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Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A DISTINGUISHED American General said

CONTINGENTS: some time ago that in periods of international crises women are usually the strongest suggestions, enthusiasts for a resort to lead and steel.

But there is one woman up Ashburton way who has not got the war-fever in her blood to any great extent. According to the Ashburton Mail, the local Mayor received the following missive from her last week among a mass of correspondence relating to the Canterbury Troop: 'Do not put my husband's name down for the third contingent; he has a house full of little ones, and, if he goes, he must take them with him. He is in his fifty-fourth year, had his leg broken when drunk, cannot read without specs, and had his head sewn up. He gets fellows to tell and write lies for him. Please do not accept his name; he gets cramp, and only is making a fool of himself.' But if one woman in Canterbury succeeded in keeping her husband out of the way of Boer bullets and 'bully beef,' another in the same province succeeded in recovering the long-lost lord of her bosom in quite a romantic way. In the Christchurch Press the story runneth thus: 'A husband left his wife, and omitted to make adequate provision for her ordinary comfort during his absence. All efforts to trace him were in vain. But one day the injured wife rushed into a detective's office flourishing an issue of the Press containing a long list of shilling subscriptions. She did not address endearing terms to the unsuccessful detectives, as she impatiently pointed out her wicked husband's name among the contributors. His patriotism proved his undoing. The police were at once on his track, and the shilling he gave to the third contingent paved his way to Lyttelton.' He is now safe under lock and key, and bemoaning, perhaps, the luckless coin which has temporarily consigned him to durance vile.

'The Flaneur,' of the Sydney Freeman, has this other bright piece of correspondence on contingents: 'Mr. Colonna-Close, barrister-in-law, whose ears are not inconveniently short, writes thus to Wednesday's Daily Telegraph: "Sir,—There are about 570 solicitors and 153 barristers upon the rolls in Sydney—a sufficient number, with law clerks, to constitute a regiment. No more opportune moment than the present for its practical inception, etc." Whereupon 'The Flaneur' makes the following sarcastic comment: 'A regiment of lawyers! If not, why not? The members of the six-and-eightpence fraternity are not experts in warfare, but they are very devils to charge. Then again, how useful they would be to either British or Boers in drawing up a bill of costs when the war is finished?'

We may state that during the siege of Paris by the Germans in 1870-1871 the chief trades and professions within the city established regiments or battalions of their own. The lawyers donned the uniform in great numbers, and joined the artillery. The first shot they fired they burst a big gun. Even amid the accidents of war and siege the lawyers of the gay capital betrayed their weakness for heavy charges.

In New South Wales it is suggested that the lawyers should go to the front. In Western Australia still more radical ideas prevail: they would make cannon fodder of the law-makers. The Kalgoorlie Sun recently published the following petition, which bore about 50 signatures:—'To C. J. Moran, Esq., M.L.C.—Sir,—We, the undersigned, electors of the East Coolgardie goldfields, in view of the generous offer made by Mr. Conolly, M.L.A., to join the Australian contingent for the Transvaal, hereby respectfully request that you, as our representative, will do likewise. We firmly believe that a knowledge of your valour and our sincere wish would warrant English officers sending you early to the front of

battle; and assure you that during your absence from legislative duties our interests will in no wise be adversely affected. The favour herein solicited is the only one we, your constituents, are likely ever to ask, and should you grant the boon your return will be watched with unspeakable anxiety.'

**SOME POINTS
TO
REMEMBER.**

THE good old motto, 'The more dirt the less hurt,' is easily verified when due steps are taken to bring before the public the evil character and antecedents of the mud-slingers. This we have enabled every Catholic in New Zealand to do by the publication of our twin pamphlets on the unfortunate Slattery pair. Meantime, while the campaign of vilification is following its evil course in the Colony, we not only with pleasure the following pertinent facts:—

