

MISSING

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- October 28, Sunday.—Twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost. SS. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
 „ 29, Monday.—St. Bede, Confessor and Doctor.
 „ 30, Tuesday.—St. John Baptist de la Salle, Confessor.
 „ 31, Wednesday.—St. Siricius, Pope and Confessor. Fast Day.
 November 1, Thursday.—Feast of All Saints.
 „ 2, Friday.—Commemoration of the Faithful Departed.
 „ 3, Saturday.—St. Malachy, Bishop and Confessor.

Feast of All Saints.

Though we are apt to look upon the saints as the far-off citizens of the heavenly Jerusalem, we must not forget that we can still communicate with them and that they are united with us by the most tender ties. They are our fellow-members in Jesus Christ, and although already glorified, continue to form one body with us under the same head. At any time we can converse with them in prayer, for they know and see all things in God. On their part they continue to take the most lively interest in our welfare, for they know that we also are called to be saints and companions with them for all eternity in the heavenly kingdom. They know, too, by their own experience, the dangers that beset us, the craft and cruelty of our deadly enemies, the weakness of our corrupt nature; and they are full of tender compassion and solicitude in our regard.

Commemoration of the Faithful Departed.

On this day the Church solemnly commemorates and prays for all the souls in purgatory that they may be speedily released from their suffering.

St. Malachy, Bishop and Confessor.

This saint was born in the North of Ireland, in Armagh, of which city he afterwards became Archbishop. Deputed by his colleagues in the episcopate to proceed to Rome on ecclesiastical business, St. Malachy made the acquaintance of the great St. Bernard, who thus writes of him: 'He seemed to live wholly to himself, yet so devoted to the service of his neighbors as if he lived wholly for them. If you saw him amidst the cares and functions of his pastoral charge, you would say he was born for others, not for himself. Yet if you considered him in his retirement, or observed his constant recollection, you would think that he lived only to God and himself.' St. Malachy died at St. Bernard's monastery of Clairvaux, at the age of 54, A.D. 1148.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

A PROVERB REVERSED.

In spite of all that old proverbs teach
 Of the work you should do to-day,
 Put off till to-morrow each angry speech
 And word that you're tempted to say.
 Put off till to-morrow the useless tear,
 The regret and repining vain
 For some joyous day of a bygone year
 That can never come back again.

Put off till to-morrow each act unkind,
 All selfish, degrading schemes;
 All the envious thoughts that vex the mind,
 And the dreaming of idle dreams.
 Put off each deed you would fain undo,
 Each word you would fain unsay
 When the trumpet shall sound the wide world through
 On the great accounting day.

How much of life's joy we lose from want of a fearless and cheerful spirit. The brave and glad-hearted, like the beautiful, are welcome in all companies.

To him who has perfect development, charity means but one of the aspects of universal love. It means to him an all-embracing sympathy which goes out to rich and poor alike, for often the poor are in greater need of charity than the latter.

The Storyteller

NAPOLÉON AND LUCIAN

(Concluded from last week.)

'Fool and madman that you are,' rejoins Napoleon, as he walks the room speaking in murmurs. 'Senseless and blind to your own interests, can you do you not see that I am destined to stay this rubbish car of the guillotine, which is mistaken for republicanism?' Then, suddenly stopping, and turning to Lucian, he says: 'Come with me in spirit to a high mountain, and I'll show you the kingdoms of the earth. Which of these realises your sublime dreams? Is it the Germanic Confederation, where no animation is known to exist save in the universities, which are a species of republican agitation, within a monarchism? Is it Spain, Catholic for centuries? Or is it Russia, which perhaps is sometimes thoughtful, but whose political life, for a moment animated by the Czar, Peter, falls back again into her polar paralysis? Come, now, Lucian, renounce your Utopian follies, give me a brother's hand, and to-morrow I will make you the ruler of a great people. I shall recognise your wife as my sister, and you shall possess my entire confidence and friendship.'

'Thus it is,' says Lucian—'hopeless in convincing me, you wish to bribe me.' The Emperor is about to reply, when Lucian interrupts him, saying: 'Allow me, Napoleon, for this is a solemn moment, and will have no counterpart in the course of our lives. I cannot blame you for misjudging me. You have silenced so many with your golden gifts, that you thought you would do likewise with me. You would make me a king! Very well. I shall accept, provided my kingdom shall not be a vice-royalty. You wish to bestow a country upon me! I accept it, no matter which, but upon the condition that I shall be free to govern it agreeably to its ideas and requirements. I shall be its protector, not its tyrant. I desire it shall love, not fear me. The day I assume the crown of Spain, Sweden, Wurtemberg, or of Poland, that day I shall cease to be a Frenchman. My new country shall be my nationality. Think well on it, Napoleon; then we shall be no longer brothers in blood, but in rank; your wishes and ambitions shall be confined to my frontiers; if you should march against me, I shall be ready to meet you; you will doubtless defeat me, for you are a great soldier, and the god of battles is not always on the side of justice; then I shall be a throneless king and my people vanquished, and you at liberty to bestow my crown and country upon some one more submissive and grateful than I. I have done.'

'Ever the same, ever the same!' murmurs Napoleon. Then suddenly stamping his foot, he exclaims: 'Lucian, you forget you should obey me as your king, and as my subject!'

'You,' replies Lucian—'you, Napoleon, are but my senior, not my father; you, sire, are my brother, not my King. Never shall I stoop beneath your iron yoke—never, never, never.'

The Emperor becomes fearfully pale, while his eyes assumes a terrible expression. At length he says: 'Reflect, reflect, Lucian, upon what I have said.'

'Rather consider well what I am about to say,' Napoleon, rejoins Lucian. 'You have dealt the republic a serious death-blow, for you smote her in the dark and as a coward; yet the spirit of liberty which you believed you had, and still believe you have crushed, is spreading throughout the land. You think you are driving it before you, while in reality it follows watchfully in your wake. So long as you are victorious it will remain tranquil; but when the hour of your misfortunes and reverses shall have come, when defeat and disasters shall have assailed you, you will then realise what faith or confidence you can repose in that France which you have made so slavishly great. Every country or nationality built up by might and force will, sooner or later, fall by the same means. And you, Napoleon, you will fall from the summit of that Empire; yes, you will be shattered, aye, brother, as I break this—see!—taking his watch and smashing it to pieces on the floor—' while we, portions and ruins of your fortune, shall be scattered world-wide, because we are of the same kindred, and cursed because we bear your name. Farewell, sire, farewell!'

Lucian leaves. Napoleon stands statue-like. In a few moments a carriage is heard crossing the palace court. The Emperor instantly rings his bell. What noise is that? The valet who answers his summons. 'The Major's carriage is waiting for you, sire.'

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packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

'It is well,' murmurs Napoleon, as he again assumes that cold and impassive composure, with which as beneath a mask he conceals his own intense emotions.

Scarcely had ten years passed ere Lucian's predictions were fulfilled. The empire which had become great by despotism was at length overpowered. Napoleon was humbled and a fugitive. His mother, Madame Bonaparte, who had given birth to an Emperor, three kings, and two archduchesses, withdrew to Rome, Lucian to the principality of Carrino, Louis to Florence, Joseph to the United States, Jerome to Wurtemberg, the Princes Eliza to Baden, Madame Borghese to Piombino, and the Queen of Holland to the castle of Arensburg.—From the French of Dumas.

MISS PACE'S CHAMPION

Martha Pace, who at all times suffered from an insufficiency of clothing, and whose stock of coals was just now exhausted, looked through the window of the one small room she inhabited, at the dull street, down which a biting east wind was driving dust and leaves, and slightly shuddered. In years nearly sixty, in garments threadbare and much mended, with features thin and pinched, she looked just what she was, a woman to whom life was a hard struggle. She had seen better days, but death and reverses of fortune had brought her to her present condition of 'private dressmaker'; which meant that she repaired gowns and made children's frocks for people who paid her less than they would have had to pay an inferior but more fashionable workwoman, and so called their employing her, 'charity.'

She had never been at quite so low an ebb as she now found herself. Hard times had come to her before, but she had pulled through them without any one's knowing of her trials; and she had never been in debt to the extent of a penny in her life. Lately however, she had experienced an unusual difficulty in getting in money due to her; and to-day found her literally penniless, and without a fragment of food in the house. Still, she was not despondent. She glanced cheerfully at a bundle containing a child's dress newly finished; her eyes and fingers and back had ached over it. But the work was ready at the promised time, and she was preparing to take it home to Mrs. Craven, a new and wealthy customer; she would be paid for it; next week other payments would be made, so the future was by no means dark.

She donned a rusty black bonnet and an antique necklet, drew on a pair of carefully inked gloves, and went forth. In the keen air she felt giddy and weak; but, as there was no hurry, she walked slowly, studying the windows as she passed, and deciding that people had a great deal to make them happy nowadays. There had been fewer pretty things when she was a girl. Coming home, she would buy some bread and tea, and perhaps an egg or a bit of bacon. It was a long way to the West End, where Mrs. Craven lived; and, not having the car fare, she was obliged to walk the whole distance. She was almost exhausted when she reached the mansion, ascending the wide pearl-grey steps slowly. A smart maid received the parcel, and disappeared down a long passage. Sounds of music and laughter floated from some distant room, and the opening of the area door had released odors of innumerable good things being cooked. What a blessing it was that there were some who always had enough to eat!

The smart maid, with her rosy face and coquettish cap, tripped back again.

'Missis is engaged, and she'll send you your money next week,' she said, all in a breath, and then shut the door.

The poor old soul stared hopelessly and helplessly at it; there was a dry clicking sound in her throat as she finally turned away, not having the courage to knock again, even had she been inclined to explain her wants and necessities to a stranger.

'Dear Lord,' she said, clasping her thin hands together, as she thought of the long road between her and her dwelling, 'help me to get home again!'

She crept down the steps, shrinking closely to the railings, and pausing now and again for breath. What was to be done? She had never begged or borrowed and she could not do either even at this crisis. Faint and sick, she halted before a picture-dealer's window, unable for the moment to drag herself farther; and, mechanically lifting her dim eyes, she saw a young, joyous face, so bright, so fair to see that she almost forgot her own forlorn condition. As the girl stepped away from the window, she collided with the old woman, who gave a slight gasp, for she felt as if a feather would knock her down.

'Oh, I'm sorry! I am afraid I hurt you,' the girl said gently.

No, Martha explained, she was not hurt, but had been walking about for some time and was very tired. The bright eyes scanned the pale, sunken face, the drooping, pinched mouth, the silvery hairs under the old bonnet.

'Take my arm,' said the girl, 'I must make amends for nearly knocking you down.'

They walked onward, the girl supporting the frail old creature, and chatting pleasantly the while. She was an artist, she said, and an orphan.

'I live in lodgings and earn my own bread. But things might have been worse. My mother was an angel, my childhood all sunshine, and I have that to remember forever. Besides, I am strong and energetic, and am doing the work most congenial to me,' she declared. And somehow the homeward way seemed less long and dreary to the tired seamstress.

But she could not turn the key in her door, so unsteady were her hands; and the girl did it for her, and helped her into the small, bare room. Martha did not faint, but she trembled from head to foot, and a tear trickled down her cheek as she surveyed the fireless, grate. Hunger, cold, and fatigue were stronger than pride. She told her bitter disappointment; but, true to her instincts, declined all offers of help from her new friend.

'Perhaps if I had seen Mrs. Craven herself it would have been different,' she said. 'I could have explained to her that I really needed the money.'

'Now I know what to do!' cried Agnes. 'You won't let me help you in one way, but there is another to which you can't object. I will go and ask to see Mrs. Craven, and tell her what a convenience to you payment would be. Sit down and rest until I come back. I am sure it will be all right.'

With that she departed, brushing away a tear. 'The poor old soul!' she said. 'How can rich people be so inconsiderate!'

The imposing exterior of the Craven mansion did not overawe Agnes, who had been born and bred a lady; nor was she overcome by the pert maid, who looked her from head to foot superciliously when she asked to see Mrs. Craven herself. For a person wearing a coat two seasons old to come to the front door was the height of audacity. However, she bade the visitor enter, not very civilly, and marched away to deliver the message.

Presently Mrs. Craven swept into the hall—a portly dame in silk and lace and glittering watchguard. She was annoyed at being called away from the inspection of numerous birthday presents, and cut Agnes' soft-toned explanation very short.

'Miss Pace was told that she would be paid next week,' she said tartly. 'I suppose she does not think that I won't keep my word?'

'She needs the money now,' urged Agnes. 'A day or two means a great deal to the poor.'

Mrs. Craven eyed the girl with disapproval; beauty and 'young persons' had no right to be in partnership with each other.

'Supposing I give you the money, how am I to know that Miss Pace will get it?' she asked.

Agnes stared; it was a moment before she understood the insinuation.

'Surely you don't think I am dishonest?' she gasped.

'My good young woman, how in the world can I tell what you are?' retorted Mrs. Craven.

Then Agnes became aware that some one was looking at her over the lady's shoulder. She saw too dark eyes, a handsome face, a genial mouth half hidden by a black moustache; and her color rose; tears of humiliation and disappointment glittered on her lashes. She did not remain to argue about her own honesty, but turned away with a swelling heart; opening the great door she knew not how, and leaving the house. She walked on very slowly, half-crying as she thought of Miss Pace's cheerless room, of the wasted, wan old face. How could she return empty-handed? She forgot the insult to herself in wondering how she could help the little seamstress without wounding her pride.

All at once she heard quick footsteps following her, and in a few moments the young man who had heard Mrs. Craven's remarks was at her elbow. He had flung a light dust-coat over his evening dress, and was breathless with haste.

'I beg your pardon!' said he. 'But I think you are the young lady from Miss Pace. This is the account, don't you call it? Mrs. Craven didn't intend to hurt your feelings. Is that all right? If it isn't, it can be made so next week.'

'It was kind of Mrs. Craven to send you,' said Agnes; 'and kind of you to come. Miss Pace really needs the money. A few shillings are a fortune to her. I never saw her before to-day, but her face and her home told me her history.'

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'It was kind of you to take so much trouble on behalf of a stranger,' said Austin Craven; he was anxious to prolong the conversation.

'I only did what I could,' she replied, and bade him good-evening. He was too well-bred to force himself upon her, so he bowed and retired, making his way to a friend's house; whilst Agnes went on with a light heart to the relief of the garrison, as she expressed it.

Meanwhile Mrs. Craven returned to the examination of her presents. She was displaying them to her sister, with a running fire of comment.

'Fancy Mrs. Hughes sending me a box of chocolate, as if I were a child! Where is the lace scarf Clara sent? That is a present worth having. Dear me, where is it—the Brussels lace scarf I was showing you, Laura?'

'You had it with you when you went to see that dressmaker's girl,' said Laura, after shaking her skirts, and peering under the table. 'I remember now—you had it in your hand.'

'Oh, so I had! Very likely I have left it on the hall table,' And she rustled from the room.

But only the card-tray was on the table; and the lace was not on the floor, nor under the rug, nor entangled with her train. It had disappeared, and she grew angry. It was the most valuable of her presents, and the one she liked best. Laura came to her assistance, then the maid, but the scarf could not be found.

'That girl must have taken it,' asserted Mrs. Craven angrily. 'Something told me she was not honest.'

'You should have her arrested before she has time to dispose of it,' advised Laura, settling her boa preparatory to departure; and, without further reflection, Mrs. Craven telephoned for a cab, deciding to drive to Miss Pace's, and surprise the guilty couple. For she concluded that Miss Pace was an accomplice.

Cabs were rare in the neighborhood where the seamstress lived; and when the vehicle stopped, Mrs. Craven felt rather nervous, and wished that she had waited until her son could accompany her to the den of thieves. Summoning her courage, she knocked at the door with the brass plate, small and 'skimped' as Miss Pace herself. It was Agnes who answered, and the sight of her added fuel to the fire of Mrs. Craven's wrath. She pushed her aside, Agnes offering no opposition—thinking indeed that the wealthy dame had come to play the part of Lady Bountiful.

The fire had burned up brightly, and the kettle had begun a merry tune. The deal table was strewn with packages—household necessities bought by Agnes, Miss Pace being too worn out to do her own shopping. She was sitting in a hard, stiff-backed chair, eyeing a plate of bread and butter, restrained from devouring it at once only by the reflection that such a proceeding would not be genteel. She looked wonderingly at the indignant visitor.

'You know what I have come for,' said Mrs. Craven to Agnes. 'You had better return that scarf at once!'

'I really don't understand you,' replied the girl. 'Oh, I think you do! If you will return it, I will say no more about the matter; if you don't, I shall call in the police.'

'The scarf?' puzzled Agnes, with raised brows.

'You are very innocent, I am sure,' observed Mrs. Craven contemptuously. 'May I ask, Miss Pace, if you sent this young person to my house for the money. I told you should be paid next week?'

Miss Pace had been looking from one to the other in amazement.

'This young lady very kindly volunteered to go and ask you for it, ma'am,' she said. 'I wanted it very much, and I am thankful to you for letting me have it.'

'Don't attempt sarcasm, my good woman. I shall not pay you a farthing until the scarf has been returned,' declared Mrs. Craven.

At which Miss Pace looked bewildered. Agnes had simply told her that she had received the money, suppressing the preceding unpleasantness; now the girl, after a slight pause, related exactly how the account had been settled.

'A likely story!' exclaimed Mrs. Craven. 'As if my son would trouble himself! Miss Pace, this girl has stolen a valuable lace scarf from my house, and probably has sold it. That is where the money has come from. I certainly did not send it. If by to-morrow morning the scarf is not returned to me, I will put the matter in the hands of the police.'

With which ultimatum she flounced from the room, and Agnes turned with a faint smile to the old dressmaker.

'You don't believe that of me, do you?' she said.

'My dear,—Martha's hands were trembling—it is

all my fault. Your kindness to me, of which I shouldn't have taken advantage, has brought this trouble on you.'

Mrs. Craven drove home in a state of simmering indignation. What a hardened sinner the girl must be! How she had brazened the matter out! Hearing Austin come in, she called to him.

'Well, mother mine, what is it?'

'Is it possible that you went after that dressmaker's girl with the money?'

'Yes, I did,' he replied promptly. 'How did you come to know?'

'I should like to hear, first of all, why you did such a silly thing?'

'Truth to tell, mother, I felt rather ashamed of the delay in paying that small amount to a person who had honestly earned it, and could not afford to wait for it.'

'You had no right to do what you did without consulting me, Austin.'

'I am sorry to have annoyed you, mother. I acted on impulse, I admit. However, retribution was swift; for Morrison has been chaffing me unmercifully about this,—a consequence of my haste.'

'This' was the missing scarf, which he drew from the pocket of his dust-coat.

'I rushed out in a desperate hurry,' he explained, 'snatching up the white thing I saw lying on the hall table, thinking it was my handkerchief and crammed it into my pocket as I tore off. At Morrison's, the children were exploring me for toffee, and unearthed what their father professed to think was evidence of my "wanity." When he had accused me of a secret desire to sport ostrich feathers in my hat, rings on my fingers, and bells on my toes—why, mother, what's the matter?'

Mrs. Craven had grown crimson. She was not a bad-hearted woman, and she repented of her harsh judgment, faltering out an admission of it, qualified by the plea that, under the circumstances, her suspicion had been natural enough.

'We owe the young lady an apology,' he said. 'I shall lose no time in offering mine.'

'I don't see that you are to blame, Austin,' replied his mother, a vague uneasiness in her mind—a vague desire that he should not meet that girl again.

'Well, not directly or deliberately, perhaps,' he answered. 'Nevertheless, some reparation is due.'

It is certain that Agnes did not refuse forgiveness when the young man presented himself at Miss Pace's humble dwelling to ask for it. At a later date he was pleading for something more—a dearer, more priceless gift; and still later the little seamstress was putting her neatest stitches and daintiest work into a certain wedding outfit.

For at length maternal opposition to Austin Craven's choice of a wife was overcome by the sunny sweetness of the heart he had won, and Mrs. Craven found that her new daughter would be very dear to her.—Ave Maria.

