

MISSING

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Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- August 16, Sunday.—Tenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joachim, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
- „ 17, Monday.—Octave of St. Lawrence, Martyr.
- „ 18, Tuesday.—St. Hyacinth, Confessor.
- „ 19, Wednesday.—St. Urban II., Pope and Confessor.
- „ 20, Thursday.—St. Bernard, Confessor and Doctor.
- „ 21, Friday.—St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow.
- „ 22, Saturday.—Octave of the Assumption.

St. Joachim, Father of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The Fathers of the Church unite in extolling the sanctity of St. Joachim and St. Anne, whose privilege it was to be the parents of the Most Pure Mother of God.

St. Urban II., Pope and Confessor.

St. Urban was born near Rheims, in France. Having been elected Pope in 1088, he employed all his energies in putting an end to the unwarranted interference of the civil power in purely ecclesiastical affairs, and securing for the Church that liberty of action which was required for the efficient discharge of her divinely appointed duties. To the wisdom and zeal of St. Urban was due the initiation of those expeditions for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, which are known as the Crusades.

St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow.

This saint was born at Dijon, in 1573. She was married at the age of twenty to the Baron de Chantal; but eight years later she had the misfortune to lose her husband through an accident. Having completed the education of her children, she founded under the direction of St. Francis de Sales, and with the co-operation of some other ladies of rank, the religious Order of the Visitation. She died in 1641.

GRAINS OF GOLD

CONTEMPLATION.

Happy who stands from all the rush aside,

Who quits this eager life of deep unrest,
Where men seek things which never are possessed,

But like fast-flowing waters from them glide,
To all devouring seas that open wide;

Happy who turns away, and on the breast
Of the slow Nile moves on calm and at rest
To regions where repose and peace abide;

Where earth and sky through ages are the same;

And man, knowing the little he can do,

The emptiness of pleasure, power and fame,

Like the calm earth and sky grows tranquil too,

And makes sweet contemplation his sole aim,

Gazing from palm-tree's shade on heaven's blue.

—BISHOP J. L. SPALDING.

The thing to be is yourself. That is the only sort of consistency which is a jewel, and that isn't the sort commonly meant when the word is used.

Yes, it is true that there are moments when the flesh is nothing to me, when I feel and know the flesh to be the vision; God and the spiritual, the only real and true. Depend upon it, the spiritual is the real.—Tennyson.

We must regard the community as superior to the individual in many an instance. Life is at best a climb, and celerity in the performance of duty, charm in speech and action and circumspection in all things will make the uphill journey all the easier.

The world is not at loose ends. It does not drift. The circumstances of life are not a jumble—except we make them so for our own lives. Things work together. They are shaped by an unseen Hand to an end—if a man will let the end be accomplished in and for him, God will accomplish it.

Life is the pitch of the orchestra and we are the instruments. The discord and the broken string of the individual instrument do not affect the whole, except as false notes; but I think that God, knowing all things, must discern the symphony, glorious with meaning, through the discordant fragments that we play.

The Storyteller

THE GOLDEN CRUCIFIX

A wild midwinter night in a quaint classic, cruel old London, the London of Queen Elizabeth and of Shakespeare. The storm whirled the snow through the dark and narrow streets like foam through caves and fissures in black ocean cliffs. At long intervals, swinging oil lamps, snow-coated, vainly sought with feeble rays to pierce the gloom. In doorway recesses, under the shelter of the projecting upper stories and street-fronting gables, on which the snow outlined the criss-cross beams, the few and inefficient watchmen of the night stood with their halberds beside them and their lanterns at their feet, slapping their arms to keep their sluggish blood in circulation. To one of these dubious guardians of the peace spoke a solitary, belated pedestrian, a man stalwart and snow-covered.

'Prithee, good watch, is not this the house of Master Adam Langhorne, the mercer?'

'It is not, my wandering nightbird.'

The watchman picked up his lantern and scanned his questioner. He saw a bold young face, bronzed and bearded, a form clad in sailor garb.

'But he did live here—I am most certain of the house.'

'Art as sure of thy sight, sir mariner, as thou art of thy memory! See here.' The watchman took his halberd and tinkled its steel head against a brass basin that hung from a red-and-white striped pole projecting from the side of the doorway. 'Is that a mercer's sign, son of Neptune, or hast thou gone so long unshorn on the brine as to have forgotten the trade emblem of the ancient and useful order of barber-surgeons? So get thee on thy way, my young sea dog.'

'Methinks thou art out of humor to-night, watchman,' said the sailor, taking a coin from his pouch.

'So mightest thou thyself be if thy billet was to tramp all night in the snow,' said the watch, his manner softening as the lantern light showed him the glint of gold. 'No, good sailor, I vow I know of no person of the name you mention living on these streets. But new I am on this post. Belike he has moved away, belike he lives in the neighborhood. A friend of yours, hey?'

'My father, friend watch, and his wife, my good mother,' replied the other, with a sigh of disappointment; 'and this night, after ten years' absence, fondly had I hoped to meet them. But now—'

'But now, sir mariner, best, if you value your life or lucre, or both, to give over your search for the night and to return to your ship or lodgings, for most dangerous at this hour are these streets.'

'Dangerous as the Spanish Main?' queried the sailor, with a laugh. 'Friend watch, I may tell thee that I have sailed with Raleigh, Drake, and Hawkins.'

'And friend mariner, I may tell thee that where thou standest now is as dangerous as any place on land or water. And so I bid thee God-speed.'

The watchman, with his halberd and lantern, left his place of shelter and plodded off along the street. As the solemn sound of a midnight bell came floating over the peaked roofs he halted and raised his voice:

'Twelve o'clock, and all's well.'

Then in a flurry of white, he disappeared round a corner.

With a sudden sense of apprehension and loneliness, Lieutenant Guy Langhorne turned back the way he had come to re-seek his lodgings in the Mermaid Inn, where he had arrived an hour or two before, after his ship had cast anchor in the Thames. He crunched onward through the dark and cheerless streets, sometimes sinking to his knees in the snow, for the thoroughfares, many of which were as yet unpaved, were in part rugged and uneven, abounding in dangerous ruts and pits.

By and bye, through the veil of falling flakes, he discovered three figures moving in advance of him, those of an elderly man, a youth and a maiden. Soon he reached and passed them, and just then came a glare of light that enabled him better to see their persons and faces, as the ponderous carriage of some noble rolled by, accompanied by running linkboys waving blazing torches. Langhorne saw a grave, pale face, framed in grey locks that fell from under a broad-leaved hat, a rosy-cheeked damsel whose white wimple gleamed through the opening of her hooded cape, and a stout, stolid, cudgel-bearing youth who wore the cap and jerkin of an apprentice.

'Are we far from our journey's end, my daughter?' the grey-haired man inquired as Langhorne passed.

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'Not far now, Father,' replied the girl. 'Pray, take Simon's arm, and we shall get along easier and faster. Your arm, Simon, Heaven grant we reach her before she dies.'

'They go to a dying bed,' thought the buccaneer; but with the callousness begotten of ten years' sanguinary war and rapine, he almost immediately forgot the incident. It was smothered under the press of his own mental troubles, under an oppressive feeling of uneasiness, remorse and fear that had strangely come upon him like evil spirits on this the occasion of his return after long years to his native city.

'My parents, my little sister—shall I be able to find them? Are they living or dead?' were the questions that kept restlessly singing and stinging in his mind. Was this the triumphant homecoming of his dreams, the sequel of long years of adventure, hardship, imprisonment, deeds of recklessness and bloodshed? The winter wind howled as in mockery, the snow spat coldly in his face. He drew his sea cloak close around him and hastened his pace, bitter, piercing, foreign seemed the climate of London after his prolonged sojourn in warmer climes.

A sudden shriek for help brought him to a halt; then he turned back on the run. A scuffle was going on in the street. The girl that Langhorne had just passed was struggling in the grasp of a cutpurse, one of the numerous human wolves with which the city by the Thames was cursed. The grey-haired man was already prostrate at the mercy of another. As for the stout apprentice with the stolid face and the cudgel, he had taken to his heels.

'Clear the decks, lubbers!' cried Lieutenant Langhorne. With a powerful buffet he sent one footpad tumbling heels over head in the snow. He swiftly drew his Spanish bilbo and thrust it into the fleshy part of the other. The pair of ruffians floundered and limped away, snarling like wounded beasts of prey.

'Thank you, sir, oh, a thousand thanks for saving us!' exclaimed the girl. 'How fortunate that a brave and true man was so near!'

'Oh, that miserable poltroon, Simon Stokes, to abandon us so!' she continued. 'The fellow has not the courage of a mouse.'

'And who is Simon?' amusedly inquired the rescuer.

'My father's apprentice,' was the reply. 'Silly, indeed, to have trusted to the gallantry of such a creature, but no other choice had I. Out upon him for a runaway!'

'Then, mistress, pray trust in me for a change of convoy.'

'Sir, we will gladly and thankfully accept your escort. We have not far to go, and our way seems to lie in your direction.'

'Important must be the business that takes you out so late and makes you run a night gauntlet of thieves and murderers,' remarked Langhorne, in perfunctory effort at conversation.

'Of extreme importance, my good friend,' said the elderly man, still panting from the effects of his fall; business of sad yet extreme and sovereign importance. And now go in peace, brave young sailor man, and God-bless you.'

Our buccaneer bade them good-bye at one of the low-browed houses, in the diamond-paned windows of whose projecting upper story there was a faint glimmer of light. There was no attempt at further acquaintance or introduction, no offer, beyond a few sincere words of gratitude on the part of the rescued, to dispel a marked sense of reserve and secrecy, but to this the rover of a thousand adventures paid small regard. To him the incident had closed with the closing of the house door, when, on turning away to resume his journey, his foot struck against a hard, metallic object. Groping in the snow, he picked up what the dim light from the window showed to be a golden crucifix.

'It belongs to either the old man or the girl,' he thought. His first impulse was to knock on the closed portal; his second that he should come next day and return the emblem to whom it might belong, and to this end he took sharp mental note of the house and its neighborhood; his third, and most natural, acquired after long practice, to adopt for the occasion the buccaneering motto: 'To strive, to seek to find, and not to yield.' The article was of gold, and therefore valuable. Crucifixes? He had seen scores of them taken with other loot from churches and convents sacked and burnt along the coast from St. Augustine to the Orinoco mouth, and sent to the melting pot to increase the reward of the plunderers. A crucifix more or less would not make much difference, no matter how obtained. So he dropped this one into his wallet.

'At night, let the wind blow high or low, it is the same merry old London,' he thought, as he approached the lighted

windows of his inn and entered beneath the swinging sign of the Mermaid; when he was greeted by a scene of lively course and carouse.

Despite the lateness, or rather earliness, of the hour, there was still a noisy gathering of gossips, revellers, and roysterers in the tap-room; dissipated young scions of nobility and their hangers-on; carousing army and naval officers; swaggering bravoes from Alsatia, with swords and souls for sale; witty but licentious playwrights, discussing the latest drama at the Globe or Blackfriars; players in the scarlet doublets and hose which the law compelled them to wear—even reckless and depraved apprentices who had stolen out of their masters' homes, with, perhaps, some of their masters' hoardings, to plunge in what they considered manly wickedness.

Guy Langhorne found himself a seat at a small table, and gave order for a quart of burnt sack. Celebrities, or those whom the future would make celebrities, were nigh him. There, exchanging quips and jokes, sat shrewd Will Shakespeare—or 'Shakescene,' as some of his drama producers sarcastically dubbed him—prosperous joint owner in two theatres, with his boon companions, 'rare Ben Johnson,' poet Michael Drayton, author of 'The Shepherd's Garland,' and the great actor, Richard Burbage, the original Macbeth and Romeo, Lear, Shylock, and Othello. Yonder, indulging in his characteristic satire and blasphemy, was the playwright, Kit Marlowe, doomed to draw his last breath in some such scene as this, slain in loathsome quarters by a vulgar groom. Here, whispering and nodding, were a knot of the spies and informers of Lord Treasurer Burleigh, at whose beck they had helped to consign many of the best and noblest of the land to torture and the scaffold. And there, relating with gloat and swagger the ghastly doings of the day at Tyburn or in the Tower dungeons, was the notorious priest hunter, torturer and executioner, Richard Topcliffe, who had made many a victim of religious persecution at many a horrible scene of hanging, drawing and quartering.

But of all or any of these noted personages the returned buccaneer knew or cared but little. His prevailing obsessing thoughts were ten years old and more, dwelling on the days ere a hot and final quarrel with his father caused him to flee in anger from home, when his young blood fired by thrilling tales of glorious fame and fortune won on the Spanish Main, he sought and found service on a departing privateer, and with defiant heart faced the mysterious ocean. In the old home life he had been a Catholic, his parents being devout and staunch adherents of the proscribed and persecuted faith of the olden times, of the England of Alfred and the Crusaders and William of Wykeham. The Catholic priests and laymen whom he had seen drawn on hurdles or sledges through the mud of the streets to execution he had piously regarded as martyrs. It had been a dear and coveted privilege of his to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, secretly celebrated, when the merest incautious word or deed or treacherous whisper might have brought ruin and woe to the priest and congregation. Ay, in those dear and often dreadful days he had been a Catholic, and since then he had been nothing—nothing but a buccaneer, pursuing fickle fortune, facing for the sake of plunder death by sea or sword, a being without God to love or soul to save.

'By the doom of Robin Rover and all the brave fellows that ever swung at yard-arm or walked the plank, it was all hardly worth while,' he muttered, and with a draught of the hot sack he sought to drown the queerly awakened voice of a long-dormant conscience.

'Save you, sir captain, and what cheer from the high seas?'

Rousing from his maze, Langhorne wearily turned his eyes on the speaker and saw a stout apprentice.

'Brave and good cheer, my good prentice, for all true hearts that love the blue water. Ho, tapster, fetch this lad a goblet.'

'And, tapster, prithee, put no lime in it to give thy wine a false sparkle,' enjoined the youth, proud to display his tavern knowledge. 'And, tapster, pray tell me if good Master Topcliffe, that true friend of the Queen and of the Queen's religion, and chief terror of her enemies the Papists, has as yet departed to his home?'

'Master Topcliffe has but just set out for his quarters in the gatehouse of the Tower,' replied the aproned knight of the spigot, after a glance towards where late had sat the man of rack, cord and gibbet.

'Too bad, too bad,' commented the apprentice. 'Now I shall have to follow him in haste. Your health, my brave captain.' In further proof of his experience the apprentice drained his goblet to the dregs. 'Drat the long journey through

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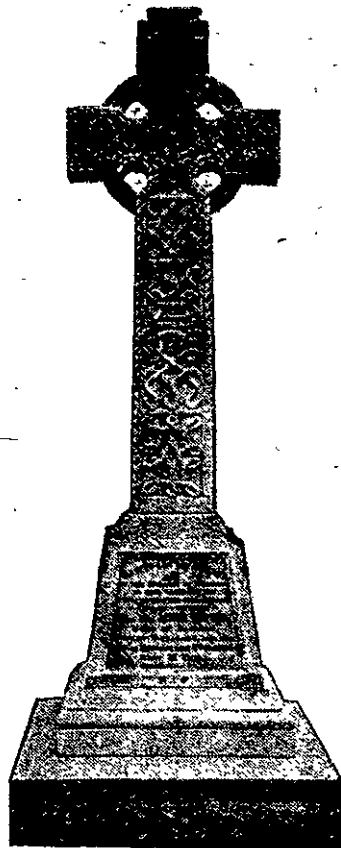
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the snow, but glad shall be my welcome and golden my reward, for the good information I bear,' he continued in a burst of confidence. 'Aha, nothing pleases Master Topcliffe so much as to be told where he may swiftly and surely lay his rough hands on a Popish priest.'

'Soho, so it is blood money you seek?' contemptuously inquired Langhorne.

'Perhaps it is no more blood money than are the doubloons and pistoles which you have taken, my scandalised master mariner, from the dead Spaniards,' retorted the apprentice. 'Yet seek I more than blood money; I covet sweet revenge on a tyrant master who whipped me naked till the blood ran down; my only offence going to the playhouse and remaining out all night despite his sovereign command. Master of mine he shall be no more, but the gibbet shall be his when it gets its own. It's a piece of rank treason, you know, and a hanging matter, continued the fellow, with a vindictive grin, 'for a man to receive a priest of Rome into his house.'

The buccaneer's eyes flashed with recognition. 'Already have I seen thee this night, sirrah. Thy name is Simon.'

'Simon Stokes, at your fair and honorable service.'

'A runaway poltroon, who in danger abandoned his master's daughter?'

'Small chance, bold sailor, had my poor cudgel against two robbers' swords.'

'And who would now bring trouble to the bed of his dying mistress?'

'She was kind to me, 'tis true, but—well, by this time, belike, the old lady is dead.'

'Out, reptile of infamy!' cried Langhorne in anger and disgust. 'Curs and traitors such as thou are too vile to be let breathe and pollute the air. Ho, tapster, the score, for fain would I forget in sleep this tale of choicest villainy.' As he opened his wallet to pay he inadvertently drew forth the crucifix he had found. It was of rich ornamentation, peculiar make. At sight of it the malignant apprentice uttered an exclamation of surprise and sarcasm.

'Save me, I have seen that emblem of idolatry before—ay, a score, a hundred times! So, virtuous master mariner, thou hast ceased buccaneering on the Spanish Main to become a cutpurse in London. That golden article is the property of my master's daughter—my late master's daughter—stolen from her, as I swear I know how, even this very night.'

'Who is thy mistress, viper?'

'Mistress Cicely Langhorne, daughter of Adam Langhorne, the mercer.'

'Judgment of heaven—my sister!'

Guy Langhorne sprang to his feet with livid face and blazing eyes, at sight of whose dreadful glare, in which was concentrated a decade of buccaneering ferocity, the malignant craven Simon Stokes with a cry of alarm fled out into the night. Quickly after the apprentice, without waiting to pick up hat or cloak, plunged Langhorne.

But for a few moments did the incident cause the customers of the Mermaid to suspend their drinking and chatter; only an ordinary brawl they considered, that had best end in bloodshed if there were to be any, on the outside.

Terror lent speed to the apprentice, who almost immediately disappeared in the darkness and the whirling snow. The pursuer, baffled, bewildered, with despair gnawing at his vitals and his bosom chilly and shuddering with greater fear than he had felt in all his fights on sea and land, rushed blindly, wildly, hither and thither, his eager gaze vainly trying to pierce the black shroud of night for a flying form, his voice frantically calling with threats and pleadings on the invisible fugitive to stop. At length he stood defeated, tense with despairful thought of the immediate grim shadow of ruin and death that hovered over those he held dearest on earth: His mother dying, his father in peril of the gibbet! A gentle old clergyman doomed to inhuman butchery! He ground his teeth with impotent rage, while the snow fell on his uncovered head and beat with cold fingers on his burning temples.

'I shall go and warn them,' he thought. 'Heaven grant I get there before the bloodhounds of the penal law.'

But where to find the house? Where lived his father, the mercer, Adam Langhorne? He had taken imperfect note of the location, and now he might not be able to find it until—too late!

Anxiously he hurried through street after street, looking eagerly to right and left, but to no avail. How was it, he asked himself bitterly, that he had not recognised his only and fondly-loved sister Cicely on meeting her, nor Cicely him? He

felt accursed. A deep-voiced clock struck three. It sounded to him like a knell of doom.

At length he met two guardians of the night. Adam Langhorne? Yes, they well knew the worthy merchant and his dwelling, and they showed the house and thankfully received largesse. A girl's voice challenged when he knocked.

'Open, Cicely, open—it is I, your brother Guy, from over the sea.'

Small time was there for words of greeting, either warm, cold or indifferent.

'Father, get the priest away from here at once, or you and he are lost. Your apprentice Simon has gone to spy on you to Topcliffe. Get the Father hence quickly—anywhere! Where is he?'

'He is still here, my son. Welcome be the shelter of our humble roof to the man of God.'

'More welcome than safe, father; hasten him forth, for the bloodhounds are coming. How fares my mother?'

'She has returned from the valley of the shadow, Guy. Great has been her improvement this night, with her mind eased by her happy receiving of the last sacraments.'

In a few moments Guy Langhorne was kneeling by his mother's bedside, filled with poignant emotion, yet rejoicing at the great happiness beaming on her face as with her worn hands she fondly stroked his dark, wet hair.

'Guy, Guy, after all those years of weary waiting! Oh, my son, my own and only boy, I knew you would come!'

'Yes, mother, to the bygone life never to return. Pardon me, mother, for a while. All is lost,' he thought, as he descended the stairs.

For at the front door of his house there was a loud and peremptory knocking. Downstairs, the mercer and the grey-haired priest stood cloaked and prepared for departure when came that blood-chilling summons.

'Ho, within there, open the door, open at once to officers of the law,' commanded a loud voice, and the knocking was repeated.

Guy stepped to the front and drew his Spanish blade. 'Fly by the back way,' he said; 'I'll keep them at bay till you escape.'

But now the door, which, by accident, had been left unfastened, swung open. Four of the night watch walked in, bearing a burthen which they deposited in the passage. It was the body of a stout young man, with blood clotting the hair and streaking the white face.

'It is one of your apprentices, Master Langhorne,' explained the leader.

'Yes, it is Simon Stokes,' said the mercer.

'We found him on the street leading to the Tower, lying unconscious in a deep and dangerous pit, into which, storm-blinded, he stumbled and fell. His skull is seriously fractured, and it will take him many weeks to recover, if he ever does.'

'The unfortunate youth shall be duly attended to,' said the mercer. 'Cicely, wine for the faithful nightwatch.'

Great, even to the point of exhilaration, was the scene of relief and joy that asserted itself in the household when the watch, refreshed, departed.

'Verily, the Lord is kind to-night to this good home,' remarked the old priest. 'The prodigal son has returned, and the angel of death has passed us by.'

While the ex-buccaneer made an impulsive and fervent act of faith by taking out and kissing a golden crucifix.—Rosary Magazine.

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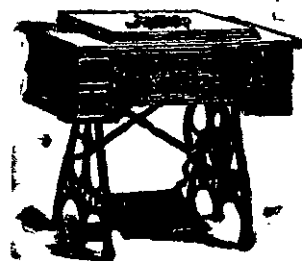
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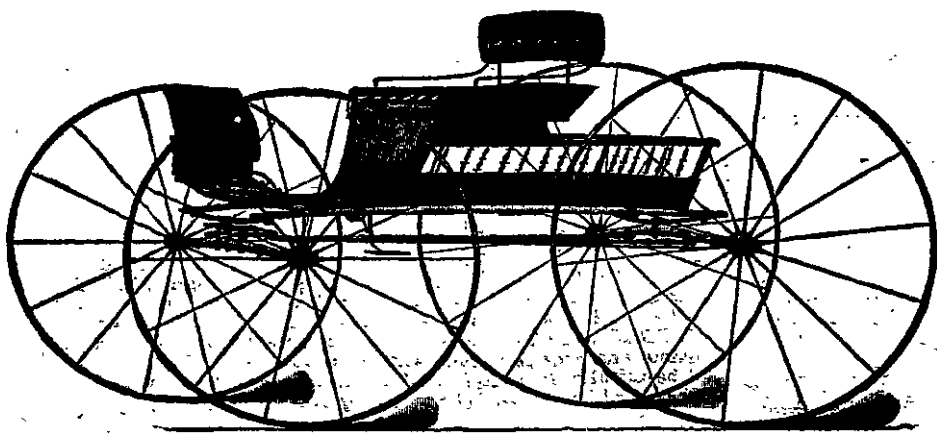
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Current Topics

'Catholic Marriages'

The demand for the *N.Z. Tablet* publication, *Catholic Marriages*, still continues to be very active. A second edition of the book was entirely absorbed by Australia. The third edition (revised and improved) is just now ready, and orders covering a large number of copies of it are in hand.

Catholics in the Fleet

Our Auckland correspondent telegraphs that 'there are four thousand five hundred Catholics in the American fleet; twenty-five per cent. of the officers are Catholics; while Rear-Admiral Emory is a most devout Catholic.' On the flagship there are three hundred Catholics, and one-third of the fleet's effective strength belong to the Old Faith.

Fleet Week and Trunk Line Week

Two events of considerable importance to New Zealand have been crowded into the past few days, and the two will be linked together for ever in the annals of our history. One is the first visit of the American fleet to Auckland; the other is the opening—in connection with that auspicious event—of the Trunk Line that links together Wellington and Auckland through 426 miles of country that comprise some of the wildest and most interesting scenery within the seas that lap the Dominion. Young New Zealand offers a right hearty and expansive welcome to young America, that visits us by proper deputy—a deputy that we in 'the islands of the sea do specially appreciate, namely, the great white fleet that is the guardian and guarantee of peace throughout the wide expanse of ocean in which we live. But when the fleet is gone, and its visit, and the flags, and the speeches and songs of welcome, and the happy fraternising of sea-divided kin, are over, we shall still have, in the Trunk Line, a great engineering and commercial record to remind us of the memorable things that were crowded into these few happy days. The great timber and other resources of that extensive central region will now be brought near the markets of the Dominion; the patient waiting of many years will have its reward; a new and favorite track will be opened for the tourist; and the slopes of white-topped and actively volcanic Ruapehu and Tongariro will in due course be turned into beauty-spots for the sight-seer from afar and for the weary seeker of that rest of mind and body which Goethe found on every mountain height.

Cost of America's President

President Roosevelt is the ruler-in-chief of America's navee. When he commands it to go, it goeth, and when he saith to it, Come, it cometh. The President is also the temporary ruler of his people—the uncrowned king, for his term, of all the realms over which flies the banner of the Stars and Stripes. And he is, all things considered, one of the most economical heads of any State in the world. The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for instance, is £20,000 a year. But to this must be added the heavy expenses of running a pretty extravagant vice-regal court, which a French observer (M. Paul-Dubois) has described in his *L'Irlande Contemporaine* (Paris, 1907) as 'peuplé de snobs, de parasites, et de parvenus' ('inhabited by snobs, parasites, and parvenus'). The President of the American Republic rules over nearly twenty times as many people; but his salary amounts to only 50,000 dollars (£10,000) a year—just the half of that which is paid to the representative of the King in 'the most distressful country' that from 1841 onwards lost at the rate of about a million inhabitants each decade.

'A million a decade! What does it mean?

A nation dying of inner decay—

A churchyard silence where life has been—

The base of the pyramid crumbling away.

A drift of men gone over the sea,

A drift of dead where men should be.'

(Chesterfield, by the way, would rather have gone down to posterity as the Irish Lord Lieutenant than as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. But his dream was never realised.) To return to our President: Besides his salary, he is also 'found.' And the 'finding' of him runs into the tidy little total of 64,865 dollars (£12,973) a year. It covers private secretary, clerks, door-keepers, messengers, steward, fuel, the family bread and

butter, pork and poultry, etc., and repairs and furnishings of the plain, square brick box with windows in it, known as White House, his official residence. All things considered, America does not seem to pay too dearly for its presidential whistle—especially when we compare the vast young Republic with the Cinderella Isle, or with (say) the French Republic, whose President 'tobs' £24,000 a year, together with a palatial residence, and £6496 annually for 'contingencies.'

Grape-Shot Men

'I must,' said the first (and greatest) Napoleon, 'make scholars that will be men. And nobody is a man without God. The man without God I have seen at work in 1793; and that man you do not govern—you put grape-shot into him.'

A purely secular education (so far as it is concerned) raises up men without God. Such men may be, as a class, safe and reputable citizens so long as times are good, and the world goes well, and Christian thought and feeling and sentiment continues (as it does) to dominate our civilisation and fence in dangerous passions as the American engineers restrain with bank and mole and wall the turbulent waters of the Chagres in Panamá. But the Chagres broken loose is but a paltry picture of what might happen with the wild passions of godless men raging unrestrained, as they did in France during the grape-shot periods of 1793 and 1871.

Costly Irreligion

An English politician found a conscience costlier than a wife and a carriage-and-pair. But the townspeople of Dijon are finding it a good deal more expensive to disobey than obey the dictate of conscience which places a discount upon irreligion and injustice. Till a few years ago the municipal hospital was served by nuns. The annual expenditure upon the institute was then about 275,000 francs (£11,000) a year. Then, one fine morning, the nuns were driven out and their little belongings seized and sold. The Paris correspondent of the London *Tablet* of June 27 writes that 'since the Sisters were turned out, the cost of maintenance has risen by some 150,000 francs (£6000), though the number of patients has not increased. Nor is that all,' he continues. 'There has been a strike among the nurses. Then a Commission was appointed, and now for some reason or other the members have been sent packing. And now an official inquiry has been instituted, for the results of which the townspeople are anxiously waiting. So far there is nothing to show for secularisation except a balance on the wrong side, so that the luxury is proving an expensive one.'

Anonymous Attack

In the columns of the *Otago Daily Times* the Rev. Wm. Hewitson (Presbyterian) has been reading the Riot Act to one 'Carpus' (a clergyman, apparently), who has lately been making anonymous attacks upon a pastor that has recently been a good deal in the public eye. With the subject and the merits of the controversy we have no concern—it is a domestic affair of the Presbyterian Church in New Zealand, and there we leave it. But the anonymous assailant is everybody's concern. None in all the land have such painful and frequent and free experience as Catholics have of his coward blows. And the Rev. Mr. Hewitson's flagellation of the varlet is a joy for ever. Here are a few extracts from his latest letter that deserve a place in the literature of this baleful subject:—

'The law provides statutes of limitations, but there is no limitation to the vengeance with which some men pay. Lapse of time, honorable service to the community, advancing age, not even the grave is sufficient to protect from the unrelenting zeal with which some men take vengeance. . . . The subject referred to has been buried for 20 years. What of that? The longer buried, the more piquant. As "Carpus" goes to and fro into the homes of ministers and elders, instructing them in the distinction between courage and treachery, I wonder if he will still wear the mask—this time of his private personality? Is it too much to expect that he will preface his disquisitions on honorable conduct and orthodox teaching with the announcement: "I am 'Carpus,' the man who mutilated the documents, fired at a brother minister's character from behind a hedge, and disinterred a trouble that had been buried for 20 years?" I have often felt indignant at the way in which public men and classes of men—members of Parliament, city councillors, ministers, and others—have been attacked from behind a pseudonym. I do not object to open attack on the wrong-doing of public men—quite the reverse; but I am persuaded that anonymity in attack runs readily into malicious and irresponsible writing. I wish to do what I can to make the temper of our Church intolerant of a man who uses a mask to attack another's character, and to give a misleading representation of an opponent's opinions. This has been my chief concern in writing at this time.'

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The persecuting pagan Roman Emperor Trajan fed the Christians to wild beasts, by whose teeth they were ground—noble wheat of God!—and had them slowly roasted to death in the Coliseum—beautiful glow-worms of the Most High! He ordered torture and death upon a large scale, but even his pagan heart refused to tolerate the slings and arrows of the anonymous accuser. He drew the line there. In our own time, 'literary roughs' is the epithet flung by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the genial Poet of the Breakfast Table, at the ill-conditioned masked men who hurl anonymous accusations at people through the columns of the newspaper press or the pages of the lampoon. 'It is understood in good society,' says Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, 'that a man who writes a letter which he is afraid to sign with his own name, would lie or steal. And I believe he would.' Disraeli had also a fine contempt for anonymous assailants whose lucubrations appear so often in the daily press. 'An anonymous writer,' said he in his denunciation of the 'Globe' in 1836, 'should at least display power; but we can only view with contemptuous levity the mischievous varlet who pelts us with mud as we are riding along, and then hides behind a dust-bin.' 'Anonymity,' said Dr. Parker, of the City Temple (London), a few years ago, 'is not modesty, though it may easily be either impudence or cowardice.' And even that gentle soul, Cardinal Manning, granted that it is extremely difficult for a man to avoid saying under a mask of anonymity what he would not say with an open face.

A Slander—but no Apology

Bishop Creighton said of the English schoolboy that 'the only means to make him learn is at the point of the bayonet.' Which is, of course, not quite fair to the English schoolboy. But there are other people besides the English schoolboys that learn, as the Scot is alleged to joke, 'wi' deeficulty.' And one of these is the typical reverend enthusiast who indulges in the barn-storming order of oratory what time the circling year brings around the annual insanity of 'the glorious twelfth.' But, difficult as it is for these reverend exponents of the 'yellow' variety of No-Popery to learn the lessons of experience, there is, we rather think, one at least of the fraternity in Victoria who has 'come a cropper' that will serve him for many a day. We refer to the Rev. S. Pearce Carey, of Melbourne. As related in our last issue, his reverence sanctified the Lord's day by stating to his saffron-sashed hearers and (through the press reports) to the general public that there was such a frightful mortality among the infants in a Catholic-Foundling Home near Melbourne (that at Broadmeadows is the only one in Victoria) that 'somebody should hang for it.' There never was, perhaps, a more overwhelming refutation of an Orange or non-Orange slander than that which (reproduced in our last issue) was made by the Vicar-General of Melbourne. But the advocate of hanging appears to have well learned and carefully applied the principle of Orange polemics laid down by Grand Master Snowball in the course of a letter published in the *Riponsire Advocate* (Beaufort, Victoria) in 1904—namely, that lodge orators may not properly be called upon to prove accusations made against Popery 'on so important an occasion as the twelfth of July.'

The other chief guiding principle of lodge polemics has likewise been carefully followed in the present instance: that no apology is to be made, no regret expressed, however thorough and complete the vindication of the innocent or the refutation of the slander may be. Herein, the 'glorious twelfth' orator finds a backing (which he will no doubt appreciate if these lines ever meet his eye) in the example of no less a light than Doctor Martin Luther. Luther once most foully slandered Duke George of Saxony. He, however, obstinately refused to express apology or regret when he found he had cruelly wronged the Duke, and, for the purpose of justifying himself, constructed a *sortes* or chain of logic (so-called) which is as delightful for its labored self-deception as it is amazing for its audacity. 'I owe no apology to the Duke,' said he, 'for he rages against me and my doctrine. Now I am bound to believe that a man who rages against me and my doctrine rages against God and His Christ. And I am bound to believe that a man who rages against God and His Christ is possessed of the devil. And I am bound to believe that a man who is possessed of the devil is always meditating every possible mischief.' Thus, on Luther's comforting (though rather Mahomedan) principle, you may reason that if Victorian Catholics did not perpetrate a wholesale slaughter of infants at Broadmeadows—but 'quite the reverse to the contrary,' as Artemus Ward phrases it—they did something else

that equally deserved hanging. And therefore the Rev. S. Pearce Carey is excused from all obligation of withdrawing the Herodian accusation of slaughtering innocents which he made or necessarily implied. *Quod erat demonstrandum!*

Look on that picture and look on this! At Lithgow (New South Wales) the Rev. D. Hudson (Anglican) frankly warned the brethren that they must not expect from him abusive talk about Catholics. 'He thought,' says the newspaper-report, 'they might leave Sunday alone for the worship of God. In conclusion, he wished to suggest for their consideration that they might learn lessons from the conduct of their Roman Catholic brethren, unless they were bigoted. He thought he could prove to them that their Roman Catholic brethren acted more wisely from their point of view of life and duty than did many Protestants from their point of view. For instance, in attending their churches, they did it better than Protestants; in supporting their churches, they gave better than Protestants; thirdly, they trained their children more carefully in religious instruction than did Protestants, speaking generally. To sum up, he thought they showed more loyalty to their cause than did Protestants. The discipline of the Roman Catholic Church was better than that of the Protestant Church. The Protestant opportunities and liberties were greater, but they had abused their opportunities and liberties. They shouted for the open Bible, and kept it closed. Men who boasted of their opportunities and refused to use them deserved to lose them. He urged them to be sincere, to be tolerant, to try to see a little more good in their Roman Catholic brethren, and to keep their own hearts and lives as in the sight of God.'

'The Noble Art'

Father Bernard Vaughan stoutly maintained on a recent occasion that 'boxing and fencing should form an essential part of the curriculum of every boy's education.' 'Boxing,' added he, 'is not brutalising, no matter what people may say. We know that to be a success the professional boxer of to-day has to live a simple, strenuous life.' As to the statement that boxing is not brutalising, one must make a distinction between the clean and manly exhibitions of skill and self-discipline given by men who 'don the mittens' for amusement, exercise, or a harmless and good-tempered athletic display (such as Father Vaughan contemplates), and, on the other hand, the things that are witnessed in the prize-ring—especially in 'glove-fights to a finish.' These latter may be made more cruel and even more dangerous than the old-fashioned 'mill' with bare knuckles, such as that of 'Donnelly and Cooper, who fought all on Kildare.' The 'glove-fights to a finish' that were popular in England for some years up to 1899 were a libel on sport, and were more degrading than the Spanish *corrida de toros*, or bull-fight.

In England, the prize-ring of the nineteenth century was a revival, not a survival. We first hear of it about the year 1740, in the days when religious feeling had, perhaps, touched bottom among the people. Hitherto Hodge had been content to settle his differences at Smithfield and the other markets by brute force and endurance, rather than by skill, at fisticuffs. One Broughton introduced the prize-ring, boxing-gloves, and fights to a finish. A hard-hitting slogger named Jackson followed him in 1795, and established what are, substantially, the present rules of 'the noble art of self-defence.' The craze took a violent grip of the public fancy, and Jackson became almost as great a hero as a Spanish *matador*, or as Wellington after Waterloo. The high nobility became his pupils—George IV., the Dukes of York and Clarence, Lord Byron, and the rest; and for half a century 'the fancy' sparred and countered and drew blood from 'claret-jugs,' bunged up 'blinkers,' and knocked teeth out of 'potato-traps,' till the game became too 'crooked' except for roughs and pick-pockets and such-like lewd fellows of the baser sort. It died at last of gangrene (as one might say)—of its own rottenness. The last forty years witnessed a fresh revival. And as before, the nobility—even royalty—took the prize-ring under their high patronage. The brutal exhibition in which the hireling Crook met his death at the close of 1897 was, in fact, a 'select affair,' which was witnessed by numbers of titled Englishmen and by a large body of the wealthy patrons of this revival of one of the pagan sports of the Coliseum. The Burns-Roche mill of last St. Patrick's Day was no more elevating, if less fatal. Boxing is a clean and wholesome exercise—but not under the conditions that still cling to the prize-ring.

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THE CHURCH IN NEW ZEALAND

MEMOIRS OF THE EARLY DAYS

(Contributed.)

OTAGO.

Before the end of the eighteenth century, and about the same time as the foundation of the convict settlement of New South Wales (states a well-known authority), whalers and sealers began to settle in scattered groups along the New Zealand coast. A whaling station was founded in Preservation Inlet so early as 1829. In 1832 and 1834 stations were started on Dusky Bay. Other stations were situated at various points along the coast, at Aparima (Jacob's River), Oreti (New River), Awarua (the Bluff), Toitoti (Mataura), Waikawa (Catlin's River), Matau (Molyneux), Moturata Island (Taieri Mouth), Otakou (Otago Heads), Purakanui, Waikouaiti, and Moeraki. The station at Otago Heads, under the same proprietary as that off the Taieri between 1830 and 1840, employed from 70 to 80 Europeans at a time, and this nucleus of a European settlement was constantly recruited from the American, French, and English whalers and sealers, that worked the New Zealand coasts. Various published works will give some idea of the types of men represented by these whalers. Leading hard and dangerous lives, much given to coarse dissipations, they had (it is recorded) the virtues of courage and generosity highly developed, and they did a great deal to clear the way for the higher civilisation that was to follow. As regards the Native population, it is stated that between 2000 and 3000 were settled about Otago Heads in 1836, and about an additional 500 at Purakanui, whilst as many as twelve double canoes were seen in Otago Harbor at once. The old Maori settlements on the Upper Harbor, however, had already been deserted, for the remnants of the Ngaitahu and Ngatimamoe had long since been broken into scattered bands, attracted to various spots along the coast by the allurements of the whaling stations. The Natives were then, as always, on good terms with the whites, and many of the best whalers on the coast were Maoris and half-castes. But the vices of civilisation along with diseases and imported disorders soon decimated the Maoris who came in contact with the whalers. From the foregoing brief remarks an idea may be conceived of the conditions obtaining when in 1840 the little missionary schooner Sancta Maria made the entrance of Otago Harbor, conveying the intrepid Bishop Pompallier, the first messenger of the Gospel to come upon the scene.

