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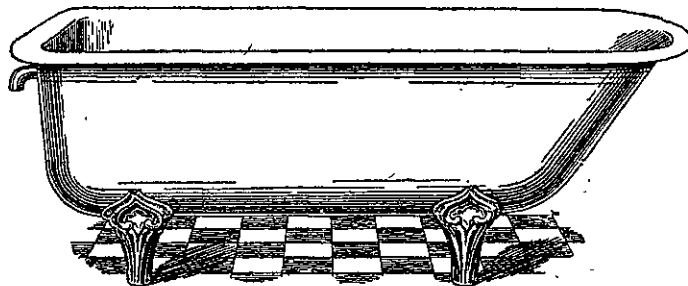
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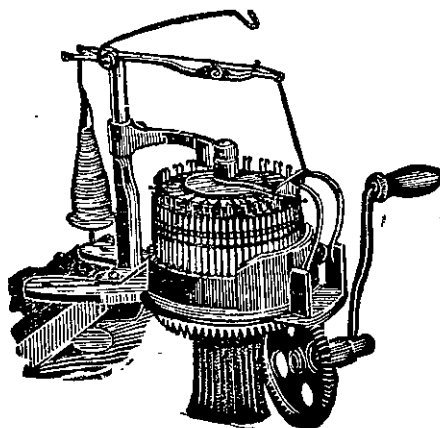
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CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- June 14, Sunday.—Trinity Sunday.
 „ 15, Monday.—St. John of San Fagondez, Confessor.
 „ 16, Tuesday.—St. Antoninus, Bishop and Confessor.
 „ 17, Wednesday.—St. Paschal I., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 18, Thursday.—Feast of Corpus Christi.
 „ 19, Friday.—St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin.
 „ 20, Saturday.—St. Silverius, Pope and Martyr.

Trinity Sunday.

To-day we are not asked to imitate the virtues of some saint, or to contemplate the merciful dealings of God with man. We are taken up, as it were, into the Holy of Holies, and invited to gaze on the radiant perfection of God as the Blessed see Him—one God in Three Divine Persons. Until the fourteenth century this feast was not generally celebrated in the Church, for the reason that all festivals in the Christian religion are truly festivals of the Holy Trinity, since they are only means to honor the Blessed Trinity, and steps to raise us to it as the true and only term of our worship. As Pope Alexander writes, in the eleventh century: 'The Roman Church has no particular festival of the Trinity, because she honors It every day, and every hour of the day; all her offices containing Its praises, and concluding with a tribute of glory to It.'

St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin.

St. Juliana was a native of Florence. Having, while still a child, lost her father, she found a second father in her uncle, St. Alexis Falconieri, one of the founders of the Servite Order. She is celebrated for her devotion to the Adorable Sacrament of the Altar and to the Mother of God. Like so many other saints, she was singularly successful in reconciling enemies and reclaiming sinners. She died at an advanced age in 1340.

GRAINS OF GOLD

AT THOUGHT OF DEATH.

If Thou, O God, shouldst summon me to-night
 And bid me put the things of time away,
 Nor let me even for a moment stay
 To set the day's unfinished tasks aright,
 How should my soul shrink back in sore affright,
 And eager unto Thee for respite pray,
 That I the penalty of sin might pay
 Ere standing, bowed with shame, in Thy pure sight!

I know this, Lord, and yet the days go by
 With little heed that one must be the last.
 O help me so to live that I may die
 With no dark thoughts of unforgiven past;
 And grant, as on the bed of death I lie,
 All fears may in Thy Sacred Heart be cast.
 —'Ave Maria.'

Virtue vanishes when one wishes to parade it.—E. Cornille.

We prefer speaking ill of ourselves to not speaking at all.—La Rochefoucauld.

In order to rise, how far will we not descend!—C. Delavigne.

The happiness that comes from renown is a bronze statue hollow within.—Ph. Gerfaut.

Every war ends where it should begin—in peace.—Abbe Barthelmy.

Man orders his life; woman undergoes hers.—P. Korrigan.

One must never have more sense than one's leaders.—A. Assolant.

People who recreate too much bore themselves.—Christine de Suede.

Egoists always leave, in improved health, the chambers of the sick.—P. Bourget.

It is precisely on the eve of its accomplishment that a revolution is deemed impossible.—J. Simon.

To digest knowledge, one must have swallowed it with an appetite.—A. France.

In all lands, all good hearts are brothers.—Florian.

I read, not to instruct, but to elevate myself.—Eugenie de Guerin.

To be economical is in reality to be miserly as to one's superfluity.—A. Houssaye.

Our friends—a family whose members we have chosen.—A. Karr.

The Storyteller

A TATTERED ROMANCE

The farm was on its last legs, that was self-evident.

Rag-weeds and thistles crept through the pasture fence and encroached upon the road, with curious-eyed dog-fennel peeping out here and there.

A large walnut tree stood by the broken gate, a sentinel of nature.

A one-horned cow was reaching lazily over the lean-to fence, snipping off the leaves of a ragged cabbage.

A flock of geese dabbled in and out of a stagnant pool in the little hollow below the walnut tree.

'Mary Frank,' called a drawling, high-pitched voice from the log house beyond the persimmon grove, 'why hain't you hurryin' them geese up? I'm just tired standin' here watchin' the hogs out of the yard.'

'Yes'um. The geese hain't done dabblin' in the water, ma.'

There was a grumbling reply, but Mary Frank did not hear; she was busy chasing a contrary goose into marching order. Finally she experienced something she had never seen or heard of before.

She had been running about the pond, stooping under the briers, slipping into the ill-smelling water, until her blood seemed as hot as fire; another run into the sun and she fell, with a little groan, forward into the hot dust upon the road.

'Mary Frank gets more no count every day. I'll just fasten the gate after the geese and go on to work.'

Mrs. Brown, the widow, who owned the small farm under discussion, felt herself aggrieved, in that, in her seven children she had only one boy.

'Dadrad girls,' she would say, 'they just eat their heads off like idle colts, when they're growin' up, and after they're grown they go and marry some no 'count man critter.' Meanwhile Mary Frank was in her dead faint in the dusty road.

The afternoon was nearing to its close, but Mrs. Brown's lace-making needed her attention, and it never struck her that her youngest and most fragile daughter was not coming at her usual time. Opposite to Mrs. Brown's farm lived a silent bachelor, the last of a race famous in neighborhood annals as fox hunters, hard drinkers, and long livers.

Death had taken away every member but one in the years following the war, and Cyril Woodlett was left with his hounds, his horses, and his remnant of a farm. He grew more reticent as he neared his fortieth birthday, while his well-kept orchard was the temptation, as its owner was the terror of the neighboring boys.

Toward the Browns he never showed any recognition beyond a contemptuous tolerance, that the widow received with very evident displeasure.

To-day he had been seeing to his tobacco, and as he neared the roadside he stopped and took a look up the lane for the one-horse cart that carried the village mail. All he saw was a slender figure doubled up in the dust, one outstretched hand clutching a faded pink sunbounnet, while the sun beat down hotly on a head of soft brown hair.

'Gee!' muttered Cyril, 'somebody's killed, I reckon. Did you ever?'

He raised the soiled face and examined it carefully for bruises, as he did the arms. Then he made an effort to stand the unconscious figure on its feet, but it fell against him limply.

'Gee!' he said once more, 'I guess I'll have to carry you home, but I expect I'll never hear the last of it.'

He thought with a pang how light she was, and he noticed the thinness of the wrist and throat. The possibility of her being half-starved suggested itself.

He had not, he was certain, ever looked squarely at one of the Brown women, yet this face against his breast seemed strangely like an old friend.

He saw the little curls of hair, damp against her forehead and neck.

'Poor little girl!' His own thoughts expressed, startled him.

For a minute he rested against the fence and looked at the thin face. In all his life he had never been the comforter or helper of any woman. He felt a tenderness for the burden he held, that a mother feels for a child.

A dumb unreasoning hate of the ways of the Browns filled him, and he wondered if death was not

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pleasanter to the girl than life as it was forced upon her.

By this time he had reached the door of Mary Frank's home. Mrs. Brown's lace-making was going on monotonously.

Cyril raised his voice and shouted:

'Here's one of your girls. She's been layin' out there in the road all afternoon fur all I know. You'd better see to her.'

His voice aroused her. She moved and put out a hand to hold to him; he felt it was a protest against his leaving her at Browns.

'I wish I could see to her,' he muttered regretfully. 'But, Gee! this will be down to Millville fore to-morrow.'

'My sakes!' cried Mrs. Brown. 'I just been 'spectin' to see her come out of her head, most every day. She takes after my family, we all was delicate like.'

'Gee!' began Cyril, 'I reckon she's overdone herself. She don't look able to be out in the sun as much as she is.'

'I 'spect she don't be careful as she ought, but you've heard 'bout pore folks having pore ways.'

'I'll just stay till I see if she's comin' 'round,' said Cyril, as he took one of the rickety chairs.

'That's mighty neighborly of you, Mr. Woodlett. I was just tellin' the girls t'other day that you wasn't such an onneighborly man if you's took on the right side.'

There was no reply to this flattering speech that he could make, so he studied the clock.

Mrs. Brown produced some medicine, and after several vigorous slaps and sundry ejaculations Mary Frank was 'brought around,' as her mother called it.

'Now, if you'll just fan her awhile, Mr. Woodlett, the girls and me will shake you up something to eat.'

Woodlett bent over the girl. Her dark eyes looked hollow and there were some weary lines about them. She looked at him unseeingly.

'Taint no use, I can't get that one in,' she muttered.

'She's not all right,' thought Cyril.

Mrs. Brown came in for a moment, and he spoke to her.

'I think your girl's in a fever af some kind, and I believe she needs a doctor.'

'If she does I don't see how I can—' she paused. A sense of her helpless poverty overtook her.

Mrs. Brown slipped her beads from her pocket and fell on her knees by the bed.

'I'm goin' to say some prayers. I can't do nothin' but that.'

'She needs something to build her up. Did she have any dinner? She looks like she never had eaten anything.' But her mother was praying with her eyes tightly closed.

Cyril went out and closed the rattling gate behind him.

'I guess I'm in for it this time,' he groaned. 'I can't let her die. I'll go for a doctor, and I'll settle the bill, too, I reckon,' he added, grimly.

Darkness was hiding the desolateness of the little cabin and its surroundings when Cyril returned with the doctor from the village.

'What do you reckon ails her, doctor?' asked Mrs. Brown, anxiously.

The old doctor looked at the girl closely.

'She's overworked,' he answered, gruffly. 'Not properly nourished; she's not been well for a long time, but, of course, you didn't notice it. Got any stagnant water 'round here?' he asked suddenly.

'Yes, they have,' spoke up Woodlett. 'An old goose pond right before the door, you might say.'

'We hain't any of us been sick, an' that pond's been there more'n fourteen years,' answered Mrs. Brown sharply.

'But this has been an unusual summer, madam,' answered the doctor suavely. 'Such an unusual amount of sickness, especially in this form,' waving his hand toward the bed, 'typhoid.'

Mrs. Brown caught her breath. 'Has she that?' she murmured. She put her hand over her eyes and Woodlett saw a tear trickle through the worn and browned hand.

'It takes a heap of money to bring them out of that. When my husband died it took the whole tobacco crop to pay the expenses,' she said trembling.

'There's more in the nursing than anything else,' consoled the doctor. 'I suppose you have plenty of milk out here?'

'I don't keep any cow now. I had to sell her to—' Again Mrs. Brown choked over the fact that her cow had paid the taxes.

'You must manage to let her have all the milk she can drink; but mind, no indigestible food, no

meat. And, say, drain out that pond and you'll save the grave-digger.'

Woodlett saw the doctor out the gate.

'Just you see her through, will you, Doc? I'll see that the bill's settled.'

The doctor looked down at the rugged but manly face.

'Straws show which way the wind blows, I've heard, but I'm surprised.' Then he rode away.

Woodlett felt the remark like a blow.

'He'll say that in 'Millville,' he groaned.

He crossed the field to the old house that had sheltered three generations of his name and was still substantial. As he neared the door he noticed how overgrown the lilacs and honeysuckle were.

His grandmother had planted the last shrub there in 1830, and if it had ever received a check its riotous conduct did not testify to it.

A blur and white morning-glory was trailing in the grass by the verandah. He tore up some cloth and trained the delicate blossoms around the railing.

'She would like that better, if the—,' he commenced aloud.

'Gee!' he gasped; 'such a fool.'

But his being one did not prevent him from leading over his favorite cow and recommending her and her acquisitions to Mrs. Brown.

'Now I'll leave her here until your daughter gets better. All you've got to do is to feed her and she'll give you plenty of milk, but don't stint Mary Frank.' The name gave him a new feeling.

'She'll never get well. Didn't her father go that way? Though I nearly starved the rest to give him the things he needed?'

Cyril shut his lips tightly. 'We won't give in so easy,' he answered, firmly. 'We will fight each step.'

Mrs. Brown felt the reserve force in that 'we.'

'It is kind of you and neighborly, but it will take the farm to pay it back.'

'I hain't askin' no pay,' answered Woodlett sharply. 'But you must help me in the fight.'

Mary Frank had a cool draught of milk the next morning, but she did not recognise anyone. Her eyes were half-closed, while now and then she complained: 'Oh, me; Oh, me!'

The next morning Cyril came over early. 'I'm going to drain that pond, Mrs. Brown. Your geese can take to the creek for a while.'

Mrs. Brown flushed, but the determined man went on.

He was there when the doctor rode up and looked down at him humorously.

'Taken possession, eh, Woodlett?'

'Look here, Doc, you know I hain't no jokin' man, but them women need a man's help. They're shiftless, anyhow; so was the old man. If that girl gets well I'm going to ask her to be my wife. If she dies, why—' And he waved his hand resignedly.

'That's right,' assented the doctor; 'get her out of this anyway.'

Several days passed, but the fever was master. Then the day of the crisis arrived.

The doctor stayed three long hours.

'She will get well—now—,' he said measuredly, 'if she has anything to call her back from death. She seems to not have proper energy.'

Woodlett came that evening. He sat studying her face intently.

'Do you know me?' he asked in a low tone.

'Yes, you are Mr. Woodlett,' she said faintly.

'I've been here every day since you've been sick, but you don't remember that.'

'The last few days I remember you.'

'You're glad to be getting all right?' he asked anxiously.

She closed her eyes tightly, then looked sadly out through the gathering night.

'I'm just a burden on mother,' she said apologetically. 'She has such a hard time, anyhow. I hain't never earned a cent, though I've worked and worked. I just feel so tired that if it ain't any harm I'd just as lief not get well.'

'But if you could have a house of your own and comfortable chairs, plenty of cows and horses, with a chance to make your mother's life easier, when then?'

A quick smile trembled across her face.

'Oh, that; that would be all I'd ever want.'

'Then just think of getting ground all right, and I'll see to the rest.'

The days came when Mary Frank could walk out and see the lanes flashing with their borders of golden rod.

Woodlett came over with a light rocker.

'We will move it back after a while,' he said smiling.

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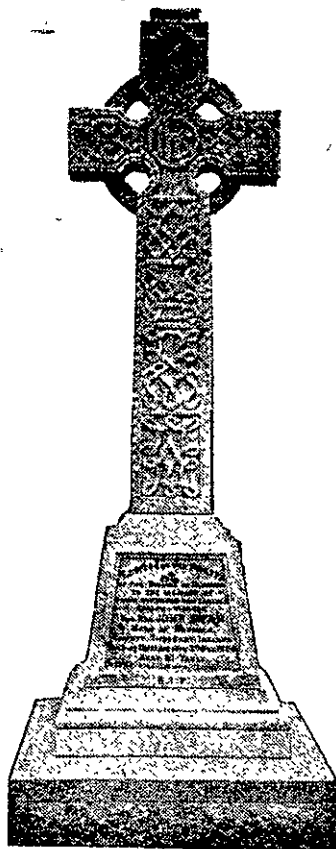
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'Take this chair, Mr. Woodlett,' invited Mary Frank.

'I want to ask you a question to-day,' he began. 'Remember, I want you to say just what your heart says. Ever since I carried you home that day I've wanted you to go over yonder as my wife. I'll make you a good man, and you will never want nor be overworked. Don't say yes unless you can love me, or because you feel obliged to me for anything.'

Mary Frank put her hand over her face and commenced to cry.

'Don't,' said Cyril awkwardly, 'we won't say another word about it.'

He picked up his hat a little blindly, but Mary Frank's thin hand caught his sleeve.

'Don't,' she cried brokenly. 'I could not live without you. I have liked you a long time.'—'The Monitor.'

THE INTERFERENCE OF D.D.D.

Carman scowled as a tiny figure in brown linen scuttled across the lawn.

'Up to more mischief,' he growled. 'Just had one spanking and getting ready for another. I hope he gets it. It's a pity I can't give it to him. He'd remember it better than the hairbrush sessions he usually has.'

Daniel Davenport Dudley slipped around a corner of the carriage house and Will Carman resumed his book. The day was far too fine for reading, but his clothes were downstairs drying out, and one of Bob Dudley's dressing gowns was scarcely an appropriate costume for outdoor exercise.

He had run down to his partner's bungalow for one day only. He had wanted to make a base of operations against Ruth Emory, who was staying across the river at the Blessington country place. Ruth was to leave to-morrow for Bar Harbor, and unless he spoke to-day there was small chance of winning her hand for another six months. Carman was no letter-writer, and he could not hope to conduct an epistolary courtship.

Helen Dudley, his partner's wife, had suggested the scheme of his running down ostensibly upon business, just at the time that Dudley was going away. He might go over to Blessington's for want of better occupation and the battle would be won.

But they had not counted upon D.D.D. That ingenious six-year-old had spent the early morning in bridging with branches and sod the tiny stream that cut through the Dudley lawn. Carman had broken through the shaky bridge and had soaked himself to the knees. Mrs. Dudley had spanked D.D.D., but that did not dry damp trousers nor muddy boots, and now Carman was sitting in the guest room smoking Bob Dudley's cigars and softly cursing small boys and other fates that kept him from Miss Emory's side.

Presently he laid down the book, as D.D.D. came around the corner of the carriage house again. The roof-repairers had left some tar on the dirt heap, and in making up a ball of the sticky compound D.D.D. had smeared his clothes with the mess.

'Good,' commented Carman. 'Now, you will get spanking No. 2. Just wait until your mother sees you.'

There was not long to wait. D.D.D. ran to the rear of the house, and presently a succession of wails announced that the youngster's condition had been discovered by his long-suffering mother. Carman chuckled.

'Vengeance was swift, my boy. You'll wind up on the gallows yet.'

Carman was not ordinarily heartless, and as a rule he was fond of children, but the provocation had been great.

Mrs. Dudley tapped on his door, and Carman answered.

'Do you think,' she asked, 'it would hurt your boots to put them in the oven to dry. We had them in the sun, but they are drying very slowly. Here are your other clothes.'

Carman decided in favor of the oven. Anything to hurry the process. Perhaps, after all, he might be in time. He assumed his restored clothing and shuffled down to the porch in Bob Dudley's bath slippers. Carman was a six-foot giant, while Dudley was small and dapper. There was nothing in the house that would fit Carman.

On the porch he chatted with his hostess, and found it more pleasant to talk of youth than to sit in a room by himself and brood over his lost opportunity.

