb-bell exercises.

The St. Mary's Catholic Club has been presented with a gold medal by Mr. J. Walsh (captain of the Auckland Old Boys' Football Club) which recently visited Wanganui. It will be competed for in a billiard tournament, which is being arranged for that purpose.

The following are the results of the practical examination held by Mr. Walter Wesche in connection with the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music:—Local Centre:—Advanced grade—Singing, Dora Carroll. Intermediate—Piano, Annie Sullivan and Lucy Shanly. School examination—Higher division—Piano, Phyllis Clapham, Eileen Perritt; singing, Josephine Lloyd, Clarice Gower. Lower school—Piano, Olive Oldberg; piano and violin, Annie O'Sullivan. Elementary—Piano (honors), Nellie Bennett and Nancy McKirdy; pass, Eileen Carvel and Freda Scales; singing, Kathleen Wood. Out of the eighty-five candidates who presented themselves, only forty passed, the convent being successful with fifteen passes, including the only honors (two) that were conferred.

Temuka

The new Catholic presbytery at Temuka was blessed and opened on Sunday, the ceremony being performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy (Provincial). There was an exceptionally large congregation (says the 'Timaru Herald'). The new building, which is a handsome and comfortable residence, is built in accordance with the floor area of the old presbytery, but a second storey has been added, and this gives it a fine appearance. A fine balcony facing the west runs off from the passage on the second floor, and on each side of the passage are two bedrooms. The ground level surrounding the presbytery has been greatly improved by a three-foot rise, and to obtain this clay and shingle were carted gratuitously by many friends.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, Rev. Father Finnerty (Timaru) being deacon, Rev. Father Kerley subdeacon, and the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais master of ceremonies. Rev. Father Goggan, parish priest, was also in attendance. A brief sermon on charity was preached by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chesnais.

Subscriptions were then taken up, and the amount received in the church was more than £100.

The ceremony of blessing took place after Mass, and was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, who also delivered a brief address, in the course of which he said the building was a credit to all concerned in its erection for completeness of detail. The local priests and people of the place were to be congratulated on having such a fine presbytery, one especially in keeping with the church and convent. He said the late Father Fauvel intended having the work done some time ago when he got an assistant priest. Father Fauvel had left £400 which he had collected for the work, but it was left for Father Kerley to see it through, and now there was a debt of £600, and he thought this was not much for a Temuka debt; for in a very short time it would be cleared. He made a special appeal to the younger members of the congregation to wipe off the existing debt as soon as possible, and he thought one and all should be proud to see accomplished what was an urgent necessity from a priest's point of view.

Up to the beginning of August the potato crop had not looked so well in all parts of Ireland for many years. Owing to the wet weather the dreaded blight made its appearance, particularly in the West, about the middle of the month, and a Boyle correspondent, writing on August 20, gives a very gloomy view of the condition of the crop in Mayo, Sligo, and Roscommon.

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

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Irish News

ARMAGH—A Distinguished Visitor

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Farley, Archbishop of New York, arrived at Armagh, on August 16 on a visit to his Eminence Cardinal Logue. Dr. Farley was received at the railway station by his Eminence and the Most Rev. Dr. O'Neill, Bishop of Dromore, and a number of the clergy. The Archbishop was accompanied by his chaplains, Very Rev. Dr. M'Macken and Rev. Father Lewis.

CARLOW—The Cathedral

In Carlow Cathedral, on the Feast of the Assumption, the Most Rev. Dr. Foley, after the High Mass, speaking from the throne, thanked the several members of the choir who had accepted his invitation to sing the sacred music of the Mass on that great festival. They were, he said, assembled in the Cathedral of the diocese, which had been erected by a very illustrious predecessor—the great J.K.L.—who had been distinguished not alone as a Bishop, but as one who had taken a most prominent part in the public affairs of his time. He invited them to inspect the sacred edifice he had erected to the glory of God, and whose statue by a great Irish artist was a beautiful work of art.

CORK—A Priest Passes Away

Rev. Jeremiah Russell, P.P., Coachford, County Cork, died on August 16, after a comparatively brief illness. Deceased, who was pastor of the parish for some sixteen years, was widely esteemed. He was a native of Aghada, near Middleton, where his relatives still reside, and for whom much sympathy is felt.

The Queen's College

The impending retirement from the Chair of Engineering of Professor Jack, Queen's College, Cork, is announced. He will be succeeded by Mr. Connell O'Donnell Alexander, B.E., Royal University of Ireland and M.Sc. University of Birmingham.

Killed by Lightning

A severe thunderstorm broke over Kanturk on the morning of August 22, causing great damage, especially in the Castlemagner district. A woman named Mrs. Barrett, of Subultar, was struck by a flash of lightning and killed, about ten yards distance from her house. The storm was very severe in other parts of Munster. Lightning struck the house of Mr. Timothy Prendeville, of Knockebohaine, near Castleisland, and killed a dog in the kitchen. The inmates of the house had a very narrow escape.

DERRY—Church Improvements

On Sunday, August 19, in St. Patrick's Church, Claudy, County Derry, a sermon was preached by Rev. John Doherty, Adm., Carndonagh, in aid of the parochial improvements being undertaken by the zealous pastor, Father Philip O'Doherty. After Mass a collection made realised £600. Father Philip O'Doherty heartily thanked all for their sympathy and support.

Death of a Derry Citizen

The death is reported of Mr. John Gill, who had been connected with the commercial life of Derry for over half a century. His business, by wise methods and management, prospered greatly. Mr. Gill's death, at the age of 81, removes from the Catholic community one of its staunchest and most benevolent members. Deceased was by marriage a near relative of Mr. R. J. M'Hugh, the well-known Irish war correspondent, who has been at the front in connection with the Spanish-American, the South African, and the Russo-Japanese campaigns.

LIMERICK—Golden Jubilee

The clergy, secular and regular, of the city of Limerick have presented the venerable Dean Shanahan, V.G., P.P., of St. Munchin's, with an address and a handsome gold chalice on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his priesthood. The Bishop of Limerick was present, and joined in the good wishes and congratulations of the clergy.

WESTMEATH—Presentation

Rev. Brother Luke O'Gorman, for many years Superior of St. Mary's College, Mullingar, and vice-president of St. St. Mary's Temperance Club, has been made the recipient of a watch and snuffbox by the members of the latter organisation, on the occasion of his departure from the district. The presentation was made on behalf of the members by the Rev. J. Kelly, president of the Temperance Club, and Brother O'Gorman suitably replied.

LOUTH—An Interesting Ceremony

An interesting ceremony took place on August 15 in Drogheda in connection with the railing in of the Magdalen Tower, the last remaining vestige of the historic Dominican Abbey, founded in 1224 by Luke Netterville, Archbishop of Armagh, and confiscated by Henry VIII. in 1540. Owing to the exertions of Father Coleman, O.P., an ornamental railing has been erected around the tower, and on the day mentioned it was formally handed over to the Mayor and Corporation. A large gathering attended on the occasion, and addresses were delivered by Father Coleman, Mr. Nolan, M.P., and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, each of whom impressed upon those present the duty of preserving the historic monuments of the country.

MONAGHAN—A Transformation

Replying to addresses presented to him from various elected bodies at Monaghan, the Most Rev. Dr. Farley, Archbishop of New York, said it was the aspiration of every good Irishman to see the country of his birth governing itself. A transformation was certainly coming over Ireland. It was like the scene that presented itself to him on an early spring morning. He often thought over the changes that had taken place in political matters since last he visited Ireland. The country was long shrouded in darkness, but hope did not leave the people. That day everyone felt that Home Rule—Ireland for Irishmen—was an assured certainty.

WATERFORD—Death of an ex-M. P.

Sir Joseph Neale McKenna, ex-M.P., died on August 15 at an advanced age in Ardgena, County Waterford. Deceased was for many years a prominent figure in the financial and political world. He was Chairman of the National Bank in 1865, when he decided on entering Parliament. He contested the Borough of Youghal against the celebrated Isaac Butt and won the seat. When Youghal was merged into the Division of East Cork in 1885, Sir Joseph was elected for South Monaghan. Owing to old age he retired from public life many years ago. He had the reputation of being a thoroughly sound financier, and he always called attention to the grievance which Ireland lay under in the line of over taxation, and in that opinion was subsequently borne out by the finding of the Royal Commission. During his last illness he received the last rites of the Church from the Rev. P. F. Walsh, P.P., Ardmore, who lives within a short distance of Ardgena, and who had been in regular attendance on him for some time past.

GENERAL

Orange Rowdism

The Catholics of many districts in the North of Ireland, while celebrating Lady Day in a peaceable and dignified way, were attacked by Orangemen, and savagely beaten. The police were utterly unable to cope with the disturbers of the peace, and the latter took full advantage of the fact.

Emigration

During the seven months of 1906, 23,372 emigrants left Ireland, as against 20,372 in the same period in 1905, said Mr. Field, M.P., at the last meeting of the Dublin Industrial Development Association. The figures were those supplied by the Registrar-General. One hundred and ten persons per day left Ireland during the seven months, representing a loss to the country for every able-bodied person of £120.

Trinity College

Mr. Swift MacNeill, in a letter on the Irish University question, contends, from the fact alone of the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College being the electors for the appointment of the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin, that the assertion that Protestant and Catholic students can be educated within the walls of Trinity College on equal terms, despite the Protestant atmosphere of the place, is absurd.

The Government's Proposals

The secret of the Irish proposals of the Government has been remarkably well kept (says the 'Irish Weekly'), but in circles supposed to be well-informed there is a widespread belief that it will take the form of a transference of the work of all the Government Boards in Ireland to elected bodies. These bodies will, it is said, consist of four provincial councils, with a central council in Dublin. This forecast is probably little better than conjectural, but it finds favor, as has been said, with people who profess to know. The advice 'don't prophesy unless you know' applies, however, with exceptional force to the intentions of the Government, for the only certain matter is that proposals of some kind will be submitted to Parliament next year.

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Church Building

Notwithstanding the fulminations of some distinguished political economists (writes a Dublin correspondent), the priests and people of Ireland continue to erect churches to the glory and honor of God wherever required throughout the land. Scarcely a week passes by but a new church is dedicated in some part of the country, or an old one which had been renovated and freed from debt consecrated to the service of the Almighty. On Sunday next (August 26) at Ballymahon, in the diocese of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, the Church of St. Matthew, a handsome building, which has just been completed, will be dedicated in the presence of what is certain to be a very large gathering, assembled from many parts. His Eminence Cardinal Logue will preside at the ceremonies. The new church is a credit to all concerned. For many miles around, with its graceful spire over one hundred feet high, it can be seen, pointing out to all whom it may concern that the good people of Ballymahon heed not the economists when the honor and glory of God is concerned.

The Root of the Mischief

Of all the people of Europe (says the London 'Daily News') the English and the Irish stand furthest removed the one from the other. Here is the root of all the mischief. A modern traveller in this interesting and fascinating land has described how everywhere the cities appeared as alien cities; and Ireland seemed to him more closely to resemble Spain than England. Indeed the spirit and temper of the Kerry farmer is more widely removed from that of the Lancashire mill hand than from that of the peasant of Andalusia. A profound gulf—in religion, in estimate of values in life, in individual and national ideal—separates the countries which have troubled each other through so many centuries. To-day we are at length realising that a contented, successful Ireland must mean a government of Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas. It must mean an administration accepted by the people themselves as national and not as alien. Ireland must develop her civilisation along her own ways. They will not be English ways. Many of their bedrock ideals will seem to us mere midsummer madness. We cannot conceive why a nation should so desire her own language instead of our language; why she should cling so persistently to her own creed despite all the efforts we have made to persuade her to abandon it; why she should hunger after her land though that land be but barren stones; why she should set so little value on the solid comfort which delights us, and exalt things which we think dreams and shadows. But we are learning—slowly, indeed, and only in the school of adversity, for we are impatient pupils—that this is her choice and not our choice. We cannot keep Ireland a part of the Empire but on conditions of respecting this freedom, and giving her that power of self-development for which she has fought so long.

Primary Education

The main object of the British authorities (says the 'Irish Weekly') would seem to be not the progress of education in this country, but its starvation, and how best to devise methods of harassing the unfortunate teacher. The education vote in Scotland amounts to £1,972,000, for Ireland only £1,393,000. We receive about 6s 5d per head of the population for elementary education, as against 7s 7d in England and Wales and 7s 10d in Scotland. There is no doubt it is high time that the teachers should take the advice of Mr. Dillon and strengthen their organisation, so that it may undertake an effective agitation which is certain to be backed up by all the force the Irish Teachers' Organisation can command.

The Fontenoy Memorial

In the course of a letter to Mr. Barry O'Brien, enclosing a subscription towards the Fontenoy Memorial Fund, Dr. M'Ardle, the eminent Dublin surgeon, says that he appreciates the danger which might arise if people were to brand as merely political great national and patriotic and historical incidents in our country's story. Trafalgar is not politics in England; nor did Great Britain rise up in her political wrath when Lord Rosebery, an ex-Prime Minister of England, unveiled a memorial to the great Scotch rebel, Wallace. History and nationality stand apart from politics. They represent what is common to the whole people.

People We Hear About

James McNally, who has just died in London, aged 109, had been for years past most tenderly cared for by the good nuns in whose charge he had been.

The late Sir Walter Buller left his collection of Maori curios, birds, etc., and pictures of New Zealand life to his sons in equal shares, requesting them to retain this collection in the family, but if they should not wish to do so, first to offer the collection as a whole at a fair valuation to the New Zealand Government, for the proposed National Maori Museum, and subject thereto that the first offer of the collection of birds should be made to the Hon. Walter Rothschild, 'who has in his museum at Tring the finest collection of New Zealand birds.'

The Emperor of China, who has just entered on his thirty-fifth year, has been nominal ruler of the Chinese Empire for upwards of thirty years, the actual sovereign being the Dowager-Empress. The leading events of his reign have been the Boxer riots, his extraordinary edicts which would have revolutionised China, and the war between his Empire and Japan. Poor Emperor; he is now only a cipher in his own court, though he has seemed to be susceptible to European ideas, and may be much more opinionated than we imagine.

On the 3rd of next month General Sir William Butler will be 68 years of age. Having reached the age limit last year, he retired from active service, after 47 years in the army of conspicuous public service, both administrative and in the field. The story of what at the time was practically his military martyrdom in South Africa is well known. He not only foresaw the fighting strength of the Boers, but also mistrusted the capitalists of South Africa and all their ways and works. Finding himself in hopeless antagonism to the policy of the Government and the High Commissioner, Sir William resigned. Before two years had elapsed his rehabilitation in the opinion of the public was grudgingly confirmed by the Government.

An anecdote which is characteristic of Irving's great generosity, as well as showing his quiet sense of humor: A widow of an old Lyceum servant applied to him for some sort of occupation about the theatre, whereby she might earn a living. Irving appealed to Loveday, his manager. 'There is absolutely no vacancy of any kind,' said Loveday. 'Can't you give her a job to look after the theatre cats? I think we've too many mice about, not to mention rats.' 'No,' said Loveday, 'there are two women already on that job.' 'Hum, ha, let me see,' said Irving, reflectively, then suddenly brightening up with an idea: 'Very well, then, give her the job of looking after the two women who are looking after the cats.' The widow was at once engaged on the permanent staff of the theatre.

On the 14th of next month the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, will celebrate the forty-first anniversary of his consecration. His Lordship was born in County Wicklow, on March 25, 1828, was ordained priest in 1851. He was consecrated Bishop of Maitland on November 14, 1865, and arrived in Australia towards the end of the following year. When Dr. Murray took possession of his See there were 20 churches in the diocese, 12 or 14 schools receiving State aid, and one religious community. There are now in the diocese 92 churches and chapels, 46 priests, nearly 240 religious, 16 superior and 33 primary schools, with 3600 pupils receiving Catholic education, and a Catholic population of 30,000.