(1) The sham 'x-monk' Keohler—referred to on p. 5 of our pamphlet, *Joseph Slattery*—has reached his seventy-eighth year, and, with one foot standing by the brink of the grave, has formally 'owned up' and renounced the evil profession with which his name has been for so long notoriously associated. Some time ago (as we learn from the Baltimore American) he renounced the Baptist ministry, of which he had been for many years so dubious an adornment. This was at the close of a term of imprisonment in the Buffalo penitentiary. The unfortunate old fellow sought Father Lanigan (then administrator of the diocese), confessed that he had never been a monk nor even a Catholic, retracted his statements against the Church, and made an affidavit accordingly, which, by arrangement, was duly published. He applied for admission into the Catholic Church, and was supposed to have gone into retirement in Canada to do penance and fit himself for the step he was about to take. He was received into the Church—a dubious convert, perhaps—by Father Cleary, of St. Paul's Church, Reading, Pa. By him the repentant sham monk was sent to the Home of the Aged, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, Valley and Preston streets, Baltimore. 'The poor old fellow (says Church Progress) is an object for pity and prayer. He has long since lost the power of harming anyone but himself. For him the sands of life will soon run out, and he will have to render an account to that Supreme Judge before whom ex-priests, A. P. Apes, and Rome-hating ministers will have to appear.' Whatever may be the bona fides of the unfortunate old fellow's conversion, he has begun the good work too late to feel, in Keble's words,

'Such calm old age as conscience pure
And self-commanding hearts ensure;
Waiting their summons to the sky,
Content to live, but not afraid to die.'

(2) Almost simultaneously came the news that when the bubonic plague was discovered in Adelaide, and when it became known that the victim was a Catholic, the Jesuit Fathers, the Passionists, and the secular clergy offered themselves in a body to attend the sufferer. The happy man selected for the dangerous duty was Father Nugent, a secular priest. He proceeded forthwith to Torrens Island, and there he remains cut off from the world in strict quarantine, sea-locked within a little Molokai, until the medical authorities give him permission to return once more to the mainland to the lesser risks of his ordinary duties. We have traced the history of some thirty or forty real and sham ex-priests. Most of them have, like Joseph Slattery, been 'retired' to the compulsory seclusion of prison-cells. But in no instance has one of the tribe departed from the sordid mission of money-getting in order to devote himself to the plague-stricken or the leper or the incurable. (3) Again: We learn from the last American mail that three Sisters of St. Francis have left Syracuse, N.Y., and cut themselves off forever from civilised life and its comforts for the purpose of devoting themselves wholly—as Father Damien did—to the service of the leper on that lone island of death, Molokai. (4) We have already published the statement of a correspondent of the Times, who paid such a glowing eulogy to the reckless courage of the nuns within the beleaguered lines of Mafeking; how 'these heroic Sisters,' as he terms them,

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not alone care for the sick and wounded, but, with shells falling around and through their convent, 'refuse to leave their post, and 'take their share in the hard work, making and distributing coffee and tea to the neighbouring redans. Their gallant conduct has set a magnificent example to the town.' A South African paper recently to hand conveys an equally eulogistic appreciation of the Catholic Sisters at Ladysmith and Johannesburg. And while they—without fee or reward—face disease and death among the British soldiers at Mafeking and Kimberley and famine among the British orphans and aged poor under their care at Johannesburg, a roving impostor flings foul and unmentionable charges at them and their kind in New Zealand at 'front seats one shilling, back seats sixpence.' We do not hear of the Slaterys or Jacob Plimmer, or S. J. Abbott, or any of the members of the Convent Inquiry Society, or any of the tribe of 'ex-priests' and vagrant 'ex-nuns,' going to the front to serve the sick and wounded. The *Edinburgh Catholic Herald* has the following lines in point, suggested by a well-known ballad of Kipling's:—

'COALS OF FIRE.'

- 'When you've done defaming convents and compiling lying Tracts,
When you've done defending Britain with your mouth,
Will you turn your kind attention to some uncongenial facts,
And "explain" those noble Sisters in the South?
- 'Call them poor deluded creatures, call them dupes and slaves of Rome,
And preach that quiet cloisters be invaded—
'Tis more natural for "Jacobs" to stay slandering at home
Than to face the pain and peril just as they did.
- 'Old nun—young nun—all heroines sublime;
There amid the shot and shell without a trace of fear;
Each striving thus to do her best for kindred—yours and mine—
Off with hats at the Sisters' name, and cheer, cheer, cheer!