D.D.D. was playing at the other end of the piazza under the maternal eye. With the prospect of a speedy return of his footwear Carman even found it possible to smile upon the youngster mildly.

Then the servant came out bearing the boots, and as she neared Carman, D.D.D. made a dive for the footwear.

'I want my tar,' he exclaimed. 'I hid it there when Norah ran after me.'

Norah dropped the boots on Carman's stockingless feet, and with a howl of dismay and pain, the latter picked them up. It was all too true. In the right boat were the dark stains that told how well the heat of the oven had spread the pitch. The shoes were ruined.

Mrs. Dudley was all concern, but it began to look as though all the fates were against Carman. There was not another pair of shoes about the place that approached his size. It was out of the question to send the girl to town. The chauffeur had driven the head of the house to the city and had not yet returned.

'It's all over,' said Carman resignedly. 'Ruth Emory will never be mine.'

'Perhaps it is not as bad as that. You might write, you know,' comforted Mrs. Dudley, but Carman refused to be comforted. He knew how vainly he had tried to frame a letter that would sound unlike a business communication. It was only the prospect of her leaving that had nerved him to speaking. Now the chance was lost, thanks to D.D.D.

That evening Carman sat on the porch looking across the water to where the lights betrayed the Blessington's place. Mrs. Dudley had promised to call on a sick friend, and Carman would not hear of her remaining at home. It was nearly ten when a figure stole across the grass and Carman rose from his chair.

'Look out for the pitfall,' he warned. 'Don't get in the brook.'

'I won't,' came the cheery reply, and Carman started. It was not Mrs. Dudley, but Ruth Emory who presently emerged from the gloom of the trees to offer her slim cool hand.

'I thought that Helen was here,' she said. 'I paddled over to say good-bye to her.'

'She will be home presently,' he said eagerly. 'Won't you wait?'

Somehow, now that she was here, he had lost his courage again.

Ruth sat down and demanded an explanation of his warning, and he explained the device of D.D.D.

'And you have been cooped up here all day,' she cried. 'What a shame! It was a perfect day.'

'Not for me,' he said mournfully. 'That little limb of Satan spoiled it for me.'

'I ain't a limb of Satan,' denied a sleepy voice from the low French windows. 'I am a good boy, only I am bad sometimes,' he explained as he pattered out upon the piazza and climbed upon Ruth's lap. 'I was bad to-day,' he added. 'I got tar in Mr. Carman's boots, and I got spanked because he couldn't come over and ask you to marry him. Won't you please marry him, so I won't be spanked?' he added. 'I was spanked three times to-day.'

'Won't you?' asked Carman softly. 'I want you so, dear! When it seemed that I had lost my opportunity I was nearly crazy. It was fate that brought you over. I am not a good pleader; won't you let D.D.D. plead for me?'

Miss Emory's eyes grew softly bright. She, too, had been afraid that perhaps the word that would mean so much to them both would never be spoken.

'I am a member of the Children's Aid Society,' she said with a low laugh. Perhaps—for the sake of D.D.D.—Exchange.

He tried Port Hacking after fish,

But only caught a cold.

He said, 'Atchoo! By jove, I wish

I'd done as I was told.

This is indeed a Hacking cough,

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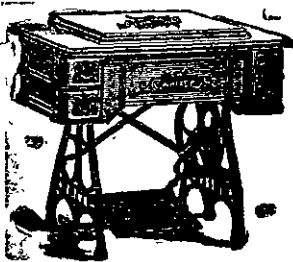
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Current Topics

Our Young People

Youth comes but once in a lifetime, as Longfellow saith. And the complexion of the later lifetime is largely determined by that of youth. Hence, the necessity to mould and train and shape it and color its thoughts aright. 'Young men and women', says Dr. Dunlop in last week's 'Outlook', 'deeply appreciate interest shown in them individually'. Over and above the work of clubs, guilds, etc., he adds, the clergyman 'should try to cultivate friendly intimacy with the young men of his congregation and district. Nothing quite takes the place of personal contact. To convince them of your genuine friendliness is to get a splendid hold on them for spiritual purposes. When a young fellow has got so far as to say that "you are a white man", it is a sign that you have won his confidence. Nothing pays so well as intercourse with the young men; directly and indirectly you can influence them most powerfully in this way.'

A Doubtful Tale

A recent cable-message from Rome runs as follows:

'A priest and sacristan near Reggiode (Calabria) drank from a chalice wine which had been poisoned. Both succumbed.'

Here is another 'doubtful tale from a far-off land'. This is the second time within the past few years that a cable message about priest, sacristan, and poisoned chalice, identical in sense and practically identical in wording, has been sent to this outer rim of the earth from distant Calabria (Italy). As usual, the names of the 'priest and sacristan' are not given. Besides, there happens to be no place in Calabria known as Reggiode—Reggio is, perhaps, intended; and, as every Catholic ought to know, sacristans, even in Calabria, do not drink wine out of chalices. We might add that newspaper 'tall tales' of the 'big gooseberry' order are 'in season' in Italy in the merry month of May. In the present case, the story lacks the quality of plausibility deemed essential by the artistic fibster of old:—

'Lest men believe your tale untrue,
Keep probability in view'.

Cardinal Logue: Another View

Cardinal Newman says of a rather numerous class of travellers that 'they find themselves now in Europe, now in Asia; they are in the marts of commerce, or amid the islands of the South; they gaze on Pompey's Pillar or on the Andes; and nothing which meets them carries them forward or backward to any idea beyond itself. Nothing has a drift or relation; nothing has a history or a promise'. To this class belonged the American dame who remembered Brussels only as 'the place where we had those perfectly lovely sausages'. One meets so often with this class of returned globe-trotter. Their pell-mell rush through distant lands leaves only a blurred impression upon the mind, and their lessons of 'sight-seeing' are crystallised in odd and undigested scraps of guide-book talk and in 'disjointed photographs of 'places where we have been'. The rush, and the hurry, and the prejudice, and the unreflective spirit, and the lack of the faculty of observation, prevent their either noting, so to speak, the text of travel or putting a mental commentary to it. So they bring their bucket (to wit, their mind) to the great springing well, and they come back with it as empty as it was before.

It is a pleasure to revert from these 'returned empties' to such a keen and observant writer as the 'New Zealand Journalist' who is confiding to the

'Otago Daily Times' his experiences of travel in the Green Isle. At present we are concerned with only one observation of his, which has a special interest at the present moment. 'Looking', says he in the third of his articles, 'at the desperate condition of the country and its people, one is constrained to ask himself whether it is at all so very singular that even a man like Cardinal Logue, in moments of pardonable despair and exasperation, feels himself impelled to say foolish and unmeaning things, just because they accord with his reasonable anger and represent the measure of his indignation against a system of government which has converted his country into a ruin. Does it suggest itself to no one that the spirit which the contemplation of those wrongs has evoked would, under better and more favorable national conditions, have easily and gracefully attuned itself to speech of another kind, in which gratitude and loyalty to England and glory and pride in the Empire would have been the burden? It should suggest such thoughts. But perhaps it doesn't, not to many, at least, among the world-wide British audience at whom the Irish Cardinal, in no complaisant mood, flung his defiance and his anathema.'

The writer assumes (perhaps for the sake of argument) that Cardinal Logue used the words attributed to him by the American interviewer. It is, nevertheless, a very big assumption.

Zola

Official French atheism has just been dancing and singing around its latest golden calf—Emile Zola. The remains of the defunct pornographer—of the apostle of the styne and of literary filth unspeakable—now lie beneath Tissot's beautiful dome, in the crypt of the desecrated church of St. Genevieve, Paris. Beside it lies the mouldering dust of Rousseau and Voltaire—par nobile fratrum, the former of whom sent his illegitimate offspring to the Foundling Asylum, and the latter of whom was sentenced for a grievous crime against morality. Such be the gods of the new French Israel. The crypt of one desecrated church, the bells of another, have been dishonored by association with the dead purveyor who has given the name of Zolaesque to all that is most coarse and foetid in literature. The London 'Evening Telegraph' tells as follows the story of the bells:—

'We have grown accustomed to the campaign against religion in France and its various manifestations. We have seen the Chamber of Deputies remove the motto "Dieu protège la France"' (God protect France!) 'from the rim of the twenty-franc pieces. Law courts have been stripped of their religious emblems. The Archbishop's palace in Paris has been turned into the Ministry of Labor, presided over by a gentleman with a profound contempt for the Church. What were once seminaries are now cavalry barracks. All this is deplorable, and it is not far-fetched to imagine that the spring cleaning which has been found necessary in certain of the places of amusement in Paris would have been avoided if the nation had remained true to its old reverence for the Church. It has remained for Suresnes to commit the final culminating act of desecration, when the parish church was demolished, and the bells were melted down and transmogrified into a bust of Zola, of all people. When the bust was unveiled the speakers "alluded with satisfaction" to the use that had been made of the ancient religious symbols. And so the process goes on. We shall shortly have a reproduction of the Joan of Arc fetes with the religious element, which played so vital a part in her wonderful career, carefully excluded. Our recent friendship with the country increases the pang with which such things are witnessed.'

We lay two little withered blooms upon the dead pornographer's grave; they may serve as Twain's small bottle of eau-de-cologne did in the glue factory—not to cure the stench, but in a very small way to moderate it. In his young and unspoiled days Zola wrote at least one novel that might have been read as a textbook in a convent boarding-school. That was before he slithered down the slippery slope of Avernus. May

that far-off good be imputed to him unto justice. The other withered bud that we lay among the wreaths of deadly nightshade is culled from his later life—of some ten years ago. A foolishly impulsive young German girl, who was being 'finished off' before 'coming out', wrote to Zola, Hauptmann, Ibsen, and a few other authors of note or notoriety, asking each of them the selfsame question: 'Which of your works are suitable for young ladies to read?' All of them but one snubbed the precipitate young Teuton by not deigning to reply. The exception was Zola. 'Young ladies', he wrote, 'ought to read only what their parents allow them to read. An author has no right to specify to them which of his books they should or should not be permitted to peruse'. Going to Zola for moral counsel reminds one of the Western Celtic proverb about going to the goat's house for wool. But the advice was good, even though it came from a very queer and unexpected quarter. According to Chesterfield, there is scarcely anybody who is absolutely good for nothing. And in a similar way, there is, among human beings, probably nobody who is, like a demon, without some streak or patch of good in his composition—not even the latest demigod of French atheistic worship.

A Danger in Quotation

Some years ago we read, in an Italian provincial paper, an article which made Sciasper (Shakespeare) a 'great German writer'. A few days ago 'The Executive of the Dunedin Branch New Zealand Socialist Party', in an official communication to the local morning paper, added a fresh laurel to the brow of the Fatherland by making Bossuet, the eloquent and historic (French) Catholic Bishop of Meaux, a 'great German Catholic priest'. The incident, though small in itself, affords a fresh illustration of the dangers of 'stock' and second-hand quotation. But we do not find it in our heart to deal harshly with the error of 'The Executive of the Dunedin Branch New Zealand Socialist Party', when we reflect on the egregious follies perpetrated a few years ago in Dunedin, and a few weeks ago in Christchurch, by high-placed churchmen, of university training, when, in the stress of controversy, they fell back upon the usual 'stock' and second-hand 'quotations' improperly alleged to have been taken from St. Alphonsus Liguori, St. Thomas of Aquin, and other Catholic divines. From the reverend divines we were entitled to expect much better; from the Socialist Executive we could well pardon much worse.

Public School Libraries

We have more than once forcibly directed attention to the manner in which the distribution of book prizes in specific public schools has from time to time been made the medium of disseminating some of the most odious forms of No-Popery 'literature'. In at least two specific instances (one in Southland, the other on the West Coast) we had the satisfaction of knowing that our protest produced good results. A report of a recent meeting of the Pukahu School Committee shows how easily the public school may, through the 'children's libraries' (where such exist), be utilised for the propaganda of sectarianism. Whether the local 'children's library' has been so utilised we are not at present in a position to say. We are, however, entitled to assume that even the school library should be free from sectarian leanings, and that it is the duty of those concerned to scrutinise, before accepting, gifts of books from any source of a decidedly sectarian kind.

Pictures at Napier

A decision given by Mr. McCarthy, S.M., at Napier on June 8 will, it is hoped, prove a salutary warning to those traders who exhibit in their windows pictures of a kind calculated to wither the fair flower of purity in the hearts of the young and impressionable

members of the community. 'The penal laws', said Mr. McCarthy, after a review of the evidence in the case (including that of the police and several non-Catholic clergymen), 'are directed not against the virtuous, but the vicious, and this statute is intended to protect all, whether old or young, who are liable to fall under the malign influence of immodest prints and literature. To trained and pure minds, the contemplation of such works has not a harmful effect, but to the untrained—more particularly the young—continuous dwelling thereupon creates prurient and obscene thoughts, which not infrequently lead to acts of lust and crimes of violence. The strong meat of the classic art is not for the delectation of the society weakling.' One picture, the subject of the prosecution, could not (the magistrate said) 'by any stretch of imagination be termed a work of art, and the fact that this was exhibited with others compelled him to find that all the pictures exhibited by the defendant were immoral and indecent, and intended to have an immoral and indecent effect. A fine of 10s and costs was imposed.'

SOCIALISM

I. MEANING OF TERMS.—SOCIALISM AND SOCIAL REFORM—THE MIDDLE WAY

The awakening interest in Socialism that marks later political developments in Australia and New Zealand renders it desirable that the Catholic side of this question should be placed before our readers. For this purpose we propose to reprint a series of clear and popular expositions of the subject, from the general, the economic, and the ethical points of view that have lately been issued by the Catholic Truth Societies of Scotland and of England. The first is a lecture by the late Mr. C. S. Devas, M.A., well known as the talented author of the noted Stonyhurst manual, 'Political Economy', and of the 'Key to the World's Progress', his last work. Mr. Devas's lecture, which will well repay perusal, runs as follows:—

MEANINGS OF THE WORD SOCIALISM.

The word Socialism in these days sends a thrill through an audience, exciting in them feelings, according to their antecedents, either of hope or abhorrence; there being few to whom Socialism does not sound either as a message of good things to come, deliverance from the evil things of the present—from oppression, humiliation, anxiety, penury—or else as the sinister message of revolution, the destruction of all we value most, the destruction of order, property, peace, country, home, and religion.

This being so, it is obvious that I must make clear what is meant by the Socialism about which I am speaking, so that I may not be praising or blaming one thing, and my readers praising or blaming another.

Thus, I will say at once that the Socialism I am here discussing does not mean that all goods are to be held in common, no distinction of families recognised, and no private property; that the rich are to be deprived at once of all their possessions, that all men are to be equalized, and no hierarchy of rank and employment allowed any longer—such a picture of Socialism would be a caricature. Or again, that an orderly State is to disappear and be replaced by independent groups of producers—such a condition would be anarchism, not Socialism. Or again, that landed property alone should be nationalized, not other forms of productive capital—such a plan would be an understatement of the Socialist position, no less inaccurate than the previous overstatements. Nor, again, will I make use of wide descriptions that would include Socialism truly enough, but would include a good deal besides, such a description, e.g., as 'the political economy of the suffering classes,' or 'doctrines that claim a greater equality of social conditions to be obtained by the State or legislation,' or 'the movement towards the co-operative organisation of society.' Any social reformer might thus describe his schemes though they had little or nothing in common with genuine Socialism. (1)

1. See Section I. of the treatise on Socialism, by Victor Cathrein, S.J., translated from the 8th German edition, with additions on America, by V. F. Gettemann, S.J., New York, 1904.

NEED OF CLEAR SPEAKING IN THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

And it is all the more necessary to say this in view of the recent political events in Great Britain. For two classes of people are desirous of confusing the real issue, confusing the real character of Socialism, making all outlines indistinct, so as to draw to their side, under false pretences, a great body of people who would never dream of following them unless they were half-blinded in the cloud of dust raised for their mystification.

The two extreme parties on either side are eager for different reasons to identify the Labor Party with the Socialists. On the one hand, the extreme Individualists, those who are opposed to social reform, who detest workmen's combinations, and who refuse to recognise the indissoluble connection between riches and responsibility, between authority and accountability, desire to depict all serious social reform as mere steps on the road to Socialism. So a leading London paper in the first excitement of the elections quoted long passages from the 'Clarion,' and from Mr. Robert Blatchford, its editor, in order to identify labor with Socialism, and to discredit, not the Socialists, who were already sufficiently disliked by its readers, but the cause of social reform that wished to secure private property by limiting 'the abuses of it.' So another London paper, writing for the same public, summed up the result of the elections as the 'Victory of the Socialists,' and declared that 'the new Labor Party is essentially Socialistic in aim and character.' And so, also, though with a different ultimate end, the 'Labor Leader' (December 15, 1905) made a similar identification, denounced John Burns as a backslider, included artfully in its Socialist programme many items that belong equally to the programmes of non-Socialists, and by a curious inconsistency while denouncing monopolies, claimed for Socialism the monopoly in this denunciation. And the 'Clarion' published an article with the title, 'The Socialist Triumph,' using almost the very same words as its extreme opponent.

DISTINCTION OF SOCIALISM FROM SOCIAL REFORM.

Now nothing could be further from my purpose than to engage in a political discussion between Liberal and Conservative, to accuse one side of seeking the confiscation of property, or the other side of refusing its rectification, or to put in a claim that the one side or the other is the true friend of property.

But my purpose is to make as clear as possible the audacious fallacy that identifies Socialism with social reform. Let us then go to the root of the matter, and fasten our attention on what is the distinguishing mark, the characteristic feature of Socialism, the vital point on which Karl Marx and the various schools of his successors agree (though differing in minor points), the Socialism of Bebel in Germany, of Jaures in France, of Vandervelde in Belgium, and of Ferri in Italy; the Socialism that is common in Great Britain alike to the Clarion Fellowship Clubs, to the Socialist Party of Great Britain, with the 'Socialist Standard' their organ; common to the newspaper, the 'Labor Leader,' and to the Social Democratic Federation; common in the United States to the older Socialist Labor Party and the new Socialist Party. (1)

All these organisations are so far united that they possess in common the doctrine and the aim that the production and distribution of goods shall be organized by the whole society collectively, and as a necessary preliminary to this, that all the means of production, distribution, and exchange shall pass from private ownership to ownership that is public or collective. Hence the term Collectivism is sometimes applied to this sense of Socialism; and in the present lecture I shall use the terms Socialism and Collectivism as meaning the same thing. Thus, in contrast to what is sometimes called old-fashioned, pre-scientific, sentimental, or Utopian Socialism, the newer Collectivism is proclaimed as modern scientific Socialism; and the position attributed to Charles Darwin in regard to biology, namely, that his teaching is to receive certain modifications in detail, but must be accepted in principle, is just like the position attributed to Karl Marx in economics, that a fundamental reconstruction of society is required, and that the State is to be the universal employer. (2) A man is not a genuine Socialist unless he agrees to what the Socialist Party of Great Britain officially express their object: 'The establishment of a system of society based upon the common ownership and democratic control of the means and instruments for producing and distributing wealth by, and in the interests of the whole community.' (3) To

this I think the brilliant and cautious advocate of Socialism, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., can raise no objection as expressing his aim 'to create the organic order of the Socialist State out of the atomic chaos of the present day.' And he declares that 'monopoly in land and the use of industrial capital for individual profits . . . must . . . be supplanted by public ownership and production for use, before labor can enter into enjoyment of the blessings which an efficient method of wealth-production makes possible.' (1)

CONFUSION OF THE TWO BY MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, then, is a genuine Socialist, editor of 'The Socialist Library' in which have appeared, or are promised, the four great Socialist writers of four different countries, Ferri, Jaures, Vandervelde, and Bernstein. But in the efforts to support Socialism Mr. MacDonald falls into one of the three great Socialistic fallacies, namely, sophistry or dust-throwing, playing with words, in particular, using the word Socialism in two totally different senses, one the sense of Collectivism, already explained to you, and the only sense in which I use Socialism here, the other the sense of any legal measures to promote the material welfare of the more numerous classes. In this second sense the reforms urged by Lord Shaftesbury, the great promoter of the factory laws, in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, and by Leo XIII. in the latter part, would be called Socialistic, and Lord Shaftesbury and Leo XIII. would both of them be called Socialists. Better use no words at all than use them so misleadingly. Thus, it is misleading when Mr. MacDonald tells us at the present moment 'all that the Socialist need do is to lay down and defend as a general principle that reward for work should be certain and sufficient, and that full opportunity should be given to each adult to work at some remunerative employment.' (2) For this general principle is one on which social reformers are agreed, and are striving in many countries to carry into practice, social reformers who are wholly averse to Collectivism. Again, he rightly points out how in many towns in certain trades, e.g., the boot and shoe and hosiery trade, a movement is 'going on which will end in the transformation of women and girls into the bread-winners of the family, and of men and boys into casual laborers or habitual loafers.' (3) But then, by an audacious misrepresentation, he tells us that all well-meaning people, always excepting the Socialists, declare this great evil to be inevitable. But such helpless and hapless acquiescence in evil is just what no social reformer worthy of the name would endure, and a vast body of men every whit as alive as the Socialists to the evils of our society, every whit as eager to remedy them, are seeking some practical remedy, not an impracticable Utopia. Then in the same misleading fashion, again and again, the case is presented as if no one else besides the Socialists took any heed of industrial evils, and as if there was no choice between Socialism on the one side and unchristian individualism on the other, the brutal application of 'business principles' during six days of the week with cant on the seventh day, no choice except reckless competition, the unregulated clash of individual interest on the one side and Socialism on the other. Naturally, any humane man, if this was the alternative, and if there was no other choice, would choose Socialism rather than such a brutal struggle for existence.

THE TRUE MIDDLE WAY BETWEEN SOCIALISM AND INDIVIDUALISM.

Such an alternative might have seemed plausible in mid-nineteenth century at the time of the Chartists, but is not plausible now, since for more than fifty years 'business principles' of self-regarding individuals have been checked, pruned, amended by the two great forces of combination and legislation; a whole code of elaborate factory laws has grown up, backed by sanitary laws, merchant-shipping laws, and workmen's compensation laws; and a network of trade unions and friendly societies of all sorts (one of the newest and most practical being the Tenant Owner Societies under the guidance of the Co-operative Housing Council) has simultaneously grown up, and has reached such an extent that, for example, the British Co-operative Societies comprise, if we include wives and children, some eight million souls, not to speak of the vast accumulated funds and the annual trade of some ninety million pounds. The true line of social reform is to extend and improve the good we have in our hands, such as this vast fabric of co-operation, to improve the factory laws, to give a great extension and amendment to

1. See the section in Cathrein-Gottelmann on 'The Present State of Socialism.'

2. See Enrico Ferri, *Socialism and Positive Science*, p.p. 11, 12 (*The Socialist Library*, vol. 1.).

3. *Socialist Standard*, November, 1905.

1. *Socialism and Society*, p. 129.

2. *Socialism and Society*, pp. 182-3.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 183-4.

workmen's insurance, to recognise legally Trade Unions with their two million adherents, to build up body after body, organization after organization within the State, bind them in mutual relations, spread on all sides the principles of conciliation and arbitration; in short, to use what we have tried and found effective, and not to trust to the untried Utopia of Collectivism. Put in force the teaching of the late Pope's Labor Encyclical, that the State is bound to prevent usury, monopoly, overwork, underpay, that workmen's associations in a variety of forms are not merely to be permitted, but zealously promoted, that as far as possible small owners of property, especially peasant proprietors, are to be multiplied, that all the organs of conciliation are to be strengthened, and all classes and conditions of men to join in the work of social reform, not one only, but all; work and prayer, the organized State and the organized Church, the private employer and the private philanthropist, associations of employers and associations of employed working in co-operation—put all this in force, adopt this gospel of peace, and we shall not need the gospel of social war.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP'S PROGRAMME.

And to render more effective what I have said on there being a fruitful and practical alternative to Socialism, let me give you a few extracts from a book entitled 'Socialism and Christianity,' published last year in America by one of much experience and knowledge of his subject, Dr. Stang, the Catholic Bishop of Fall River, Massachusetts. I quote from the chapter that bears the excellent title, 'Not Socialism, but Social Reform': 'The State should not only protect private ownership as something sacred and inviolable, but its policy should be to induce as many people as possible to become owners. . . The working man should be encouraged to acquire land and put up his own home on it. A man will take more interest in land which is his own than in property which belongs to another. He will anxiously cultivate the ground he owns until it yields him an abundance of good things that foster his health and rejoice his heart. He will cling to the spot and make it his home, dearer to him than foreign lands and gilded palaces. The possessor of the poorest cabin will not change it for the dreams of a Socialistic paradise. Ownership is one of the greatest boons of human life. The social question of the day is a question of home.' (1) Again: 'The employer has no right to say to the working man, "I can give whatever wages I please; if you are not satisfied with what I offer you can seek employment elsewhere." He cannot deprive the working man of his proper and just share in the product. . . We believe with John Mitchell (a Trade Unionist leader) that every man should have enough to keep his family, educate his children, and lay a little aside for the future. Six hundred dollars (£120) a year is the least that should be paid the unskilled common laborer. . . I think every man should have a house with at least six rooms. He should have a bathroom, a parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and enough bedrooms for decency and comfort. He should have carpets, pictures, books, and sufficient furniture to make his home comfortable and bright. He should have good food and should keep his children in school, and at the same time should be able to lay aside something for old age and sickness.' (2) Again: 'Labor has the same right as capital to organize and unite. . . The advance of Trade Unions in the United States is not to be dreaded as an evil. It is daily growing more self-conscious and prudent.' (3) 'Unionism has to be recognised and respected.' (4) 'W. H. Sayward, of Boston, speaking from the side of the employers, says: "My experience has convinced me that labor thoroughly organized and honestly recognized is even more important for the employer than for the workmen. It makes possible a working method between the two parties, which removes, one by one, the most dangerous elements of conflict and misunderstanding." (5) 'If Unionism is crushed, Socialism will thrive in its stead.' (6)

Let me cite from Dr. Stang yet one more passage: 'A sound insurance system indemnifying not only against accidents, but against reverses of life, such as sickness, loss of work, old age, would give the laboring classes what at the present they need the most—security of existence—and would keep them from drifting into Socialism. Legislation should force such an accident insurance upon any business concern where machinery is employed.' (6)

Thus we find this American Catholic Bishop praising the aspirations of the working classes for a more

cultivated life, urging the equipment of every working man's family with family property, demanding fair wages and the decencies of life for all, and workmen's insurance, and praising workmen's associations, that far from being an injury to the employers, are almost the condition of their security. You may not all agree with the whole programme of Bishop Stang, indeed, I hesitate myself before his high standard of house accommodation, but you will allow it is well worthy of our attention.

(To be Continued.)

THE CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND

MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY DAYS

(Contributed.)

AUCKLAND.

(Continued.)

A Notable Event.

The following narrative of a notable event, translated from the writings of Father Hervier ('Les Missions Maristes'), will be read with interest, as it gives an account of some of the difficulties with which the Catholic missionaries had to contend away back in the forties.—The Rev. Father John George Colomb, S.M., who had been appointed Coadjutor to the Right Rev. Dr. John Epalle, S.M., Vicar-Apostolic of Melanesia and Micronesia, left Europe in 1845 for the scene of his future labors, with the intention of receiving consecration at the hands of the Bishop on arrival. Whilst en route, an American whaling vessel was met with, and from those on board was learned the startling news of the murder of Bishop Epalle on his landing at one of the islands of his Vicariate. On arriving at the Vicariate it was found that the sad news was only too true. Shortly afterwards a course was shaped for Sydney, where the Bishop-Elect trusted to receive his consecration in the nearest episcopate. He was sorely disturbed in mind at the sad circumstances, which thrust the sole charge of the Vicariate upon him, instead of merely assisting as he anticipated. Yet further disappointment awaited him. Arriving at Sydney he found that Archbishop Polding was absent, and would be so for several months, whilst Bishop Douarre, of New Caledonia, had left for Europe. It was now necessary to undertake a voyage to New Zealand, to seek episcopal consecration at the hands of Bishop Viard. After seeking available means of reaching New Zealand, Father Colomb hired a schooner, the 'Speck,' and after some preparation embarked, accompanied by Father Vergnet, who had come with him from the island of San Christobel. They set sail on May 9, 1847, and on the 20th of the same month arrived at Kororareka, in the Bay of Islands. Here they found Monsignor Viard, and on May 23, the Feast of Pentecost, he conferred on Father John George Colomb the Order of the Episcopate. In virtue of a decree Fathers-Baty and Royet assisted at the ceremony. Father Vergnet was master of ceremonies, and Father Petitjean notary. The modest church was crowded. In the sanctuary around the two prelates stood the missionaries, priests, and Brothers. All prayed with fervor that the Holy Ghost would fill with the plenitude of His gifts the new prelate, and would prolong his life. Among the congregation was a great number of Catholics and non-Catholics, Europeans and Maoris.

'When I saw myself,' wrote Bishop Colomb in his journal, 'clothed with the pontifical insignia, and seated on the throne of Monsignor Viard, the remembrance of death struck me, but was relieved by the thought of the glory which awaits a bishop in heaven.' Rev. Father Vergnet had assisted at Rome at the consecration of Monsignor Epalle. 'I cannot refrain,' he wrote, 'from making a comparison, very natural and very sad, between his consecration and that of his Coadjutor, of which I was a witness. Monsignor Epalle was consecrated by a prince of the Church, Cardinal Fransonne, Prefect of the Propaganda, with all possible splendor in the centre of the Catholic universe, beside the throne of St. Peter in the Church of the Propaganda. Monsignor Colomb, on the contrary, received his holy anointing at the Antipodes, in a ruined country, in the midst of poor missionaries, in a church still poorer, and before a congregation of which the majority were either pagan or non-Catholic. These two prelates who by their gentleness, goodness, and their virtues gave hope of fulfilling a grand destiny,

both died prematurely. Monsignor Epalle was massacred one year after his consecration; and the one whom he should have consecrated as his Coadjutor, died of fatigue and illness one year also after his consecration.

(To be continued.)

A Floating Palace

A short time ago we were informed that a German Shipping Company had placed a contract for building two monster vessels for the Atlantic trade with a Belfast firm. It would appear to the ordinary landsman that the building of vessels of large dimensions had already reached its limit, and that the passenger traffic across the Atlantic was already sufficiently well catered for. But apparently the competing companies think otherwise. Even those who have travelled by these floating palaces have very often little idea of the great accommodation they provide, or what it costs to feed a full complement of passengers during the voyage from Liverpool or Southampton to New York. Many of these steamships are larger, more costly, and accommodate more guests than an up-to-date hotel in London or New York. A hotel ashore can be built and equipped for about £200,000. The cost of an ocean hotel is from £500,000 to £800,000. A hotel at sea consumes more food in six days than a great metropolitan hotel in six weeks. In a voyage across the Atlantic a liner with a fair complement of passengers serves 36,000 meals for individuals. This is on the basis that the total number of persons aboard is 1,500, each of these being lodged, fed, and served an average of four meals a day. When this total is swelled to 5,000 persons, as in the case of the largest and most modern of ocean-going vessels, the task becomes so great as to bewilder the one who tries to figure out just how it is accomplished.

As the guest of an ocean hotel, one can have an ordinary room for £2 a day, or a suite of apartments with a private bath for £20 a day. In either room or suite of rooms the bed is just as comfortable—in the room a berth, in the suite a brass bedstead and a little extra fresh air, that is all the difference. The £3-a-day man may push the electric button summoning the room steward as often as he chooses, and receives practically the same degree of attention as the £20-a-day man on the deck above.

The same condition of affairs holds good at the dining table, on deck, and in the smoking room. All the usual accompaniments of hotel life, such as the barber shop, boot-blackening stand, and cigar counter, are at hand. If the guest cares for an out-of-door stroll, he can walk for nearly an eighth of a mile without turning, just as he can on the verandah of a great hotel at a watering-place. There is a well-selected library, two pianos, a full-sized church organ, and all sorts of games, deck sports, and other forms of amusement. An orchestra plays during the dinner hour, a concert is enjoyed every evening, and in fine weather the captain causes the promenade deck to be enclosed with canvas and bunting, lights it with any number of glittering lanterns, and gives a ball for the passengers.

Hungry passengers think the steward quite as important a personage aboard ship as the captain. He can estimate almost to an egg just how many eggs his passengers will eat in a day, and hence can make ample provision for the voyage. Long experience has taught him that he will use eggs at the rate of two a minute for every twenty-four hours. Thus no passenger vessel of any size goes to sea with less than 17,000 eggs aboard. The steward estimates with almost the same degree of accuracy the needs of the passengers as regards meat, poultry, fish, and fruit. The cold-storage rooms of an ocean liner are amazing in their extent and contents.

While in port the chief steward makes out his order for supplies, and more than one caterer is necessary to fill it. Supposing he is provisioning the ship for 1,500 persons for three weeks—plans are always made to meet an emergency. He requires from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of meat; 50 to 100 barrels of flour, 5 tons of potatoes, 1,000 quarts of cream for icing, and a host of other features of a well-ordered larder. The steward is, too, in charge of the vessel's silver, crockery, and glassware. That this is no

sinceure may be judged from the fact that aboard a transatlantic liner on the run from New York to Southampton, the average breakage of a voyage includes 1,000 plates, 280 cups, 438 saucers, 1,213 tumblers, 200 wine-glasses, 27 decanters and 63 bottles, the total resultant loss being over £100.

At sea, regardless of wind and weather, the steward is at all times a housekeeper in what to him is a rolling, pitching, tossing hotel. His duties do not end with seeing that food and drink are properly served the guests. He must look after the comfort of every passenger, even to the steerage complement. If a passenger finds the hair mattress of his berth too hard and asks for an air mattress, the steward must supply it. Fourteen thousand napkins and twice that many towels must be ready for every voyage. First-cabin guests in many instances pay as much as £4 a day for room and board, and most of them try to obtain value received, unless seasickness prevents. To meet the requirements of his position the steward divides his hotel into departments. He has a laundry, where the towels, sheets, napkins, etc., are washed and dried by machinery, and ironed in a big machine that looks like a printing press. He has a printing office, where are printed bills of fare as well as the concert programmes. Sometimes one of these printing offices afloat prints a daily newspaper, to which the passengers contribute, supposed to be an epitome of the day's doings aboard ship, as well as a record of any interesting facts that have come to the captain via the wireless telegraph apparatus, with which most sea-going vessels are now equipped.

The most important department in the steward's charge, in many respects, is that consisting of the kitchens. Besides the main kitchen in the first and second cabins and in the steerage, there are separate distributing kitchens for the smoking room, the ladies' café, and for meals served in staterooms or on deck. The chef, who is directly responsible to the steward, has under him from twenty to fifty cooks, besides the bakers, dishwashers, and the men who prepare vegetables, open oysters, and look after other details.

The majority of an ocean liner's population is housed in the steerage, the least inviting of the quarters devoted to passengers. Several stories below the lowest staterooms of the second cabin passengers, the occupants of the steerage find their environment of the plainest sort. Paying for his passage only a fraction of the sum charged for first and second cabin accommodations, the steerage passenger sleeps on one of a tier of iron frames or bunks, and furnishes his own covering. His food is of the plainest sort. Served in huge receptacles, although clean, it does not invite appetite if one is accustomed to better surroundings. A knife, fork, and spoon are furnished, and the heaviest crockery or tin dishes used. The steerage passenger is helped directly from the steaming kettles or great basins in which the food is brought from the ship's galley, as the kitchen is known.

The dull season in ocean travel is the winter time. Tourists are few, and the passenger lists of some of the big liners occasionally look like the roster of a skeletonised regiment. Not many years ago one of the largest ocean liners sailed into New York with but a single passenger in the first cabin. Had he been a dignitary of the highest degree, instead of a plain business man, he could hardly have received more attention.

'Catholic Marriages'. The book of the hour. Single copies, 1s posted; 12 copies and over, 8d each, purchaser to pay carriage. Apply, Manager, 'Tablet', Dunedin.

Year by year the area under tea is extended to meet the increased demand, but the increase in production is mainly in the direction of the inferior kinds. Quality is sacrificed to quantity, and hence it is that a high-class tea, like Hondai-Lanka, meets with the favor of those who appreciate a good article....

Messrs. Keith Ramsay and Co., had among other exhibits at the Dunedin Winter Show Red Hand brand anti-fouling paints for ships' bottoms, and anti-corrosive and house paints. They had also on view patent extension ladders, which are most ingenious in their construction, and, owing to being strengthened by steel wire, are capable of bearing a greater strain, in proportion to weight, than the ordinary ladder.

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Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From our own correspondent.)

June 6.

The Sisters of Mercy intend using the premises in Sussex Square, recently purchased from Mr. Bannister, for a school almost immediately.

The Very Rev. Father Clune, C.S.S.R., is expected to return to the city on Tuesday. The Rev. Father Lowham will leave that day for Dunedin to conduct retreats. The Rev. Father Creagh will leave for the West Coast on a similar mission.

Of the thirty-four candidates who sat for the law examinations in May, only one was successful. That one is Mr. James Joseph Butler, of Wellington South, an ex-pupil of St. Patrick's College. The result is quite unique, and adds yet another gem to the college crown.

The mission at South Wellington, conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers, was brought to a close on Sunday. In the morning there was a general Communion of the men. The sight at the 7.30 Mass was a most edifying one, nearly the whole of the congregation approaching the Holy Table. The large number of men present was particularly gratifying. In the evening an impressive sermon was preached by Father Lowham.

On Sunday evening a largely attended meeting of men was held in St. Anne's schoolroom, South Wellington, to form a Catholic club. The meeting was addressed by the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and Rev. Father Lowham. It was unanimously decided to form a club; nearly 80 members were enrolled, and a provisional committee elected. It is intended to take over the club rooms at present under the control of the Hibernian Society.

The mission at Kilbirnie, conducted by the Rev. Father Lowham, C.S.S.R., was most successful. The Catholics there have decided to build a temporary church and at a meeting held last evening there were sufficient guarantors found to ensure the necessary building being erected within six months. Island Bay, where the Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., has been working during the past week, has also had a very successful mission in the little church recently erected.

The meeting of ex-pupils of Sister Francis Xavier at Seatoun last Saturday afternoon was a most interesting gathering. It must have been most gratifying to Sister Francis to find that, after many years of unceasing effort as a teacher, so many of her former pupils had assembled to show their appreciation of what she had done for them. That is one of the pleasures that a teacher loves to experience. On Saturday the home that Sister Francis has of recent years founded at the seaside was filled with ladies who had received their education from her. They had come to show Sister Francis that her efforts for them were not forgotten, and that on the eve of her leaving New Zealand to spend her remaining days in England she was leaving behind her pupils that were grateful. Mrs. Smith handed the Sister, on behalf of the gathering, a substantial purse of sovereigns that were tendered as a mark, and not by any means the measure, of their gratitude. Sister Francis was too touched by the kindness displayed to attempt to reply. A pleasant hour or so was spent in the renewal of old friendships.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

June 5.

Mother Mary Aubert visited Shannon last Monday with the object of obtaining roots of native trees and shrubs for the Home of Compassion at Island Bay.

A complimentary social was tendered to the lady stallholders and their assistants, who worked so assiduously at the recent Dominion Bazaar in aid of the Basilica, Thorndon. The gathering was held in the Sydney street schoolroom on Tuesday evening, when there was a large attendance. The hall was tastefully decorated with palms and pot plants, and the stage was furnished as a drawing-room.

The N.Z. Industries' Week started on Thursday last and will close on the 10th, and is creating a great amount of enthusiasm among the leading firms of the city. Among the exhibits displayed there is a fine example of N.Z. made cabinet work on view in Mr. Linley's shop, and is greatly admired by the passers-by. It is a large altar for the Newtown convent, built of English and American oak, and made in Gothic style with vine foliage design in the panel carvings worked

by the Sisters of Mercy. It measures 9ft 6in by 7ft 6in.

Hastings

(From an occasional correspondent.)

June 5.

The recent social organised by the Children of Mary was a great success both socially and financially. Some 300 people were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The proceeds will be devoted to the general expenses of the parish.

On the eve of his marriage, Mr. J. B. O'Sullivan was presented by the Very Rev. Dean Smyth, on behalf of the Sacred Heart choir, with a beautiful afternoon tea set and jardiniere. The good wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan were happily voiced by the Dean, and the recipient feelingly replied.

Messrs. T. O'Shea (leader), T. Downing, and J. Bennett were the members selected to represent the Young Men's Club in the debate with the Palmerston North Club on the subject, 'Is conscription desirable for the British Empire?' A number of club members, including Mr. F. Vickers (secretary), made the trip to the Manawatu capital on Wednesday, June 3, where the debate took place the same evening. At the club rooms the visitors were welcomed by the chairman, Mr. M. J. Kennedy. The Palmerston Club was represented by Messrs. Brady (leader), Scanlon, and O'Donnell. Mr. Power officiated as timekeeper, and Mr. Hurley, solicitor, acted as judge. At the conclusion of the debate the judge announced that each side had scored 192 points, but gave his casting vote in favor of the home team. The Hastings representatives left for Feilding early next morning, and returned home the same evening. On their arrival they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. P. Long.

Feilding

(From an occasional correspondent.)

Owing to the generosity of Mrs. Johnston and family, Feilding Catholics will soon be in possession of one of the most up-to-date and beautiful Catholic schools in the Dominion. The building will have four large class-rooms, separated by a spacious corridor. The design is a very handsome one, and the building will have a frontage of 76ft to Derby street. The structure will be carried out in pressed bricks, relieved with cement facings, cornices, gables, etc. The interior fittings, ceilings, etc., will be of picked red pine. Tenders are now being called for the work, and it is intended to have it finished by the end of the year. The estimated cost is over £3000. Mr. E. W. G. Coleridge, of Wellington, is architect for the building. A more fitting memorial could hardly be devised, as the late Hon. W. Johnston always took a keen interest in the education question, and the late hon. gentleman continually advocated the claims of Catholic education both in Parliament and out of it. We are fortunate in having the good Sisters of St. Joseph to attend to the education of our children, and Mrs. Johnston and family's generosity in providing a school building will better enable them to exercise their talents in the training of the children committed to their care.

Westport

(From our own correspondent.)

June 1.

The local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society hold their seventh annual social on Friday, June 5.

A committee of ladies have commenced collecting the monthly subscriptions of 2s 6d for the school fund, and as this system is entirely new to Westport the results will be awaited with interest.

The first of the socials to be held during the winter months for the purpose of raising funds for the enlargement of the school was held in the Princess Theatre on May 21. Supper was provided by the ladies' committee.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From our own correspondent.)

June 8.

The splendid new chapel just completed for the community of Notre Dame des Missions, and adjoining the convent, Barbadoes street, is to be solemnly blessed

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and opened by his Lordship the Bishop on his feast day, Wednesday, June 24.

The Rev. Father Kerley, S.M., who for a brief period has been assisting at St. Mary's, Manchester street, returned to Timaru at the end of this week, and is to be replaced at St. Mary's by the Rev. Father Schaefer, S.M., from Wellington.

The congregation of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Addington, are arranging a bazaar to be opened in the local Oddfellows' Hall on July 27. Energetic efforts are being made to ensure a result whereby the liabilities on the church and school, both fine new buildings, will be entirely liquidated.

On Sunday last, the Feast of Pentecost, a Missa Cantata was celebrated in the Cathedral at eleven o'clock by the Rev. Father Peoples, S.M. There was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament after Mass until the conclusion of Vespers. In the evening there was the usual procession of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. Father Peoples preached appropriate to the occasion.

St. Mary's Concert Company visited Hornby on Friday and presented an excellent programme of music to a crowded audience in the local hall. An amusing comedietta, entitled 'The Agency Office,' was staged, all the characters being well sustained. The following contributed to the programme:—Misses Brick, Harris, and Riordan, Mesdames Scott and King, and Messrs. M'Namara, Poplewell, Foley, King, Scott, Hickmott, M'Mahon, and Keith. The accompanists were Mr. Oakes and Mr. P. C. Augarde.

The Inspectors under the Education Board of North Canterbury have arranged the annual inspection of the various Catholic schools controlled by the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions as under:—The Sacred Heart Convent school and Cathedral girls' parish school, Monday (Mr. Mulgan); St. Ann's school, Woolston, Wednesday (Mr. Mulgan); St. Agnes' school, Halswell, Friday (Mr. Foster); Sacred Heart school, Addington, Wednesday (Mr. Ritchie). The examination of the Sixth Standard pupils of all our schools is arranged for towards the close of the year.

Very extensive improvements and necessary additions have within the past few weeks been effected at the episcopal residence. In connection therewith a circular letter has been issued by the Very Rev. Administrator of the Cathedral parish, appealing for subscriptions towards the cost of this very necessary and urgently needed work. The total cost of these improvements, which include better accommodation for the priests and the household of the Cathedral presbytery, an improved water supply, etc., will be about £1100.

The following is an extract from a letter received recently from the Sisters of Notre Dame des Missions, Chittagong, India:—The 25th of March was a day of special rejoicing, not only for our community, but also for all the good Catholics of Chittagong, being the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the House of the Order. Of the Sisters who came out from Europe with our venerated Mother Foundress in 1883 to lay the foundation of the Indian mission, two are still here laboring as zealously and devotedly as ever to make God known, loved, and served by our Indian people. A few weeks previous to the celebration, the Rev. Father Fallize addressed the people in the church, and spoke at length of the great good accomplished by the Sisters during those 25 years, and of their unremitting labors and services so ungrudgingly given with no expectation of recompense. The Rev. Father also pointed out that in the carrying on of the good works heavy expenses had been incurred yearly towards which the Government gave some aid, but the balance the Sisters had to make up by their own labors and the sale of their needlework, etc. On behalf of the priests and the people he acknowledged the devoted and generous assistance of the Sisters, and thanked them for it. He asked all to pray for them, and also to present them on this happy occasion with some gift as a token of their love and gratitude. The Rev. Father then invited the people to assist at Holy Mass in the convent chapel on the morning of the 25th. The gift of the good people to the Sisters was a very handsome ciborium, with a suitable inscription. In the afternoon the people were invited to an entertainment given by the children, after which all returned to the chapel and joined in a heartfelt "Te Deum," followed by solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Waimate

(From an occasional correspondent.)

The bazaar organised in Waimate to raise funds for the new church was brought to a close on Monday

evening, after a successful run of ten days. Every night the large hall was packed by people from all parts, one of the principal attractions being the tug-of-war tournament, which was introduced by the H.A.C.B. Society. The gross proceeds amounted to £1200 7s 9d, the expenses total about £25, thus leaving a net balance of £1175, which is greatly to the credit of the stallholders and their assistants, who were as follow:—Dominion Stall.—In charge—Mrs. J. Quinn, Miss L. Earl, Miss Mellon; assistants—Mrs. J. Foley, Misses Mellon, McCormack, Gorman (3), Gaw, Connolly, Wall, Fox, Packer (2), McGrath, Kennedy, Greelish, O'Connor, Mulvaney, Foley (2), Wells, and Mr. J. Murphy (secretary), Mrs. Wm. Quinn, Misses N. Earl, Harris, Meehan (2), Geaney, Freeman, and W. Quinn.

Scotland.—In charge—Mrs. Leslie O'Callaghan; assistants—Misses Healey, Hogan, Nelson, Pearce, Edwards, Burke, Goldstone, Flaherty, Tomlin, K. and M. McDonald, J. and N. Wheeler.

Ireland.—In charge—Mrs. Lawlor and Mrs. Brosnahan; assistants—Misses Dooley, J. McPherson, K. McPherson, C. McPherson, M. Lawlor, T. Lawlor, C. Kent, N. Riely, E. Tate, L. Sammon, M. Morris, M. O'Brien, K. Flynn, H. Flynn.

England.—In charge—Miss C. Ferriter and Miss S. Sims; assistants—Misses E. London, K. London, F. London, D. Carrick, N. Cremin, J. Cremin, A. Edwards, M. Costelloe, M. Kane, N. Kiely, N. Ferriter, M. Hickey, K. Young, M. Kent, C. Burke, A. Heath, Webb.

Refreshment Stall.—Mrs. London, Mrs. Healy, Mrs. J. O'Brien, and Misses C. London and B. London.

The committee desire to thank the stallholders and their assistants and all who in any way helped to make the undertaking a success.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

May 31.

The Catholic Club will hold a social gathering in the Empire Hall on June 10, when the comedy, 'Leave it to Me' will be presented. The proceeds are in aid of the furnishings of the rooms.

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's choir was held in the library after the eleven o'clock Mass on Sunday. Mr. W. T. Ward presiding. The balance sheet for the past year was read and adopted. The following officers and committee were elected: Chairman and conductor, Mr. W. T. Ward; organist, Mrs. B. Halpin; librarian, Miss McGrath; secretary, Mr. W. Tabor; treasurer, Mr. V. Dallow; and Miss Brophy. On the motion of Rev. Father Costello, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Miss Aramburn and Mr. Dallow for their great services as secretary and chairman respectively for the past three years.

Hawera

(From our own correspondent.)

The members of the Hawera H.A.C.B. Society approached the Holy Table in a body on the Feast of Pentecost.

The Manaia branch of the H.A.C.B. Society is making good progress. Four candidates were proposed for membership at the last meeting.

At present a great many improvements are being effected by an energetic working bee around the Manaia church.

The annual social gathering of the members of the local branch of the H.A.C.B. Society took place a few evenings ago, and was a complete success. During the evening songs were sung by Miss Uhlenberg and Mr. Hooker (Hawera). It is expected that after paying expenses about £15 will be netted.

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Commercial

PRODUCE

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

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. There was a good attendance of local buyers, but for nearly all lines of produce competition was not so keen as it has been of late, and to effect sales lower values had to be accepted. Values ruled as under:—

Oats.—The past week has been a quiet one. Fair quantities of A and B grade have been offering, but as buyers are not readily disposed to operate at late values, and holders are in most cases unwilling to reduce reserves, little business is passing. Seed lines are in fair demand at quotations. We quote: Choice seed lots, 2s 9d to 3s; good do, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 5½d; good to best feed, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; inferior to medium, 2s 2d to 2s 3½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—For choice lots suitable for seed there is fair demand, otherwise there is little inquiry. Milling lines are difficult to deal with, as millers are only buying small quantities of prime lots for mixing purposes. Fowl wheat has moderate sale at prices about equal to those of last week. We quote: Seed lines, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; prime milling, 4s 7d to 4s 8d; medium do and whole fowl wheat, 4s 5d to 4s 6½d; broken and damaged, 3s 6d to 4s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market has been more fully supplied, and with an easier demand for shipment it is impossible to effect sales on the basis of late values. At our sale to-day one prime lot of Derwents realised £4 15s, but for all other classes there was poor competition, and best Up-to-dates could not be quoted over £3 17s 6d to £4; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s per ton (bags included).

Chaff.—Consignments are coming forward more freely, and late quotations are barely maintained for choice lines, while for other sorts the reduction in values is more pronounced. There is still fair demand for export, but shippers' attentions are confined chiefly to prime oaten sheaf, so that the outlet for indifferent quality is restricted. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £4 to £4 2s 6d; choice, to £4 5s; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 17s 6d; light and inferior, £3 to £3 7s 6d per ton (bags extra).

Straw.—We quote: Oaten, 35s to 37s 6d; wheaten, 32s 6d to 35s per ton (pressed).

Turnips.—We quote: Best swedes, 20s per ton loose, ex. truck.

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

Oats.—The market is very quiet, and to push sales means a reduction in prices. There is very little shipping being done owing to lack of orders. Quotations: Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 5½d; good to best feed, 2s 4½d to 2s 5d; inferior to medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is no business passing in wheat, as owners will not reduce their prices and millers still hold firm. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s 7d to 4s 8d (nominal); medium to good, 4s 5d to 4s 6d; best whole fowl wheat, 4s 5d to 4s 6d; broken and damaged, 3s 6d to 4s 1d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Large consignments are coming forward, and the market shows a decline of about 5s per ton on last week's rates for prime potatoes; medium and inferior are hard of sale. Quotations: Prime Derwents, £4 10s to £4 12s 6d; Up-to-dates, £3 17s 6d to £4; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; small and inferior, £2 15s to £3 (bags in).

Chaff.—The market is a good deal easier, prices showing a drop of from 2s 6d to 5s per ton for prime oaten sheaf, whilst the decline in medium chaff is much greater. Prime oaten sheaf, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 12s 6d to £3 17s 6d; inferior and light, £3 to £3 10s per ton (sacks extra).

Pressed Straw.—Oaten, 35s to 37s 6d per ton; wheaten, 30s to 35s per ton.

WOOL

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

Rabbitskins.—We submitted a very large catalogue to a good attendance of buyers. Favorable reports from London made bidding very brisk, and prices showed a decided advance on last sale's rates. Best winters showed a rise of 1½d per lb, whilst other skins advanced fully 1d per lb. Best winter does brought up to 18½d; mixed, 15½d to 17d; early winters, 14d to 15½d; autumns, 10½d to 13½d; summers, 7½d to 8d; racks, to 8½d; springs, 6½d to 7½d; winter blacks, to 21½d; autumns, to 17d; fawns, to 11½d; horse hair, to 18d.

Sheepskins.—We had only a medium-sized catalogue forward. There were more than the usual number of buyers present, and prices were much on a par with last sale. Best halfbred brought from 5½d to 5¾d; good, 4½d to 5d; best crossbred, from 4½d to 4¾d; good, 3½d to 4d; best merino, 4½d to 5½d; lambskins, 4½d to 5½d; pelts, 2d to 3d per lb.

Tallow and Fat.—There is very little change to report in the tallow and fat market. All coming forward is readily sold to local buyers, but prices show no advance. Best rendered tallow brings from 20s to 22s; medium to good, 18s to 19s 6d; best rough fat, 17s 6d to 18s 6d; medium to good, 14s to 16s; inferior, 10s 6d to 12s 6d.

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DIocese of Auckland

(By telegraph from our own correspondent.)

June 8.

Great regret is expressed here at the illness of Miss Hackett, sister of the Very Rev. Dean Hackett.

The local branch of the Hibernian Society celebrates its 35th anniversary with a social on July 23.

The very Rev. Dean Gillan, V.G., will be absent from town during the greater part of this week on diocesan work.

The Rev. Mr. Ormond, formerly of the West Coast, will be ordained priest in Rome on Saturday next, June 13, for the Auckland diocese. He spent five years in Thurles College, Ireland, and six years at the Propaganda, Rome. He is expected to arrive here during the first week of the New Year.

Several changes take place in the diocesan clergy. Rev. Father Meagher (Puhoi) is transferred to St. Benedict's; Rev. Father O'Hara, takes charge of Paeroa; Rev. Father Bradley goes from St. Benedict's to Paeroa as assistant to Father O'Hara; Rev. Father Brennan, who recently arrived from Home, goes to St. Benedict's; Rev. Father Holbrook, of the Cathedral, takes charge of Cambridge.

On Monday, June 1, a billiard match (500 up) took place at the rooms of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association between Messrs. W. E. Hackett and A. Shine. Both of these gentlemen are club members, and are in the first rank of Auckland players. The former was runner-up for the North Island Amateur Championship last year. Mr. Hackett soon established a lead, which he maintained till near the end of the game, but his opponent by solid and consistent play was not to be shaken off, caught his man in the last fifty, and finally ran out a winner by seven points, amidst great applause. Mr. Hackett's play was much admired, but it was quite evident that he was a good deal below his usual brilliant form.

The mission at Devonport, conducted by the Very Rev. Father Clune, C.S.S.R., was concluded last Sunday evening, when there was a renewal of Baptismal vows. Though the weather throughout was unpropitious, the mission was an immense success. The attendance both morning and evening was very large. Many neglectful ones of years' standing attended their duties. The Very Rev. Father Clune and Rev. Father Furlong (parish priest) heartily congratulated the congregation on the success of their efforts to wipe off the debt of over £1000 on the parish. At a recent meeting one gentleman gave £100, another £60, and several £25 each. Rev. Father Edge said he believed that in twelve months the debt would be cleared by the house-to-house collection, and a series of socials to be held during the winter months.

On Tuesday evening the rooms of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association presented an unusual spectacle, being filled with ladies. This was the result of a resolution carried at the previous monthly meeting that the club should hold monthly a 'ladies' night,' to which members could invite their friends. The arrangements were in the hands of the social committee, and the function was a decided success. Progressive euchre filled the early part of the evening, the prize for which was carried off by Mrs. Malavey, of Ponsonby, a deservedly popular win. The ladies were then served with light refreshments, and a musical programme of a high order of merit concluded the evening. The principal items were given by Misses Gallagher and Jennings, and Messrs. Herbert, McElwain, Pritchard, Munday, and Adeame. The accompaniments were played by Mr. W. Clarke.

One of the most successful club functions ever held took place in the rooms last Friday evening, in the shape of a smoke concert as a farewell to Mr. Harry Herbert, who is about to leave the Dominion. During the evening the president referred briefly to the general esteem in which Mr. Herbert was held not only by the members of the Old Boys' Association (of which Mr. Herbert is a life member), but also by the general public of Auckland. He reviewed the work done by Mr. Herbert for the club since its inception, and said that they might well be proud to rank as their intimate friend a gentleman whose ability he felt sure would ultimately secure him a foremost place in his profession. He then presented Mr. Herbert with a silver-mounted pocketbook suitably inscribed as a memento of their regard. Mr. Herbert replied, thanking them all in feeling words for their kindness, and assuring them of his gratification at the thought that he would always remain a member of the Association. An excellent programme of musical items was gone through. The whole proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm.

Last Sunday evening Father Holbrook took farewell of the Cathedral congregation. He said he came amongst them from Ireland immediately after his ordination, and for six years labored amongst them. He thanked them for all the kindness shown him, and begged that they would constantly remember him in their prayers. After Vespers a large meeting of Father Holbrook's friends, many from the outside parishes, assembled in the Hobson street convent school. Mr. P. J. Nerheny was elected chairman, Rev. Father Murphy treasurer, Mr. M. J. Sheahan secretary. After several had spoken, eulogising the sterling worth of Father Holbrook it was decided to present a purse of sovereigns and an address to him at a near future date. A large number of collecting books were handed round, and an active canvass was at once begun. The meeting expressed the wish that only one presentation should be made, and invited all societies to amalgamate with the main body. The committee meets again next Sunday night.

Reefton

(From our own correspondent.)

June 4.

On Saturday, May 30, quite a gloom was cast over the town when it became known that a miner, Mr. P. Goodwin, had been killed by a fall of rock at the Progress Mine. The deceased had only commenced work on the Monday previous. The secretary of the Miners' Union received word from Ashburton to take charge of the body and make all necessary arrangements for it to be conveyed there. The remains were taken to the Sacred Heart Church on Tuesday afternoon, where the Rev. Father Henry said the prayers for the dead.

His Grace Archbishop Redwood arrived in Reefton on Friday morning, May 28, and the same evening he was entertained at a concert by the pupils of the convent school. During the evening Miss E. McKittrick read an address of welcome. His Grace in reply thanked the Sisters of Mercy and the children for the cordiality of their welcome, and made kindly reference to the good work the Sisters of Mercy were doing in the parish. On Sunday Rev. Father Galerne celebrated the eleven o'clock Mass, after which he welcomed his Grace to Reefton, and said that the Church had made great progress here and that the parish was free from debt. His Grace in reply thanked Father Galerne for his cordial welcome, and congratulated both priest and people on the spiritual and financial condition of the parish. Later the Archbishop preached an impressive sermon. His Grace confirmed altogether about 86 children and adults, many of the latter being converts. In the evening his Grace preached to a crowded congregation. On Monday, June 1, his Grace, accompanied by Father Galerne, drove to the Lyell, where he confirmed 18 candidates.

Palmerston North

(From our own correspondent.)

June 7.

Another round of the Friendly Societies' euchre tournament took place in the room of the H.A.C.B. Society on Friday last, in which the Hibernians proved successful.

To-day (the Feast of Pentecost), an unusually large number approached the Holy Table. The Rev. Father Costello celebrated the 11 o'clock Mass, and the choir, under the direction of Mr. W. T. Ward, sang Mozart's Eleventh Mass. In the evening there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the school children, the Children of Mary, and members of the Sacred Heart Society took part.

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MARRIAGE

ROUGHAN-KEENAN.—On June 3, at the residence of Mr. D. Keenan, Tuapeka Mouth, by the Rev. Father Morkane, William, fourth son of Thomas Roughan, Lawrence, to Cecily, youngest daughter of Daniel Keenan, Tuapeka Mouth.

DEATHS

FOY.—On May 17, at the Thames Hospital, William Joseph, eldest son of J. M. and Maria Foy; aged 24 years.—R.I.P.

FITZGERALD.—On May 27, 1908, at Tuapeka Hospital, Anne, relict of the late John Fitzgerald, farmer, Tuapeka Flat; aged 73. Deeply regretted.—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, JUNE 11, 1908.

A DANGER IN BOOKS

SOMEbody once asked good old Hobbes why he did not read more. 'Read more!' he exclaimed. 'If I had read as many books as other men, I should have been as ignorant as other men'. The saying may seem a paradox; but it is in reality true of the readers of the largest classes of works of fiction in our day—especially of the namby-pamby and the sensational. These pass through the mind, leaving no impression, or no useful impression, behind. 'If they are namby-pamby', says Dr. Pryde, 'reading them is like sipping jelly-water; if they are sensational, they are like Mrs. Squeers' posset of brimstone and treacle. In both cases they destroy the mental appetite and make it loathe all solid food'. It is safe to say that a vast percentage of the novels that issue from the floodgates of the press belongs to the jelly-water or to the brimstone-and-treacle category.

In connection with the recent placing of the foun-penned Zola upon a lofty pedestal of official honor in Paris, the 'Hawke's Bay Herald' points uneasily to the growth and spread of the worst class of sensational fiction, the sex or 'problem' novel. It says in part:—

'It is not so long ago when there was a very-tight hand kept on the publications of the press. Fiction

especially was watched with careful attention, and any book that seemed to overstep the bounds was promptly stopped—by the prosecution of its publisher. Many will remember how the first attempts to issue the stories of Zola were at once checked in this way. Nowadays, Zola has received a kind of apotheosis, and is regarded as a kind of moral prophet with a perhaps regrettable freedom of speech. And it is quite certain that British authors turn out works by the score which would have made the French novelist blush. It is one of the most curious symptoms of the literary output of the present day, that it seems to have divested itself of the last shreds of modesty. There is nothing which may not be said, and the shackles which writers of fiction once alleged that they felt as a restraint have long since been thrown to the winds.

There is nothing that sells a book better than a reputation for freedom from the ordinary restraints of decency. If by any chance a combination of piety and indecency can be achieved, as in the case of certain popular successes, the blend is even more irresistible. But there can be no doubt that there is a public which enjoys what would have shocked the readers of the last generation, and there has been until recently no protest against this kind of novel. And the least pleasant feature of the case is that it is apparently women who are the greatest offenders in this way, and who at the same time constitute the greatest part of the special public to which this rubbish is addressed. One hears often enough people say that it is not safe to place a French novel in the hands of the young. There was a time when an English novel was supposed to be quite safe. It was, indeed, a complaint against British fiction that it was addressed too exclusively to the bread and butter miss. That can no longer be said. We doubt if French fiction can show anything which for impure suggestion and sheer unpleasantness is to compare with certain English works of recent years.

The great mass of the novel-reading public are finical about their beer or beef or tobacco; but they seem to have no standard by which to judge of the quality of the fiction on which they feast their minds. Even parents seem, as a rule, to have little or no sense of their duty in regard to the sort of books that are perused by their growing boys and girls. We know of cases in which maidens in their teens were permitted to have free access to malodorous works of certain French and English writers of the fleshly school—productions which to the healthy mind are what a whiff of assafoetida is to the sense of smell. The 'Hawke's Bay Herald' says in this connection:—

'The freedom with which the young are allowed the run of the library nowadays certainly raises a serious question. Are the minds of a great body of the reading public, and especially of boys and girls, at an impressionable age, to be contaminated by a train of filthy acts, and a dialogue of filthy suggestion? The case of the modern novel is so serious that we wonder it has not attracted the attention of societies which make the suppression of vice their end. A prominent journalist recently offered to supply half a dozen marked novels, any one of which he said would secure the conviction of the author and publisher. The offer, as far as we know, has not been taken.'

For many, even among the young, sensational novel-reading is not so much a recreation as a passion—something akin to the taste of toppers for strong waters, or of Anglo-Indians for fiery condiments. For the young, the urgency of the danger of unrestricted access to fiction is sufficiently indicated in the extracts given above from our Hawke's Bay contemporary. Some time ago, Herr Wengraf gave, in the Vienna 'Literatur-Zeitung', some homely advice which may be usefully taken to heart by the general reader. He counsels all and sundry never to read (1) books with catchpenny titles; (2) novels in more than one volume; (3) works on popular science, the authors of which are not known as reliable; (4) books of which puffs or unanimous notices have appeared in the press. Attention even to these counsels would banish from the hands of the general reader many of those 'risky' books whose only mission is (in the words of Perreyve) to corrupt the mind and to blot out the boundary lines of honor.

Notes

'Catholic Marriages'

We are pleased to state that the demand for the 'Tablet' publication, 'Catholic Marriages', shows no sign of abatement. Large orders keep pouring in from Australia. Many members of the clergy in Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and other States of the Commonwealth, are procuring bulky parcels of many dozens of copies each for circulation among their people. In some of the dioceses, the distribution of the publication is being taken up with much cordiality by conferences of the clergy. Our Management sent in one day as many as one hundred and seventy-two copies of the publication to a single order across the Tasman Sea. Our first issue was unusually large for a colonial publication; but we hope that a second, and even a third, edition will be called for.

A 'Bull'

A 'bull' has been described as a mental no-thoroughfare. But most genuine 'bulls' contain a truth—but a truth that might advantageously have been otherwise expressed. Of such is the example given by the Sunday-school superintendent (as reported in a Presbyterian contemporary): 'In choosing his men, Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink; he took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other.'

'Superstition'

A Northern contemporary rails in a superior way at what it is pleased to term the 'superstition' of believers in the old verities of the Christian faith. When we find a secular contemporary flailing 'superstition', we forthwith turn to its advertising columns. And there we usually find enough dynamite to knock its 'superior' sort of homily into smithereens. The case under consideration here proves to be no exception to the general rule. In two columns we find the paper making itself thrice the sounding-board of 'superstition', the platform of the fortune-teller, the 'astro-mathematician', and the 'clairvoyant' medical impostor. It rather discounts the verdict of a paper when, side by side with its loftily-expressed scorn of 'superstition' in religion, we find it making itself the medium of propagating some of the worst and most fraudulent forms of superstition. Butler tells us how

'Augustus having, b' oversight,
Put on his left shoe 'fore his right,
Had like to have been slain that day
By soldiers mutiny'ng for pay.'

People who have not entirely lost the sense of humor can afford a merry laugh at the opera-bouffe 'philosophy' that denounce the Augustan superstition in one column, and sells it at six shillings an inch in the next. Our secular contemporaries that flail 'superstition' should, for sweet consistency's sake, eliminate it from their advertising columns.

A Menace to Health

Judging by the remarks of a number of medical men interviewed by the Auckland 'Herald', there is as great a menace to public health in dirt as in adulteration. 'There is', said one medical man to the 'Herald', 'a great deal of dirt about our streets in summer, and all sorts of food should be carefully protected, more particularly meat, fruit, and vegetables that are eaten uncooked. It seems to me to be a relic of barbarism that meat should be hung up in an open shop and exposed to all the desiccated disease germs that are blown off the street by the wind in

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millions. No doubt a great many of those germs are destroyed in cooking, but the danger is greater in regard to fruit and vegetables that are to be eaten without being cooked. One does not think of washing apples and pears, but we ought to do so. The washing that the salad vegetables get in the summer time is hardly sufficient to ensure them being free from the germs that are flying about. Then, again, take our milk supply,' the doctor continued. 'I think it is certainly better now than it has ever been before, but still if one went to the trouble of collecting the sediment at the bottom of every glass of milk the aggregate in the country would amount probably to some tons of manure in the course of a year. Many of the frequent cases of gastro-enteritis that occur are, I honestly believe, traceable to the milk, not to any impurities in the milk itself, but to outside germs deposited in it. The Health Department is hard at work, and we are advancing, but there is still much to be done before we can claim perfection in these matters.'

A Dying Race

There are now only about two hundred and fifty left out of the great numbers of aboriginals that occupied Victoria (Australia) when (in 1804) the annalist of the passing convict settlement at Sorrento took down his harp and prophesied that the black man and 'the bounding kangaroo' would remain 'for ages' lords of that impossible land. The last Tasmanian black passed 'away in the ewigkeit' over thirty years ago. The Victorian aboriginal is following him fast to extinction. The New South Wales, Queensland, South Australian blacks, and even the sturdy Western Australian, are also fast melting away under the blighting contact of the pale-face and his vices. The Spaniard and the Portuguese knew how to christianise, civilise, and preserve in great measure the aboriginal peoples whom they conquered. Introduced vices and diseases, neglect of the uplifting influences of religion, and (at times) the operation of the principle that 'the only good Injun is the dead Injun'—these are the chief causes that have combined to make the track of non-Catholic colonisation so often a cemetery for aboriginal peoples.

The Anticlerical Knife

The warfare of the dark-lantern organisations and of the forces of anarchy against religion on Continental Europe has of late been assuming a more acute form. To organised calumny (which the courts have rendered unsafe) has succeeded organised brute violence. During the past six or eight months this has assumed various shapes. Cardinal Merry del Val (Papal Secretary of State) has been made to feel it at the hands of the anarchist gang in Marino, and for some time past ecclesiastical students have been now and then made the object of apparently organised onslaughts by the armed ruffianism of the lodge and of the anarchist 'circle'. Some time ago a crowd of anti-clerical hoodlums committed the indiscretion of 'falling on' a group of Irish students returning through Tivoli from a day's tramp in the mountains. The sturdy youths from the Green shores of Erin stood on their defence, and plied clenched fist and walking-stick to such good effect that a number of the aggressors had to lie up in the hospital for repairs.

The latest achievement of the forces of disorder has been the cowardly 'knifing' of a little isolated group of three Scottish ecclesiastical students at Ariccia, in the mountains near Rome. We quote in part from the Rome correspondent of the London 'Times':—

'A small number of the students, who were mounted on donkeys, happened to meet on the Ariccia bridge a group of idle ruffians playing at morra. They were greeted with every kind of filthy and blasphemous insult, but rode quietly by paying no attention. Their assailants followed them, throwing stones, and when

one of the students dismounted to remonstrate with them they surrounded and assaulted him. The other students came to his rescue, and in the scuffle which ensued knives were at once drawn by the aggressors, who then fled, leaving two students on the ground severely wounded. The police acted promptly, and within a very short time succeeded in arresting four of the men most concerned. Three of these are Romans who were spending the day only at Ariccia; the fourth is a Roman anarchist now living in Ariccia. Some difficulty was experienced by the police in protecting their prisoners from the crowd in Albano, who wished to lynch them. The Scots College has owned its house between Albano and Marino almost as long as it has been established in Rome, some two and a half centuries, and the students, who always go there for the summer villeggiatura (holidays) are much loved and respected in the neighborhood.'

From the Rome correspondent of the London 'Tablet' we learn that the Marino anarchist was the ring-leader of both the verbal and the physical attack. 'He had', says the 'Tablet', 'in his possession, when arrested, an anarchist manifesto reeking from the first line to the last with advocacy of violence as the only means of effecting anything.' One of the wounded students lay, for long, near unto death in the hospital at Albano. The affair has created a first-class sensation, and the pressure put upon the Italian Government—which is so generally weak and often even complaisant towards the forces of disorder—may result in some drastic action against the practice of carrying lethal weapons. If so, the cowardly attack on the Scottish students will prove a benefit to Italy—out of the eater will come forth meat, and out of the lion's mouth honey.

'CATHOLIC MARRIAGES'

FURTHER APPRECIATIONS

We have been favored with the following appreciative communication from the Right Rev. Dr. Grimes, Bishop of Christchurch:—

Bishop's House,
Christchurch,
June 2, 1908.

'My dear Father Cleary,

'When the Anglican Master of Christ's College rushed into print to warn the world against the awful consequences flowing from the recent Papal decree on Espousals and Matrimony, he little thought that his rash action would soon win for him the gratitude of so many thousands, both among Catholics, Protestants, and Jews.'

'However, I dare say that long before this his Reverence heartily repents of his rashness and wishes that he could have known and mastered our little penny catechism before presuming, even with the aid of misquotations, to dogmatise about the teachings of our holy faith. His ill-advised action was truly a "felix culpa" since it has brought about your admirable pamphlet on "Catholic Marriages."

'With your well known lucidity and incisive logic, you have set out a splendid array of scriptural, theological, and legal arguments, with a host of historical facts which, even without the least comment, should carry conviction to every unbiassed reader. In showing the wisdom of the Church in dealing with the great question of Marriage, you have most ably and exhaustively treated of the mission and authority of that divinely appointed and infallible organ of truth.

'Allow me to congratulate and thank you for your masterly defence of Marriage, which we, with every true Catholic, have always been taught to revere as "a great Sacrament in Christ and in His Church." Altogether, your pamphlet should prove a welcome addition to the ecclesiastical literature of Jew and gentile. Above all it should have an honored place in the homes of every Catholic family.

'I hope that in a future edition you will see your way to add a chapter on Banns and the Nuptial Mass, with the immediate preparation necessary for the worthy reception of this great Sacrament.

'Believe me,

'My dear Father Cleary,

'Yours faithfully in Christ,

✠ JOHN JOSEPH GRIMES, S.M.,

'Bishop of Christchurch.'

The Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn, writes as follows:—

Bishop's House, Goulburn,
June 2, 1908.

Dear Father Cleary,

Will you be so good as to ask your Manager to forward me 60 copies of your work on 'The New Disciplinary Law of Marriage.' I am anxious to have it if possible for the 17th Inst., when we have a meeting of the clergy for the 'Month's Mind' of the late Father Carroll. No better result of our Conference could be than to have it spread throughout the diocese. Let me congratulate you sincerely on having given us a most instructive and readable and useful work. It is just what we wanted for ourselves, the clergy, and for our people. No one could plead 'invincible ignorance' on almost any point however difficult, as an excuse for going wrong, on the new Law of Marriage, after carefully reading your book. I am beginning with 60 copies, but trust that this is only a beginning of a vast circulation through the whole diocese.

With genuine thanks for the good work you have done in giving us this work, I am, dear Father Cleary,

Yours sincerely,

✠ JOHN GALLAGHER

Bishop of Goulburn.

Rev. Father Cleary,
Editor 'The Tablet,'
Dunedin, N.Z.

DIocese OF DUNEDIN

On Sunday there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral from the last Mass until Vespers. In the evening there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the parish societies took part.

The annual collection on behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was made on Sunday at St. Joseph's Cathedral, the Sacred Heart Church (North-East Valley), and St. Patrick's Basilica (South Dunedin), the result being close on £60. The amount received in the Cathedral parish was £17 odd, and in South Dunedin £12 12s.

The St. Patrick's Young Men's Social and Literary Club, South Dunedin, held its usual weekly meeting on Monday evening, when there was a fair attendance. The programme consisted of a question box, and extempore speeches were delivered by several members, who showed considerable ability in speaking on the various questions asked.

On Friday evening the Hon. J. B. Callan, M.L.C., delivered a lecture before the St. Joseph's Men's Club on the 'Works of Tennyson.' Mr. Callan treated his subject in a highly interesting manner, giving an explanation of several of Tennyson's poems, some of which he recited with much elocutionary skill. Mr. Deehan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Callan, which was seconded by Mr. D. S. Columb. Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., who presided, also spoke, and thanked Mr. Callan for his entertaining and instructive lecture, and referred to the educational value of lectures such as the one delivered that evening.

On Thursday morning of last week the solemn ceremonies of profession and reception took place in the convent chapel of the Sisters of Mercy, South Dunedin. The young lady professed was Miss Annie Deegan, of Winton (in religion Sister M. Camillus), and the young ladies received were Miss May Moloney, of Dublin (in religion Sister M. Benignus), and Miss Winifred Marion Marlow (in religion Sister M. Teresa). The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Coffey, Adm., St. Joseph's Cathedral, who preached an impressive discourse appropriate to the occasion, and the music of the Mass was rendered by the nuns' choir.

On Wednesday, June 3, the Hibernian Cadets mustered in strong force under Captain Columb and Lieutenants J. B. Callan, jun., and J. S. Columb, for field practice. The boys were marched to the Town Belt, where a sham fight was held, and as the different parties entered into the spirit of the engagement a most useful and enjoyable morning's work was accomplished. The corps is now in a high state of efficiency that reflects credit on the painstaking and enthusiastic interest which the officers take in their work. There are a few vacancies in the corps, which the officers would be pleased to see filled up.

From a private letter we learn that directly after his arrival in Rome his Lordship Bishop Verdon was received in private audience by the Holy Father. The

audience lasted about twenty-five minutes. His Lordship was delighted with the kind and gracious manner of his Holiness. Immediately after the Very Rev. Father Power, of Hawera, and the Rev. Father McMullan, of Ranfurly, were presented to the Holy Father, who addressed kind and affectionate words to them, and sent his blessing to their parishioners. At the date of the communication (April 29) Bishop Verdon was about to proceed to Vichy for a short stay at that famous health resort, after which he was to proceed to Ireland, where he was to arrive about the middle of June. His Lordship was much improved in health, and greatly rejuvenated by the voyage.

OBITUARY

MR. W. J. FOY, THAMES.

It is with deep regret that we record the death, which occurred at the Thames Hospital on May 17, of Mr. William Joseph, eldest son of Mr. J. M. Foy, well known and highly respected at Thames, and also throughout the Dominion in Hibernian circles. Mr. Foy was born at Thames 24 years ago, was educated at the convent school, and afterwards assisted his father in the conduct of the photography business. He was popular with all classes of the community, and was held in high esteem. He removed to Auckland with his father some months ago, and latterly returned to Thames. He suffered a long illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude, and he passed away in the presence of his relatives and friends. The funeral was largely attended, there being a representative gathering from Thames and surrounding districts. The members of the H.A.C.B. Society attended to show their last tribute of respect to the deceased. Many telegrams and messages of regret have been received, and general sympathy is expressed towards the family in their sad bereavement. The ceremony at the church and at the graveside was conducted by Rev. Father Broomfield, assisted by Father Williams, of Waihi.—R.I.P.

SISTER MARY VERONICA (BRADY), DARFIELD.

The Sisters of Mercy of Colombo street, Christchurch, have sustained a sad loss (writes our Christchurch correspondent) in the death of Sister Mary Veronica, of their branch convent at Darfield, which occurred on last Friday after a brief illness. In response to an urgent summons, the Rev. Father Peoples, S.M., of the Cathedral, attended the deceased Sister in her last moments. The remains were conveyed to the convent in the city, and Requiem Mass is to be celebrated at St. Mary's, Manchester street, this morning (Monday), after which the interment will take place at the Linwood Cemetery.—R.I.P.

MRS. FITZGERALD, TUAPEKA FLAT.

We regret to report the death of Mrs. Fitzgerald, who passed away at Tuapeka Hospital on May 27, at the age of 73 years. The deceased, who was only ill for a few days, died fortified by the rites of the Church. During her residence of 47 years in Tuapeka, Mrs. Fitzgerald was universally esteemed for her kindly disposition and fine womanly qualities. She was a native of Limerick, and arrived in Victoria in 1854. The funeral, which left St. Patrick's Church, was largely attended by settlers and friends from all parts. The Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, assisted by the Rev. Father Morkane, officiated at the graveside. Deceased leaves a family of four daughters and three sons, all grown up, to mourn their loss.—R.I.P.

WEDDING BELLS

ROUGHAN—KEENAN.

A pretty wedding took place at Mr. D. Keenan's residence, Tuapeka Mouth, on June 3, the contracting parties being Miss Cecily Keenan, youngest daughter of Mr. D. Keenan, and Mr. W. Roughan, Waitahuna West. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a pretty costume of eispiselene, with wreath and veil. Misses Kitty and Ria Roughan acted as bridesmaids, and Mr. C. Roughan and Mr. J. Keenan as groomsmen. Rev. Father Morkane performed the marriage ceremony, after which over 200 guests sat down to the wedding breakfast. Rev. Father Morkane presided, and in a happy speech proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom. Other customary toasts were also duly honored. The happy couple left in the afternoon for Christchurch, where the honeymoon is being spent, taking with them the best wishes of their many friends for their future happiness.

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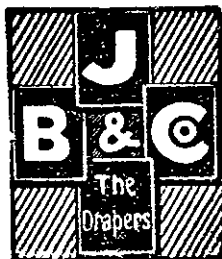
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Irish News

ANTRIM—The Queen's College

A meeting of the lecturers and professors of Queen's College, Belfast, has passed resolutions expressing extreme gratification that an earnest attempt is being made to settle the Irish University question on a permanent basis, and rejoicing that the provisions of the measure insure that the proposed new University in Belfast shall stand for the same broad, non-sectarian, and purely academic basis on which Queen's College, Belfast, has worked since its establishment.

CLARE—Member of a Well-known Family

A member of an old and distinguished County Clare family has passed away in the person of Mr. Colman B. O'Loughlen, of Rockview, Ruan. Deceased was the only son of the late Bryan O'Loughlen, and nephew of the late Sir Michael O'Loughlen, who was master of the Rolls in Ireland, and the first modern Catholic to hold judicial office in the United Kingdom.

CORK—The University Bill

The Cork Board of Guardians have adopted a resolution thanking Mr. Birrell for his efforts to secure to the Catholic people of Ireland the benefits of a University education, but expressing regret that the Queen's College, Cork, has not been raised to the status of an independent University.

The Recordership

Sergeant Bourke, Q.C., has been appointed Recorder of Cork, in room of Sir John C. Neligan, resigned.

DERRY—The Guildhall Destroyed

The Derry Guildhall was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, April 19. The building was erected about eighteen years ago, at a cost of about £20,000. The damage is estimated at close on £30,000.

DUBLIN—The Temperance Pledge

The last annual report and statement of accounts of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Association is most interesting and encouraging. The persons who took the pledge in the districts in which the Capuchin Fathers preached the crusade against drink numbered hundreds of thousands.

KERRY—Killarney Cathedral

The project for the completion of Killarney Cathedral according to the original design, including the erection of tower and spire suitable for the chief ecclesiastical edifice of a renowned and ancient diocese, has been placed in the hands of a Waterford firm.

Primary Education

The Right Rev. Dr. Mangan, Bishop of Kerry, who presided at the annual congress of the Irish National Teachers' Organisation, held at Killarney, in the course of an address said he regretted to say that where progress was most desirable—that is, in the education of the masses of the country—instead of progress there had been retrogression; instead of building up, there had been pulling down; instead of extending generous support to the education of the country, there had been a process of continued starvation. "If the predominant partner insisted on taking care of them, by all means let them have equal treatment. Did they get equal treatment? Emphatically no. Taking the basis of population, if they got the same treatment as England, they should get £350,000 for primary education, and if they got the same treatment as Scotland, they should get £500,000. What was the reason why they did not get that treatment? That was a question that he would like to examine their consciences on. Again, on population per head, he found that while Scotland got 8s. 8d., and rich England got 7s. 10½d., poor Ireland only got 6s. 5d. He thought he might say 'God save Ireland' here, at any rate. The Training Colleges were scarcely getting a sufficiency of candidates to enter their halls, and some of the best and most intellectual of their young teachers, who were being taught at their expense, were going over to England to seek employment there. While the grant for primary education in Scotland had increased by 51 per cent. within the last ten years, the increase in Ireland had only been 1½ per cent.; and the increase for primary education in England was at the rate

of 43 per cent. during the same period. The remedy for this state of things, to his mind, was not a question for the teachers of Ireland alone. It was a question for them, but it did not rest with them. It was a question for the managers of the schools of Ireland, and emphatically a question for them. If they claimed to be managers of the schools, then they should help in this matter—and they were inclined to help. They should help to mend or end the rotten system; and he believed, in the last resort, it would become a question for the people of Ireland.

LIMERICK—A Famous Athlete

The death is reported of Dr. J. C. Daly, who passed away at a private hospital in Dublin, after a lingering illness. Dr. Daly was, in the eighties and early nineties, one of Ireland's most famous athletes. He was born at Dromin, near Kilmallock, County Limerick, in the late fifties and he was not well out of his teens when he developed into a great weight-thrower and jumper. He was a man of powerful build, and stood at least 6ft. 6in. in height.

Professional Advancement

Canadian papers announced the appointment of Mr. J. P. Nolan, B.L., Calgary, North-western Territory, to a K.C.-ship, and also his election as the representative of Alberta University in the Canadian Senate. Mr. Nolan, who is a Limerick man, was at one time a member of the Munster Bar, and was very popular among his colleagues and a large circle of acquaintances, all of whom will be delighted to hear of his professional advancement.

TIPPERARY—Insufficient Financial Provision

The Very Rev. Canon Ryan, V.G., Tipperary, speaking of the University Bill, said:—"The measure has all the merits of Mr. Birrell and all the faults of the Treasury. Taking it on its merits as an educational measure, it stands a very fair chance of acceptance. One would have thought that with Trinity left to the Protestants and the College in Belfast to the Presbyterians, Catholics would have got a properly financed national University in Dublin, which would have closed the question, but instead they have offered us a University which is bankrupt from the start. The financial provisions of the Bill are absolutely and ludicrously insufficient. I have been acquainted with a good many American Universities founded by American millionaires, and not one of those Universities founded by individuals has been as poorly financed as this proposed University has been financed by the British Empire."

WICKLOW—A Marriage

In the parish church of Kilquaide, County Wicklow, on Easter Monday, a marriage was solemnised between Mr. William McKillop, M.P. for South Armagh, and Miss Rose Dalton, daughter of Mr. James Dalton, K.C.S.G., of Orange, New South Wales, brother-in-law of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., and father of Mrs. William Redmond. The marriage took place from the residence of Mr. William Redmond, M.P., Glenbrook, Delgany.

GENERAL

What Irish Exiles have done

Replying to an address from the Queenstown District Council, prior to his departure for New York, Cardinal Logue said he was going to the United States, at the invitation of the Most Rev. Dr. Farley, Archbishop of New York, a native of the archdiocese of Armagh. There was, he said, no country in which the Church had made so much progress as in the United States at the present day. Much of the flourishing condition of the Church in America was due to their exiled fellow-countrymen, and that was evidence of how Providence could draw good from evil. They were forced through misery, mis-government, and oppression to fly from the shores of Ireland, but God Almighty in His wisdom made those sufferings of theirs the means of the firm establishment of the Faith in the great Republic of the West. It was a country great at present, and it had a greater future before it, and their countrymen would have much to do with that future. The thing that pleased Irish Catholics most was that they had a great share in contributing to the success of the Faith in America.

Irish Forestry

The findings of the Irish Forestry Committee are that Ireland has now the smallest percentage of land under woods

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of any country save one in Europe; that the State should undertake a comprehensive scheme of forestry; that a million acres of suitable land are available; that legislation is not necessary; that the proceeds of the Irish Quit and Crown Rents must be appropriately utilised for promoting forestry in Ireland; and would suffice to finance the national scheme with the exception of a sum of £13,600, which would require to be annually provided by Parliament for five decades, and £3,600 for the sixth decade, after which a surplus would be available.

Irish Leader's Views

On April 15 Mr. John Redmond and Mr. John Dillon delivered speeches on the political situation at the Central Branch of the League. They discussed the Ministerial speeches of the recent Home Rule Motion Debate. Mr. Redmond said: 'I think that for us to assist the Government in remaining in office for the next three or four years, after the attitude they have taken upon the Home Rule question, would be the utmost folly; and, in my judgment, our policy towards the Liberal Government ought to be to force them, as far as we can force them, to as early a dissolution as possible.' Mr. Dillon said: 'Above all things, I would appeal—and I wish my words could reach all my countrymen—I would appeal to them to let us have no sham-fighting. If you declare war on the British Government, let them know you mean what you say, that you are not simply talking for talking's sake, and that you will follow up talk with blows.'

St. Patrick's Day in South Africa

The Mayor (Mr. James Lamont), Sir Bisset Berry, the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, the Rev. Martin Brassill, and other prominent men were present at a St. Patrick's Day banquet in Queenstown, Cape Colony. Mr. Schreiner, in the course of an address, paid a compliment to the Irish for the way in which, when they went out there, they struck their roots deep, and became good South Africans. Out there they were drawn nearer together; the Ulsterman realised the position of the Home Ruler, and the Home Ruler realised the position of the Ulsterman. Might he say that in the old days he had thought that there lay great danger to Imperial solidity if Home Rule were granted to Ireland, but he now began to realise that it was not only not going to do any harm, but was for the good of the great Empire. He felt that when the day arrived that Ireland, like South Africa, was trusted with its own destiny, instead of severing the bond, it would make it a stronger one.

The Home Rule Question

Writing on the Irish demand for self-government, the London 'Daily News' says:—'No party that aspires to govern can evade the Irish question. The Liberal Party has once more solemnly renewed its faith in Home Rule as the only ultimate solution of the Irish problem. The actual issue is simply whether this declaration of faith is meant to be operative or merely academic. When next a Liberal Government faces the country, will it ask for a mandate, boldly, unanimously, and in its official character, or will it leave the future vague and uncertain? For our part we are clear as to the course which honour and policy alike dictate. We must ask for a mandate to solve this question once and for all. If that is to be our attitude the consequences are clear. Our opponents have never slackened their propaganda against Home Rule. We must resume ours in its favour. . . . Liberals cannot begin too early to prepare for a final settlement. A party which is in earnest does not wait till the election arrives. It uses its official machinery; it issues literature; it offers the hospitality of its platforms to the best advocates of the Irish case, who are the Irish themselves.'

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People We Hear About

A sister of 'Eva' of the 'Nation,' who still lives in the old home of the family, states that 'she was born in Headford, near Tuam, at her grandparents' home.' This statement settles, says the 'Catholic Times,' a much-disputed point.

Miss Esther Redmond, eldest daughter of Mr. John E. Redmond, chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and Dr. William T. Powers, of New York, are to be married in the near future. Miss Redmond is a handsome and charming young woman, inheriting not only the good looks, but to a large extent the literary and artistic ability of her father. A play written by her recently has been favourably reviewed by some of the London critics. Miss Redmond is about twenty-two years of age.

There are not many of the nun nurses of the Crimea left among us (says the London 'Tablet'), not, we believe, more than four—namely, Mother Mary Aloysius, the last survivor of the band of Irish Sisters of Mercy who attended the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Scutari; Sister Stanislas and Sister Anastasia (both now at St. John's Wood), the representatives of the English Sisters of Mercy who gave an equal devotion to the same service; and Mother St. George, of the Convent of the Faithful Virgin, Norwood.

Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A., the Director of the Dublin Museum of Science and Art, has been re-elected President of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language. He has been an earnest propagandist of the Society's aims for nearly thirty years, and, outside his art studies, has found time for work on Irish history and archaeology. With him are associated, as Vice-Presidents of the Society, Dr. M. F. Cox, F.R.U.I., who won a scholarship in Irish in the old Catholic University; Father Dinneen, who has produced the most convenient Gaelic Dictionary, and is editor of many popular Gaelic authors; Mr. Standish Hayes O'Grady, LL.D., author of the learned and valuable *Silva Gadelica*; and Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy, C.B., a ripe Gaelic scholar, once an active member of the Irish Party under Isaac Butt. The Council of the Society includes some of the best-known professors of the Irish language in Ireland and elsewhere.

A cable message received last week stated that the Duchess of Norfolk had given birth to a son. The Duke of Norfolk, who is the premier Duke and Earl, and Earl-Marshal of England, is now in his sixty-first year. He succeeded to the title close on half a century ago. He has occupied many public positions, and was Postmaster-General from 1895 to 1900. He has been President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain since its foundation in 1871, and has always taken an active part in all Catholic affairs in England. He is noted for his charity and for his unassuming character. He was married in 1877 to a daughter of Baron Donington, but his wife died about twenty-years ago. There was issue of this marriage a son, an invalid from birth, who died before reaching manhood. He married again in 1904, his second wife being the Hon. Gwendolen Constable-Maxwell, daughter of Baron Herries. The first child of this marriage was a daughter, and the son whose birth is now announced will be heir to the estates.

The parents of Gerald Griffin, the famous Irish author, lie buried in the Catholic cemetery in Friendsville, Pa., according to a correspondent of the 'National Hibernian.' The following are the epitaphs on their tombstones: 'Sacred to the memory of Ellen, wife of Patrick Griffin, of Susquehanna County. Born in the City of Limerick, Ireland, May, 1766. Died October 14, 1831; aged sixty-five years. Revered and beloved by her own family, respected and esteemed by all who knew her. She presented in her life the model of a tender mother and affectionate wife, and a sincere Christian. May she rest in peace. This stone is erected as a tribute of affection by one who loved her as a son. Her nephew, Dr. Herbert Hogan, New York.' 'Sacred to the memory of Patrick Griffin, the first Catholic settler in this county. Born in Limerick, Ireland. Died January 20, 1836; aged seventy-two years. May the Lord have mercy on his soul through the merits of our Saviour.'

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The Instructions of one of New Zealand's Leading Teachers:—

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HEALTH PAPERS

(By Dr. J. P. HASTINGS, DUN. DIN)

I.—The Influence of the Mind.

What is life? Untold generations have asked themselves this question. The present age, despite its amazing advances in the realms of science, has failed to answer it. For biologists of the future it will probably continue to be the great stumbling block. At present it is a secret known only to God. We do know, however, that we are alive. But, I would ask, how many of us have endeavored to live according to those rules which are conducive to perfect health? Life without health is a living death. Do not forget there are many degrees of health. Why be content to drag along indifferently in the mire, when you might easily soar proudly aloft? If you would conjecture a person free from disease your mind immediately reverts to the rollicking, vigorous schoolboy. He carries with him a perpetual atmosphere of health and happiness. His light, care-free heart sends his blood coursing rapidly round the circulatory track. No care has he for the morrow. 'Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.' In that line lies the true philosophy of life. The typical schoolboy is unconsciously a witness to its truth. If I were to devote the remainder of these articles to the full consideration of the influence of worry, anxiety, and anger on the health of the individual, I would have an abundance of material on which to work. I contend that if you would have perfect health you must commence by attending to the welfare of the Soul or Mind.

Fright has often caused death by stopping the heart's action. Great anxiety has in a few hours prematurely aged a man in the prime of life; his features have shrunk and his hair turned grey. A fit of anger has only too often led to death from heart failure; and profound emotion may cause jaundice, apoplexy, and even insanity. So great is the power of the mind over the body that one may imagine he is suffering from disease whereas in reality he is quite free from it. Under this category come many cases of paralysis, blindness, and convulsions. In fact nearly all diseases have been simulated in this manner. But these are only extreme examples. We must not forget there are many intermediate stages. Because your emotions have not produced in you any of the marked changes I have mentioned, you must not conclude they have no injurious effect on you. That at least temporarily they deprived you of peace and happiness you must admit. Now happiness is the most precious possession a man can have. If he possess this blessing, then he has on earth a foretaste of paradise. That fit of rage or the depressing thought which worried you, has deprived you of this priceless possession. The discontented wealthy man is infinitely poorer than the happy beggar. Why, then, harbor in your mind those thoughts which do you so much harm? No one can compel you to entertain gloomy or evil thoughts. You are the gardener of your own mind. 'As you sow so shall you reap.' Shall your crop be all weeds, or weeds mixed with oats, or shall it be all profit and no waste? Just as you will it to be so shall it be. Your thoughts are the seeds; your mind is the soil; your life is the crop. Let us all, then, be prudent gardeners. The result mostly concerns ourselves. But we also owe a duty to those who live with us; to those who come in daily contact with us. We carry with us an atmosphere peculiar to ourselves. The radiant, happy man—how I love him! He is a sun that is never clouded. His friends are ever glad to see him. All icy barriers of enmity melt in the sunshine of his presence. For him the wheels of life run smoothly. In the sick room what a power for good he is! His very presence is a hopeful stimulus to the patient. His kindly interest, his words of cheery encouragement are more potent for good than most men dream of. The physician who lacks this power, who is deficient in this curative influence, is wanting in one of the most important parts of his outfit. It is something which no university confers with its degrees, which no hospital experience supplies. It is the influence of a happy soul on a troubled brother.

Sickness seldom visits the happy man. He has no time for it. His thoughts are those of health. Should he harbor disease thoughts, should he dwell on his temporary indisposition, his happiness would forsake him. His calm and peaceful communion with the good in nature is immediately destroyed. Where harmony prevailed discord now holds sway; happiness is gone; sunshine has given place to the darkness of night; chilly blow the winds; all things good and bright are frozen in his presence. To the sick he is a foretaste

of death. He is on earth an angel of sorrow. Too well he plays his part. Other souls who would have been bright and happy are blighted by his dire infection. Broadcast he sows the seeds of sorrow. The harvest, which inevitably follows, is disease and death. When the despondent man falls ill he fears the worst; he expects the worst; he would be disappointed if he did not realise his expectations. Sickness visits him much more frequently than it did in his happy days. It is his perpetual guest. Forever it is knocking at his door.

We have now clearly seen that despondent or angry thoughts injure our bodies through their effect on the mind. Now I ask: 'Would you take into your stomach in large doses any known poison, such as strychnine or arsenic?' Only on one condition would you voluntarily do so—only if you contemplated committing suicide. Now gloomy, angry, or fear thoughts are to the mind just as deadly as strychnine is to the body. So if you are determined to commit mental suicide go on in your old way; put no check on your passions; forget you are thereby making yourself miserable, and shortening your life; drive out the warm sunshine of happiness, in gloomy triumph let the coldness of eternal night settle down upon your whole being. If you would be healthy you must begin by excluding all contrary thoughts. Hence in commencing these series of articles I have given first place to the influence of the mind over the body. You must not dwell on your pains and aches; consult your doctor. It is his business to meditate for you; his advice will speedily set to right your doubts and fears. You know it would be impossible for a man to be virtuous if he continually allowed immoral thoughts to remain on his mind. In the same way no one can be healthy who allows diseased thoughts to find a place in his brain.

In order to preserve our health, besides the mental factor, there are many other rules to observe. These we will consider in subsequent articles. In conclusion I would say, if you desire health you must think health, talk health, and act health. Thus you will reduce considerably the number of occasions on which you will be obliged to seek medical advice.

For those interested in music and musical instruments Messrs. C. Begg and Co's exhibit at the Dunedin Winter Show had considerable attraction. Amongst the firm's exhibits were phonographs and gramophones, with cylinder and disc records of songs by the leading vocalists of the present day; violins, bagpipes, pianos, organs, and other musical instruments...

Messrs. Scoullar and Chisholm had a select exhibit of locally made furniture at the Dunedin Winter Show. The firm had on view a honeysuckle bedroom suite of quaint design, which attracted much attention. The exhibit was one which did credit to the exhibitors, and also to the artistic workmanship of colonial workers...

STILL CLAIMS ITS VICTIMS.

That old enemy of the human race—consumption—still claims its victims, and in increasing numbers. A cold neglected—that is always the start, always. It seems inconceivable that persons who know perfectly well that a neglected cold will cause the sufferer to find a consumptive's grave persist in neglecting themselves. Don't let a cold get a start—stop it right at the beginning with TUSSICURA—a truly marvellous throat and lung tonic.

Two teaspoonfuls of TUSSICURA taken at the beginning of a cold quickly clears the nasal passages, relieves the feverishness, and reduces the membranous inflammation.

You will find consumption exceedingly difficult to cure when it has a good start; but (and note this well) you can positively cure a cold and thus prevent consumption by taking TUSSICURA when the cold first appears. TUSSICURA is sold in two sizes, 2s 6d, by all good chemists and grocers.

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

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The Catholic World

ENGLAND—A Historic Church

The preliminary work in connection with the erection of a new Catholic Church in substitution for the historic old Sardinian Chapel near Lincoln's Inn has been begun in the King's Way. The old church, in which O'Connell frequently worshipped, and in which the late Pope Leo XIII said Mass during a visit he paid to London whilst acting as Nuncio at Brussels, is to be demolished in connection with the great street improvement scheme between the Strand and Holborn, and the new church will be erected out of the £10,000 which the London County Council is to pay the Catholic authorities in compensation. The new church will stand quite close to the old, and on ground with interesting Catholic associations, as the quaint little Ship Inn, where Mass was offered by stealth during the penal times, is within a stone-throw of the site of the new building. It is expected that the church will be ready for opening within a year from now.

Catholic Astronomers

At a meeting of the Council of the English Royal Astronomical Society, held on April 10, the Papal Astronomer and Director of the Vatican Observatory, the Rev. John G. Hagen, S.J., who was formerly Director of the Georgetown College Observatory, Washington, U.S.A. (1888-1906), received the distinction of being elected a Foreign Associate of the Society. Among Father Hagen's numerous astronomical works embracing the period 1885-1908 may be mentioned in particular the "Atlas Stellarum Variabilium," the result of fifteen years' labour, and the "Synopsis of Higher Mathematics." Another distinguished Catholic astronomer, Professor J. F. Hartmann, of the Potsdam Astrophysical Observatory, received the like honour. The Foreign Associates are limited to fifty, and at present number forty-eight.

A Worker in the Slums

The Dowager-Duchess of Newcastle has now entirely given up her West End residence, and gone to live altogether at the settlement of St. Anthony's, which she founded twelve years ago in the Whitechapel slums. Her private rooms at St. Anthony's are like offices, with distempered walls and linoleum-covered floors. The only ornaments are religious pictures and statues of saints. The Catholic population to whom she is fairy godmother have converted her title 'Your Grace,' which they do not understand, into 'Gracie' and 'Our Grace.' Her Grace's unceasing labours among the East End poor are directed into all conceivable channels of philanthropy.

Charitable Bequests

St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill, receives a bequest of £3,200 under the will of Mr. Michael James Bogle, of Cambridge terrace, Hyde Park, who died on February 15 and left net personality to the value of £13,401. The Sisters of Nazareth, Nazareth House, Hammersmith, gets £1,800 for the poor under their care; the Little Sisters of the Poor, Notting Hill, £100; and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £50.

Catholic Members of Parliament

Mr. James Fitzalan Hope, who was elected M.P. for Sheffield the other day, is the only son of the late Mr. James Hope-Scott, J.C., of Abbotsford, and nephew of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Hope's return brings up to nine the total of Catholic members who represent English constituencies in the House of Commons. The other eight are Mr. Belloc (Salford), Colonel Herbert (Monmouthshire), Mr. Hunt (Shropshire), Mr. Lamb (Herefordshire), Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Liverpool), Mr. C. J. O'Donnell (Walsworth), Mr. O'Grady (Leeds), and Lord Edmund Talbot (Chichester).

FRANCE—An Unpopular Project

The French Senate (says the 'Catholic Times') has braved public opinion and set aside Madame Zola's veto. The Bill granting thirty-five thousand francs, or £1,400, for the transfer of the novelist's remains to the Pantheon was adopted on the 8th inst. by 175 votes to 98. The ceremony will therefore be carried out on June 4; or, rather,

an attempt will be made to carry it out, for the hostility to the project is so great that anything may happen on the occasion. A large number of people in Paris are against the function, and protests are pouring into the newspaper offices from all parts of the country. Some insist that the Government should permit the removal of the remains of Marshall Lannes de Montebello; others propose that the inscription on the Pantheon intimating that the ashes of men of eminence rest within should be deleted; and yet others maintain that if Zola's remains are taken to the Pantheon the Government must be consistent and find places there for all the leading Dreyfusards when their time comes.

ROME—The Lion of St Mark

Pius X. has the lion of St. Mark in his coat of arms to show, as it may be considered, his Venetian origin. That celebrated, winged lion, 'conning his eternal evangel,' in which are read the words, 'Pax tibi, Marce,' is to be seen everywhere in Venice, and most conspicuously of all other places, on the top of the tall column in the Piazzetta, over against the Ducal Palace, and in the neighbourhood of St. Mark's, of which the present Pontiff was patriarch for a decade of years. It is told in a life of Pius X. by the Rev. Albin de Cigala, chaplain to the marshal of the Conclave, that Cardinal Satolli, in urging Cardinal Sarto (now Pius X.), to accept the Pontificate to which he had been elected, and which he was inclined to refuse, said to him: 'God, who has aided you in guiding well the gondola of Saint Mark, will assist you in guiding well the barque of Peter!'

Germany and the Vatican

The German press (remarks the 'Catholic Times') is still discussing the Chancellor's visit to the Pope. There appears to be a general agreement that it was something more than a mere act of courtesy on the part of Prince Bulow. What the Prince's purpose was, however, still remains something of a mystery. That he spoke of the Centre Party both to the Holy Father and the Cardinal Secretary of State has been ascertained by the journalists in Rome, but of what was said varying versions are published. The Roman correspondent of the Berlin 'Tageblatt,' who professes to have made investigations at German official sources in Rome, says that so far as the attitude of the Centre is concerned, the principle of non-interference was strictly observed, but it is hoped that the excellent relations between the Vatican and the Imperial Chancellor will sooner or later have a good effect upon the political situation in Germany. We may infer, then, that one of the Chancellor's aims was to prepare the way for the establishment of better relations with the Centre. Ever since the general elections he has been at war with them, and has carried his measures through the Reichstag with the aid of the Bloc. Such a political amalgam is at best an uncertain factor in the situation, and the Chancellor, no doubt, sees that the strict discipline and unity of the Centre will ere long prove too much for him if he does not come to terms. But from the reference to the Pontiff's action in declining to interfere in the internal affairs of Germany it is manifest that his Holiness deems it best that the Centre should enjoy the most absolute freedom in the tactics they pursue.

SCOTLAND—Golden Jubilee

It is not given to many priests to celebrate the golden jubilee of their ordination, for the life of the Catholic clergyman in Scotland to-day is not one that tends to longevity. The duties of a priest in any big city are arduous and exacting. Administering to the sick, visitation of the poor, regularly and frequently, are but a few of the duties that fall to be discharged, and are discharged, by the Catholic priest. For more than half a century the Very Rev. Canon Cameron has laboured among his people in Scotland, and for well nigh fifty years the northern suburb of Maryhill has been the scene of the venerable Canon's labours. Canon Cameron has resigned his stall in the Cathedral Chapter on account of ill-health. One of the oldest priests in Scotland, Canon Cameron was born at Glenlivet, Banffshire, in 1833. He came of a stern old Highland Catholic family, which had, like many others in the far north, remained true to the Faith during centuries of persecution. After a promising college course he was ordained in 1856 by Mgr. Ligi Bassi, Vice-Regent of Rome. The following year Father Cameron re-

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

SEASON 1908.

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To the Farmers of Otago and Southland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Using it, you will Have a Supper which will nourish you, and yet will allow the digestive organs to get the rest required during the night.

Especially good for elderly people.

ceived an appointment at Airdrie, not in those days the Airdrie that it is to-day. In 1858 he was transferred to Maryhill, and there he has remained.

UNITED STATES—A Popular Preacher

Monsignor Capel, who at one time filled so large a place in London Catholic life, and who received the late Marquis of Bute into the Church, is now very active in the diocese of Sacramento, U.S.A. He preached the Lenten course of sermons in the Cathedral on Sundays, and on several week-days delivered lectures at clubs and other associations.

St. Peter's and the Vatican

The Basilica of St. Peter's and the Vatican Palace (writes Mr. Marion Crawford) together form by far the greatest continuous mass of buildings in the world.

The Colosseum is 295 yards long by 156 broad, including the thickness of the walls. St. Peter's Church alone is 205 yards long and 156 broad, so that the whole Colosseum would almost stand upon the ground plan of the church, while the Vatican Palace is more than half as long again.

The central Cathedral of Christendom is so far beyond any familiar proportion that at first sight all details are lost upon its broad front. The mind and judgment are dazed and staggered. The earth should not be able to bear such weight upon its crust without cracking and bending like an overloaded table. On each side the colonnades run curving out like giant arms, almost open to receive the nations that go up there to worship. The dome broods over all, like a giant's head, motionless in meditation.

The vastness of the structure takes hold of a man as he issues from the street by which he came from St. Angelo. In the open space, in the square, and in the ellipse between the colonnades, and on the steps 200,000 men could be drawn up in rank and file, horse and foot and guns. Excepting it be on some special occasion, there are rarely more than 200 or 300 persons in sight. The paved emptiness makes one draw a breath of surprise, and human eyes seem too small to take in all the flatness below, all the breadth before, and all the height above.

Taken together, the picture is too big for convenient sight. The impression itself moves unwieldily in the cramped brain. A building almost 500 feet high produces a monstrous effect upon the mind. Set down in words, a description of it conveys no clear conception; seen for the first time the impression produced by it cannot be put into language. It is something like a shock to the intelligence, perhaps, and not altogether a pleasant one. Carried beyond the limits of a mere mistake, exaggeration becomes caricature. But when it is magnified beyond humanity's common measures it may acquire an element approaching to terror. The awe-striking giants of mythology were but magnified men. The first sight of St. Peter's affects one as though in the everyday streets, walking among one's fellows, one should meet with a man 40 feet high.

It is all very big. The longest ship that crosses the ocean could lie in the nave between the door and the apse, and her masts, from deck to truck, would scarcely top the canopy of the high altar, which looks so small under the super-possible vastness of the immense dome.

To feel one's smallness and realise it, one need only go and stand beside the holy marble cherubs that support the pillar. They look small, if not graceful; but they are of heroic size, and the bowls are as big as baths. Everything in the place is vast; all the statues are colossal, all the pictures enormous; the smallest details of the ornamentation would dwarf any other building in the world, and anywhere else even the chapels would be churches. The eye strains at everything, and at first the mind is shocked out of its power of comparison.

But the strangest, most extravagant, most disturbing sight of all is to be seen from the upper gallery in the cupola looking down to the church below. Hanging in mid-air, with nothing under one's feet, one sees the church projected on perspective within a huge circle. It is as though one saw it upside down and inside out. Few men could bear to stand there without that bit of iron railing between them and the hideous fall; and the inevitable slight dizziness which the strongest head feels may make one doubt for a moment whether what is really the floor below may not in reality be a ceiling above, and whether one's sense of gravitation be not inverted in an extraordinary dream. At that distance human beings look no bigger than flies and the canopy of the high altar might be an ordinary table.

Domestic

By MAUREEN

To Mend an Umbrella.

It is very annoying to catch a new umbrella on a nail and tear a hole in it. But it is good to know of a simple and efficacious way to mend it. Take a small piece of black sticking plaster, and soak it until quite soft. Place this carefully under the hole inside, and let it dry. This is much better than darning, as it closes the hole neatly without stitches.

Care of the Piano.

It is not generally understood that a valuable instrument often suffers from neglect of simple precautions. Always close down the piano at night and in damp weather; open it on bright days, and, if possible, let the sun shine on the keys, as the light prevents the ivory from turning yellow. It should also be kept in a dry room, and never placed in a draught.

Cleaning Serge Material.

Serge garments are among the most serviceable in daily use, and in cases where the first freshness has been lost, a new lease of life may be given in the following simple way:—Take about a dozen ivy leaves; put into a basin, and cover with one point of boiling water. Let it stand for twelve hours. Clean the material with a brush or cloth, and iron on the wrong side and you will be surprised at the result.

Exercise.

In these days of exercises unlimited it is well to know that it is very unwise to indulge in the practice injudiciously. Exercise should not be undertaken just after a heavy meal, as the digestive organs make a large demand on the blood supply, so that there is very little available for the exercise of the muscles. Again after a long fast, exercise does harm rather than good.

Milk.

Those who partake of milk in quantities must not suppose that boiling it previously is all that is necessary to think about; they must also bear in mind that milk is a food and not a drink. It should not, therefore, be swallowed quickly in large gulps, otherwise curds are formed which cause symptoms of indigestion. If it is found difficult to digest pure milk, dilute it with half its quantity of water, soda water, or lime water.

Waxed Floors.

If a waxed floor is to remain a joy for ever, water must never touch it. Wet a woollen cloth with turpentine, and rub the soiled places with it. When the floor is all cleaned go over with a woollen cloth slightly moistened with soft wax. Let it rest a few hours, then polish with a weighted brush. The prepared wax may be purchased at a paint shop, or it may be prepared at home by melting one pound of beeswax and then beating one pint of turpentine into the heated wax.

Don't Cough.

A physician, who is connected with an institution in which there are many children who are suffering from the usual winter colds and coughs, says there is nothing more irritable to a cough than coughing. He therefore determined, for one minute at least, to lessen the number of coughs heard in a certain ward, and says, by the promise of rewards and punishments, he succeeded in inducing the patients simply to hold their breath when tempted to cough, and, in a little while, was surprised to see how some of the children entirely recovered from the disease. Constant coughing is entirely like scratching a wound on the outside of the body; so long as it is done it will not heal. The doctor advises people when tempted to cough, to draw a long breath, and hold it until it warms and soothes every air cell, and some benefit will soon be received, owing to the fact that the nitrogen thus confined acts as an anodyne on the mucous membrane, allaying the desire to cough, and giving the throat and lungs a chance to heal.

Maureen

For rheumatism, bac'ache, faceache, earache, neuralgia, and other muscular pains, nothing can equal WITCH'S OIL (registered).

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Yours faithfully,

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Science Siftings

By VOLT

Cold Ten Miles Up.

A balloon was sent up from Berlin in 1895 equipped with self-registering thermometers and barometers. It came down in Bosnia, with the instruments in good condition. The barometer registered an elevation of 53,872 feet and the thermometer a temperature of 52 degrees below zero F.

The Great Salt Lake Bridge.

The longest bridge in the world stretches across Great Salt Lake. It was constructed at an enormous cost to save time and money. Before the bridge was built the railroad skirted the north end of the lake. Now it cuts off forty-three miles of road and runs directly from Ogden to Lucin. The cost of this remarkable bridge was £1,000,000. The piles were brought from the Oregon and Texas forests. By placing all the piles together they would measure nearly 600,000 feet. There are more than eleven miles of permanent trestling, nearly the entire length being under water, which is from thirty to thirty-four feet deep.

Fireproof Wood.

Though there are a number of different kinds of wood, ebony, ironwood, etc., of such close, hard fibre that even the fiercest fire has difficulty in 'getting hold' of it, there is only one sort, so far as now known, that is practically fireproof. This is a small, scraggy tree, a native of South Africa, called the shopala, with thick, tough, stringy bark full of a sort of fire-resisting sap. This curious shrub grows largely on the great, grassy savannas, which are swept by fire almost every year during the heat of the summer. There it thrives splendidly, for the annual scourge only kills off its bigger and harder competitors and leaves the ground free for the growth of this vegetable asbestos.

Snakes.

Prof. H. A. Surface, State zoologist of Pennsylvania, is showing that the hatred and prejudice still almost universally exhibited against the snake family is unjust both to the serpents and to ourselves. After collecting, watching, dissecting, and photographing many hundreds of snakes of all kinds, Prof. Surface disposes of a number of popular fallacies as to their habits and appearance. Snakes do not and can not draw milk from cows. They do not strike from a regular coil, but keep the forepart of the body free and the after part only coiled. No snake strikes from a straight position and none springs from the ground clear. None is able to spit poison. The story of the hoop snake with its tail in its mouth rolling downhill is a myth. Snakes are not 'slimy,' as commonly supposed, their bodies being covered with dry scales. Belief in the medicinal qualities of parts of snakes is mere superstition, and it is nonsense to say that a second bite of a snake in the same place will effect a cure.

Book Plates.

It was within half a century from the invention of printing that book plates were introduced as identifying marks to indicate the ownership of the volume. Germany, the fatherland of printing from movable type and wood-cutting for making impressions in ink on paper, is likewise the homeland of the book plate. The earliest dated wood cut of accepted authenticity is the well-known 'St. Christopher of 1423,' which was discovered in the Carthusian Monastery of Buxheim in Suabia. It was to secure the right of ownership in a book that the owner had it marked with the coat-of-arms of the family or some other heraldic device. Libraries were kept intact and passed from generation to generation, bearing the emblem of the family. The first book plate in France is dated 1574; in Sweden, 1575; Switzerland, 1607, and Italy, 1623. The earliest English book plate is found in a folio volume, once the property of Cardinal Wolsey and afterwards belonging to his royal master. The earliest mention of the book plate in English literature is by Pepys, July 16, 1688.

The boy stood on the school house step
When the master opened the door.
'Hello!' said the master, 'You're first at last!
'You were always behind before.'
'I'm early because,' replied the lad,
'I've taken the health renewer
To cure the cough that was so bad—
It's Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.'

Intercolonial

A cedar tree, cut down on Boomi Creek, Wooden-bong, was conveyed to a Casino sawmill. The tree when felled girthed 15ft, and was cut up into five lengthy logs. The butt log realised the price of £30, four other logs bringing some £60 to £80. One log was left in the scrub.

On Monday, May 25, the celebrations in connection with the beatification of Blessed Mother Barat, foundress of the Order of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, took place at Rose Bay Convent, Sydney, when Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Coadjutor-Bishop of Maitland.

Colonel Waddell, Officer Commanding the New South Wales Military forces, died very suddenly in Sydney on Sunday, May 24. The deceased was a native of County Monaghan, and was 62 years of age. He was a patriotic Irishman, and always took an active part in the St. Patrick's Day celebrations in Sydney.

The experiments carried out by the Commonwealth authorities in the use of motor cars for postal purposes have proved so satisfactory that tenders have been called for the supply of a car for a period of twelve months, with a thoroughly reliable chauffeur, for the purpose of clearing the postal pillars in Melbourne and suburbs.

Mr. Edward Thynne Real, who has been admitted a barrister of Queensland, is a son of Mr. Justice Real, a leading Catholic and Irishman of that State. Young Real has graduated LL.B. at Sydney University, with first-class honors, and has had the honor of taking the University medal at that examination. He was called to the Bar in New South Wales on May 24, 1907.

That his Grace the Archbishop is held in very high respect and esteem by public men (writes a Melbourne correspondent) is a well-known fact, which was emphasised by the sheaf of letters and telegrams which awaited the Most Rev. prelate at Adelaide. Amongst others who sent best wishes for a pleasant voyage and safe return were Sir Rupert Clarke, Bart., Rev. Professor Rentoul, and Mr. F. Tate, Director of Education.

Rev. Mother Mary Stanislaus O'Neill, whose death occurred recently at the Convent of Mercy, Yass, was one of the noble band of pioneers of the Sisters of Mercy who founded the convent in Yass in December, 1875. Deceased, who was 52 years of age, had not enjoyed the best of health for several weeks past, the immediate cause of her death being heart trouble. During the past three years she was Superioress of the convent.

The expansion of Brisbane (says the 'Catholic Press') emphasises the need of another great hospital. The Sisters of Mercy will place such an institution at the disposal of the citizens of the State, and an £80,000 building was commenced on Sunday, May 24, when his Eminence Cardinal Moran blessed the foundation stone of the new Mater Misericordiae Hospital, South Brisbane. For the present, of course, only the first section of the hospital, which is estimated to cost £20,000, will be proceeded with. With the £1500 previously received and some subsequent promises the total amount in hand in connection with the laying of the foundation stone is about £4000. Mr. Naughton, of Bundaberg, gave the handsome donation of £1000.

The promoters of the 'Eva' of the 'Nation' testimonial (says the Adelaide 'Southern Cross') do not propose to close the fund until a larger amount has been raised in Victoria and New South Wales. They desire to raise a total of £1000, and appeals are still being made in the country districts in the Eastern States. The amount of the Victorian fund is £247, but this includes contributions from West Australia and New Zealand. South and West Australia have already raised their share, and Tasmania has also raised its quota. Mr. Hugh Mahon, M.P., has been, and is, working hard touring the country, delivering lectures, and asking the Irish people of Victoria to contribute towards the fund.

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OUR friend WEBSTER, in his revised edition, gives the following definitions, which agree with ours, hence our defiant attitude on behalf of the WORKERS during the last SIX YEARS

TRUST—"An organisation formed mainly for the purpose of regulating the supply and price of commodities, etc., as a sugar, steel, or flour trust."

COMBINE—"To form a union, to agree, to coalesce, to confederate."

ASSOCIATION—"Union of persons in a company or society for SOME PARTICULAR PURPOSE; as the American Association for the advancement of science; A BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION."

N.B.—WE ARE IN NO WAY CONNECTED with any of the above concerns; free in every respect, and we intend to remain so, with the WORKERS' assistance.

WORKERS, we are benevolent to a degree. This you know, and we must bashfully admit it, also exponents of the science known as the NOBLE ART when danger is hovering round you, fully verified in our recent tussle with those "RIGHT AT THE TOP," and the long combat with the FLOUR TRUST, which naively poses as an association.

But with your valuable assistance, we are Still "Champion."

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The Family Circle

THE RECITER

Once there was a little boy, whose name was Robert Reece,
And every Friday-afternoon had to recite a piece;
So many poems thus he learnt that soon he had a store
Of recitations in his head, and still kept learning more.
Now this is what happened. He was called upon one week,
And totally forgot the piece he was about to speak;
His brain he cudgelled—not a word remained within his head,
And so he spoke at random, and this is what he said:
'My beautiful! my beautiful! who standest proudly by';
'It was the schooner "Hesperus"—the breaking waves dashed high,'
'Why is the Forum crowded?' 'What means this stir in Rome?'
'Under a spreading chestnut tree,' 'there is no place like home.'
'When Freedom from her mountain height cried' 'Twinkle little star';
'Shoot if you must this old gray head,' 'King Henry of Navarre.'
'Roll on thou deep and dark blue,' 'castled crags of Drachenfels,'
'My name is Norval, on the Grampian Hills,' 'Ring out wild bells.'
'If you're waking call me early,' 'To be or not to be,'
'The curfew must not ring to-night,' 'Oh, woodman, spare that tree.'
'Charge, Chester, charge,' 'On, Stanley, on,' 'and let who will be clever,'
'The boy stood on the burning deck,' 'but I go on for ever.'
His elocution was superb, his voice and gestures fine,
His schoolmates all applauded as he finished the last line.
'I see it doesn't matter,' Robert thought, 'what words I say,
So long as I declaim with oratorical display.'
—'Glasgow Observer.'

NELLIE

Nellie was a little Polar dog, and it was her fate to be sentenced to death because of the scarcity of food one dreadful winter in Alaska. 'It was decided that little Nellie should be killed for the other dogs to eat,' writes her master in the 'Youth's Companion,' 'and my crown of woe was that it was I who was selected to do the work—for the alleged reason that I, being a surgeon, "was used to blood."'

The other men had gone to bed, and I was alone with my little dog. The rest of the team had gone a little way out from the fire, and were lying in the snow, asleep. Nellie was at my feet, and when I spoke her name she wagged her tail and came over to rub her soft wool on my knee; she was far too weak to climb up on my lap now. When she looked up in my face, as if to ask why we were suffering so, the horror of my silence, while she was being condemned, came upon me, and to escape the rush of blood to my head I walked from the fire and out into the night and snow. When I returned she was gone, and I breathed a sigh of relief. Perhaps she had already lain down somewhere and died, and so I might be saved the sickening alternative. But my knees were giving way, and I slid down to the log again, and soon was lost in a half-sleep and half-coma from my weakened condition.

'How long I was stretched out there I do not know, but I was awakened by a sharp little bark that I knew well. It was my little dog. She had returned, and my first thought was that now I should have to choose between my pet and my comrades—perhaps the lives of all of us, even of the sick girl.'

When I finally looked up, at the continued whine and the affectionate rubbing against my knee, there stood the little dog, and in her mouth she held a big fish. I could not believe my eyes, and feared that I had got to the point of seeing in my mind things that had no existence. But there it was, a big white fish; and when I caught hold of it, it was still unfrozen, as if it had just come from the water, and Nellie's fur was wet and already freezing in little icicles about her body. So she had got the fish out of the water.'

'I thought, of course, that was all there was to

it, but I had grasped at the chance I had to offer in the morning for not carrying out the agreement—she had brought the fish, which we would give to the dogs. I laid the fish down on the log and began to break off the icicles from her coat, when she started away, and, when she was out of the firelight, began to whine. So I followed her into the night, taking with me one candle and some matches.

'Finally we reached a spot which she seemed to be looking for. She stopped, and I heard a plunge into the water. I lighted the candle, and as soon as my eyes were accustomed to the light I saw the little dog at my feet with another fish in her mouth. So there were more where the first came from. I went closer, and could see distinctly a hole apparently cut out of the solid ice. It was not more than ten feet across in any direction; it was evidently shallow, and its clear, cold waters were literally filled to overflowing with fish. They seemed to be all of a size, white fish, weighing not less than three or four pounds each. I could see many of them.

'I almost ran back to the camp, calling the boys as I stumbled along. Soon we were all back at the hole. It was one of the so-called "lungs" of the lake—air holes in the ice that open up in every body of Alaskan water, small or large, whenever the temperature goes thirty or more degrees below zero.

'In the next two days we had taken out of that hole two hundred and nineteen fish. Dogs and men feasted to the full, the dogs taking theirs raw and we men taking turns cooking and eating. We took along plenty of fish when we finally moved on, and got into the hospital camp of the Northwest Mounted Police all right, and with our little patient in good shape.

Nellie has been stolen many times since that night by newcomers in the Alaska country who had heard about her, and one time the thieves got nearly two hundred miles down the river before they met anybody; but that was as far as they got. A committee was formed in half an hour, half a dozen dog teams were "hooked" up, and within an hour the thieves, under escort, were on their way back up the river.

'Nellie still belongs to me, and is the special ward of the Yukon mining camps.'

GOOD MANNERS

Refined and graceful manners are worthy of the most careful cultivation. A true gentleman is gentle and true at all times. That refinement which behaves according to rule with unscrupulous exactness at courtly entertainments, but suffers its possessor to act rudely toward the most obscure neighbor or servant, is an artificial grace which can be put on for the occasion and laid aside at convenience. Gentility which is genuine is inseparable from the personality. It has its seat in the character. It beautifies the entire being, and shines with undimmed lustre under all circumstances.

TO THE POINT

The postal authorities of the United States, as well as those of Great Britain, for a great many years experienced great difficulty with the word 'only' on postal cards. The efforts to avoid clumsiness and ambiguity taxed the ingenuity of the post office people to the utmost.

The Post Office Department made six attempts to find a brief, elegant, and unambiguous legend for the card.

An early postal card was inscribed: 'Nothing but the address can be placed on this side,' which was neither true nor elegant.

'Nothing but the address to be on this side' was more to the point. But as it looked bad to the authorities, they next evolved this legend: 'Write only the address on this side.' This was objected to on the ground that it barred the use of a typewriting machine. 'Write the address only on this side, the message on the other,' came next, and was promptly criticised as being both clumsy and ambiguous. Then the word 'only' was dropped, but without much improvement.

Finally Uncle Sam's official gave up the struggle to be original. The card then adopted and now in use bears this inscription: 'The space below is for the address only.'

WAIT FOR THE MUD TO DRY

Father Graham, as everybody in the village called him, was one of the old-fashioned gentlemen of whom

there are so few left now. He was beloved by every one, and his influence in the little town was great, so great and so active was he.

A young man of the village had been badly insulted, and came to Father Graham full of angry indignation, declaring that he was going at once to demand an apology.

'My dear boy,' Father Graham said, 'take a word of advice from an old man who loves peace. An insult is like mud; it will brush off much better when it is dry. Wait a little till he and you are both cool, and the thing is easily mended. If you go now it will only be to quarrel.' It is very pleasant to be able to add that the young man took the old man's advice; and before the next day was done, the insulting person came to beg forgiveness.

IT WASN'T ART

One of the best stories concerning the late George du Maurier is that about a pavement artist who some years ago was a familiar object to frequenters of the Hampstead Road. Du Maurier often dropped a coin into the poor man's hat. One cold day the author of 'Trilby' told him to leave his 'pitch' and go to the model soup kitchen in Euston Road to get some food. Du Maurier, for fun, said he would take charge of his hat. When the man was out of sight he rubbed out the pictures of dogs, soldiers, etc., and commenced sketching portraits in chalks of the society people he used to draw for 'Punch.' Passers-by stopped to look and gave pence. When the man returned he was pleased to find so much in his hat, but was sorry that his work had been destroyed. 'This may attract some people, but it ain't art,' he said to the amused Du Maurier, as he commenced wiping out the society ladies and gentlemen. 'Now, this pleases every one,' he continued, drawing the picture of a soldier.

ODDS AND ENDS

'Why do you date your letters a week ahead?'
'I give them to my husband to mail.'

'Have you thanked your uncle for your nice new pocket-knife, Willie?' 'Not yet, mother; but I dare say I shall. I'm waiting to see if the blade is good steel.'

Musical Manager—'Now, candidly talking of the performance of Wagnerian opera, what do you think of our company's execution?' Candid critic—'It is not execution, my friend; it is assassination.'

'If ye please, mum,' said the ancient hero, in an appealing voice, as he stood at the back door of the cottage on wash-day. 'I've lost my leg.'

'Well, I ain't got it,' snapped the woman fiercely. And the door closed with a bang.

While giving a geography lesson, a teacher called upon a precocious youngster named Johnny to tell what he could about 'zones.'

Johnny responded as follows: 'There are two kinds of zones, masculine and feminine. The masculine zones are temperate and intemperate, while the feminine zones are both horrid and frigid.'

FAMILY FUN

The Game of Touch and Smell.—This is a game that will largely help to train the senses of touch and smell, and be at the same time good fun. Each player is blindfolded in turn, and given different articles to feel and smell, and guess what it is. Flowers, fruit, tea, coffee, and soap, and any of the ordinary articles to be found in any room can be collected together, and put on a large tray, and must not be seen by any of the players before they are blindfolded. After all have guessed as many as they can blindfolded, they are given pencil and paper, and allowed to look at the trayful of articles for five minutes, when the tray is taken away and they must write down as many as they can remember. This will be a capital memory test, for it is not so easy as it sounds.

How to Write on Glass.—To write on glass moisten the surface with strong vinegar and write with an aluminum point. Small particles of the soft metal are left adhering to the glass, and the writing is fairly permanent. Or take one to two parts of silicate of soda mixed with eleven parts of liquid ink, using a steel pen. The pen should be wiped after using.

All Sorts

The Caspian Sea is the lowest body of water on the globe. Its level has been growing gradually lower for centuries, and now it is eighty-five feet below the level of the neighboring Black Sea.

'Rising like the phoenix from its ashes' is a temperate phrase when applied to San Francisco. Since the earthquake and the fires of two years past, about £20,000,000 have been invested in new buildings.

Burglars (says an Australian back-blocks' editor) entered our home the night before last. To the everlasting shame of the community, for whose welfare we have labored during eight-and-twenty years, be it said they got nothing.

Mrs. Bizzey—I noticed you're cleaning house, Mrs. Newcome, and I was afraid you might throw your rubbish out on the back lot. We don't do that sort of thing here.

Mrs. Newcome—I burned all our rubbish in the furnace this morning, Mrs. Bizzey, including a book on 'Etiquette' which I might have saved for you.

Family Physician—'Now, there is nothing wrong organically with your father. He needs rest, that's all. As for occupation, let him do something which will neither tax his mind nor carry with it any responsibility.'

Son of the Patient—'I understand, doc. I'll get him on the board of directors of some trust company.'

A North of England clergyman who recently preached against ill-natured gossiping, and spoke pretty plainly to his congregation on the subject, relates his experience in the 'Church Family Newspaper.' One of the members of the congregation to whom he was especially alluding, came up to him after the service. The vicar thought he had touched her, and that she was about to express contrition; but she said—'Ah, vicar, I am so glad you spoke out; and what a good thing it was the Misses—were there to hear you.'

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht 'Shamrock IV.' easily won the Maiden Race from Southend to Harwick, beating 'White Heather' and 'Nyria.' Sir Thomas Lipton had the 'Shamrock IV.' built with the intention of making another effort to wrest the America Cup from America. In September last he forwarded a challenge which was, however, declined by the New York Yacht Club on grounds which in yachting circles were regarded as merely technical and trivial. The three attempts which Sir Thomas Lipton made to win the America Cup cost him, for yachts alone, £100,000. 'Shamrock IV.', which was built at the Clyde, cost him £16,000.

It is strange that the use of points for purposes of punctuation should be such a comparatively modern invention. Of the four generally-used points only the period (.) dates earlier than the fifteenth century. The colon (:) is said to have been first introduced about 1485, the comma (,) some thirty-five years later, and the semicolon (;) about 1570. It is difficult to understand how the literary world dispensed for so many centuries with the useful points, and their lack must have added to the toil of the decipherer of written documents. When we remember what curious inversions of meaning may be caused by the misplacing of a comma, we marvel how early authors contrived to escape the strange misreadings of their works, in which no points guided the students.

Down in the skyscraper commercial district of New York the buildings have doubled in height an average of every 50 years for the last two centuries. They are ten or fifteen times as high now as they were at the beginning of the eighteenth century. At Broad street and Exchange place, on the east side of Broad, in 1707, stood wooden and brick buildings averaging no more than 20 feet in height. To-day, 200 years later, the buildings on the site of these ancient pigmies are giants 500 feet tall. From an old cut of the street corner in 1707 the outlines of its ancient buildings are shown. Already, with another century beginning, the 40-storey building is built to succeed the 20-storey edifice, the wonder of ten years ago. The picture presents a curious history of growth—of increasing wealth and architectural daring.

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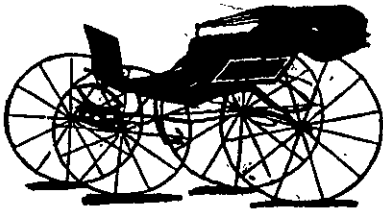
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