When the Sancta Maria was repaired at Akaroa (writes the Bishop in his diary) I set sail for the Bay of Otago, where a considerable number of Natives resided. Fathers Comte and Pesant accompanied me. Going down towards Otago with a favorable wind, we ran great danger of shipwreck. The Sancta Maria, whilst sailing along near the entrance to Otago (the coast being still but little known to sailors), ran on some hidden reefs below water, but happily broke nothing. The captain saved her from being wrecked and our lives from the perils of death by getting her away from those rocks and out into the open sea, favored by a strong breeze which lifted her off the reefs. Two days afterwards we reached Otago, all safe. The people of the bay had not yet been evangelised by anyone. My arrival amongst them had already been announced by the Natives of Banks Peninsula. They received the visit I paid them very well, and soon had a fair knowledge of the tenets of religion. During the stay I made in Otago I celebrated Mass one Sunday with as much solemnity as possible in a large store that an English Protestant merchant had the goodness to lend me for the occasion. All the Natives of the vicinity attended thereat, and some twenty English, French, and American whalers also came. The greater number of whites were Protestants, but all the same they displayed the greatest religious respect for the ceremonies of the Church. Two sermons were preached, one in English and the other in Maori, and one would have thought that on that day all were Catholics. A universal appeal was made for a resident missionary, but owing to the want of funds and also of missionaries the Bishop was unable to comply. Were it possible to accede to the request made, all these people to-day would have been Catholics.

The people of Foveaux Strait, having heard of the Bishop's arrival and of his labors, sent a deputation to beg of him to come and instruct them. They lived at Ruapuke, and along the sea coast. The messengers who came to seek the Bishop were one European and five or six Natives from their tribes.

The European was an Irishman by birth, and a Catholic. He brought with him two of his children, whom the Bishop baptised on board the Sancta Maria. An attempt to reach the settlements failed, owing to contrary weather conditions, and much to the disappointment of the messengers, who were, however, supplied with books of instruction and given the assurance of spiritual ministrations as soon as practicable. After spending five or six mutually profitable days among the Natives of Moeraki, to whom the services of the missionary proposed to be stationed in Otago were promised, the Bishop left on his return to Akaroa, taking with him several young Natives of the better class to be instructed by the Fathers there.

EARLY IRISH COLONISTS.

The mention of the Irishman from the remoteness of Foveaux Strait to greet Bishop Pompallier proves the saying that the sons of Erin are to be found in all manner of places, accessible and apparently inaccessible, and under all manner of varying circumstances. Some notable instances may be quoted here, from an interesting series of articles, under the heading 'The Making of a Nation: Beginnings of New Zealand Nationality,' written by Mr. Guy H. Scholefield, which recently appeared in the 'Lyttelton Times,' and from which I am permitted to make the following extract:—

If ever political despair and economic desperation, extending not over one year or a decade, but over centuries, could drive a people from the land of its birth and tradition to renew its institutions and its glories under different skies, these motives were present as a goad to the Irish. Possibly there never went forth to the making of new nations so potential a body of men; such a force of character and individuality. Irish ability and common sense have been at the base of democratic institutions in every part of the New World; Irish bravery and industry have carried entrenchments of difficulty and despair unsuspected by soldiers; Irish intellect has been in the van of culture wherever leisure has succeeded to the arduous struggles of the pioneer.

Lieutenant McDonnell, a native of County Antrim and an officer in the British Navy, purchased in 1831 the whaling brig Sir George Murray, which was built at Horeke. He acquired at the same time the dockyard at Hokianga, and forthwith sailed with his wife and family and some mechanics to settle there. He returned to Sydney in a few months. At a later period he surveyed portions of the New Zealand coast, giving the name of McDonnell's Cove to Port Ahuriri (Napier). He developed his New Zealand possessions and interested influential Englishmen in the country. He afterwards became additional British Resident at Bay of Islands.

The earliest settlement of Irish in New Zealand—the Kellys, Lynchs, O'Briens, O'Neills, and Ryans at the Bay of Islands and Hokianga in 1836—in all probability arrived by way of Sydney, for there was then practically no intercourse between New Zealand and England. On the other hand, their doyen, Thomas Poynton, arrived seven years earlier. He was a seafarer, and, having married in Sydney, settled down in 1829 at Mangamuka, on the Hokianga River, where he followed the occupation of a timber merchant. He had a number of children, the eldest of whom was taken to Sydney to be baptised.

(To be continued.)

ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP DESTROYED

AERIAL NAVIGATION AND ITS DANGERS

A cable message from Berlin, which appeared in the daily paper of Friday last, stated that the Zeppelin airship started from Friedrichshaven on the previous Tuesday morning, and having passed Basle, Strasburg, Darmstadt, and Mayence, after 12 hours' travelling, descended into the Rhine at Oppenheim, owing to a defect. When this was remedied the ship proceeded at night to Stuttgart, where it again descended.

While the moored airship was being repaired at Echterdingen on Wednesday afternoon a sudden and violent thunderstorm struck it, blowing one of the cars into the air. When it fell to the ground it exploded, igniting the rest of the airship. Several soldiers who were holding the car were severely injured. The storm blew the blazing airship away, completing the destruction. Fifty thousand people witnessed the incident. When the blazing airship rose in the air one of the mechanics in the car jumped from a considerable height, and was mortally injured. Others were badly burnt. When he was informed of the destruction of the airship Count Zeppelin burst into tears. Profound sympathy

THE GROWERS OF "HONDAI LANKA" Diamond Jubilee Tea, XXXX at 2s 2d won gold medal at Paris Exhibition.

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is expressed for him. A movement is on foot to organise a great national gift. The Federal Government has decided to pay Count Zeppelin £25,000 compensation.

Count Zeppelin has sacrificed his fortune in his attempts to construct a ship that will successfully navigate the air, and it is to be regretted that such a catastrophe should occur just at the time when success seemed almost assured. The intrepid count is over seventy years of age, tall, broad, and with flashing eyes that belie his white hair. Comparatively soon after he began his experiments on Lake Constance 10 years ago he expended his whole fortune of £30,000. An old man, his whole heart was still in his experiments, and he went on. He was so convinced of the practical nature of his ideas that he convinced his friends also, and they formed a syndicate to continue the experiments. Although the Kaiser conferred the Order of the Red Eagle upon him, no Government help was forthcoming, and his experiments ceased for a period. In 1904 the Zeppelin Balloon Fund was opened by public subscription, and work began again.

Last autumn the count completed an airship which made several successful trials. On one occasion it manoeuvred round Lake Constance, and steered round the town halls of several towns in the district. The success then achieved determined the German Government to purchase the count's invention. The price was £100,000, and there were several conditions. He was to build another airship, which should be able to start and alight on the ground, instead of, as the previous airships, on the water, and which should make an uninterrupted voyage of 24 hours' duration. The airship destroyed represented Count Zeppelin's attempt to fulfil these conditions.

Count Zeppelin's new airship (not an aeroplane or heavier-than-air machine) made a successful maiden voyage at Friedrichshaven, Lake Constance, on June 20. Among the 15 passengers were German Government representatives, who were to watch the count's attempts to fulfil the conditions for the purchase of his invention by the army for £100,000. The test showed that it could easily rise, descend, and manoeuvre, but it had still to make a 24 hours' voyage. With the smaller predecessor the count last year sailed 220 miles. The aluminium cigar-shaped bag, divided into 16 gas-tight compartments or ballonets, is 426ft long and 43ft wide, making the airship the largest in the world.

Twelve minutes after the ship had gained the open its huge propellers, shimmering brilliantly in the sun, began to revolve, and the ship rose serenely to a height of 325ft above the surface of the lake. Taking an immediate course in the direction of the town of Constance, with a speed of 38ft to 43ft a second (about 28 miles an hour), it easily overtook the fleet of speedy motor boats skimming along underneath. It then proceeded to describe a series of circles measuring several kilometres in diameter (a kilometre is five-eighths of a mile), maintaining itself throughout at the height at which it started.

Thunderstorms are not the only dangers to which aeronauts are exposed. Every time an airship makes an ascent the passengers run the risk of the balloon bursting owing to the sudden expansion of the gas causing an exceptional distension of the envelope. The ordinary old-fashioned balloon simply consists of a bag of gas, the bottom end of which is left open; as a result there is no fear of the balloon bursting. When a spherical balloon reaches such a height that the gas expands there is not the slightest danger of any bursting taking place, as the gas escapes through the open vent. This is why the balloon is orange-shaped when it goes up and pear-shaped when it comes down. In the navigable balloon, however, it is not possible to have an open escape for the gas. It is very important that the envelope be properly distended, otherwise the balloon loses its shape and begins to sag in the middle; it is owing to the danger caused by the balloon losing its shape that various arrangements are in use ensuring the stability in case of a loss of gas. The cigar-shaped balloon which has lost a good amount of gas usually begins to close up like a razor; the result is that enormous strains are thrown on the cords which support the car at the end of the balloon, all the weight being on these cords. One by one they break, until either the car is hurled to the ground or the whole apparatus collapses in a shapeless mass.

Well-made navigable balloons are always provided with proper safety-valves, which are so arranged to allow the gas to escape only when the pressure becomes too great for the safety of the enveloping fabric. It is unfortunately the case, however, that inexperienced aeronauts do not always make proper use of these, and so the balloon bursts. The most re-

markable instance of this kind was in the ascent made by M. Severo, in his navigable balloon Pax. That balloon was provided with two safety-valves for the escape of gas when the tension became too great, but M. Severo stopped up one of these with wax before the ascent, thinking that he might be able to accomplish more on the voyage. With the assistant he got into the car, and made the great mistake of the novice of rising too rapidly. His assistant was so frightened that in his panic he threw out a whole sackful of ballast, which caused the balloon to shoot up into the air like a stone from a catapult. There was a tremendous explosion, and the two unlucky aeronauts were dashed to the earth within eight seconds, being smashed to pulp.

The navigable balloon, when driven through the air at a high velocity, also runs a great risk of bursting in another way unknown to the spherical kind. There is a great tendency for the end of the balloon to be blown out. This is not the front part of the bag, as might be imagined, but the rear part. The gas in the front part of the concern is pressed upon heavily by the atmosphere as the balloon rushes along, and this forces the gas against the hinder portion. Not only is there additional pressure of the gas at the back part, but there is no pressure of air; in fact, a vacuum is formed. The result is a dangerous pressure, which is often sufficient to burst out the end of the envelope, and so cause a terrible disaster. In order to cope with this, the best dirigible balloons have extra thicknesses of material in order to strengthen the rear end, and so to prevent the tail point of the balloon being forced out.

Another source of danger to the cigar-shaped balloon is the presence of clouds passing in front of the sun. The passage of a cloud in front of the sun will cast a shadow which chills the gas to such an extent that the balloon may wrinkle and descend with considerable velocity. On the other hand, should the clouds break and the sun shine through, the gas may expand with sudden force sufficient to burst the envelope. If much ballast is thrown out the balloon is bound to come to grief and a terrible disaster happen. Greatly mistaken notions are prevalent regarding the amount of sand which is thrown out in order to make a balloon rise. A sackful of ballast thrown out at once is pretty certain to cause a disaster; even if a mere handful of sand be thrown out it is sufficient to make the balloon jump to an appreciable height. It is surprising what a small thing may alter the stability of the vessel; moisture condensing on the envelope, a sudden gust of wind, the presence of a warm or cold current of air—all have a big effect upon the balloon. Thus it is that there are many dangers to be faced by the aeronauts on dirigible airships—dangers from which the ordinary balloon is quite free.

A cable message received this week states that enormous sums are being subscribed in Germany for Count Zeppelin, and enough has already been offered to provide a score of airships. Many individuals are contributing thousands of pounds. The Berlin Bourse gave £800.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

August 8.

Very Rev. Father Regnault, S.M., Provincial, left late in the week for Otaki on a visit to the north. He will be absent from the city for a fortnight or so.

The parish social in aid of the schools of Te Aro, held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, was an unqualified success. It is expected that nearly £2000 will be realised as a result of the gathering.

At South Wellington on Sunday last the Rev. Father Herring, in announcing the presence of Mr. Moriarty, representative of the 'Tablet,' referred in eulogistic terms to the good work done by this excellent Catholic paper. He said that the priest was often pained while visiting the several homes to see the class of literature with which the bookshelves were filled. He exhorted his hearers to support the 'Tablet,' which so ably defended the Church and its doctrines. I am pleased to write that Mr. Moriarty has now sufficiently recovered to be able to resume his usual duties.

The Empire City has made wonderful strides in recent years, and it is most gratifying to know that the growth of the Catholic

population has kept pace with the remarkable growth of the city. As recently reported in this column, Kilbirnie has faced the question of erecting a church, and now Karori is about to do the same. A meeting of Catholics of that suburb is to be held on the 23rd inst., at the residence of Councillor Lissington, to consider what steps should be taken to secure the erection of a church at Karori. As evidence of the growth of Catholicism here it may be mentioned that in the newly formed suburb of Northland there are at least one hundred and fifty Catholics.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the Very Rev. Father Keogh, S.M., B.A., Rector of St. Patrick's College, met in St. Patrick's Hall on Tuesday evening to arrange a means of marking the silver jubilee of the Very Rev. Father. There was a good attendance of representative citizens, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Martin Kennedy. The chairman explained that there was a very general desire on the part of many people, among whom were a considerable number not belonging to the Church, that the silver jubilee of the Very Rev. Father Keogh should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The college, under the guidance of the Rector, had done great work, and personally he was prepared to give any movement initiated to do the Rector honor his hearty support.

Mr. E. J. Fitzgibbon, in moving the first motion said that there could be no doubt as to the importance of the college as a Catholic educational institution. Any one who watched its progress in recent years could not fail to be struck by the splendid successes which its pupils had achieved in the public competitive examinations. With these successes the name of the Very Rev. Rector would be ever associated. He would especially like to mention the fact of the successes of ex-pupils of the college at the University of New Zealand. He spoke from experience when he said that pupils from the college could more than hold their own in the sphere of university life. In the commercial and professional fields the ex-pupils were no less conspicuous. But apart altogether from the scholastic side of the institution and its Rector, they knew that the Very Rev. Father Keogh was a most broad-minded man, and by his own kindly nature and generous character had done much to bring the Catholic Faith in its true light before the public of the Dominion. He had much pleasure in moving: 'That an address and testimonial be presented to the Very Rev. Father Keogh, Rector of St. Patrick's College, on the occasion of his silver jubilee.'

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., and carried unanimously. The Rev. Father spoke of his early association with Father Keogh before the latter gentleman came to New Zealand. He was certain they all appreciated the splendid work he was doing. Personally he believed that Father Keogh was well worthy of the tribute they proposed to pay, and the movement would have the hearty support of the clergy.

The Very Rev. Father Regnault, S.M., Provincial, in speaking in support of the motion, assured the meeting that the movement had his unqualified support. The life of the priest was one of sacrifice, and this was especially true of the priest who devoted himself as did Father Keogh to the grand work of Catholic education. He knew that the movement would meet with a hearty response in every quarter.

On the motion of Mr. B. Doherty, those present were formed into a committee, with power to add to their number, to arrange the matters.

Mr. Fred. W. Crombie was elected secretary to the movement, and Mr. Martin Kennedy treasurer. Mr. Crombie is the secretary of the Old Boys' Association of the College, which has expressed itself as being heart and soul with the undertaking. The following sub-committee was set up to prepare the address: Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., Dr. Cahill, and Mr. E. J. Fitzgibbon, LL.B. The following gentlemen were elected a sub-committee to see to the general affairs of the proposed presentation:—Messrs. Martin Kennedy, B. Doherty, L. Dwan, M. F. Bourke, W. E. Butler, and F. W. Crombie. The gentlemen who so far have expressed their willingness to act on the committee are as follow:—Messrs. H. D. Bell, K.C., M. F. Bourke, J. E. Butler, W. E. Butler, T. Cahill, M.D., Colonel R. J. Collins, V.D., Very Rev. Father Clune, C.S.S.R., F. W. Crombie, J. J. Devine, B. J. Devine, Ven. Archdeacon Devoy, S.M., B. Doherty, T. B. Dwan, L. Dwan, A. Fay, E. J. Fitzgibbon, LL.B., J. Gallagher, W. C. Gasquoine, B. A. Guise, J. E. Henrys, Rev. Father Hickson, S.M., Hon. T. W. Hislop, J. P. Kelly, M. Kennedy, A. Kidd, M.P., J. Macalister, S. J. Moran, LL.B., Very Rev. Dean McKenna, P. Mackin, M.D., A. Martin, M.D., M. O'Connor, Very Rev. Father O'Shea, S.M., V.G., Very Rev. Father Regnault, S.M., D. Ryan, F. Ryan, W. Ryan, T. Y. Seddon, M.P., W. F. Short, C. P. Skerrett, K.C., J. S. Swan,

Hon. T. Thompson. A sum of nearly £100 has been subscribed by the committee.

St. Mary's Orphanage, Stoke

(From an occasional correspondent.)

On Sunday, August 2, the boys of St. Mary's Orphanage, Stoke, spent a very enjoyable afternoon, thanks to some kind lady friends, who supplied prizes. A capital programme of sports was arranged, and the several events were keenly contested by the boys, who entered into the day's proceedings with all the zest and earnestness of youth. The programme was in the capable hands of the teachers, Messrs. M. Flaherty and P. Rogan, who were ably seconded by other members of the staff. In the evening the prizes were distributed by the Rev. Father Clancy, who takes so keen an interest in the orphans, and whose zeal and attention are due the good behaviour of the boys. The Rev. Father congratulated the teachers on the good work they were doing in cultivating the physical as well as the mental qualities of the boys, and hoped that many similar contests and pleasant outings would be made possible through the kindness of friends and well-wishers of the institution. The day was brought to a happy close by evening devotions in the beautiful chapel attached to the orphanage. The fresh, sweet voices of the boys' choir rendered the music of the Benediction service with very pleasing effect. Their singing reflected great credit both on themselves and on their conductor, Mr. Flaherty. The friends of the orphanage will be pleased to hear that Mr. T. A. Walker, Government Inspector of Orphanage Schools, who lately visited St. Mary's, expressed himself highly pleased with the institution, the efficient state of the school, the general tone of the boys, their singing, calisthenics, and amateur gardening.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

August 10.

Rev. Father Duffy, of St. Benedict's parish, is leaving on a visit to Ireland.

Great activity is being displayed by the Young Men's Club of St. Benedict's parish. A splendid room has been secured, and has been fitted up in fine style. A gymnasium, under the management of Mr. James Lonergan, will be an attraction for members.

The Rev. Father Molloy, recently of Coromandel, leaves Auckland in a few days to take charge of the newly-created parish of Taumarunui, in the King Country, where a new church will shortly be erected. Great regret is felt at Father Molloy's departure from Coromandel, where he had been greatly esteemed, and Taumarunui is lucky in obtaining the services of so sterling a priest.

In a letter received to-day from Bishop Lenihan, his Lordship states he was to visit the Passionist Monastery, Mount Argus, Dublin, at the invitation of Father Hilary (who is known out here), where the Bishop was to participate in the anniversary of one of the Saints of the Order on July 12. His Lordship spoke in glowing terms of the treatment received from Mr. Devlin. The Irish Club, London, was to have a gathering in honor of the Bishop on Wednesday, July 8. At date of writing (July 3) the Bishop was to be received in the House of Commons by members of the Irish Party.

Rotorua

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

August 4.

The Very Rev. Dean Lighthouse has just concluded a visitation of the missions under his charge. The recent severe weather experienced in this neighborhood made travelling very disagreeable.

The new bath building, which will be opened on the 13th inst., is rapidly nearing completion. All the baths are now in position, and the work of laying on the water is being proceeded with. All the bathrooms are luxuriantly furnished, each containing a couch, chair, and large mirror. All the private baths are of porcelain, while the public baths are of tiles. Each bathroom has a telephone in close proximity, from which the wants of bathers can be communicated to the assistants. The statuary which was at the late New Zealand Exhibition occupies a conspicuous position in the main hall of the building and in

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the gallery. The baths will accommodate 1000 bathers per diem, which should cope with the greatest of demands.

Great preparations are being made locally for the reception of the officers of the American fleet and Parliamentary party on their arrival. Owing to the party arriving in Rotorua late on Wednesday night, the formal reception will not take place until the following morning. The main feature of the reception will be the Maori ceremony, which will commence as the party arrives at the Government gardens. At the conclusion of the reception the beautiful new bath buildings, erected for the Tourist Department, will be opened by Sir Joseph Ward. In the afternoon the party will be given an opportunity of viewing the weird and wonderful sights of Whakarewarewa, where the Wairoa geyser, acting under a saponaceous influence, will be called upon for a display. It is estimated that the party will consist of 500 persons in all.

During the past week a complimentary social was tendered to the Rotorua Town Band by Dean Lightheart and the late bazaar committee. The function was an unqualified success, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. In a short address the Dean spoke highly of the charitable spirit displayed by the band; all denominations had had the services of the band gratuitously, and whenever any charitable objects were promoted locally the band's services were cheerfully and freely given. He considered the band one of Rotorua's greatest assets, and he was proud, as head of the Catholic Church in Rotorua, of the fact that his congregation was the first to show recognition of the band's services. He also stated that at the late bazaar the band played for two hours each evening, and demanded nothing; and now he was exceedingly pleased to say that through the untiring efforts of the committee he was able to hand to the band, as a slight recognition of their services, a cheque for £23. Other felicitous speeches were also made, after which the members of the band were the guests of Dean Lightheart and the committee at supper.

Father Holierhoek, who recently returned from a visit to the Old Country, spent a few days in Rotorua, on his way to Matata, where he takes up his permanent residence. The rev. gentleman undertook the trip Home owing to ill-health, and has returned completely cured of a malady from which he suffered for over twenty years. In relating the story of his cure, Father Holierhoek says: 'While still at college, some twenty odd years ago, I met with an accident to my leg, and, gangrene setting in, the wound never healed. It was with the greatest difficulty that I carried out my work among the Maoris, and eventually, after twenty years, my health broke down. I determined on a visit to the Old Country, and went to Lourdes. Here I remained some time at the shrine, where I witnessed some miraculous cures; among others I saw a girl who had been blind from birth receive sight. For four days I prayed that my wound might be healed, and bathed it constantly with the water I obtained from the spring. I noticed little improvement for three days, but after I had said Mass at the grotto on the fourth day I adjourned to my hotel, and, bathing the wound with the water, I said a rosary after each application. Now a wonderful change came over the wound, and at the end of every bathing I witnessed, with the greatest of joy, the wound slowly healing up. I continued the rosary and bathing alternately until, to my great delight, I saw the skin form over the opening in the wound, and, rushing down stairs, I showed my leg to those in the hotel, most of whom knew what state it was in. There was great excitement in that hotel, I can tell you, and after breakfast I went to a doctor and showed him the cure. He pronounced my leg cured, not being able to find a weak spot in it. I may just state that I had consulted many doctors, both in this country, and at Home. The latter informed me that the malady was incurable.' As your correspondent knew what state Father Holierhoek's leg was in, having seen the wound on many occasions, it has impressed him as a very remarkable cure, and the only visible evidence remaining of the painful wound is a slight discoloration of the skin. Father Holierhoek never tires of relating the many wonders that have taken place at Lourdes; and those he was fortunate in being a witness thereto.

Paeroa

A welcome social to the Rev. Father Bradley (says the 'Ohinemuri Gazette') was held in the Choral Hall on the evening of July 29, when there was a large attendance, not only of Paeroa people, but also of those from up-country. Just before the adjournment for supper, the Very Rev. Dean Hackett introduced Father Bradley, saying that he was a young priest from

Australia who had come to assist him in his work. On August 14 he (the speaker) would have been in the district for fourteen years, and although he had seen many changes, it looked as if he, like Tennyson's brook, would 'go on for ever.' He was pleased to have Father Bradley to help him with his labors, and, on behalf of the parishioners, he welcomed him to the district.

Mr. J. McCarthy then read an address of welcome from the parishioners.

Father Bradley, in reply, said he was pleased to hear their words of welcome, and he was pleased to be associated with his friend, Dean Hackett, who was a man to be revered and looked up to. When he first saw Dean Hackett in Auckland, before he had any intention of coming to Paeroa, he recognised that he was a man to be loved. Over in Australia he had met many New Zealanders, and when in Queensland he had come across several from 'God's Own Country' looking for land, and he was surprised to hear that there was not enough land in 'God's Own Country' for everybody. He had heard so much about New Zealand that he had decided to come over and sample some of it. He had made many friends since he had come to Paeroa; in fact, he had made more friends during the few weeks he had been in Paeroa than he had during the seven or eight months he was in Auckland. Somehow or other, the people in Auckland seemed to be of a different stamp to the good folk of Paeroa. He had been round Karangahake and the other parts of the district, and he was pleased to see some of the people from those places present that night. He believed that social intercourse between priest and people did a lot of good, and it was on occasions like the present one that he preferred to meet the ladies and gentlemen of the district. There was no doubt that social events such as that did a certain amount of good. He thanked the members of the committee and all present for the welcome accorded him, and trusted they would meet again on several similar occasions.

The Very Rev. Dean Hackett returned thanks to all present for assisting to make the welcome so successful, more particularly those who had presented the eucharistic prizes and the members of the committee who had worked so earnestly. He was pleased to see members of all denominations present, and said that Father Bradley would find that there was no religious animosity here as there was in some places. Dean Hackett also presented the prizes won at the eucharistic tournament as follows:—Ladies: Mrs. Barrett, first (silver toast rack, presented by Mrs. Moriarty); Mrs. Rolton, second (silver and glass butter dish, presented by Mr. Keller). Gentlemen: Mr. Le Compte, first (set of carvers, presented by Mr. J. Brennan); Mr. J. Gordon, second (wheelbarrow, presented by Mr. G. Collins).

After the speeches and the presentation of prizes, supper provided by the ladies was handed round.

Otahuhu

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A very pleasing function took place recently in the Convent Schoolroom, Otahuhu, when the Rev. Father Buckley was presented with a beautiful silver chalice by the members of the confraternity of Children of Mary. The following was the address, which was read by the president, Miss Rodgers:—

'We have assembled here this evening to thank you for the deep interest you have taken in our spiritual and temporal interests since you first became our spiritual director. We fully appreciate the zeal with which you are actuated while you quietly and unassumingly perform your priestly duties. Knowing how little you care for glowing words of praise, we shall, in a few words express our deep gratitude to you, and at the same time we beg to assure you that we duly appreciate your exertions to make us true Children of Mary. We most sincerely wish you a long and happy life, and ask you to accept this souvenir as a small token of our esteem and respect. We have the honor to remain, yours very respectfully, the Children of Mary.'

Rev. Father Buckley replied in appropriate terms, and thanked the donors on behalf of himself and successors in the parish.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

August 10.

The Rev. Father Hills, S.M., Leeston, is at present conducting a retreat for the Sisters of Nazareth, and was replaced at Leeston on Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy from the Cathedral.

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Herr Benno Scherek, who has accepted the position of choir-master at the Cathedral, was formerly organist and choir-master of St. Francis' Church, Melbourne, and will be remembered as being in charge of the musical arrangements at the opening of St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin.

The Living Floral Carnival, which opens in the Art Gallery for a season of twelve nights, and promoted with the object of clearing all existing liabilities on St. Mary's parish, as a spectacular display promises to equal any yet produced in the city. The carnival, which is to be opened by Mr C. M. Gray, M.P., is under the direction of Mr. Wm. Densem, but practically the whole of the arrangements and preparatory work are due to Mr. Fred. Wauchop. These include tuition in the central feature, a game of euche with living subjects, with pretty dances, marches, and groupings.

There was Solemn High Mass at 11 o'clock in the Cathedral on Sunday last. His Lordship the Bishop was celebrant, the Very Rev. Dean Ginaty, S.M., V.G., assistant priest, the Rev. Fathers Hills, S.M. (Leeston), and O'Hare deacon and sub-deacon respectively of the Mass, and Very Rev. Father Price, Adm. master of ceremonies. The impressive ceremony of conferring Holy Orders was presided over by his Lordship the Bishop, when two young men were ordained subdeacons. On Saturday next, the Feast of the Assumption, these with another will be ordained deacons, and on the following Sunday they will be raised to the priesthood. At Vespers his Lordship the Bishop gave an instructive discourse on the subject of ordination to the priesthood, the significance of the ceremony, and responsibilities and duties of those entering the sacred ministry.

The various schools of the Cathedral parish, controlled by the Sisters of the Missions, underwent the periodical inspection of the North Canterbury Board of Education inspectors recently, with satisfactory results on the whole. Under the new system adopted the work of inspection and examination for promotion of pupils is undertaken on different occasions, the examination therefore is deferred to the end of the year. In his report of St. Joseph's Cathedral Girls' School the inspector, Mr. E. K. Mulgan, writes as follows (his remarks being necessarily summarised):—'The somewhat complex conditions accompanying the transition from old to new regulations have left their impress on much of the work, which it is felt cannot be judged by normal standards. An appreciable number of pupils were promoted in January last, with the result that a good deal of unevenness appeared in the subjects tested. On the whole, however, the classification of pupils and the promotions from class to class have been carefully determined, much of the written work was neatly set forth, and reading everywhere was highly commendable. The schemes of work submitted evidenced care and judgment; the registers appear to be regularly and carefully marked.' In regard to other phases of the work, there occur the remarks 'Satisfactory,' 'In general satisfactory,' 'Good,' 'Provided for,' 'As approved,' etc. The number of pupils on the roll is given as 303, and the number present 251. Mr Mulgan also inspected St. Anne's Catholic School at Woolston, which, though of recent existence, earned a very satisfactory report. 'The pupils' (he states) have been classified with due regard for their intelligence and attainments, and promotions from class to class have been faithfully determined. Examination tests revealed a satisfactory knowledge of the programmes presented, a capital spirit of work throughout, praiseworthy neatness in setting forth written work, and a gratifying readiness in responding to questioning effort. The carefully-prepared forecast of the year's work submitted would have its value considerably increased by the addition of brief teaching notes.' The general remarks include 'Good,' 'Satisfactory,' 'In general satisfactory,' 'Provided for,' 'As approved,' etc. The number of pupils on the roll is 35, and present on the occasion 34. The reports treating of the schools at Addington, Halswell, and Marist Brothers' Boys' Schools will be given next week.

Oamaru.

(From our own correspondent.)

August 10.

The members of the Catholic Club greatly miss the Rev. Father O'Neill from their meetings. All earnestly hope to see him back soon in his accustomed place, while regretting the reason of his prolonged absence.

The most successful meeting held by the Catholic Club during the present session took place on Friday last, when a mock trial was held. The room had been arranged to represent a courthouse, and there was a large gathering of members and friends. The

characters were admirably sustained by members as follows:—Judge, Mr. T. O'Grady; crown prosecutor, Mr. John Griffiths; counsel for defence, Mr. E. Barry; plaintiff, Mr. H. Diver; defendant, Mr. J. O'Donnell; clerk of court, Mr. James Griffiths; sergeant of police, Mr. Wm. Griffiths; witnesses, Messrs. J. Cagney, F. Cooney, A. Wallace, J. Breen, J. Wallace, and T. Cooney. The jury was drawn from members present, Mr. A. Kay being chosen foreman. The various officials and witnesses appeared in character, which added greatly to the interest and amusement of the proceedings. The club president made an admirable judge, and his wide knowledge of court procedure was a distinct advantage to the carrying out of the programme. The hearing was a lengthy one, and called forth some rare sallies and local hits.

The Cullinan Diamond

The famous Cullinan diamond, the value of which has been estimated at from £150,000 to over £1,000,000, and which was presented to King Edward on his birthday last year by the Transvaal, has been cut into two beautiful white stones, one of which will be placed in the King's crown and the other in his sceptre. The stone prior to being cut weighed over 3000 carats. The cutting was carried out in Amsterdam, and extraordinary precautions were taken for its safe keeping. The cutting of the stone was a most intricate process, and all of the ingenuity and skill that man could devise was brought into play. It contained several flaws, which had to be removed without reducing it too much in size.

The firm entrusted with the work made an exact model of the diamond, and treated this in the same way as the real stone was to be treated. By this means the cutters were able to decide into how many parts the jewel was to be divided. This being decided upon, the real cutting of the stone commenced. Special wooden 'dops,' which resemble a drumstick in appearance, were made, on the top of which the diamond was embedded in cement. This was held in the left hand, while the right hand held a thin wooden stick with cement on the top, in which was embedded a sharp-cutting diamond.

The process of cutting was a very slow and tedious one, for the greatest care had to be observed. Each incision was about three-quarters of an inch. When the desired depth had been reached the diamond was placed in a lead socket, and a specially-constructed knife-blade made of the finest steel inserted in the slit. Then, with the aid of a heavy steel stick, a terrific blow was aimed, cutting the stone in two. The other divisions were made in the same way till all the flaws were removed. As soon as this was completed, the jewels were handed over to an expert polisher, who polished the famous Excelsior diamond, weighing 971 carats, some years ago. Whilst he was working on the diamond he, with three assistants, were every day locked in a specially-adapted workshop by the manager, where for a year, from 7 in the morning until 9 o'clock at night they were engaged at their task.

Owing to the size of the Cullinan all the polishing instruments had to be reconstructed. A special 'dop' with pewter top had been manufactured, weighing about 20lb and measuring 5 1/2 in across. The mill on which the stone was polished was also much larger. It was 16 1/2 in across—whereas the ordinary ones are about 12 in—and made 2400 revolutions per minute. This was lubricated with a preparation consisting of crushed diamond powder and oil.

By the time the polishing process was completed the diamond had diminished in weight from 14 1/2 lb to 1 lb, but the two stones into which it has been cut are said to be worth at least £1,000,000.

The firm responsible for the work (Messrs. Asscher, of Amsterdam) took extraordinary precautions for the safe keeping of the treasure whilst it was in their charge. At night time, when the work had ceased, the stone was conveyed by the manager, accompanied by ten fully-armed men, from the workshop to the strong-room, where it was impossible for any of the safe-breaking fraternity to obtain admission. Its walls were three-quarters of a yard in thickness, and composed of iron and cement, secured by a formidable door, which could only be opened by a combination of numbers known to the three heads of the firm.

Inside the strong-room were several cabinets with secret sliding panels. Behind one of these, with its nine locks completely hidden from view, lay a tiny safe in which the Cullinan diamond was placed. As an additional safeguard, an armed policeman was stationed at the outer door throughout the night.

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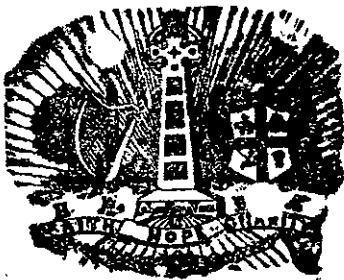
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PRODUCE

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report:—

We held our weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday. We submitted a lengthy catalogue to a good attendance of buyers. There was fair competition for most lines, offered at prices about equal to late quotations. Values ruled as under:

Oats.—Export business has not been brisk, and only moderate sales have been possible at quotations. Seed lines have more attention, but the sale is not yet general. We quote: Seed lines, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 1½d; inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The market is quiet. Quotations for milling sorts are nominally unchanged, but little business is passing. Sales are chiefly confined to small lots of fowl wheat for local use. We quote: Seed lines, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime milling, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; medium, 4s 2d; whole fowl wheat, 4s to 4s 1d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is well supplied with Derwents and Up-to-Dates. Exporters are not keen buyers, and sales can only be effected at a slight reduction on late rates. We quote: Best Derwents, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £4; best Up-to-Dates, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 15s; inferior, £2 10s to £3 per ton (bags included).

Chaff.—Fair supplies are coming forward, most of which are of good to prime quality. For best lines there is ready sale at prices almost equal to late values, but medium and inferior sorts are not easily placed. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £4 to £4 2s 6d; choice, to £4 5s; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; light and discolored, £3 to £3 5s; oaten straw chaff, £2 10s to £3; wheaten, £2 5s to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Messrs. Stronach, Morris, and Co., Ltd., report for week ended August 11 as follows:—

Oats.—There is still very little demand for oats except for a few seed lines, and prices are the same as at last report. Quotations: Seed lines, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 1½d; inferior to medium, 1s 10d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is very little business passing, and prices are merely nominal. Seed lines, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime milling, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; medium, 4s 2d; whole fowl wheat, 4s to 4s 1d; broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—There is not much inquiry, and to effect sales reduced prices have to be accepted. Best Derwents, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £4; best Up-to-Dates, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 15s; inferior, £2 10s to £3 per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—Medium and inferior chaff is hard of sale, but there is fair inquiry for prime. Best oaten sheaf, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; light and discolored, £3 to £3 5s; oaten straw chaff, £2 10s to £3; wheaten, £2 5s to £2 10s per ton (bags extra).

Messrs. Dalgety and Co., Ltd., report as follows:—

We held our usual weekly auction sale of grain and produce at our stores on Monday, when we submitted a large catalogue to a fair attendance of buyers. Competition being devoid of animation, a considerable portion of the catalogue not realising owners' reserves or our valuations, had to be passed in pending private sale. Values ruled as under:

Oats.—Business during the week has been quiet and sales limited. Many vendors prefer to hold on to their consignments in the anticipation of a better inquiry from Australia during the next few months. Quotations are unchanged: Seed lines, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; prime milling, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; good to best feed, 2s 1d to 2s 1½d; inferior to medium, 1s 11d to 2s per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—The market is quiet. Millers, however, find flour selling more readily, and in consequence a better tone exists in the wheat market, although no business of note can be reported. Fowl wheat had moderate inquiry. We quote: Prime milling, 4s 3d to 4s 4d; medium to good, 4s 1½d to 4s 2½d; fowl wheat, 4s to 4s 1d; broken and damaged, 3s 4d to 3s 9d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—With fairly heavy arrivals and an easing in the demand for shipment, late values are barely maintained. Our offerings this morning were mostly of medium and inferior descriptions, and on this account lacked competition. Prime white tables of Derwents are more readily saleable at quotations. Prime Derwents, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d; prime Up-to-Dates, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 7s 6d to £3 15s; small and inferior, £2 10s and upwards per ton (bags in).

Chaff.—The market remains about on a par with last week's. Prime bright, heavy oaten sheaf finds preference with buyers both for shipment and local consumption. The Government grader, when passing chaff for shipment, now samples each bag with a tryer, and we would advise consignors to keep out damaged sheaves when cutting their stacks for their consignments. We quote: Extra choice, £4 5s; prime oaten sheaf, £4 to £4 2s 6d; medium to good, £3 10s to £3 15s; inferior and light, £3 per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—We quote: Best swedes, 19s per ton (loose, ex truck).

WOOL.

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

Rabbitskins.—We offered a large catalogue and bidding for all classes of skins was fully up to late rates. Prime winter does, 23d to 24½d; good, 20d to 22½d; mixed, 17d to 20d; early winters, 15d to 16d; autumns, 12½d to 15d; springs, to 10½d; summers, 9d to 10d; winter blacks, 25d; autumns, to 17d; horse hair, from 13½d to 18d.

Sheepskins.—We offered a very large catalogue to-day to a good attendance of buyers. Quotations: Best halfbred, 6½d to 7d; medium to good, 5½d to 6d; inferior, 4d to 4½d; best crossbred, 5½d to 6½d; medium to good, 4½d to 5½d; inferior, 3d to 3½d; best merino, 5½d to 6½d; medium to good, 4½d to 5½d; inferior, 3d to 3½d; best merino, 5½d to 6½d; medium to good, 4d to 5d; lambskins, to 6d.

Hides.—We offered a small catalogue on Thursday last, but competition was not keen. Quotations: Prime stout heavy ox hides, 6d to 7½d; good heavy do, 5d to 5½d; medium weight, 4½d to 5½d; extra, to 5½d; light weight, 3½d to 4d; inferior, 1½d to 2½d; yearlings, 2½d to 3½d; calfskins, 4½d to 5½d.

Tallow and Fat.—There is no change to report in the tallow and fat market, and all coming forward being easily sold.

LIVE STOCK

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

The entry of horses for our sale last Saturday was a small one, and as most buyers are hanging back for our annual spring sale, the attendance was not so large as usual. The demand for active young draughts, suitable for farm or contract work, is very good, and we can readily place any number of this description at present. We have now a large entry of really first-class young draught mares and geldings for our annual spring sale on the 14th inst., and the outlook for vendors at this fixture is most promising. We have inquiries for good, sound spring-carters and spring-vanners, also for heavy and medium draughts, and it is with confidence that we recommend consignments. We quote:—

Superior young draught geldings, at from £45 to £50; extra good ditto (prize-winners), at from £50 to £55; superior young draught mares; at from £50 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, at from £30 to £40; aged ditto, at from £15 to £20; well-matched carriage pairs, at from £70 to £100; strong spring-van horses, at from £25 to £30; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, at from £18 to £35; light hacks, at from £8 to £13; extra good hacks and harness horses, at from £13 to £25; weedy and good ditto, at from £5 to £7.

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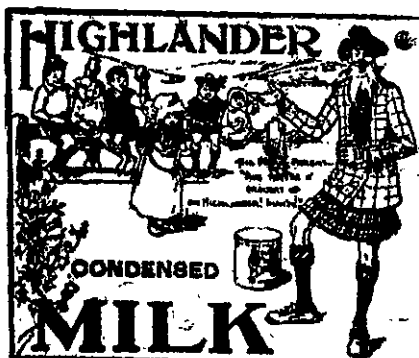
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Late Burnside Stock Report

Cattle.—There was a fair yarding of 190 forward, composed mainly of medium bullocks. Prices were somewhat better than those ruling last week. Best bullocks, up to £11 10s; medium, £7 to £8; inferior, up to £6.

Sheep.—There was a good yarding of 2925 penned. Prime quality wethers realised good prices. Best wethers, 19s 6d to 21s 6d; extra, 23s to 25s; medium, 17s to 18s 6d; inferior, 14s to 15s 6d; best ewes, 17s to 19s; medium, 14s to 16s; inferior, 6s to 12s.

Lambs.—351 penned. Prices were firmer all round than those ruling at last sale. Best sold up to 17s.

Pigs.—Only 30 forward. There was an exceptionally good sale for all sorts, especially suckers and slips, which sold at 50 per cent. over last week's rates. Suckers and slips sold at from 20s to 22s; stores, up to 40s; and baconers, up to 75s.

WELLINGTON

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

August 10.

Mr. M. O'Kane has been appointed secretary of the Wellington branch of the United Irish League vice Mr. J. Finlay, resigned.

Mr. T. Butler, an ex-student of St. Patrick's College, has passed the final examination for the degree of doctor of dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania. He gained second place in a list of a hundred candidates, his average for the subjects being 97.4 per cent. of marks.

At the monthly meeting of the men's branch of the Sacred Heart Association, held at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday, there were about 100 members present. The Rev. Father Finnerty, S.M., preached a very instructive sermon, in the course of which he strongly denounced the vice of detraction, quoting instances to show the great amount of care that should be exercised when speaking of our neighbors. The Rev. Father Venning thanked those members of the Sacred Heart Association who helped to make the social gathering in the Town Hall on the 5th inst. such a success. The net result is estimated at £100.

WEDDING BELLS

JOHNSTON—FAHY.

On Wednesday, August 6, a pretty wedding (writes a correspondent) took place at the residence of Mrs. Johnston, Washington Valley, Nelson, when Mr. Henry Warren Johnston, captain of s.s. Lady Barkly, was united in the bonds of Matrimony to Miss Violet Fahy, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Fahy, St. Bathans, Otago. Mr. Charles Fahy (brother of the bride) was best man, and Miss Camelia Johnston (sister of the bridegroom) was bridesmaid. The bride looked charming in a cream serge costume with hat to match. She was given away by Mr. M. Levy. The Rev. Father Clancy performed the ceremony. A large gathering of friends assembled to congratulate the happy couple. The wedding presents were numerous and costly.

Mr. H. Islip, George street, Dunedin, is direct importer of all descriptions of first-class footwear at prices to suit all classes.

All oddments are further reduced, and all winter millinery is marked at quarter-price at the Unique Millinery Store, Stuart street, Dunedin.

Messrs. J. Flyger and Co., undertakers and embalmers, are now located in their new premises, 222 Cuba street, Wellington. The firm will give prompt attention to all orders.

Holders of books of tickets in the Dominion art union, Port Chalmers, are earnestly requested to forward blocks and remittances at the earliest date possible, as the drawing has been definitely fixed for September 12.

The principal of the American Dental Parlors, corner of Willis and Boulcott streets, Wellington, enjoys a well-deserved reputation for doing first-class dental work in all its branches. A special feature is made of painless filling and painless extractions.

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Catholic Marriages.

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MARRIAGE

JOHNSTON-FAHY.—At the residence of Mrs. Johnston, Washington Valley, Nelson, on Wednesday, August 6, by the Rev. Father Clancy, Henry Warren Johnston, Captain of SS. 'Barkly,' to Violet Fahy, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Fahy, St. Bathans.

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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

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

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

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS are thrown into the waste paper basket.

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

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitie 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, AUGUST 13, 1908.

'SAUCY JACK BARRY'



ELSEWHERE in this issue the reader has learned of the relatively very large proportion of officers and of men of the Catholic faith that go to constitute the strength of the white fleet that now flies the flag of the Stars and Stripes in Auckland's spacious harbor. And it is fitting that Catholics should muster strong upon the roll of a navy of which a Catholic was (in the historic phrase) 'the father and founder.' The man who bears in the history of the United States that honored title is 'Saucy Jack Barry'—Captain John Barry, the Catholic son of Catholic parents, who was born at Tacumshane, in the county of Wexford (Ireland) in 1745, and 'passed out' at Philadelphia on September 13, 1803. At an early age—while yet a boy—Barry 'went down to the sea in ships.' At fifteen years of age he was resident in Philadelphia, and there he made his home till death found him, crowned with the glory of faith and patriotic service; a little more than a decade past the *medio del cammin di questa vita*—the midway course of life.

The sea called to Barry in the American colonies as it had called to him in Ireland. One memorable day—October 13, 1775—he arrived in Philadelphia from London, on the trading ship Black Prince, of which he was captain. On that same day the Congress of the young Republic—then at the beginning of the War of Independence—appointed a committee of three to report on the expense of fitting out two armed vessels to intercept stores designed for the British navy, then at Boston. Seven

days later (October 20) they handed in their report, favoring the fitting out of two vessels—one to spit big leaden pills at the enemy with fourteen guns, the other with ten. Two vessels were accordingly purchased and armed. The first that was bought and fitted was named the Lexington, from the first battle in the War of Independence. It carried fourteen nine-pounders, and John Barry was appointed its captain. Other colonies had, on their own account, fitted out ships with sundry old smooth-bores, and, on these, Catholic captains of 'the fighting race'—such as Captain John Manly and Captain Jeremiah O'Brien—had done good service. But the Lexington was the first ship purchased and armed and put into commission by the Continental authority—by order of the American Congress. Barry's commission as captain of the Lexington was dated December 7, 1775. It was the first commission issued by the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress. On the very same day John Paul Jones was appointed lieutenant in the little navy of two fighting ships. In Vol. XI. of his papers in the Library of Congress, Jones states that he was offered the position of captain. He, however, modestly declined the responsibility, for (said he) 'I did not find myself perfect in the duties of first lieutenant.' On December 11, 1775, Congress appointed a committee consisting of one representative from each of the insurgent colonies 'to devise ways and means for furnishing these colonies with a naval armament'. The result of their deliberations was that an additional fleet of thirteen vessels—one for each colony—was to be equipped with from thirty-two to twenty-four guns each. With his 'little fighting-machine of fourteen nine-pounders, Barry did good service in lower Delaware Bay, and on April 7, 1776, captured a British ship after some very hot powder-blazing and brought her to Philadelphia—the first prize, taken by a commissioned Continental naval officer, that was brought to the City of Brotherly Love.

We quote the following incident as evidence of the grit and the gluttony for taking and giving punishment which earned for 'the father and founder of the American navy' the title of 'Saucy Jack Barry.' Barry was then (May 28, 1781) in command of the Alliance (30 guns), and was returning from France, when he fell in with the Atalanta (16 guns) and the Trepassey (14 guns). There was a fierce fight, lasting three hours, and Barry got a lump of grape-shot in his shoulder:—

'Soon after the commodore (Barry) was wounded and left on the deck, one of his lieutenants went to him while in the cockpit, and—representing the shattered state of the sails and rigging, the number of killed and wounded, and the disadvantages under which they labored from the want of wind, desired to know if the colors should be struck. "No," said he, "and if the ship can't be fought without, I will be carried on deck." When the lieutenant made known to the crew the determination of their brave commander, fresh spirit was infused into them, and they one and all resolved to "stick by him." As soon as his wound was dressed, he insisted on being carried on deck; but before he reached it the enemy had struck. This victory was considered at the time of its achievement a most brilliant exploit and an unequivocal evidence of the unconquerable firmness and intrepidity of the victor.'

The title of 'commodore' given above to Barry was popular and non-official; the grade referred to was first originated in the United States navy on July 17, 1862. On May 10, 1783, Barry took part in the last sea-fight of the War of Independence. His ship (the Alliance) and the others were sold, and for a time the young Republic was without a navy. On March 27, 1794, however, a navy was permanently constituted. Washington appointed six captains 'by and with the consent of the Senate.' Barry's name headed the list. The commission of 'the father of the navy' was signed by Washington, 'the father of his country,' on February 22, 1797. Barry's name was entered as 'Registered No. 1,' and his rank of captain was 'dated as from the 4th day of June, 1794.' He thus took first rank in the newly-constituted American navy. When, in 1801, the navy was reduced to a peace footing, the services of nine captains were retained; and the first on the list of these was Barry. Failing health, however, cut his sea-service short. He passed out at his home in Philadelphia. A noble epitaph was written for his tomb by Dr. Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; a beautiful bronze statue to him is the central adornment of Independence Square, Philadelphia; and in 1906 Congress appropriated 50,000 dollars (£10,000) to keep his memory green in the nation's capital at Washington.

Our readers in Wellington and district who require superior dental work of any kind would be consulting their own interests by calling on Messrs. Frost and Frost, surgeon dentists, Willis street, who employ the latest method of extracting teeth painlessly....

Notes

The Chaos of Babel

The only form of religion that ever will be popular will be one that will pander to human passion and pride. Christianity is not so, just because (as the Rev. Dr. Waddell said last Sunday in Dunedin) it smites human pride on the forehead and the face. Many men (added he) would do anything rather than walk humbly with God. 'They will consent,' says the *Otago Daily Times* report, 'even to go through endless incarnations if so be they can come out at last clapping themselves on the back and saying proudly: "Aha! Is not this great Babylon which mine own hands have built?" But they will find as the first Babel builders found, only confusion and chaos at the end of that.'

Rome and the Bible

From the time that the Catholic ecclesiastic is raised to the rank of subdeacon until the time when he lies racked upon his death-bed, he is scrupulous in the daily perusal of the Divine Office, as it is called. And this consists of over thirty psalms, a number of 'lessons' from the Old and New Testaments, comments on portions of the Scriptures by Fathers or Doctors of the Church, lives of saints, and numerous antiphons, hymns, and prayers. Yet it is even still not uncommon to come across the controversial suggestion that the Catholic clergy have little regard for the Sacred Word—a suggestion made at times by those who, having formerly made the Bible a fetish, have now begun to turn it into a football.

From the Rome correspondence of the *Glasgow Observer* of June 27 we take the following report of a Biblical function that took place in Rome a few weeks ago—nay, in the very halls of the Vatican itself:—'This week there took place at the Vatican the first examination for the new degree of Doctor in Holy Scripture, instituted by the present Pope a few years ago in connection with the Commission for the study of Biblical subjects. The nature of this examination would be a surprise to those Protestants who still retain the idea that the Catholic clergy have never heard of the Bible, and who are so fond of talking of the ignorance of the Catholic priests. The candidate, the Abbe Gry, of the Catholic Institut of Paris, had in the course of the examination to prepare in an hour's time a thesis, which would take forty minutes to deliver, on any subject which the examiners might suggest in connection with the Bible, and afterwards to defend it against objections raised by, perhaps, the most learned Biblical students in the world. In addition to this, he had to defend another thesis which he had previously prepared, the subject in this case being the Parable of Enoch. Further, he had to present some Oriental language other than those appearing in the original text of Holy Scripture. Then he was subjected to questions in the exegesis of any part of the Old or New Testaments, as well as on pretty well every conceivable subject connected with Biblical Science. The learned Abbe passed through this ordeal in the most brilliant manner, and was afterwards, amidst the applause of all present, declared a Doctor in Holy Scripture, the highest diploma in such a subject which, I suppose, is obtainable at the present day.'

The Mills of God

'The mills of God grind slowly,' says the *Catholic Times*, 'but they grind for all that—and with unerring certainty. Even the most tepid Christian must be horrified by the criminal records of France at the present time. The French unbelievers themselves are compelled by the evidence of fearful facts to acknowledge that a high tide of lawlessness is sweeping over the country and it has been decided to resort again to capital punishment. This may do something to bring about an improvement, but it will not be a thoroughly effective cure. The root of the evil must be attacked, and that is the godlessness of education. It stands to reason that such a system should prove ruinous to the country. Under the best conditions it is a hard task to repress crime, for man is prone to it from his early years. But how can it be repressed if the love of God and the fear of God, the two greatest preventives, are mocked and scoffed at in the schools? God will not be mocked. The results of the French education no words of ours could adequately set forth. We take up the French daily papers now with a shudder. The murders they chronicle are so numerous, so cold-blooded, so ingenious that the journals themselves become repulsive. Last Saturday were announced the sentences—four inflicting the death

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penalty—on a band of twenty-seven who have been terrorising the north of France and whose crimes were so base and so atrocious that the judge said they made one ashamed of his species. Under the régime of the atheists France is drinking the cup of humiliation to the bitterest dregs.

More Tracts.

In our last issue we dealt with a clumsy and semi-illiterate forgery which was printed in Palmerston North and is being disseminated throughout New Zealand by tract-distributors, for the conversion of Papists and the glory of the Lord. This week we have received from the Hinds district (Canterbury) a copy of another tract which is being circulated in the district. It also comes from Palmerston North, and bears the imprint of 'E. Whitehead, printer, Palmerston N., N.Z.' It purports to be the story of a young Irish Catholic girl, and is a bad sample of the meaner form of story-slanders that are circulated among Catholics by persons who apparently believe that the vast majority of those who bear the Christian name consist of two classes—knaves and fools; and that the cause of the God of truth is served by the ungentle art of misrepresentation and calumny. Within the compass of four small pages of the stuff that the present tract is composed of, we find, for instance, the following direct or implied misstatements in regard to Catholic faith and practice: (1) That Catholics are 'victims of ignorance and superstition'; (2) that they are not 'allowed to read their Bibles'; (3) that if they chance to come across a Bible they must keep the matter a secret from the priest; (4) that the priest 'forbids you to read the Scriptures' from sordid motives of personal profit; (5) that (according to Catholic teaching) no Catholic goes straight to heaven; (6) that (according to Catholic teaching) the fate of Catholics in the next life is entirely determined in advance by the priest, and that they must put up with it and 'follow the way the priest marks out'; (7) that (in the Catholic idea) people who 'fall into the flames' of Purgatory may 'never come out again'; (8) that (according to 'the teaching of the priests') Christ suffered a mathematical 'half the punishment due to sin, and that the sinner has to endure the rest'—that is, the other fifty per cent. It seems almost incredible that such superstitions in regard to the faith and practice of Catholics should exist, even in the hinterlands of education, at the present day. The schoolmaster is very much abroad. But he evidently has made a very poor impression upon the minds of the people who are responsible for the manufacture and distribution of those tracts from Palmerston North.

So far as one can ascertain from a perusal of this second bit of 'pious fiction' from Palmerston North, the system which it substitutes for the alleged 'superstitions' of Rome is a rather curious travesty of Christianity. According to its theology, it would appear that the sinner (no distinction is expressed) has to endure no punishment at all (a very comforting reflection for the unrepentant burglar and assassin); that the Bible errs most grievously in insisting so strongly on the confession of sins; that the power of forgiving sins expressly left by Christ in His Church is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare; that religion is a matter of wheezy sentimentality; that it normally comes to the true believer with the sudden spasm of a colic or a seizure of apoplexy; that at some psychological moment a voice or a special revelation 'speaks to the heart,' the patient exclaims: 'I am saved!' the business is thereupon transacted, and a permanent and indefeasible title to eternal bliss is thereby signed, sealed, and delivered. This is just what is alleged to have happened to the dying Irish Catholic girl. After a good deal of mawkish (and, for Irish Catholics) ludicrously impossible dialogue, of cruel and unpardonable travesties of our faith and practice, and of good texts of Scripture grievously misunderstood and misapplied, the 'poor victim of ignorance and superstition' abandons the errors of Popery, suffers a sudden spasm of being 'saved,' dies melodramatically, and (as it were) to slow music. She is at once canonised by the omniscient tract-writer, and by him solemnly pronounced, *urbi et orbi*, to be 'for ever with the Lord.' We have often had occasion to be amazed (though not exactly edified) by the free and easy manner in which the small fry of tract-writers hob-nob with the Almighty, sit nonchalantly puffing cigarettes at His council-table and 'scoop' the inner secrets of His eternal Kingdom. It is really pro-di-gi-ous, as Dominie Sampson would say.

What is the object of distributing these tracts among Catholics? If this is done in the hopes of making converts, the tract-distributors might as well save their money and devote it to some other work—such as, for instance, learning the difficult

art of minding their own business, or trying to 'gather in' the stray lambs and sheep of their own flocks. Our 'intelligent' correspondent in the Hinds district fairly voices the Catholic opinion in regard to these semi-illiterate tracts by describing them as 'pestilent trash.' Is the object of this tract-distribution, on the other hand, the strengthening of the faith of Protestants? If so, to what purpose are Catholics pestered and insulted with the offensive rubbish? And in any case, is it not a desperate cause for which the truth is not sufficient, and which must fall back upon the ungentle and unchristian art of calumny? We are glad to believe that no respectable, educated, and God-fearing non-Catholic would be associated with this deplorable form of propaganda.

— DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN —

The work of erecting the new Church of the Irish Martyrs, Cromwell, is now so far advanced that the building is ready for roofing.

The St. Patrick's Young Men's Social and Literary Club, South Dunedin, held its usual weekly meeting on Monday last, when Dr. Hastings delivered an instructive lecture on 'First aid to the injured' to a large audience. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Hastings for his interesting and instructive lecture.

The following candidates of St. Catherine's Dominican Convent, Invercargill, were successful at the June theory examinations, conducted by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music:—Higher division—Harmony (full marks 150, distinction 130, pass 100): Gladys Searell, 140 (distinction); Pearl Evans, 114; Annie Baird, 103.

There was a good attendance at the usual weekly meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club on Friday evening. The programme consisted of readings from favorite authors, to which Messrs. R. Rossbotham, T. Deehan, E. W. Spain, M. Rossbotham, and D. Corcoran contributed acceptable items. Songs were given by Messrs. H. Miles and G. Hayden, Mr. F. Heley acting as accompanist.

The St. Joseph's Harriers held their run on Saturday from the Mornington school. The pack, leaving the school, crossed the Kaikorai Valley, and, making a circular route over the surrounding hills, came down through Fraser's Gully, and along the road in front of the mill. The runners were generously entertained by Miss W. Power and other lady friends. Mr. A. Dunne expressed the club's appreciation of the kindness shown by the ladies.

A most enjoyable social gathering and eúchre tournament were held in St. Joseph's Hall on Monday evening under the auspices of the confraternity of the Children of Mary. The hall was crowded. The success of the gathering was due in no small measure to the indefatigable efforts of the committee of management. During the evening musical and other items were contributed by Mrs. Meade (whose singing was a feature of the entertainment), Misses Heffernan, Blandford, Messrs. Hussey and Flynn, the accompanists being Mrs. Woods and Miss C. Hughes. In the course of the evening light refreshments were handed round by a number of ladies.

THE AMERICAN FLEET IN AUCKLAND

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE

The much-talked-of and long-expected fleet of United States battleships arrived in Auckland on Sunday morning. The weather was all that could be desired, and consequently the fleet of sixteen battleships as it entered the harbor presented a spectacle which has never previously been witnessed in any port of this Dominion. The citizens of Auckland had been making preparations for the reception of the fleet for several days, with the result that the northern capital, with its triumphal arches, flags, banners, and bunting, presented a most festive appearance. From an early hour crowds of citizens and visitors occupied points of vantage along the harbor so as to catch a first glimpse of the fleet. Contrary to general expectation, the first of the battleships entered the harbor about 8 o'clock. It was a glorious morning. An Auckland August day has rarely broken so beautifully as this one broke. The rain that had been feared held off, and instead there was a sky of glorious blue and a warm sun. It was a day of days in every sense. The great

white ships, coming slowly round the head in single file, flashed in the sunlight like things of beauty. It was a majestic spectacle, and the firing of salutes—the fort salute and its acknowledgment, an exchange of salutes between the American fleet and the ships of the Australasian squadron lying in the harbor—was stirring to a degree. The monster guns rang out on the clear, crisp air with a mighty sound, and the sound echoed and re-vibrated in the hills. A great cheer broke from scores of thousands of throats, and as the bands, which had gone down in some of the steamers that met the battleships, struck up the people grew wild with enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer went up.

It was wonderful to see these ships—how they marched like soldiers of a well-trained army. Everything was done with clock-like precision. Their fame had spread before them in this connection, and it was known of them long before that they were a great piece of machinery, wherein everything is ordered well and everything does exactly what is required of it. But it was something to see it done—it was astonishing. As has been stated, the battleships came in single file in a long extended line, the one behind the other. The pace was dead slow, and each ship seemed to be separated from the other by exactly the same stretch of water, and as they slowly crept to their anchorage, each taking up its allotted place in the harbor, one could not fail to be struck with the marvellous handling of these great white beauties.

All the manoeuvres were carried out with mathematical accuracy. Here were the mighty, ponderous battleships of the American navy—16 majestic ships of war, costing 20 millions—being manipulated as if the work was a mere bagatelle.

At half-past 8 the Government steamer Tutanekai, with the Prime Minister, members of Parliament, and others on board, proceeded down the harbor, circled round the fleet, viewing all the warships at close quarters, pennants being dipped on both sides. In the afternoon Sir Joseph Ward, accompanied by the Hon. J. McGowan, J. A. Millar, and Dr. Findlay, made an official call on the Admiral. Immediately on the fleet being moored the Admiral proceeded to the British flagship to call upon the Vice-Admiral (Sir Richard Poore). Admiral Sperry then landed and called on his Excellency the Governor.

The following message was given by Admiral Sperry to the people of New Zealand:—‘I am very glad to have the pleasure of visiting New Zealand, and appreciate very much the enthusiastic and cordial reception given to the United States fleet. I regret very much that we have been unable to visit any other portion of your fine Dominion, and I send friendly greetings to the people of New Zealand.’

The official landing of Admiral Sperry and his officers took place on Monday morning. The Hon. E. Mitchelson, chairman of the Harbor Board, and several members of the same body met the Admiral at the landing stage under a beautifully-decorated canopy, and conducted them to the dais, where they were awaited by the Prime Minister and members of the Ministry, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Leader of the Opposition, and the principal military commanders of the Dominion, Lady Ward, and several other ladies.

When Admiral Sperry and four other Admirals had mounted the dais, Sir Joseph Ward read the address intended for President Roosevelt, and presented the handsome casket which contained it. The address eulogised President Roosevelt as one who represented the best traditions of common blood and civilisation, and was sincerely honored by all New Zealanders. ‘This casket,’ said Sir Joseph, in handing it to Admiral Sperry, ‘consists of our own gold, our own silver, our own wood, our own workmanship.’

Admiral Sperry, in reply, said: ‘No greeting could appeal more strongly to President Roosevelt than this from a people small in number but great in achievement. The beautiful present typifies everything that is good in national life.’

Then followed a speech of welcome by his Excellency the Governor at the Military Hall, after which came the citizens’ address, read by the Mayor, and then the Admiral’s reply. In the afternoon there was a volunteer review in the Domain.

The banquet, held in the Military Hall in the evening, was perhaps the most important public function in connection with the visit of the fleet. The large hall was beautifully decorated with flags and native plants. To the strains of the British National anthem, the Governor, the Prime Minister, Admiral Sperry, and the other American Admirals, and Admiral Poore and his officers entered the hall, and took their seats. The function was a brilliant success, undoubtedly the most brilliant and interesting of its kind ever held in New Zealand. The speeches were excellent, especially those of the Governor, the

Prime Minister, and Admiral Sperry. Each was cheered to the echo.

Writing on Monday night, the special correspondent of the ‘Otago Daily Times’ says:—‘The illuminations were extremely fine, and Queen street, looking back from the fine arch that spans the foot of the hill, was a brilliant avenue of colored lights, with delicate waving tracing of foliage. The most effective illuminations, among many beautiful designs, was that in front of Ehrenfried’s Buildings, “N.Z.” outlined in green, the cities marked with red light, and from each city lights running constantly to “Hail, Columbia,” at the top. From the hill near Admiralty House last night a wonderful sight spread itself out. The skeletons of the battleships outlined in fire lay on the dusky water, and a chain of golden sparks indicated the further shore. From each ship four searchlights played on the city, revealing the wall of watching faces up the hill with pitiless clearness, and playing quaint pranks with the heavy clouds across the ever-moving fans of light. From the railway wharf rose exquisite rockets, trails of fire ending in a cactus-like blossom of varied colored lights of emerald, sapphire, and ruby. There was not much variety about the fireworks, but the whole effect of the golden fleet, the curving rockets, and the moving searchlights was wonderful. There were many weary mothers and tired children among the crowd, who yet found spirit to admire the fine effects.’

CATHOLICS IN THE FLEET.

(By Telegraph from our own correspondent.)

August 10.

After the arrival of the American fleet in the harbor on Sunday Masses were celebrated on board the flagship Connecticut by Rev. Father Gleeson—one at half-past 8 o’clock and another at 11 o’clock. There are 4500 Catholics among the officers and men of the fleet; twenty-five per cent. of the officers are Catholics, whilst Rear-Admiral Emory is a most devout Catholic. While visiting South American ports, on both coasts, the Catholics of the fleet went ashore, and in a body received Holy Communion. There are in all five chaplains in the fleet of equal rank, one of whom is a Catholic. The other four say prayers every morning on the ships, at which all denominations attend. Father Gleeson says prayers every morning on the Connecticut, at which all denominations attend. At sea Father Gleeson celebrates Mass every morning on the flagship, but in port he visits all the remaining ships of the fleet, and celebrates Mass. In the American Navy are six Catholic chaplains, Father Gleeson being senior. He takes part in all functions, is a particular friend of Admiral Evans, who commenced this tour and insisted that Father Gleeson should be stationed on the flagship. The Presidents of the South American Republics paid special honor to Father Gleeson. On the flagship are 300 Catholics, of whom Father Gleeson speaks in the highest terms. They are, (he says) attentive to their religious duties, and thoroughly amenable to discipline.

Father Gleeson was born in New York of Irish parents, was educated at Mount Melleray, Waterford, and is now attached to the New York archdiocese. He speaks Gaelic fluently. He has been at sea for five years, and has spent seven years altogether in the navy. His parents have returned to Ireland, and are now residing at Waterford.

Father Gleeson attended the Cathedral on Sunday evening, gave Benediction, and at the conclusion addressed the congregation and said: ‘Ours is a Church that cannot be denied. Within a comparatively short space of time we have travelled over many seas and visited many countries, and have always found ourselves at home in God’s own Church, and with God’s own priests and people, whether in the north, south, east, or west. To-day when we entered your beautiful harbor and city I felt as much at home as if in my own dear New York. My position is an unique one in that my parish is a floating one, and the officers and men comprising it will rank amongst the best to be found anywhere. We comprise one-third of the whole, and between us and the majority the very best feeling exists. To our sailors I ask you, my Catholic people, to extend a hearty welcome, and in return they will show their gratitude by leaving you with sincere regret, and with reputations untarnished. Are we not of one common stock? Our visit to New Zealand has been eagerly looked forward to, and we trust it may lead to many other visits, and thereby unite the bonds of friendship between that great country to which I proudly proclaim my allegiance and this great Dominion. For the special privilege of addressing you, my dear friends, to-night I have to thank your Administrator, Rev. Father Meagher, who hails from the same town in dear old Ireland whence my ancestors came. In conclusion, I ask you to remember me in your prayers that God may grant me grace and strength to worthily fill my very onerous position.’

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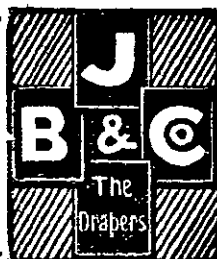
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- CHRISTCHURCH -

Irish News

ANTRIM—Death of a Religious

The death occurred on June 23 at the Convent of Mercy, Belfast, of Rev. Mother Aloysius Phelan, at an advanced age. Deceased was a native of Kilkenny, and went to Belfast over forty years ago, after she was professed. She took a keen interest in educational matters, and the Intermediate School attached to the Convent gained much distinction under her management. Her death is deeply deplored by all the Catholic community in Belfast, by whom she was greatly esteemed.

ARMAGH—Thanks to the American People

Cardinal Logue, on the eve of his departure for Ireland, made the following farewell remarks:—In saying farewell to America I desire to express my deepest sense of gratitude to the people of this mighty nation for the magnificent reception I have received everywhere, and from everybody I had the pleasure of meeting, not only from those of my own race and Faith, but also from representatives of nearly every nationality and of many different religious beliefs. I am leaving your hospitable shores with impressions that will never fade from my memory. My admiration, and, I might add, my affection for this country are not of yesterday. I have always entertained the highest conception of the lofty purposes of the American Republic, but my experiences here during some few weeks have afforded me an opportunity to come in close touch with the reality. I found a land blessed by God with most bountiful natural resources, and I say a people happy, contented, prosperous, and worthy of the advantages which this country affords to all, and even to the stranger—to the poor emigrant whom dire necessity drives from his native home, and to the exiled patriot, whose only offence is that he sought liberty and justice in his own land, and found them not. America has a glorious future before her if she be but true to the ideals of the founders of the Republic. Prosperity and material power are beset with dangers. Prosperity often degenerates into luxury, and power may turn into injustice. America, I am sure, will be well able to take care of herself in the face of a foreign foe; her greatest enemy will be within her own borders. Luxurious living would weaken the strength of the country, and injustice would ruin its prosperity. I could not but be struck by my visit to the home of Washington, at Mount Vernon, on the banks of the Potomac, at the perfect air of simplicity that marked the homestead and tomb of the Father of your country. If I may be allowed to draw a lesson from Mount Vernon, I should like to say to the American people that the alarming increase in the number of divorces in the United States is a great and crying evil, full of danger. The greatness of any country must be measured by the strength and purity of the home. Divorce disrupts the home, and desecrates its sanctity. I feel that the American people appreciate the beneficent influence of the Catholic Church in its fight for the home, in which the first lessons of respect for authority, and the necessity of obedience must be learned; and these lessons cannot be instilled into the mind of the child if the home be not what it ought to be. Among the mementoes of my visit I am taking back with me a beautiful American flag, presented to me some few evenings ago. I prize it most highly, both for its intrinsic beauty, and for what it has represented and does represent to the people of my race and Faith. They found under its starry folds sanctuary from oppression and advantages denied them at home. May the Star and Stripes be true to its past glorious history, and never be unfurled in an unjust cause, but ever remain the flag without a stain.

CORK—Charitable Bequests

By his will Mr. Cornelius Cremen, of Parkville, Middle Glanmire road, Cork, subject to life interest of his niece, Mrs. Mary Sutton, left £5000 to the Catholic Bishop of Clogher for building a church in the diocese.

St. Patrick's Hospital

His Lordship Dr. O'Callaghan, speaking at the luncheon in connection with the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new chapel attached to the St. Patrick's Hospital, Cork, said he was very pleased to come there to lay the foundation-stone of the new and beautiful chapel, which they owed to the charity of the good lady beside him, who would surely get a great blessing for such a noble gift. Mr. J. R. O'Connell, LL.D., solicitor, Dublin, in responding, said that Miss Honan had asked him to be her spokesman on this interesting occasion, and that he did so with the greatest pleasure since it

afforded him an opportunity of personally bearing witness to the greatness of heart and the unbounded charity which had been the distinguishing marks of all the members of the Honan family. The City of Cork, perhaps more than any other city in Ireland, had reason to be proud of its merchant princes—men who were princely above all in their unbounded and munificent benevolence. Conspicuous among the greatest of Cork's merchant princes was the late Mr. Matthew Honan, brother of Miss Honan. He could not speak of Miss Honan as he would wish in her presence, but he might fairly say this—and no higher tribute could be paid to anyone—that she had endeavored, and, he thought, successfully, to follow the example—and, better, the teaching—of her noble, warm-hearted, public-spirited brother. Miss Honan had recognised that the greatest of the privileges of large wealth was to administer it and distribute it in well-thought-out and practical benevolence, and acting on this wise resolve, she had come to the aid of many a deserving institution in her native city where the battle with disease was waged and suffering was alleviated.

DUBLIN—Ireland's Hopes

His Grace the Archbishop of Hobart, Most Rev. Dr. Delany, speaking at the Rotunda, Dublin, in connection with a lecture on 'The Men of '48 in Exile,' by Mr. Forde, an Irish-Australian journalist, said it was the belief of Irishmen abroad and their fond hope, no matter in whatever they might have fallen short or differed as to the means they thought prudent means to-day, still, in spite of all these differences, it was their duty to gather up the scattered relics of the glorious Irish names of the past, and preserve them as treasures for the future. They believed that in the Catholicity of Irish patriotism they had one of the strongest elements for the regeneration of Ireland—to all unite, to all combine, not criticising one another, but all working and striving for the one goal, that Ireland should be allowed to manage her own affairs through the Irish people according to Irish ideas. They were all at one in Australia in honoring the men who had striven for Ireland's weal.

Maynooth Union

At the annual meeting of the Maynooth Union the Very Rev. Canon Murphy, D.D., P.P., Macroom, read a paper entitled 'Two Irish Parliaments: A Contrast,' in which he dealt with the Legislatures of James II. and William III., and drew some important deductions. Very Rev. J. P. Gilmartin, D.D., Vice-President of Maynooth College, read a paper on 'The Revival of Liturgical Studies.' Rev. James Mokler, Ecclesiastical Inspector of the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore, contributed a paper on 'The Utility of Diocesan Inspection.' Very Rev. D. Coghlan, D.D., read a paper on 'Priests and the Department of Agriculture,' in which he made practical suggestions as to how the clergy could effectively assist in the social and economic movement. Interesting and instructive discussions followed the reading of each paper.

The Archbishop of Hobart

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Delany, Archbishop of Hobart, officiated at the First Communion of the children of St. Laurence O'Tool's parish, on the Feast of Corpus Christi. The Governor of Tasmania, Sir Gerald Count Strickland, and Lady Edeline Strickland, were present, as their two children were amongst those who had the happiness of making their First Communion on that occasion. After the ceremonies the Archbishop, accompanied by their Excellencies and suite, paid a visit to the Convent of the Sisters of Charity attached to the church, where they were received by the Very Rev. James Brady, P.P., the Rev. Rectress, and the children. His Grace addressed some words of kindness and encouragement to the little ones, and distributed some interesting souvenirs on the occasion.

GALWAY—Death of a Pastor

Much regret is felt at the death of Very Rev. Mark Eagleton, P.P., Cummer, Tuam, County Galway, which took place on June 21, after a short illness. The spiritual father of his flock, Father Eagleton, who was educated in the Irish College, Paris, was also their adviser in temporal matters and a sturdy advocate of their national claims. He took an active part in the various movements for the amelioration of the lot of the Irish tenant farmers from the days of the Land League to the time of his death. He was a strong supporter of the demands of the tenantry for the break-up and redistribution of the grazing ranches in Galway.

KILDARE—The Evils of Intemperance

Before administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to some two hundred children in Newbridge, County Kildare, Most Rev.

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People We Hear About

A great many stories are told about the late Sir John Day. One of them is this: In his time the treadmill was still used for the punishment of prisoners, and Sir John, while on circuit in the north, determined to find out for himself what the punishment was like. So he mounted a treadmill, and soon had quite enough of the experience. When he asked to be set free, however, the gaoler in charge pretended not to hear him, and when the judge was released beads of perspiration stood on his brow.

The Marquess of Ripon has established at least one remarkable record in politics, for he has sat, with one exception, in every Liberal Cabinet since Lord Palmerston's last Administration. The exception was that of Mr. Gladstone's second Government, when the Marquess was in India acting as Viceroy. While popular with the native rank and file, he did not find favor with Europeans in India. In a candid moment Lord Ripon once gave a very effusive admirer his own impressions of the matter. 'I congratulate you on your courage and public spirit in pursuing such a large-minded and liberal policy in the East,' said the gushing one. 'It is very good of you to say so, my dear —,' replied his Lordship, 'but, to tell you the truth' (taking his friend's arm confidentially), 'I don't believe that anyone in India approved my policy except my old Scotch gardener!'

Caruso was glad at one time to earn a few shillings as an iron and steel worker—his father's trade—in order to make both ends meet. Many a whipping did Caruso get, as a boy, for raising his juvenile voice in song when his father considered he ought to be devoting his attention to the turning-lathe. But when the organist of the Church of St. Anna, Naples, engaged him as a member of the choir at 10d a week, Caruso decided that music was his forte. He ultimately quitted the parental roof, and earned a few shillings per week by singing in church choirs. But it was a hard struggle, and he was obliged to vary his occupation as singer by working at different periods at his father's trade. Then came compulsory military service, after which he managed to get an engagement at the Opera House, Palermo, at a salary of £48 per month, and that was the beginning of the Caruso furore.

In a recent number of the American 'Ecclesiastical Review' there is an interesting article on the late Archbishop Murphy and his schoolmaster. The schoolmaster (says the 'Monitor') was Mr. Goolding, an ex-Maynooth student. Having found that he had no vocation to the priesthood, Mr. Goolding left St. Patrick's College and became tutor for several years in the family of the O'Reillys of Limerick to the late Rev. Edmund O'Reilly, afterwards the distinguished Maynooth professor, and later still a member of the Society of Jesus. When his pupil entered Maynooth College, Mr. Goolding found occupation in Kerry as tutor in the family of the Galloways—then agents to the Earl of Kenmare. Among his pupils there was the late Father Peter Galloway, S.J., who died not so long ago in London. After some years spent in Kerry, Mr. Goolding opened an academy of his own in the City of Cork. Among his pupils there were the late Archbishops of Hobart and Melbourne, Dr. Murphy and Dr. Gould, O.S.A. The writer of the article, Mr. R. F. O'Connor, Cork, was among the last of Mr. Goolding's pupils. He has many interesting things to tell of his master, who was evidently held in high esteem by all his pupils. We learn among other things that Mr. Goolding in his latter days fell upon evil times. Failing health compelled him to relinquish school teaching, and he had made no provision for such a contingency as a long season of privation and want of funds. The affection of his pupils, however, stood him in good stead, and among those who constantly contributed to make his last days happy was his Grace the late Archbishop of Hobart. Year by year he always sent help to his old teacher until, Mr. Goolding's death. No one knew it except the Archbishop and the recipient of his bounty, and now, as in several other instances brought to light since the Archbishop's death, it is the grateful recognition of his bounty by the recipients of it that made the fact known. Among the documents left by the late Mr. Goolding, the writer of the article found some that revealed this constant goodness on the part of our beloved Archbishop.

Dr. Foley spoke to the congregation on the evils of betting and intemperance. His Lordship said he feared the practice of betting was much on the increase in the County Kildare, and not alone were they betting on races in Ireland, but on the races on the other side of the Channel. Even servants and other persons who were not able to afford it had their shillings and half-crowns on horses. In particular, he warned persons who had the money of other persons in their charge to avoid betting, as, after making perhaps one 'plunge' and losing, there was then the danger of the temptation of speculation in order to recoup the loss.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—National Degeneration

Speaking at the opening of a Tuberculosis Exhibition at Mountmellick, General Sir William Butler said that since his boyhood fifty years ago the Irish race, taken as a whole, had materially degenerated. A distinct change for the worse had taken place in the physical aspect of the people of Ireland. The climate was not at fault, because a marked improvement has taken place in stock of all kinds. 'The soil,' he said, 'is all right, but the domiciles and food of the people are all wrong. The food used now differs from the food used fifty years ago to the detriment of the race. Acid cured bacon and adulterated foods and poisonous tea have supplanted our plain and nutritious foods.'

ROSCOMMON—The Late Sir Nicholas O'Connor

The late Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, of Dundermot, Ballymoe, Co. Roscommon, formerly British Minister at Peking and Ambassador at Constantinople, who died on March 19, aged sixty-four, left personal estate valued at £53,850, of which £44,276 is in England.

TYRONE—A Pastor Welcomed Home

The Rev. P. Quinn, the popular pastor of Stewartstown, returned home on June 18, after an absence of nine months in the United States, where he had been engaged in raising funds to assist in the building of a parochial house and schools for the people. The rev. gentleman was met at the railway station by the local band, accompanied by the school children, and preceded by a brake and an ever-increasing crowd, who, needless to say, accorded him a hearty and enthusiastic welcome. The procession made a circuit of the square, and halted at the Courthouse, where an address was presented and speeches delivered. The Courthouse was thronged to overflowing, and the enthusiasm of the crowd was unbounded.

TIPPERARY—Re-opening of a Church

Through the exertions of the Very Rev. Canon C. J. Flavin, V.F., SS. Peter and Paul's Church, Clonmel, has been practically rebuilt at a cost of over £6000.

WATERFORD—Mount Melleray

The consecration of the Right Rev. Maurus O'Phelan, the recently elected Abbot of the Cistercian Abbey Monastery of Mount Melleray, Cappoquin, Co. Waterford, was to take place on July 16.

WEXFORD—Order of the Holy Sepulchre

Monsignor Camessei, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and head of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, has appointed Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., to be representative of the Order in Ireland.

GENERAL

Good Results

Mr. Patrick Ford, editor of the 'Irish World,' in a letter to the editor of the 'Derry Journal,' says in his opinion much good will result from the visit of his Eminence Cardinal Logue to the United States. Fifty years ago such a demonstration to a distinguished Irishman and dignitary of the Catholic Church in America would have been impossible.

Not Disqualified

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., has received the following letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—Dear O'Brien,—I have received your letter about the asylum in your constituency for aged people kept by the Little Sisters of the Poor. On the facts given in your letter, it is quite clear they are not disqualified for old age pensions under the Bill, and I am glad to be able to reassure you on this point.

For Children's Hacking Cough at night Woods' Great Peppermint Cure. 1s 6d and 2s 6d.

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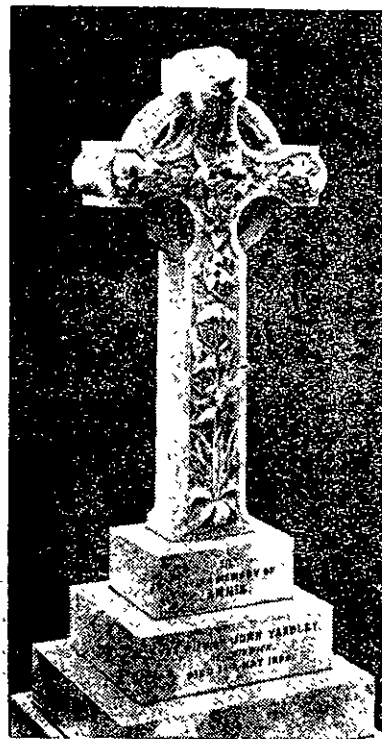
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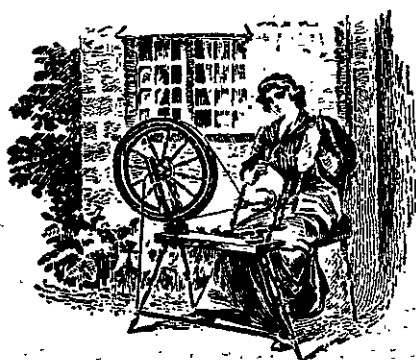
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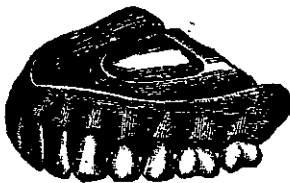
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The Catholic World

CANADA—The Convent was Saved

Almost the entire commercial portion of the City of the Three Rivers, Canada, was destroyed by fire on June 22. The correspondent of the London 'Daily News' telegraphed:—At the Ursuline Convent, as the fire approached, the nuns were ordered out for the sake of safety. They came out in orderly array, and calmly knelt down and prayed. There were nearly seventy of them; and the scene was most affecting. The flames, driven by the wind, turned aside, and did not touch the convent, which was saved. The nuns claim that a miracle was wrought.

The Tercentenary Celebrations

Christian civilisation (remarks the 'Catholic Times') was first established in Quebec by Catholics, and in particular by Catholic missionaries. The Catholic population is therefore taking a deep interest in the centennial celebrations which began on the feast of St John the Baptist—a saint who has just been proclaimed by Papal Brief, patron of the French-Canadians—with the unveiling of a monument to Bishop Laval, first Bishop of Canada and of Quebec. As a tribute to him and to the other early Catholic missionaries a memorable resolution was passed on June 6 by the General Methodist Conference of Canada. It has been presented to Lieutenant Governor Sir Louis Jetté as a memorial of the tercentenary. The Methodist Ministers, referring to the Catholic clerical pioneers, declare: 'In them we have a rich inheritance of Christian devotedness, as Champlain himself described on introducing them to the Huron tribe of Indians. "These are our fathers. We love them as we love ourselves; the whole French nation loves them. They do not go among you for your furs; they have left their friends and their country to show you the way to Heaven." We recall the glorious motto of these men; to which they were unflinchingly true *Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam*, and unitedly honor their passionate charity and their enthusiastic love for the souls of men. We rejoice that in this patriotic monumental celebration all races and creeds of our great Dominion can unite and give expression to their conviction that the genius of a nation is not in her buildings, courts and fields, not in her harvests, herds, and stores, not in the sinews of her peasants and artisans and the lives of her children, but in the character she stamps on history, in the type of her art and literature; in the spirit of her laws, and, not least, in the pride and glory of her memories and traditions.' Memories and traditions which, it may be said, the Catholic Church in Canada, as elsewhere, fondly treasures.

ENGLAND—The Eucharistic Congress

The Holy Father has appointed Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli as Papal Legate to the Nineteenth International Eucharistic Congress, to be held in London next September.

Confiscated Property

An interesting instance of the misappropriation of property, confiscated at the time of the so-called Reformation (says the 'Catholic Times'), has been under review in the House of Commons. It appears, according to Mr. Clough, a Liberal M.P., that the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Durham were endowed by Henry VIII. with revenues of the Benedictine Priory of Durham, and of Durham College, Oxford, and at the 'Reformation' these revenues, estimated at £710 per annum, were earmarked for 'higher education in the North.' The total endowments of the University of Durham amount to £380,000, but the University accounts have never been published; and, seeing that the Royal Commission of 1862 reported the existence of irregularities in these accounts, Mr. Clough asks for an inquiry as to the amount of the present revenues of the University of Durham, and the extent to which they are being diverted to the preparation of candidates for Orders in the Church of England and other sectarian purposes.

A Composer's Bequests

M. Jacques Blumenthal, the composer, who left estate valued at over £62,000, provided in his will for a number of bequests to musical societies. The testator left various bequests to Catholic institutions, including £5500 to the Archbishop of Westminster for the benefit of Catholic educational institutions in England and for other purposes.

FRANCE—Inconsistency of the Government

When M. Fallières, on his visit to London, sent donations to the French Hospital and the French schools connected with

the Church of Notre Dame, in Leicester square, regardless of the fact that these institutions were managed by religious institutions, we ('Catholic Weekly') commented upon the inconsistency of French Government in dealing with congregations. But we based our explanation on the ground that it was the usual policy of the French Jacobins to honor religious devotedness outside France, while maltreating, despoiling, and ejecting religious from their homes in France itself. But now we must express serious distrust of our wisdom in this matter. For, recently, a Sister of Charity was decorated for her devoted services in a military hospital on French soil. Of course, it is possible that this graceful act was done by military authorities, regardless of the sentiments which rule the Masonic 'bloc.' This will appear the more probable when we remember that the ceremony took place at Vannes, in Catholic Brittany. Anyhow, the treatment allotted to nuns under French Governments may be described popularly as one of 'kicks and half-pence'—the proportion of kicks being about 99 per cent. of the whole. Speaking of the Masonic war carried on by the Continental lodges against nuns who devote their lives to the relief of human suffering, we regret to see that the anti-clerical majority in the Corporation of Verona has just expelled the Sisters of Charity from the public hospital, in spite of the protests of those who know them best, and are most closely concerned—viz., the patients themselves. A demonstration has been held by the Veronese in protest against an act inspired by anti-Christian fanaticism on the part of those who falsely pose as the friends of the people.

GERMANY—The Catholic Press

The great success of the Catholic Party in having increased its membership in the Prussian Landtag from 96 to 105 is attributed by 'Rome' to the development of the Catholic Press in Germany. It says:—The number of Catholic papers in Germany has increased from 272 to 480 in the last eighteen years, and at present they have a circulation of more than three millions and a half. Everyone admits that the Press is now one of the chief means of influencing public opinion and spreading ideas—a fact which is well recognised by the anti-religious parties, who have by this means got such a hold on the general populace. Therefore, it is most essential that, in the fight against the spread of irreligion, the Church should be well armed in this respect. The difficulty, however, is that from the very nature of the case Catholic journalists are not able to put before their readers those thrilling stories of doubtful morality which the general public devour so readily, and which help so much to increase the circulation of the anti-religious papers. And this want of a general circulation prevents in many cases the Catholic editors from producing a paper in other respects as attractive as their opponents, with the result that it often happens that a number of Catholics who ought to support them refuse to do so on the ground that in spite of the lurid tales, which they admit defile the anti-Catholic papers, they are yet better printed, and contain later news. It seems a pity, indeed, that such people should not realise more their duty as Catholics to support all attempts made to bring out genuine Catholic papers, and so make them by such support capable of rivaling successfully those which are against the Church and productive of so much evil.

ROME—Presentation to the Pope's Sisters

A few evenings ago (writes a Rome correspondent under date June 21) the Very Rev. Isidore O'Meehan, Guardian of the Convent of St. Isidore of the Irish Franciscans, drove over to the Borgo, in the vicinity of the Vatican, where the three sisters and niece of the Holy Father live so humbly. He went to present in the name of the donor some Irish poplin which had been sent them by Major-General McNamara, of the English Army, from Ireland. During the conversation which followed the presentation the past and present life of the Pope formed an interesting subject. The most trying duty in the life of the Holy Father, the eldest of the three sisters observed, is the giving of private audiences. With regard to public audiences, when great bodies are presented to him together, the strain is slight; in fact, such audiences are sources of pleasure. But few can imagine the amount of energy and patience required to give day after day, from week to week, private audiences to people from all over the world.

The Attack on Scottish Students

The British Embassy in Rome, having applied to Commander Bollati, Secretary-General at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with regard to the hooligans who attacked the Scottish seminarists near Albano on April 23, received a most friendly and sympathetic answer. The British Embassy has deputed the solicitor to the British Consulate there to follow the trial on behalf of the Home Government.

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

SEASON 1908.

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Account Sales are rendered within Six Days of Sale.

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

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Best brands of Wines and Spirits kept.

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(Late Ranfurly, Central Otago).

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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.

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The New Zealand Medical Journal says:—

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

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"NOAH'S DOVE" OINTMENT

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For the cure of Eczema and Ringworm

And Kindred Diseases of the Skin

HAS effected MARVELLOUS Cures of the most STUBBORN and LONG-STANDING cases which have baffled the MEDICAL PROFESSION and PATENT MEDICINES.

PRICE—3s. 6d. per tin; all chemists and storekeepers.

Following is one of the many glowing Testimonials we are constantly receiving:—
"Otahuhu, Auckland, 15th April, 1908.—
TESTIMONIAL TO THE WONDERFUL CURE OF 'NOAH'S DOVE' OINTMENT—I had suffered from Eczema for 14 years. I was twice in the Auckland Hospital. It is now over two years since I left that institution, as I found they were doing me no good. I tried all kinds of ointments, lotions, and blood mixtures, all to no use. The pain was most cruel, and I often wished to God that I was dead. The day 'Noah's Dove Ointment' was brought to the door, I was on crutches; I could not put my legs to the ground. I laughed at them when they said it would cure me. I told the gentleman I had tried too many ointments, and I would try no more, as I had given up all hopes of ever getting well; but my husband would have me try one tin—it was on a Tuesday—and at the end of a week I was able to go about without a stick; and although it took several tins to complete the cure, it is now over 12 months since, and no sign of it coming back.—I am, thankfully yours, (Signed) J. MURPHY.—To R. White, Esq., Auckland." C877

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The English College

The recent audience given by the Holy Father to the Superiors and students of the English College, just before a number of the latter, newly ordained, started on their return to England (writes a Rome correspondent), has aroused a good deal of interest amongst the members of the English colony. Dr. Giles, who, by the way, has swayed the destinies of this seat of learning for upwards of 43 years, was first privately received by the Pope. When the Holy Father later met the young priests of the College a most genial welcome was extended to them by his Holiness. All the spiritual favors which the Pope could give to the young ecclesiastics being conferred upon them. After giving them some salutary advice and exhorting them to work earnestly for the Church in England, Pius X. solemnly blessed them and wished them a hearty God-speed.

SCOTLAND—Death of a Provost

The death is reported of the Very Rev. Hugh Chisholm, Provost of the Glasgow Chapter, who passed away at St. Mirin's, Paisley, on June 24, at the age of seventy-eight years. The late Provost Chisholm was born at Leitry, Strathglass, in 1830. He was educated at Blairs College, Aberdeen, and Scots College, Valladolid. He was ordained on May 30, 1854. On his return to Scotland he was attached to the Glasgow Western District, which included, as the Scottish Hierarchy was not restored till 1878, a large portion of the Western Highlands; but owing to there being a scarcity of priests in the Highland district, and as Father Chisholm was a good Gaelic scholar, he was sent from Glasgow to carry on missionary work in the Moidart district from 1855 to 1859. Five years later he was appointed parish priest of Johnstone. He was stationed there for twenty-two years, from 1859 to 1881, and in 1881 Archbishop Eyre transferred him from Johnstone to St. Mirin's, Paisley. He was raised to the rank of Dean in 1881. In 1884, when the Glasgow Cathedral Chapter of Canons was re-established, he was appointed one of the first Canons, and in 1902 he was appointed Provost of the Cathedral Chapter.

UNITED STATES—Presentation to Cardinal Logue

Before his departure from New York Cardinal Logue was presented with a copy of the Vatican edition of the 'Catholic Encyclopaedia.' The presentation, which took place at the house of the donor, the Countess Annie Leary, was made by Professor Charles G. Hebermann, one of the editors of the Encyclopaedia. The Professor explained that this had appeared the most suitable offering to the representative of a land whose children had spread Christianity and learning throughout Continental Europe; it would also serve to show the Cardinal how much his affability, humor, and magnetic personality had endeared him to the American people. The Vatican edition of the 'Catholic Encyclopaedia' is limited to 26 sets, each set bearing on the title page of the first volume the autograph of his Holiness Pius X. The text is printed throughout on Imperial Japan paper, specially made for this work. The binding is full vellum, with a unique design in gold, inlaid in Morocco in various colors; a beautiful photogravure in colors is inlaid in the double of the front cover, and a different picture is to appear on each of the fifteen volumes. His Eminence received the gift with obvious delight, and used the occasion to express his appreciation of the hospitality he had received during his visit.

The Preliminary Steps

Steps are being taken for the canonisation of Father Francis Xavier Scelos, a Redemptorist Father who labored in Baltimore and New Orleans, and fell a victim to his priestly zeal during the yellow fever epidemic in the latter city in 1867.

MOUNTAIN KING ASTHMA POWDER.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL N.Z. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A powder which gives immediate relief in violent attacks of asthma, bronchitis, etc. Is largely used and recommended by asthmatical people throughout the whole of the colonies. 25 6d per tin.

Perhaps she's on the railway!

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Perhaps she'll go

To Jericho,

Perhaps she will! Perhaps she won't,

But, if she does or if she don't,

I'm glad that I presented her

A bottle of Woods' Great Peppermint Cure.

LILY WASHING TABLETS

Domestic

By MAUREEN

Cement for Glass and China.

Common alum melted in an iron spoon is said to be a strong cement for joining glass, china, or metal. It is well recommended for fastening door knobs in place.

The Care of Lamp Chimneys.

Before using a lamp chimney it should be placed on the rack over the kitchen fire until it is quite hot; it may then be placed on the lamp for which it is intended. When lighting the lamp care should be taken to turn it up gradually, so that the chimney may not be heated too suddenly. Omitting this little precaution is frequently the reason that a new chimney cracks the first time it is used. If your want your lamp chimneys to last never wash them with water. When a chimney is very soiled or smoky pass a long brush swiftly through it several times; this will remove the worst of the black; then wipe it with a soft cloth which has been moistened with methylated spirit, and polish it with a clean cloth until it is brilliantly clear.

Too Much Sugar.

A correspondent of the 'British Medical Journal' asserts that many puzzling cases of headache are simply due to excessive use of sugar as an article of diet, and goes on to show that a confirmed tea-drinker who takes sugar with his tea will easily get through a dozen or so teaspoonfuls of sugar in a day. 'This,' says the 'Daily Telegraph,' is a very interesting suggestion, as so familiar a domestic commodity as sugar is not likely to present itself to our minds as a cause of disease. If it is true that excess of sugar is really the cause of many of those obscure headaches which we put down to eye-strain, or biliousness, or some other indefinite reason, the gentleman who has pointed out this fact deserves our very great thanks. The proof of the suggestion should be easy, for we meet many people who take large quantities of sugar, and many who suffer with occasional headaches, and it should not be difficult to trace the relationship between the two, should such exist.

Medical Uses of Fruit.

That fruit is a wholesome article of diet is, of course, a generally accepted fact, but the important place which it takes through the medicinal effect it exerts upon the entire system has only recently become well known. The medicinal effect is not direct, but the fruit encourages the natural functions by which the several remedial processes which they aid are brought about. The fruits which come under the head of laxatives are the orange, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines, and plums. The astringents, pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries, and medlars. The diuretics are gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins, and melons. Lemons, limes, and apples are stomach sedatives. Taken in the morning early an orange acts very decidedly as a laxative, sometimes amounting to a purgative, and may be generally relied on. Pomegranates are very astringent and relieve sore throat and uvula. Figs, split open, form an excellent poultice for boils and small abscesses. Strawberries and lemons, locally applied, are of some service in the removal of tartar from the teeth. Apples are correctives useful in nausea, and even seasickness. They immediately relieve the nausea due to smoking. Bitter almonds contain hydrocyanic acid, and are useful in a simple cough; but they frequently produce a sort of nettle-rash. The persimmon is palatable when ripe, but the green fruit is highly astringent, containing much tannin. The oil of coconut has been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil, and is much used in Germany for phthisis. Barberries are very agreeable to fever patients in the form of a drink. Grapes and raisins are nutritive and demulcent, and are much used in the sick chamber.

Maureen

The shipwrecked sailor on the reef
Was captured by the cannibal chief,

Who had a dreadful cold!

The sailor offered him that sure,
Safe remedy: Woods' Great Peppermint Cure!
It saved the savage woolly-haired,
And in his gratitude he spared
The mariner wise and bold!

A BOON TO WOMEN! NO RUBBING REQUIRED.
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STOCKS IN THE DOMINION.

Intercolonial

The new church of the Vincentian Fathers, at Malvern, Victoria, which will cost about £10,000, is expected to be ready for dedication towards the end of the present month.

Arrangements are now being completed for the erection of the final wing of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Singleton. To date the building has cost £9000, and when completed will have cost £15,000.

The return of the Rev. Mother-General Gertrude, of the Brigidine Order, and Rev. Mother Mary John, of Randwick, Sydney, from Ireland after attending a conference of the Order there, was celebrated with much rejoicing at Aararat and at the central novitiate of the Order in Victoria (Mentone).

Richmond School of Arts was en fete and filled to the doors on the evening of July 16, the occasion being the presentation by the parishioners of St. Monica's (Richmond) and St. Gregory's (Kurrajong) of a purse of 100 sovereigns to their pastor, the Rev. M. E. O'Brien, as a souvenir of his completing 25 years in the priesthood.

Mr. J. W. Horan, the West Australian Rhodes Scholar for 1908, was farewelled by the members of the Christian Brothers' College Old Boys' Association, Perth, in the local Christian Brothers' College, prior to his departure for England. Another student of the college, Mr. A. Brett, was selected as Rhodes Scholar for 1906.

The annual meeting of the Celtic Club, Melbourne, presided over by Dr. O'Donnell, disclosed a very satisfactory state of things. The club begins the financial year with a credit balance of £133. Improvements and entertainments involved an expenditure of £91. Despite that outlay, there is a credit balance of £106 19s 11d.

Mr. John Travers, the only Labor man in the batch of newly-appointed Legislative Councillors in New South Wales, is an Irishman, a native of Cork. For several years he has served the interests of trades unionism as secretary of the Shipwrights' Union of New South Wales. He conducted his union's case for an award before a special court authorised by the Judge in Arbitration with marked ability. Mr. Travers' name has long been associated with the Eight Hours movement.

At the Primary Examination (June, 1908), held in the University (writes the Melbourne correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal'), the Catholic schools were highly successful—in fact they may call the examination their own, the percentage of passes against all-comers being over 75 per cent. Though the test goes by the modest term of 'primary,' it is sufficiently difficult to show that a thorough grounding has been done in the rudiments of an English course—penmanship being a subject of the syllabus. Just now, when our Catholic schools are on their trial, it is especially gratifying to find so splendid a proof of their efficiency under the religious Orders.

His Grace the Archbishop of Adelaide received the other day from Rome the formal notification that the Very Rev. Archpriest Nevin had been created a Monsignore, or domestic prelate of his Holiness Pius X. The news of this well-merited honor (says the 'Southern Cross') will be received with great gratification by the Monsignore's many friends in Adelaide and the North. The Right Rev. Mgr. Nevin was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and is an alumnus of All Hallows', Dublin, the Alma Mater of his Grace the Archbishop and Dean Ryan. He arrived in Adelaide on December 20, 1869, the diocese being then administered by Bishop Shiel.

The death is reported of Dr. J. R. McInerney, Fitzroy, which occurred on July 22. The deceased, who was an eminent member of the medical profession in Victoria, was born in Galway in 1832. He studied medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, where he obtained his licentiate. He was gold medalist (Dublin) at King and Queen's College of Physicians, and was as a young man in charge of Jervis street Hospital there. He subsequently obtained his M.D. degree at the Durham University, England. Afterwards he was admitted M.D. at Melbourne University ad eundem. The only relatives he leaves in Australia are his nephews, Dr. Nelly, who lived with him, and Dr. Charles McInerney, of Sydney. Mr. M. McInerney, a brother, is a K.C., practising in Dublin.

Cough! Cough! Cough! Don't cough. Take TUSSICURA. Soothes the inflamed membrane. Soothing and Healing. 1s 6d, 2s 6d.

Science Siftings

BY VOLT

What They're Made of.

Pepsin is made of the dried inner lining of the stomach of a calf. Glycerine is a by-product of the soap factory. Magnesia is extracted from a stone called dolomite. Anti-pyrine, the famous fever cure, comes from coal. Syrup of squills is made from a seaweed.

A Remarkable Steel Discovery.

Steel and iron trade circles are at present deeply interested in the new process which has been discovered by an Italian inventor for converting the worst description of iron into high-class steel economically and inexpensively. It is anticipated that the process will work as great a revolution in this industry as did the introduction of that evolved by Bessemer. 'Steelisation' it is called, and by its agency the old process of 'cementation' is dispensed with, thereby involving an enormous saving in labor, time, and cost of production. Arrangements have been completed to enable the inventor to demonstrate the possibilities of his idea in connection with the manufacture of armor-plates, which at present is a tedious and laborious undertaking, occupying several days, but which this inventor claims to accomplish in a few hours, while the armor thus produced is stated to be far and away in advance of any steel that has yet been evolved. Hitherto, the process has been confined to small articles, with which striking success has been secured. Naturally, the process is a secret one.

Asbestos.

Asbestos, which takes its name from a Greek word meaning incombustible, consists chiefly of silica, magnesia, alumina and oxide of iron. It was known to the ancients, who used it as a wrap to preserve the ashes of those whose bodies were consumed on the funeral pyre. The modern demand for this valuable product has produced a supply from many quarters as far apart as the Alps and Canada. Its quality is determined by the length, strength and firmness of its fibres, which can be so manipulated as to resemble wool and to be woven into cloths, ropes and felted fabrics which resist any ordinary flames. As closely-woven cloth or felt it is a valid protection against fire. It is largely used as packing for the pistons of steam engines and as nonconducting coverings for boilers or for fireproof cements. Combined with clay it forms the familiar fuel of our gas stoves, which burns, but is not consumed, and it has proved of very special value in the manufacture of a safety paint and as an indestructible filter for acids or for electric gloves.

The Apple.

The antiquity of the apple is greater than would be imagined by many. It is spoken of by Homer as having existed in the gardens of Alcinoos and of Laertes, and was a favorite fruit among the Romans, who fully appreciated its dietetic properties. In its wild state it is the common crab-apple, found on hedges, and we have no certain means of ascertaining at what period it was first cultivated and began to acquire the sweetness which is so characteristic in its domesticated state. Owing to its hardy nature and abundance in cropping, it is an especial production of cold climates. Much, however, has been said and written on the general use of apples with but little effect. Excellent cider apples are produced in some of the English counties, but the number of apples used in the cider-making industry is very limited when compared with the vast quantities consumed in the British Isles for dessert purposes. The expression 'dessert purposes' is not sufficiently comprehensive, as apples are largely used in the early morning before the formal breakfast meal, at which time they are supposed to be most beneficial. The idea that an apple taken at night time before retiring to rest is 'leaden' has been proved by experience to be antiquated and erroneous; in fact, it is an excellent refresher and palate-cleaner, which can be used with advantage by those who indulge in smoking.

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

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"Champion" and Webster Agree

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."

The only matters that baffle your CHAMPION are advancing wheat markets, caused by droughts and shortages throughout the world, and we crave your indulgence until the laws of Nature have adjusted them.

So kindly rally round your "CHAMPION" "STANDARD" once more, and the victory is yours.

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5 GEORGE STREET. DUNEDIN

The Family Circle

AT CLOSE OF DAY

A little man, in garments grey,
Goes through the land at close of day,
And in each trembling, wrinkled hand
He holds a bag of glistening sand.

From whence he comes, or near or far,
The children always wondering are
He travels at a rapid pace,
And no one ever sees his face.

But come he does and scatters sand,
One moment only does he stand;
Quick through the lamp-lit room, it flies;
They feel it in their blinking eyes.

And hardly have they rubbed them twice,
Before mamma says: 'In a trice
Be off now, children, up the stairs;
Now wash your hands and say your prayers.'

'O, little man, so queer and grey!
Why do you come?' the children say.
'How very queer the sand must be.
That we can feel but never see!'

—Ave Maria.

ESTHER'S WAY

Everyone was full of sympathy for the Fuller twins when their mother was taken ill. The door-bell rang so often that either Janey or Bess had to be on duty most of the time to answer it and give the latest report from the sick-room. Mary, the maid-of-all-work, had no time for answering the bell, for sickness in the house made a great deal of extra work, and Mary declared that she was never finished; she only stopped when she was too tired to do any more.

Claribel Hughes was especially sorry for Janey and Bess, who were two of her most intimate friends.

'They're so worried, poor dears!' she told herself. 'I'm going in as often as I can and cheer them up.'

As a matter of fact, she went nearly every day, and stayed anywhere from one hour to three, chattering gaily of her various good times. The girls sometimes gave abstracted answers. Claribel took it for granted that this was because they were so anxious about their mother.

But when Esther Corrigan came she slipped in at the back door, and glided noiselessly as a shadow. Bess found her one afternoon when one of Claribel's long visits had come to an end, in the little sewing-room upstairs, darning away for dear life.

'Stockings will wear out, even when there's sickness in the house,' she remarked, smiling up at Bess. 'Inconsiderate of them, isn't it? By the way, I woke up in the night, and the light in your room was burning.'

'We didn't get through with our work till very late,' Bess admitted. 'I don't know why we are so slow.'

And then the bell rang, and she hurried down to receive another caller, who wanted to know just how her mother was, and to tell a long story of illness in her own home the previous winter.

Some of Claribel's friends were enthusiastic over her devotion to the Fuller girls. 'She's been there nearly every day,' they said. 'Wasn't it sweet of her? It must have done them so much good. Claribel is so bright and full of fun.'

As for the backstairs visitor who had done the darning and the dusting and had slipped away without asking anyone to entertain her, no one thought of her at all. No one, that is to say, except the Fuller girls.

DID YOU EVER THINK

That a kind word put out at interest brings back an enormous percentage of love and appreciation? That though a loving thought may not seem to be appreciated, it has yet made you better and braver because of it? That the little acts of kindness and thoughtfulness day by day are really greater than one immense act of goodness once a year? That to be always

polite to the people at home is not only more ladylike, but more refined than having 'company manners?' That to learn to talk pleasantly about nothing in particular is a great art, and prevents you saying things that you may regret? That to judge anybody by his personal appearance stamps you as not only ignorant, but vulgar.

A TONGUE FABLE

A tortoise, dissatisfied with her lowly life, had a great desire to see foreign countries. On informing two ducks of her wish, they said: 'We shall be happy, for a fair price, to transport you to any country you please.' The passage money having been agreed upon and paid, the ducks said: 'You must take this narrow piece of stick in your teeth and hold it fast, and we will take hold of it at each end and carry you between us, and as you value your life be sure to keep your mouth shut.' The journey began, and wherever they went there was a large crowd of people, who exclaimed in astonishment: 'What a wonderful sight! The queen of the tortoises with her house at her back!' 'Yes, yes,' said the tortoise, 'you are quite right, I am the queen.' But it would have been better if she had held her tongue, for the moment she opened her mouth she let go the stick and was dashed to pieces on a rock.

NOT CLAPTRAP

Tomas Salvini, the great actor, although he gave every assistance to his son when he had proved his ability on the stage, was averse at first to his becoming an actor, and would not help him to obtain a hearing. The young man's first appearance was made by favor of Clara Morris, his good friend, at a charity entertainment in Yonkers, where he recited 'The Charge of the Light Brigade.'

He was then very young, very eager, and still delightfully queer in his English. A few days before the great occasion some one used in his presence the word claptrap.

'What's that?' demanded young Alessandro at once. 'Clap is so—he struck his hands together; trap is for rats. What, then, is claptrap?'

'It is a vulgar or unworthy bid for applause,' his hostess explained.

'Bah!' he rejoined with contempt. 'I know him—that cheap actor who plays at the gallery. He is then in English a claptrapper, is he not?'

On the night of his debut, although the poor fellow declared he was 'sick with the scare,' he pulled himself together in time and delivered the poem most strikingly.

'With a bound he was on the scrap of a stage,' records Clara Morris, 'and his high, clear "For-w-a-r-d, the Light Brigade!" must surely have been heard down in Broadway. It really was a clever bit of work, a trifle too florid; but that was the result of nervousness. The instinct of the actor was twice plainly shown—once when on making a mistake, instead of stammering or going back, he swiftly "jumped" the faulty lines and dashed on securely with the others; and again when at the close he read with much feeling the words—

"Honor the charge they made,
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!"

Standing as if looking into an open grave, he plucked the white flower from his coat and cast it down—a bit of business that caught the house instantly. While the people maltreated damp umbrellas and kicked out their gum shoes in giving him a recall, he was clutching his hair and wildly protesting to me:

"Madame Clara, I have never meant that for a claptrap! Never! Never! Just if I came to me that moment to throw the flower to the dead. Think me a fool—but not—oh, please not!—a claptrapper!"

WHERE THE WIND COMES FROM

How many boys and girls know how to find the direction of the wind? Of course, if it were blowing a gale any one could tell, but suppose only a gentle breeze were stirring—hardly enough to make the fickle weathercock decide which way to point—then what would you do? In such a case a woodsman or hunter will thrust one finger into his mouth, wetting it well, and then hold it up in the air. The side which feels coldest shows from which direction the wind comes. The reason of this is plain: the more rapid movement of the air from one direction causes the moisture on that side of the finger to dry more quickly, thus giving the sensation of coolness.

THE SPARROW AND THE DRAGON-FLY

I was very much amused (writes a correspondent of an English newspaper) by a comical little incident which I witnessed last spring in West street, Dorking. A very large green and black dragon-fly was flying up the centre of the street, pursued by a sparrow. The sparrow would make a dart at the dragon-fly, but before he could get near enough to strike with his beak the fly would give a quick flit with its wings, and turn either to right or left, and before the sparrow could turn again would be sailing serenely up the street. This happened several times, till I suppose the sparrow, tired of the chase, flew to one of the houses and settled on the gutter. No sooner had he settled than the dragon-fly turned, and flew full at the sparrow, who at once flew off in a fright. The dragon-fly pursued him for some little distance, but came back and took up his flight up and down the centre of the road. I have never seen anything like it before. The dragon-fly seemed to know that the sparrow could not catch him, and to show its utter contempt turned and drove him away.

HE KNEW

A teacher was telling her little boys about temptation, and showing how it sometimes came in the most attractive attire. She used as an illustration the paw of a cat.

'Now,' said she, 'you have all seen the paw of a cat. It is as soft as velvet, isn't it?'

'Yes'am,' from the class.

'And you have seen the paw of a dog?'

'Yes'am.'

'Well, although the cat's paw seems like velvet, there is, nevertheless, concealed in it something that hurts. What is it?'

No answer.

'The dog bites,' said the teacher, 'when he is in anger; but what does the cat do?'

'Scratches,' replied the boy.

'Correct,' said the teacher, nodding her head approvingly.

'Now, what has the cat got that the dog hasn't?'

'Whiskers,' said the boy on the back seat; and the titter that ran around the class brought the lesson to an end.

ODDS AND ENDS

Tommy: 'What is a retainer, pa?'

'A retainer, my son, is the money people pay to us lawyers before we can do any work.'

'Oh, I see. It's like those slot gas meters. The people have to pay their money before they get any gas.'

'Are you feeling very ill?' asked the doctor. 'Let me see your tongue, please.'

'What's the use, doctor,' replied the patient; 'no tongue can tell how bad I feel.'

FAMILY FUN

The Magic Triangle.—Here is an interesting experiment you might try:—With a wet lead pencil draw on thick paper a triangle—whether the sides are equal or not makes no difference. Lay it on the surface of a basin of water with the drawing up, and very carefully fill the space inside the dampened lines with water, so that there will be a triangular basin of water on the swimming sheet of paper. (The water will not extend beyond the wet lines of the drawing.) Now take a pin or a needle, or any thin, smooth, sharp-pointed instrument, dip its point into this triangular basin anywhere but at its centre of area—say, very nearly at one of the angles. Be careful not to touch the paper, and so prevent its free motion in any direction, and you will find that, no matter where the point is placed, the paper will move on the water until the centre of the basin is immediately underneath the point of contact with the paper.

What State reminds you of a great rainfall?—Ark.

What State can be often multiplied?—Tenn.

What State commences the domestic work?—Wash.

What State is mightier than the sword?—Penn.

What State is always sure of itself?—Kan.

What State has a medical degree?—Md.

What State is a chronic invalid?—Ill.

What State is found in bulk?—Mass.

What State suggests a sheltered spot?—Del.

All Sorts

The rest cure becomes a habit with some people.

Some of the great Atlantic liners employ 150 firemen.

Regret is something we feel for the mistakes of our friends.

A horse always gets up fore parts first and a cow directly the opposite.

'They have some china that has been in the family for years.'—'Indeed? Haven't they any servants?'

One of the most annoying things in the world is to be prepared for an emergency that doesn't keep its appointment.

Buckingham Palace cost a million pounds, and the ball-room, which is now being renovated and re-decorated, absorbed £300,000 of that amount.

When a vessel is on her trial trip she runs four times over a measured mile, twice with and twice against the tide. Her average speed is thus arrived at.

A teacher in the public school asked the children to define the word 'advice.'

'Advice,' said a little girl, 'is when other people want you to do the way they do.'

Tomato plants have been grafted on potato plants, giving a crop of tomatoes above ground and of potatoes below. Potatoes grafted on tomatoes have produced flowers and tomatoes and a few tubers.

'I am proud to say that my grandfather made his mark in the world,' observed the conceited youth.

'Well, I suppose he wasn't the only man in those days who couldn't write his name,' replied his bored companion.

While a small boy was fishing one Sunday morning he accidentally lost his foothold and tumbled into the creek. As an old man on the bank was helping him out he said: 'How did you come to fall in the river, my little man?'

'I didn't come to fall in the river, I came to fish,' replied the boy.

'Father,' said little Rollo, 'what is a speculator?'

'Anyone, my son, who goes on the Stock Exchange and loses.'

'And what is a financier?'

'Anyone who goes there and wins.'

Automatic savings banks on the principle of the penny-in-the-slot machines have been installed in all the Berlin schools. The children receive numbered counters in return for the coins dropped in. When they have collected ten of these counters they take them to the schoolmaster, who presents them with savings bank books, in which the amounts are entered.

Rufus Choate once endeavored to make a witness give an illustration of absent-mindedness. 'Wal,' said the witness, cautiously, 'I should say that a man who thought he'd left his watch at home an' took it out'n his pocket to see if he had time to go home to get it—I should say that feller was a little absent-minded.'

Two little sisters, seven and nine, who were taken to see 'Othello,' were much impressed by the death scene. 'I wonder whether they kill a lady every night?' asked Lucy.

'Why, of course not, Lucy,' said her sister, 'they just pretend to. It would be too expensive to really kill a lady every night!'

Two children stood in their kitchen watching a pot of chicken soup warming on the stove, when suddenly it began to bubble.

'Freddie,' inquired the little girl, 'what makes it bubble up?'

'There's a chicken in there,' explained the little boy, 'and it's tryin' to talk under water!'

A Scotsman and an Irishman once had a quarrel. They agreed upon a hand-to-hand encounter, to be fought to a finish, and the one who wished to acknowledge himself beaten had to shout 'Sufficient.'

After a full hour's hard pugilistic work, the Irishman at last roared out:

'Sufficient!'

'Ma conscience!' said the Scotsman, 'if I havena been tryin' to mind that word for the last half-hour, but couldna for the life o' me think o' it!'

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