Some time ago the roving impostor and gaol-bid, Margaret Shepherd, was raving and raking against convents and nuns by the Northern Lakes in the United States at so much per head of those who came to listen to her evil-smelling talk. The editor of the Duluth *Microcosm*, who describes himself as 'a Protestant of the most avowed type, thus lashed the unclean creature:—"My knowledge of priests, convents, and such things is very limited, but I do know that the land is filled with Catholic churches, schools, hospitals, benevolent and charitable institutions that radiate with a constant love and good feeling towards all mankind, that there is not a Protestant or heathen revolving beneath the stars who could suffer, sicken, or die within the reach of any one of these institutions and cry in vain for help. When I am told that these same Sisters of Mercy who go upon the shell-riven fields of battle or into the plague-stricken districts of the tropics to care for the dead and succour the wounded, sick or dying, are a sin-soaked association of bad women, then it is I feel like exhausting some accomplished ox-driver's vocabulary in the feeble expression of my opinions and emotions. Moreover, the average man of to-day is a fair judge of human nature and usually knows a good woman when he sees her, and the real honest man is very scarce in this world who can look in the face of a Sister of Mercy without feeling compelled to take off his hat. Unless he is a brainless bat-like bigot he can't get away from it. It is the one thing from which no honest, manly heart can escape.'

HE DIED
POOR.

'I DON'T intend to have anything to leave. I am going to die a poor man.' Thus spoke the pious and talented Bishop de Goesbriand, of Burlington (U.S.A.), some time ago.

And he kept his word. Dr. de Goesbriand was the senior bishop of the United States. Eighty-three years ago he was born at Berdolas, in Brittany. His father was the Marquis de Goesbriand. The bishop's private fortune was known to amount to about a million dollars, and the knowing ones predicted mighty windfalls for the diocese in the bishop's will. But he left no will. His fortune consisted of two dollars and twelve cents which were found in his writing desk at the Providence Orphan Asylum which he had himself founded, and where he died, enrolled among the orphans. The rest of his vast fortune went to institutes of charity, to churches, and to the poor. The death of this holy old bishop recalls to mind the passing of Monsignor Fitzpatrick, the builder of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne. He died just ten years ago, leaving behind him the sum of tenpence and a suit or two of battered clothes. Such men live and die near God and—in Dickens's words—can thank Him for that 'old, old fashion, Death,' and, above all, for that older fashion yet that lies beyond it—of Immortality.

THE NEW
CENTURY.

FROM some questions that have reached us within the past few days, it seems that the discussion as to the date of the beginning of the twentieth century is by no means at an end. But neither, for that matter, is the old-time dispute as to the rotundity of the earth. Less than two years ago an inspired idiot wrote an indignant book—which we have been at much pains to read—to prove by reason, Scripture, and experience, that the earth is not round but as flat as any pancake. In 'Bab's' words,

'He argued left, he argued right,
He also argued round about him.'

He ridiculed, he danced upon, he tossed in a blanket the usual arguments in favour of the rotundity of the earth, and all this with a sustained outburst of magnificently indignant conviction which, in one instance at least, to our personal knowledge, has succeeded in shaking the cherished convictions of one man's lifetime. But science has settled the beginning of the centuries as it has disposed of the question of the earth's shape, and in a year or two the laboured essays which sought to start the twentieth century on January 1, 1900, will take their place among the ranks of Insane or Eccentric Literature, side by side with the puzzle-headed volumes on the flatness of the earth, the squaring of the circle, perpetual motion, and the identification of the Pope with the Scarlet Woman of Revelations. The Catholic Church is the author of the Reformed Calendar that is now in use in every civilised country in the world with the exception of Russia. And even Russia has taken measures for its early adoption. And in the Universal Decree of November 13, 1899, promulgating the Holy Year, the Congregation of Rites decides the question of the new century in the following words:—"Since, moreover, at midnight of the last day of December of the coming year [1900] the present century will come to an end and a new one begin, it is very appropriate that thanks be given to God by some pious and solemn ceremony for the benefits received during the course of the present century, and owing to the urgent necessities of the times that greater favours be implored in order to begin auspiciously the new era." Permission has been given by the Holy Father, with 'the prudent consent of the Ordinary of every place,' to usher in the dawn of the new century with the celebration of a midnight Mass and Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. In the early days of the faith the more solemn festivals were preceded by vigils, which the faithful kept in the churches, spending the night there in fasting and prayer. We have a survival of this custom in the 'watching' which still takes place in many churches on Christmas night. But the midnight Mass at Christmas was an altogether special privilege. The midnight Mass on December 31, 1900, will be a still more extraordinary privilege, for it has had no known precedent in all the history of the Church.

THE CHURCH
HOLDS
THE KEY.

OUT of the lion's mouth cometh (sometimes) honey. And from so hostile a source as the agnostic, Mr. Mallock, recently came high appreciation of 'the unique capacity of [the Church of] Rome for defending the Christian faith, and, without being false to any of its present principles, turning modern science into its principal witness and support.' To Mr. Mallock the Catholic Church is a wondrously constructed puzzle-machine which excites his unbounded admiration, a vast conundrum which he 'gives up' in despair. Some day, let us hope, he will look at it from the inside. In the meantime, we find on the other side of the Atlantic, a singular confirmation of his views on the attitude of the Church towards science. It is contained in the Apologia of Dr. de Costa, the distinguished American Episcopalian preacher, who was recently received into the Catholic Church. In the course of his exposition of the reason which induced him to throw in his lot with the Old Church which 'holds the key to the mental, moral, and spiritual problems of the age,' he refers as follows to the unwavering stand which she has taken in defence of Holy Scriptures:—

'We are told, by way of illustration, that the Church sees various subjects in a new light, notably that of astronomy; that serious and now recognised mistakes have been made in interpretations of particular sayings of Christ. The case of Galileo is adduced. It is doubtless true that after Christianity actually prevailed, the Emperor Julian confessed, "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean"; and, in this connection, we are told that the Church now confesses, "Thou hast conquered, O Galileo." The Church, however, . . . makes no confession of the kind, indeed makes no confession at all. . . . If Galileo conquered anything it was not the Church. He did not hold the views falsely attributed to him, and his argument from tides and magnetism is now declared "all moonshine." A slight examination shows that his hypothesis was pure hypothesis, while an important part is rejected to-day. The weight of argument lay with Ptolemy. On the evidence submitted, the congregation was right, and the case of Galileo affords no ground for the encouragement of "higher criticism."'

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DO WELL TO SEE OUR CASH PRICES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.
STRANGERS SPECIALLY INVITED.

THE
CHURCH
IN
FRANCE.

It is fortunate for the cause of Christianity in France that the numerical strength of the Church's enemies there is not in proportion to their wind-power. A few weeks ago three motions affecting the relations between the Church and State in that country were debated

in the Chamber of Deputies. The first called for the complete disavowance of Church and State. The Government set their faces hard against the proposal, and it was kicked downstairs by 328 votes to 128. A motion by a Socialist deputy to withhold the appropriation for the Ministry of Public Worship was (figuratively, of course) thrown out of the window by 338 votes to a paltry 89. Then the Premier brought forward his motion to re-allow the stipends of bishops and clergy that had been cut off by the shears of the Budget Commission. This was carried by 322 voices against 194. Another of the many signs of the growing activity of the Church's life in the country is the work done by her clergy and laity for the foreign missions. The Association for the Propagation of the Faith began among a few women factory hands at Lyons in 1816. Its total receipts for the year 1898 amounted to £268,035. Of this sum France contributed no less than £163,088. And this is but one phase of her thousand and one activities which are engaged in sending 'moral conquerors' yet 'harbingers of peace' to the pagan on the mission-field. Cardinal Mathieu was well supported by facts when he said some time ago at S. Sabina in Rome, in reply to some noisy Pharisees who had been piously thanking God in the newspapers that they were not as the French people: 'France is worth far more than the reputation she is daily making for herself by her polemics and her continual agitation leads to suppose. We must not judge her by the surface. As the depths of the ocean conceal inexhaustible treasures of life, so she holds in reserve an extraordinary amount of good sense, of capability for work, and of active and generous piety. This gives her a place apart among Christian nations. Which other country maintains an army of more than 40,000 priests; which presents to the eyes of angels an ornament of more than 1,000,000 nuns; which spends yearly several million francs for the propagation of the Faith, which sends missionaries to spread the Gospel from the Black Continent to the Polar regions, and this often at the expense of their lives? In the face of all this it seems to me that the French people have a right to say that they are not abandoned by God. To give full expression to my thoughts on this subject, I must say that I think the French people have a right to reply to the Pharisees who are now holding them up to the contempt of Europe. Before accusing us, go and do even as well as we have done, and let him among you who is without sin cast the first stone at us.'

LENTEN PASTORAL BY HIS GRACE THE
ARCHBISHOP OF WELLINGTON.

The following Lenten Pastoral has been issued by his Grace the Archbishop of Wellington.—

Dearly beloved brethren and dear children in Jesus Christ,—The holy season of Lent has come round again, beginning on the 28th of February and ending on the 15th of April, and it is our duty to exhort you to spend it worthily. We can fitly apply to it these words of the Apostle St. Paul: 'And we helping do exhort you, that you receive not the grace of God in vain. For He saith, "In an accepted time have I heard thee, and in the day of salvation have I helped thee. Behold, now is the acceptable time; behold, now is the day of salvation"' (2 Cor. vi. 2). Now is the time to enter into ourselves and amend our evil ways. 'Thus saith the Lord: Be converted to Me with all your heart, in fasting, in weeping, and in mourning. Blow the trumpet in Sion, and sanctify a fast' (Jer. ii.—12, 17). Lent is, indeed, a holy time, a time of prayer, penance, and mortification, a time of sorrow and weeping for our sins and those of our fellow-men, and also a time of especial mourning over the sufferings and bitter passion of our dear Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Transport yourselves in thought to that wilderness in which Jesus spent forty days and nights in prayer and rigorous fasting. Contemplate Him prostrate before His Heavenly Father with His sacred brow in the dust, now pouring out His soul in intense acts of adoration, praise and thanksgiving; now imploring mercy upon poor sinful man, and accompanying His tears and supplications with incomparable mortification; since for forty days and nights He neither ate nor drank, while His couch was the hard ground and His shelter the vault of heaven. O, how forcibly He teaches us by His example the holiness of Lent! Though His life was eminently holy at all times, He imparted to it during those forty days an exterior character of special sanctity. He spent those days in retreat, thereby telling us to spend them in holy recollection, a necessary condition for hearing God's voice in the depths of our soul, and so coming to know, love, and enjoy Him; and also in a spirit of earnest reflection, an indispensable condition for self-knowledge and reformation.

He spent that time in prayer, to teach us that we ought to pray more and better during the precious season of Lent, for then God is more disposed to hear us. 'In an accepted time have I heard thee, and in the day of salvation have I helped thee.'

He spent that time in most rigorous mortification, to enjoin us during Lent to be less indulgent to our sensuality, tastes, and pleasures, and to accept with resignation, nay, with sincere glad-

ness, the privations imposed on us by our kind and merciful Mother the Church. Thus our Lord teaches us the holiness of Lent, and His teaching has been continued and enforced by the whole Catholic Church. For why these frequent instructions and sermons, these additional religious exercises, why that prescribed fast and abstinence, unless it is to oblige us to sanctify the period of Lent? O, blessed be the Church for this salutary lesson! In the course of our life we are so apt to forget the duty of penance, to forget that there are only two gates into heaven, the gate of innocence and the gate of penance; and, as we have lost our innocence, we have no hope but in penance. Hence our Saviour says to sinners like us, 'Except you do penance, you shall all likewise perish' (Luke, xiii., 5). We stand in need of being reminded of this duty every year; for penance is indispensable, either to atone for our past sins, or to hinder us from relapsing into our evil ways.

To all these reasons for spending the season of Lent in a worthy manner there is added another most cogent one derived from the great mysteries of the Passion and Resurrection of our Saviour, for which Lent is intended to be a preparation. The fruit of the celebration of these mysteries ought to be death to ourselves and a new life in God, and for God. But such will not be the happy result of Lent, unless it has been truly sanctified. We shall receive the fulness of the grace attached to their celebration, if we come to them with the perfect disposition of a well-spent Lenten fast; but the contrary will happen, if we have the folly and misfortune to squander the precious days in dissipation, thoughtlessness, or tepidity.

But how shall we sanctify the time of Lent? We must first endeavour to perform our ordinary actions and discharge our usual duties with greater perfection. In this lies the very essence of sanctity. Hence during Lent we must say our prayers better, employ our time better, watch over our thoughts and words, offer our actions to God in union with the penance of our Saviour in the wilderness, and in expiation of our sins.

Again, we must keep faithfully the fast and abstinence prescribed by the Church, and, if through weakness of health or excessive labour, we have obtained dispensation from them, according to the judgment of our respective pastors, we ought to supply the place of them with interior mortification, making our will fast and abstain by the spirit of obedience and condescension, our temper by unalterable equanimity, our tongue by silence or greater discretion, our mouth by the privation of certain luxuries, our eyes by increased watchfulness, and our interior by the retrenchment of those myriad useless thoughts, imaginations, and desires which often make the soul like a highway, where the seed of God's word cannot grow, but is plucked away by evil spirits ever on the watch to surprise and tempt us. Such mortifications as these will never hurt our head or our health, and will do our souls no end of good.

Furthermore, we ought to accept with resignation and patience the crosses and trials which God sends us; supporting each other's burdens with gentle forbearance: 'loving one another with the charity of brotherhood, with honour preventing one another; in carefulness, not slothful, in spirit fervent; serving the Lord; rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; instant in prayer; to no man rendering evil for evil: if it be possible as much as in you having peace with all men; not revenging yourselves, my dearly beloved, but give place unto wrath, for it is written—Revenge to Me; I will repay, saith the Lord. But if thy enemy be hungry, give him to eat; if he thirst, give him to drink. For, doing this, thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head. Be not overcome by evil, but overcome evil by good' (Rom. xii., 10-21).

We ought, indeed, during Lent, to enliven our charity to all men and multiply our alms-deeds. One direction which our charity can take, the most profitable and meritorious results, is towards the relief of the many sufferers in the terrible war now raging in South Africa. Let us give generously the help of our constant and fervent prayers, that Almighty God, the Lord of Hosts, may speedily bring the war to a happy close, and turn its results to the good of His Church and the welfare of mankind, temporal and eternal; and let us contribute nobly, according to our means, to the relief funds in connection with that dire and bitter struggle for supremacy.

Our contributions for Peter's Pence ought this year to be particularly generous, for the following reasons:—

Our Holy Father the Pope, in May last, by an encyclical addressed to the Christian world, proclaimed the celebration, in 1900, of what is known as the Holy Year, such being the name given for many centuries to the year in which, from time to time, the Sovereign Pontiffs have proclaimed to the world extraordinary indulgences, on condition of a visit to the sanctuaries of Rome. His Holiness, on the same occasion expressed his gratification to know that preparations were being made to sanctify in a special manner the closing year of this century by a solemn homage to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Doubtless, in the course of this year, the Holy Father's hopes will be realised; vast numbers of his children will journey to Rome, there to renew their faith and their piety, and thence to return with the Apostolic blessing of the venerated old man who holds the keys, and whom we hope God will spare to see that outburst of religious fervour which marks the Holy Year.

Accordingly, this year should be conspicuous for increased generosity in the offering of Peter's Pence. He who gives to St. Peter lends to God. He who makes sacrifices for the Sovereign Pontiff arms him with fresh and powerful weapons for the great struggle in which he is the divinely-appointed leader.

In preparation for the close of the Holy Year, and in association with the whole Christian world in its Solemn Homage to Jesus Christ, we hereby direct that in the archdiocese, until the end of this year, on each Sunday, at all Benedictions of the Most Blessed Sacrament, there be sung, in Latin, after the 'O Salutaris,' either the canticle 'Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel,' or the 'Magnificat.' The clergy will be careful to point out to the flock how these sacred canticles are pervaded by the spirit of praise and thanksgiving for the great dispensation of the Incarnation, which is the origin and fount of man's eternal bliss, and the supreme glory of the whole

series of the Christian centuries. Compared with the event of the Incarnation, what are all other dates and days? What the rise and fall of dynasties, what the march of mere human thought, what the rise and wane and fall of institutions and fashions, what the career of conquerors and of sages? What the lights and shades which flit across the face of our nineteenth centuries? What are they all when we reflect that nineteen hundred years ago God assumed human nature, and from that day to this has never ceased to press us by His voice and His grace to live for Him, for Heaven, and for eternity? For this great and awful condescension the daily thanks of every Christian heart are too little; it is fitting that a vast and world-wide concert of praise and gratitude should close the nineteenth century and open the twentieth.

A Catholic Congress will be held next October in Sydney, and we ask the assistance of your prayers and good works, in order that its results may be more extensive and lasting.

In reference to the missionary and collecting tour through the archdiocese, which we began just before last winter and continued till the beginning of last December, we wish you to join with us in hearty thanksgiving to the Almighty and Bountiful Giver of all good gifts for the vast amount of spiritual good wrought by our missions, being the means through Divine grace of bringing back large numbers of negligent Catholics and obdurate sinners to the way of salvation and a fervent life, besides operating the conversion of a goodly number of non-Catholics. The financial success of these apostolic labours has been quite up to our expectations, and if the rest of our missions, which we shall resume at an early date, are crowned with equal success, we shall be able, please God, to proceed to the laying of the foundation-stone of St. Mary's new Cathedral on its fine central site in about twelve months. While we tender our warmest and heartiest thanks to the generous subscribers who have already contributed to the Cathedral Fund, we appeal most confidently to all those whom we shall visit in our next series of missions, so that their contributions may exceed even those which have so greatly gladdened and encouraged our previous efforts. We recommend these missions most urgently to the prayers of all the faithful, clergy and laity, in our archdiocese, in order that, through them, a rich harvest of conversions from error and sin may result from the mercy of God through the precious blood of our Redeemer, Jesus Christ.

In conclusion, we again exhort our whole flock, clergy and laity, to untiring zeal on the vital question of religious education. Religion is the chief element in civilisation and true progress. The great need of society is not the diffusion of enlightenment, but the diffusion of character, of honest faith, and manly courage. We are not the advocates of ignorance, nor do we yield to any in our estimation of the value of mere mental training. Water is good, but without bread it will not sustain life. Wine warms and gladdens man's heart, but, if used without care and discretion, it maddens and drives to destruction. We indignantly protest against the folly of the age which would fain make the schoolroom its Church, instruction its Sacrament, and culture its Religion. This is—believe the Church—the straight way to ruin. Culture is for the few; and what a miserable gloss and varnish it is even for most of these! But for the millions it means the Pagan debauch, the brutalising orgy, and mere animalism. Religion alone can secure man's solid happiness in this world, and his eternal bliss in the next. Come then what may, we will continue the courageous erection and maintenance of our schools, and we will, to the best of our power, rescue our children from the contamination of secular schools, confident that such a manly course must command the sympathy and support of every honest man, and finally win for us the redress of the crying injustice with which we are afflicted.

During Lent pray fervently for our Holy Father, and for the liberty and independence of the Church, and be particularly generous in your contribution to Peter's Pence.

'The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost be with you all. Amen. Given at Wellington.

Fest of the Purification, February 2, 1900.

✠ FRANCIS,
Archbishop of Wellington.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE REGULATIONS FOR LENT WHICH
WE MAKE IN VIRTUE OF SPECIAL FACULTIES, RECEIVED
FROM THE HOLY SEE.

1st.—We grant permission for the use of Flesh Meat, at dinner only, on all Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, and also on all Saturdays except one, that is the second Saturday during Lent and Monday in Holy Week.

2nd.—Lard and dripping may be used after the manner of Butter, at dinner, on days of Fast and Abstinence during Lent, and also throughout the year, with the exception of the first and last Wednesdays of Lent and Good Friday.

3rd.—White meats—such as Butter, Milk, Cheese, and Eggs—are allowed on all days at dinner, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Good Friday. A little milk is always allowed in Tea, Coffee, or other beverage.

4th.—For those who, though not bound to fast, are bound to abstain: the kinds of food which are allowed at their chief meal to those who are bound to fast are allowed at all times to those who are not so bound.

5th.—Fish and Flesh are not allowed at the same meal during Lent.

There is neither Fast nor Abstinence on Sunday in Lent.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has caused St. Patrick's Day to be no longer a fast day in Australasia, or a day of abstinence, unless it happens to fall on a Friday or during the Quatuor Tense.

All who have completed their 21st year are bound to fast and abstain—unless excused by the state of their health or the nature of their employment—according to the regulations stated above; and all

who have arrived at the use of reason, though not bound to fast before the completion of their 21st year, are nevertheless bound to abstain from the use of flesh meats on the days appointed—unless exempted for a legitimate cause, of which the respective Pastors are the judges.

All who have arrived at the years of discretion are bound to go to Communion within Easter time, which, in this Diocese, commences on Ash Wednesday and ends on the Octave of Saints Peter and Paul.

The collection for the Holy Father will take place on Good Friday.

The collection for the Seminary Fund will be held on Whit Sunday, or on the Sunday or Sundays following, when there are two or more churches in the district.

The collection for the Holy Places in Palestine will take place on the first Sunday in October, or on the Sunday or Sundays following, when there are two or more churches in the district.

The Clergy are requested to read these Regulations from the several Altars as soon as possible, and to cause a copy of them to be placed in a conspicuous place in their respective churches and chapels.

✠ FRANCIS,
Archbishop of Wellington.

Wellington, Feb. 2, 1900

THE EX-PRIEST CAMPAIGN IN NEW ZEALAND.

SLATTERY AND HIS BOGUS 'EX-NUN'

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR'S CAREER.

Mrs. Slattery's 'Witnesses.'

In another pamphlet we have proved the utter worthlessness of ex-priest Slattery's 'testimonials' and shown how they leave his character exactly where they found it. Mrs. Slattery, too, has her 'testimonials'—or rather her witnesses. They are both shy birds—so shy, indeed, that every inducement has failed to make them visible in the flesh. One of these coy 'witnesses' signs himself 'John Stinson Wright' in a letter to the *Manchester Courier* of December 20, 1897. He has the following to say:—'First, I knew Mrs. Slattery when she was a child. I knew her before she went into a convent, and I remember the time she came out; and I am sure she was in a convent in Cavan. Mrs. Slattery is a member of a fine old family, and is a lady by birth. Her father, James MacCabe, was a graduate of Trinity College, and a gentleman in every sense of the word.'

On this letter Mr. Britten has the following remarks:—'Most of these statements are disposed of by the sworn testimony already adduced: one of them Father Lynch undertook to examine, and he published in the *Courier* the results of his investigation. It will be observed that Mr. Wright does not locate the "Trinity College" at which James MacCabe graduated. There are three Trinity Colleges in the United Kingdom—St. Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. Father Lynch obtained official information from each of these that no James MacCabe had graduated there since the year 1800. Another correspondent wrote to the *Courier* to say that a James MacCabe had graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1798, although he could not say whether he was the James MacCabe in question. It may be assumed he was not, for, supposing him to have graduated at the early age of 18, he would have been 87 years old in 1867—the date at which Mrs. Slattery tells us she was born—and 99 years at the time of death, which took place when his daughter was 12 years old. If he were the same he must have been a remarkable man for his age, for Mrs. Slattery tells us (*Convent Life*, p. 36) that the two 'used to ramble in the early mornings' in the summer preceding his death.

'In a second letter, "John Stinson Wright" said he 'knew Mrs. John Brandon, who at one time lived in Cootehill, and who now lives in Clonas.' Father Lynch (*Courier*, January 1, 1898) thus conclusively disposes of this item of information:—

"There is no such place as Clonas in Ireland at all. No such place is given in the Irish Post Office Directory. No such place is given either in Phillips' large folio atlas, or in the *Times* folio atlas, published two years ago. There is no such place given in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland. I even wrote to Dublin, and the official information sent to me was that there was no such place as Clonas. Now if I had written to you at once to say there was no such place as Clonas, Mr. Wright might possibly reply that Clonas was a misprint for Clones, a little town about 12 miles from Cootehill, the alleged birth-place of Mrs. Slattery. To-day I received three letters from Clones. The local doctor, who was born in Clones, and is now a magistrate, and who knows everybody in and around the town, never heard of such a person as Mrs. John Brandon. The clerk of the Petty Sessions in Clones, who also knows every one in it, never heard of Mrs. John Brandon. There is only one person of the name Brandon in the town. She is a single old lady, aged 70, and was never married. She never heard of Mrs. Slattery, and is no relation of hers."

'To this letter no reply came from "John Stinson Wright." It will be observed (continues Mr. Britten) that "John Stinson Wright" appends no address to his first letter. When his attention was called to this omission he gave it as "care of Rev. Joseph Slattery, Protestant Alliance Office, London." Now, it seems remarkable that Wright should have no more settled address than that formerly employed by a peripatetic lecturer who had already publicly stated that he was not lecturing under the auspices of the Protestant Alliance; and it can hardly be wondered at that some have assumed the identity of Wright with Slattery.'

But Mrs. Slattery has another 'witness.' This time it is (apparently) a lady. And, like the invisible 'John Stinson Wright,'

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she lives at no address. Well, this bashful 'witness' wrote over the signature 'Ellen Brady' to the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* of December 2, 1897.* Her letter briefly tells us that she was an orphan in the Convent of Poor Clares, Cavan, that Mrs. Slattery was there at the time, was called Sister Mary Elizabeth, and was 'mother of the orphans.' This is clumsy lying. Nobody acquainted with the working of orphan asylums conducted by religious needs to be told that no *novice* in any Order (whether of Poor Clares or of Sisters of Mercy or of Sisters of Nazareth, or of any other whatsoever) is entrusted with the responsible position of 'mother of the orphans.' And Slattery's wife claims to have left the Cavan Convent as a novice and never to have made her profession as a nun. Now, if 'Ellen Brady' is to be taken as a reliable witness, Mrs. Slattery has lied. If Mrs. Slattery's story of her novitiate be accepted as true, then 'Ellen Brady' has told a falsehood. There is a third supposition open to us: that both 'Ellen' