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XXXV

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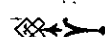
THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

DUNEDIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1907

Price 6d.



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Gent's size  
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Gladstone Travelling Bags, from 25/-  
Fringed Travelling Rugs, 10/6 to 50/-  
Choice Conway Suits, serge and tweed } from 8/6.  
Men's Saco Suits, tailor finish, from 40/-  
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great variety

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Money Invested on Freehold Security.

HERE'S a new puzzle. What is it, the more you drink the better off you are? Answer elsewhere in this issue?

### RAILWAY HOTEL THORNDON QUAY, WELLINGTON.

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This well-known Hotel is in close proximity to both Railway Stations, thereby offering great facility to the travelling public of being able to leave by the early Trains.

Guests may depend upon being called in time, a Porter being kept for that purpose.

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Table & Hotel daily from 12 to 2, and Meals at all hours for travellers. Free Stabling.

The "Favourite" Linoleum Polish (Also excellent for Tan) Wholesale Agents | SPRAY, BIRD & CO. Manufacturers, DUNEDIN

## Friends at Court

### GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

February 3, Sunday.—Sexagesima Sunday.  
 „ 4, Monday.—St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor.  
 „ 5, Tuesday.—Commemoration of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ.  
 „ 6, Wednesday.—St. Hyacinth Mariscotti, Virgin.  
 „ 7, Thursday.—St. Romuald, Abbot.  
 „ 8, Friday.—St. John of Matha, Confessor.  
 „ 9, Saturday.—St. Zozimus, Pope and Confessor.

St. Andrew Corsini, Bishop and Confessor.

St. Andrew belonged to a very illustrious family of Florence. In his boyhood he showed signs of a tendency to extravagance and vice, but the prayers and exhortations of his pious mother brought about his complete conversion. After having been for many years a member of the Carmelite Order, he was elected Bishop of Fiesole, a town near Florence. In this position he labored incessantly for eleven years, his only recreation being meditation on the truths of religion, and reading the Sacred Scriptures. He died in 1373, at the age of 71.

St. Hyacinth Mariscotti, Virgin.

St. Hyacinth was a native of Italy. Though untarnished by any grievous fault, she was, in her youth, fond of worldly vanities, and gave but a half-hearted response to the graces by which God called her to a more perfect life. Having embraced the religious state, she atoned for the ease and luxury of her early life by the austerity of her later years. She died in 1640, at the age of 55.

St. Romuald, Abbot.

St. Romuald was born at Ravenna about the year 956. From his youth he longed for a solitary life, that he might serve God with greater tranquillity, free from the tumult of the world. At the age of twenty he became a member of a religious community near Ravenna, and afterwards founded a very strict Order of monks, called Camaldolese, from their most famous monastery. St. Romuald was over seventy years of age at the time of his death in 1027.

### GRAINS OF GOLD.

#### REPENTANCE.

If I through all the years have held my own,  
 And if I stand to-day with honored name,  
 No human voice uplifted to defame,  
 No hand upraised to cast at me a stone;  
 There still are sins that I may see alone,  
 And inner voices cry, 'For shame, for shame!  
 While spirit fingers trace my guilt in flame,  
 That only Love Divine can e'er atone.

And can I yet, O God, have thoughts of pride,  
 And from my erring brother turn away,  
 Accepting mercy unto him denied,  
 As with the lordly Pharisee I pray?  
 No: with the Publican let me abide,  
 A sinner, humbled, contrite, from this day.  
 'Ave Maria.'

Do not believe that all greatness and heroism are in the past. Learn to discover princes, prophets, heroes, and saints among the people about you. Be assured they are there.

We are learning that a standard of social ethics is not attained by travelling a sequestered pathway, but by mingling on the thronged and common road, where all must turn out for one another, and at least see the size of one another's burdens.

The Christianity which will make a man a true and loyal follower of the principles laid down by the Man of Galilee consists in the little lumps of leaven which he works into the mass of his daily baking, seen or unseen of others, as the case may be, but most surely seen of that just Father Who judges by the heart more than by the hand.

## The Storyteller

### A DOUBLE HOLD-UP

(Concluded from last week.)

'Halt! Throw up your hands, or you'll be a-limping in earnest in about a second!'

Turning suddenly, the young man felt the cold touch of the pistol against his forehead, and, taken so completely by surprise, he obeyed orders fully as promptly as had his victim of a few moments earlier. The old pistol was certainly a most formidable looking weapon, and the persistency with which Uncle Hewitt pressed it to his forehead was terrifying, to say the least.

'I'll take your revolver first,' Uncle Hewitt said, firmly, 'and you needn't make any resistance, for I know how to use this old-fashioned kind all right.' The shining revolver was transferred without delay from the young man's pocket to Uncle Hewitt's pocket.

'Now I'll trouble you for that little sack of mine,' and the sack changed pockets. Then, with a twinkle in his eyes, Uncle Hewitt said:

'Thank you for your kindness. You may keep your watch; it's a bit slow.' He raised the shining revolver on a level with the young man's eyes and, with his finger on the trigger, asked:

'Shall I try this thing, to see if it is in working order?'

The young man's face grew ashy white. 'For heaven's sake don't!' he pleaded.

'Oh, that's all right, I won't.' I just wanted to know if it would work. Mine won't. It hasn't been loaded for more than ten years, and it couldn't be loaded, for the inside is out of repair. I just carry it to satisfy my wife, but hereafter I'll feel the need of a good one. I'll be more generous with you than you were with me; I'll exchange weapons. I want to keep this shiny pistol as a little souvenir of our pleasant acquaintance. Good-bye, Mr. Bunco!'

Uncle Hewitt started on a clumsy run down the road, overtook the slow-moving wagon, climbed in over the tail-board, and chirruped to old Bets, who had not missed him. The young man, when he had looked dazedly after the wagon, threw the heavy old pistol as far as he could send it into the bushes by the roadside.

Aunt Mandy listened with wide eyes to the story of Uncle Hewitt's adventure, and at its close she said in somewhat shaky tones, into which there crept a distinct note of satisfaction, however:

'Hewitt, you know I always warned you to be careful, and I always told you there was danger of meeting a highwayman. Maybe you'll pay more heed to my warnings after this.'

'Highwayman! He wasn't none of them highwaymen like you've always been warning me about!' snorted Uncle Hewitt. 'Didn't I tell you he was dressed like a gentleman, and was just as pleasant as pie? And as for your warnings, I guess I proved I'm able to take care of myself.' Then he added, triumphantly, 'I told you I'd never carry that old horse pistol with me again, and I won't.'—Catholic Columbian.

### THE WAY OF THE WORLD

'Still poring over those wretched, wretched papers? I wonder at you, child.'

Whenever Mrs. Weston was in a censorious mood she invariably called her niece 'child.' Lucy Bingham lifted a pair of innocent blue eyes filled with merriment.

'Why, auntie, I haven't been such a very long time. It's not yet noon.'

'Oh, I am losing patience with you, Lucy. You know I am perfectly reasonable. I do not object to a person having some hobby or other, but riding that hobby to death is an entirely different matter.'

Mrs. Weston folded her arms with majestic deliberation, paused for a few moments as if she expected to hear her wisdom arraigned. Receiving no reply, she went on:

'When you first began to take an interest in charitable work I encouraged rather than checked the idea, for I hadn't a notion that the pursuit of a fad, harmless in itself, would lead you to abandon society and make a semi-recluse of yourself.'

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18 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN  
Is Showing, Dining, Drawing and Bedroom Suites, Floorcloths, Linoleum, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Hearthrugs, Doormats, Window Curtains, Tablecloths, etc., Iron Bedsteads and Bedding to suit, Perambulators, Go-carts, Swings, Household Requisites in Great Variety.  
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Funerals Conducted in Town and Country at Lowest Prices  
Our Undertaker resides on these premises and can always be got to attend to Funeral Orders by Day or Night.  
Undertaker's Residence Telephone, 186.

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NO WATER REQUIRED.  
For Cleaning Coat Collars and Renovating Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, extracting Grease, Oil, Paint, Spermin, etc., from Cloth, etc. ....Price : 1/- per Bottle.....  
Sold by all Grocers and Ironmongers.



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To a meal unless it includes a cup of that delicious beverage

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To the Readers of 'The Tablet.'

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Fit, Style, and the Best of Workmanship Guaranteed.

CLERICAL TRADE A SPECIALTY.  
J. A. O'BRIEN

**Cafe de Paris** .. Christchurch.

MR. P. BURKE has again taken possession of the above Hotel, and will supervise the Entire Management, and by close attention to business, hopes to receive the support of his old and esteemed customers and friends.

'Oh! if you really knew, auntie, what dreadful suffering there is in the world!'

'If I only knew! Well, of course, I could not possibly have that profound knowledge of life which the girl of the period claims, but I have sufficient experience to know that what an individual may hope to accomplish in the way of alleviating human misery is so insignificant that it may be regarded as what the scientific gentlemen call a "negligible quantity."

'And what shall we do, Auntie? Shall we shut our ears to the cry of distress? Is there not an impulse which bids us run to the succor of the weak?'

'Precisely so, and like all impulses it must be guided and restrained that it does not hurry us into futile extravagances. One's first duty is to oneself.'

The two women formed a striking contrast, the elder one elaborately gowned and jewelled and comfortably cynical of aspect; the younger, in her simple attire of white, recalling the freshness and fairness of a budding lily.

'What is one to think,' continued Mrs. Weston, as if addressing an imaginary jury, 'of a young lady of good birth, of ample means, of varied accomplishments, of—ah—personal attractiveness derived from the best of families—'

'And in charge of the most distinguished of chaperons,' interposed Lucy, mischievously.

'Who actually prefers the society of paupers to that of her peers, and finds the atmosphere of a drawing-room quite uncongenial when compared with that of some dingy tenement-house?'

'I am afraid you put the case rather too strongly, Aunt.'

'Not a bit, my dear. It often surprises me that you do not don some hideous uniform like that of the Salvation Army, and go to live in some dreadful place on the east side.'

The young girl burst into hearty laughter at the picture thus conjured up.

'Yes, you laugh at all my remonstrances. That seems the only reward I get for my interest in your welfare.'

'Please don't say that, Auntie, dear. I know I am awfully headstrong and selfish, but I never mean to be in the least cruel or ungrateful.'

As Mrs. Weston's eyes softened momentarily, Lucy took up a sheaf of letters from her desk.

'Now, here are some of the cases of distress which have come under my notice as secretary of the Ladies' Slumming Association.'

Mrs. Weston adjusted her gold-rimmed glasses and received the letters as if they were documents of a highly suspicious character.

'Mercy!' she cried after a while, with a little scream, 'what does that mean?' and as she held out a letter at arm's length her face expressed the utmost horror and alarm.

'Oh! that one marked "for personal attendance," said Lucy. 'Let me explain, Aunt. That relates to a young widow, a most worthy and deserving woman, who has striven very nobly to do her duty by her two children. A few days ago the eldest child fell ill of typhoid fever, so that the unhappy woman is in need of every assistance and encouragement.'

'But you do not intend to see her personally—to visit a house of infection! For the sake of your reputation for sanity, tell me that you do not entertain such a preposterous notion as that.'

'That was my intention, Auntie.'

For several moments Mrs. Weston sat helplessly in her chair as if overcome by the enormity of the disclosure. When she recovered her self-possession she spoke in a voice of desperate calmness:

'Lucy, I trust that now at the eleventh hour you will not refuse to open your eyes to the folly—I had almost said wickedness—of the course you are pursuing. You have no longer any excuse for remaining blind to the responsibilities of your position.'

'What would you have me do, Aunt—turn and flee in a moment of danger?'

'Oh! don't address that sentimental cant to me. You seem to be animated by the purest madness and Quixotism.'

'It would need a great deal of Quixotism,' retorted Lucy, 'to combat the selfish materialism which seems such a fashionable creed nowadays.'

Mrs. Weston uttered a sigh of despair. Very well, child, she said, 'pay no attention to my remonstrances if you will, but there is another way of regarding the matter. There is Mr. Lee to be considered.'

Lucy's eyes sought the floor in some confusion.

'In spite of your eccentricities,' said the good lady—and a toss of her head seemed to add, 'thanks

in great measure to my skilful generalship—you have won the affection of one of the best young men in New York society. Only three months remain until your marriage. Now, do you think Mr. Lee would give any measure of approval to the proceeding you contemplate?'

With these words she played her trump card. She was regarding the embarrassed girl with a smile of anticipated victory, when the door suddenly opened and Mr. George Lee was announced.

'What a coincidence!' said Mrs. Weston, greeting him warmly. 'Lucy and I were just speaking of you.'

'Yes, indeed,' he responded with a smile, 'my visits are so rare and my personality is so interesting that I do not think it a very remarkable coincidence.'

Mrs. Weston laughed diplomatically. 'Your good humor is never failing, George. I notice you are looking rather pale. Too much attention to business, I suppose?'

'You have framed a most judicious answer for me, Mrs. Weston, and I cordially adopt it.'

'I really believe that you and Lucy are inclined to be martyrs to what you conceive your duty. Now, I will tell you what I would do if I had my way after the marriage ceremony has been performed.'

Mrs. Weston shook her finger playfully at the young couple. 'I would banish the pair of you from New York for not less than twelve months.'

'What a dreadful tyrant she is, Lucy!' said Mr. Lee. 'Just fancy the sufferings of New York and its inhabitants in our absence!'

Mrs. Weston soon found occasion to leave the room, and the lovers engaged for some time in that style of conversation which, however intrinsically interesting, history generally eschews.

'I want to ask you a question, George,' said Lucy at last.

'Fifty, if you like.'

'Take care, perhaps one may prove more than sufficient.'

'Let us have it, then. I hope it is not a conundrum.'

'Please be serious. Now, as you are aware, I take somewhat of an interest in charitable work.'

'Yes, I know that in that as well as every other respect you are an angel.'

Lucy ignored the remark and went on in a voice of intense seriousness: 'You know that it is impossible to look after the needy and distressed without encountering some inconvenience and occasionally danger. Now, would you counsel me to draw back on that account?'

'Let us understand each other, Lucy. I presume you mean the risk of contagion or something of that sort?'

'Precisely so.'

For some moments he looked with a troubled expression into the pure depths of the girl's yearning eyes.

'Well, you see,' he said, 'since we became engaged, Lucy, you and I, so far as we are mutually concerned, are no longer free agents. You belong to me and I belong to you. When you run a risk of the kind you mention you jeopardise all that is dearest to me in the world.'

'But then, George, if you should be called on to fight for your country I would have you go even though my heart would break.'

'And I would go,' he murmured, enthusiastically, 'for then I should be answering a call which only the basest refuse to hear—the call of my country.'

'Is there no higher call? Is there not the cry of suffering humanity—the call of the crucified Redeemer?'

Lucy's ringing words brought embarrassment to the young man's good-natured face. George Lee was highly cultured, broad-minded, and as the phrase run, 'a thoroughly good fellow,' but his interest in religious matters was of a purely academical description.

'I am afraid, Lucy,' he said, 'that the spirit of self-sacrifice is too strong within you. Promise for my sake that you will not endanger yourself.'

He held her hands and pleaded with her earnestly, but she would only say: 'Whatever I may do, George, I hope will be best for you and me,' and with this enigmatical consolation he took his departure.

Lucy Bingham's life had been such as to foster self-sacrifice and independence of thought. Her father, who idolized her and whom she loved with corresponding devotion, had died when she was quite a little girl and left her without a natural protector; for her mother, a butterfly of fashion, ever on 'the wing of

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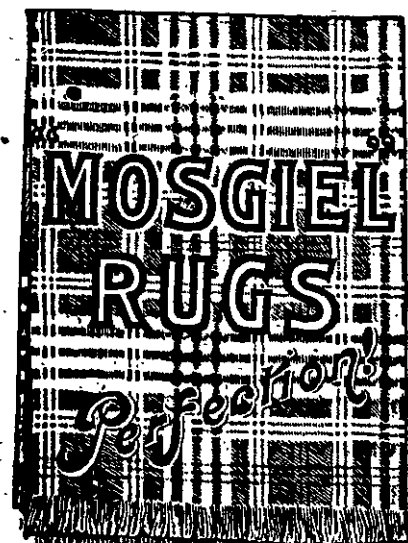
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pleasure, knew maternal responsibilities only to evade them. Abandoned to the care of ever-changing governesses and whirled about from capital to capital in the train of her frivolous parent, she found herself in a world of which she did not form a part and where her tender and loving aspirations met with no response or encouragement. It was a happy hour when her mother, at the suggestion of a friend, decided to place her in a school conducted by the Presentation Sisters in the outskirts of Paris. There she spent the three happiest years of her life. The convent's grey walls enclosed to her eyes a paradise of peace and rest, and the gentle nuns carried with them an atmosphere of tranquil holiness and purity which seemed of another world.

Her favorite haunt at the time used to be the little chapel. The beautiful ceremonies of the Church, the singing, the various devotions, at once so simple and sublime, were to her an unceasing source of delight. Strangely enough, however, she never expressed any desire to become a Catholic. Loyalty to her father's memory was her master passion. He was an Episcopalian, and to that creed she would consequently cling. Sometimes it grieved and puzzled her to think that good people should find it necessary to worship at different altars, and she sighed for the day when there would be only one Church, as there was only one God and Father of all.

Her mother's death shortly after an ill-fated second marriage left her an orphan at the age of seventeen. It was arranged by her guardian, Mrs. Weston, that she should return to America and complete her education in college. Never had the little convent seen such a touching farewell scene, and Lucy thought the sunshine was dying out of her life as she tore herself from the embrace of her teachers and companions.

The next few years passed uneventfully enough, and then under the wing of Mrs. Weston she essayed her first flight in the exhilarating but perilous atmosphere of society. Unlike most girls, however, she was very little impressed by her almost instantaneous success. The frank worldliness of her aunt at first amused and then frightened her, and she cast about for some anchorage which would give her a securer hold on life, which would bring her into closer contact with the awful, though beautiful realities of religion. Gradually she began to absent herself from those social functions which to a certain class seem the only end and aim of existence, and to devote herself to the care of the poor and sick. Mrs. Weston at first was by no means alarmed, for she fancied she saw only the symptoms of a passing craze, but when Lucy's self-seclusion began to attract the attention of her friends she endeavored to wean her from her purpose by every means in her power. And so a struggle went on between mature cynicism and youthful unworldliness till it reached the climax of which we have just read.

In her doubt and perplexity Lucy thought it would be advisable to seek counsel from somebody who could appreciate the delicacy of the position in which she found herself. The Rev. Mr. Grimes—or, as he loved to hear himself called, Father Grimes—was an elderly clergyman of ritualistic tendencies who presided at the church she usually attended. His evident piety and sincerity as well as an air of venerable wisdom which he constantly exhaled, had made such an impression upon her that she now determined to lose no time in consulting him. The good man listened to her story with all attention and sympathy.

'My dear child,' he said at its conclusion, 'it is the old story of the conflict between spirit and matter. How the trammels of the flesh drag us and bind us to earth when we would fain soar into the empyrean. And the saddest phase of the struggle is seen when the forces of good and evil are so woven and intermingled that we find it almost impossible to separate them. Such is the difficulty which now confronts you. There is only one remedy, and that is prayer. Pray, my child, pray earnestly for enlightenment, and I will pray with you.'

It was excellent advice in its way, but rather inconclusive, and Lucy went home disappointed. That night before she went to sleep she spent several hours tossing about in a vain care and counsel of the Catholic problem: Should she obey her aunt and her betrothed husband or the sacred impulses of her heart? A thought came to her once which reddened her cheeks in her solitude. Were her motives pure and disinterested? Did any thought of self inspire her mission to which she had devoted herself? Her peculiar principles had won her a measure of not unflattering notoriety in her own circle, and to the general public she had become known as the 'noble, unselfish, and devoted Miss Bingham.' Were her charities vitiated to any extent by an almost unconscious craving for the approval of others?

The sunrise brought with it, as it often does, renewed strength of mind and clearness of vision. All doubts and hesitancy had vanished. She thought of the lonely widow brooding over the cot of her, perhaps, dying child and she could see nothing but criminal cowardice in remaining away from her side. After making an unassuming toilet she hurried through breakfast and passed out unchallenged, for her aunt was a very late riser.