The tenth report on the liabilities of the Archdiocese of Adelaide has just been issued by his Grace the Archbishop, who says:—As is well understood by this time, my usual annual report refers to such moneys only as are raised for purposes of building and for purposes of charity. My present report furnishes no exception to the rule. From March 31, 1895, to March 31, 1906—a comparatively brief term of eleven years—the total received for the two purposes in question amounted to £238,840 0s 2d. Of this total, the sum of a little over £7000 was received from the State Children's Department for the support of uncontrollable wards—boys—and girls—committed to our charge by the State. Some few thousands, too, came from non-Catholic friends, who wished to help us in the furtherance of our charities and in the erection of our churches and presbyteries and schools. The report then deals with the old liabilities. It states that of the original 28 accounts only four now remain in debt. The figure at which the old liabilities started was not the sole measure of the burden, as in various ways the old liabilities necessitated a further expenditure of £43,110. During the eleven years under review the bills to be met in connection with those old accounts amounted to £100,078. The receipts for the term mentioned aggregated £88,802. The sum of £11,276 has still to be paid. Respecting the remnants of the old debts, the Archbishop says:—'The liquidation of the Centralised Liabilities is a matter affecting all the congregations of the Archdiocese. What progress the process of liquidation has made all will be interested in knowing. In March, 1895, those liabilities stood at £37,149 19s 11d. At the end of March of the present year they had fallen to £8109 15s 10d. Since March last, though only five months have elapsed, there has been a further reduction to the extent of some £1300.'

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Current Topics

The Irish Delegates

The Irish delegates (Messrs. Devlin and Donovan) have had something like a triumphal progress through Australia. From all sections of people in those home-ruled lands they and their mission have received a friendly greeting:—

'Sirs, you are welcome to our house;
It must appear in other ways than words'.

One of the 'other ways' in which Australia showed the delegates a welcome to its house was the generous pile of contributions—estimated to touch £15,000—in aid of the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. We have been in communication with the delegates, and on Monday night received the following cabled reply from Mr. Devlin, who was then in Tamworth, New South Wales: 'Letter just received. Can only give December and half of January in New Zealand. Will consult Mr. Donovan and write you fully at end of week'.

The Exhibition

The New Zealand International Exhibition, which opens in Christchurch on November 1st, is not of local or provincial but of national interest. The vast labor and preparation involved in so great an undertaking seems to have been carried out, as to its main features, with commendable completeness, and the opening day should witness a noble world-exhibition in a substantially finished condition. The historical interest of the exhibition will be notably enhanced by the reproduction of old-time Maori life in a stockaded pa. The educational, scientific, artistic, and commercial value of the exhibition will, we believe, amply realise the hopes of its public-spirited promoters. And incidentally, it will serve an important purpose by giving the Colony to feel how sweet are the uses of advertisement, and attracting to our scenic wonderlands a fast-increasing stream of tourists from afar.

That Petition

King Edward has thanked the Orangemen of Australia for 'the expressions of loyalty' in their petition against Home Rule. That was, perhaps, about the most unkindest cut of all that the brethren have received from him since the day (September 1, 1860) when, as Prince of Wales, he refused to accept the proffered hospitality of the mayor and corporation of Kingston (Ontario), 'on account of the extent to which they had permitted their Orange zeal to interfere with the invitation'. It will—if we may judge by sundry of his Majesty's previous experiences—strain the philosophy of his ultra-'loyal' subjects to take this rebuff smilingly. We shall watch the air for flying brickbats. The good men's claim as specially 'loyal' upholders of the Crown and Constitution reminds us of an Irish legend of the corn-crake. In the sweet old Gaelic tongue its name is 'treun' (which, being interpreted, meaneth 'strength'). According to a legend of 'ould Donegal,' the bird received his name because he lies at times on his back in the rich, soft meadow-grass, raises his two lank red legs in the air, and cries in Gaelic: 'Strength with strength! What wonderful strength for the two little feet of one bird to hold up all the skies!' When—in July—the northern summer-days are long, the Lodge cries in ecstatic self-admiration: 'Loyalty, loyalty, conditional loyalty! Behold how with my two little feet—my wonderful strength and my conditional loyalty—I hold up the Empire!' It is a harmless illusion, and one has not the heart to disturb it by pelting it with chunks of history.

White and Brown Tohungas

Bridge is apt to snub pak-a-poo, and the Caucasian fortune-teller and quack would scorn to brush skirts with the brown tohunga (witch-doctor and seer). But, meth-

ods apart, the difference between them is pretty much like the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. Dr. Pomare (Native health-officer) said some days ago to a 'Lyttelton Times' interviewer: 'The only difference is that with the tohunga there is a certain amount of incantation, and in this way the follower might get a little more for his money. You had the same thing yourselves in England 200 years ago,' he added, 'until they commenced to burn the witches.' Dr. Pomare might have also added that the officialdom that roasted supposed witches, also issued licenses to fortune-tellers. It was like the old days in Alexandria, where astrologers were likewise licensed, and paid the State a tribute which went by the highly appropriate name of 'fool's pence'—the fools being, of course, the gullible innocents upon whom the fortune-telling birds of prey waxed fat. There never was, perhaps, in history a period in which such vast sums were filched from the pockets of gobe-mouches by hordes of arrant quacks and white tohungas, who

'Make fools believe in their foreseeing
Of things before they are in being,
To swallow gudgeons ere they're caught,
And count their chickens ere they're hatched.
But still the best for him that gives
The best price for't, or best believes'.

'Twas ever thus (as the rationalist Lecky admits) in ages that were marked by a decline of religious faith. 'It's dredful easy to be a phool', says Billings; 'a man can be one and not know it'. And in the matter of tohungaism, gudgeon-swallowing, and such-like follies, the 'superior race' and the 'higher civilisation' in New Zealand cannot afford to throw stones at our brown brother, the Maori.

Yellow-Fever Day

In our issue of October 11, we told how the Orange lodges of Queensland had arranged to send a deputation to the Home Secretary with a modest proposal to have 'the date of their annual outbreak of Yellow Fever' (as the Brisbane 'Age' happily describes it) 'proclaimed a public holiday.' Well, the brethren came, and saw, but did not conquer. 'The Home Secretary,' says our esteemed Brisbane contemporary, 'may not be, all round, the "strongest" Minister in the Cabinet', but on this occasion he 'proved himself the right man in the right place'. 'He presumed', says the 'Courier' report of his reply to the deputation, 'that they made the request from a conviction that there was an existing public demand for such a holiday. Before they could expect the Minister or the Cabinet to take action on such a matter, they must put before him facts to show that such a demand existed. They alluded to the twelfth of July as having a certain historic interest, but did that historic interest justify it being made a public holiday in Queensland? The position with regard to the seventeenth of March was that it had been generally celebrated prior to it being gazetted as a public holiday. The Government had not taken the initiative in that matter, but had simply recognised a holiday that was generally observed. He could only say that, so far, they had given him no evidence that there was a public demand for the holiday which they asked for. He could mention several occasions that were quite as important dates in the Empire's history as the twelfth of July—the occasions of the passing of the Reform Bill, the Catholic Emancipation Bill, the Education Act, or even in Queensland the passing of our own Education Bill, or the date of the passing of that little measure, "one-man-one-vote."'

The Home Secretary dismissed the deputationists with this Parthian-arrow advice: that 'the next time they came to him, they would come, not as Britishers, but as Australians'. This friendly counsel (says the 'Age') 'contains a volume of wise statesmanship in a nutshell'. The Queensland Government is evidently not prepared to proclaim a public festival for the benefit of

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sundry little knots of oath-bound admirers of the Boer monarch who (as the Orange writer, Sir Jonah Barrington, remarks) 'has been... the cause of more broken heads and drunken men since his departure than all his predecessors'.

Bible-in-Schools

Some laughing philosopher has said that men live to a 'ripe' age by keeping 'green'. Which is a 'wisdom' masquerading in the hide of a 'bull'. The Bible-in-schools organisation in Queensland fancied that the local State Parliament was composed of representatives who were of the ever-green or over-green variety that (according to the laugh-and-grow-fat philosophy) might hope to blossom into centenarians. So the League leaders said things that were childlike and bland about 'our common Christianity', and 'fundamentals', and 'unsectarian' and 'undenominational' teaching, and 'simple Biblical instruction', and so on. It was the same old tune that was played on the political hurdy-gurdy in New Zealand till the public wearied of it,

'And silence, like a poultice, came
To heal the blows of sound'.

In Queensland the sharp notes of the Bible-in-schools tune had not stung the atmosphere to the same extent as here. And the legislators up there are not quite so green as not to know a hawk from a handsaw. So when a Bible-in-schools Referendum Bill was introduced, they defeated it solidly.

Now, whether in Queensland or in New Zealand, such defeats are not customarily taken with stoical resignation or the serene repose 'which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere'. The defeat had to be accounted for—for, of course, no team and no cause have ever yet been beaten on their merits. A scapegoat had likewise to be found. So—although the hostile non-Catholic vote in the House sufficed by itself alone to kill the measure—it was discovered, by some trick of padded-cell mathematics, that the disaster was really caused by the 'members of the Roman Catholic Church'. So the 'members of the Roman Catholic Church' are being rib-roasted by the leaders of the League for the high crime of having voted as their conscience, common-sense, and political insight dictated—and, as it happened, with the non-Catholic majority. The Queensland public are thus being entertained with a repetition of the experiences of the First Charles' whipping-boy, who had to bear frequent drubbings for acts committed by the young princes, whose skins were 'tapu' or sacrosanct. Artaxerxes got somewhat nearer his blue-blood culprits than did the First Charles or the Queensland Bible-in-schools League: he had offending nobles disrobed and their clothes soundly whipped. Which shows that the gorgeous old-time barbarian had a keener sense of justice than some twentieth-century ministers of the Lord up in Queensland.

A Bible-in-Schools Fiction

In Queensland, as in New Zealand, there are streaks of fiction as well as chunks of Chicago packing-house logic in the Bible-in-schools pie. Readers will recall how we were treated here with a fairy tale to the effect that the system of Biblical instruction given in the public schools of Tasmania 'is accepted by all denominations as a happy solution of the religious difficulty.' Accepted by 'all' denominations! This amazing non-fact was—for reasons that we are unable to state at present—credited to the Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction in Tasmania. It has also been pressed into the service of the sectarianising party in Queensland. The Brisbane 'Age' promptly denounced the sweeping statement as untrue, for the simple reason that the system of religious instruction in the public schools of Tasmania was 'not accepted by the Catholic people of that State as "a happy solution of the religious difficulty".' The 'Age' got into communication with the

Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Coadjutor-Bishop of the diocese of Hobart, which comprises the whole of Tasmania. Bishop Delany is an authority of the first rank on matters educational, and his testimony as to the Catholic attitude in regard to religious instruction in the public schools of the State is at once clear, authoritative, and final.

In the course of a letter which appeared in the Brisbane 'Age' of October 13, the learned Prelate makes hay of the fabled 'happy solution of the religious difficulty' in Tasmania. He says in part:—

'In the first place, if that' (the statement credited to the Departmental Secretary) 'were so, what would have justified Catholics in years gone by, enjoying this "happy solution," in agitating for a change in the vaunted system? . . . We have been active in spreading a system of Catholic education throughout this State. We have at this moment about 3500 children in our Catholic schools, and it will be admitted that, for a Catholic population of little over 30,000, this is no mean effort. Now, why all this expenditure of work and money? Why, obviously, just because we do not and cannot accept the "system existing in Tasmania" as at all a "happy solution of the religious difficulty." It must be pretty obvious to any man of average intelligence that the "religious difficulty" is in this matter our only difficulty. We have no difficulty on the score of secular teaching. Herein we would gladly accept the system existing in Tasmania. But so long as the present system exists regarding religious instruction in Sacred History, we cannot but feel positively aggrieved, apart from the fact that we have not liberty to conduct a true system of Catholic education for our children from the funds which we are compelled to furnish in the education vote of Supply.'

The Coadjutor-Bishop of Hobart and his co-religionists naturally object to a system which establishes religious instruction 'upon Protestant lines, and compels Catholics to pay a share for its working'. Moreover, the use of 'manuals written by Protestants, and upon a Protestant version of the Bible, offends on more than one count Catholic discipline and consequently Catholic conscience'. Then follows a warning paragraph from Bishop Delany's letter which shows that the vaunted 'conscience clause' is as much a mockery, a delusion, and a snare in Tasmania as it was shown, before a Parliamentary Commission, to be in Victoria:—

'Again, as a matter of fact, we have had repeated complaints of the encroachment by Protestant teachers upon points of Catholic doctrine in course of those lessons, and with Catholic children under instruction. You will easily understand how often such encroachments must have taken place before instances come to our knowledge. How can children of tender years discern the trend of a teacher's reflections on subjects of Sacred History bearing on Christian doctrine? It is only when a teacher of unusual impulse or want of caution refers specifically to Catholic terms in a way to shock the sense of a Catholic child that the thing gets abroad. Again and again such things have occurred, however, and we have had very recently to bring such instances under the notice of the Department.'

The writer does not 'attribute the ill effects of the system to an intentional aim at upsetting the faith of Catholic children on the part of offending teachers'. And he adds:—

'Those teachers cannot know the Catholic standpoint. If they are not to forget in one class—that of Sacred History—all they have learnt, as teachers, of the art of interesting the children in the subject of the lesson in hand, how can they refrain from attempting to make ancient history actual as far as may be in reference to actual facts and institutions of an analogous character? Either the teacher who is not a Catholic must sacrifice the best functions of his office, or he must present Catholic children with Sacred History from his own view-point. It is not men we have to blame, but the system.'

We have from time to time touched upon this practical aspect of the Bible-in-schools question in our editorial columns. Bishop Delany's letter to the Brisbane 'Age' is a useful rod to keep in pickle for the next appearance of the legend about the 'happy solution of the religious difficulty' in Tasmania.

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

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

ORDINATIONS IN ROME

COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER OF THE CHURCH

We should say the Catholic never feels more happy and secure in his Church (writes the Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Standard and Times') than on those days set apart in Rome for the ordination of students to minor and major orders. On each of these days—about thirteen in number—some three hundred Levites of all nations, colors, ages and spheres in life pass through the hands of the Pope's vicar and an assistant Bishop.

Let us go to St. John Lateran's, the Pope's Cathedral Church, at 7 a.m. on one of these mornings to view the candidates for orders. They are all ranged in pews, those for major orders wearing the long white alb, those for minors in surplice and cassock. They are a pale, ascetic-looking body on the whole—for a student's life is indeed a hard one—but they look very, very happy. But in what a different manner God has led many of these men, young and old (for some are well out of their teens, as we shall soon see), to the feet of the ordaining Bishop! To see the more interesting among the body, let us choose a vantage ground—not on top of the seats, as do some of our American and English tourists, who, with guide-books under their arms and field-glasses in their hands, deserve the name of well-dressed rowdies; however, they are but few, thank goodness!

Passing over a dozen young men, we come to a thin man, whose turn it is now to approach for the order of subdeacon. His is a curious history. He is the great Dr. —, a Lutheran or Methodist minister in America, whose gigantic ability and terrible pen kept some of the ablest Catholic theologians in the United States busy confuting his objections to the Church. He was an able and dangerous opponent, but an honest one. He was the light and prop of his sect; he believed thoroughly in his doctrines. But a day came when his sect heard with dismay of his entrance into the fold against which his youth and manhood and much of his old age were passed in battling. He became a Catholic, and now, at the age of seventy-two years,

He is Determined to become a Priest,

and undo some of the harm of which he was the author. The young fellow with the ruddy face, next the old warrior, is the son of the Protestant Archbishop of —. He got the grace of conversion, corresponded faithfully with it, despised all opposition and enticements from well-meaning, worldly minded people, and joined the Church. You will soon see him return to England, where his work as a priest will bring consolation to thousands; and you will soon read books and articles of his which will draw unstinted praise and support from England, America, Ireland and Australia.

That black giant with quick, intelligent eyes is a Zulu from South Africa, who once ran about a little naked savage on his native desert. What if his appearance is a little wild as yet, or his people degraded savages? His ambition is to convert them, and, if necessary, die for the faith. In the class hall few whites could stand his onslaughts in free questions, from his entrenchment in a syllogism, he sallied forth, got his adversary into a vicious circle, and by means of a few logical feints always came off victorious.

His Neighbor is a Brazilian Negro,

who will gravely inform you that 'the father of his father' was a white man, and point out some grayish hue in his skin (which no one but himself can see) to convince you of the fact. In point of mental ability, he is not much. His tribe have not the colossal intellect and memories of the Zulus.

Those yellow-faced young fellows who keep so much together are Chinese. The oldest is the son of a mandarin. Some day he will create a stir in the land of the Celestials, for his family is a powerful one and he received the grace of conversion in such an extraordinary manner that he will leave no stone unturned to build up the Church in China.

But we cannot go through the details of all those Protestant ministers who are getting minor orders at the ages of forty, fifty, sixty, or of those young Americans who threw up the professions of lawyer, doctor, etc., to don the cassock; the list is too long. We shall, therefore, quote one other instance only.

That Tall, Noble-looking Gentleman,

of middle age upon whom the Bishop is about to impose hands is the Duke of S—, Italy. On his wife's death, some years ago, the Duke studied for the

ministry, and has now arrived at the goal. In a short time you will recognise him as a canon in St. Peter's, receiving the vows of his daughter on her renunciation of the world.

And now we go away, after an interesting morning in Rome, saying nothing, but meditating on the truth and power and glory of the Catholic Church.

A Mournful Scene.

Readers of the serial story now appearing in our columns, and which is founded on fact (says the Philadelphia 'Catholic Standard and Times'), will be interested in the following plain history of an event which in many respects bears a striking resemblance to the plot of the tale now nearing its conclusion in these pages:—

In the year 1853 the cathedral church of Zitimir, in Russian Volhynia, was the scene of the most mournful of all Church ceremonies—the degradation of a priest. The church was filled to overflowing by persons who lamented aloud. The Bishop whose painful duty it was to perform the sad rite, Monsignor Borowski, could not restrain his grief, all the more because the priest who was subjected to it was universally known and hitherto, universally respected. His name was Kobzlowicz, and he was Catholic priest at Gratov, in the Ukraine. From the time of his ordination he was regarded as one of the most pious and zealous priests of the diocese. He had considerable reputation as a preacher, and was greatly esteemed as a confessor. He rebuilt his parish church and decorated it, and from the time he was placed in charge of the parish he seemed to redouble his zeal. All at once, to the amazement of every one who knew anything about him, he was accused of having murdered a public official of the place. The chief piece of evidence against him was a double-barrelled fowling piece, which was found hidden behind the high altar, which was proved to belong to him, and one barrel of which had been lately discharged. He was convicted of the murder, and the court sentenced him to penal servitude for life in Siberia.

Conformably to canonical rules, he was degraded from the priesthood before this sentence was carried out; and then his hair was cut off. He was clad in convict apparel, and then incorporated in the chained gang of criminals who made their march to Siberia. Years passed away, and everything about the occurrence had been forgotten, except by a few persons. Then the organist of the church of Oratov, finding himself at the point of death, sent for the principal persons of the district and in their presence confessed that he was the murderer of the official. He added that he had done so in the hope of being able to marry his widow. After committing the crime, he took the gun with which he had shot the unfortunate man and hid it where, upon his suggestion, the police found it, and he ingeniously managed to direct suspicion on the priest. But the strangest part of the story remains to be told. After the arrest of the priest, being torn with remorse, he visited him in prison and went to confession to him, disclosing that he himself was the criminal. He had then the purpose of acknowledging his guilt before the tribunal, but his courage failed him, and he allowed things to proceed on their false course.

Thus the poor priest, Kobzlowicz, knew well who was the genuine murderer, but he knew it only through the confessional. A word would have set him free from the terrible charge. But this would have broken the seal of the confessional, and he preferred to undergo degradation and penal servitude for life, and lose his good name, and be regarded as a shameless criminal. The confession of the organist was subsequently taken in regular legal form, and then the government sent directions to have the priest sought out and set at liberty, his innocence being publicly proclaimed. But he was beyond the reach of human compensation, and had gone before a tribunal where error is impossible and where ample justice will have been done to his heroic virtue. He died without ever having let the slightest sign transpire of the real condition of things.

The Oldest Irish College in the World

The oldest Irish College in the world is at Salamanca, Spain. Its rector, Very Rev. Father O'Doherty, has just visited his native land. He is quite a young man to occupy so distinguished a position. A native of County Mayo, he was educated at Maynooth, and was for a time professor in the diocesan seminary at Ballaghaderreen. Two years ago he was nominated by the Irish Bishops for his present position. He has been decorated by the King of Spain with the insignia of a com-

"A SORROWFUL heart's eye 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!"

mendador of the Order of Alphonsus XII., one of the highest marks of distinction it is in the power of the Spanish sovereign to bestow. Father O'Doherty is very proud of the Irish College, and quite delighted with Spain and the Spanish people.

'It is the oldest Irish College in the world,' he said. 'It was founded in 1592 by Philip II. of Spain, and was made a royal college in 1610. At that time Spain was the leading country of Europe, whilst Ireland was groaning under the penal laws which set a price upon the head of the priest and the schoolmaster alike. The object of the foundation was primarily to furnish priests for Ireland, and it was made a condition that the students should, when ordained, return to Ireland. That condition, however, is no longer imposed, because the necessity for it has disappeared. The college received most of its endowment from O'Sullivan Beare, and it is owing to the generosity of that great chieftain and of other eminent Irish exiles that the college has been enabled to exist down to the present day.'

'The college,' continued Father O'Doherty, 'possesses the only true portrait in existence of O'Sullivan Beare, and it is rich in historic memories. The town of Salamanca is the capital of the province, and contains a population of about thirty thousand, which is steadily increasing. It is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, and the beauty of its buildings and of its situation is proverbial. The Spanish are wont to speak and write of it as Roma Lachica, or Little Rome.'

'It is the centre of the richest grain-bearing county in Spain. The people are well-to-do and the local manufactures include sulphuric acid, soap, and tanned leather.'

'But it is as an educational centre that Salamanca is chiefly famous. Its university, founded in the eleventh century, is one of the oldest in the world. Suarez, the great theologian, was educated there, and Fray Louis de Leon and countless others, including Cervantes, the immortal author of 'Don Quixote,' who lived in the street just opposite the Irish College.'

'Do the students like the place?'

'Oh, yes, very much, indeed. The Irish temperament suits the place and the people, and the most friendly relations exist between the students and their neighbors. There is no event, social, civil or military, to which they are not invited.'

'Haven't you had a visit from the King of Spain recently?'

'Oh yes, and he was quite delighted with the place, in which he takes a great interest. And not alone the King, but almost every person of distinction who visits Salamanca makes it a point to see the "College of Irish Nobles," as it is called. It was on the occasion of his visit that the King decorated me with the Order of Alphonsus XII., and he also presented me with his photograph.'

'Has the King's marriage been popular?'

'Yes, exceedingly so, and there can be no doubt that it will lead to better relations with this country. The young King is very popular, and everywhere he goes he is received with enthusiasm. He is becoming more popular every day. He is

A Most Accomplished Young Man,—

a splendid athlete and horseman and a marvellous linguist. He speaks English, German, and French perfectly, and when he visited the Canary Islands recently the natives were astonished to hear him addressing them in their own Arabic vernacular. He is every inch a King, and gives promise of being both a wise and a great ruler.'

'Why is not education in a better position amongst the Spaniards?'

'Well, the poverty of the people has a lot to do with it. And then, again, the people do not require much education. The bulk of them make their living off the land, which requires little cultivation, and their wants are few and easily supplied. They are happy and contented, and that is a great deal more than can be said for other nations with more pretentious claims. The teachers have been obliged to combine farming with teaching for a living, and that has been to the disadvantage of the teaching. But recently the position of the teachers has been improved, and the matter of elementary education will be better looked after in future. Of course, with regard to university education, no country affords better opportunities than Spain does to students. The Spanish professors have always been distinguished in literature and science.'

'You have good hopes for the future of Spain, then?'

'Most decidedly. Now that the country is at peace and able to settle down steadily to the work

of improvement and rehabilitation, with a King universally popular and a beautiful young Queen who has caught the affection of the people, and, in fact, with the goodwill of all nations in its favor and the traditions of a glorious past to inspire it, there is undoubtedly a great future opening out before the Spanish nation. The Spaniards are a brave, a generous, and a gallant race, and I believe are destined yet to play a distinguished part in the history of the world's progress.'

Letter-Writing in Various Countries

Some interesting facts (says an exchange) have just been brought to the attention of the department of commerce regarding the letter-writing in various countries as an index of commercial activity and development in those countries. The information quoted among other things says: 'Following is the arrangement in the order of their importance of the number of letters and postal cards passing through the post-office for 1905 of countries having over twenty per head: Great Britain, 78.3 per head of population; United States, 67.6; New Zealand, 66.3; Switzerland, 59.7; Germany, 55.9; Denmark, 41.6; Austria, 38.2; Argentina, 37.2; Luxemburg, 34.6; Holland, 31.1; Belgium, 29.2; Sweden, 26.4; France, 26.2; Norway, 20.5.'

'It is evident that the development of instruction cannot be seen from the greatest correspondence, for countries having compulsory education, such as France, Denmark, and Norway, hold a mediocre place, while other countries noted for the percentage of illiteracy are well in the front. It is singular to note that the citizens of Austria and Denmark write more letters than do those of France. Belgium ranks eleventh among the above. A commercial status or other development does not figure, or both France and Belgium would hold a better position. 'It is seen that English-speaking people correspond more frequently than do those of the Latin races.'

'Temperament might also figure, for it is said on the Continent that an Englishman will write to a friend fifteen minutes away from his home, but that a Frenchman will wait that far and communicate what he has to say verbally. Nor do the facilities for correspondence serve to increase it, for if we compare the number of post-offices with the population we find that Switzerland stands first with a post-office for every 896 of the population; Germany with one for every 1460; Portugal one for every 1649; Roumania one for every 1815; Great Britain for every 1859; Serbia for every 2127; Denmark for every 2586; Luxemburg for every 2571; Austria for every 3140; Italy for every 3791; Holland for every 3951; Belgium for every 3981; and France for every 4751.'

'Great Britain derives the greatest profits from her postal system, netting annually about £4,500,000, the second country being Russia with £4,120,000 profits. Russia is not considered a letter writing country and its printed matter is restrained, and yet upon its peculiar system it derives good profits. The Russian post office department employs 65,187 persons, while Germany employs 263,517. Japan employs 61,430, or almost as many as Russia, but its profits are only £150,000.'

Miss Marie Narelle

After having completed a four years' triumphal tour through the United Kingdom and the United States, Miss Marie Narelle returned a few months ago to her beloved native Australia, where her reception was of the most enthusiastic and flattering description. To show how popular this gifted lady is it is only necessary to mention that her first season in Sydney after her return had to be extended from four to seven nights, such was its success. Writing of the first of these concerts a Sydney paper said:—

Miss Narelle gave the first concert of her Australian tour at the Town Hall, last night, and the enthusiasm displayed was of a remarkable character. The audience numbered fully 3000—there was not a vacant seat in any part of the building—among those present being her Excellency Lady Northcote. When Miss Narelle made her first entrance the audience applauded demonstratively, and at the conclusion of her initial number fully a dozen bouquets were handed up.

Since she last sang here a marked improvement has taken place, and her contributions of last night were sufficient to account for the triumphs she has achieved abroad in the interval. The voice is exceptionally powerful, her production is thoroughly artistic, and entitles her to rank as one of the greatest vocalists who has been heard in Australia. Miss

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Narelle will be assisted in her New Zealand tour by Mr. Chester Fentress, an American tenor of exceptional ability, and Miss Brandon-Usher, a talented young pianist. The company's New Zealand season opens in Auckland on November 1. The company will appear in Christchurch during carnival week, and will be in Dunedin early in December.

St. Patrick's College Scholarships

Four Scholarships of the yearly value of £25 each, in connection with St. Patrick's College, Wellington, tenable for four years, will be offered for competition in December. The Scholarships are open to all Catholic boys attending the parochial schools of the Colony. Candidates must be under the age of fourteen on January 1, 1906, and application to be examined must be forwarded to the Rector before November 10, accompanied by an entrance fee of 10s. The examinations will be conducted in writing, and will be held late in December, 1906, at centres to suit the general convenience of candidates. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

PAINLESS SURGERY

USE OF STOVAINE

That it should be made possible for a man to lie and watch his leg being cut off, his broken limbs set, his appendix removed, or tumors removed from within him, and yet feel no pain, might once have been regarded as a sport of fancy (says the Melbourne 'Advocate'). However, by the injection of drugs affecting the nervous system, instead of by the use of anaesthetics, which reduce the patient to a condition of unconsciousness, this has been accomplished, not only in experimental surgery in the great centres of the world, but in ordinary surgical practice. Within the last few months the use of 'stovaine' has been extensively adopted in surgery in this city.

Surgeons have long been trying to find some means of producing insensibility to pain without the use of inhaled drugs. The first experiments were made with cocaine, which was used in New York in 1885. The method which is employed with cocaine, with stovaine, and with even newer drugs, is the injection of a small quantity of the drug into the lumbar region of the spinal canal—the canal in which the spinal cord swings. The drug acts upon the roots of the nerves entering the spinal cord, and produces, in all parts of the body supplied by the affected nerves, an insensibility to pain. The patient remains in full possession of his mental faculties (which is an advantage in many operations), but in the parts affected he loses sometimes all sensation, and, nearly always, the faculty of perceiving pain. The injection, of course, cannot be made too high in the spinal canal, or the nerves of the lungs might be paralysed and breathing stopped. The effects of the injection may last from half an hour to two hours.

The first use of stovaine in Melbourne was made in the Melbourne Hospital some five months ago, in an operation performed by Mr. Fred Bird. The drug has been used very frequently since in various public and private hospitals of the city. In some cases there has been failure in the attempt to secure by means of the injection, the condition of 'analgesia,' or freedom from pain, but no other untoward effects have been observed. The shock produced by the injection is but slight as compared with that which is attendant on the inhalation of an anaesthetic; and the only distress experienced is headache, with occasional sickness.

'Yes,' a leading Melbourne surgeon remarked, 'a patient will laugh and chat with you all the time that you are operating on him. He is apparently quite unconscious that you are putting his broken bones together, or cutting into his limbs, or opening his body. As a general rule, you know, we don't have the patient placed in such a position that he can watch everything that is going on. We lay a towel across his body, or something like that, because, after all, it isn't very good for his nerves that he should watch exactly what you are doing—especially if he happens to be imaginative. Not long ago, however, I operated on the body of a boy whose curiosity was too strong to be resisted. It was an abdominal operation, and he followed all my actions with a series of very pertinent and intelligent questions.'

A more remarkable story concerned an operation performed in one of the hospitals. It was expected that it would be a comparatively slight one, but,

after it began, it turned out that a large internal tumour would have to be removed. The doubt was whether the effect of the stovaine would continue long enough to allow the operation to be concluded. The surgeon put on the greatest speed which safety permitted, and the patient, who knew the problem which was being confronted, was probably more interested than anyone else in the race between recovering nerves and moving knife. The operation was concluded in time, 'though I must admit,' said a surgeon who was present, 'that the patient said "Ugh!" as the last couple of stitches were put in.'

Two Death Beds

One evening in the month of January, 1878 (says a writer in 'Donahoe's Magazine'), Victor Emmanuel II. went to enjoy his after-dinner cigar. A few minutes later he lay unconscious on the floor, in the throes of death, within the walls of the apostolic palace on the Quirinal Hill, which he had taken from the Pope.

Three days later, the King died, after being fully reconciled to Holy Church. The moment he learned of his danger, Pius IX. had sent his own private chaplain to absolve the King from the sentence of excommunication and to convey to the dying man his apostolic benediction. Such was the return the outraged Pontiff made his despoiler. Victor Emmanuel's remains were laid to rest in the Pantheon.

One month later, Pius the Ninth, who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his episcopal consecration, who had outreigned the years of Peter and seen the thirty-second year of his pontificate, fell ill and calmly passed away amid the tears and prayers of Christendom.

Before his death, the Pope changed his mind regarding his last resting place.

Some years previously he had his tomb prepared in the Basilica of St. Mary Major and, up to a short time before his death intended to be laid there. As the end drew near he called the ecclesiastics who surrounded his bed: 'Bury me,' he said, 'out among the poor of St. Lorenzo's. It is there I wish to rest.' And Pius the Ninth sleeps to-day—out among the poor—in the Church of St. Lawrence—away from the world that had made his life a prolonged martyrdom.

Curious Facts About the Tide

To the ordinary landsman the tides along the coast are most puzzling. He has been taught that the tides rise and fall twice in twenty-four hours, and that this depends in some mysterious way upon the moon. But when it occurs that in his travels he sees a spot along the shore where there is no tide at all, he is at a loss to explain this phenomenon.

To be quite exact, there is only one ocean in the world where the tides follow the moon with absolute regularity. This is the great Antarctic basin, and the reason is that there, and there only, is to be found a sweep of water which is entirely uninterrupted by land. The enormous wave raised by the moon's attraction courses round the world south of Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope with absolutely nothing to break it. Here in our northern hemisphere great masses of land interrupt the tidal waves and, combined with the shallowness of the inland seas, cause them to perform antics which seem most strange.

The depth of the water has much to do with tidal irregularities. Out in the open ocean, where the tide is abysmal—that is, about five thousand fathoms—the speed of the waves is amazing. Where the depth decreases to five fathoms the tide cannot travel more than fifteen miles an hour. In England, for example, which is surrounded by narrow, land broken seas, the result is that they get some of the most terrible and dangerous tidal races and currents to be found anywhere in the world. The most formidable of these is the whirlpool between the islands of Jura and Scarba, on the west coast of Scotland. This is known as 'the Caldron of the Spotted Seas.' Here is a race running at a speed to be matched only by a mountain torrent. The force of a heavy tidal current pushing up a wide mouthed river causes what is termed a 'bore.' The most striking example of this tidal feature is seen on the Amazon, a moving wall of water thirty feet in height, and reaching from bank to bank, rushing inland from the ocean.

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

October 20.

The grand work that the Redemptorist Fathers have done for the Church in New Zealand by their missions is so generally recognised, that it is welcome news to hear that two more priests of the Order have been attached to the branch house in this Colony. They are Father P. M. Lynch, formerly of Dunedin, and Father Lowham, of Victoria. Father Lynch, since leaving the Colony, has been stationed at the head house in Limerick, and has earned a reputation as a zealous priest and an eloquent preacher. Those of us that have listened during the past week to the splendid sermons of Father Lowham must feel that in him the Church has secured a very gifted missionary. The services of these two priests will indeed be a great blessing to New Zealand.

The mission for men was opened at St. Joseph's, Backlit street, on Sunday evening by the Very Rev. Father Clume, C.S.S.R., who delivered an impressive discourse on 'Faith' to a congregation that filled every part of the sacred edifice. The services both morning and evening have been blessed with record attendances of men, and on Friday night a solemn service in honor of the Sacred Heart was held. The children's mission has been conducted by the Rev. Father MacDermott, C.S.S.R., On Sunday morning at 7.30 a grand military Mass will be celebrated. Permission has been granted for the permanent force and the local volunteers to attend—in full-dress uniform. The mission will be continued for another week. The missionaries and the local clergy are highly gratified with the results that have so far attended their efforts.

The justice of Ireland's demand for Home Rule is being more generally recognised every day, and the question is rapidly coming to the front as one that deeply concerns every part of the Empire. Irishmen throughout the Colony, and lovers of fair play generally will welcome as a hopeful sign the news that during the week the Hon. A. R. Guinness, M.H.R. for Grey, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, gave notice to ask the Premier whether before the end of the session he will propose a motion for presentation to the King, on the lines of the Commonwealth Parliament, urging that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland. The Premier's answer will be anxiously awaited. There are very many in the House who, apart altogether from mere sentiment born of nationality or otherwise, will be prepared to support such a motion as is suggested, on the grounds of justice alone.

On Thursday evening a social gathering was held in St. Patrick's Hall to celebrate the recent successes achieved by members of the Young Men's Club. The president of the club (Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M.) presided. During the evening he received on behalf of the club a very fine silver shield, which was won by the club's harriers a week or so ago, and which will be held by the club for a year. The three chief toasts honored were 'The Harriers,' proposed by Mr. C. Gamble and acknowledged by Messrs. Prendeville (2), Mulcahy, and Fitzgerald; 'The Debaters,' by Mr. E. J. Fitzgibbon and acknowledged by Messrs. Fitzgerald, Casey, Moran, and Kane; 'The Plunket Medallist,' by Mr. Casey and acknowledged by Mr. H. O'Leary. The proceedings were very enthusiastic, and several musical items were contributed. As a result of these successes members have been fired with a zeal that it is hoped will inspire them to achieve even greater honors.

The results of the practical examinations under the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M., London, are to hand, and as usual speak eloquently of the high standard of the musical training given in our convent schools. The following successes form very satisfactory reading:—Licentiate examinations (maximum marks 200, pass 150)—Performers' diploma, Teresa Rowe (singing), 170; paper-work only (maximum 60, pass 45), B. von Dadelzen, 46. Local Centre examinations: Piano-forte unless otherwise stated (maximum 150, honors 130, pass 103)—Advanced grade (pass), Doris Stapleton, 125; V. Lamacroft (singing), 111. Intermediate grade (honors), Agnes Segrief, 130. Intermediate grade (pass), G. Blacklock, 110; E. Barton (singing), 104. School examinations (maximum 150, distinction 130, pass 100)—Higher division (distinction), A. Segrief (singing), 135. Higher division (pass), R. Segrief (singing), 124; G. Gibbs, 122; M. Outtrim, 114; H. Coweren (singing), 113; I. Ross, 112; V. Chalmers, 111; N. Suisted

(singing), 106; C. Reardon, 105; E. McCarthy, 100; G. Nelson, 100. Lower division (distinction), Maud Mackay, 130; I. Rollo, 130. Lower division (pass), G. Young, 101. Elementary division (distinction), M. Storey, 136. Elementary division (pass), C. Trollove (singing), 126; M. Bennett (singing), 118; M. Oldham (singing), 117; E. McMahon (singing), 116; K. Davis (singing), 110; E. Mackay, 109; G. Wilson, 107; F. Oldham (singing), 106; L. Sullivan, 101. Primary division (pass), W. Ryan, 116; L. Dealy, 114; D. Rabone, 113; B. Gard, 109; W. Coles, 108; M. Blacklock, 100.

Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

October 20.

The St. Mary's Cricket Club opened the season with a match against the Wanganui College, and suffered defeat by 22 runs, the scores being, Wanganui College, 101; St. Mary's, 79.

Another of our young men has passed away. Mr. Charles Patrick Brough, son of one of our esteemed parishioners, Mrs. Brough, Plymouth street, succumbed to that terrible disease, consumption, at the early age of thirty. The funeral took place on Thursday, and was largely attended. We tender our sincere sympathy to his mother and relatives.—R.I.P.

The social gathering held in the Drill Hall on Thursday in aid of the Aramoho church fund was largely attended, there being upwards of 300 people present. The decorations were very tastefully arranged by members of the St. Mary's Club, and the refreshments were provided by the ladies of the parish. The fund will be augmented considerably by the evening's proceeds.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

October 22.

The first of a series of social re-unions in connection with the Catholic Club was given in the club rooms on last Tuesday evening, when a programme of musical and other entertaining items was enjoyed by a numerous gathering.

The St. Patrick's Day Celebration Committee, having arranged with the Exhibition Executive for an Irish national sports gathering in the grounds set apart for such purposes at the Exhibition, a meeting is convened for next week to arrange preliminaries.

An overland passenger service has now been arranged for the Exhibition season between Canterbury and Westland. The Midland Railway on this side of the ranges is now extended to Broken River, and from thence by coach, and all the journey to and from Hokitika and Reefton is to be made in about fifteen hours, tri-weekly each way.

At the Institute Hall, Rangiora, on Friday last, the evening of the Agricultural and Pastoral Show Day, the annual concert in connection with the local Catholic church was given in the presence of a large audience. The programme, arranged by the Dresden Piano Company and carried out under the direction of Mr. J. Gibbs Jordan, was highly appreciated. Songs were given by Misses Graham, Elsie Mutton, Messrs. R. Peterson, C. Read and Earnest Schatz, and violin solos by Mr. Vere Buchanan. The accompanist was Mr. R. A. Horne. At the close the Rev. Father Hyland thanked the performers very cordially, and all who had assisted in making the event such a success.

The annual meeting of the Ashburton St. Patrick's Day Sports Association was held on last Thursday evening, at which the Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell presided, there being a good attendance of members. The annual report was read and considered very satisfactory. The balance sheet showed the receipts to have been £111 9s 4d, including £11 11s 10d brought forward from the previous year, and the expenditure was £95 16s 4d, leaving a credit balance of £15 13s. Mr. Muller, who had given great help to the Association, and who has removed to Wellington, was elected a life member. The report and balance sheet were approved and adopted. The Very Rev. Dean O'Donnell was re-elected patron, and the Rev. Father McDonnell was elected among a large and representative number of vice-presidents. A strong general committee was also appointed for the ensuing year.

Greymouth

(From our own correspondent.)

October 19.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the St. Columba Club last Monday evening, when one

new member was elected and two candidates proposed. The programme consisted of a debate amongst the junior members of the club, the subject being, 'Should the totalisator be abolished?' Mr. T. Barry opened for the affirmative side, and was supported by Messrs. C. Carmine and T. Heffernan. Mr. Arthur Fraser led for the opposing side, and was supported by Messrs. W. Hassall and M. J. O'Connor. Some of the speeches made were most interesting and quite up to senior form, the young members showing that they had studied the subject. The judges decided that the affirmative side had the best of the argument.

In connection with the matter which formed the subject of a deputation to our Member, prior to his departure for Wellington to take up his Parliamentary duties, the Very Rev. Dean Carew has received the following reply from the Hon. Hall-Jones, Minister for Railways:—'With reference to your letter of the 14th ult. in regard to the issue of free school season tickets to pupils attending the Greymouth Convent High School, I have the honor to inform you that I have had this matter looked into, and I find that any tickets issued free to children attending Catholic secondary schools were obtained free under a misapprehension and contrary to the spirit and intention of the railway regulations, and upon the matter coming under notice the practice erroneously commenced had to be stopped, and I regret that it cannot be reinstated, as Catholic secondary schools are not included in the Manual and Technical Instruction Act, and scholars are not therefore entitled to free tickets.' Further representation is to be made to our member on the subject.

At the invitation of the members of the St. Columba Hockey Club a large number assembled in the club rooms, the occasion being a banquet to celebrate the win of the St. Columba Hockey Club in the West Coast junior championship. Dr. J. W. McBrearty, who presided, referred to the excellent record put up by the team in its first year by winning the West Coast Hockey Association's Junior Championship. In presenting the cup to the captain of the team, the chairman wished them every success in future years, and trusted that when they met again next year, it would be to receive the senior cup; for, as they all knew, the junior team had acquitted themselves in such a creditable manner, that in the next competition they would have to play in the higher grade... Mr. Thos. Barry (captain of the team) in responding said he felt proud at being captain of a team that had acquitted itself in such a creditable manner. He trusted that by assiduous practice they would, as the chairman predicted, be enabled to meet again this time next year to celebrate their win in the West Coast senior championship. Dr. McBrearty also presented Mr. J. O'Reilly with a gold scarf pin, given by Mr. W. H. Finney for the most improved player during the season.

Timaru

(From our own correspondent.)

October 22.

St. Anne's Guild, a society of the matrons of the parish, under the presidency of Mrs. Dennehy, held a sale of work in the girls' school on last Thursday afternoon. The attendance was good, and the business done more than satisfied the anticipations of the promoters.

St. Mary's branch of the Hibernian Society held its quarterly Communion at the nine o'clock Mass yesterday. There was a fair attendance. Rev. Father Bowden, M.A., officiated and preached an instructive sermon from the Gospel of the day.

Mr. E. G. Kerr, one of the most widely known and respected men in the district, died at his residence last Tuesday morning, and was interred on Thursday afternoon. The funeral cortege was a very large one. The deceased gentleman had at one time taken a leading part in all local affairs; he was proprietor of the 'Timaru Herald' till his decease, and under his direction its columns were never disfigured by sectarian influence.

At the musical examinations held in connection with Trinity College last week, the Catholic teachers met with their usual success, as may be seen from the following list: Pianoforte: Professional division—Mina Ward (aged sixteen years) associate pianist; Mabel G. Porter, certificated pianist (Mrs. N. Mangos). Intermediate—E. Wade (Mr. D. Clarke). Junior—G. M. Albert (Miss E. Dennehy). Preparatory—D. Strachan (Miss E. Fitzgerald), M. Roulston, and E. McBride (Miss E. Twomey). Taking Miss Ward's age into consideration, her achievement is a brilliant one, and redounds to the credit both of teacher and pupil.

Roxburgh

(From an occasional correspondent.)

October 20.

St. Mary's Church, Roxburgh, has lately suffered a severe loss in the removal to Dunedin of one of its oldest and most active members, Mrs. Pitchers, who, with her family, left here on Saturday last. For the past twenty-six years Mrs. Pitchers has associated herself very closely with Church affairs. Her family, too, have assisted, the Misses Pitchers being members of the choir and teachers in the Sunday school, and Master Pitchers has for the past few years been one of the altar boys. As a mark of their appreciation of their many services and of the esteem in which they were held, the members of the congregation tendered them a farewell social and presentation of a purse of sovereigns in the library of the hall on the evening of the 18th. Mr. J. H. Waigh occupied the chair, and was supported by Rev. Father Lynch. An apology was read from Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, of Lawrence, for his absence. Father Lynch made the presentation, and in doing so referred to Mrs. Pitchers' long connection with the church, and the innumerable services she had rendered to it. On behalf of the congregation he expressed the regret they all felt at her departure, and wished herself and family every success and prosperity.

Messrs. Waigh and Hart also spoke, endorsing Father Lynch's remarks.

Mr. J. H. Waigh, jun., replied on behalf of Mrs. Pitchers and family. In thanking the congregation for the presentation they had made them, he said he was painfully conscious of his inability to do so in a manner expressive of the feelings of Mrs. Pitchers and family. He thanked them for their kindness to Mrs. Pitchers and family, not only on that evening, but on past occasions. He thanked Father Lynch and the speakers of the congregation for their kind references, and assured all present that Roxburgh, but above all its church and congregation of St. Mary's, would always have a warm corner in the hearts of Mrs. Pitchers and her family.

During the evening refreshments were handed round, and songs were contributed by Misses Clements and Pitchers and Messrs. Laloli, Chaney, and Waigh (3), and recitations by Messrs. F. and L. Laloli, and the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne' brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

Messrs. R. H. Scott and Co., Dunedin, Oamaru, and Invercargill, are now showing some really 'cheap lines of dark Kalapoi tweeds made up in the firm's best style. The firm's motto is 'reliability and low est price.'...

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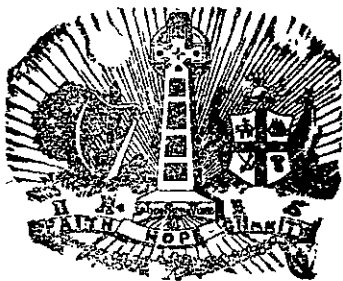
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Commercial

PRODUCE.

Wellington, October 22.—The Department of Industries and Commerce has received the following cablegram from the High Commissioner, dated London, 20th inst.:—The mutton market is very firm. Stocks on hand are light, and are firmly held in a few hands. Light-weight Canterbury is quoted at 4d and light North Island brand at 3½d per lb; heavy-weights average 3½d and 3½d per lb for Canterbury and North Island brands respectively. There is a better demand for lamb. Stocks on hand are light. A small shipment of Australian new season lamb has arrived. Canterbury lamb is quoted at 4½d, and other than Canterbury at 4½d per lb. There is no alteration in the beef market to report since last week. The butter market is steady, but without animation, and buyers are operating with caution. New season's Australian is offering at 116s, and Danish is quoted at 120s per cwt. The cheese market is quiet, but firm. Canadian makes are selling at 63s per cwt. The hemp market is very firm. There is a large business doing, and prices are strong on the London market. G.f.a.q. Wellington, on spot, is worth £36 per ton, and October-December shipments, £35 15s.

Invercargill Prices Current:—Wholesale—Butter, (farm), 9d; separator, 11d. Butter (factory), pats 1s 1½. Eggs, 10d per dozen. Cheese, 7d. Hams, 9d. Barley, 2s to 2s 6d. Chaff, £3 5s per ton. Flour, £9 10s to £10. Oatmeal, £11 to £11 10s. Bran, £4. Pollard, £4 10s. Potatoes, £10. Retail—Farm butter, 11d; separator 1s 1d. Butter (factory), pats, 1s 4d. Cheese, 9d. Eggs, 1s per dozen. Bacon, 10d. Hams, 9d. Flour—200lb, 21s; 50lb, 6s 9d; 25lb, 3s. Oatmeal—50lb 6d 6d; 25lb, 3s 6d. Pollard, 8s per bag. Bran, 5s. Chaff 2s, Potatoes, 12s per cwt.

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a moderate attendance of buyers, to whom we submitted a full catalogue. With the exception of chaff of medium quality, which was in full supply, most of the lines on offer met with fair competition up to quotations. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—There is no change to report either in values or demand. Shippers are not operating freely, their purchases being confined chiefly to small lots for the supply of coastal orders. Stocks in stores are now small and only few consignments are coming forward. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2d; inferior to medium, 1s 11d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Millers are more disposed to make purchases of prime milling lines, Tuscan being preferred. Medium milling qualities are not in request, and are practically only saleable at present as fowl wheat. For the latter there is fair local demand at quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium to good, 3s 2½d to 3s 4d; good whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 8d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments have not been arriving so freely, and all prime lines of table potatoes have ready sale on arrival at prices fully equal to late quotations. The demand for seed lines is now practically over. Inferior and small sorts have little inquiry, and are difficult to place at late values. We quote: Best table sorts, £10. 10s to £11 5s; medium to good, £9 to £10; small and inferior, £2 to £7 per ton, according to condition.

Chaff.—The market is well supplied with chaff of medium quality, for which there is poor demand, and which is difficult to place even at a reduction on late quotations. Prime bright oat sheaf is the only

class in favor with buyers, and in most cases is readily quitted ex truck. Light and inferior samples are unsaleable. We quote: Prime oat sheaf, £3 17s 6d to £4; choice to £4 2s 6d; fair to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; light and medium, £3 to £3 7s 6d per ton. (bags extra).

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

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

Oats.—No alteration to report in the market, which continues very quiet. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 2½; inferior, 1s 10½d to 2s per bushel.

Wheat.—There is a good inquiry for fowl wheat, but other qualities are somewhat difficult to place at late rates. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 5d to 3s 6d; medium to good, 3s 2½d to 3s 4d; good whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 2d; broken and damaged, 2s 7d to 3s per bushel.

Potatoes.—Stocks of table sorts are somewhat light, and in consequence prices have hardened somewhat. Quotations: Seed lines, £11 10s to £12 10s; prime table sorts, £10 to £11 15s; medium table sorts, £8 10s to £9 10s; inferior and small, £3 to £8 per ton.

Chaff.—Supplies are plentiful, prime being saleable at up to £4, while inferior qualities are very difficult to place.

WOOL.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a fair-sized catalogue at Monday's sale, prices being much the same as those ruling at the previous sale. Small made up to 4½d, summers to 8½d, autumns to 13d, second winters, to 14½d, winter bucks to 16½d, winter does to 19½d, fawn to 12½d, and black to 14½d. Horsehair sold up to 19½d per lb.

Sheepskins.—We offered at Tuesday's sale a very large catalogue, competition as usual being keen, and prices being much the same as last week's. Merinos sold up to 8s 3d; crossbreds, to 8s 10d; fine do, 11s 6d, and halfbreds to 11s 3d.

Hides.—We submitted a catalogue of 212 to a good attendance of buyers, and competition was again very spirited. We had a most successful sale, our top price for ox being 7½d, and for cow 6½d per lb. We have every confidence in recommending consignments at the present time.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

For last Saturday's sale there was a very good entry, draughts especially being well represented, both as regards quality and numbers, but light harness horses were not so numerous, although among them were a few useful animals. The attendance was large, and as a good proportion of those present were actual buyers, we are pleased to report an excellent sale. The main feature of the entry was the consignment from Mr. James Malcolm, Papakaio, and although the horses were just out of hard work and rather thin, every animal as offered changed hands after keen competition at up to £49. In the light harness section there was nothing of special merit in the yard, consequently in this class we have no high prices to report; still, several found new owners at up to £19 10s. The following include a few of our principal transactions for the week:—Bay gelding at £55, bay gelding at £49, brown gelding at £49, bay gelding at £47, bay gelding at £44 10s, grey gelding at £41 10s, bay gelding at £33, bay mare at £32 10s, brown gelding at £31, bay gelding (aged) at £25, bay mare (light) at £22 10s, bay cob at £19 10s, bay gelding at £17, boy's pony at £13, and several aged sorts at up to £13. We quote: Superior young draught 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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PALMERSTON NORTH

(From our own correspondent.)

October 21.

Confirmation will be administered in St. Patrick's Church by his Grace Archbishop Redwood on Sunday, December 9.

The members of St. Patrick's Choir will give their third sacred concert in the Zealandia Hall on Sunday evening, November 4. A musical treat of exceptional merit is expected.

Miss Coleta Lorrigan, of St. Benedict's Choir, Auckland, has taken up an important position with Mr. C. W. Ross of this town, and we may shortly look forward to her service in choir matters.

The devotions of the Forty Hours' Adoration will begin in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday, November 4. Special sermons will be preached by priests from other districts in the Archdiocese, and there is every probability of the Very Rev. Father Lewis, V.G., preaching at High Mass on Sunday.

Visitors to the Manawatu A. and P. Society's Show held on October 31 and November 1 and 2, will find the entries quite up-to-date, and in some instances stronger than ever before, in spite of the strong counter-attraction offered by the big show in Christchurch. The following are the totals to date: Horses, 552; cattle, 216; sheep, 508; dogs, 330; pigs, 61; poultry, 110; schools' art and industrial classes, 774; and photography, 130. The dairy class, with 33 entries, will be a particularly good one, and marks a distinct advance. There are a number of special features this year. For instance, Highland cattle, to the number of 5, will be exhibited for the first time.

The new railway station at Dunedin was opened on Sunday.

A veterinary college is to be established in connection with the Otago University.

Late Burnside Stock Report

For favor Donald Reid & Co.

Fat Cattle.—173 head yarded. This number proved altogether too small for requirements, and prices in consequence rose to the extent of 15s per head. A fair proportion of the bullocks were extra prime, and these met with keen competition. Best bullocks, 29 10s to £11 10s; extra heavy, up to £13; medium, 28 to 29 5s; light, 27 to 27 15s; best cows and heifers, 28 to 29 2s 6d; medium to good, 27 15s to 28 5s; others, 26 to 27 10s.

Sheep.—1742 forward. The sale was a brisk one throughout, and prices showed an advance of about 1s per head on all prime sheep. Best wethers, 22s 6d to 25s; extra heavy, up to 27s; medium to good, 20s to 21s 6d; light, 18s to 19s 6d; best ewes, 18s to 20s 6d; extra heavy, up to 25s; light, 15s 6d to 17s.

Lambs.—90 forward, and for all fit for butchers a keen sale resulted. Best lambs, 18s to 20s 9d; others, 16s to 17s.

Pigs.—152 forward, about half of which were suckers and small sorts. Prices for these were fully equal to last week's rates. Porkers and baconers also met with a ready sale. Suckers, 16s to 19s; slips, 22s to 25s; stores, 28s to 33s; porkers, 38s to 44s; light baconers, 48s to 53s; heavy do, 56s to 63s.

Persons requiring neat and fashionable footwear should visit the City Boot Palace, George street, Dunedin, where they will find a superior stock, marked at very moderate prices....

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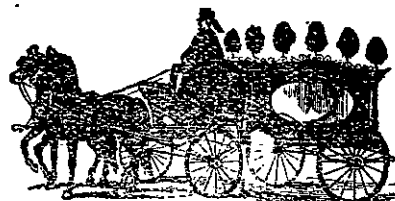
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... SCHOLARSHIPS. ...

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS of the yearly value of £25 each, tenable for four years, will be offered for COMPETITION in December, 1906. These Scholarships are open to all Catholic Boys attending the Parochial Schools of the Colony.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates for Scholarships must be under the age of fourteen on the first day of January, 1906.
2. Application to be examined should be forwarded to the Rector before the tenth day of November, 1906; such application to contain (a) a letter of recommendation from the Parish Priest; (b) a certificate of date of birth; (c) an entrance fee of 10/-
3. The examinations will be conducted in writing, and will be held late in December, 1906, at centres to suit the general convenience of candidates.
4. Candidates will be examined in (a) The New Zealand Catechism, No. 2; (b) Writing, Spelling, English Grammar, Essay, and Arithmetic. The questions will be of the same grade of proficiency as the Sixth Standard, Board of Education.
5. The Scholarships will be allotted in the order of merit to those candidates who obtained the highest aggregate of marks.
6. A Scholarship will be forfeited unless the successful candidate shall have lodged the sum of £20 with the College Procurator on or before the fifteenth day of February in each year of tenure, and unless he shall be present in the College on the first day of each session.
7. Should the diligence or conduct of any Scholar prove unsatisfactory, the Rector is empowered to declare his Scholarship vacant.
8. In all questions concerning the obtaining or holding of Scholarships, the decision of the Rector shall be final.
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St. Patrick's College,

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1st October, 1906.

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

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

ADDRESS matter intended for publication 'Editor, TABLET, Dunedin,' and not by name to any member of the Staff.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste-paper basket.

Write legibly, **ESPECIALLY NAMES** of persons and places. Reports of **MARRIAGES** and **DEATHS** are not selected or compiled at this Office. To secure insertion they must be verified by our local agent or correspondent, or by the clergyman of the district, or by some subscriber whose handwriting is well known at this office. Such reports must in every case be accompanied by the customary death or marriage announcement, for which a charge of 2s. 6d. is made.

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

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

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

Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

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

April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

THE MAORI



LIKE Dryden's hind, the Maori, though doomed to death, seems fated not to die. According to the current 'New Zealand Year-Book' (just published) the long-sustained decay of our splendid race, that went dolefully on till 1896, has apparently been arrested. For the second time the census marks an increase in the brown men's ranks. To some extent hope may here tell a flattering tale—a percentage of the apparent numerical increase may, for instance, be possibly due to the diminution or disappearance of the distrust with which many Maoris long regarded the census-taker. But even when allowance has been made for this, the census-paper increase of the Native race from 39,854 in 1896 to 43,143 in 1901, and to 47,731 in 1906 affords a solid ground for the hope that this ancient and interesting people is being rescued from the decay that seems to fall like a blight upon aboriginal tribes when they come into contact with modern non-Catholic civilisation.

In the days before the white man settled upon these islands, the Maori race seems to have been far more numerous than at the present time. Judge Maning, of the Native Lands Court, had quite exceptional opportunities of securing information on this subject. 'The natives,' says he in 'Old New Zealand,' 'are unanimous in affirming that they were much more numerous in former times than they are now, and I am convinced that such was the case, for many reasons.' The evidence on which Maning and others base this judgment may be briefly stated as follows: The great number of deserted pas or hill-forts that are scattered over a great area of the North Island. 'From the top of one of these pointed, trenched, and terraced hills,' says he, 'I have counted twenty others, all of equally large dimensions, and all within a distance, in every direction, of fifteen to twenty miles; and native tradition affirms that each of these hills was the stronghold of a separate "hapu", or clan, bearing its distinctive name'. Many of these forts were erected on so extensive a scale that they must have taken a large local population to construct them within a reasonable time with the stone and bone and wooden tools of the old Maori days. For when those weed-grown, hill-top villages were erected, iron was unknown to the Native race, and there was not so much as a tinned tack in all New Zealand. Many of these forts,' says Travers in his 'Te Rau-paraha', 'were of such an extent that taking into consideration the system of attack and defence necessarily used before the introduction of fire-arms—they would have been utterly untenable unless held by at least ten

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times the number of men which the whole neighborhood, for a distance of two or three days' journey, can now produce. And as, in those times of constant war, the natives as a rule slept in their hill-forts with closed gates, the bridges over the trenches removed, and the ladders of the terraces drawn up, it is evident that the inhabitants of each fort, though numerous, consisted only of the population of the country in its close vicinity.

In addition to this proof of a higher former population the following may be briefly mentioned: the large number of houses in those abandoned hill-forts, as evidenced by the fire-places, composed of four flat stones sunk on their edges into the ground; the vast tracts of cultivated lands that are now mere wildernesses, with the draining-ditches and other evidences of former thought and toil; and the great number of large kumara-pits that are found in the centre of extensive tracts of uncultivated country whose natural productions would now scarcely sustain a dozen inhabitants. Density of population or defensive requirements evidently led to the cultivation of inferior lands in the days when the Maori race was strong. The pendulum of Maori life, then and for long afterwards, swung wearily on from offence to reprisal, never reaching an equilibrium. The 'fine old English gentlemen' who perforated each other with bullets from hair-triggered pistols had not a nicer sensibility than had the Maori warrior regarding 'that species of honor which weighs insults rather than injuries'. 'Utu', or the 'lex talionis'—the grim law of revenge—was to the brown-skinned man the 'suprema lex', the highest expression of human wisdom. And, somehow, accounts could never be accurately adjusted between tribe and tribe. War and disease kept the population down. But the great slaughter came with the musket. That was a fateful day for the Maori race when Hongi, a Methodist convert of the Ngapuhi (Bay of Islands), visited England, and returned home by Sydney laden with presents from King George. The presents were sold in Sydney. With the proceeds of the sale, chief Hongi purchased three hundred muskets and a large quantity of ammunition. He then came home and, at the head of three thousand warriors, proceeded to settle accounts with tribesmen near and far. Hongi and his barking Pakeha weapons did unexampled slaughter and struck terror into the heart of Maoridom.

Thereafter, the possession of muskets became a matter of life and death. A frantic competition set up. Every effort was made by the tribesmen to attract ships to the shores of New Zealand, and the villagers toiled and sometimes starved in the swamps for the ton or half-ton of dressed flax—scraped by hand with a shell—that was the price of a cheap firelock in those times. Cultivation was neglected in the desperate rush to stave off extermination. The long hours in the flax-swamps induced disease. And meantime the musket was doing its deadly work all over the Colony. From the introduction of the musket till 1840, New Zealand was one great battlefield. Hongi, Te Wherowhero, Rau-paraha, Te Waharoa, and other fierce raiders swept through the country, leaving swathes of death along their track. When the Pakeha settled in New Zealand, the war fury (says Gudgeon) had 'reached such a climax that a few years more would have seen the depopulation of the island.' Christianity, white control, and the Maori National Movement all tended to make the tribesmen at last less eager for blood-letting; and at the close of the Native wars against England in 1860 the sturdy brown warrior hung up his rifle beside his spear and mere. The hatchet is buried. The Maori has permanently settled down to the arts of peace. New habits, new diseases, and high infant mortality long threatened him with gradual decay. But there is every ground for hope that this valiant and

physically splendid race has at last ceased to tread the path that has led the Tasmanian, and is fast leading the Australian, aboriginal to extinction.

Notes

Catholic Schools

According to the current issue of the 'New Zealand Official Year-Book' (p. 135) the Catholic primary schools in the Colony have risen from 114 in 1895 to 149 in 1904. Out of a total of 16,378 white pupils in attendance at all the private schools in New Zealand in 1904, 11,373 received their education in Catholic primary schools. It thus happens that about seven per cent. of the people of New Zealand furnish 69.44 per cent. (or practically 70 per cent.) of the pupils attending private primary schools, or nearly ten times more than their proportion to total population. The figures quoted above also give an impressive idea of the relatively vast extent to which Catholics monopolise religious education in New Zealand. Our separated brethren seem content, as a rule, with a monopoly of talk about religious education. The zeal that moves heart and hand is of a vastly higher order than that which has only just sufficient horse-power to wag the tongue.

The Wellington Fire

We stand our trials and our joys best in small doses. In the first half of 1901 (the latest period for which we have figures available) there were 187 fires in New Zealand, that cost the insurance companies the tidy little fortune of £241,000. Separated by intervals of time and space, these vast losses made but little impression upon the public mind. The fire-doses were small and oft-repeated. But it is quite different when, as in Wellington this week, the sum of energy of many minor conflagrations is concentrated in one big blaze within two or three acres of ground. Damages amounting to even £100,000 then create a terrible spectacle of moving destruction that sears a mark upon the public memory. In the same way, the loss of life in any three months on American railroads easily surpasses the death-list in any battle of the South African war. But it creates no such impression as the less deadly but more concentrated method of severing the partnership between soul and body. It is the 'one fell swoop' that dazes us, as it dazed Macduff. Happily, the Wellington disaster was not aggravated by loss of life. Even in the midst of urgent peril, those most immediately concerned not alone displayed no trace of panic, but even manifested a sangfroid that was beyond all praise. The wooden cowed in Chicago, and the old wooden tinder-box building in Wellington played, though in different degrees, strangely similar parts. The conflagration is a fresh warning of the perils of allowing old wooden fire-traps to cumber the busy hearts of our cities. One other lesson is this: our architects must revise their ideas of fire-proof buildings and go to San Francisco for instruction in the art of baffling flame.

'Undenominationalism'

It has been said of 'Christian Science' that it is neither Christian nor scientific. And in like manner we may say of the 'undenominational Christianity' advocated by the Bible-in-schools party, that it is neither undenominational nor Christian. It has, says a non-Catholic member of the London School Board, 'nothing in common with Historical Christianity or any other form of Christian teaching.' It is, said another non-Catholic writer, a 'lifeless, boiled-down, mechanical, unreal teaching of religion.' The attempts that have been made to introduce this 'undenominational' or 'common-denominator Christianity' into the public

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school systems of England, Australia, and New Zealand impart a special interest to the fate that has befallen it in Holland. The law under which it was introduced into Holland was passed in 1857. Its fundamental idea (says the 'Catholic Times') 'was that all the children of the State should be educated in the same schools. The Christian and social virtues were to be imparted by the teachers without trenching on dogmas, and the schools were called "neutral" schools. The Catholic Bishops of Holland issued a Pastoral in which they proclaimed their refusal to accept the law. A struggle ensued which was continued for years. In the end many who had been favorable to the "neutral" schools, recognised that they were injurious to the State, and in 1889 a law was passed, on the initiative of Premier Kuyper, giving to the denominationalists the rights for which they had been contending. They now arrange their own school hours, select their own school books, and are responsible for their own teachers. All the Government asks for in making grants is secular efficiency.'

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN

Father O'Donnell, of Queenstown, tenders his heartfelt thanks for the numerous telegrams of condolence that reached him from various parts of New Zealand on the occasion of the death of the late Rev. John Ryan.

The diplomas, medals, prizes, and certificates won in connection with this year's examinations of the Dunedin Centre of Trinity College of Music, London, were presented on Monday evening. Among the recipients of awards were Agnes Brown, a pupil of the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin, and Violet Leary, a pupil of the Sisters of Mercy, Mosgiel.

The members of St. Joseph's Choir held their annual social gathering in the Oddfellows' Hall, Rattray street, on Thursday evening. There was a fair attendance. Songs were contributed during the evening by Mrs. Flynn, Miss Bryant, Messrs. Carolin, Miles, and Woods, and recitations by Messrs. J. B. Callan, jun., and Etheridge.

On Thursday evening last the St. Joseph's Harrier Club were entertained by Mrs. Jackson at her residence, Leith street, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. During the evening occasion was taken to present Mr. J. Swanson with Dr. O'Neill's championship trophy. After votes of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson had been enthusiastically carried, a very pleasant evening was brought to a conclusion by the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

The Children of Mary held their annual reunion on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., at St. Joseph's schoolroom, when a most enjoyable evening was spent. Among those present were his Lordship the Bishop, Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., Rev. Father Cleary, and Rev. Father Corcoran. The following contributed to the programme:—Songs, Misses Kennedy, C. and J. Hughes, Brady, Carter, Rodgers, Doyle, Keogh; pianoforte solos, Misses McGowan, Murphy, and Power; recitations, Misses Heley and Brady. At the conclusion of the programme refreshments were handed round. The president (Miss Falkner) is to be congratulated on the successful manner in which everything was carried out.

Invercargill

(From our own correspondent.)

October 22.

On Wednesday last, the members of the St. Mary's Ladies' Club held a social evening in St. Joseph's schoolroom. A cordial invitation was extended to the congregation generally, resulting in a large attendance. Mr. Shepherd officiated as chairman. The proceedings opened with an orchestral overture followed by an address on Irish wit, by the Very Rev. Dean Burke. This item was thoroughly appreciated, and the amusing stories with which it was interspersed caused much enjoyment. The following ladies and gentlemen also contributed items:—Quartette, Messrs. Cahill, Fitzgerald, McGrath, and Morton; songs, Misses McMineman, Hishon, Kirwan and Connor, Master Crawford, Messrs. McGrath, and Morton; duet, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Cahill; pianoforte duet, Misses Kane and Barry; recitation, Miss Collins. Each item was rendered in first-class style, and the ladies' committee is to be complimented on its entertainment.

Oamaru

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The following are the results of the practical examination, by Mr. Edwards, Trinity College, London, at Rosary Convent, Oamaru:—Senior division—Amy Gilligan, 85, honors (recommended for higher examination); C. B. Ormiston, 80, honors (recommended for higher examination); Veda Slee, 78, Intermediate—Annie Kay, 78, Junior division—Aileen Welsh, 85 (honors); Mollie Dore, 81 (honors); Cissy Rooney, 75; Kathleen Gallagher, 71. Preparatory—Jamie Pringle, 100; Eva Miller, 92; Aggie Pringle, 88; Christabel Murray, 85; Dorothy Sweeney, 78; Ellen Pratt, 72. Fourteen candidates were presented, all of whom passed.

The pupils of two of our Catholic teachers were also successful. M. Whillans, a pupil of Miss Cartwright, gained 100 marks in preparatory, and L. Stevens, a pupil of Miss Falconer, 76 marks in the same grade.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

October 19.

The Bishop at the time of writing is at Whakaitane, Bay of Plenty.

The members of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association are to approach the Holy Table in a body at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday, 28th inst., and will afterwards assemble for breakfast in the convent schools, Hobson street.

Last Monday evening in the Royal Albert Hall an 'At home' was given by the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association. There were about 150 persons present. Part of the evening was devoted to progressive euche. A most enjoyable evening was spent. In the early part of the evening the Rev. Fathers Holbrook, McMillan, and Farthing were present.

Two old identities, in the persons of Mrs. Gough and Mrs. Edward McDonnell, have just passed away to the great majority. The former was well known in Catholic circles in the city, and was mourned by a wide circle of friends. One of her daughters, Miss Catherine Gough, has for many years attended to the decorations of St. Patrick's altars. In her sad loss widespread sympathy is shown. Mrs. McDonnell was better known at the Thames. A few weeks ago she was brought to Auckland but never rallied, and died here this week. Her remains were accompanied to the Thames steamer by a large number of friends. The chief mourner was Dr. Murphy, a nephew of deceased. The interment took place at the Thames, where the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly, V.F., officiated.—R.I.P.

Last Tuesday in the Orange Hall, under the auspices of the Auckland District Grand Lodge, the Rev. James Wilson gave a lecture on 'Protestant Heroes.' Amongst the galaxy of 'heroes' the lecturer sorted out three for special commendation, viz., Luther, William the Silent of Orange, and William III. of England. The first-named was a noble character. He would like Orangemen to remember Luther's toleration. William the Silent was designated 'the soldier of the Reformation; to whom, and his son Maurice of Nassau, the country owed much.' William III. and the Boyne came next, and the lecturer recommended the 'saffron sash' fraternity to read 'the finest account of that struggle written by a Roman Catholic, Frank Hugh O'Donnell.' And (graciously added the rev. gentleman), 'it was a mistake to think there were no fair-minded spirits in the Church of Rome. He had met some grand characters in the Roman Catholic Church.' Now, if Mr. Wilson received a whack from a paving stone or an iron nut during the dog days in Belfast he would receive the best object lesson in toleration as understood by the average Orangeman.

An interesting story in connection with old St. Patrick's has come to light. Mr. T. H. White, J.P., district manager of the Kauri Timber Company, was many years ago in San Francisco, and there came in contact very often with a well known local architect and builder. One day the American showed Mr. White a book of plans, and, stopping before one sketched plan, asked the New Zealander if he recognised it. It was familiar, but Mr. White could not recall it. 'That,' said the Yankee, 'is the interior of the roof of St. Patrick's in your city of Auckland. I have travelled over a great portion of the world, and as you see I have taken the plans of many buildings in my journeyings. That ceiling for design and workmanship struck me as far above the average, hence I brought away with me the plan of it.' It should here be mentioned that the whole work was done by the late Mr. Mahoney, the well known architect, father

of the Rev. Father Mahoney, and the late Mr. Mahony, father of Mr. E. Mahony, solicitor. Again it must be noted that the work was done in the far away forties, when the means at the disposal of the craftsmen were of a primitive order. The exigencies of the times, together with the ravages of wear, have necessitated the destruction of what our American friend declared was a rare and first-class work, and which Mr. White said the other day, and with regret, was the best piece of work in Auckland.

Napier

(From our own correspondent.)

October 20.

A splendid meeting was held in the Theatre Royal last Monday evening to discuss matters in connection with the forthcoming visit to Napier of the Irish delegates, Messrs. Devlin and Donovan. Mr. John Higgins presided, and in a patriotic speech appealed to all of Irish descent to rally round the National cause, and show that there were true Irishmen in Napier as well as in other parts of New Zealand. Mr. Higgins suggested that a grand national social or an entertainment of some kind should be held to provide the sinews of war in regard to the reception of and presentation to the Irish envoys of a purse of sovereigns.

Mr. Patrick Gleeson, in a vigorous speech, thought a social was not the proper means of providing the sinews of war on an occasion like the present. He said that he was a stauncher Home Ruler now than when he landed in the colonies 54 years ago, and as he felt that the present time was the time to act, he asked the chairman to put his name down at the head of a subscription list for £50 as his contribution towards the Home Rule fund. The effect of this announcement acted like magic on the meeting, and Mr. M. F. Bourke immediately offered 20 guineas towards the fund, followed by Mr. John Higgins with 15 guineas. The following additional subscriptions were promised in the room:—Rev. Fathers Goggan and O'Connor, £5 5s each; Messrs. C. O'Donoghue, P. Barry, and W. J. McGrath, £5 5s each; Mr. J. Mahony, £5; Messrs. F. Minogue and P. J. Barry, £3 3s each; Mr. M. Quinn, £2 10s; Messrs. J. Moroney, and J. Mannix, £2 2s each; Mr. M. Clarkin, £2; Messrs. T. Fitzgerald, J. Maxey, D. O'Donoghue, J. Lynam, M. McKenna, P. Foley, M. Clarke (Wellington), and B. O'Rourke, £1 1s each; Messrs. W. Higgins, D. Higgins, P. McNamara, M. Roache, £1 each; the Misses Murphy, 10s; A widow's mite, 5s 6d, and other minor amounts, making the total approximately £141 18s 6d.

Mr. M. L. Gleeson was then appointed permanent secretary to the reception committee, and Mr. J. Higgins treasurer. A strong executive committee has been formed, and a house-to-house canvass for subscriptions will be made. A meeting of the executive committee was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Friday evening, and it was decided to send out circulars to all the outlying districts asking for co-operation in the good work.

The Irish people of Hastings intend to give the delegates a great reception there. A strong committee has been formed, and it is anticipated that a substantial sum will be presented to Messrs. Devlin and Donovan on the occasion of their visit.

Destructive Fire in Wellington

The most destructive fire that has ever taken place in Wellington occurred at an early hour on Monday morning. The outbreak, which originated in a one-storey wooden building situated on Lambton Quay, spread with great rapidity, owing to the shortage of water through the main supply pipe bursting. In less than two hours two banks, two hotels, two insurance establishments, and several business premises were destroyed. Over 100 firms were affected by the conflagration, whilst the damage is estimated at £100,000. The insurance on premises and stock destroyed is over £80,000. The following is a list of the destroyed premises:—Hallenstein's auction mart; Miss Roach's fruit shop; Pincock's Trocadero (private hotel); O'Dwyer's Commercial Hotel; Coban's fancy goods bazaar; Levi's optician establishment; Shield's tailoring shop; Whitcombe and Tombs's printing establishment; Bank of New South Wales; Union Bank of Australia; Castendyke and Focke's warehouse; Worger's Strand Cafe; the Alliance Insurance buildings; the Wellington Trust and Loan buildings; the New Zealand Insurance buildings; A. T. Bates's premises.

The estimated value of the buildings destroyed is £100,000, the chief values being—Bank of New South Wales, £40,000; Whitcombe and Tombs, £8000; the Trocadero, £8000; New Zealand Insurance Company, £2000; Commercial Hotel, £2000. The others ranged from £750 to £1000. Holiday Bros. own the premises in which the fire occurred and also Mrs. Roach's. Hamilton Gilmer owned the Trocadero, the Commercial Hotel, and Levi's. Whitcombe and Tombs, the Bank of New South Wales, and the Union Bank owned their premises, and the latter owned the Strand Cafe (occupied by F. Dakin). Mrs. W. B. Rhodes owned the Wellington Trust and Loan's, C. M. Banks's (stationer), and Bates's premises, also those of Focke. The Alliance Assurance Company own their premises and those occupied by Wilson. All the buildings destroyed, with the exception of the Bank of New South Wales, the Trocadero, and Whitcombe and Tombs, were old wooden structures and old landmarks. The Central Hotel, opposite the Bank of New South Wales, had a hole burned in the roof, and many incipient fires from sparks were reported. Several houses on the terrace overlooking the scene of the disaster narrowly escaped.

Interprovincial

On and after November 1, 1906, the postage on letters and letter-cards for places within New Zealand will be one penny for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

A large influx of tourists to the Southern Alps is expected during the coming season, and the Government has approved of a scheme to erect an annexe to the Mount Cook Hermitage to provide sleeping accommodation for 24 persons in view of the anticipated extra tourist traffic. The extension is to be completed at the earliest possible moment.

In the House of Representatives on Friday evening the Public Works Statement was laid on the table. The total amount proposed to be appropriated this year is £2,484,858, as compared with £2,602,156 last year. Some £884,025 is to be devoted to railways, and £50,000 is set down for the Otago Central Railway, £20,000 for the Lawrence-Roxburgh line, and £20,000 for the Catlins-Waimahaka line.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives (the Hon. A. R. Guinness) has given notice to ask the Premier whether he will, before the session concludes, propose a motion for an address to be presented to his Majesty the King in similar terms to the address adopted by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia urging that Home Rule should be granted to Ireland.

The Premier has received a cablegram from the Postmaster-General of the United States announcing that New Zealand letters prepaid 1d would be delivered in the United States without surcharge after November 1. Sir Joseph Ward, on making this known in the House of Representatives, said that he had replied thanking the Postmaster-General, and congratulating him on the establishment of penny postage between the United States and New Zealand. He hoped the day would soon arrive when penny postage would be established throughout the world.

Rarely, if ever (writes our Wellington correspondent) have the beauty and impressive nature of our Church ceremonial and the strong faith of our people been so strikingly manifested in this city as they were on Sunday morning at St. Joseph's Church. The early Masses were largely attended, and great numbers of men approached the Holy Table. The Mass at 7.30 was celebrated by the Rev. Father MacDermott, C.S.S.R., the two officers of the college cadets acting as acolytes. The church, filled in every part with worshippers, including members of the Permanent Artillery, local volunteers, and college cadets, in full-dress uniform, presented a solemn spectacle, the effect at the consecration as the bugler sounded the royal salute being particularly impressive. The sight of nearly the whole congregation of men receiving Holy Communion was indeed a most encouraging one, and the source of keen satisfaction to the Redemptorist Fathers, who have labored so hard during the past week. At the conclusion of Mass the Very Rev. Father Clune delivered a stirring address to the men, in which he exhorted them to be faithful to the resolutions they had made, and to hold fast to the practice of their religion.—On Sunday next the Hibernians are to receive Holy Communion in a body. The mission will be solemnly closed on Sunday night.

J. G. 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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HIS LAST.

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

"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,
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Irish News

CORK—The Father Mathew Anniversary

The Cork Board of Guardians decided at a recent meeting to attend in a body at the demonstration to be held on the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Father Mathew.

A Grave Injustice

On Sunday, September 2, the formal opening of a new college erected by the Capuchin Fathers at Rochestown, County Cork, was performed by Very Rev. Father Paul, O.S.F.C., Provincial, in the presence of a large concourse of people who sympathised with the members of the community in the injustice inflicted upon them recently under the Penal Laws. Referring to the case, Father Paul explained how a Cork lady who was wont to worship in their church bequeathed £300 to the college for the education of a young man for the priesthood in their Order. After her death the will was contested on the sole principle that, being members of the Franciscan Order, they were in the eyes of the law debarred from all benefits which the laws of the country conferred upon the humblest members of society, and consequently that they were not entitled to receive the money. Judge Barton, before whom the case was tried, filled with indignation at the monstrous position in which his Court was placed by being called to put into force a law that had not been enforced in other courts for eighty-two years, declared that the will was valid—that, as the boy could be educated for the Home or Foreign Mission, the school was entitled to the money. An appeal was taken, and the case again tried before three judges who, with the same evidence before them, not only upset Judge Barton's decision—not only robbed the school of its £300—and deprived the boy of his education, but mulcted the Superior of the Community in all the costs of the appeal. It was a puzzle to him to realise why the Regular Orders of the Church were the only people outlawed in their own land, and he appealed to their members of Parliament to make the question a prominent plank in their programme.

Tillage and Winter Dairying

At a recent meeting of the County Cork Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction—the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross, presiding—it was decided to include in the coming scheme of agricultural instruction for the county a number of prizes for the encouragement of tillage and winter dairying. This scheme is intended for the larger occupiers, and aims, as the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly put it, at making the farm self-supporting, that is, growing on the farm as much as possible of the food crop for family use and for the support of the live stock. Sir Horace Plunkett, vice-president of the Department, who attended, referred to the success of the itinerant system of instruction which had been heretofore carried out throughout the country, and said that work was but pioneer work for still greater efforts in the future.

DONEGAL—Mineral Resources

Amongst recent registrations at Somerset House is that of the Donegal Industrial Syndicate, Limited, which has been formed to acquire the benefit of an agreement for the purchase of the leasehold beds, deposits, and quarries of granite and other stone, kaolin, and clays, under certain land known as the Rosses, in the parish of Templecorone, Barony of Boyle, County Donegal, held on lease for sixty years from 1889, direct from the Right Hon. the Marquis of Conyngham. The signatories of the articles of association include the name of Mrs. Ernest Hart, whose work in connection with the cottage industries of Donegal is so well known throughout England and Ireland. Others associated with the enterprise are Mr. Edmund Downey, Mr. J. T. Segrue, and Mr. M. J. Regan, who, with others, were instrumental in providing the capital for reopening the Bonmahon Copper Mine at the end of last year. Donegal, it is stated, possesses some of the finest samples of red and grey granite in the world, and the placing of the industry on a sound commercial basis should prove a boon both to the district and to the country at large.

DUBLIN—A Centenarian

At the age of 107 years, and after comparatively little suffering, Patrick M'Manus passed away at his residence, Cornakelly, Arva, on September 1. He was one of the staunchest Nationalists of his day, and could relate many stirring incidents of the '48 and '67 movements. He went to America in 1830, and returned on the day that the first railway was opened in Ireland, and was present at the opening ceremony at Kingstown, of which he had a vivid recollection.

The Horse Show

From the official return of the attendance at the Horse Show, it appears that there was an increase of 6000 visitors over the number for last year.

Fighting Consumption

At a recent meeting of the Dublin Corporation it was resolved to establish a sanatorium on the Chalet system for the treatment of consumption and to levy a rate of one penny in the pound for the purpose.

Institute of Journalists

On Sunday, September 2, some one hundred and fifty members of the Institute of Journalists, the annual meeting of which took place in Dublin the previous week, attended High Mass in the Pro-Cathedral. The congregation, which was an unusually large one, included many leading citizens of the metropolis. After the first Gospel, a sermon characterised by eloquence and erudition was preached by Rev. P. A. Beecher, M.A., D.D., Maynooth College.

The Topic of the Day

In political circles the leading topic just now (writes a Dublin correspondent) is the controversy between Sir Antony MacDonnell, Under-Secretary, and Mr. Walter Long, M.P., ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland. At a meeting of the Unionist Alliance the latter made a speech in the course of which he asserted that he came to Ireland with full and absolute power to make any changes in the Irish Government he thought necessary. He retained Sir Antony in office because the latter consented to act, not as a colleague such as he had been to Mr. Wyndham, but as a subordinate to Mr. Long. The Under Secretary lost no time in replying to his former Chief. In a letter to the press he makes it clear that he consented to act only on condition that there would be no change in the policy which had been pursued under Mr. Wyndham. In the course of the controversy reference was made by Mr. Long to letters connected with the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell and a demand put forward for their publication. The Under Secretary declined to publish them, saying the time for their production had not yet arrived, if it ever would. Mr. Long's demand for the correspondence drew a letter from Mr. John Dillon, M.P., which certainly leaves the ex-Chief Secretary in a peculiar and an unenviable position. He points out that on the 9th of May, 1905, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman moved the following resolution and that Mr. Long voted against it:—'That in view of recent events in Ireland, and the revelations which caused the resignation of the right honorable gentleman the member for Dover, it is in the highest degree desirable in the public interest that the correspondence and other information necessary to enable the House of Commons and the country to form a judgment on the policy and proceedings of the Irish Government connected with and subsequent to the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell be communicated to Parliament.' Mr. Dillon's comments on the action of Mr. Long in now calling for the publication of documents in question are, to say the least, forcible.

GALWAY—Tenants Purchase Their Farms

Nearly twelve months ago the tenants on the Castlefrench division of the Churcher Estate, situated near Ballinmore Bridge, County Galway, approached their landlord with a view to purchase. The landlords, through their agents, Messrs. Robinson, Sligo, declined to sell, but after some pressure agreed to do so at 20 years' purchase. With the assistance of Rev. Father Gearty, of Ballygar, a settlement satisfactory to all concerned has been arrived at on the following terms:—The tenants to purchase at 18½ years, which is equivalent to 8s reduction in the £ on first term rents, the owners agreeing to accept one year's rent in satisfaction of all arrears up till May 1, 1905, tenants to pay interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. on the purchase price till the completion of the vesting orders. The estate will be purchased by the Estates Commissioners, including over 600 acres of grass lands, which will be divided up amongst the tenants, most of whom hold small, congested bog holdings. All existing bogs are to be vested in the Board, the tenants to enjoy their usual rights to turbarry. Sporting rights on the estate are conceded to the tenants.

KILKENNY—Honored by the Pope

The Holy Father Pope Pius X., on the recommendation of Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, has appointed the Very Rev. Deam Howley, P.P., V.G., Callan, to the dignity of a Domestic Prelate of the Pontifical Household; and the Rev. William Carrigan, C.C., M.R.I.A., Durrow, author of "The History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory," has received the distinction of Doctor of Divinity.

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LIMERICK—New Zealand Leads the Way

Speaking at the Irish Industrial Conference the other day Mr. Robert Gibson, the well-known butter exporter, strongly denied that the want of Irish industrial enterprise was due to want of capital. There was plenty of spare capital in the country lying in the banks, and which left the country in millions every year to help English industries. He advocated the branding and grading of butter and fish, and said such would have been done long ago if there was a live Department in the country. Referring to the New Zealand butter, he said, some years ago it was mere rubbish, but owing to the action of the Government in branding it, it had been so much improved that it was at present superior to Danish.

Strange Action of a Landlord

An extraordinary state of affairs exists on Lord Fermoy's property at Kilcullane and Rockbarton, County Limerick. In November, 1905, terms were arranged, through Lord Fermoy's agent, Mr. Arthur White, for the purchase by the tenants. Agreements were actually signed in Limerick, interest at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to be accepted from them in lieu of rent, and this interest was actually paid. Time passed, and instead of the vesting order which the tenants were expecting they received intimation from the agent unless first term tenants advanced over one year's purchase more than their accepted offer the sale could not go through. Accompanied by two respected priests, the astonished tenants called on Lord Fermoy, who refused to sign the agreements, but gave no valid could not go through. A week later, without any further notification, some of the tenants received a solicitor's letter demanding the old rent, head gale and arrears, with, of course, the cost of this legal application. At a meeting subsequently held it was decided to fight the matter to the bitter end. A strong fund is being made up, and it is intended that a deputation of the tenants will appeal to public Boards for support in the struggle. Six substantial tenants on the estate out of thirty have been served with writs for one year's rent due, March, 1906, and half a year due in March, 1905.

TIPPERARY—An Address of Welcome

Very Rev. Canon Flavin, the new parish priest of SS. Peter and Paul's, Clonmel, was presented with an address of welcome in the high school of that town. The Rev. Brother Weston, Principal of the school, delivered an address, in which he spoke of the necessity of unity and co-operation amongst priests, teachers, and people to advance Catholic education in view of the secularizing tendency of modern education.

TYRONE—Death of a Priest

Sincere regret is felt at the death of the Rev. Joseph Campbell, late Professor in St. Paul's Seminary, Minnesota, which took place at the early age of 45 years. The deceased was born at Aghafad, Fintona, County Tyrone. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1885, and afterwards ministered in the parishes of Killaney, Castleblayney, and Inniskeen for a period of ten years. He was subsequently appointed professor at St. Paul's Seminary in Minnesota. The remains were brought to Ireland for interment.

GENERAL

Wasteful Methods

Ireland is a badly over-governed country (says the 'Daily Chronicle'). By which we mean, not that her government is necessarily too all-pervading and grandmotherly, but that it is egregiously expensive. The annual return of revenue and expenditure for the three parts of the United Kingdom brings out this fact very clearly. The population of England and Wales is, it should be remembered, nearly eight times that of Ireland. But now see what the cost of government is in the three cases. The Civil Government of England costs in round numbers 18 millions; that of Scotland $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions; and that of Ireland $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions. That is to say, it costs (again in round figures) more than £1 a head to govern Ireland, but only 10s a head to govern England or Scotland. What better argument could there be for attempting some form of co-ordination and devolution?

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

People We Hear About

Lord and Lady Emly have just celebrated the silver jubilee of their wedding. Lord Emly, who succeeded to the title in 1894, was State Steward in the household during the Lord Lieutenancy of Lord Cowper in 1880-82, and Gentleman Usher during the Lord Lieutenancy of Lord Spencer. Both Lord and Lady Emly take an active part in public functions, the former being a member of the Limerick County Council, while Lady Emly had the distinction of winning a contested election for the Board of Guardians.

The indifferent health experienced by the ex-Empress Eugenie of late is only what might be expected, considering her many trials and sorrows, and her age—she is now an octogenarian, having been born in 1826, only seven years after the late Queen Victoria. It argues marvellous vitality that she has been able for so long to resist the sorrows which began to fall on her so thickly just six and thirty years ago, when she and her consort lost their Empire, and the still heavier blow of nine years later, when her only son fell under the assegais of the Zulus.

The unwavering support which Mrs. J. R. Green, the widow of the eminent historian, has given to the Irish National Movement, reminds the 'Freeman's Journal' that Mr. Green himself was from a very early period in the history of the Home Rule agitation a warm friend and pronounced advocate of the principle of Irish Legislative Independence. In May, 1871, when Mr. Swift MacNeill, then an undergraduate at Oxford, brought forward at the Oxford Union a motion in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, which was debated for two evenings, and was the first motion of the kind ever proposed before a purely British audience, Mr. J. R. Green, then a tutor at Oxford, and long before he had written the works which have given him so great a reputation, came down and delivered an eloquent and masterly speech in favor of the complete restoration of Irish rights.

The sixtieth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Murphy fell on October 11, but owing to the annual retreat of the clergy of the archdiocese the formal celebration of the anniversary was postponed to Sunday, October 14, the feast of the Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. This was the feast on which his Grace was consecrated in 1846. In June last his Grace entered on his 92nd year. His Holiness Pius X. was only three years of age when the venerable Archbishop of Hobart was ordained priest. He was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, in October, 1846, in the parish church at Kinsale, of which his brother was parish priest. In 1848 Dr. Murphy was appointed Bishop to the newly-erected Vicariate-Apostolic of Hyderabad, Deccan, India. In consequence of failing health Pope Pius IX. transferred him from India to Tasmania in 1865, appointing him Bishop of Hobart in succession to the late Dr. Willson. In 1888, on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his priesthood, Hobart was erected into an archbishopric, and he became the first Metropolitan.

Among recent visitors to Ireland was the Hon. Mr. Justice Keogh, of the Chancery Division of the New York Supreme Court, who was accompanied by Mrs. Keogh and family. Mrs. Keogh is a member of the well known Emmet family of New York. During his stay in Ireland Judge Keogh had a most delightful motor tour through Wexford, Waterford, over to Galway, through the Donegal Highlands, and thence via Armagh and back to Dublin, where he met many prominent men, by whom he was entertained. While in Dublin a touching little incident took place. The judge having taken his two little boys, aged respectively about eight and ten years, to the notorious Green street Courthouse, and placed them in the dock there, which, if not the actual dock out of which their mother's great-grand uncle, the illustrious Robert Emmet, stood and delivered his immortal speech before sentence of death was pronounced on him, for his efforts in the cause of Ireland's liberty, nevertheless is upon the identical spot where the great patriot stood over one hundred years ago. The boys, young though they are, know something of their ancestry, and realised that they were in a memorable place, as they stood erect in the dock of that grim courthouse, which has been the scene of many noted trials. The presence of the distinguished party, and the recollections it woke up, became evident very soon, and many were eager to shake hands with the little boys, who were the centre of interest in the dock a moment before. It was for Judge Keogh and his wife a visit of no ordinary kind.

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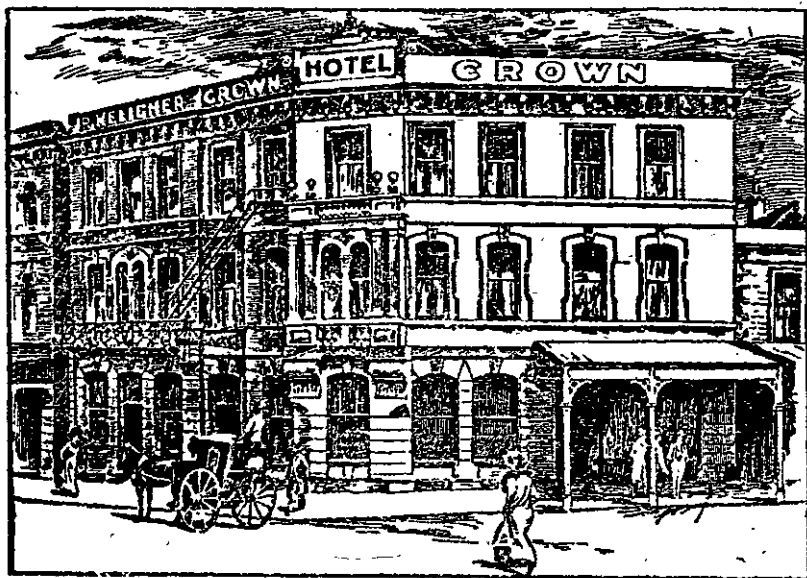
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For Rheumatism, Sciatica,
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The Catholic World

BELGIUM—The Hierarchy and France

The Bishops of Belgium in a letter of sympathy which they have sent to the French Bishops say: 'Your resolutions will always be in accord with the will of the Holy Father and with him you will unanimously say: "We shall not bow the neck to the yoke of injustice. We must obey God rather than man." The result of the glorious fight made by your brethren in Germany will confirm you in the conviction that persecutions pass away, whilst the word of God is eternal.' All the priests in Belgium have been asked to celebrate Mass, and all the faithful to offer up a Communion for France.

A Remarkable Scene

Amongst the notable speeches delivered at the Tournai Eucharistic Congress was that of M. Woeste, who said that to negations which were the fruit of a proud and presumptuous science the Church opposed the omnipresence of God, manifested in the Sacrament of the altar in a manner at once striking and moving. The public procession was one of the great events of the Congress. Ten thousand persons knelt in the Grand Square to receive the blessing of Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, the Papal Legate. At the close of the Congress there was a remarkable scene when the Archbishop of Malines, turning to the French Bishops, in the presence of a vast audience, said: 'You will be faithful to God. Persecutors pass away. We and all the Faithful will join in prayer for you.' 'Yes,' said Monsignor Amette, 'war has been declared, and we shall be faithful to our chief. France will preserve the Faith.'

ENGLAND—King Edward at Mass

King Edward has again this year attended Mass at Marienbad in honor of the 76th birthday anniversary of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Abbot Helmer of Tepl received the King at the door of the church and conducted him to a stall, draped in imperial purple.

A Memorial

The Catholics of Haslingden, in the diocese of Salford, have started a movement for the erection of a mural tablet and a new organ in St. Mary's Church, as a local memorial of the late Michael Davitt, who attended the church when living in the town during his younger days.

Death of a Convert

The death is reported of Judge Bowen Rowlands, K.C., who presided over the County Court for the Birkenhead Circuit. Judge Rowlands was a convert and a member of the Catholic Education Council. As a speaker he was brilliant and witty.

FRANCE—A Possibility

Monsignor Sœur, Archbishop of Avignon, declares in a Pastoral Letter that while the situation in France is critical it is not desperate and that an understanding is still possible.

The Result of a Plot

We are much inclined to believe (says the 'Catholic Times'), judging by the articles in the European press, that M. Flourens is right in the contention that the warfare now carried on against the Church in France is the outcome of a carefully-hatched plot. M. Flourens is not an indignant 'clerical.' He is a man who has played a prominent part in public life, and is specially qualified to form a judgment on this question, having been Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Goblet Cabinet, and having formerly held the position of Director of Worship. In a pamphlet which he has just published he maintains that the French Government is 'carrying out a pact concluded between the French and Italian Freemasons during M. Loubet's visit to Rome. The common object is: to bring about the destruction of the spiritual power of the Pope by way of schism. M. Delcasse was the first executor of this work, and M. Briand has been entrusted with the continuation of the enterprise.' We can certainly say that in a long experience of the newspaper press we have never observed amongst the great dailies such uniformity in the circulation of falsehoods as they display in respect to the conflict between the Pope and the French Government. The Paris correspondent of the 'Times' is very much alarmed lest English Catholics should show their sympathy with their French brethren in such a way as to damage the entente cordiale. The French Catholics, if they are to succeed in the battle, will have to do the fighting themselves, but that the correspondent of the 'Times' should

undertake to advise the Catholics of this country in the role of a friend is one of the humors of the situation.

GERMANY—The People's Association

The report of the People's Association presented to the German Catholic Congress at Essen showed that the members had increased from 470,000 at the end of June, 1905, to 510,000 at the close of June this year.

The Pope's Representative

Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, on arriving at Essen after having presided at the Eucharistic Congress at Tournai, had an enthusiastic reception from the German Catholics. Herr Grober, President of the Congress, said: 'For the first time we have the honor of having a representative of the Holy Father sent to the Congress specially from Rome.' His Eminence addressed the meeting in Latin. The Holy Father had, he said, charged him to convey to them his love and to assure them how highly he prized their congresses. For the Catholics of Germany his Holiness has a special affection.

The Holy Father's Words

The words of the Holy Father to the German Congress at Essen (says the 'Catholic Times') should stimulate the organising powers of the French Catholics in the present crisis. In reply to the telegram of homage to his Holiness from the Congress Cardinal Merry del Val wired: 'The Holy Father has received with thanks and grateful heart the expression of devoted homage from the Congress and with paternal love sends the Apostolic blessing, hopeful of the best results from the unity of the Catholics and their earnest promotion of the interests of labor.'

ROME—The Holy Father and Aberdeen University

The Holy Father recently received in farewell private audience Monsignor Fraser, Rector of the Scotch College, who was leaving for Aberdeen. His Holiness gave Monsignor Fraser an autograph letter alluding to the fourth centenary of Aberdeen University, and also a gold medal struck for this year's Pontificate, for presentation to the University.

SCOTLAND—Death of a Priest

The Catholics of Glasgow heard with feelings of deepest and sincerest regret of the death of the Rev. Father Cornelius McGrath, of St. Mungo's mission, Townhead, Glasgow. Here he worked with marked zeal, energy, and enthusiasm for a number of years, and then in obedience to other calls from his ecclesiastical superiors, labored in England and Ireland, performing missionary work. In this sphere of spiritual usefulness he was pre-eminently successful. In 1886 he was again appointed to St. Mungo's, Glasgow. The news of his re-appointment to the Townhead district was hailed with acclamations of general joy in Glasgow, where Catholics had already learnt to value and feel the benefit of his presence in their city for good not only as a worthy priest, but as a model citizen and an active social worker.

SWITZERLAND—The Marian Conference

Eight members of the episcopate—Archbishops and Bishops—together with the Abbot of Einsiedeln, were present at the Marian Congress at Einsiedeln. There were representatives from eighteen nations. Of the foreign countries France sent the largest number. In an address to the Holy Father they said: 'Five hundred French priests and lay Catholics assembled at the Congress of Einsiedeln express their sentiments of filial attachment to the Holy Father and thank him enthusiastically for his Encyclical.' His Holiness sent two telegrams, one thanking the Congress for a despatch conveying homage and the other assuring the French Catholics that their address was particularly grateful to him.

UNITED STATES—Appointed Provincial

Very Rev. A. J. Morrissey, C.S.C., has been appointed Provincial of the Holy Cross Congregation in the United States in succession to Dr. Zahm. Father Morrissey is a native of Ireland.

The Bishopric of Portland

His Holiness Pope Pius X. has approved the decision of the Propaganda in the appointment of the Rev. Louis S. Walsh, D.C.L., Supervisor of Schools of the archdiocese of Boston, to be Bishop of Portland, Me., in succession to the Most Rev. William H. O'Connell, D.D., now Archbishop-Coadjutor of Boston.

The Catholic Press

There are to-day in the United States about fifty-seven Catholic weeklies published in the English language, as against twelve English Catholic weeklies in 1850. Among these fifty-seven weeklies, six survive

A HIGH AUTHORITY ON

WAI-RONGOA MINERAL WATER.

Bottled only at Springs, Wai-Rongoa.

The *New Zealand Medical Journal* says.

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

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

THOMSON AND CO,
Office: Dunedin.

MISS GILLINGHAM, Gold Medalist for PAINTING

Water Colours and Oil: Wednesday Afternoon Class, one guinea. Evening Class for Black and White, one guinea.

Classes Bi-weekly, £2 2s.

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THE LEADING DRAPER,
KAIKOURA.

Keep your eye on this house and your mind on our Bargains.

WILLIAM OWERS,
ELIZABETH STREET, TIMARU.

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FOR RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION
ETC.

At all Clubs, the Leading Hotels,
and on board the U.S.S. Co's
Steamers.

PURIRI NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Grain! Grain! Grain! Chaff! Potatoes! etc.
SEASON 1906.

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To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

A NOTHER 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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THE VALUE OF A COAL DEPENDS UPON THE AMOUNT OF HEAT IT GIVES, AND THE PERCENTAGE OF WASTE. THIS LITTLE DIAGRAM SHOWS THAT "COALBROOKDALE" WESTPORT, THOUGH NOT THE LOWEST PRICED, IS CHEAPEST IN THE END. IT GOES FURTHER, AND IS "THE FINEST COAL SOUTH OF THE LINE."

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Faulty vision may be corrected by suitable glasses, the use of which will not only assist the sight but prevent strain, headaches, dizziness, and kindred ailments brought about by defective vision.

We are skilled in the work.

For 20 years we have been curing persons of bad sight, and if your eyes are troublesome, see us about them at once. We guarantee to fit you with glasses that are real eye-savers and sight-helpers.

Examination and Advice FREE.**Johnstone and Haslett**

OPTICIANS, MANSE STREET.

From November we shall occupy New Premises in Wain's
Hotel Buildings (opposite Post Office).

from a period which reaches back over fifty years. Not over twenty-five of the existing English weeklies were published prior to 1875.

The Pigeons of St. Mark's.

In front of the Church of St. Mark, where fair Venice smiles over the lagoons, lies the Piazza, an open square extending to the water's edge (says a writer in the 'Ave Maria'). Here the people gather at sunset to see the beautiful view across the water, and to watch the pigeons of St. Mark's at their evening meal.

The Church of St. Mark was built many years ago, and it looks like a Turkish mosque, with its dome and many little cupolas. Beside it stood the campanile, before that wonderful bell-tower fell to the ground; and at the other side is the Doge's Palace. The Doges were the old rulers of Venice before the city became a part of Italy. Some of them were great men, although others were very stern and cruel. One seems to have been kind and full of gentle thoughts, and it is due to him that we have to-day the pretty pigeons of St. Mark's, fluttering like white-winged angels over the great square.

The story tells how there was a terrible war between the brave people of Venice and the cruel Turks, who captured many Christians and made them slaves, whipping and beating them; forcing the women to marry heathen men, and killing such as would not become Mahomedans. The Venetians sent out a great fleet under the command of Admiral Dandolo, and he fought and captured the island of Candia. Great was the rejoicing in the fleet, and loud cries of joy were heard from all sides; for Candia was then a most important island. All desired to send home word of the glorious victory, but knew not how; for no ship could be spared to sail away to Venice with the news. At last they hit upon a plan.

There were with the fleet two pigeons—lovely, snowy things—belonging to a young officer who had thought to send them to his beloved wife, and these he offered to the Admiral. A letter was tied about the throat of each pigeon—one to the officer's wife and one to the Doge—and they were tossed into the air. All watched eagerly to see what they would do. A moment each hovered aloft, poised over the ships; then, with a glad whirr of wings, away they flew toward their home upon the sapphire Adriatic, bearing the glad news of the young officer's safety and of the great victory. Then great was the rejoicing of all the city. Flags and banners were unfurled in every square, houses and palaces were decorated, and a crowd of happy people sought St. Mark's Square to hear the Doge make his proclamation.

The splendid old fellow stood forth upon the Piazza, robed in red velvet, wearing a massive golden chain and the Doge's cap, and said to the people: 'By a white-winged bird of peace learned we this gracious news, and henceforth it is our good pleasure that such be called forever the pigeons of St. Mark's. To them we tender the hospitality of our city, Queen of the Adriatic; and every day shall they and their descendants be fed at public expense. Their home shall be the Palace of the Doges; their dining-hall, Venetia's Piazza; their title, Friends of the Queen of the Adriatic.'

All the people shouted lustily, and rejoiced greatly; and men, women, and children vied with one another as to who should throw corn to the little messengers whose flight had brought so much happiness.

The pigeons nested in the caves of St. Mark's; the chirps of little broods chimed in with even-song and Matins, and there they grew and thrived. When their young sought to nest, some built in the Doge's Palace and some in the Lion of St. Mark's; and so careful was the city of them that no one was allowed to hurt or kill them, and every day they were fed at the public expense.

That was nine hundred years ago, and still the pigeons hover and flutter above the great square. Each evening they are fed—men with baskets of corn selling it to the bystanders, who love to feed the pretty creatures. So tame are they that they will crowd about the square and light upon the shoulders of the passer-by, whole flocks of them fanning his face with their wings. One of the prettiest sights in Venice is St. Mark's Square, white as snowdrift with the fluttering snowy wings of the columbi (doves).

Messrs. Devlin and Donovan, the Irish delegates, addressed a crowded meeting at St. Benedict's Hall, Sydney, on October 8, when his Grace Archbishop Kelly presided. A sum of over £200 was contributed at the meeting.

Domestic

By 'Maureen'

To 'Dry' Boots and Shoes.

Never expose leather to the extreme heat of the fire, or it will become hard and liable to crack. Shoes and boots should be dried at a safe distance from the fire, but to expedite the process they may be filled with oats. The damp of the leather will be absorbed by the oats, which may be dried and put away again for future use.

To Renovate Venetian Cloth.

Venetian cloth which has worn thin in parts can be renovated in the following manner: The garment should be rolled up tightly in a wet cloth, care being taken that the glossy parts will get damp, and it should be left thus for three hours. Then unroll, and hold a hot iron about an inch above the garment, so that the steam will rise thickly from it. This will raise the nap.

A Good Egg Shampoo.

The hair, especially children's hair, should be washed once a week, but not with ordinary soap and water. Take the yolk of an egg, beat it up till frothy, add one pint of warm water and a pinch of borax. Rub this well into the head and hair, and afterwards rinse several times in clear, warm water. This shampoo will leave the scalp beautifully clean, and the hair soft and glossy. If your hair is inclined to fall, put a little lemon juice in the last rinsing water.

Cementing Brass on Glass.

A resin soap for cementing brass is made by boiling one part of caustic soda, three parts of common resin, in five parts of water, and kneading into it half the quantity of plaster of Paris. This cement is used for fastening the brass tops on glass lamps. It is very strong, is not acted upon by petroleum, bears heat very well, and will harden in half an hour or so. If desired to have it harden more slowly, substitute zinc, white lead, or air-slaked lime.

Moths in Furs.

If we wish to secure furs from the inroads of moths, this is the time of year to take the trouble. When the genial warmth and bright days of spring advance, furs are put aside and allowed to hang untroubled for some time. Now this is just the period when the winged moth is busy in its destructive way. The eggs are laid and are safely embedded in the furs. Here they remain quite snug until the advancing summer hatches the worms which eventually eat their way through. To prevent this, furs should be hung out in the air, and thoroughly brushed, and at the same time carefully inspected so as to discover any eggs that may be deposited. This should be done regularly, and the trouble will be well repaid, when furs are again required to find that they are not dropping to pieces.

How to Keep Young.

Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness. Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression. It is the greatest enemy of the human race. Avoid excesses of all kinds; they are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular life. Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older, and so much nearer to the end. Never look on the dark side, take sunny views of everything. A sunny thought drives away the shadows. Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all discontent and dissatisfaction bring age furs prematurely to the face. Don't live to eat, but eat to live. Many of our ills are due to overeating, to eating the wrong things, and to irregular eating. Form a habit of throwing off before going to bed at night all the cares and anxieties of the day—everything which can possibly cause mental wear and tear, or deprive you of rest. To reduce weight by dieting is quite possible. Avoid all spongy bread, potatoes, and substantial puddings, also sugar in large quantities. Eat freely of meat, dry toast, and fruit. Drink nearly a pint of boiling water between meals. Do not drink much with your meals. Take plenty of exercise, and live with open windows night and day if possible.

Maureen

WANTED—Vice-Regal and other Testimonials applied to **Cantharides and Rosemary** have not made it famous; it is the hair preparation itself. Try it and be convinced. 2/6; postage, 3d. extra. ILES & POOLE, Hairdressers, Princess Street, Dunedin, SOLE PROPRIETORS.



Stained Glass Windows.

TRUE IN STYLE AND ARCHITECTURAL FITNESS.

We have made a special study of this Branch of our Art, and claim that our Windows are equal to any imported.

We guarantee all workmanship and material to be of the very highest quality. Designs and prices on application.

Silver Medal, Christchurch, 1900.

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ARTISTS IN STAINED GLASS

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Our Patent Steel-strengthened Lead does entirely away with the old-fashioned and unsightly fling bars.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Cameras, Magazine (hand), $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, from 9s upwards.

Folding Hand or Stand Cameras from 22s 6d.

Half-plate Complete Sets from 87s 6d each.

Camera Cases, Canvas, 3s 6d and 6s each;

$\frac{1}{2}$ -plate Magazine Camera size.

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

Calcium Tubes, 10 x 4, 2s 8d each.

Carriers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate to $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 1s 6d each.

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

Cutting Shapes Glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 9d and 1s each; $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, 1s and 1s 3d each.

CHEMICALS (PHOTOGRAPHIC).

Acid Pyrogallie, 1s 8d oz. Amidol 8s 3d oz.

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

Formalin, 3oz 1s.

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

Hydroquinone, 1s 8d oz.

Metol, 3s 3d oz.

Potash Bromide, 3s 6d lb.

Potash Carbonate, Pure, 3d oz.

Potash Metabisulphite, 6d oz.

Silver Nitrate, 8s 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), 3d lb; 5lb, 1s.

Soda Phosphate, 3d oz.

Other Chemicals at Equally Cheap Rates.

Developers, No. 1 and 2 Solutions, 10oz size, 1s 3d.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, with spout, 8d each; $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, with spout and lifter, 1s each; 5 x 4 plate, with spout, 10d each; $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, with spout, 1s each; 1-1-plate, with spout, 1s 8d each.

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

Developing Dishes, semi-Porcelain, 8 x 10, 3s 6d each; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5s 6d each; 12 x 15, 10s 6d each.

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, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 9d; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 6d.

Enlargers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -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; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2s 6d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3s 6d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2s 6d; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3s 6d; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4s; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4s; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4s; 5 x 4, 4s 6d; 4 x 5, 4s 6d.

Ensign Films, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9d; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1s;

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 3s 6d; Postcard size, 2s 6d;

5 x 4, 4s 3d.

Focussing Cloth, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 6d each.

Focussing Cloth, Waterproof, 7s 6d each.

Lamps, Dark, 1s, 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 8s 6d, 6s 6d, and 7s 6d each.

Measures, Graduated, 1oz, 9d each; 2oz, 1s each; 4oz, 1s 8d each; 10oz, 2s 8d 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 2s per 100.

Mounts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, from 8d doz, or 5s per 100.

Mounts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, circle, 1s doz, or 6s 6d per 100.

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

Mounts, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate, from 1s doz; 7s per 100.

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

Mounts, Cut-out, $\frac{1}{2}$ -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.

PAPERS.

Wellington Ward, P.O.P., in Mauve, Matt, White, and Special Mauve, in $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -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 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 2s per packet.

WELLINGTON WARD, Platino, Matt, Enamino, Bromide Papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 1-1-Plate, 12 sheet, 2s packet; 8 x 10, 12 sheet, 8s 3d per packet; 10 x 12, 12 sheet, 4s 6d per packet; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 sheet, 6s 6d per packet; 17 x 23, 6 sheet, 6s 6d per packet.

Paget Prize Self Toning, Matt and Glossy, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

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

Imperial P.O.P., $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet; 12-Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Gaslight, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 7d per packet; 5 x 4, 10d per packet; Cabinet and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

Ilford P.O.P., Matt, Carbon, White, and Mauve, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 5 x 4, Cabinet, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, and 1-1-Plate, 1s per packet; 12 Sheet Rolls, 7s each.

Ilford Bromide Papers, in rough and smooth, rapid and slow, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 6d per packet; 5 x 4, 9d per packet; Cabinet, 12d per packet; and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s per packet.

SUNDRIES AND ACCESSORIES.

ALBUMS—A large assortment in all sizes, both slip and paste down and "Sunny Memories," from 1s each.

BALLS and TUBES—For Shutters, 1s 6d and 1s 9d each; for Thornton Pickard Shutters, 8s each.

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

BORDER NEGATIVES.

Paper, $\frac{1}{2}$ -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 PLATON PLATINUM PAPERS.

20-Sheet Tubes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 1s 6d; 5 x 4 Plate, 2s 3d; Cabinet, 2s 9d; $\frac{1}{2}$ -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, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s dozen; 5 x 4, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 3d dozen.

Isobromatic, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 8d dozen; 5 x 4, 2s dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 2s 6d dozen.

Monarch, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 4s 3d dozen.

Lantern Plates, 1s dozen.

IMPERIAL PLATES.

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

Imperial Flashlight, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 9d dozen; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 4s 3d.

Plate Washers and Draining Racks, combined, to hold 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, or 9 1-Plates, 1s 6d.

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

Printing Frames, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9d each.

Printing Frames, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plates, 9d and 1s each.

Printing Frames, 5 x 4, 1s and 1s 8d each.

Printing Frames, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, 1s 3d and 1s 6d each.

Printing Frames, 1-1-Plate, 2s and 3s each.

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 Desks, 6s and 10s 6d each.

Retouching Sets, 1s 6d and 3s each.

Retouching Sets, Bromide, 1s 6d each.

Scales and Weights, 1s 9d and 3s 6d set.

Weights, Spare Set, 1s set.

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

Squeezes, Roller, 6in, 1s 9d.

Spirit Levels, 1s 8d each.

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

Tripods, Telescopic, 4 seats, 47-inch, 8s 6d.

Tripods, Telescopic, 7 seats, 48-inch, 12s 6d.

Tripods, Wood, 3-fold, 12s 6d.

Tripods, Heads, 3s and 3s 9d each.

View Finders, Direct View, 2s 3d each.

View Finders, in Morocco Cases, extra quality, 7s each.

Vignettes, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, Celluloid, 2s 3d set.

Vignettes, $\frac{1}{2}$ -Plate, Celluloid, 4s set.

Leviathan Colours, 2s 3d and 3s 6d.

WALLACE & CO.,

CHEMISTS.

Triangle, Christchurch.

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'

Arctic Gray Geese.

A remarkable instance of migratory organisation is afforded every year by the gray geese from the Arctic circle, which come south to the Outer Hebrides during October and return to the Arctic zone in early spring. For several days previous to the migration the birds congregate at one spot, and one may see on such occasions thousands of the geese lining the shore and packed so closely together that there is scarcely room for them to move. At length one of the older birds, evidently the king of the flock, rises into the air; simultaneously the waiting birds give vent to wild shrieks, but make no attempt to rise until a peculiar call is given by the leader overhead. Then some fifty birds take wing and form themselves into a solid triangular phalanx, three birds in line forming the apex, and swiftly they follow in the wake of the leader towards the north. Having seen this contingent well on its way, the leader returns, and another fifty birds immediately place themselves under his guidance. This process is repeated until the whole assembly is on the wing to its northern destination.

Crop Forecasting.

Strong evidence of a periodicity in the cereal crops of Eastern England has been found by Dr. W. N. Shaw, Director of the Royal Meteorological Office, in the statistics for 1885 to 1905. A good year follows a bad one in very regular alternation, and a maximum average seems to be reached once in eleven years, with a minimum average at an intermediate period. In 1894, in 1896, and 1898, for instance, the yield was abundant, while in 1893, 1895, and 1897 it was deficient. A year of greatest average was 1885, and 1896—eleven years later—was another; and in 1886 and 1897 low points were reached. Dr. Shaw has noticed that there is an intimate relation between the rainfall of the autumn months and the wheat harvest of the following year. From such considerations he computed that the eastern counties of England would produce 31.9 bushels of wheat per acre in 1905, and the returns at the end of the season showed an actual yield of 32 bushels per acre.

The Origin of Tinfoil.

Tinfoil, or silver paper, which is used the world over for wrapping cigars, chocolate, cakes of yeast, etc., owes its origin, like the telephone, to America. A New York man over fifty years ago gave a good deal of time to an unsuccessful attempt to cover iron bolts with copper. Such bolts would have taken the place of the costly ones of pure copper. The man, though, could not make them. But in the beating out of the copper he hit on the idea of beating out tin. He beat it out between sheets of lead, and the beautiful, flexible, silver paper he obtained achieved an instant popularity. Tinfoil, or silver paper, is now beaten from pure tin exactly as gold leaf is beaten from pure gold. It is usually rolled in sheets four feet long by six inches wide. It is perfectly easy, with a little beating, to double the length and breadth of these sheets without adding any new material to them.

Light and Disease.

The value of light as an agent in curing diseases is becoming increasingly recognised. The latest development of the idea is the assertion of a medical man that the clothes worn by consumptives should be of a color which will allow the light to penetrate the body. White materials, it is found, are the best for this purpose, and consumptives are consequently advised to clothe themselves in snowy raiment, either of linen, velvet, cotton, or cloth. Silk, however, is barred. Next in curative value comes blue, but it is far inferior to white. Materials of black, red, yellow, or green are said to be useless, as they prevent the passage of the germicidal rays.

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 coat 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.

RANSAY & CO., 19 Vogel Street, Dunedin.

Intercolonial

The 'Advocate' states that the Right Rev. Mgr. Norton, who has been appointed Bishop of Port Augusta, is a convert to the Faith.

Victoria's population is increasing. The estimated population of the State on March 31, 1906, was 1,222,944—610,765 males, 611,279 females; on June 30 it was 1,226,239—613,218 males, 612,821 females—thus showing an increase of 4186 persons. The natural increase during the quarter was 4145, and the excess of immigration was 41.

The Rev. Father Griffin, who for ten years held the position of parish priest of Albury, was recently presented by the public of that place with a valedictory address and testimonial on the occasion of his transfer to Gannam. The address was accompanied by a purse of sovereigns, subscribed by people of all denominations.

The Governor of West Australia, Sir Frederick Bedford, has proved himself a good friend to the Christian Brothers' College since his arrival in the Western State. This year his Excellency has sent two valuable and suitable prizes for the annual sports, one being a solid silver cup standing eight inches in height, the other a curiously designed travelling silver cup, accompanied by an autograph letter.

The new Christian Brothers' schools at Kalgoorlie were opened on Sunday, September 30, by the Bishop of Perth (Dr. Gibney). The schools will be in charge of the Rev. Brother Duggan, who was for six years principal at Nudgee College, near Brisbane. The schools cost about £2000, close on £600 of which had been subscribed up to the date of the opening ceremony.

A Melbourne firm (says the Sydney 'Freeman') has exposed the fact that a powder trust in England refuses to sell powder to Australia, and that this country has been obliged in consequence to buy its powder from Germany. Of late the English combine has compelled three German firms to refuse to supply Australia with even an ounce of powder. Isn't it about time we started to make our own powder and shot?

The death is announced of Brother Donoghue, who passed away at the Christian Brothers' High School, Warrnambool, on October 2, at the age of 63 years, forty of which he had spent as a Christian Brother. Brother Donoghue was a native of Kerry. In early manhood he felt a call to devote himself to God as a religious teacher, and, in generous response, entered the Novitiate of the Christian Brothers. Having received the necessary training in the duties and exercises of religious life, and in his special work as a teacher, he taught in various centres in Ireland, notably Waterford, Tralee, and Belfast. Later on he was ordered by his superiors to Australia, and has since labored successively at St. Kilda, Dunedin, Ballarat, and Warrnambool.

The appointment of the Very Rev. Father John H. Norton, V.G., to the See of Port Augusta gives Australia (says the 'Catholic Press') three native-born Bishops, and they are all comparatively young men. His Lordship Dr. Dwyer, the Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland, is only 48 years of age, and is a fine advertisement for the climate of New South Wales, for he was born in Albury, and save for some years of study in Ireland and Rome, has spent his life here. The Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, the Bishop of Geraldton, was the second Australian-born priest to be elevated to the episcopate, and he is about one year older than Dr. Dwyer, being born in Newcastle, Western Australia. He, too, made his studies abroad, being ordained at All Hallows in 1883. Ballarat is the birthplace of Dr. Norton, who saw the light about 45 years ago.

St. Augustine's new church, Balmain East, will be one of the largest and finest churches in New South Wales—exclusive, of course, of the cathedrals—when completed, and as it is to replace the older structure to which cling many historic memories of the pioneers of Catholicity in this country, its erection is of interest (says the 'Catholic Press') not only to the parishioners of Balmain East, but to the people of Australia. Hence, there was a gathering of some thousands from all parts of Sydney to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the new building, which was performed by his Eminence Cardinal Moran on Sunday afternoon, October 7. The church when completed and fully furnished will cost about £7000, and is in hand. Nearly £1000 were received at the ceremony.

AUCTION ROOMS

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JAMES SHAND & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

.. AND ..

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

AVON BOND ... OXFORD TERRACE
OFFICES ... 209 HEREFORD STREET, CHRISTCHURCHAI HOTEL, Corner Cashel and Colombo Streets,
CHRISTCHURCH.

P. DEVANE (late of Ashburton),

Having taken possession of the above centrally-situated Hotel wishes to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that they can rely upon

ALL THE COMFORTS OF A HOME
And the

CONVENIENCES OF A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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

LUNCHEON A SPECIALITY,
12 to 2 o'clock, la.

Best Brands Only. Night Porter.

Telephone 424.

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CHAMPION

RANGES

THUS SAVING TIME & MONEY

All Ironmongers. Catalogue Free.
36 CUMBERLAND STREET,
DUNEDIN.

HUGH GOURLEY

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

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy.

MASONIC HOTEL
CHRISTCHURCH,

Visitors to the above Hotel will receive Good Mile Fallow from the Proprietor,

E. POWER

Late of Dunedin.

A. J. S. HEADLAND

THAMES STREET, OAMARU

Importer of all kinds of Ironmongery, Glass and Chinaware
Groceries, Bamboo Curtain Rods,
Japanese Baskets, and all kinds of goods for
House and Farm use.W A V E R L E Y H O T E L.
QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D.

MAURICE O'CONNOR (late of Christchurch and Dunedin) begs to notify that he has taken over the above favourite hotel, close to Train and Wharf. Splendid view of Harbour.

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR

R I N K S T A B L E S
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

SHEEHY & KELLEHER (Successors to James Jeffs) Proprietors

Drags, Landaus, Waggonettes, Dog Carts, and Vehicles of every description. Saddle Horses always on Hire. Carriages for Wedding Parties. Horses Broken to Single and Double Harness, also to Saddle

TELEPHONE No. 827.

JAS. SPEIGHT & CO.

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN

MIDLAND RAILWAY HOTEL
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

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

"SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Ochilblains (broken or unbroken),
Chapped Hands, Sprayed Skin, and all
Smarting Eruptions."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Eczema, Scaly Blisters on the Skin,
and Skin Affections generally."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Cancerous Sores, Boils, Burns, Scalds,
Ringworm, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, and all
Glandular Swellings."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Ulcerated Legs caused by Varicocoele
Veins, Tender and Sweaty Feet, and Running
Sores."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Mumps,
Sore Throat, Pains in the Chest and Side."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT" cures
Itching, Oozes, the Skin and Scalp
Cures Dandruff & Beautifies the Complexion."SPRING BLOSSOM OINTMENT," THE
GREAT HEALER, cures all it touches.
Sold everywhere. Price 6d and 1s box."BLOOMINE," the great Corn, Wart, and
Bunion Cure. Price 6d—everywhere."SPRING BLOSSOM PILLS" cure Indi-
gestion, Liver, Kidney, and Stomach
troubles. 6d & 1/- everywhere, or post free from
Mrs. L. HAWKINS, 106 Georgest, Dunedin

J. M. CORMACK

Melville Hill Shoeing Forge.

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.

J. McCORMACK, Melville Hill Shoeing Forge.

Branson's Hotel,

Corner of KING and ST. ANDREW STS.

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

Tariff—5s per day; 25s per week.

Permanent Boarders by arrangement.

P. O'GORMAN Picture Framer
and Mount Cutter

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

Address: 51 ALBANY ST., DUNEDIN.

The Family Circle

CORNAYLIUS HA-HA-HA-HANNIGAN

'Twas the godfather stuttered, or mayhap the priest;
But, be that as it may, it is certain, at least,
That the wan or the other was surely to blame
For presentin' the lad the quare twis't to his name.
For there at the christ'nin',
Wid iv'ry wan list'nin'.
Now didn't his Reverence, Father O'Flannigan,
Wid nervousness stam'rin',
Bechune the child's clam'rin'.
Baptize it 'Cornaylius Ha-Ha-Ha-Hannigan!'
Wid these words from the priest, shure, the cute little
rogue
Up and stopped his own mouth wid his chubby kith-
ogue,
An' the dimples broke out an' proceeded to chase
All the tears and the frowns from his innocent face,
For, faix, he was aither
Absorb'n' the laughter
Stuck into his name by good Father O'Flannigan!
Now that's the thruth in it,
An' so from that minute
Shure, iv'ry wan called the lad 'Ha-Ha-Ha-Hannigan.'
Now the 'ha-ha-ha!' stuck to him close as his name,
For the sorra a tear could be drownin' the same,
Not a care ever touched him from that blessed day
But the gift o' the laughter would drive it away:
Wid jokin' an' chaffin'
He niver stopped laughin',
Or if he did stop he immajiate began agin;
An' iv'ry wan hearin'
His laughther so cheerin'
Jist jined in the mirth o' young 'Ha-Ha-Ha-Hannigan.'
Shure, the troubles o' life were so paltry an' small
'Tis a pity we let thim disthurb us at all.
There is niver a care but would l'ave us in p'ace
If we'd only stand up an' jist laugh in its face,
Faix, life were a pleasure
If all had the treasure
Conferred so unthinkin' by Father O'Flannigan;
If all could but borrow
That cure-all for sorrow
Possessed by 'Cornaylius Ha-Ha-Ha-Hannigan!'
—T. A. Daly in 'Catholic Standard and Times.'

THE POCKET MEASURE

Having heard and read of the pocket-measure which one is supposed to possess, and so be able to measure up the qualifications of all his neighbors and friends, and thus find out whether they meet his requirements, I fell to dreaming upon the subjects—I will not say whether waking or sleeping.
I took out my measure, and carefully, very carefully, measured Mrs. A. I found her a beautiful woman, and seemingly fond of me, but my measure told me that she certainly wore an air of affectation, and might be insincere in friendship. With this I cast her aside—no affectation for me.
Mrs. B. I measured with a critic's eye; results—warm-hearted, devoted as a friend, but ready to flash up and tell me of some blunder or misdemeanor of mine, and this at any time. The measure said: 'Cast her aside'; and I did at once.
Mr. and Mrs. C., hospitable, obliging, estimable as friends, but the measure reminded me of their inability to keep even their own secrets, let alone mine. The measure was right, and I gave up the C's.
Well, how about Mrs. D.? I measured her—'all right at times, but then she has her cool spells, when she acts as if she didn't care for me'; and I, at my measure's suggestion, crossed her from my list.
The Misses E., lovely, attractive girls, also devoted friends, but my measure found they were continually asking favors of me. This would not do; they—yes, they are just as glad to grant favors; but are too free entirely; so that friendship went overboard.
I was just going on to measure the F. family when I was suddenly stopped in my dream by some inner voice which reminded me of several truths I had forgotten. In the first place, I wanted friends, could not do without them, and those I might choose to keep on my list might as well as myself possess a pocket-measure. If measured, could I, would I, come up to their standard as a friend? Suppose I was cast aside by them because I lacked some minor element in qualification? If so, I would stand alone without friends.

True friendship is generous in ignoring and covering up all faults and foibles, meeting all arguments regarding such with the strong and unanswerable plea: 'Their friendship for me far outweighs any imperfections of theirs in my own way of thinking.'
That pocket-measure is not generally useful in the line of friendship.

SIAMESE ENGLISH

The proprietors of a Siamese newspaper have distributed the following notice:—

'The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder git commit, we hear and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it, and in borders of somhre. Staff has each one been college, and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements. Buy it. Buy it. Tell each of you its greatness for good. Ready on Friday. Number one.'

THINGS NOT TO DO

To contradict your friends when they are speaking.
To say smart things which may hurt one's feelings.
To make remarks about the food at dinner.
To talk about things which only interest yourself.
To grumble about your home and relatives to outsiders.
To speak disrespectfully to anyone older than yourself.
To be rude to those who serve you, either in shop or at home.

PRIM PARLORS

'Too prim and too formal' is the pronouncement of Cardinal Gibbons on the homes of many American women. He says such places make a visitor feel uncomfortable. The Cardinal has noted that the average American parlor is too 'company-like.' Everything is set at rights, and it is obviously a show place. He says every room in a happy home should have the air of being occupied and enjoyed. Books should be lying around, and flowers and music should be seen. Books are the index of the life of every household, says the prelate, and they should be chosen carefully.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

'Annual sale now on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here.'
'A lady wants to sell her piano, as she is going away in a strong iron frame.'
'Furnished apartments suitable for gentlemen with folding doors.'
'Two sisters want washing.'
'Wanted—A room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad.'
'Lost—A collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim, with a brass collar around his neck, and a muzzle.'
'Wanted—By a respectable girl, her passage to New Zealand; willing to take care of children and a good sailor.'
'Respectable widow wants washing on Tuesdays.'
'For Sale—A painoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs.'
'A boy who can open oysters with reference.'
'Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children.'
'Wanted a man to milk a cow and garden.'

HONOR AND LOVE YOUR MOTHER

Have you a mother? If so, honor and love her. If she is aged, do all in your power to cheer her declining years. Her hair may have bleached, her eyes may have dimmed, her brows may contain deep and unsightly furrows; her cheeks may be sunken, but you should not forget the holy love and tender care she has had for you. In years gone by she has kissed away from your cheek the troubled tear; she has soothed and petted you when all else appeared against you; she has watched over and nursed you with a tender care known only to a mother; she has been proud of your success. You may be despised by all around you, yet that loving mother stands as an apologist for all your shortcomings. With all that disinterested affection, would it not be ungrateful in you if in her declining years you failed to reciprocate her love, and honor her as your best friend? We have no respect for a man or woman who neglects an aged mother. If you have a mother, love her; and do all in your power to make her happy.

MODERN DEFINITIONS.

Barquet—A half-crown dinner that you pay a guinea for.
 Bargain—The spendthrift's excuse.
 Benedict—A penitent bachelor.
 Biography—Posterity's revenge.
 Wedding present—Society's trading stamps.
 Bore—A loquacious father of precocious children.
 Job—What you are glad to get when you are looking for a situation.
 Naivete—The surprise a girl shows when she receives a proposal she has been working for.
 Inconsistency—Putting a woman on a pedestal to look down upon her.
 Suspicion—Testing the engagement ring on window-glass.

ODDS AND ENDS

Traveller: 'That's a rather large statue, Pat.'
 Pat: 'Yes, sir. They tell me the hand is eleven inches wide.' Traveller: 'I wonder why they didn't make it twelve inches?' Pat: 'Because they didn't want to make it into a foot.'

Husband: 'Business is not so good as it was last year, my dear, so I'm afraid it will be necessary for you to reduce your dressmaker's bills.'
 Wife: 'How can I, John? I don't make out her bills.'

FAMILY FUN

To melt lead in a piece of paper.—Wrap up a very smooth ball of lead in a piece of paper, taking care that there be no wrinkles in it, and that it be everywhere in contact with the ball; if it be held in this state over the flame of a taper, the lead will be melted without the paper being burnt. The lead, indeed, when once fused, will not fail in a short time to pierce the paper and run through.

To so fill a glass with water that it cannot be removed without spilling the whole.—This is a mere trick, but may afford some amusement. You offer to bet any person that you will so fill a glass with water that he shall not move it off the table without spilling the whole contents. You then fill the glass, and laying a piece of paper or thin card over the top, you dexterously turn the glass upside down on the table, and then drawing away the paper, you leave the water in the glass, with its foot upwards. It will therefore be impossible to remove the glass from the table without spilling every drop.

To get a ring out of a handkerchief.—Bend a piece of wire into the form of a ring, having, previously sharpened both ends. You have a real ring made of the same piece of wire, and concealing the false ring in the palm of your hand, offer the real one to be inspected. When it is returned, borrow a handkerchief, and while taking it from the lender, slip the real one into your left hand, and take the false one at its point of junction. Throw the handkerchief over the ring, and give it to some one to hold between his finger and thumb. Let the handkerchief fall over it, and give a piece of string to a second spectator, directing him to tie it round the handkerchief, about two inches below the ring, so as to enclose it in a bag, and tell him to do so as tightly as he can. While he is doing this, take up your conjuring wand, a rod of some hard wood, about eighteen inches long, and when the knot is tied, step forward, passing the rod into your left hand, taking care to slip over it the real ring which has lain concealed there. Slip your left hand to the centre of the rod, and direct each of the two persons to hold one end of it in his right hand. Then tell the one who has the ring and handkerchief to lay them on your left hand, which you immediately cover with your right. Then tell them to spread another handkerchief over your hands, and to say after you any nonsense that you like to invent. While they are so doing, unbend the false ring, and draw it through the handkerchiefs by one of its points, carefully rubbing between the thumb and finger the place where it came through. Hang the empty handkerchief over the ring which is on the rod, and take away your hands, which you exhibit empty, as you have saved the false ring inside the cuff. Strike away the upper handkerchief, and the real ring comes to the surface, when the will and the ring come out of the handkerchief and hung upon the rod.

All Sorts

Two million pounds of fruit, packed in ninety-one thousand baskets, was Great Britain's import from France in a single day a few weeks ago.

Copenhagen has a school for servants at which high school instruction is imparted, not only in day classes but to students in residence.

The most costly of all furs is that of the sea-otter. A small skin of unusual quality has been sold for £80, and £30 is a common price.

Meerschaum when soaked in water will become soft and soapy, producing quite a lather if rubbed. In fact, the material serves as a good substitute for soap, and is thus used in Morocco.

Dora: 'How is it the play you gave was not so well attended as the one you gave a while ago?'

Dolly: 'Well, you see, we went round and sold tickets to all our friends for the first performance, and—er—after that we had no friends.'

Judge: 'said Mrs. Starvem to the magistrate who had recently come to board with her, 'I'm particularly anxious to have you try this chicken soup.' 'I have tried it,' replied the magistrate, 'and my decision is that the chicken has proved an alibi.'

Agent: 'Here is a book you can't afford to be without.' Victim: 'I never read books.' Agent: 'Buy it for your children.' Victim: 'I have no family—only a cat.' Agent: 'Well, don't you need a good heavy book to throw at the cat sometimes?'

There has lately been discovered an insect, known to science as the Zopherus Melicanus, which has the extraordinary power of being able to cut metal with its mandibles. In less than forty-eight hours a pair of these remarkable little creatures actually succeeded in biting their way out through the stopper of a zinc-topped glass jar. How such tiny insects can exercise such tremendous strength is at present an utter puzzle.

An experiment of great interest for all countries is being carried out by the hospitals of Paris. For ten years now the question of the isolation of consumptives has been before the administration, and at last a system has been drawn up and decided upon. J. M. Bourgeois presented the final report on the subject just before assuming office as Foreign Minister a few months ago. The hospital population of Paris numbers on the average about 14,000, of whom about 5000 are consumptives. These 5000 are to be gradually withdrawn from all the general hospitals, and to be drawn together in three groups—one of 500 at Laennec, one at Tenon and Agincourt, and another in Paris itself. The two first will not be aggregated as in a hospital, but will rather inhabit a special quarter. The Paris establishment will be a special hospital.

Cuba, which had no use for the Spaniards as rulers, is welcoming them as workers (says the 'Sacred Heart Review'). The Immigration Bill passed the other day by the Cuban Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 to be devoted to the promotion of immigration, \$800,000 of which is to be used to transport families from Europe, principally from Spain and the Canary Islands. The immigration from Spain into Cuba in 1905 consisted of 50,000 persons, many of whom, however, returned home at the close of the crop season to spend their earnings. This unstable element the Cuban Government hopes to attract as permanent settlers, as the Spaniards more easily assimilate with the people of the native population than do the people of other races.

A few months ago President Roosevelt appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation of the business methods of each of the several departments at Washington, with a view to ridding them of some of the red-tape ways of doing things. Secretary Bonaparte, on being interviewed by this committee, told the following story, which beautifully illustrates the free use of red tape in the Government service:—

One of the naval officers on a certain ship desired to change a thermometer from one side of the vessel to the other, assigning very good reasons for doing so. This could not be done, according to naval regulations, however, until he had carried the matter to the ship's commander, and through him to me. I readily consented to the proposed change, which cost just fifty-three cents—fifty for the postage and stationery and three for the nail and wear and tear on the hammer.

In the middle of October the mission of Irish envoys to Australia had resulted in the collection of £11,000.