One of the advance sheets of the Year Book for the current year, just issued, gives the occupations of the members of the present House of Representatives. It shows that farmers or runholders furnish more members than any other class of occupation. There are 21 of these in the present House. The occupations of the others are:—Barristers and solicitors, 9; journalists, 5; secretary to Y.M.C.A., 1; mining advocate, 1; interpreter, 1; lecturer, chemist, and insurance manager, 1 each; land brokers and estate agents, 3; director of financial company, 1; native agent, 1; grocer, booksellers, etc., 3; merchant, iron merchant and timber merchant, 1 each; storekeepers, 2; commission agents, etc., 3; tailor, shoemaker, and draper, 1 each. There are two members who come within the comprehensive designation of millowner and builder, engineer and mine manager; one railway employee, one blacksmith, one printer, and three contractors; whilst eight members come under the heading of Settlers, Gentlemen, etc.

The Right Rev. Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Ballarat, laid the foundation stone of a new convent at Casterton on Sunday, September 23.

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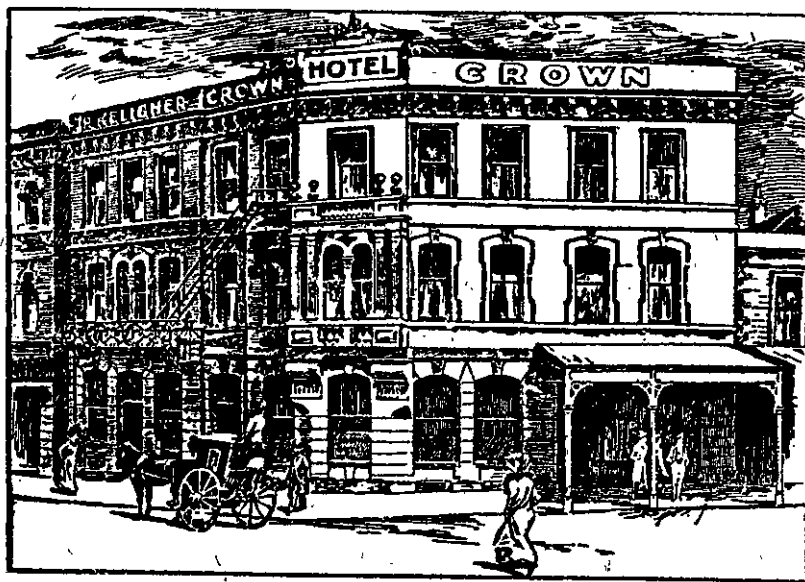
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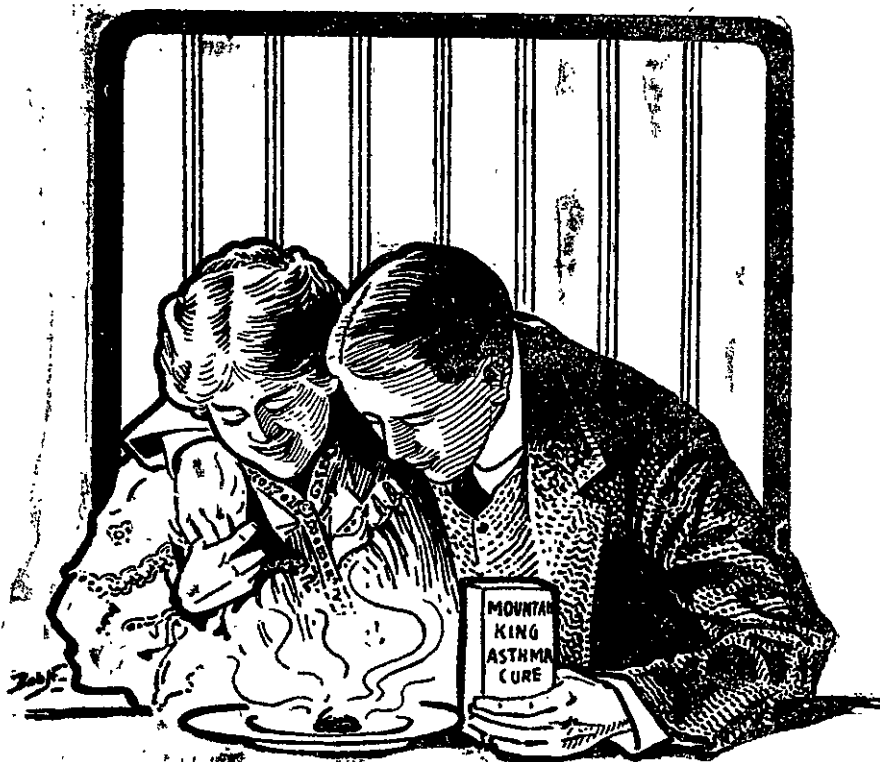
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The Catholic World

ENGLAND—The Late Mrs. Craigie

When the room of Mrs. Craigie, the eminent writer, was entered on the morning after her death, the 'Daily Chronicle' says, 'a Rosary was found in her lifeless fingers, and on her cold breast lay a Crucifix.' In this connection the writer recalls a passage in 'Robert Orange': 'Uninterrupted contentment was never yet found in any calling or state; the saints were haggard with combats; sleep, the most reposeful state we know, has its pursuing uncertainties.'

Death of a Liverpool Catholic

The death is announced of Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, a well known Liverpool Catholic and educationist. Mr. Fitzpatrick was in his sixty-eighth year. He was a native of Westmeath, and sprang from an old and honored Irish stock. With a brother who died recently he carried on a large coal business in Liverpool. He took a very deep interest in all matters pertaining to the work of the Church in Liverpool. He was a member of St. Mary's Young Men's Society for fifty years, and president for thirty. He was hardly ever absent from council, sub-committee, or weekly meetings. His personality dominated the whole society, the membership of which went up from 4000 to over 17,000. A cherished desire of his life was to educate public opinion on the desires, needs, aims, and objects of the Church in Great Britain. He was a member, a very energetic and highly-respected member, of the Liverpool School Board for eighteen years.

FRANCE—Appeal for Unity

The Comte de Mun, one of the leaders of the Catholic party in France, appeals to all Catholics for union and for obedience to the papal instructions. He asserts that the law will not be carried into execution, because the Pope does not permit it. In order to restore religious peace, real statesmen will have to make up their minds to return to Rome to seek there the bases of a satisfactory arrangement.

Angry Legislators

The momentous decision given by the Pope (says the 'Catholic Times') that the public worship associations are incompatible with the canonical jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical authorities, and so unacceptable to Catholics, has been received by the Faithful in France with the obedience it deserves. But the Ministry have received it with ill-disguised anger. Having ignored the Holy See during the legislative discussion they now find that the Pope is a power to be reckoned with, and that his spiritual authority in France is very great. They are resorting to threats of punishment on the recalcitrant clergy who obey the Pope and disregard the Separation Law. The measures of hostility of which they speak must, if adopted, precipitate the crisis in one direction or another. That France will be deeply stirred there can be no doubt, but it is less certain whether the population will side with the Church. As matters stand at the moment Catholics can only look on at the difficulties to be met by their French brethren and pray that from evil good may come.

ROME—The Irish College

The 'Seven Hills Magazine,' the quarterly which has been issued from the Irish College (writes a Rome correspondent), attained a remarkable success on its first issue. The next issue is far on in course of preparation. Among the writers of articles for it are the Rector of the College (whose initials will be recognised under the book notes in each number); the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross; 'E.B.'; Dr. William J. D. Croke; Rev. Fathers O'Byrne, of Dublin, and Molloy, of the diocese of Raphoe; and the Rev. M. Toher, M.A. The contribution of the Bishop of Ross is a splendid paper on the economic evolution of Ireland which he read at the college some time ago, and which was exceedingly admired. The editors of the 'Seven Hills Magazine' are doing a distinct service to the public by publishing the text of this paper, which, because of its length and detail, could not receive due treatment in mere press reports.

SCOTLAND—Charitable Bequests

Mr. John Sweeney, of Ella Grove Place, Cleping-ington Road, Dundee, who died on May 4, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £4346. By his will, dated November 1, 1886, with two codicils, the testator left his estate in trust for his wife

for life, and, subject to another annuity, bequeathed £500 to St. Patrick's Church, Dundee; £500 to St. Mary's Church, Dundee; £500 to the Hospital of St. Vincent, Overgate, Dundee; £400 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society of Dundee; £300 to the Poor Mission Fund of the diocese of Dunkeld; £200 to the Dundee Royal Infirmary; £50 to the Dundee Curr. Night Refuge; and the residue of his estate equally between the Welburn Institution, Dundee, and St. Mary's Church, Dundee.

The King and Queen of Spain

The King and Queen of Spain arrived in Crieff, Perthshire, on August 17, as the guests of the Earl and Countess of Ancaster at Drummond Castle. The route by which their Majesties drove through the town was decorated, and large crowds gathered, and greeted the Royal pair most cordially. Crieff was reached in the early forenoon, and the Royal guests were received by Major the Hon. Charles Willoughby, son of Lord Ancaster. The Provost and his wife were introduced, the latter handing to the Queen of Spain a bouquet of white heather bound in ribbons of the Spanish colors. A guard of honor was furnished by the Crieff company of Volunteers, which is identified with the Black Watch. The kilt forms part of their uniform, and King Alfonso seemed to be attracted by it. As he passed along the line of Volunteers he remarked to the officer in charge: 'A fine body of men; a splendid uniform.' Nowhere in the Highlands had Queen Victoria a warmer welcome than at Clova House, the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, members of one of the most distinguished Catholic families in the Highlands. Every one of the tenantry and employees turned out to see the beautiful young Queen.

Progress of the Church

In the course of a sermon at the Golden Jubilee celebrations in connection with St. Patrick's Church, South Gray Close, Edinburgh, Bishop Chisholm said: Fifty years ago Catholic Ireland had got a firm footing in this country. In these short years that footing had become a possession. Fifty years ago there were four convents of religious women. There was no house of what are called religious men. There were 145 secular priests ministering in 114 churches and chapels. To-day there are 34 convents of religious women and 12 establishments of religious men, numbering close upon 100 individuals, and 431 secular priests ministering in 366 churches and chapels. When he (the preacher) was little more than a boy, some fifty years ago, there was one national college, as now, at Blairs, the number of boys attending then being a little over 40. Last year the season opened with something over 100 students, and there was besides the diocesan colleges of St. Peter's in Glasgow, with over 30 students, all too few for the ever-increasing and ever-growing population.

SOUTH AFRICA—Death of a Religious

Sister Mary Colman—her family name was Nally—whose death is announced from Port Elizabeth, was born in Westmeath in 1853, and after her profession in the Congregation of the Poor Sisters of Nazareth worked in London and Aberdeen. Bishop McSherry and a large number of priests were present at the funeral.

Catholic Conference

A conference of the Catholics of the Transvaal—the first of its kind there—has been held at Johannesburg. Bishop Miller presided. A number of practical questions were discussed, and it was resolved that branches of the Catholic Association should be formed in all towns and districts of the vicariate. It was also resolved that it is desirable that a Federated Catholic Council of South Africa be established as soon as it is possible, and the conference is prepared to co-operate with the Catholics in the other colonies for that purpose.

UNITED STATES—Progress in New York

Within the next twelve months there will be dedicated in New York five churches and a chapel, which when completed will be numbered among the very finest edifices of the archdiocese. The new edifices are the Cathedral Lady Chapel on Madison Avenue, adjoining the Cathedral; St. Monica's, in East Seventy-ninth street; St. Raphael's, in West Forty-first street; St. Thomas the Apostle's, on One Hundred and Eighteenth street, near St. Nicholas Avenue; St. Michael's, on West Thirty-four street; and St. Clare's, on West Thirty-sixth street. With the exception of St. Clare's, which is much smaller than the others, but of a very handsome design of architecture, all the churches are completed as to the exterior, and workmen are now engaged on the interior decorations. Within a very

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The New Zealand Medical Journal says

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

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Grain! Grain! Grain! Chaff! Potatoes! etc.

SEASON 1906.

OTAGO CORN AND WOOL EXCHANGE, VOGEL ST., DUNEDIN.

To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

ANOTHER Grain Season being at hand, we take the opportunity of thanking our many Clients for their patronage in the past, and to again tender our services for the disposal of their Grain here, or for shipment of same to other markets, making liberal cash advances thereon, if required.

Special Facilities for Storage, &c.—We would remind Producers that we provide special facilities for the satisfactory storage and disposal of all kinds of farm produce. Our Stores are dry, airy, thoroughly ventilated, and in every respect admirably adapted for the safe storage of Grain, being conveniently situated, and connected to railway by private siding. Produce consigned to us is delivered direct into Store, and is saved the loss and waste incurred in unloading and again carting into warehouse.

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.

Account Sales are rendered within Six Days of Sale.

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.

Sample Bags, Advice Notes, and Labels sent on Application.

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Waste

ASH

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If after reading or working your eyes become tired or watery, or if the eyelids smart and the head aches, it is a sign that you are overworking or straining your eyes. Proper glasses will not only afford present relief, but will preserve the eyes as well.

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short time work will be started on two other new churches, which will be very large and very handsome; they are St. Paul's, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, and the Church of the Annunciation, adjoining the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanylle.

The Holy Father and Temperance

The terms of the Brief which the Holy Father addressed to the Providence Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America prove that his Holiness understands how deadly a foe alcoholic intemperance is to the Church and to society. He calls it a 'public and destructive evil.' Like his predecessor, Pope Leo XIII., 'to whom there seemed to be no greater enemy of the teachings and commands of Christ than the abuse of strong drink,' he heartily congratulates all who have engaged in the work of promoting total abstinence. He grants favors in the shape of special indulgences to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and expresses the hope that Bishops, priests, and members of religious Orders, as well as lay folk, will become members.

GENERAL

Catholic Congresses

One of the most encouraging signs of the times for Catholics is the growth of Catholic societies. They are not only bringing Catholic ideas before the people of the whole world, but asserting and vindicating Catholic principles and Catholic morality. The total abstinence of the United States have been in convention at Providence, Rhode Island, and have received a Brief from the Holy Father. The American Federation of Catholic Societies has held its Fifth Convention at Buffalo and sent a special delegate to the German Catholic Congress at Essen. The Congress of the German Catholics has again shown the wonderful power and unity of the German Catholics, one of its striking features being a procession of forty-two thousand workmen. At Tournai has taken place the Seventeenth International Eucharistic Congress, which was attended by Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli as Papal Delegate, and to which the Holy Father addressed a letter of approval; and the Marian Congress at Elmsidein in Switzerland has drawn together a large gathering of clients of Our Lady. The encouragement (says the 'Catholic Times') given by the ecclesiastical authorities to these public expressions of Catholic sentiment, and the increasing desire for a system of federal unity amongst the Catholic societies will lead sooner or later to the establishment of a grand world-wide league of Catholic defence.

Earl Nelson, one of the oldest peers in the House of Lords, who was 83 last month, is only the third holder of his great-uncle's title. He succeeded at the age of 12, so that he has been a peer for 71 years, and took his seat in the House of Lords 61 years ago.

The letters which come before the Land Board (says the Auckland 'Herald') are usually of a dry and uninteresting character, but on Thursday one was read from a Maori that was amusing. It was as follows:—'Mackenzie, Commissioner of the Lands of the Crown, Auckland.—Salutations. Your letter, which was written on July 24, has reached me. I know your words, and I agree that all your words are right. Now, you write in your letter that I am to state definitely the time that I will live on the land. My answer is: If the house is finished during the days of September, that will be the time, but if it is not finished then it will be during the days of October. The Government should be lenient towards me, as I have a great number of children, and should not take this land from me until the words I have now written are found to be wrong. This is all from your friend, Rapata Riiwhi.' The reading of the letter was received with laughter, and it was decided to give the defaulter, who has a section at Hokianga, 'until the end of the days of October' to comply with residence.

HOW TO PAINT A HOUSE CHEAP.

Carrara Paint In White and Colors, Mixed Ready for Inside and Outside Use. **CARRARA** retains its Gloss and Lustre for at least five years, and will look better in eight years than lead and oil paints do in two. **USE CARRARA**, the first cost of which is no greater than lead and oil paints, and your paint bills will be reduced by over 50 per cent. A beautifully-illustrated booklet, entitled 'How to Paint a House Cheap,' will be forwarded free on application.

K. RAMSAY & CO., 19 Vogel Street, Dunedin,

Domestic

By 'Maureen'

List of Foods of Easy or Active Digestion.

The following articles take about one hour for digestion: Treacle, honey, keumiss, lemons, plasmon, rice, sugar. The following take about an hour and a half for digestion: Apples, apricots, bananas, blackberries, oranges, peaches, pears, asparagus, dandelion greens, tomatoes, water cress, mushrooms, sago, and tapioca.

Care of the Feet.

Two or three times a week one should have a hot foot bath; ten minutes is long enough. The nails should be trimmed lower in the middle than at the corners. Shoes should fit closely, but not tightly. Loose shoes are as damaging as tight ones. But, above all things, don't have a shoe too short. A short shoe is the cause of ingrowing nails and bunions, and makes an easy, graceful walk impossible. Thin soles often lead to very bad corns that almost cripple the owner.

A Durable Door Mat.

A most durable door mat for hard outside use may be made of coils of rope, that which has had some use being preferable to that which is perfectly new. Take a darning needle and strong cord. Coil the rope around once, and sew on the under side; then make another coil, and do likewise until you have a large mat. Such a mat is not easily blown or kicked out of place. Try one and you will be surprised at the utility and durability of it, that you will never let any more rope go to waste.

A Tonic for the Hair.

For those who have good and abundant hair and for those who have poor hair, an occasional scalp tonic is equally good. Salt is said to be an excellent tonic for the hair. A dry saline shampoo may be made by mixing salt of a coarse quality with powdered orris root, the proportions being two ounces of orris root to a pound of salt. Mix thoroughly, and rub into the hair and scalp. Then brush with a good bristle brush, and you will be well pleased with the result. Children's hair is much beautified by this treatment.

Enamelling Baths.

The baths, especially where the water is hard, usually get terribly discolored and stained; this is easily remedied by damping a cloth in paraffin, dipping it in salt, and rubbing over the surface; but where the enamel has worn away, it can be replaced by painting the interior of the bath with specially prepared enamel which will resist hot water. Some people say that they find it impossible to make a satisfactory job of this themselves, because the enamel does not get hard for such a long time. This is because it is ladled on instead of being applied in the thinnest coats. First make the surface quite smooth with sandpaper, and then apply one thin coat, never heeding the effect of previous coloring, or the metal of the bath itself showing through. Leave for 24 hours, and then give another equally thin coat, and repeat the process a third time, after which the bath must be left at least 36 hours to dry; in fact, it takes four days to enamel a bath properly, but the results are quite worth the trouble.

To Loosen a Glass Stopper.

When the ground glass stopper of a bottle becomes jammed and defies all ordinary endeavors do not waste temper and strength in vain attempts to twist it out. Take the wooden handle of a kitchen knife and tap the stopper first one side and then the other; if this fails to loosen it, run the cold faucet on the stopper and suddenly turn a warm stream on the neck of the bottle. You should be careful that the difference in temperature is not so great as to cause the glass to crack. The warm water will expand the neck of the bottle while the stopper is still contracted with the cold, and the slight difference in size between the two will loosen the latter. Failing in this method, take a stout piece of cord about five feet long and make a single loop with it about the neck of the bottle, holding it between the knees or getting another person to hold it steady. Now pull the cord rapidly from end to end and the heat developed by the friction will in a few seconds slightly expand the neck and the stopper may be removed with a couple of taps.

Maureen

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Cameras, Magazine (hand), 1-plate, from 3s upwards.

Folding Hand or Stand Cameras from 22s 6d. Half-plate Complete Sets from 87s 6d each.

Camera Cases, Canvases, 3s 6d and 6s each; 1-plate Magazine Camera size.

Calcium Tubes, 6 x 3, 1s 6d each.

Calcium Tubes, 10 x 4, 2s 3d each.

Carriers, 1-plate to 1-plate, 1s 6d each.

Clips, for Prints, Plates, or Films, Wooden, 9d dozen.

Cutting Shapes Glass, 1-plate, 9d and 1s each; 1-plate, 1s and 1s 3d each.

CHEMICALS (PHOTOGRAPHIC).

Acid Pyrogallol, 1s 3d oz. Amidol 3s 3d oz.

Ammon. Sulphocyanide, 6d oz; 4s 6d per lb.

Formalin, 8oz 1s.

Gold Chloride (Johnson's), 2s 6d tube.

Hydroquinone, 1s 3d oz.

Metol, 3s 3d oz.

Potash Bromide, 3s 6d lb.

Potash Carbonate, Pure, 8d oz.

Potash Metabisulphite, 6d oz.

Silver Nitrate, 3s 6d oz.

Soda Carbonate, Pure, 9d lb; in bottles 1s per lb.

Soda Sulphite, Pure, 9d per lb; in bottles, 1s per lb.

Soda Hypo. (pea crystals), 8d lb; 5lb, 1s.

Soda Phosphate, 8d oz.

Other Chemicals at Equally Cheap Rates.

Developers, No. 1 and 2 Solutions, 10oz size, 1s 8d.

Tabloid Developers, B. W. and Co.'s Amidol, Pyro Soda, Metol Pyro, and Metol Quinol, 1s 4d each.

Compressed Developers, Powell's, Pyro Metol, Pyro Soda, and Metol Hydroquinone, 1s 4d each.

TONING TABLOIDS AND COMPRESSED TONING BATHS.

Gold and Sulphocyanide, and Gold and Phosphate, 1s 4d each.

Combined Toning and Fixing Compressed, 1s 4d.

Developing Dishes, Zylonite, strong 1-plate, with spout, 8d each; 1-plate, with spout and lifter, 1s each; 5 x 4 plate, with spout, 10d each; 1-plate, with spout, 1s each; 1-1-plate, with spout, 1s 9d each.

Developing Baths for Films, the Waverley, 5s 3d each.

Developing Dishes, semi-Porcelain, 8 x 10, 3s 6d each; 12½ x 10½, 5s 6d each; 12 x 15, 10s 6d each.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs done at Lowest Rates, and with utmost promptitude.

Draining Racks, Wooden, for Plates, 9d each.

Draining Racks and Wash Tanks, combined, 1-Plate, 9d; 1-Plate, 1s 6d.

Enlargers, 1-Plate to 1-1-Plate.

Enlarging Lanterns, for using with Camera, 27s 6d; enlarges up to any size.

Exposure Meters, Imperial, 1s 4d each.

Exposure Meter Refills, 8d each.

Ferrotype Plates, for enamelling 6d each.

Films, Kodak Roll, No. 1. Brownie, 10d; No. 2. Brownie, 1s 2d; 2½ x 2½, 2s 6d; 2½ x 4½, 3s 6d; 2½ x 3½, 2s 6d; 3½ x 3½, 4s; 4½ x 3½, 4s; 3½ x 5½, 4s; 5 x 4, 4s 6d; 4 x 5, 4s 6d.

Ensign Films, 2½ x 2½, 9d; 2½ x 3½, 1s; 1-Plate, 3s 6d; Postcard size, 3s 6d; 5 x 4, 4s 3d.

Focussing Cloth, 1-Plate, 2s 6d each.

Focussing Cloth, 1-Plate, 3s 6d each.

Focussing Cloth, Waterproof, 7s 6d each.

Lamps, Dark, 1s 6d, 1s 8d, 2s, 3s 6d, 6s 6d, and 7s 6d each.

Measures, Graduated, 1oz, 9d each; 2oz, 1s each; 4oz, 1s 3d each; 10oz, 2s 3d each; 20oz, 3s each.

Mountant, Higgins, 8oz size, 9d bottle.

Mountant, 2oz size, 6d bottle.

Mountant, 4oz size, 9d bottle.

Mounts, Midget, from 6d doz, or 3s per 100.

Mounts, 1-Plate, from 8d doz, or 5s per 100.

Mounts, 1-plate, circle, 1s doz, or 6s 6d per 100.

Mounts, 5 x 4 plate, from 8d doz, or 5s per 100.

Mounts, 1-plate, from 1s doz; 7s per 100.

Mounts, 1-1-Plate, from 1s 6d doz, or 10s 6d per 100.

Mounts, Cut-out, 1-plate, 1s 6d doz; Cabinet, 1s 9d doz.

5 x 4, 2s 3d per doz; 1-1-Plate, 7d each.

Large Size Mounts also stocked, in Plain and Cut-out.

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Wellington Ward, P.O.P., in Mauve, Matt, White, and Special Mauve, in 1-Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, 1-plate, and 1-1-Plate size, 1s per packet; 12-Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Wellington S.C.P. Gaslight, in Matt, Glossy, Porcelain and Art, White and Tinted, in 1-Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, 1-Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 2s per packet.

WELLINGTON WARD, Platino, Matt, Enamino, Bromide Papers, 1-Plates, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and 1-Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 12 sheet, 2s packet; 8 x 10, 12 sheet, 3s 3d per packet; 10 x 12, 12 sheet, 4s 6d per packet; 12½ x 15½, 12 sheet, 6s 6d per packet; 17 x 23, 6 sheet, 6s 6d per packet.

Paget Prize Self Toning, Matt and Glossy, 1-Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and 1-Plate, 1s per packet.

Post Cards (self toning), 1s per packet.

Imperial P.O.P., 1-Plate, 5 x 4, and 1-Plate, 1s per packet; 12-Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Gaslight, 1-Plate, 7d per packet; 5 x 4, 10d per packet; Cabinet and 1-Plate, 1s per packet.

Ilford P.O.P., Matt, Carbon, White, and Mauve, 1-Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, 1-Plate, and 1-1-Plate, 1s per packet; 12 Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

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BOOKS—Ilford Manual of Photography, 1s 4d. Photography in a Nutshell, 1s 6d.

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Paper, 1-Plate, 1s 6d per packet; Post Card size, 1s 6d packet.

Brushes, for dusting plates, etc., 4d, 6d, 9d, and 1s each.

Bottles, stoppered or plain, all sizes. Bromide Retouching Sets, 1s 6d each. Bromide Pencils, 4d each.

ILFORD PLATONA PLATINUM PAPERS.

20-Sheet Tubes. 1-Plates, 1s 6d; 5 x 4 Plate, 2s 6d; Cabinet, 2s 9d; 1-Plate, 3s; 1-1-Plate, 5s 6d; 10 x 8 Plate, 7s 9d; 12 x 10 Plate, 6s (12 sheet).

Post Cards, Ilford and Wellington, P.O.P., 7d packet.

Post Cards, Gaslight, Ilford, and Wellington, 1s.

Post Cards, Self-toning, Paget, 1s.

PLATES (ILFORD).

Ordinary, Empress, and Special Rapid, 1-Plate, 1s dozen; 5 x 4, 1s 9d dozen; 1-Plate, 2s 3d dozen.

Isochromatic, 1-Plate, 1s 3d dozen; 5 x 4, 2s dozen; 1-Plate, 2s 6d dozen.

Monarch, 1-Plate, 1s 9d dozen; 1-Plate, 4s 3d dozen.

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IMPERIAL PLATES.

Ordinary, Sovereign, and Special Rapid, 1-Plate, 1s dozen; 5 x 4, 1s 9d dozen; 1-Plate, 2s 3d dozen; 1-1-Plate, 4s 6d dozen.

Imperial Flashlight, 1-Plate, 1s 9d dozen; 1-Plate, 4s 3d.

Plate Washers and Draining Racks, combined, to hold 18 1-Plates, or 9 1-Plates, 1s 6d.

Print or Mount Trimmers, 4s 6d and 7s 6d each.

Printing Frames, 3½ x 2½, 9d each.

Printing Frames, 1-Plates, 9d and 1s each.

Printing Frames, 5 x 4, 1s and 1s 3d each.

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Print Cutters, circular, 4s; cuts 16 different sizes. Extra Knives for same, 1s 6d each.

Post Card Printing Frames, 1s 3d and 2s each.

Push Pins, Glass, 1s set.

Retouching Decks, 6s and 10s 6d each.

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Scales and Weights, 1s 3d and 3s 6d set.

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Squeegees, Roller, 4in, 1s 6d.

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Tripods, Telescopic, 3 sects., 40-inch, 6s 6d.

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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.

HIS LAST.

Right Hon. Seddon, Auckland, May 1, 1906.
Wellington.

"Accept congratulations and good wishes on your Political Birthday."

"Look after yourself to retain position until you duplicate reign."

(Sgd.) P. VIRTUE.

P. Virtue,
Auckland.

"Many and sincere thanks for your congratulations. I have only done my duty, and it is for the people to say How Much Longer the opportunity will be given to promote further effort in the cause of humanity and the good of the Colony."

(Sgd.) R. J. SEDDON.

Right Hon. Seddon,
Wellington.

"No doubt about people keeping you where you are at present until you reach the careful age—seventy-five—if you train on 'CHAMPION,' and further, we may want you to rally some 'Frisco Insurance Coy.'s on same able lines as you did 'B.N.Z.,' provided you don't collar cream business for your State Coy."

(Sgd.) P. VIRTUE.

DEAR ME!

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

Science Siftings

By 'Volt'

A Motor Sleigh.

A simple and speedy motor sleigh has been invented, which makes a speed of 20 to 35 miles an hour, carrying a load of four to eight people. The motor-power is a wheel, which grips the ice and snow and is set in motion by an engine.

A Combination Chair.

A combination chair and life-preserver is a recent invention. The chair, which resembles the ordinary folding-chair has a hollow back in which there is a cork life-preserver. It is ready for immediate use and every chair is a life raft; no adjustment is necessary, all that needs be done is for the shipwrecked passenger to cling to his chair and he is safe.

Artificial Silk.

About seven tons of artificial silk is now made daily in different parts of the world. The basis of it is a solution of cellulose or vegetable fibre, which forms a thick, ropy liquid that may be drawn out into fine threads and dried. These products are not more than half as strong as real raw silk.

A New Life-Boat.

The United States Life-Saving Service has introduced a new form of boat. Like all the others it is self-righting, self-bailing, non-sinkable, but in addition to the sails and oars found on such boats it has a gasoline engine, which propels the boat, relieves the crew of the most exhausting kind of labor, and enables the men to husband their strength for the work of assisting shipwrecked people.

A Glass Bridge.

Colorado is about to astonish the world with a glass bridge. Across the gorge of the wonderful Grand Canon of the Arkansas River, near Canon City, a suspension bridge has been built more than 2600 feet above the surface of the river. Its floor is of plate glass, so that tourists may look down into the wonderful gorge, the deepest in the Rockies. The floor of the bridge is about a mile and a half above sea level. An electric railway from Canon City will carry travellers to the edge of the gorge.

The Value of Fresh Air.

In the museum connected with the Edinburgh University, is an exhibit that is a striking object lesson of the value of fresh air. A professor has secured the lungs of an Eskimo, a Londoner and a coal miner. He has them preserved by chemical process, and they are now side by side in a glass case. The Eskimo's lungs are pure white, the Londoner's lungs are a dirty brown and the miner's lungs are a jet black. The Eskimo had kept his lungs clean not because he knew more about breathing than the Londoner or the coal miner, but because he lived in a land of snow fields and spent his time in the open air.

Harnessing the Waves.

Apparatus by which the waves can be harnessed and made to furnish motive power for all human needs is patented by a Californian. This invention consists of one or more barges—scow-like floats, launched upon the sea and anchored at such a distance from the shore as to be always in deep water, where it will operate uniformly and in all weather. Along the bottom of each float runs a metal track, upon which are two little cars, one at each end, bearing heavy weights. The cars are connected by a rod, and as the boat rocks they roll back and forth along the track, at the same time operating a pair of pistons which compress air, and, through a tube, furnish pneumatic power operating machinery upon shore. The pumping mechanism may also be adapted to suck water from under the boat and pipe it to shore in a steady stream with sufficient force to operate a water-motor on the beach. Thus is power had without recourse to coal. Such an invention, if practicable, would of course be preferable to the solar engine or windmill which can store up energy only while the sun shines or the breeze wafts friskily. Neptune is never at rest, and would be a more dependable slave in harness than either old Sol or old Boreas.

Intercolonial

Rev. J. J. Malone, P.P. (Daylesford), will leave in January next on a twelve months' trip to Europe.

Father Fitzgerald, O.F.M., in a letter to a friend, says that in Galway he met Father Masterson, S.J., who is much improved in health.

The Catholic schools (says the Sydney 'Freeman') are strongly represented in the Crown Prosecutors appointed for the country circuits this month. Thus: Patrick Kinchela White, Dubbo; Andrew Robert James Watt, Lismore; John Daniel Fitzgerald, Bathurst.

The plans of the new Catholic church at Naran-dara are in the hands of Father Gray, and the initial portion of the work will shortly be commenced. The building, when completed, is estimated to cost between £6000 and £7000.

His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne concluded his visit to Bendigo by laying the foundation-stone of the new Catholic school of St. Joseph's, Quarry Hill. The funds are being provided out of the estate of the late Dean Backhaus. The Archbishop delivered an important address on the Education question.

The Misses Tobin, of Alma road, St. Kilda, have handed to his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne the sum of £50 in fulfilment of a wish of their father, the late Mr. Andrew Tobin, who had expressed his intention of contributing that amount to the fund for the liquidation of the debt on the Cathedral Hall.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran recently launched a new 12 horse-power motor boat for the Sisters of St. Joseph's Boys' Orphanage, Kincumber, in the presence of a large gathering of clergy and laymen. The boat cost £500. After his Eminence had blessed the boat and named her the 'San Jose,' a trial trip was made, and everything proved satisfactory.

There died in Brisbane the other day Mr. Michael Martin, who was born in 1833 at the foot of the Galtees. He remembered the horrors of the famine, and was an eye-witness to the terrible tragedy in Kilclooney wood, when Peter O'Neill Crowley was shot by the police, who were endeavoring to arrest him for a political offence.

Among the successful candidates at the recent music examinations in Northam (says the 'W.A. Record') was Veronica Daily, aged only nine years, who secured 99 marks out of a possible 100. She gained the highest number of marks at the examination held in Northam, and was educated by the Sisters of the St. Joseph's Convent.

By the latest mail Monsignor Long (Administrator of Bathurst diocese) received intimation from Rome (says the 'Freeman') that his Holiness the Pope has conferred the degree of D.D. on the Rev. J. J. Brophy, LL.B., of Dubbo. Father Brophy—or, as we must call him now, Dr. Brophy—is already qualified to practise at the Bar; will, we believe, soon be qualified to practise in medicine; and the Divinity degree makes him perhaps the best academically-equipped gentleman in Australia. And he is as modest as he is learned.

At Goodna, Queensland, on Sunday morning, September 16, Mr. John Byrne, the oldest man in the Commonwealth, died at his residence, at the age of 108 years. His death was somewhat sudden. Despite his great age his mental faculties were sound up to the last, and he was always able to converse intelligently on topics of the day. The late Mr. Byrne was born in the Loughs of the Seven Churches, County Wicklow, Ireland, on June 8, 1798—an eventful time in the history of his native land. When 54 years of age, with his wife and family, he came out to Queensland, arriving in Brisbane on January 10, 1853.

The meetings addressed by Mr. Devlin, M.P., in North Queensland (says the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') have been of a most enthusiastic character, and very successful from a financial point of view. Owing to the number of engagements remaining to be fulfilled in New South Wales Mr. Donovan was unable to accompany Mr. Devlin beyond Rockhampton. During the latter part of September Mr. Donovan addressed meetings at Murwillumbah (where a sum of £100 was subscribed), Lismore (£120), Casino (£60), and other centres. Mr. Devlin, M.P., spoke at Townsville on September 12, when the subscriptions totalled over £120. On the envoys' return to Sydney they will address meetings at St. Benedict's and Parramatta. They are expected to return to Melbourne about November 18.

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Groceries, Bamboo Curtain Rope,
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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
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Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

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MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

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Drags, Landaus, 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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TOTARA FLAT.MR. H. ERICKSON (late of Orwell Creek)
Proprietor.An Excellent Table kept. First-class Accommodation. 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 knowledge of the whole district, will be pleased to give directions and other assistance to travellers and persons interested in Mining

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Marvellous Remedy for Blood-poisoning, Poisoned Hands, Inflamed or Ulcerated Wounds."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
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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.

"BLOOMING" the great Corn, Wart, and Bunion Cure. Price 6d—everywhere.

"SPRING BLOSSOM PILLS" cure Indigestion, Liver, Kidney, and Stomach troubles. 6d & 1/- everywhere or post free from Mrs. L. HAWKINS, 106 George st., Dunedin

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

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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.

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Address: 51 ALBANY ST., DUNEDIN.

The Family Circle

THE COMMON MAN

Once on a time—no matter when—
There lived a man—no matter where—
His name, it might be Jack or Ben,
But which I really can't declare.

His age, I think, was—I don't know—
I somehow quite forget how old!
He died, well, several years ago;
At least that's what I have been told!

He had a son I'm almost sure,
And naturally he had a wife.
He had, it may be, several more,
I do not know, upon my life!

Who, when, or how, or where, or what
It's quite impossible to say;
There is no record of his lot;
At all events, he had his day.

My friend, this tale to you appears,
No doubt, ridiculous and tame,
But probably in after years
Of you and me they'll say the same!

THE TRUE HEIR

Julian was the child of very humble parents. First his mother and then his father died, and Julian was left all alone. He was a little fellow, and a rich man said to him: 'Poor child! You have lost father and mother, you are an orphan, you are all by yourself in the world; and I pity you.' So the rich man placed Julian with a good family, undertook to pay for his schooling, and, when the boy grew big enough, apprenticed him to a useful trade.

When his apprenticeship was finished, Julian said good-bye to his benefactor, and started out on a tour of France. Five years afterward, he returned to his old home. He had travelled a good deal, and worked pretty steadily; but had not made, or at least had not saved, much money.

On arriving in his native city, his first thought was to pay a visit to his rich friend and protector. Alas! the good man had died only a day or two before. Julian found his heirs in the house. They were all furiously angry because their uncle had not left anything like the great fortune which they had expected would be divided among them.

The disappointed nephews and nieces auctioned off all the effects in the deceased man's house. Julian went to the sale, and observed with surprise that the heirs showed no respect whatever to their uncle's memory. They sold everything. At last he saw them put up even the dead man's portrait, at which heartless action he became really indignant.

Naturally Julian had bought the objects which his protector had been fond of, and of course he purchased also the portrait; but it exhausted his purse to do so. He took the picture to his room—a miserable little chamber in a lodging-house—and hung it on the wall by a piece of string. The string was rotten, however, and the portrait fell to the floor.

Julian picked it up and saw that the frame was broken. Wishing to repair it, he examined it carefully, when he received a great surprise. In a hole in the stout frame were a number of diamonds and a paper on which was written: 'I am sure that my heirs are an ungrateful lot. I am sure they will sell even my picture. This portrait will perhaps be purchased by some one whom I have helped. These diamonds are for the purchaser; I give them to him.'

The paper was signed, so there was no disputing Julian's claims to the gems; and he accordingly became the true heir to his benefactor's fortune.

He was now rich instead of poor. He took pity on the orphans of the city; he built them a big house, where they were well looked after, and where he often told them the story of his protector's picture.—Ave Maria.

HOME MANNERS

Parents (says an exchange) might well insist upon brothers treating their sisters with a good deal more of the superfine politeness which they bestow on other people's sisters; and young ladies might beam on their brothers considerably more, with immense effects in the way of promoting joy at the household hearth. It is a sham politeness which is not sufficient to 'go round' to one's own sisters and brothers,

and which is only reserved for strangers. Besides, it never fits one properly when one puts it on for a special occasion. Home manners are worthy of a good deal more attention than many people are apt to believe. The world outside is made a much more agreeable place by the exercise of them. Inside the home there is plenty of scope for them. No one need be afraid of wearing them out. People who feel any alarm about that, and who think they are more polite outside for being ill-mannered inside, might ponder on what happened to Snell's parrot that Max Adeler tells of. Snell taught his parrot some beautiful phrases for public recitation, but, someone suggesting that the parrot might get tired of their constant repetition, Snell taught him some sailor language for his private use. The worst of it was that the parrot always forgot when he was in public and when in private. People with one set of manners will find them become second nature. People with the two sets will forget, like Snell's parrot.

A NEW USE FOR THE COW-CATCHER

Of the stories attributed to Artemus Ward, the best one, perhaps, is one which tells of the advice which he gave to a railway conductor soon after the Civil War. The track was in a wretched condition, and the trains, consequently, were run at a phenomenally low rate of speed. When the conductor was punching his ticket, Artemus remarked:

'Does this railway company allow passengers to give advice, if they do so in a respectful manner?'

The conductor replied in gruff tones that he supposed so.

'Well,' Artemus went on, 'it occurred to me that it would be well to detach the cow-catcher from the front of the engine and hitch it to the rear of the train; you see we are not liable to overtake a cow, but what's to prevent a cow strolling into this car and biting a passenger?'

AN APOLOGUE

Content and Discontent started off one morning, both having been bidden to take a flask of water to the palace of the king.

Discontent glanced with scorn at the scorched land around her.

'You may do better on the hill,' said one whom she met on the road.

But on the hill all things looked dry and parched to her disdainful eyes.

'There is a big river down there in the valley,' said another guide, and Discontent hastened on.

In the valley a little water stagnated in a muddy bed. 'It is not good enough,' grumbled Discontent, as she hurried past.

When Content started, she found a tiny broken jug by the roadside, and in the jug a very little water. 'It is always a beginning,' said Content, as she emptied the water into her flask.

Then she climbed the hill. It was very bleak and barren, and only a few drops of water trickled slowly among the stones. 'Even this is better than nothing,' said Content, while she carefully caught the drops in her flask.

When she reached the valley the mud of the stream had quite dried up, but a little dew lay in the chalice of the flowers. With infinite patience Content emptied the flowers one by one into her flask.

The night fell, and the palace of the king stood white and beautiful in the moonlight. At the entrance Discontent lay dead, with empty hands. Content passed in with timid steps. Her flask was not quite full, nor was the water quite clear, but she had done all she could, and the guardians of the palace bowed down before her, and the king, rising from his throne, stretched out his hands in welcome.

SOME PROVERBS ABOUT WOMEN

An obedient wife commands her husband.
A man's best fortune—or his worst—is his wife.
Every man can tame a shrew, but he that is married to her.

Ladies may pardon want of sense, but never want of manners.

Many men blame their wives for their own thriftless lives.

There is many a good wife who cannot either sing or dance well.

She that has a bad husband shows it in her dress.

There is only one good wife in the country and every good husband thinks he has her.

NOT ACCORDING TO WEBSTER

Here are a few well-defined words it may do you good to remember:

Appendicitis—A modern pain costing about £20 more than the old-fashioned stomach ache.

Collector—A man whom few care to see but many ask to call again.

Echo—The only thing that can cheat a woman out of the last word.

Evolution—Clever trick performed by one Darwin who made a monkey out of Adam.

Jury—Twelve men chosen to decide who is the best lawyer.

ODDS AND ENDS

'And what is this?' asked Aunt Clara, pointing to the picture of a chubby child in petticoats.

'That,' said Robby, who had been wearing knickerbockers for some time, 'is me when I was a girl.'

The origin of the terms 'sixpenny,' 'tenpenny,' etc., as applied to nails, though not commonly known, is involved in no mystery whatever. Nails have been made a certain number of pounds to the thousand for many years, and are still reckoned in that way in England, a twentypenny weighing twenty pounds to the thousand; and, in ordering, buyers call for the three-pound, six-pound, or ten-pound variety, etc., until, by the Englishmen's abbreviation of 'pun' for 'pound' has been made to stand for penny, instead of pound, as originally intended.

'Papa, what is unswerving consistency?'

'Unswerving consistency, my son, is another name for loyalty to our party.'

'But when it is the other side's unswerving consistency?'

'Then, my child, it is pig-headed and malignant obstinacy.'

FAMILY FUN

Which is the only way that a leopard can change his spots? By going from one spot to another.

Which would you rather—that a lion ate you or a tiger? Why, you would rather that the lion ate the tiger, of course.

What is the difference between a spendthrift and a feather-bed? One is hard-up and the other soft-down.

The strongest man can not stand against me. I can knock him down, yet I do not hurt him. He feels better for my having knocked him down. What am I?—Sleep.

Take two goblets, and immerse them in water contained in a vessel large enough to hold them both, and while still under water place them mouth to mouth. Then put a rubber band, about an inch in width, around them, where the rims meet. Take them out of the water, and you will find that you can swing them as a pendulum without their separating, and that to pull them apart requires more force than when they were empty. The reason is that the water does not expand like air, so that, the moment you begin to pull the goblets apart, the vacuum is formed; and the pressure of the outside air makes them adhere more closely because the vacuum is greater.

To throw a coin through a hat:—Borrowing a hat, the performer places it, crown down, on top of a sodawater glass, or any heavy glass. He then announces that he will throw ten coins into the hat, and one will go right through it, and fall into the glass, so that all may see it. He proceeds to do it, and, to the surprise of every one, one coin is seen to fall into the glass. To do this trick, the performer first conceals a coin between the first joint of his second and third fingers. When he puts the hat on top of the glass he secretly introduces this coin under the hat, and balances it on the edge of the glass. This requires considerable practice and great care, because, if not done properly the coin will fall on the outside of the glass when the hat moves from the force of the pennies that are thrown into it. The coin must be so balanced that the greater part of it is inside the glass. The performer should stand in a direct line with the coin when he throws the other coins into the hat.

All Sorts

'This meat,' protested the boarder, 'is overdone.' 'Not exactly,' replied the waitress, 'it's done over. This is the same meat you had yesterday.'

A cheese-cutting device is now made which enables one to gauge the exact size of slice that should be cut for a certain price.

Black Letter is the modern name for the Old Gothic or Old English letter, introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century. When, about a century later, printing was introduced the types were cast in this character, in imitation of manuscript. All the Bibles and other books printed before 1500 are in this character, and are called Black Letter books.

The late John W. Mackay was attending to business at the great Comstock mine one day, when a party of tourists approached, and asked if he knew of a guide who would take them around. Mackay offered to escort them, and did so, explaining the whole mystery of gold and silver quartz mining. When they emerged the visitors clubbed together and made up a small sum for the guide.

'Here, my man, take this,' said one: 'your explanation of the workings of the mine has been singularly clear and informing.' 'Well, it ought to be,' replied the guide, as he slipped the half-dollar in his overalls' pocket; 'I dug 'em and I own 'em.'

Probably a sandwich may be called an implement of personal use. It was devised by John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, a noted gambler and statesman of the time of George III. He invented it that he might not be disturbed while playing cards by having to eat regular meals; and his great invention is said to have helped him to gamble for twenty-four hours at a stretch.

Loadstone, or, as it was originally called, leadstone, is one of those substances which still puzzle the world of science. We know how it acts, but it is beyond the power of the most clever among us to say why it does so. The magnet, which is only a piece of iron rubbed with the loadstone, is so called because the mines whence the Greeks first obtained this curious product, are near Magnesia in Lydia, but the Chinese made use of it for the needle of the mariner's compass long before that, in what may almost be termed prehistoric days.

Vulgarisms in conversation should be strictly avoided. A well-educated person speaks simply and tersely. It is only the partially educated who indulge in fine language, and think it distinguished to use high-sounding phrases. Such expressions, however, as 'awfully pretty,' 'awfully jolly,' 'abominably stupid,' 'disgustingly mean,' denote a poverty of language, and should not be indulged in. Awkwardness of attitude, too, does one the same ill-service as awkwardness of speech. Lolling, gesticulating, fidgeting, and the like take off a certain percentage from the respect of others.

A nutmeg tree looks like a laurel and begins to bear at the age of ten years. It keeps on bearing until it is ninety. The fruit resembles an apricot, and when ripe it bursts open, showing at its heart the black nutmeg inclosed in a network of scarlet. The nutmeg after plucking must be dried over a slow fire, and the process is tedious. It often occupies two months. Before shipping the nutmegs are always steeped in sea water and lime. This is to protect them from insects. They have nothing but insects to fear. In an insect-proof condition they keep—well, they keep practically forever.

No European ruler uses the telegraph so much as the Emperor of Russia. He has a secret code both for his private and his official messages, and expends £5000 a year in this kind of correspondence. The German Emperor spends £3000 a year in the same way, and he uses a code which he has invented himself, and which he finds very useful whenever he desires to communicate with the Cabinet Ministers or other prominent officials. The telegraph is not used to any extent either by the King of Italy, the Emperor of Austria, or the King of Greece; but, on the other hand, King Edward and Queen Alexandra use it constantly. King Edward signs his private despatches 'Albert Edward' or 'Bertie,' and the Queen, who always signs hers 'Alexandra,' writes quite as many in German as in English.

About half-a-dozen butter factory companies in the North Island have sold their outputs for the coming season at 11d per lb.