A Third Avenue car soon placed her in the vicinity of her destination. Passing through a number of crowded streets, where fastidiousness unqualified by human sympathy would have received a deadly stab at every step, she found herself in the gloomy hallway of a tenement house overlooking the East river. As she entered she noticed that two ladies in the garb of Sisters of Charity had just preceded her, and not being quite sure if she had come to the right house, she asked a question to that effect. One of the nuns turned toward the light and in doing so revealed a placidly beautiful face which to Lucy seemed startlingly familiar.

'Pardon me,' she said in an agitated voice, 'but I think—I am sure I have met you before. It is very stupid of me to forget—'

'Yes, indeed we have met,' said the nun with a smile. 'I remember you very well. Miss Bingham—or, shall I say Lucy?'

'Why, it's Kate Fenton!'

The next moment the warm-hearted girl was clinging to the Sister's neck and the two were mingling tears of joy.

'Ah! those happy days at dear old St. Genevieve's! How well I remember them! How often have I thought of you, Lucy, and how gladly have I heard the beautiful, unselfish life you are leading! Be assured that God has great blessings in store for you.'

Lucy plied her with a flood of questions, which Sister Frances—for that was her name in religion—suddenly interrupted: 'Excuse me, Lucy, but Sister Catherine and I have an urgent case on hand. There is a poor widow here, Mrs. Hall, whose child is very ill—'

Lucy's face showed extreme disappointment. 'The very person I have come to see,' and then Lucy breathlessly poured her story into her school-fellow's sympathetic ears.

'Well, Lucy,' said Sister Frances, 'I don't like to take the responsibility of advising you, but I really think you should be guided by the wishes of your aunt and your future husband.'

'You see,' she went on, in tones of gentle sincerity, which gradually carried conviction to the girl's heart, 'while we are in the world we must constantly be directed and swayed by the demands of our relatives and of society unless those demands are actually sinful. Believe me, Lucy, you will be doing best by giving up this idea of risking infection. There are countless other ways in which you can do good.'

For some time Lucy could not reply for her sobs. Then she said in a broken voice:

'Yes, I feel you are right, Kate. I am afraid all my actions are dictated by some selfish whim. But how noble you are! This morning when I set forth I felt in spite of myself as if I were doing something martyr-like, something heroic, and here I find you on the same errand quite unconscious of the sublime courage which animates you. Tell me, Kate—I mean Sister Frances—what is the secret of such courage?'

A rapt expression came over the nun's face. 'There is only one answer, Lucy. As God imparts His strength to the Catholic Church so the Church imparts it to us. Without the never-ceasing care and counsel of the Catholic Church how vain would our poor efforts be.'

As Lucy walked homeward she felt as if a revolution had been worked in her soul. The feverish elation of the morning had gone and in its place had come a calmness pensive and beautiful, as of twilight. The mists of error were dropping behind the horizon, and she saw shining before her the golden pathway which leads to the only haven of rest the world affords—the Catholic Church—Rosary Magazine.

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## Current Topics

### Bush Fires

Somewhere in one of his sonnets Wordsworth says that all things are less dreadful than they appear. There is a small negative or positive element of consolation even in the fires that tore with such destructive fury through the forest in Southland and Canterbury last week. The flames that wrought such havoc to some, did for others some welcome pioneer work in turning forest into field. We in New Zealand are happily spared the devastating fires that are to so lamentable an extent a feature of the summer landscape among our neighbors on the other side of the Tasman Sea. Year by year the spark of a passing engine, the match of the careless smoker, the fire of the incautious camper or sun-downer, the brand of the incendiary, or the flame of phosphorised wheat touches the dry, slippery grass, robs the thirsting stock of hundreds of thousands of acres of precious food, and gnaws great black furrows for miles through the green-grey bush. The high capabilities of the Australian bush-fire were never in living memory so amply demonstrated as on Black Thursday, in 1851. On that day the Victorian forests were nearly all in flames. Countless sheep and cattle were roasted alive. Many homes were licked off the surface of the earth by the long tongues of flame. In Gippsland the sun was eclipsed by the smoke, and a thick darkness settled down on the earth at mid-day. Men tell how birds fell dead of heat on the decks of coasting vessels, and how clouds of smoke and falling cinders went out for many a league over the Southern Ocean. Those who sustain losses find proverbs poor plasters for grief, and patience and fortitude much easier to prescribe than to take. But there is enough of La Rochefoucauld in most of us to derive a melancholy negative comfort from the consideration that there are others in worse case. And one or two experiences of a first or second-class Australian bush-fire would tend to make the New Zealand farmer look upon his smaller blaze as, by comparison, a blessing in disguise.

### An 'Authority' in Napier

Jokes that in the big cities have become as flat and stale as musty penny beer are sometimes considered by the witlings good enough to serve up as sparkling originalities in the regions 'out-back'. And in like manner some are found to retail as first-class 'authorities' in smaller places writers who are utterly discredited in centres of intellectual life. Last week some individual inflicted upon Napier intelligence the implied slur of supposing that it would accept the slanderous and discredited Michael McCarthy—No-Popery writer and lecturer to Orange and Wiseite audiences—as a first-class and decisive 'authority' on the religious life of Catholic Ireland. As usual, the public were treated to the old wheeze that this bitter enemy of Catholics is himself a 'Roman Catholic'. As a matter of fact, he is, about as much a Catholic as is the master of the nearest Orange lodge. It is true that Mister McCarthy was baptised into the ancient faith. But, while still a hobbledohoy, he was sent to a Protestant Grammar School at Middleton. He proceeded thence to the Protestant University of Trinity, where any rags or tatters of Catholicism that still clung to him seem to have been torn off and scattered to the winds. We find it stated that long over twenty years ago he had ceased to practise the duties of a Catholic. And there is scarcely a doctrine or practice of the Old Faith but he has denounced in his publications in the rough and coarse invective of the Orange platform. Some years ago the 'Guardian' (a well-known Anglican organ) said of him that he proved himself not to be a Catholic, nor even a Christian. And the 'Church Commonwealth' (an Anglican newspaper published in Australia)

wrote editorially as follows regarding one of his slop-shop No-Popery productions in 1902: 'It is as virulently Orange as any professional Church Associationist could ever wish. Protestantism is all light and altogether lovely, whilst Catholicism is as black as Erebus, and reeks of rottenness. . . . An honest controversialist is worthy of respect, but though we dislike the methods of modern Romanism, Mr. McCarthy's attack is not honest'.

The McCarthy publications are melancholy examples of the way in which history should not be written. To Carlyle, on one of his 'livery' days, the population of the world was composed mostly of fools. To the slipshod pet of the Orange lodges, the population of Ireland consists of Michael McCarthy, in an aureole; the adherents of the Reformed creeds, who are wingless angels; and 'Papists,' who are fools or knaves, or incarnate demons—many of these about five shades deeper than the foul fiends of the Abyss. There are no normal human beings in the McCarthy style of 'literature'. The man's worthlessness as a witness was hit off as follows in the course of a review of one of his books by the 'Otago Daily Times' of August 14, 1905: 'That Mr. McCarthy will ever be mistaken for a born historian we have not the slightest fear; nor do we feel very sanguine that any efforts on his part will bring him within measurable distance of that literary summit, for he lacks the first essential quality of the historian, an unbiassed, analytical, and introspective cast of mind'. 'His feelings', says the same paper, 'run away with his judgment to such an extent that he becomes, instead of a faithful recorder of events, a special pleader'. And it dismisses him with the contemptuous remark that 'his prejudices are inexcusable'. But prejudice is the shadow that ever follows little minds.

The London 'Times' has no warmer feeling in its heart for Catholics in the Green Isle to-day than it had in the dread post-famine times, when it cried exultantly: 'The Irish are going with a vengeance!' Yet the 'Times' wrote of McCarthy's second 'shocker': 'Mr. McCarthy's book is like its predecessor, an untidy and clumsily composed volume; its style is poor and pretentious'. Rivarol was only a little more caustic when he said of a dull proser of the McCarthy calibre that he wrote in laudandum upon sheets of lead. The note of illiteracy clings like a barnacle to No-Popery literature generally. In such stuff, literary quality would be as much out of place as a setting of diamonds in a hodman's hod. And the literary hodman now under review forms no exception to the general literary incapacity of his class. He caters, too, for the 'yellow' and uncritical section of the public—a section that can neither understand nor appreciate literary excellence or sobriety of statement. After having waded through one of his productions—which we shall by courtesy call 'books'—we incline to the opinion of an English non-Catholic reviewer that a sixth standard schoolboy might grind better literary stuff out of a sausage machine than Mr. McCarthy has evolved out of the grey matter of his brain. Our Napier friends should furnish themselves with copies of Dr. O'Riordan's brilliant work, 'Catholicity and Progress in Ireland'. It is obtainable from any Catholic bookseller, and reduces the slanders of McCarthy and his kind to impalpable powder.

### In Spain

There are (it is said) tricks in every trade. The vanishing trick seems to be just now the favorite one in the cabinet-making trade in Spain. The Spanish Freemasons (who are closely allied with those in France) are endeavoring to force upon their country a course of anti-religious legislation based upon that which is now in force north of the Pyrenees. A very few months ago Senor Moret (Prime Minister) took up the task of harrying and plundering the Church. He

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promptly went beneath the political surface. Then, like a bubble, up rose Senor Romanones as Premier. He swiftly broke and vanished. Then, for a brief space, Senor Moret rose to the troubled surface again and clutched the bauble-emblem of power. We next see it in the hands of a Senor whose name is variously rendered De Armijo and De Ramijo. The cable-men had not time to make sure of his name when, lo! 'gray flits the shade of power' from his relaxed fingers. And now (according to Monday's cable messages) he is succeeded by Senor Alaura, who (it is added) 'will treat the Church and the Vatican with deference'. It is said that Englishmen never quite master the difficulty of riding on an Irish jaunting-car. It is by no means the only Irish difficulty that they have failed to master. But a seat in the Spanish Ministry just now seems to be still more insecure—to be as jolty and uncertain as a seat on a champion circus mule. Anticlerical Ministries in Spain during the past few months appear to have been spending most of their time upon the tan-rubbing embrocation into their bruises. Harrying the Church does not seem such easy and profitable work there as on the other side of the Pyrenees. These are the outstanding facts of a situation in regard to which the cables and some of the English daily papers have been for some time past giving us some very false and misleading ideas. For the present, we merely caution our readers that in Madrid, as in Paris, the swiftest channels of external communication are in the hands of the enemies of the Church. They are merely echoes of the Masonic and anti-Catholic 'Heraldo.' And (to use a Celtic proverbial saying) one might as well 'go to the goat's house for wool' as go to such journals as the Madrid 'Heraldo' for a fair and faithful statement of the facts of the Masonic campaign against religion in Spain.

There is perhaps more than a little significance in the fact that, both in France and in Spain, the periods of governmental war upon religion have been periods of astonishing ministerial instability. France has had nearly forty Ministries since its rulers started the twenty-five-year-old campaign to 'hunt Christ out of the Government of the country.' Spain has had four Ministries within some two or three months—a swiftness of lightning-change that even the Third Republic could hardly rival. In the Monarchy, as in the Republic, 'a resolute and well-organised minority' may (as Lecky said of France) force their policy on a majority who are 'for the most part languid, divided, or unorganised.' But the country would be the loser. For in France (as Lecky has pointed out) public interests have been 'profoundly affected by constant fluctuations among its chiefs'; 'grave evils have arisen from inexperience and nominal power; a lowered tone' has entered into public life; liberty has waned; the brilliant talent of former days is no longer at the nation's service; the introduction of the principle of spoils to the victors has degraded the official system; the lack of professional honor among 'diplomats and other officials' is a most sure and 'ominous sign of deterioration in public life'; and the country is suffering from instability 'where steady continuity is of the highest importance.' Continuity of general policy, and especially of foreign policy, is hardly to be expected of Ministries that appear and disappear with the abrupt and frequent squeak of a Jack-in-the-box. A consistent foreign policy made France respected abroad in the days of Henry IV., Richelieu, Mazarin, Louis XIV., and Cardinal Fleury. To-day, the pigmy politicians of the 'Bloc' have inaugurated a reign of plunder, proscription, and persecution, set Frenchmen at the throat of Frenchmen, and plunged the country into a state bordering on civil war, merely to gratify the hatred entertained by a dark-lantern fraternity against religion. And like spaniels they effusively lick the

hand that slapped their face at Fashoda, and meekly kiss the hob-nailed boot that kicked them on the Rhine. How are the mighty fallen! And how God avenges Himself upon the nations that, in their rulers, raise their sacrilegious right hand against Him!

### Another Bogus 'Oath'

Once upon a time (so ran the Grecian story) the morose and angry Ajax contended with Ulysses for the conquering armor of Achilles. The Greek princes decided in favor of Ulysses. Thereupon Ajax stormed and raged and fumed like a Vesuvius. On his way from the council hall he came across a flock of inoffensive sheep, browsing harmlessly by the roadside. In his blind fury he fell upon them, imagining them to be the princes who had given the award against him. Then he turned his blade against himself, and died a suicide.

In the recent Federal elections, the morose Australian Ajax (to wit, the 'yellow' section of the community) strove with might and main to capture the armor of Achilles—to secure for themselves the place of power in the supreme councils of the Commonwealth. But the Greek princes (that is, the body of the electors) awarded it elsewhere. Thereupon, an angry Ajax of the 'yellow' men (the Grand Master of the Victorian Orangemen) strode out with a tempest in his brain. He came across a useful and inoffensive Catholic benefit society—the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Fancying in his paroxysm that in striking them he smote the authors of the adverse award, he fell upon them and mauled and clubbed them with a hideous accusation. Said accusation was this: that the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians take a diabolical oath that winds up with this screech from the Abyss:—

'And in revenge for the sufferings of our forefathers and protection of our rights, I further solemnly swear to aid as best I can in exterminating and extirpating all Protestants and heretics out of Ireland or elsewhere; to hunt, pursue, shoot, and destroy all Protestant or heretic landlords, proprietors, or employers, and also to hunt, shoot, pursue, and destroy all landlords or proprietors belonging to the Church of Rome should he or they evict his or their tenants from the house, land, home, or holding of theirs.'

Fee-faw-fum!

The first part of this absurd and clumsy fabrication is palpably built upon and probably intended as an offset to the oath 'to exterminate the Catholics of Ireland', which (according to Plowden and such Protestant authorities as Lords Gosford and Holland, Henry Grattan, William Sampson, Arthur O'Connor, and sundry other authorities, including some eye-witnesses) was taken by early Orangemen during the first reign of terror organised by the lodges. (2) The sham 'oath' attributed to the Ancient Order of Hibernians was originally attributed, we believe, to the Ribbonmen. (3) No such oath was ever taken by the Ribbonmen. And no oath of any kind has ever been taken by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, or by any Catholic benefit society. (4) The 'oath' given above has the evidence of its fraudulent character lying as manifest all over it as marsh-weeds upon a swamp. It opens, for instance, with the assertion of three favorite Orange calumnies: (a) that Catholics are free to commit perjury as they please; (b) to disregard all oaths of allegiance to any Protestant authority, and (c) to massacre any person, whether Catholic or 'heretic', that happens to stand in their way. The clumsy forger of this 'oath' also forgot an elementary precept of caution when he used the common Protestant designation, 'the Church of Rome'—a title which Catholics in English-speaking countries practically never employ. (5) The publication of the rules of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and official disclaimers of that clumsily fabricated 'oath', settle the story spread by the Grand Master of the Victorian Orangemen, on the 'authority' of a rabbit-brained

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fanatic in the Home Land. This resuscitated 'oath' may enjoy a short run, like the Jesuit 'oath', and the bishops' 'oath', and other such interesting fables of the Rawhead-and-Bloody-Bones school. In due course we shall probably find that it will be used on New Zealand platforms to scare old women of both sexes. In that case, our readers are both forewarned and forearmed. The disseminators of this gross and palpable fabrication have, like the disappointed and raging Ajax, committed social suicide. On the literary side, they deserve to take rank with Willy Lilly, 'the English Merlin' (as he called himself), who in 1644 and 1645 published (says Samuel Butler) 'the art of discovering all that never was and never will be'.

## CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE

### VITAL POINTS IN LATER HISTORY

(Continued from last week.)

After the advent of M. Combes to office, difficulties began to spring up about episcopal nominations, and first about the question of *Nobis nominavit*. To the First Consul (1) and his successors in the government of France, according to the terms of the Concordat, belongs the right of nominating Bishops, and the Holy See is to confer canonical institution, that is to say, the action of both powers is required for the creation of a French Bishop. Under M. Combes the Government tried to arrogate to itself greater rights than are conceded to it in the Concordat. It was contended that the selection of the President was not a mere nomination or presentation of a candidate whom the Pope might appoint, but that with the President lay the right of appointment, and the Pope's approval was only a meaningless ceremony meant to satisfy the Papal pretensions. In accordance with this view the French Ambassador was instructed to demand the suppression of the words *Nobis nominaverit*, which occur in the Bulls of appointment for French Bishops. (2)

The Cardinal Secretary of State sent his formal reply in March, 1903. (3) He pointed out that by divine law the Holy See could not grant to any civil power the right of creating bishops, but at most, the right of nominating candidates who may be deemed worthy of the episcopate; and that such was the correct and evident meaning of the text of the Concordat with Napoleon. He declared, moreover, that the *Nobis nominavit* had been employed in nearly all the Bulls for the consecration of bishops since 1802; that it had been accepted by Napoleon, and even so late as 1872 by M. Thiers, the then President of the Republic; (4) and that, finally, the theory of the Vatican is borne out by the formula used in the letters sent by the President of the Republic to the Pope petitioning for the institution of a Bishop, in which the President states that he names and presents the candidate to his Holiness in order that it might please his Holiness to install him in the said Bishopric. (5) But having proved the justice of the Papal claims, the Cardinal Secretary of State expressed his willingness to omit the *Nobis*, provided that the formula used in the letters of petition in which the Papal doctrine was clearly expressed, were retained, and on this basis a settlement was agreed upon in December, 1903.

But the attack on the formula was only the expression of M. Combes' views on the relative rights of the Pope and the President in the selection of French Bishops. To his mind, the Bishop was a Bishop, precisely because he was appointed by the Government; and the Pope was bound to give his approval to any selection the Government might make. On the other hand, unless the Pope were to shamefully betray the trust that is confided to him, he must reserve to him-

self the right of judging finally and definitely, whether the candidate presented to him for his approval is worthy of the high position to which he has been named, and is likely to discharge the onerous responsibilities of the Episcopate, so as to promote the spiritual welfare of his diocese and the interests of religion. Hence it was that before M. Combes had undertaken the policy of provocation to which he devoted his energies, steps were always taken by the French Government to obtain the Pope's views on the fitness or unfitness of the candidates before the formal diplomatic proceedings were begun. The Minister of Worship was accustomed to discuss the candidates with the Nuncio in Paris. If the Nuncio, after earnest inquiry, satisfied himself that the choice of the Government was suitable, the formal documents were immediately prepared and forwarded to the French Ambassador at Rome; if, however, his investigations led him to believe that the Holy See could never accept the nominee of the Republic, he explained the grounds to the Minister of Worship; the matter was fully discussed between them, and in the end, an agreement one way or the other was arrived at, and the matter handed over to the ordinary routine of diplomacy. Where the agreement of two powers for the selection of a candidate was necessary, this was the only reasonable method of securing unanimity; and by this method the dangers of the deadlock which must follow a formal and definite refusal were judiciously avoided.

But M. Combes, considering this preliminary conference as a shameful abandonment of the rights of the State, (1) proceeded to designate two candidates for two vacant Bishoprics, and without any consultation with the Nuncio, haughtily informed him 'that the Government had determined upon the following nominations.' (2) One of the candidates had been already rejected several times by the Holy See for reasons which satisfied previous Cabinets, and the other was already a Bishop, who, according to the usage of the Church, could not be transferred to another diocese without some very serious cause. The Nuncio in reply to this demand sent a note, in which, after expressing his regret that M. Combes had dispensed with the usual preliminary conference, he pointed out that the Pope could accept neither candidate: the one because he had been already rejected more than once and for good reasons known to the Government, the other because he was already united to a diocese. (3) A few days later, (4) in an interview with the Nuncio, the President of the Council informed him that he was resolved to maintain his nominees 'unless it could be shown that they had led scandalous lives, or had been guilty of heresy.' (5), and he added by the way of threat that the Nuncio could have no idea of how far he (M. Combes) was resolved to go unless his candidates were accepted. (6) The next day he forwarded to M. Nisard, (7), the French Ambassador to the Vatican, a note which was intended to be an ultimatum to the Holy See, in which he stated that unless the canonical institution were granted to his nominees, he would make no other selections, and the dioceses must be left vacant. (8). The Secretary of State forwarded a courteous reply to this communication, in which the rights of the Pope according to the Concordat are clearly demonstrated; but, at the same time he instructed the Nuncio to say that the Pope was willing to allow the transference of the Bishop, as a favor, but not as a right guaranteed by the Concordat.

The only reply to this note of the Secretary of State was a speech delivered by M. Combes from the Tribune of the Senate, (9), in which, contrary to the ordinary rules of international diplomacy, he published to the world his version of a delicate controversy, about which negotiations were still being carried on; and at the same time, by binding himself in the presence of the Senate to the principle 'of all or none,' he removed the possibility of any peaceable agreement. Later still, when the Diocese of Ajaccio in Corsica became vacant, he sent a note which was

(1) In his speech, March 26th, 1903, he stated that he considered the *entente préalable* comme un marchandage humiliant, et comme une duperie, ou si vous aimez mieux, comme un abandon coupable des droits de l'Etat.

(2) Le Gouvernement de la République a résolu les nominations suivantes (Dec. 23, 1902).

(3) 1st January, 1903.

(4) 9th January, 1903.

(5) Tant qu'on ne lui prouverait pas que tel ou tel ont mené une vie scandaleuse ou enseigné des hérésies.

(6) Vous ne pouvez pas vous imaginer jusqu'où je suis résolu à marcher, si on n'accepte pas mes candidats.

(7) 10th January, 1903 (Doc. XVI.)

(8) Certes, le St. Père est libre d'accorder ou de refuser l'institution canonique aux Candidats que le Gouvernement a choisis. Mais en cas de refus les sièges épiscopaux resteront vacants. . . . Je ne ferais pas d'autres désignations.

(9) 21st March, 1903.

(1) Article V.—Item Consul Primus ad Episcopales sedes, que in posterum vacaverint, novos Antistites nominabit, iisque, ut in articulo præcedenti constitutum est, Apostolica Sedes canonicam dabit institutionem.

(2) The phrase is:—Cum vigore Concordatorum inter Apostolicam Sedem et Galliarum Gubernium jam pridum initorum, nominatio personarum idonearum ipsi vacanti Ecclesie N. in episcopum præficienda, Romano Pontifici pro tempore existenti facienda, ad dilectum Nobis in Christo filium N. hodiernum Gallicæ Reipublice Præsidentem, modo pertineat, et ipse dilectus filius Noster N. Præsides, Nobis ad hoc per suas patentes litteras nominaverit, etc., etc.

(3) Document XV.

(4) 27th September, 1872. This decree is reproduced in the *Exposé des Documents*, pp. 189-192.

(5) 'Nous le nommons et présentons à Votre Sainteté pour qu'il lui plaise, sur notre nomination et présentation, le pourvoir du dit évêché.'

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even more imperious in its tone than his former one. He demanded canonical institution for an old man of seventy-six years of age. Now considering the vast size of the diocese and the wild mountainous region comprised in it, one cannot be surprised that the Holy See found itself obliged once more to refuse the nominee of the French Government. Later on, two other Sees became vacant, and the President of the Council proceeded to nominate candidates, and to demand the canonical institution.

The Pope, grieved that so many Sees should be left vacant, instructed the Nuncio (1) to seek a personal interview with M. Combes, explain to him all the difficulties of the case, and leave no stone unturned to arrive at a settlement. At a banquet given by the President to the Diplomatic Corps, the Nuncio met M. Combes and begged the favor of a personal interview. The latter replied that he hoped to have some free time the following week and that he would notify the Nuncio what hour would be most convenient; but time passed and the Nuncio received no invitation. A second request in writing (2) met with no better result; and later on, at a reception (3) attended by the Nuncio and M. Combes, the latter's attitude to the Nuncio could hardly be characterized by any other adjective than unmannerly. Several notes passed between the Holy See and the President of the Council, in which the latter insisted on the principle proclaimed in the Senate, 'all or none,' while on the other hand, the Cardinal Secretary of State politely but firmly refused to abandon the rights of the Church. (4) As a last resource the Nuncio called upon M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and begged him to intervene. The Nuncio pointed out, that of the six candidates proposed, the Pope was willing to accept three. M. Delcasse was impressed favorably and promised to communicate with M. Combes, then absent from Paris; but since that time the Holy See has received no further communication regarding the Episcopal nominations.

(To be continued.)

- (1) By telegraphic despatch, 18th January, 1904.  
(2) 2nd March, 1904.  
(3) 23rd March.  
(4) Documents, XIX.-XXIII.

## The Irish Delegates

GREYMOUTH.

Mr. Donovan met with a very enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Greymouth. On arriving at the railway station he was received by a gathering of about 500 persons, headed by the Acting-Mayor (Mr. T. E. Coates), who said that though the envoy had left Ireland, he would yet find that in coming to Greymouth he was in the midst of the Irish for the greater number of the residents were of Irish descent.

Mr. Donovan returned his warm and sincere thanks for the flattering reception accorded him. He had heard from Mr. Redmond of the warm-heartedness of the West Coasters, and looked forward with pleasure to meeting them. The Catholic Band then escorted him to Gieseking's Hotel, where Mr. Donovan again thanked the public for their reception.

The Opera House (says the 'Grey River Argus,' of January 21) was well filled on Saturday night on the occasion of the address by Mr. J. T. Donovan, on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Donovan is a typical young Irishman with a pleasing platform presence, a fluent and eloquent delivery, a good command of imagery and well equipped with facts and figures. Altogether a winning personality and a convincing orator. On the platform were a number of representative townsmen, including the Hon. Jas. Marshall, M.L.C., the Hon. A. R. Guinness, M.H.R., and many others.

Mr. Coates, in the absence through illness of the Mayor (Mr. J. A. Petrie), presided and introduced the speaker in a brief speech, in which he remarked that it had always seemed absurd to him that the English Parliament had not long ago given Home Rule to Ireland.

At the conclusion of Mr. Donovan's speech, which was similar to that delivered in other centres, the Hon. A. R. Guinness, M.H.R., moved—'That this meeting accords to Mr. Donovan a hearty vote of thanks for his able and eloquent address, and is sure that Home Rule to the Irish people will not only conduce to the happiness of the people of Ireland but will

also consolidate and strengthen the British Empire; and this meeting pledges its moral and material support to the Home Rule cause.' Mr. Guinness said that the lecturer that evening was second to none of the previous envoys from Ireland. He (Mr. Guinness) was no new convert to the cause of Home Rule. He supported Mr. Donovan's argument that a decreasing population is evidence of mis-government by citing the experience of New Zealand between 1872 and 1884. During that period, when the Atkinson party was in power, thousands left our shores, but since the Liberals came into power the tide had changed. That showed that when a government was in accord with the wishes and desires of the people and is administering the country in the interests of the people, then people came to the country. He maintained that the colonies had a right to interfere on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland because they had as much right to see that the smallest as well as the largest portions of the Empire were well governed.

Hon. James Marshall said that it gave him hearty pleasure to second the motion, and he endorsed all that the mover had said.

Mr. W. D. Revington said that as an Irish Protestant it gave him great pleasure to be present and to have the honor of listening to Mr. Donovan's eloquent and common sense address on the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. He believed that there is a bright future dawning upon that unhappy land, and he cherished the hope that he might live to see the day when the Irish flag would float from an Irish Parliament in College Green, and then and not till then would Ireland be a happy, contented country, united to England by the bonds of equality and love. He could not understand why there should be doubts in the minds of English people about giving Home Rule to Ireland, for he took it that it meant nothing more than what New Zealanders enjoy in this glorious country, namely, the privilege of making their own laws and governing themselves according to their own ideas. Three or four years ago Britain was in the throes of a great war with the Boers of South Africa, and yet to-day she was doing what he believed to be the right thing, framing a constitution giving them self-government or Home Rule. He thanked Mr. Donovan for his eloquent and interesting address, and wished him every success in his great mission.

The motion was carried by acclamation, the chairman announcing that it had been agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Donovan briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks and moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. He also conveyed his thanks to the committee, to Dean Carew, to Mr. Tymons, the secretary of the committee, and to the audience for their attendance and attention.

HOKITIKA.

Mr. J. T. Donovan arrived in Hokitika on Monday evening of last week, and was met at the railway station by a large gathering, including the Mayor (Mr. Michel), Mr. Loomiey (chairman), and other members of the reception committee, who accorded the delegate a brief welcome. He was at once driven to the Empire Hotel, and there the Mayor, supported by the members of the reception committee, including the Rev. Fathers Graham and Gilbert, of Wellington, gave Mr. Donovan a formal, though most cordial, reception.

Mr. Michel, in welcoming their distinguished visitor to the town, referred to the visits of past Irish delegates, when as Mayor it had fallen to his lot to receive them. He hoped their present guest's stay would be as successful and pleasant as theirs had been, and he trusted he would have the pleasure of addressing a large and enthusiastic gathering the same evening.

Mr. Donovan briefly replied, and heartily thanked his Worship the Mayor and the members of the reception committee for their cordial welcome.

In the afternoon Mr. Donovan, in company with the Mayor and members of the reception committee, was driven to Rimu. He enjoyed the drive very much, and on arrival he was met by a considerable gathering of the residents. At the call of Mr. A. Clifton, M.C.C., three hearty cheers were given for him. Mr. Clifton subsequently welcomed Mr. Donovan to the district, expressing the great pleasure it gave them to meet a distinguished member of the Irish Party. He hoped his mission would be successful, and that his stay in the district would be very pleasant.

Mr. Donovan, in a few well-chosen words, thanked Mr. Clifton and the residents of Rimu for their kind-hearted welcome. On their return from Rimu Mr. Donovan, accompanied by Messrs. J. Toomey (chairman) and J. McSherry (hon. secretary) of the reception committee, visited St. Columbkille's Convent, where they received (as Mr. Donovan says) a real Irish welcome.

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After being shown through the convent, Mr. Donovan spoke a few words on the cause he was advocating, and expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of his own countrywomen doing the work of charity and religion in this far-off corner of the globe.

A very large audience (says the 'West Coast Times') greeted the delegate at the Princess Theatre in the evening. His Worship the Mayor was in the chair, and on the platform were the Rev. Fathers Graham, Quinn, Taylor, and Gilbert, Messrs. T. E. Y. Seddon, M.H.R., J. Crowley (Ross), E. O'Connor, J. McSherry, T. J. McGuigan, M. Cashman, J. Downey, J. Sullivan, A. Clifton, J. Toomey, J. J. Breeze, and J. J. Burke.

Mr. Michel, in introducing the delegate, said that on behalf of the people of the town and district he extended to Mr. Donovan a most sincere and hearty welcome on the occasion of his visit to this part of Westland. He was not the first able and distinguished Irishman who had left his home and crossed the seas for the purpose of advocating and advancing the cause of Home Rule for his country. Even this remote corner of the Empire had previously been visited by Mr. Redmond, Mr. Michael Davitt—that great patriot who only a few months ago had passed to his rest—Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, and Mr. John Dillon. In this connection he was reminded that when Mr. Dillon visited Hokitika, now over eighteen years ago, he not only had the privilege of acting on his reception committee, but he had the honor of reading and presenting in the presence of a large concourse of people the address of welcome which was tendered to him by the people of Westland. They had learned that the object of Mr. Donovan's mission was to arouse interest in New Zealand and the colonies in the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. It would be strange indeed if the people of New Zealand did not generally sympathise with such a movement, they having had Home Rule themselves for over forty years.

At the conclusion of Mr. Donovan's eloquent address, which was on the lines of those given elsewhere, subscriptions amounting to close on £100 were received.

Mr. T. E. Y. Seddon, M.H.R., proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting, having heard Mr. Donovan, tenders its heartiest thanks to him for his able and instructive address, and sympathy for the cause he advocates, and also hopes that Ireland will in the near future enjoy the blessings of self-government, such as we in New Zealand so highly cherish." In moving the resolution Mr. Seddon said that as a free citizen of a free country he could hardly find words to express his high estimation of the noble words in which Mr. Donovan had revealed to them the wrongs, the hopes, and aspirations of the people of Ireland. It was an appeal which touched the hearts of the West Coast. Mr. Donovan's mission was not for Irish people alone, it was for the whole nation, who must face and settle this great problem before very long. It was that which made a nation great and strong, the privilege of free government. They had but to look at Canada and see the loyalty of the French Canadians to see what self-government did for a people's loyalty. The Government should trust the people of Ireland as they did with the Boers, and they would have in Ireland a loyal and contented people.

Mr. T. V. Byrne, County Chairman, said it gave him great pleasure that the duty had been allotted to him of seconding the motion. Mr. Donovan should be a proud man to be able to influence his audiences by his eloquence as he had done. To a New Zealander it seemed an extraordinary thing that people should have to labor so long for right and justice, liberty and progress against what he would term a close corporation of inflated aristocrats. The state of Ireland was absolutely wrong, and something would have to be done to change it ere long.

The resolution was put and carried by acclamation, three ringing cheers being given for Mr. Donovan at the call of the Mayor.

#### NAPIER.

On the arrival of Mr. Devlin in Napier he was accorded a hearty welcome at a gathering in the Gaiety Theatre. The Mayor presided, and an address, signed by Messrs. John Higgins and M. J. Gleeson, chairman and secretary respectively of the reception committee, was read by the latter gentleman, and to which the distinguished visitor replied in a felicitous speech.

At the public meeting in the Gaiety Theatre in the evening the Mayor (Mr. S. Carnell) presided, and seats on the platform were occupied by a number of citizens, including Father Goggan, Messrs. A. L. D. Fraser, M.H.R., A. Dillon, M.H.R., J. Higgins, W. J. McGrath, P. Barry, and Drs. Moore and Leahy.

The Mayor, in introducing Mr. Devlin, said that he was pleased to have the opportunity of identifying himself with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. Devlin's speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, was similar to that delivered in other centres, and on resuming his seat Mr. A. L. D. Fraser moved—"That this meeting of Napier citizens, in welcoming Mr. Devlin, M.P., pledges itself to give both moral and material support to the Irish Parliamentary party so ably led by Mr. John E. Redmond in their grand struggle to secure the long-delayed measure, self-government for Ireland, the granting of which we are convinced would result, as in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, in strengthening and consolidating the British Empire."

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. J. McGrath, supported by Mr. J. Higgins, and carried with acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. J. C. Gleeson, seconded by Mr. Sinden, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Devlin for his splendid address. Mr. Devlin briefly returned thanks, and the proceedings closed with cheers for Mr. Devlin and the Mayor.

#### AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 25.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P. for West Belfast, arrived in Auckland last Sunday afternoon. He was welcomed by the local committee, and Dr. Stopford (chairman), shortly after Mr. Devlin leaving the steamer, heartily bade him welcome in the name of his friends and sympathisers. Mr. Devlin suitably replied. The impression conveyed by the earnest, manly, and inspiring eloquence of our distinguished visitor was most marked. He was immediately driven to the Bishop's palace, where he was very cordially welcomed by his Lordship the Bishop, with whom were his Lordship Dr. O'Connor, of Maidland, and his Lordship Dr. Dunne, of Bathurst, and Rev. Fathers O'Donohue, Dunne, Marshall, Shanahan, and O'Reilly, all of whom belong to Australia. Mr. Devlin spent Monday in the company of the Australian Prelates. He had seen and conversed with every one of the Australian Prelates while on tour, with the exception of Drs. O'Connor and Dunne.

On Tuesday he rested, and on Wednesday he journeyed to the Thames with several friends from Auckland, and spoke there the same evening. In the unavoidable absence of the Mayor in Auckland, the deputy Mayor (Councillor Scott) took the chair. The case for Ireland was shown in a manner that it was never before shown at the Thames, and the rounds of applause which at intervals the speech evoked, showed how impressed were the audience. A vote of thanks to Mr. Devlin, and also expressing a desire for Home Rule for Ireland was moved by Councillor Deeble and carried unanimously. Mr. Devlin returned thanks and concluded by highly eulogising the deputy Mayor, Mr. Scott, for his conduct of the meeting.

After the address a collection was taken in the hall. When all the lists throughout the Peninsula are handed in a good sum is expected. Mr. Devlin returned to Auckland last evening. On Tuesday afternoon he visited St. Mary's Orphanage, and was heartily welcomed by the Sisters and children. A nice social programme was given, an address presented, and £5 5s subscribed to the fund. Mr. Devlin was deeply touched by the hearty welcome and generous offering, and expressed his sincere gratitude. To-day he is to be welcomed by the Sisters of Mercy at St. Mary's Convent, and will afterwards dine with the Bishop and priests at the Sacred Heart College at the conclusion of the retreat. On Monday night he speaks at Waihi, and a great meeting is expected there. On Wednesday next he speaks in Auckland City. The Mayor will take the chair. The Hamilton meeting was fixed for this evening, but owing to the break in the railway through the flood, it has been postponed until Thursday, 31st inst. The mail boat, it is thought, will be delayed one day in leaving, in which case a farewell social will be tendered the delegates in Auckland. Up to date the envoys have collected £17,000 in Australia, and over £4000 in New Zealand in six weeks—a record of which they and all concerned may well feel proud. At the outset of the tour it was thought that if £10,000 were collected it would be most satisfactory.

Miss Mary Woods, Licentiate Teacher of the Royal Academy of Music, London, pupil of Alberto Randegger, the distinguished teacher of singing, and of Oscar Boring, the celebrated German pianoforte professor, will resume teaching (after her return from London) on February 4, at Lancaster street, Lawrence.

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# Diocesan News

## ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

January 26.

The annual retreat of the clergy will begin on the fourth of next month, and will be preached by the Rev. Father Lynch, C.S.S.R.

Mr. Oliver Mewhinney, who for the past fourteen years has been private secretary to the successive Ministers of Land and Agriculture, has been promoted to the post of chief clerk to the Department of Hospitals.

The Very Rev. Father Clune and the Rev. Father MacDermott, C.S.S.R., are to begin a mission at Masterton on February 10, and one at New Plymouth on February 21. They are then to proceed to Auckland for the ceremonies in connection with the Cathedral there on St. Patrick's Day.

Sir Joseph Ward received a warm welcome at the conversazione given in his honor at the Parliament Buildings on Thursday evening. The building was crowded, and speeches eulogistic of Sir Joseph Ward were delivered by his Worship the Mayor and Mr. C. P. Skerrett.

My congratulations to Mr. R. A. Loughnan on his elevation to the Upper House. Those that know him best are those in his own profession, and both the dailies here have been high in their praise of the wisdom of the Government's choice. Mr. Callan's appointment has also been noticed with much approval.

In connection with the recent staff changes, consequent on the reorganisation of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. E. J. Fitzgibbon has accepted the position of chief accountant, and took over his new duties last week. Mr. Fitzgibbon first entered the service as a cadet in the Treasury, and was later on transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. John Frost, one of our oldest parishioners, died at his residence, Hopper street, on Friday. He was born in County Clare 85 years ago, and has resided in Wellington for the last thirty-one years. He was a man of great religious fervor, and highly respected. A family of three sons and three daughters is left to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

Mr. Michael McGovern, of Waimate, died somewhat suddenly at Auckland on Wednesday last. The deceased was a brother of the late Mr. F. J. McGovern, of Trentham, and had attained the age of sixty-five years. His remains are being brought to Wellington for interment in the Catholic Cemetery, Upper Hutt.—R.I.P.

The Rev. Father Goggin and Mr. Raupert, representatives of the Crusade of Rescue, London, will be leaving the Colony very soon for South America. They have done splendidly here, and speak in most grateful terms of the great kindness of the clergy and the people of these parts. They will not be able to visit the South Island, but any donations sent to the Archbishop's house will be forwarded to the Society.

An old and highly respected colonist in the person of Mr. James Gallagher, of Marion street, died at his residence rather suddenly of apoplexy on Tuesday morning. The deceased, who was in his 59th year, was a man of robust frame, and his death came as a great shock to his many friends. In company with his brother, Mr. John Gallagher, of Hopper street, he landed in Wellington about the Christmas of 1865 and has remained here ever since. While of a reserved nature, he took a very keen interest in municipal and colonial politics, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those that asked his aid. For many years and up to the time of his death he was a Justice of the Peace, and often presided on the local Bench. His funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Thursday afternoon. The remains were taken to St. Mary of the Angels' Church, and thence to the Catholic cemetery in Mount street. The Rev. Father Kimbell officiated both at the Church and at the graveside. The deceased leaves a widow, one son, and five daughters. The bereaved ones have the deepest sympathy of a large circle of friends in the great blow that has so unexpectedly fallen upon them.—R.I.P.

## Wanganui

(From our own correspondent.)

February 25.

Miss Josephine Lloyd (Convent High School) passed her matriculation and solicitors' general examination. She was the only pupil sent up.

The Marist Brothers' School will re-open on February 4, and it is desired that all Catholic parents will bear in mind that they should send their boys on the first day of the term.

The Children of Mary received Holy Communion last Sunday. The Rev. Father McDermott, C.S.S.R., at 7 o'clock Mass congratulated them on their numbers. He also exhorted all young ladies of the congregation to join this confraternity, and become faithful and loving followers of our Blessed Lady.

On Wednesday evening last at St. Mary's Church five young ladies made their profession in the Order of St. Joseph. The Rev. Father McDermott, C.S.S.R., presided at the ceremony. The ladies were:—Sister Mary Bernardine (Miss Sophie Georgetti, Wanganui), Sister Mary Gerard (Miss Alice Casey, Patea), Sister Mary Claude (Miss Nelly Parker, Lyttelton), Sister Mary Agnes (Miss Lily Dalziel, Taihape), Sister Mary Berchmans (Miss Nora McNamara, Westport). There was a very large congregation, who were very much impressed by the solemn ceremony.

## DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

January 28.

The Rev. Father Bannon, C.S.S.R., opened the mission at St. Michael's Church, Hornby, at 10 o'clock Mass on Sunday last.

The attendance at the Exhibition has now exceeded the first million. The millioneth person to pass the turnstiles was a young girl, who, passing through about five o'clock on Saturday last, secured the gold watch, provided in connection with this event.

Some weeks ago the children of St. Mary's Catholic schools shared in common with our other schools the privilege of free passes to the Exhibition at the invitation of Sir John Hall, Mayor of Christchurch. The following letter from his Worship has been received in acknowledgment of a letter of thanks sent him by the children:—My dear Children,—Your nice letter of the 23rd January has given me very great pleasure. I am very pleased indeed to hear that you enjoyed yourselves at the Exhibition, and that everyone was kind to you. Thank you very much for your good wishes about my illness. I continue very weak and suffering and have little prospect of recovering health and happiness. I can only ask for your prayers to Almighty God that He will give me some relief or release me from my suffering as He may think best.

In connection with the mission by the Redemptorist Fathers, a special Mass for men was celebrated at St. Mary's, Manchester street, at eight o'clock on last Sunday morning, by the Rev. Father Cognet, S.M. (Okato), when a very large body approached the Holy Table. At the eleven o'clock Mass the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M.—(Provincial), was celebrant, and a mission sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Lowham, C.S.S.R. The same eloquent preacher addressed an overflowing congregation in the evening, which marked the close of the mission. In most impressive terms he exhorted his hearers to profit by the mission. Appreciative reference was made to the various services rendered, as contributing to the eminent success attained, and the Rev. Father Hickson and Rev. Father Hoare were specially thanked. Gratitude was expressed towards the Sisters of Mercy, who had done much to further the interests of the mission. 'These pious clients of our Blessed Lady (he continued) are always working for you and your children, more indeed than most of you imagine.' The Rev. Father Lowham returns to Wellington to-day (Monday).

## DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(From our own correspondent.)

January 25.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood returned last night from Kamo, in the Whangarei district, where he has been sojourning for his health. He is likely to stay in Auckland a few days as the guest of his Lordship Bishop Lenihan.



The retreat of the Bishop and priests concludes to-day at the Sacred Heart College.

Mr. Devlin is of opinion that Auckland and its surroundings compare most favorably with anything he has ever seen. From a man of such varied travel this is high praise indeed.

A mural tablet of red marble, tinged with green, is about to be placed in position in St. Patrick's Cathedral in memory of the late lamented Michael Davitt. Advantage will be taken of Mr. Joseph Devlin's presence to unveil it. The cost was borne by one shilling subscriptions.

His Lordship Bishop O'Connor of Maitland, and his Lordship Bishop Dunne of Bathurst, accompanied by Rev. Fathers Dunne, Marshall, O'Reilly, Shanahan, and O'Donohue, arrived last Saturday evening from San Francisco in the 'Sonoma.' The two Australian Prelates stayed with our Bishop. Dr. O'Connor preached at St. Patrick's on Sunday evening. On Monday, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Devlin, they made a round of visits to our institutions, and in the afternoon went south in the 'Takapuna.'

## CORRESPONDENCE

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.]

### A SUGGESTED FORWARD MOVEMENT ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION

To the Editor.

Sir,—I have read with much interest the correspondence in the 'Tablet' on 'A Suggested Forward Movement on the Education Question.' It has surprised me that, in view of recent events in the Old World, every letter but one should have expressed approval. One naturally feels diffident about joining such a small minority, but as 'Tuba' says in your issue of December 20, we are, under the present system, independent. Should we succeed in our agitation for our rights—and it certainly is only justice we seek—we at once open the doors of our schools to State interference; and as the State is secular, we are simply causing trouble. The trials through which French Catholics are passing should make us pause before we consent to take State aid. Even in England, has not State aid left open a path for the Nonconformist and secular parties to inflict an injustice on denominational schools? Are they not trying to make thousands of pounds worth of property practically confiscate to the people, part of the property undoubtedly raised with Government money, but a great deal of it with voluntary subscriptions from private individuals. I believe the time is coming for us—as it has come for France and is coming for England and Spain—when secularism will rise against Catholicism, and if we have received State aid for our schools, they will then be treated as Government schools and we shall but follow in the footsteps of French Catholics. Freethought requires but little excuse to perpetrate injustice against religion, and the fact of our schools being assisted by the Government will be for freethinkers sufficient justification for saying the Catholic religion is State-aided, and then, if not we, a future generation may see not only our schools, but our cathedrals, churches, charitable institutions, etc., taken away and nothing left us but to begin the weary struggle all over again.

This may seem a pessimistic view to take. But we know that there are many who are absolutely intolerant of Catholicism and all that savors of it. Others are perhaps too easy-going and too careless to actively harass the Church; but they are also too lazy to fight for the rights of a religion they don't believe in; and certainly they would not put themselves about to help it, and so they would be swept along with those they felt they belonged to.

Furthermore, it is well known that we cherish most that for which we sacrifice most. And in building and maintaining our schools, we, being a poor community, must make many sacrifices. The injustice we suffer is kept ever before us, and we are naturally proud of the noble work we have performed under adverse conditions. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty'; and by making a sacrifice we certainly cultivate that quality which is so necessary in the struggle for independence.

I know, of course, that a great part of the worry and trouble of our education system falls upon the clergy and nuns and Brothers. What their views as a whole are upon the question I don't know. They are composed of self-sacrificing men and women; they are always willing to spend themselves in the service of their fellow-men; and it is hard to think of them

worrying about school finances, and perhaps suffering privations, when our due portion of the taxes might smooth things a good deal and enable them to equip their schools better to compete on more even terms with the State-endowed institutions. But I believe that if they were convinced that by suffering under a smaller injustice they were keeping the doors closed to a greater one later on, they would cheerfully go on in the path they at present follow, assured that the people, by making sacrifices also, would be kept more alive to the importance of a religious education, and so would keep a more vigilant watch upon the defences they have raised against the inroads of secularism.

Of course, the whole discussion turns upon the question: Will anti-Catholicism become so rampant as to wage war upon Catholicism? I believe it will; and that is my reason for writing this letter. I may be mistaken; I could certainly hope that I am. But it is not promised that the path of the Catholic Church will be rose-strewn, and we must be always on the alert against the attacks of Satan and his tools.

Like Mr. Scott, I have discussed this matter with no one. I voice only my own opinion, and I leave it to the consideration of earnest men and women, believing that they will follow what seems to them the wisest course. I firmly believe that if our people apprehended any future danger from anti-Catholicism, they would not allow present expediency to influence them in making a decision.—I am, etc.,

B. A. BUCKLEY, JUN.

Waimate, January 23.

### The First Diving Boat

In 1849 there was a war between Germany and Denmark over the possession of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Germans were seeking ways to fight the Danish fleet. A non-commissioned officer of the Bavarian troops, Wilhelm Bauer, thought he could solve the problem. He built a boat for which he took his ideas from the seal. It was supposed to be a vessel which could dive under the water, approach the enemies ships unseen, and blow them up. Out of the scanty means collected among the troops and from private people whom he interested, the man built his boat and tried it in the harbor of Kiel on the Baltic Sea. It was on February 1, 1851, that Bauer, with two sailors named Witt and Thomsen, made a third trial with 'The Devil of the Sea,' as the sailors called it. This time it was sent lower than it had been before and the frail-built boat, being unable to withstand the increasing pressure of the water, sprang a leak somewhere and sank to the bottom. The boat was sunk by letting water into the ballast room and thus making it heavier, and to rise again by pumping out water.

After reaching the bottom the sailors went to work at the pumps but to their terror they found that the water pressure had made them useless too.

But the inventor kept cool, his eye was on the hatchway. At present it was impossible for a human hand to open it. But the water which was slowly leaking in should be their saviour as it had been their destruction. The higher it rose the more the air in the boat would be compressed and at last the counter-pressure would become so great that the hatchway would be opened and give them a chance to get out into the water and up to the surface. This was the only hope. The two sailors standing in the icy water and watching it rise around them could not understand this explanation, and in their despair they went to work again at the useless pumps.

In the meantime there was a new danger, of which Bauer had not thought. The watchers on the surface had grown anxious, and were looking for the sunken boat. Each time an anchor scraped the roof or struck its sides he was in agony lest it should strike a window, let in the water and let out the compressed air, thus destroying their only chance. Then a chain was thrown and its loop caught the hatchway, closing it. Bauer was in despair, though he said nothing. But fortunately the chain broke. The water was up to the necks of the men now, and the air was suffocating. It was time to go. The force of the compressed air behind them shot them up to the surface. Here they were picked up by the rescue boats.

But Bauer was sad, for his boat, the first submarine boat, was at the bottom of the sea, and the unhappy man guessed that it would not be raised again in his lifetime. He died after many hardships, and with him the secret of his boat, without having been able to benefit himself or others by his wonderful invention.

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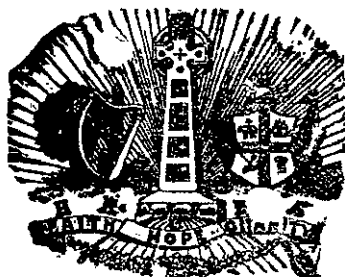
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In addition to the foregoing provision is made for the admission of Honorary Members, Reduced Benefit Members, and the establishment of Sisters' Branches and Juvenile Contingents. Full information may be obtained from Local Branch Officers or direct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

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

W. KANE,

District Secretary,  
Auckland

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WM. J. BOLT, Secretary.

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**Commercial****PRODUCE**

Wellington, January 28.—The following cable has been received from the High Commissioner, dated London, January 26:—Mutton.—Market steady. Average prices: Canterbury brand 4½d and North Island 4½d per lb. Lamb.—Market overstocked and depressed, and affected by expected heavy arrivals. New season's New Zealand lamb quoted nominally 6d per lb. The average price of Australian lamb is 4½d per lb. Beef.—Market weak. The average price of New Zealand beef is 3½d and 2½d per lb for hind and forequarters respectively. Butter.—Market dull on account of heavy arrivals. There is a general and active demand, however, for the shilling trade, and some holders of butter are forcing sales. The choicest New Zealand brands are quoted at 105s; Argentine, 104s; Australian, 100s; and Danish, 111s per cwt. Cheese.—Market very firm. There is a general demand for New Zealand makes at 63s per cwt. Hemp.—The market is firm, and prices have advanced. Good fair grade on the spot is quoted at £40; January-March shipments, £39 per ton; fair current Manila on the spot is worth £43 per ton. Cocksfoot seed is quiet but firm. Bright clean dressed, 18lb to the bushel, is quoted at 48s per cwt.

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

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a representative catalogue to a large attendance of buyers. Bidding was spirited, and almost every lot offered was disposed of at full value. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—There is no change to report in this market. Consignments during the past week have been very light, and are barely sufficient to supply local requirements. Any lots coming forward have been quitted on arrival at prices on a par with those ruling last week. Quotations: Good to best feed and milling, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; medium and inferior, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Business is quiet, there being very little offering on this market. Fowl wheat is more plentiful, but as the demand is good prices remain unchanged. Any prime lots offering are readily taken up by millers. New season's wheat has been on offer at northern stations during the week at prices below late quotations, and this fact has some effect on values here. Quotations: Prime milling, 3s 6d to 3s 6½d; medium, 3s 4½d to 3s 5½d; whole fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 4½d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Consignments continue to come forward steadily, and as the demand is slack prices have eased to some extent. A large proportion of locally-grown potatoes are still too green for keeping, and consequently have to be disposed of at once. Oamaru-grown potatoes, however, are much riper, and command top ruling prices. Quotations: Best freshly-dug lots, £7 to £7 10s; medium, £5 10s to £6 10s; stale, £4 10s to £5 per ton (sacks included).

Chaff.—The demand for all classes of chaff still continues good, and all coming forward meets a ready sale on arrival. Prime heavy-oaten sheaf is in most demand, and at our auction sale we sold several trucks at prices equal to those obtained last week. Quotations: Choice, £5 5s to £5 7s 6d; good to prime, £5 to £5 5s; medium, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton (bags extra).

Pressed Straw.—This is in short supply, and would sell readily at—for wheaten, from 35s to 37s 6d; oaten, £2 to £2 5s per ton.

**WOOL****DUNEDIN WOOL SALES.**

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

The second wool sale of the season's series was held at the Victoria Hall on Wednesday, January 23; the total number of bales catalogued being 16,409. There was again a very full attendance of buyers, English, foreign, and colonial manufacturers being well represented. Representatives of the Mosgiel, Roslyn, Bruce, Oamaru, and Kaiapoi Woollen Mills were all in attendance, and their well-sustained bidding gave good support to the sales. The English and foreign buyers were also strong competitors for all wools suiting their requirements, and they bid freely up to full values. The wools catalogued by us were on the whole well grown, bright, and clean, and several of the finer sorts evoked very keen competition. The prices realised for all light and bright wools were quite on a par with those ruling at our last sale, while merinos, medium halfbreds, and all wools in heavy condition met a somewhat slow and irregular sale, and prices for these sorts ruled rather in favor of buyers. The sale may, however, be characterised as a successful one throughout, and although somewhat irregular, except in a few cases where bidding did not reach valuations, the bulk of the catalogue was sold under satisfactory competition. Our catalogue comprised 2600 bales, of which 2483 bales were disposed of at auction, and 117 bales passed in, prices not reaching valuations or owners' reserves.

**LIVE STOCK****DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.**

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

The number of horses forward on Saturday last was very small, and the quality all through was poor. There were a few buyers present requiring good, sound, active shafters, but as none of our entries corresponded with the classes in demand very little business was done. We found it very difficult indeed to elicit a bid for some of the aged draughts, and old and broken-down harness horses are a drag in the market. There is still, however, a good inquiry for sound young draught mares, and geldings and strong upstanding light harness horses are readily saleable at prices slightly in favor of buyers. 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.

Classes will be resumed at St. Dominick's College, Dunedin, on Tuesday, February 5, and boarders are notified to be in residence on the evening of Monday. Immediately on the re-opening of the college, studies in preparation for Oxford Local, Matriculation, and Civil Service examinations will be taken up. In the music school work will also be resumed in connection with the usual examinations under the auspices of the Associated Board and Trinity College, and the usual classes in the art studio will commence. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Rev. Mother Prioress.

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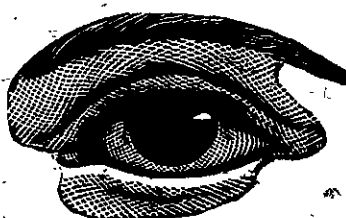
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## OBITUARY

### MRS. KEATING, SEN., BLENHEIM.

I regret to report the death of Mrs. Keating, sen., who passed away at her residence, Weld street, on November 29 (writes a Blenheim correspondent). The deceased who had been ill for a considerable time, was in her 59th year, and died fortified by all the rites of Holy Church. The late Mrs. Keating leaves a grown-up family of ten children to mourn their loss. She was a native of Tipperary, and came to the Colony about 25 years ago, residing in Blenheim up to her death. Deceased was highly respected by all who knew her, a devoted Catholic, and generous in everything connected with Church matters.—R.I.P.

About the middle of February (says the 'Advocate') the Rev. J. J. Malone, P.P. (Daylesford), the Rev. R. S. Benson, P.P. (South Yarra), and the Rev. J. Manly (Footscray) will leave on a twelve months' trip to the Old Land.

The 'Tablet' says of Sir Francis Burnand that he combines the breeziness of a sea-captain, the decorum of a canon, the knowingsness of a clubman, the correctitude of a lawyer (he has been a barrister-at-law these many years), and the freshness of a boy.

It is said that threshing-mill owners in South Canterbury are finding great difficulty in getting sufficient hands to work their mills, owing to the scarcity of casual-laborers, and some mills are actually idle through this cause. A mill owner who spent practically a whole day in Timaru looking for men did so to no purpose. He found only two or three men who were out of employment, and they would not accept the work he offered them.

At a conversazione in Wellington on Thursday night the Premier, Sir J. G. Ward, announced that fourteen appointments had been made to the Legislative Council, the following being the gentlemen selected:—Mr. W. W. McCardle, farmer, Kawhia; Captain W. H. Tucker, farmer, Gisborne; Mr. Wi Pere, Gisborne; Mr. Oliver Samuel, lawyer, New Plymouth; Dr. Collins, Wellington; Mr. C. Luke, manufacturer, Wellington; Mr. H. Gilmer, hotelkeeper, Wellington; Mr. R. A. Loughnan, journalist, Wellington; Mr. G. J. Smith, merchant, Christchurch; Mr. John Barr, labor, Christchurch; Mr. J. Anstey, farmer, Canterbury; Mr. J. R. Sinclair, lawyer, Dunedin; Mr. J. T. Paul, labor, Dunedin; Mr. J. B. Callan, lawyer, Dunedin.

Miss Nellie Turner, a pupil of the Sisters of Mercy, Colombo street, Christchurch, has passed the matriculation and solicitors' general knowledge examinations.

The will of the late Mr. Stefano Gatti, a prominent London Catholic, and one of the proprietors of 'Gatti's' in the Strand, has just been proved. He left estate valued at over £220,000.

Dr. Lappougi, whose death was recently announced by cable, had many little difficulties in inducing Leo XIII. to observe his orders. The Pope was a tireless worker, and when the doctor commanded rest he found it hard to obey. Lappougi succeeded chiefly by adopting a somewhat imperative tone. The deceased physician was also a favorite with the present Pope, who sent him the Apostolic Benediction in articulo mortis.

The average Scot (says the Christchurch 'Press') is rarely found guilty of perpetrating a distinctly Irish bull. At the New Zealand Athletic Union's sports held at the Exhibition ground on Saturday, however, the genial Mr. 'Kiltie' Smith, director of the gathering, had greatness of this description thrust upon him. A wrestling event was in progress and a number of interested officials within the ring were obscuring the view of the more distant public outside. As in duty bound, Mr. Smith grappled with the circumstance, and commanded, 'Now, then, you gentlemen, if you want to stand up, you will have to sit down.'

Comparison of the results shown by returns collected at the census of 1906 with that of 1901 shows great development in butter and cheese factories. Not only did the number of factories increase from 247 to 261 between 1901 and 1906, besides skimming stations in connection with them—459 against 202,—but the value of the output rose to £1,046,489 over the amount for 1901. The figures are £2,581,639 for 1905, against £1,535,150 for 1900. The produce of factory-made butter for 1905 was set down at 51,818,607lb, and for 1900 at 29,758,310lb, while cheese made similarly increased from 139,687 cwt to 150,061 cwt in the same period.

Messrs. Edward Reece and Sons, Colombo street, Christchurch, have a notice of considerable interest in this issue. In order to bring under public notice a new metal, called 'Silverine,' which is as white as silver, durable as steel, and always retains its polish, they have decided to make an unusually liberal offer for a short period, consisting of a prepared parcel of tableware for the moderate sum of 35s, with a dozen teaspoons free...

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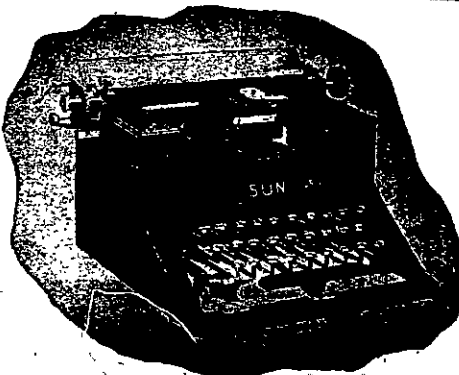
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### MARRIAGE

COLUMB-GIBBONS.—On December 26, 1906, at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, by Rev. Father Howard, Edward Columb, of Wingatui, to Helen Gibbons, daughter of James Gibbons, Macandrew road.

### DEATHS

KEATING.—On November 29, at her residence, Weld street, Blenheim, Mrs. Keating, sen., in the 59th year of her age. Fortified by all the rites of Holy Church.—R.I.P.

STOFFEL.—On January 23, at Rawhitiroa Road, Eltham, Mary, beloved wife of Philip Stoffel and daughter of Denis and Johanna Mullane, of Athea, County Limerick, Ireland, and niece of the Rev. Thos. Mullane, in her 35th year.—R.I.P.

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

*Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et 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, JANUARY 31, 1907.

### A MIGHTY UPGROWTH



HE unused muscle grows flabby and becomes atrophied at last. And on the line of progress, where there is no advance, there is retrogression. In the United States there is no standing at ease in the grand march of the Catholic Church. Year by year she moves forward to fresh conquests. There have been, of course, the inevitable stragglers and deserters on the line of march. But what a proud pageant the Church presents under the Stars and Stripes! Only eight years ago (in 1899) the Catholic hierarchy in the United States celebrated the centenary of the consecration of the first bishop, Dr. Carroll, of Baltimore. Catholics were in Dr. Carroll's day a mere handful of people scattered over a vast area and ministered to by a few priests. To-day in numbers they are the strongest, and in every ecclesiastical activity the most energising, of all the religious bodies in the country. They form a great part of the wedge of Christianity that is driven into the vast mass—the

'rudis indigestaque moles'—of the 40,000,000 or more of the churchless masses that are estimated to inhabit the great Republic of the West. In 1890 Dr. Ellenwood stated in the 'Missionary Review' (an American Protestant publication) that the Catholic population of the United States then stood, in round numbers, at 9,000,000—'a strong-stranded, hard-twisted agency which no one can ignore'. He then added (we quote from the 'Review of Reviews') :—

'From 1800 to 1850 the population of the country increased nine-fold, the membership of all Evangelical Churches twenty-seven fold, the Roman Catholic sixty-three fold. From 1850 to 1880 the population increased 116 per cent., the communicants of Protestant Churches 185 per cent., and the Roman Catholics 294 per cent. Or, to take another line of comparison, in 1850 the Catholics equalled 45 per cent. of the total Protestant Church membership, and, in 1880, 63 per cent.'

According to a non-Catholic estimate before us, no religious body in the United States receives so large an accession of members by natural increase as does the Catholic Church. And Mulhall has shown that, in the forty years from 1850 to 1890, 'the Roman Catholic churches multiplied (in the United States) seven-fold and church property thirteen fold, while Methodists, Baptists, or Presbyterians showed a much lower rate of progress'. To-day the churches number about 11,000, the schools some 4000, the colleges about 1000, the hospitals and asylums some 600, and the country is governed by a hierarchy that is more numerous than that of Austria, France, or Spain.

Under the star-spangled banner the Church still moves onward as if shod with the shoes of swiftness. The various diocesan chancery offices are now gradually furnishing returns of the baptisms of converts. That of Mobile (say our latest exchanges) gives for the year 537, or one in 53 of its entire Catholic population. The San Francisco 'Monitor' of December 17 says :—

'According to the recent returns at the Apostolic Mission House, and published in the November issue of the "Missionary", twenty-nine dioceses whose aggregate Catholic population amounts to 422,611 show up 8,352 converts to the Church. This proportion is 1 in 506. If this same proportion is maintained throughout the 103 dioceses in the country, there would be a total of 25,056 converts received into the Church in this country every year.'

By the same mail we received the following striking paragraph from the 'Catholic Universe' :—

'A remark of the venerable metropolitan of Boston, Archbishop Williams, at the consecration of Bishop Walsh, of Portland, expressed very strikingly the marvellous progress of the Church in New England. He himself was living, he said, when there was not a priest in Maine, and none in all New England except one in Boston. The Church in the New England States is now so strong, so easily dominating all creeds and including all classes, that it is almost incredible that this strength should have been gained in the lifetime of one man.'

Some months ago—in its issue of August 2, 1906—the Boston 'Citizen' (a violent A.P.A. and anti-Catholic organ) took down its harp and relieved its overstrained soul of the burden of the following prophecy :

'In fifty years the French-Canadians and the Irish will have every town in the New England States, and the Jews will absolutely control the finances of New England. The Americans of that date will be "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water"—driven to it by the supremacy of their foreign-generated rulers. This is not a "pipe-dream" or a nightmare—our prediction is based upon facts and figures. There are a score of towns within fifty miles of Boston that at present are governed by French-Canadians—old one-time Puritan towns. And still the French-Canadian deluge has hardly begun.'

There is no race-suicide or pre-natal murder among the virile and moral stocks that are supplanting the decadent descendants of the once strong, austere, and God-fearing Puritans that were so long the undisputed lords of New England.

'The American Hemisphere', says the Milwaukee 'Catholic Citizen' of November 24, 'is preponderantly a Catholic Hemisphere. In South America there are 38,500,000 people, according to latest statistics. Of these, 38,000,000 may be classed as Catholics'. Our Milwaukee contemporary then goes on to say :

In North America the population is about 105,500,000. Mexico, with 13,500,000 people, the Central American States with 3,500,000 people, and Cuba, Porto Rico, and Martinique, with 3,000,000, are Catholic, and there are 1,000,000 Catholics in the other West Indies. There are 3,000,000 Catholics in British North America and 15,000,000 in the United States. Here, then, is the summary :—

Population of North America	...	...	105,500,000
Population in South America	...	...	38,500,000
			144,000,000
Catholics in South America	...	38,000,000	
Catholics in North America (south of the United States)...	21,000,000		
Catholics in the United States...	15,000,000		
Catholics in British America...	3,000,000		
Total Catholics	...	...	77,000,000
Total non-Catholics	...	...	67,000,000
			144,000,000

There are 60,000,000 non-Catholics in the United States; 4,000,000 in British America, and (an extra liberal estimate), 3,000,000 in British West Indies and South America.

In his 'Little Tour in America' (published in 1895) the noted Anglican writer, Dean Hole, dwells with wonder upon the 'enthusiastic zeal' of—the Catholic body in the United States. 'Not only', he continues, 'are their buildings the most beautiful—there is no church in New York to compare with the Cathedral of St. Patrick—but they are used more frequently for their sacred purposes than any other places of worship'. We are witnessing the beginnings of the fulfilment of the prophecy of a non-Catholic writer in the 'Edinburgh Review' for April, 1890. The Roman Catholic Church in the United States (said he) is 'one of the most powerful and most democratic religious communities which the world has ever seen, and one which is fated to leave a lasting mark on the history of Christendom'.

## Notes

### A Wellington Interview

There is at present in New Zealand a prominent English Baptist, the Reverend Mr. Gange. (We are not quite sure about the 'Reverend'; but the fiery superlativeness of his oratory seems to justify the title, so we give him the benefit of the doubt). Our visitor from afar varies the calm delights of feasting his eyes upon our lake and mountain scenery by the more strenuous joys of making a punching-bag of the Anglican Church. The 'Romanising' of Anglicanism has got him down and is worrying him o' nights. And it looks as if our anxious friend feels that he has a mission to reform the Establishment by knocking most of the stuffing (that is, the Popery) out of it. Instead of taking lodgings in a tree, Anglicanism in New Zealand seems, however, to be ignoring the critic's word-blows in a rather provoking way. That, however, is his affair and theirs. We refer to it here, in as much as it may afford a possible clue to an open frontal attack which he made a few days ago in the Wellington 'Times' upon Catholics in England. Up to that time he seems to have been content to approach us (so to speak) by a flying sap.

'Mr. Gange', says the 'Times' representative, 'was asked to explain the attitude of the Roman Catholics in Britain to the religious education question. He said he was glad to hear that question asked, as it gave him an opportunity to make clear one of the motives of

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of Headstones, Cross Monuments, etc., in Granite,  
Marble, and other stones.

the Nonconformists in their opposition to the Balfour Act. They had fought against the Act not only because they considered it unjust to be taxed with the cost of teaching denominational religion in which they did not believe, but also in the interests of Protestantism. We are not specially concerned with the campaign of the Nonconformists in what they consider to be 'the interests of Protestantism'. But in the matter of being 'taxed with the cost of teaching denominational religion' to Catholics, the Rev. Mr. Gange has strengthened the lines of his narration, chiefly by way of omission, in a way that amounts to a grievous misrepresentation of the situation. (1) In a sense it is now true that denominational religious instruction is paid for by the State in denominational schools. And in a sense it is also true that, under the Act of 1902, the State has paid directly only for the secular instruction that has been imparted in denominational schools. The question was really decided only so lately as December 14 of the year that has just gone by. In the West Riding case, the judgment of the Master of the Rolls and Mr. Justice Farwell had declared during the past year that, under the Act, 'religious instruction was not to be paid for. The decision was not hailed with delight by the Nonconformist passive resisters, as it deprived them of the pretext for posing as martyrs—at bargain-counter rates. The West Riding County Council promptly began to harass the denominational teachers by reducing their salaries. On December 14 the House of Lords upset (with a qualification) the judgment of the lower court. Here is how an English contemporary sums up the decision of the Law Lords:—

'The Lord Chancellor said the crucial words were those in section 7 of the Education Act of 1902, requiring the Local Authority to "maintain and keep efficient" all public elementary schools within their area. Any school could be kept "efficient" and able to earn Parliamentary grants without religious instruction, and no school need give this instruction. If it was given, however, the word "maintain" required that the Local Authority should pay for it, although in the cases of denominational schools the expenditure would have to be reasonable.'

Apart from this recent decision, Catholics in England, as in New Zealand, are, in their schools, doing a public work, under the aegis of the State, and in accordance with the specifications and requirements of the State, which are enforced by a system of State inspection. Here in New Zealand we merely demand the right of being treated as the State treats the contractor who builds a railway bridge or a police station. The contractor may, during his work, pray till his knees are like those of a camel; he may preach or catechise or sing hymns till he tears his vocal chords to microscopic ribbons. That is his affair, not the State's. And so long as the bridge or the police station is well and faithfully built, according to specifications, he is entitled in justice to his pay. And nobody outside the dismal precincts of Seacliff or Porirua will pretend that the taxpayers' money is handed over to him for the religious work that he carried on in conjunction with his secular task.

(2) The Act of 1870 is supposed to have favored a secular system of public instruction. Yet, under every School Board, instruction is given, on Protestant and sectarian principles, in a Protestant and sectarian version of the Bible. This instruction is of the sectarian sort that is by interested persons mislabeled 'non-sectarian.' It is of the kind which Nonconformists gave in their own schools. Many of these Nonconformist schools were subsequently handed over to School Boards—presumably because the School Boards did, or were deemed to do, in the matter of Biblical instruction, substantially what these Nonconformist schools had formerly done when under Nonconformist

auspices. (3) In the circumstances explained above, it is manifest that Catholics could not, in conscience use the Board Schools, with their daily doses of a jellified residuum of Protestant religious teaching—or, as it may also be termed, a pocket edition of Pandenominational Protestantism. English Nonconformists are, however, apparently well satisfied with that sort of thing. They get the sort of religious instruction, and the attenuated religious atmosphere, that suits their easy-going taste. But they object to Catholics having the religious instruction and the religious atmosphere that meet the demands of the Catholic conscience. In other words, so long as the Nonconformists' conscience is satisfied, they are quite willing that the Catholic conscience shall be outraged. That is the summing up of the position as between Nonconformists and Catholics in England. It is rather significant that some of the ablest and most strenuous opposition to the infliction of a precisely similar wrong upon Catholics in New Zealand, has come from a co-religionist of Mr. Gange. We refer to the Rev. Mr. Hinton, whose speeches and letters on the subject have from time to time been reproduced in our columns.

## DIocese OF DUNEDIN

The parish schools in Dunedin and suburbs will reopen on next Monday.

The Very Rev. Father Ryan, S.J., is conducting the retreat of the Children of Mary, South Dunedin.

At the recent medical examinations, Mr. J. P. Hastings, a former dux of the Christian Brothers' School, qualified for the degree of M.B. and Ch.B.

The Schools' Relay Race at the Exhibition grounds, Christchurch, on Saturday, proved a walk-over for the Christian Brothers' boys, Dunedin.

Rev. Father Leonard, C.P., preached on devotion to the Sacred Heart in St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday evening.

In the course of the retreat for ladies, given at the Sacred Heart Convent, Timaru, the Rev. Father O'Dwyer, S.J., strongly recommended the 'Tablet,' which, he said, should be in every Catholic household in the Colony.

A meeting in connection with the schools' picnic was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Sunday evening, Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., presiding. A considerable amount of business was transacted, and committees in connection with the sports were appointed.

Miss Aileen O'Donnell, a pupil of Rosary Convent, Oamaru, passed the solicitors' general knowledge and matriculation examinations, and Miss Irene Osbourne, a pupil of the Dominican Convent, Invercargill, passed the matriculation examination.

The following students of Holy Cross College passed the recent matriculation examination:—James McMenamin (archdiocese of Wellington), Cyril Molloy (diocese of Dunedin), William Skinner (diocese of Auckland).

Five pupils of the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin, were successful at the Civil Service examination held in December last. Of the six pupils presented, five passed, four being placed on the credit list. The names in order of merit are: Fabian Spain, George Albertson, Harold Salmon, Humphrey Moynihan, and William Coughlan.

Last week the following Australian ecclesiastics visited Dunedin on their way from Europe by America: The Bishop of Armidale (the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor), the Bishop of Bathurst (the Right Rev. Dr. Dunne), the Rev. Fathers Shanahan and Marshall (of the diocese of Ballarat), the Rev. Father O'Donohoe (diocese of Maitland), the Rev. Father O'Reilly (archdiocese of Sydney), and the Rev. Father Dunne (diocese of Bathurst). On Friday the party, with their host, the Bishop of Dunedin, paid a visit to the College, Mosgiel, and were much impressed with all they saw there. They left on Saturday for Auckland. The Rev. Father Cognet, S.M., left for Okato on the same morning, after a visit to the Southern Lakes. Father Leonard, C.P., (Sydney), left for the Lakes on Monday morning, and Father O'Dwyer, S.J., returned to Melbourne by Hobart on the same day.

## ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, WELLINGTON

### SUCCESSSES AT PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

We learn by wire from Wellington that fourteen students of St. Patrick's College matriculated, and thirty-three passed the junior Civil Service examination. We will give a full list of the successful students in our next issue.

### Appointments to the Legislative Council

At a public gathering in Wellington on Thursday night the Premier announced that the Governor, acting on the advice of the Executive, had made fourteen appointments to the Legislative Council, among these being Mr. J. B. Callan, barrister, Dunedin, and Mr. R. A. Loughnan, journalist, Wellington.

The Hon. J. B. Callan is the second son of the late Dr. J. B. Callan, of Dublin, and was born in 1844. He left Ireland for Melbourne in 1859, and entered the Victorian Civil Service in 1862. During the time he was in the Civil Service he went to the Melbourne University, and took the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. He was admitted to the Bar of the Victorian Supreme Court in 1876, and resigned from the Civil Service the same year. He came to Dunedin in January, 1877, and entered the law offices of the late firm of Macassey and Kettle. He started business as solicitor in Dunedin in June, 1877, and entered into partnership with Mr. J. M. Gallaway in 1883; under the style of Callan and Gallaway, and retired from business in December last year in favor of his son. During the Russian scare of 1885 he raised a corps of Irish Rifles, and was promoted to the rank of major in 1887, and to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commander of the Otago Infantry Battalion in 1895, being placed on the retired list at his own request in 1896. He was elected to a seat on the Dunedin Licensing Bench in 1889 and again in 1890, and during the latter year was elected chairman of the bench. He has taken an active part in the various parliamentary unions established in Dunedin from time to time, filled the position of Speaker of two of them, his strict impartiality having been universally recognised. Very few men in the Colony have a sounder acquaintance with parliamentary procedure and the Standing Orders than himself. It may interest our readers to know that the Hon. Mr. Callan's father was a personal friend and physician of Daniel O'Connell in Dublin, and that Mr. Callan himself was closely connected with the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. The Hon. Mr. Callan has looked after the commercial interests of the 'N.Z. Tablet' Company as chairman of directors, for a period of 28 years. Since his appointment the Hon. Mr. Callan has been the recipient of a large number of congratulatory messages from all parts of the Colony, and even from the Commonwealth.

The Hon. Robert A. Loughnan was born in Dacca, Bengal province, and educated in France, at Stonyhurst College, England, and at the Catholic University of Dublin. His earlier years in the colonies were spent in pastoral pursuits on the Murrumbidgee, New South Wales. He came to New Zealand in December, 1865, and bought Mount Pisa Station, near Cromwell, in Central Otago, where he remained as partner and manager for several years. Subsequently he took the management of the Green Island Meat Preserving Works. In 1874 Mr. Loughnan began to write for the 'Otago Daily Times,' of which he became musical critic. His works attracted the attention of the proprietors of the 'Lyttelton Times,' who on the first opportunity appointed him editor of their paper. This was in January, 1875. He retained this position until 1889. He then accepted the editorship of the 'Catholic Times,' Wellington. In 1890, when Captain Baldwin acquired the 'New Zealand Times,' Mr. Loughnan joined him as editor. Mr. Loughnan has a comprehensive knowledge of public affairs, and wields a facile pen, his journalistic work being distinguished for its polish and high literary style.

A gentleman of no small experience in agricultural affairs assures the 'Oamaru Mail' that the yield of wheat over the whole Canterbury province will exceed 30 bushels to the acre, as there are some very fine crops to be found here and there. The oats are much poorer, and will probably average little more than the wheat.

## Interprovincial

Among the successful candidates at the recent Matriculation examination were two pupils of the Convent school, Greymouth—Miss Mabel Dempsey and Miss Eileen Heaphy. The latter is only fifteen years of age.

The Very Rev. Dean Grogan (writes our Wanganui correspondent) mentioned at Mass yesterday that it was originally intended to re-open the Marist Brothers' schools on February 1, but as the other schools are to start on January 28 the Brothers also commence this morning.

Some idea of the value and importance of the flax-milling industry may be gathered from the fact that 900 men find employment at the mills in the Manawatu district and another 300 in Hawke's Bay. Seifert Bros. alone employ over 150 men in the Manawatu district.

All 'bulls' are not made in Ireland, as witness the following taken from a local newspaper:—A sheep-worrying dog was caught red-handed the other day among the flock of an Ota Creek (Edendale) settler, but not until 19 ewes and lambs had succumbed to the brute's voracity.

New Zealand was a landing-place for 5259 persons during December, an excess of 1451 over the aggregate for that month in 1905. New South Wales contributed 2411, Victoria 1154, and the United Kingdom 1095. The departures totalled 2596 (for New South Wales 1778, Victoria 460, United Kingdom 106); leaving a gain of 2633—temporarily, at least.

The annual scholarships of £25 each, tenable for four years at St. Patrick's College, Wellington, have been gained by Masters John Gordon, Convent school, Otaki; Courtenay O'Rourke, Convent school, Otaki; John Crotty, Marist Brothers' School, Wanganui; and John Hogan, Marist Brothers' School, Greymouth. The O'Leary scholarship of £25, tenable for three years, and open to students of the Marlborough district only, was gained by Master George Curry, Convent school, Blenheim. The college re-opens on February 14.

At the meetings held here for organising a fitting reception to Mr. J. Devlin, M.P. (writes our Waihi correspondent), there were large attendances, notwithstanding the unseasonable weather. Among those present were several non-Catholics, who are enthusiastic supporters of Ireland's demand for self-government. One of them takes a prominent part in all local affairs. Everything promises that the result of Mr. Devlin's visit will be highly successful.

The conversazione tendered to Sir Joseph Ward on Thursday night at Wellington, on the eve of his departure to attend the Imperial Conference in London, drew an enormous crowd of people to the Parliamentary Buildings. Some 4000 people assembled, and there was a great crush in the rooms and lobbies of the big building. The gathering was a thoroughly representative one, and non-political. The proceedings were opened with speeches from the Mayor of Wellington (the Hon. T. W. Hislop) and Mr. Skerrett (the well-known Wellington barrister). Sir Joseph Ward, who was received with cheers, gave some important information in connection with the finances of the Colony, predicting that this year's revenue would reach the unprecedented sum of £8,276,000, or £700,000 more than that of the preceding year. He also gave an estimate of the revenue and expenditure in connection with the Exhibition. The total estimated expenditure was £160,000, and the estimated loss £35,000.

The Hon. William Hall-Jones, Minister of Railways, on being interviewed regarding the statement which he made some time ago that he intended to institute a system of special excursions from the various centres to the International Exhibition, stated that the arrangements in connection with the matter were now complete. In regard to the excursions from the North Island, it had been necessary to negotiate with the Union Company in order to obtain a 'bed-rock' fare from it, and so as to make workable arrangements as between the company and the Railway Department to enable the traffic to be expeditiously handled. The Union Company had met him very fairly in the matter, and arrangements had been made for a special excursion fare between Wellington and Lyttelton of £1 for first-class return and 12s 6d for second-class return, which means return passages for ordinary single rates. The railway fares have been reduced to about one-third of a penny per mile, and the first-class fare to slightly over 4d per mile for the actual distance over which the passenger is carried.

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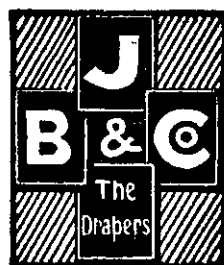
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# Irish News

## ANTRIM—Discovery of Minerals

There is a touch of romance in the discovery of immense seams of coal in North Antrim, which should bring great prosperity to that district. In 1767 Hugh Boyd obtained from the Earl of Antrim the right to all minerals from Fair Head to Knockladye, a distance of seven miles, with a wide sweep inland. A large output of coal followed, but with Boyd's death the prosperity of the Ballycastle district ceased. Two years ago Mr. Brande, a mining expert, visited the district. He then invited Professor Cole of the Geological and Survey Department of Ireland, which had previously reported that the coal was exhausted, to make a survey in his private capacity. Professor Cole confirmed Mr. Brande's estimates that there are at least 55,000,000 tons of coal of good quality there. The borings revealed black band ironstone, estimated to be at least 150,000,000 tons, the ore being one of the richest in the world. A third discovery was of an enormous deposit of fireclay, the value of which can be estimated when it is said that firebricks are now delivered in Belfast at a cost of 82 shillings per thousand, whereas they can be delivered from Ballycastle for a little more than 60 shillings. A company, with privately subscribed capital, has been formed to work the deposits.

## CLARE—National Pastimes

Replying to members of the Clare Gaelic Athletic Association, who presented his Lordship with an illuminated address, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea expressed earnest sympathy with the efforts of the body to popularise the national pastimes of Ireland.

## Death of a Well-known Teacher

Mr. Michael Cusack, who founded the Gaelic Athletic Association of Ireland, died recently in Dublin. Born at Carron, County Clare, September 20, 1847, he had completed his 59th year. Twenty years ago he was the principal Civil Service teacher in Dublin, his academy being at Gardiner's place. He first started teaching at Enniscorthy, in 1864, and leaving there in 1866, he became an assistant teacher at Richmond, County Clare. After that he had an appointment near Coort for two years, after which he became professor of English and Mathematics in St. Colman's, at Newry. Leaving Newry, he went to Dublin on being appointed Professor at Blackrock College, which position he occupied for three years. Then he opened a school at Emmet street, and, requiring more accommodation, he transferred to Nelson street, and finally he had the principal Civil Service College in Dublin, at Gardiner's place. He was always an ardent student and advocate of the Irish language and Irish games, and in 1884 he founded the Gaelic Athletic Association.

## CORK—Proposed Memorial

A large gathering of parishioners of Douglas, County Cork, was held on Sunday, December 9, under the presidency of Rev. Father O'Brien, for the purpose of taking steps to erect a memorial to the late Canon Murray, who had been their pastor for nearly twenty years. A committee was formed to make arrangements in connection with the project.

## The Fishing Industry

Mr. Henry Sculver, an American consul, in a report from Cork to the Washington Bureau of Manufactures, says that the recent drop in the price of Irish-cured mackerel has forcibly impressed the public as well as the Government with the danger threatening this important national industry. Conditions have vastly improved in the last decade, yet comparison with the early history of the trade shows but too clearly that more strenuous efforts are needed in order that the people and the country may enjoy the full fruition of this great source of wealth hidden in the seas and inland waters of Ireland. There were about 700 Irish boats, with nine men to each boat, engaged in the fisheries last season, and those were only half of the boats and men engaged. The rest came from Scotland, the Isle of Man, and France. Some idea may be had of the importance of this industry to the South of Ireland alone when it is learned that the wages paid to the men engaged on the coasts of Cork and Kerry during the mackerel catch of two months last spring amounted to £170,400. The total spring catch of mackerel for 1905 was 228,000 cwt, and the autumn catch 274,666cwt.

## DUBLIN—Lady Ffrench's Estate

The Right Hon. Mary Ann Baroness Ffrench, of Elm Park, Merrion, Dublin, who died on June 3 last, left

estate of the gross value of £34,215. Baroness Ffrench bequeathed £1000 each to her nephews, Lord Ffrench and the Hon. John Joseph Ffrench; £500 to each of her two nephews; £810 to various servants; and left the Stansty Hall estate, Denbigh, to the Right Rev. Francis Mostyn, Bishop of Menavia, to whom she also left, subject to other provisions, the residue of her estate.

## Spread of Temperance

Very Rev. Father Aloysius, O.S.F.C., addressing a meeting of working men in the Father Mathew Hall, Dublin, on Sunday, December 9, said that during the past twelve months a great deal had been done for the cause of temperance among their class in Dublin. Next year they intended to hold meetings all over the city and suburbs, and to use every means in their power to bring the subject more fully before the working men. They intended to organise a great temperance banquet, at which the working men would enjoy themselves on temperance refreshments alone.

## KILDARE—An Old Will

An interesting will, dated 1678, has just been discovered in a secret drawer at Athy. The testator, John Birkett, is supposed to have been a priest. He directed that his body should be buried at night 'without stir or concourse of people,' unless he suffered at Lancaster, where he hoped some good Catholics would inter his remains, if the law permitted.

## Death of a Journalist

The death of a well known and popular journalist, Mr. Robert F. Hughes, who was for some years connected with the 'Limerick Leader,' took place on November 30. The late Mr. Hughes, who was quite a young man, had been ailing for a long time, and his demise was not unexpected. During his connection with the Limerick press he had made many friends, not alone in the city, but throughout the county, and these will regret his early demise. The funeral took place on December 3, from St. David's Church, Naas, amidst many manifestations of grief.

## LIMERICK—Clerical Appointments

Rev. George Quain, P.P., Athea, County Limerick, has been appointed Pastor of Bulgaden, rendered vacant by the death of Rev. Father M'Coy, P.P. Rev. Father Cregan, Limerick, has been appointed parish priest of Athea.

## The Proposed University

Writing to the Limerick Corporation on the proposed University for Munster, Dr. Windle, President of the Queen's College, Cork, says: 'When Cork, Limerick, and Waterford all agree on a matter affecting the interests of Munster, and when they are supported by resolutions from so many other bodies, I think it will be admitted that there cannot be much doubt as to what the wishes of Munster are in this matter.'

## MAYO—A Dying Request

Complying with the dying request of his mother, Mr. Patrick J. O'Brien, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., will have her body interred in the land of her birth, Ireland. She was temporarily buried on November 24, in the family vault of Holy Cross Cemetery, and in the spring the body will be removed to the little village cemetery in Kiltimagh, County Mayo, where Mrs. O'Brien was born 95 years ago. The deceased lady died from a stroke of apoplexy. She successfully carried out the tradition of longevity in the O'Brien family, for her three sisters had lived to the ages of 95, 100, and 105 years. She is survived by three sons and a daughter, all living in Philadelphia.

## MONAGHAN—A Centenarian

The death took place in the early part of December of Mr. Henry M'Kearney, of Carricknure, Clontibret, County Monaghan, who had attained the ripe old age of 103 years. He retained in a remarkable degree all his faculties almost unimpaired to the last, and was never known to be sick a day. In long winter nights he delighted in narrating events of which he was an eye-witness that happened in the early years of the last century.

## WATERFORD—The Christian Brothers

Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, solemnly opened and blessed the new chapel just erected at the Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, on December 8. His Lordship presided at High Mass on the occasion. There was a large and representative attendance of the citizens and of Christian Brothers from other houses of the Order, including Carrick-on-Suir, Tramore, New Ross, and elsewhere.

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## Death of a Priest

The death took place on November 28 at Bury, England, of the Very Rev. Dean Walsh. The deceased priest was a brother of Mr. Edmond-Walsh, Woodbine Cottage, Carrick-on-Suir. It is only a few months ago since the Dean was home in Ireland at the funeral of his mother. Deceased was a cousin of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Armidale, Australia, and was connected with a number of well known County Waterford families. Dean Walsh spent nearly all his religious life in the English mission, and was a well known figure in Catholic circles on the other side of the Channel.

## WICKLOW—Not Much Crime

The Winter Assizes for the Leinster Circuit were opened on December 4 in Wicklow by Mr. Justice Madden. His Lordship, addressing the Grand Jury, said he was glad to be able to inform them that their duties on the present occasion would not be of a heavy character. As they were aware, criminals would come before them from thirteen jurisdictions—from twelve counties and from the City of Waterford. The number of cases to be investigated was 31, or a little over two for each of those jurisdictions. He did not attach much importance to the fluctuation in the statistics periodically presented to the judges. He observed that, though in some of the counties concerned, there was a slight increase in the number of cases, in others that was counterbalanced by a decrease in the number of cases to go before the Grand Jury. Though the number of cases was about the same as that presented on the occasion of the last Assizes held in Waterford, what was to his mind a more important matter was that the cases were almost universally of an extremely light character. They represented the class of crime which must recur in any community so long as human nature remained what it was.

## GENERAL

### University Education

A cable message received last week stated that the Royal Commission recently set up to inquire into the position of Trinity College, Dublin, recommends the creation at Dublin of a college that will be acceptable to Catholics; also, in the event of the establishment of a new college at the University of Dublin, or at the Royal University, that there should be facilities for inter-collegiate co-operation between such college and Trinity College.

### The Emigration Problem

Notwithstanding the work of the Anti-Emigration Society and other patriotic bodies (writes a Dublin correspondent), there has been no decrease in the number of people leaving our shores annually. This year over 35,000 emigrants left. Eight years ago, when the population was much larger, only 32,000 emigrated. The one and only solution of the emigration problem is to provide work for the unemployed. It is useless asking them to stay at home until this is done. A large percentage of those who emigrate have their passages paid by relatives in America who should know the state of the labor market in the United States where they reside and in the old land which they left, many of them quite recently. Is it possible that, knowing all the circumstances, they bring their friends from bad to worse? Referring to the question the other day, the Lord Mayor of Dublin said it was better for a man to emigrate to where he could get a living than stay at home in Ireland and starve, but it was their duty to endeavor to keep the people at home by providing employment for them in their own country. There were thousands of people starving in the city at the present time. Mr. Crozier, J.P., M.C., a Conservative, said that if emigration were to continue for the next twenty years as it had been going on in the past, Ireland would become a wilderness. He attributed the decrease to the fact that Ireland was not a manufacturing country, and agriculture did not pay because of foreign competition.

The Very Rev. T. Guilfoyle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Ballarat, whose health has been completely broken down by hard work, has left for an extended holiday.

At the end of the present month, after a brilliant and active career of 48 years in the New South Wales Police Service, Superintendent Martin Brennan will relinquish duty. His career has been one of exceptional ability, and perhaps with no exception do the police awards record a career of such intrepidity and activity as that borne by the popular and sturdy Superintendent.

## People We Hear About

When Madame Melba first thought of entering the musical profession every obstacle was put in her way, and the first real encouragement offered her was when St. Francis' Catholic Church, in her native city of Melbourne, made her leader of its splendid choir.

The edition of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' now preparing will have the astronomical articles written in some cases, and in others corrected, by an eminent Catholic astronomer, Miss Agnes Clerke. This lady, it will be remembered, was one of the first two women members of the Astronomical Society, and was appointed on the official commission to observe the late eclipse in South Africa.

General Gordon, Commandant of the New South Wales' forces, is a brother of the new Rector of Stonyhurst College. Our Commandant (says the 'Catholic Press') is a native of Cadiz, and his brother is probably a Spaniard, too. Two of their uncles were Generals Prendergast, one fighting under the Carlist banner, and the other under the banner of Isabella the Catholic. Senor Marat, the recent Prime Minister of Spain, is a nephew of General Gordon and of Father Gordon, S.J., and their sister, Miss Gordon, had charge of the present King of Spain during his infancy.

Sir Antony MacDonnell, who has been in London for some days past (says the 'Monitor') has paid daily visits to his aged mother, at 53 Cornwall Gardens. Sir Antony's two nieces, the children of his deceased brother Maurice, live with their grandmother, and the little girls played and sang for their uncle after dinner. The venerable lady celebrated her birthday early in November, and among the presents which she received was a beautiful set of sables from her son and her daughter-in-law. Her two granddaughters are going to a boarding-school at Princes-thorpe early in the new year.

Lord Congleton, who died in the early part of November, was the head of the Parnell family in Ireland. The Congleton peerage was conferred in 1741 on the great Irish leader's grand-uncle, Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, who was an earnest advocate of popular rights in the Irish Parliament. The 'Freeman's Journal' points out that the Parnells were a great Parliamentary family. Mr. Parnell's mother once said, with evident pride, when her son was in the height of his fame, 'Charles ought to do well in Parliament; he belongs to an old Irish Parliamentary family.' With the exception of his father and grandfather, indeed, his ancestors were for four generations members of the Irish House of Commons.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is seventy-six, first reported Parliamentary speeches when the present House was only a year or so in use, and the Reporters' Gallery was a very poor thing in the matter of accommodation compared with what it is to-day. The speech was the first Budget oration by Mr. Gladstone, and as there was no representation for provincial papers in the Reporters' Gallery, Mr. McCarthy was accommodated with a table in the corridor behind the Strangers' Gallery. From this disadvantageous position, Mr. McCarthy and his two colleagues reported Mr. Gladstone's great Budget speech, and wrote up the oration the while Mr. Gladstone went home to drink 'soup and negus' with his friends.

In connection with Father Bernard Vaughan's visit to Oxford 'Varsity Life Illustrated' published a portrait of the strenuous Jesuit and a letterpress sketch, the writer of which says: 'Those who have had the privilege of attending the course of conferences which Father Vaughan has been delivering this term in Oxford will have realised for themselves what is the great characteristic of his style. He is essentially the practical preacher for the practical man. If he cultivates a dramatic style, it is not at the expense of soundness or lucidity of reasoning. His words bear the stamp throughout of that deep knowledge of human nature which can only be the outcome of wide experience with all sorts and conditions of men. And it is just this experience that gains for him the attention of all classes of the community. He can appreciate the point of view of rich and poor alike, and, understanding them, he can preach to them. A hard hitter in the pulpit or on the public platform, in private life he is the gentlest and most genial of men, commanding the respect and affection of many who, whether sharing in his beliefs or not, are proud to be included in the large circle of his friends.'

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# The Catholic World

## ENGLAND—Catholics at Oxford

In the course of an after-dinner speech at Oxford, a well-known Church of England clergyman (Rev. Dr. C. R. Davey Biggs), paid a striking tribute to the excellence of the work done by the students at Pope's Hall. Many people looked with alarm some years ago, he said, when permission was given to private masters to open halls in Oxford. Let them just look at the men in Pope's Hall. They were able to take University prizes and distinctions over the heads of everybody else. Compare the records of Pope's Hall and its numbers with even Balliol, and they would see that it came out far from badly. They would thus see that it was possible for conscientious faith to be held by men of the quickest and keenest intellects. It was therefore in no way true, as some people supposed, that for a man to be clever he must have no religion. These words, coming as they do from the lips of one who is in no sense a member of the High Church party and the Church of England, are possessed of special significance, showing as they do the respect and honor with which the Catholic students are regarded in Oxford.

## Joining an Order

The Very Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, uncle of Lord Queensberry, was admitted recently into the Congregation of the Redemptorists at St. Joseph's Church, Bishop's Stortford, receiving the habit of the Order at the hands of Father John Burke, the rector. Father Burke was, like the very Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, a diocesan priest at one time, and in that capacity did good work at Manchester.

## Priests and People

Speaking in London early in December at the annual dinner of the Catholic Benevolent Society, Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, said that never perhaps at any time in the history of the Catholic Church in this country had the clergy and laity been more closely united as they were at present on the Education question, and never had there been more complete, more organised, and more determined resistance ever offered to any Government project in England than was being offered to the Education Bill. The Catholic clergy and laity fully understood the issues, and were prepared to fight with vigor and determination for what they considered their just rights—the power to give that education to Catholic children which they considered right and proper.

## Martyred Bishops

The movement for the beatification of the eleven Bishops who are commemorated in the English College pictures at Rome as having died for the faith in prison under Queen Elizabeth is gradually making way, according to the London 'Tablet.' During October a step was taken by the Bishops of the six northern dioceses, which it is hoped will before long lead to the introduction of the cause in the Roman Courts. At their annual meeting at Ushaw the Bishops of Middlesbrough, Hexham, Newcastle, Leeds, Liverpool, Shrewsbury, and Salford discussed the case of the eleven Bishops, and unanimously agreed that the inscription set up by permission of Pope Gregory XIII. beneath the picture of their prison can only be understood as a sign of that Pontiff's intention that these eleven Bishops should be held up for the same honor as the other martyrs commemorated in the pictures. In accordance with this conclusion, their Lordships addressed a joint letter to the Archbishop of Westminster, praying his Grace as Metropolitan to sue from the Holy See the honor of beatification for the eleven Bishops. To this the Archbishop promptly replied, stating that he would certainly do all in his power to give speedy effect to the wishes of the Bishops.

## FRANCE—The Hierarchy and Priests

Cardinal Merry del Val, in an interview on December 12, said that the harmony amongst the French Bishops and clergy is a guarantee of the inevitable triumph of the Church. The Pope, his Eminence declares, is supported in his action by the whole Christian world.

## Universal Sympathy

The Paris 'Journal' states that among the papers seized at Monsignor Montagnini's rooms were letters written by Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops

all over the world, expressing condolence on account of the condition of France. Special mention is made of letters from the Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of England and Ireland.

## The Irish College

This venerable College, so full of memories of Ireland's past, and so dear to her children the world around, is, it appears, about to share the fate of the French Ecclesiastical Seminaries, at the hands of the men who now rule over France. The Superiors of the Irish College have notified the fact to his Eminence Cardinal Logue, and have also asked the British Ambassador to intervene. The announcement of the danger which threatens the College will cause poignant regret wherever an Irish Catholic has made his home. Founded centuries ago when Irishmen were being relentlessly persecuted for the Faith which they have clung to so tenaciously, it has long been a haven of peace for ecclesiastical students from Ireland. These young levites returned home or in some cases went to other countries to work for religion. They never interfered in French affairs, whether religious or political. For France's sake, not less than for Ireland's, the threatened action of the French Government is most deplorable.

## INDIA—The Archbishop of Bombay

The Most Rev. Dr. Noti, S.J., whose appointment to the archiepiscopal See of Bombay was announced at the recent Consistory, is a native of Switzerland and a member of the German Province of the Society. His Grace, who is in his fifty-fifth year, has been in India since 1885, engaged almost exclusively in educational work in Bombay. He was for some time Rector of St. Mary's College in that city, and for several years past he has been attached to the well-known St. Xavier's University College as Professor of French Literature. Dr. Noti enjoys a well-deserved popularity amongst both the European and native communities of Bombay.

## JAPAN—A Catholic University

Tokio was one of the Sees to which a Pallium was given in the recent Consistory. Catholicism makes slight progress in Japan, and it may be in view of this fact that a new and interesting departure is to be taken. A Catholic University is to be opened at Tokio, and the undertaking has been confided to the Society of Jesus. Most probably it is because of the Japanese sympathy for American ideas that the work will be entrusted to the Fathers of the Society in the United States, if, as is almost certain, the negotiations now afoot prove successful.

## ROME—The Bishop of Christchurch

His Lordship Bishop Grimes (writes the Rome correspondent of the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal'), left Rome about December 10 for Naples and the Holy Land, and then for Australia and home. At his farewell audience he presented the address of the clergy, religious, laity, and children of the diocese of Christchurch, drawn up because the visit was the first paid by the Bishop to Pope Pius X. The address lay in a New Zealand wood box. It was magnificently bound, and its several pages illuminated by the Sacred Heart Nuns of Timaru. At its end were the signatures of the Vicar-General and principal clergy and laity. It had been brought out in its presentation form by the Christchurch 'Press.' The chaste and richly-illuminated pages were adorned with the birds and flowers of New Zealand. These much interested the Pope, as he is especially fond of all that pertains to ecclesiastical architecture. He was very much struck by the photographs of the immense and handsome cathedral, which occupied the centre of each page. The Bishop asked merely for a blessing on all who had co-operated, but the Pope spontaneously said he would do more, viz., greatly honor the diocese, for he would (he said) write the Bishop a letter.

## The University of Propaganda

At the distribution of prizes at the University of Propaganda on December 6 (writes a Rome correspondent), the following students of the Irish College won medals. It is to be noted that in Rome the awards granted for successful study during one's academic course are medals, the sign of distinction as it were in intellectual contest. Owing to the fewness of the numbers in the Irish College during the past year, and of those three were ill, only sixteen students competed from the Irish College, and of those seven won medals, of whom one took two medals, making eight medals in all. The winner of the two medals was Mr. Stanislaus Hughes, of Achonry diocese; one



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in Greek and one in Hebrew. Mr. John Dalton, archdiocese of Dublin, won the 1st medal in Dogmatic Theology. Mr. John Dunlea, also of the archdiocese of Dublin, was amongst those who 'cut' for the 2nd medal in the Dogmatic Theology of the Sacraments. Mr. Denis O'Brien, of Limerick diocese, won the 1st medal in Moral Theology. Mr. Samuel McGuckin, Cork diocese, was amongst those who 'cut' for the 1st medal in Sacred Archaeology. Mr. Michael Hurley, of Cloyne diocese, and Mr. Stanislaus Hughes won the two medals offered in Hebrew. Mr. Joseph O'Brannigan, of the archdiocese of Armagh, and Mr. Stanislaus Hughes won the two medals offered in Greek. Amongst those who graduated in Theology, Mr. John O'Reilly, of Kilmore diocese, and Mr. Samuel McGuckin, of Cork diocese, were made Bachelors in Theology. Mr. Patrick Duignan, of Elphin diocese, was made Doctor in Philosophy. Mr. Thomas Lee, diocese of Ardagh; Mr. Joseph O'Brannigan, archdiocese of Armagh; Mr. Stanislaus Hughes, of Achonry diocese, and Mr. Michael Hurley, of Cloyne diocese, were made Bachelors in Philosophy. Mr. Daniel Coholan, of Cork, who, as I stated here a few years ago, greatly distinguished himself in his Philosophy, was unfortunately unwell during the summer when the actual 'concursus' took place.

## The Church in Australia

In the course of an address at Kensington a few Sundays ago his Eminence Cardinal Moran referred to the progress of the Church in Europe and its triumphs over persecution. Turning to Australia, he said that it was only about 100 years since this great Southern Continent had come into the rays of divine light. More than that, there were many men living to-day, 86 or 87 years of age, who could bring their memory back to the time when there was not a single priest in the whole of Australian territory. It was not that there were any difficulties to be overcome, for in every great work of Providence that was destined to achieve great results, opposition was met everywhere. When St. Patrick brought blessings to Ireland, the greatest difficulties were placed in his path by the Druids, and for a time he was placed in a prison to prevent him imparting the divine blessing to the Irish race. So it was in Australia. For fully thirty years a strong government which ruled the land declared that it would have no priests in Australia, and as far as they could they prevented the possibility of the consolations of religion being given to the unfortunate convicts who required them. But the time came when the Government was forced to have the Catholic missionaries, and to-day, on looking around, they found the servants of the Catholic Church everywhere. They were in New Zealand, New Guinea, and all the Islands of the Pacific. There were 36 Bishops carrying on the work of religion at the bidding of the Divine Master. There were fully 1800 churches erected for divine worship. There were 1400 priests engaged in the mission of redemption, and with them were associated more than 700 Brothers teaching and fully 6000 devoted nuns, of whom Australia and Australians were justly proud for the spirit of sacrifice in which they were carrying on the work of Christianity. That, he said, was something to look upon. That summons which was given to the Magi of old—the Heavenly Light—was not received in vain by Australia. It received that summons, and to-day there numbered one million devoted hearts and devoted priests ministering to them, and that proved that Australia had come to the spirit of the Magi.

The Rev. Fathers Hugh O'Reilly and John Masteron arrived in West Australia for the Perth diocese recently. Both received their classical education at St. Mary's College, Moyne, Longford, and their philosophical and theological education at St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny, where they were ordained on July 1 last.

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The reason that many women are so much fatigued and oftentimes injured by running a sewing machine is because their chair is too low. If a chair four or six inches higher than the ordinary chair is used no fatigue will be felt.

### How to Make Material Waterproof.

A very simple and efficacious way to render material waterproof is to thoroughly paint both sides of unbleached calico with raw linseed oil, allowing the first side to dry in the open air before the second is done. This will make oilskin, or a waterproof material.

### Quinsy.

A very efficacious remedy in this distressing malady is an onion poultice. Bake three or four large onions till soft, peel quickly and beat flat; put them into a thin muslin bag about three inches broad, and long enough to reach round the throat from ear to ear. Apply as warm as can be borne. Keep it on continuously, taking fresh onions when the strength of the first poultice is exhausted. Flannel must be worn about the throat afterwards, and risk of cold thus avoided.

### A Delicate Cement.

An excellent cement for glass or china is made with gin and gelatine. Dissolve a small quantity of gelatine in some gin until it is of the consistency of thick gum. Wash the edges of the pieces to be joined; then apply the cement, and allow it to dry. This is such a clear, clean mixture that not the slightest mark is left even on the most delicate china.

### How to Walk Gracefully.

Every woman should aspire to look as well as possible upon all occasions. If she will make up her mind to sit, stand, and walk gracefully she will go far towards accomplishing this state of continually looking her best. It is not difficult if you will only persevere. The natural positions of the body are generally correct, and stiffness is the thing to be guarded against. A woman should never hurry if she wants to look well, but should strive to attain a reposeful manner when walking. She should lift her feet lightly, so that when she takes a step it will swing naturally with the toe downward. A person should be able to balance at any movement upon the single foot that is supposed to be carrying the walker's weight. If this can be done, it is a proof that the body is properly poised. If we accustom ourselves to holding the body gracefully when sitting and standing, it will assume that position naturally when we are walking.

### The Telephone a Receiver for Microbes.

In these days when the deadly microbes hold such undisputed sway, it should not be forgotten that the telephone is a happy hunting ground for these lively little pests. A special point should be made of cleaning the receiver and mouthpiece of the telephone regularly every week. A moment's consideration proves the necessity of this. According to an eminent medical authority speech is impregnated with multitudinous bacteria proper to the mouth and air passages, and the more forcible the language, the greater the dissemination. Those who are fortunate enough to possess one will know from experience that a telephone can scarcely be regarded as a transmitter of 'soft speech,' for to say the least of it there are times when telephone language is both 'frequent and free.' Then, apart from this, it must be remembered that the telephone is freely used by persons suffering from various diseases highly charged with bacteria, which are disseminated by the breath. Considering these things the wonder is that so few people think of subjecting the necessary parts of the telephone to a regular cleaning and disinfecting. A special day in every week should be set apart for this purpose, and then it will not run the risk of being overlooked.

*Maureen*

Glass was not used for windows until about A.D. 300.

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Clips, for Prints, Plates, or Films, Wooden, 9d dozen.  
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Acid Pyrogallie, 1s 8d oz. Amidol 8s 8d oz.  
Ammon. Sulphocyanide, 6d oz; 4s 6d per lb.  
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Gold Chloride (Johnson's), 2s 6d tube.  
Hydroquinone, 1s 3d oz.  
Metol, 8s 8d oz.  
Potash Bromide, 8s 6d lb.  
Potash Carbonate, Pure, 8d oz.  
Potash Metabisulphite, 6d oz.  
Silver Nitrate, 8s 6d oz.  
Soda Carbonate, Pure, 9d lb; in bottles 1s per lb.  
Soda Sulphite, Pure, 8d per lb; in bottles, 1s per lb.  
Soda Hypo. (pea crystals), 8d lb; 5lb, 1s.  
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Other Chemicals at Equally Cheap Rates.  
Developers, No. 1 and 2 Solutions, 10oz size, 1s 8d.  
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### TONING TABLOIDS AND COMPRESSED TONING BATHS.

Gold and Sulphocyanide, and Gold and Phosphate, 1s 4d each.  
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Developing Dishes, Zylonite, strong 1-plate, with spout, 8d each; 1-plate, with spout and lifter, 1s each; 5 x 4 plate, with spout, 10d each; 1-plate, with spout, 1s each; 1-1-plate, with spout, 1s 9d each.  
Developing Baths for Films, the Waverley, 6s 8d each.  
Developing Dishes, semi-Porcelain, 8 x 10, 8s 6d each; 12 x 10, 6s 6d each; 12 x 15, 10s 6d each.  
Developing and Printing for Amateurs done at Lowest Rates, and with utmost promptitude.

Draining Racks, Wooden, for Plates, 9d each.  
Draining Racks and Wash Tanks, combined, 1-Plates, 9d; 1-Plate, 1s 6d.  
Enlargers, 1-Plate to 1-1-Plate.  
Enlarging Lanterns, for using with Camera, 27s 6d; enlarges up to any size.  
Exposure Meters, Imperial, 1s 4d each.  
Exposure Meter Refills, 8d each.  
Ferrotypes Plates, for enamelling 6d each.  
Films, Kodak Roll, No. 1. Brownie, 10d; No. 2, Brownie, 1s 2d; 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, 2s 6d; 2 1/2 x 4 1/2, 3s 6d; 2 1/2 x 5 1/2, 4s 6d; 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, 5s 6d; 4 1/2 x 5 1/2, 6s 6d; 5 1/2 x 5 1/2, 7s 6d; 5 1/2 x 6 1/2, 8s 6d; 6 1/2 x 6 1/2, 9s 6d; 6 1/2 x 7 1/2, 10s 6d; 7 1/2 x 7 1/2, 11s 6d; 7 1/2 x 8 1/2, 12s 6d; 8 1/2 x 8 1/2, 13s 6d; 8 1/2 x 9 1/2, 14s 6d; 9 1/2 x 9 1/2, 15s 6d; 9 1/2 x 10 1/2, 16s 6d; 10 1/2 x 10 1/2, 17s 6d; 10 1/2 x 11 1/2, 18s 6d; 11 1/2 x 11 1/2, 19s 6d; 11 1/2 x 12 1/2, 20s 6d; 12 1/2 x 12 1/2, 21s 6d; 12 1/2 x 13 1/2, 22s 6d; 13 1/2 x 13 1/2, 23s 6d; 13 1/2 x 14 1/2, 24s 6d; 14 1/2 x 14 1/2, 25s 6d; 14 1/2 x 15 1/2, 26s 6d; 15 1/2 x 15 1/2, 27s 6d; 15 1/2 x 16 1/2, 28s 6d; 16 1/2 x 16 1/2, 29s 6d; 16 1/2 x 17 1/2, 30s 6d; 17 1/2 x 17 1/2, 31s 6d; 17 1/2 x 18 1/2, 32s 6d; 18 1/2 x 18 1/2, 33s 6d; 18 1/2 x 19 1/2, 34s 6d; 19 1/2 x 19 1/2, 35s 6d; 19 1/2 x 20 1/2, 36s 6d; 20 1/2 x 20 1/2, 37s 6d; 20 1/2 x 21 1/2, 38s 6d; 21 1/2 x 21 1/2, 39s 6d; 21 1/2 x 22 1/2, 40s 6d; 22 1/2 x 22 1/2, 41s 6d; 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42 1/2 x 43 1/2, 82s 6d; 43 1/2 x 43 1/2, 83s 6d; 43 1/2 x 44 1/2, 84s 6d; 44 1/2 x 44 1/2, 85s 6d; 44 1/2 x 45 1/2, 86s 6d; 45 1/2 x 45 1/2, 87s 6d; 45 1/2 x 46 1/2, 88s 6d; 46 1/2 x 46 1/2, 89s 6d; 46 1/2 x 47 1/2, 90s 6d; 47 1/2 x 47 1/2, 91s 6d; 47 1/2 x 48 1/2, 92s 6d; 48 1/2 x 48 1/2, 93s 6d; 48 1/2 x 49 1/2, 94s 6d; 49 1/2 x 49 1/2, 95s 6d; 49 1/2 x 50 1/2, 96s 6d; 50 1/2 x 50 1/2, 97s 6d; 50 1/2 x 51 1/2, 98s 6d; 51 1/2 x 51 1/2, 99s 6d; 51 1/2 x 52 1/2, 100s 6d; 52 1/2 x 52 1/2, 101s 6d; 52 1/2 x 53 1/2, 102s 6d; 53 1/2 x 53 1/2, 103s 6d; 53 1/2 x 54 1/2, 104s 6d; 54 1/2 x 54 1/2, 105s 6d; 54 1/2 x 55 1/2, 106s 6d; 55 1/2 x 55 1/2, 107s 6d; 55 1/2 x 56 1/2, 108s 6d; 56 1/2 x 56 1/2, 109s 6d; 56 1/2 x 57 1/2, 110s 6d; 57 1/2 x 57 1/2, 111s 6d; 57 1/2 x 58 1/2, 112s 6d; 58 1/2 x 58 1/2, 113s 6d; 58 1/2 x 59 1/2, 114s 6d; 59 1/2 x 59 1/2, 115s 6d; 59 1/2 x 60 1/2, 116s 6d; 60 1/2 x 60 1/2, 117s 6d; 60 1/2 x 61 1/2, 118s 6d; 61 1/2 x 61 1/2, 119s 6d; 61 1/2 x 62 1/2, 120s 6d; 62 1/2 x 62 1/2, 121s 6d; 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119 1/2 x 120 1/2, 236s 6d; 120 1/2 x 120 1/2, 237s 6d; 120 1/2 x 121 1/2, 238s 6d; 121 1/2 x 121 1/2, 239s 6d; 121 1/2 x 122 1/2, 240s 6d; 122 1/2 x 122 1/2, 241s 6d; 122 1/2 x 123 1/2, 242s 6d; 123 1/2 x 123 1/2, 243s 6d; 123 1/2 x 124 1/2, 244s 6d; 124 1/2 x 124 1/2, 245s 6d; 124 1/2 x 125 1/2, 246s 6d; 125 1/2 x 125 1/2, 247s 6d; 125 1/2 x 126 1/2, 248s 6d; 126 1/2 x 126 1/2, 249s 6d; 126 1/2 x 127 1/2, 250s 6d; 127 1/2 x 127 1/2, 251s 6d; 127 1/2 x 128 1/2, 252s 6d; 128 1/2 x 128 1/2, 253s 6d; 128 1/2 x 129 1/2, 254s 6d; 129 1/2 x 129 1/2, 255s 6d; 129 1/2 x 130 1/2, 256s 6d; 130 1/2 x 130 1/2, 257s 6d; 130 1/2 x 131 1/2, 258s 6d; 131 1/2 x 131 1/2, 259s 6d; 131 1/2 x 132 1/2, 260s 6d; 132 1/2 x 132 1/2, 261s 6d; 132 1/2 x 133 1/2, 262s 6d; 133 1/2 x 133 1/2, 263s 6d; 133 1/2 x 134 1/2, 264s 6d; 134 1/2 x 134 1/2, 265s 6d; 134 1/2 x 135 1/2, 266s 6d; 135 1/2 x 135 1/2, 267s 6d; 135 1/2 x 136 1/2, 268s 6d; 136 1/2 x 136 1/2, 269s 6d; 136 1/2 x 137 1/2, 270s 6d; 137 1/2 x 137 1/2, 271s 6d; 137 1/2 x 138 1/2, 272s 6d; 138 1/2 x 138 1/2, 273s 6d; 138 1/2 x 139 1/2, 274s 6d; 139 1/2 x 139 1/2, 275s 6d; 139 1/2 x 140 1/2, 276s 6d; 140 1/2 x 140 1/2, 277s 6d; 140 1/2 x 141 1/2, 278s 6d; 141 1/2 x 141 1/2, 279s 6d; 141 1/2 x 142 1/2, 280s 6d; 142 1/2 x 142 1/2, 281s 6d; 142 1/2 x 143 1/2, 282s 6d; 143 1/2 x 143 1/2, 283s 6d; 143 1/2 x 144 1/2, 284s 6d; 144 1/2 x 144 1/2, 285s 6d; 144 1/2 x 145 1/2, 286s 6d; 145 1/2 x 145 1/2, 287s 6d; 145 1/2 x 146 1/2, 288s 6d; 146 1/2 x 146 1/2, 289s 6d; 146 1/2 x 147 1/2, 290s 6d; 147 1/2 x 147 1/2, 291s 6d; 147 1/2 x 148 1/2, 292s 6d; 148 1/2 x 148 1/2, 293s 6d; 148 1/2 x 149 1/2, 294s 6d; 149 1/2 x 149 1/2, 295s 6d; 149 1/2 x 150 1/2, 296s 6d; 150 1/2 x 150 1/2, 297s 6d; 150 1/2 x 151 1/2, 298s 6d; 151 1/2 x 151 1/2, 299s 6d; 151 1/2 x 152 1/2, 300s 6d; 152 1/2 x 152 1/2, 301s 6d; 152 1/2 x 153 1/2, 302s 6d; 153 1/2 x 153 1/2, 303s 6d; 153 1/2 x 154 1/2, 304s 6d; 154 1/2 x 154 1/2, 305s 6d; 154 1/2 x 155 1/2, 306s 6d; 155 1/2 x 155 1/2, 307s 6d; 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191 1/2 x 192 1/2, 380s 6d; 192 1/2 x 192 1/2, 381s 6d; 192 1/2 x 193 1/2, 382s 6d; 193 1/2 x 193 1/2, 383s 6d; 193 1/2 x 194 1/2, 384s 6d; 194 1/2 x 194 1/2, 385s 6d; 194 1/2 x 195 1/2, 386s 6d; 195 1/2 x 195 1/2, 387s 6d; 195 1/2 x 196 1/2, 388s 6d; 196 1/2 x 196 1/2, 389s 6d; 196 1/2 x 197 1/2, 390s 6d; 197 1/2 x 197 1/2, 391s 6d; 197 1/2 x 198 1/2, 392s 6d; 198 1/2 x 198 1/2, 393s 6d; 198 1/2 x 199 1/2, 394s 6d; 199 1/2 x 199 1/2, 395s 6d; 199 1/2 x 200 1/2, 396s 6d; 200 1/2 x 200 1/2, 397s 6d; 200 1/2 x 201 1/2, 398s 6d; 201 1/2 x 201 1/2, 399s 6d; 201 1/2 x 202 1/2, 400s 6d; 202 1/2 x 202 1/2, 401s 6d; 202 1/2 x 203 1/2, 402s 6d; 203 1/2 x 203 1/2, 403s 6d; 203 1/2 x 204 1/2, 404s 6d; 204 1/2 x 204 1/2, 405s 6d; 204 1/2 x 205 1/2, 406s 6d; 205 1/2 x 205

## Science Siftings

By 'Volt'

### Bricks and water.

Bricks are capable of absorbing about a pint of water each. Owing to this circumstance the captain of a ship that carries a cargo of bricks has to be careful that the leakage does not go undetected, the water being sucked up nearly as fast as it gets in.

### A High Bridge.

The train bridge now building across the Royal Gorge in Colorado, will be the highest bridge in the world,—2,627 feet above the river below. Just at the point where this bridge is to stand, the abysmal chasm is only 50 feet wide at the bottom and 230 feet at the top. The rugged opposite walls rise almost vertically. Through this narrow gorge the waters of the stream rush with resistless force and fury.

### How Rocks Grow.

Rocks do not grow in the sense that a plant grows. They may increase by accretion, and they may undergo chemical change. The old sea bed, being lifted up, becomes sandstone and limestone. The volcanic ash and lava strewn over the plains become tufa, hard enough for building stone. The pebbly shore of a river becomes conglomerate. The simple mineral does grow, however, when it takes a crystal form. The sparkling prism of quartz increases from an atom to a crystal as large as a forearm by a process of addition and assimilation, wonderfully slow, but beautifully regular, exactly as crystals of ice form on the window pane.

### The Balloon Plant.

One of the curious devices of nature for scattering seeds is seen in the balloon plant of California. The fruit is yellow and is a little larger than an egg. It has the appearance of an empty bag, but it contains a watery substance, which evaporates or dries up when the fruit matures, a sort of gas taking its place. This gas is lighter than air, and the fruit flips back and forth in the wind until it finally breaks loose from its slender stem; rises into the air to a height of from seventy-five to a hundred feet, and sails away to fall in some distant spot and thus extend the growth of its kind.

### A New Automatic Fire Indicator.

A new automatic fire indicator is thus described in 'La Nature of Paris: The 'securitas' may be placed at any point that needs watching, and serves also to indicate the abnormal heating of such substances as fats, coal, etc. It is placed on the circuit of an electric bell, which it operates as soon as the temperature rises to a certain point in the medium where it is placed. The apparatus is composed of a lower part shaped like a hemispherical vessel, closed hermetically by a diaphragm. This vessel is surmounted by a cylindrical portion having in its centre an adjustable screw completely isolated and protected by a cover. When the temperature rises, the air in the interior of the vessel expands, the central part of the diaphragm rises and touches the end of the adjustable screw. The circuit is thus closed and the bell rings, giving warning of the danger. Several devices of this kind may be installed in one establishment on one bell-circuit.

### Typewriter for the Blind.

M. Dussand, the Frenchman, who has rapidly become known through a number of important practical inventions, has invented a new typewriter for the blind which is expected to revolutionise the writing of blind persons and enable them to write and read in the same manner and under the same conditions as those who can see. They will in future also need only a single alphabet instead of two, as heretofore. The apparatus is supplied with a row of keys, and if one, two, or more of these keys are pressed down with the fingers, the desired letter or the desired word appears. This new typewriter, with keys, is by far the most perfect instrument which has ever been offered to the blind for writing. It can be rapidly operated, and furnishes a regular writing that the blind can easily read. Another advantage of special importance is that the lines cannot run into each other. Tests have been made at the Ecole Braille for the Blind, at Paris, which have given the greatest satisfaction.

## Intercolonial

A special cable message to the 'Advocate' states that Dr. Kenny, K.S.G., the well known Melbourne specialist, has been appointed Chamberlain of the Sword and Cloak to his Holiness the Pope.

On January 15, the Rev. W. Ganly left by the 'Ortona' on a twelve months' trip to Europe and the Holy Land. Many of the rev. gentleman's clerical and lay friends were at the ship's side to bid him bon voyage.

Rev. Brother Clement, who has presided over St. Joseph's College, Hunter's Hill, for the past six years, has been re-appointed Director for a further term of three years. This has given general satisfaction to all concerned.

Common coal tar has been demonstrated by Mr. P. Merrigan, of Springbank, Barnawartha, to be useful in destroying rabbits. A stone smeared with tar is placed at the mouth of a burrow, and it is found that a rabbit will not pass over it to enter or leave the burrow. A number of burrows dug out a few days after being experimented on with the tar were found to contain many dead rabbits.

In Catholic circles and in a wider sphere here (writes a Melbourne correspondent), and I think the same can be predicated of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, the high Papal distinction conferred on the eminent Melbourne specialist, Dr. Aloysius Leo Kenny, has given great satisfaction, and it is generally recognised that the genial specialist has fully merited the honor bestowed on him by his spiritual Sovereign, our Holy Father Pius X.

His Grace the Archbishop of Adelaide has decided on the following clerical changes in the archdiocese, which will take effect from May 1 next:—Monsignor Byrne, V.G., (who had retired from active duty) will resume the administration of the Goodwood parish, and the Rev. C. O'Donnell, who is at present in charge, will be transferred to Gleneig and Marion. The Rev. J. Hanrahan, who is at present in charge of the last named parish, will take charge of a new parish, comprising the Semaphore, Largs Bay, and the territory west of the Torrens at present included in the parish of Port Adelaide.

The following clerical changes have been made in the diocese of Perth:—The Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly from Coolgardie to York; the Rev. P. Lynch from York to Coolgardie; the Rev. P. Donagher from Busselton to Perth; the Rev. J. Maloney from Perth to Busselton; the Rev. M. Reidy from Albany to Ravensthorpe; the Rev. J. Reidy from Guildford to Albany; the Rev. T. O'Gorman from Perth to Boulder; the Rev. H. O'Reilly from Perth to Guildford; the Rev. J. Masterson from Perth to Kalgoorlie; the Rev. B. Fagan from Menzies to Victoria Park; the Rev. M. Grehan from Menzies to Cottlesloe; the Rev. T. Gilroy from Boulder to Menzies.

In reply to a newspaper representative, his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne gave his opinion on the joint circular issued in England advocating an adequate observance of the Sunday, and which bore, amongst others, the signatures of the Archbishops of Westminster (Dr. Bourne) and of Canterbury (Dr. Davidson). His Grace said that the appeal was very timely and salutary. 'Where the obligations of the Sabbath are not observed,' he said, 'religion is certain to suffer. Man's chief duties are to God, and the Sabbath is set aside for the purpose of enabling a man to discharge these duties on that day in a fuller and more special manner than he has the opportunity of doing on the other days of the week. The Sabbath was intended for another purpose also, namely, the rest and reasonable relaxation of man after the labors of the preceding week. Where the two objects are conjoined the observance is, in the words of the appeal, adequate and reasonable observance of Sunday. 'It would,' he added, 'be impossible to state in any definition or form of words how, in each individual case, this fulfilment of the two classes of duties is to be accomplished. There are necessities on the part of the State, on the part of Society, on the part of private individuals, which must be taken into account. These vary in different times, and the object of the churches and the Legislature should be to reconcile them, as far as circumstances may permit, always bearing in mind that man's duties to God are primary and paramount.'

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# The Family Circle

## H-E-I-N-O-U-S

'An easy word!' Perhaps, but, say,  
It tripped our ninth-grade genius,  
Fred Thorne, who read, the other day:  
'The crime was truly heenyus.'

Then Albert Morris tried his hand;  
And, well, you should have seen us  
Look puzzled when he failed to land;  
For Al just called it heenus.

'Twas Tom McFarlin stumbled next  
(Tom says his State's moun-tain-yus);  
And teacher looked extremely vexed  
When he pronounced it haneyus.

Ted Williams thought he had it sure,  
And, anxious to outshine us,  
Said glibly, with his air demure:  
'Of course the right way's hienus.'

'Of course 'tis not!' then teacher cried,  
In tones that always pain us;  
'You stupid boys, I'm mortified:  
The word is simply haynus.'

## A LITTLE LESSON IN EQUALITY.

There is a patent moral in the story told by a French cure in a little village of the Dromè district. The organ-blower in the parish church, a simple fellow named Jean-Pierre, had been persuaded by some liberal 'philosophers' of the village that all men had become equal in every sense of the word.

The organ-blower forthwith proceeded to the presbytery, knocked at the door, and, on the pastor's presenting himself, began to stammer in a somewhat embarrassed style:

'Father, I—'

'Well, Jean-Pierre, what is it?'

'It is—it is, Father, that the thing appears to me contrary to the rules of equality.'

'Explain yourself, Jean-Pierre. What thing?'

'Oh,' said the organ-blower, growing bolder, 'running the bellows of the organ! It's real hard work, Father, and it's very poorly paid. Just a hundred francs a year; and M. Talbert, (this was the organist's name) gets twelve hundred. Me! I bend and shift, now to the right, now to the left, and always standing up, while M. Talbert is comfortably seated, and contents himself with making his fingers go, like this, over the keyboard. That's not what one calls equality—that sort of thing, Father!'

'Then you want—'

'Yes, Father, I want my salary raised.'

'Well, perhaps you are right, Jean-Pierre. Anyway, I'll reflect on your request.'

Several days later the cure met the organ-blower, and accosted him.

'Jean-Pierre,' said he, 'I've been talking matters over with M. Talbert. He is young, you are getting old, and he finds that the situation is not conformable to the rules of equality. Now, here is what he proposes. He'll take your place at the bellows, and you his at the keyboard, where you'll have nothing to do but "make your fingers go," being comfortably seated the while.'

'But,' replied Jean-Pierre, slightly confused—'but I don't know how to make the fingers go.'

'Oh,' said the pastor, as if greatly astonished—'oh, then that makes a difference! But who would ever have imagined that you couldn't make your fingers go just as M. Talbert does his? Why, that's point-blank opposed to the rules of equality!'

And Jean-Pierre's salary was not increased.

## A SMART BOY

There is a good story told of a man who has become a most successful merchant. A few years ago he was employed as an office boy and messenger for a large firm. He was sent to collect an account from a firm which was considered very 'shaky,' and was told to get the money at all hazards. The debtors gave the lad a cheque for 250 dollars. He went to the bank at once to cash it, and was told by the cashier that there were not enough funds in to meet it.

'How much short?' asked the lad.

'Seven dollars,' was the answer.

It lacked but a minute or two of the time for the bank to close. The boy felt in his pockets, took out seven dollars, and, pushing it through the window, said: 'Put that to the credit of Blank and Co.'

The cashier did so, whereupon the boy presented the cheque and got the money. Blank and Co. failed the next day, and their chagrin can be better imagined than described when they found out the trick that had been played upon them.

## HE KNEW

On one of the recent stormy nights a man was hastening home with his overcoat buttoned up to his neck. He was rather anxious to know what time it was, but he was too lazy to unbutton his coat in order to get at his watch.

Just then he saw a man of well-dressed appearance coming in the distance, and remarked to himself:

'I'll ask this gentleman the hour of the night, and to save myself the trouble of unbuttoning my coat.'

He perceived that the stranger was buttoned up just as he was. When he came up the man who wanted to know the time touched his hat politely and said:

'Sir, do you know what time it is?'

The stranger paused, removed his right glove, unbuttoned his coat from top to bottom, unbuttoned his undercoat, and finally pulled out his watch, while the cool wind beat against his unprotected chest.

Holding up the watch so that the light should shine on it, he scrutinised it an instant, and said:

'Yes!'

Then he passed on without another word.

## THE MOST SUITABLE GIRL

The simpering, gushing, frivolous girl does not appeal to the average man who is thinking of taking a wife. She appears to be too selfish. There seems to be little concern or thought for others in her nature. Of course, there are few men who like the thoroughly and eternally serious girl. She must be one who can amuse, and who exhibits at times those feminine foibles which make a woman so dear to a man's heart. At the same time she must be capable of deeper feelings, and the girl who can combine these characteristics has by far the best chance of marrying. The practical-minded girl, as well as the serious-minded, is much sought after by men in search of a wife. A man knows a girl has domestic qualities when he hears that she makes her own frocks and thinks a thing may be as fashionable if it is inexpensive as if it is costly. If she can tell how a dinner should be cooked, whether she can cook meals herself or not; if she knows the value of ready money, and has a horror of being in debt; then he knows that, as a wife, she will save money instead of spending it lavishly and recklessly. He knows, too, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the girl who is the best sister and daughter will make the best wife.

## MIXED METAPHORS

A minister said to his congregation: 'Brethren, the muddy pool of politics was the rock on which I split.'

An orator is credited with a peroration in which he spoke of 'all ranks, from the queen sitting on her throne to the cottager sitting on his cottage.'

'My client acted boldly,' said the solicitor. 'He saw the storm brewing in the distance, but he was not dismayed. He took the bull by the horns, and had him indicted for perjury.'

A Hindoo journalist, commenting on a political disturbance, said: 'We cannot, from a distance, realise the intensity of the crisis, but it is a certain thing that many crowned heads must be trembling in their shoes.'

An old negro woman whose needs were supplied by friends never fail to express her gratitude in original language: 'You is powerful good to a pore ole 'oman like me, wid one foot in de grave an' de oder a-cryin' out, "Lawd, how long, how long?"'

No one could imagine what a speaker meant when he said, 'Biddy, diddy,' and then stopped, and after a moment of confusion said, 'Diddy, biddy,' and then, with a scarlet face and coldly perspiring brow, gasped out, 'Diddy, hiddy, biddy doo?' Then he had to sit down and rest awhile before he could say, 'Did he bid adieu?'



## THE TRAMP'S GRATITUDE

When Blaine, at one time Vice-President of the United States, and who unsuccessfully contested the Presidency about fourteen years ago, was a young lawyer, and cases were few, he was asked to defend a poverty-stricken tramp accused of stealing a watch. He pleaded with all the ardor at his command, drawing so pathetic a picture with such convincing energy that at the close of his argument the court was in tears, and even the tramp wept.

The jury deliberated but a few minutes, and returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

Then the tramp drew himself up, tears streamed down his face as he looked at his counsel, and said: 'Sir, I never heard so grand a plea. I have not cried before since I was a child. I have no money with which to reward you, but—drawing a package from the depths of his ragged clothes—here's that watch; take it and welcome.'

## HOW WE SPEND TIME

A man with a taste for figures has been apportioning the life of a man who lives 70 years. He finds of that time a man spends nearly 25 years in bed, nearly 12 years each in work and play, nearly 6 years in eating and drinking, 6 years in walking about, nearly 3 years in dressing, 1 year and 5 months in illness, the same in reflection, in gossip, and an equal amount of time is wasted. There is about one hour a day which is wasted or given over to odds and ends at small duties. The mere act of putting on one's shoes is not considered worth mentioning, yet in his lifetime a man of 70 spends five minutes a day, 30 hours a year, or more than 12 weeks of a lifetime! Who would want seriously to sit down and do nothing every minute for three months but put on and take off his shoes? Until one analyses his day he will have no idea of time spent in locomotion, in getting from one place to another. Two hours a day is a conservative estimate of the time used this way. If a person spends but an hour each day on his toilet, in 70 years he will have devoted three years to his duty; and as for women, one hour is entirely too short a time to allow them—three is nearer right.

## ODDS AND ENDS

Customer—'I want a piece of meat without fat, bone, or gristle.' Butcher (after having carefully examined his stock)—'You'd better have an egg, ma'am!'

The French Chamber and Senate have just voted the increase of the salaries of their members from £360 to £600 per annum. This will increase the national expenses by nearly £240,000 a year.

The phrase, 'his mother's white-headed boy,' is as old as the hills in Ireland. It appears in many of the Irish fairy stories of the last century. Irish mothers who knew good fairies always kept the secret for the 'white-headed boy' of the family. Gerald Griffin in one of his best short stories years ago used the phrase as one he had borrowed from an old Celtic book.

## FAMILY FUN

The Alphabet Puzzle.—Arrange the players in a 'class' and give only half a minute to answer each question under pain of forfeit.

What letters form a weapon? R. O. (arrow).

What letters remind you of a flower? Your O's.

What letters should physicians use in practice? Q. R.

What size of letter promotes good health? X R size.

What three letters are your foes? Your N. M. E's.

What letter must a friend bid you search for when he praises the weather? Find A.

What letters are best for a weary person? He must take his E's.

What letter must you get to visit Europe? U must cross the C.

What letters make winter uncomfortable? I. C.

What is the hottest letter in the alphabet? B, because it will make oil boil.

Which letter is most useful to a deaf old woman? A, because it will make her hear.

Which one is best for a blind old woman? Letter C.

## All Sorts

The first wooden bridge, so far as is known, was the Sublician bridge at Rome, built in the seventh century.

'The City of Tramways.' This is the name given in South America to Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic.

There are about 16,000 islands between the coast of India and Madagascar. All of them are capable of supporting population, but only 600 are inhabited.

Mrs. Windfall—Just imagine, Hiram! One of the sailors told me that this boat is now in communication with her sister ship! I wonder what the conversation is about? Mr. Windfall—Humph, (most likely) each is asking the other if her cargo is on straight.

A family residing in the suburbs of Wellington recently purchased a cow, which the children found a source of pleasure and excitement. A few days after the arrival of the animal there happened to be a large garden-party given. Ice-cream was being handed round. 'Our cow made that!' remarked the four-year-old son of the house to the assembled guests.

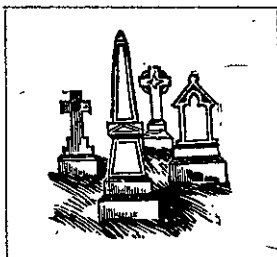
Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, in his address to the Knights of Columbus on Discovery Day, said: 'The American people—let their progress never cease. And who are these American people? They are not Anglo-Saxon. They are American. Nearly 20,000,000 of our 90,000,000 are of German descent. As many more are of Irish descent. Nearly 5,000,000 are of French descent. More than 2,000,000 are of Italian descent. Two-thirds as many people of Scandinavian descent live in this Republic as live in Norway and Sweden combined. Every country in Christendom has supplied an element that, mingled with the rest, makes up the American people.'

At the present time, when we are told that there is a very close cousinship between butter and soap, the following note, which appears in the 'Lancet' from a correspondent in Holland, is worth noting: 'About 100 tons of butter,' he says, 'are sold in England every week containing short weight of butter fat. Unless exposed by the press it will soon be 1000 tons per week with short weight of fat in every pound. Dry colonial and other butters, containing 85 to 98 per cent. of fat, are impoverished in England by blending them with milk, which (as it comes from the cow) contains nearly 90 per cent. of water. Thus splendid dry butters which in their original condition had only 12 per cent. or less of water are made to hold about 24 per cent. Water displaces butter fat, and the poor buy the mixture for butter.'

The bakers of Pompeii had the same kind of oven that may occasionally be found in old country houses. In these the fire was built in the oven itself, and kept up until the brick or stone walls were aglow. Then the ashes and coals were brushed out, and the articles to be cooked were introduced, those needing a high degree of heat first and later the others. The walls would hold heat for forty-eight hours, and nothing ever burned if put in at the proper temperature. Epicures of yesterday say that no modern oven can produce such appetizing results as followed this slow baking. From this oven it was but a step to that of to-day heated with flues. The Dutch oven set before the fire was really but a modification of the pan upon the coals and not a separate step toward the development of the oven.

There is a little town named Markneukirchen, in Saxony, where nearly every inhabitant is engaged in the manufacture of violins. The industry gives employment to nearly 15,000 people, who live in Markneukirchen and the surrounding villages. The fiddle is usually made of maplewood, and consists of about sixty pieces, each one of which is cut, smoothed, and measured, so that everything is exact with the model. The old men make the ebony finger-boards, screws, and string holders, and the younger ones, with strong, steady hands and clear eyes, put the pieces together, which is the most difficult performance of any. The women attain marvellous skill in polishing the violin after it is fitted up, and almost every family has its own peculiar method of polishing, which is handed down from mother to daughter, some excelling in a deep wine color; others in citron or orange color. The more expensive violins are polished from twenty to thirty times before they are considered perfect and ready for use.



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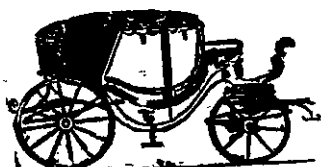
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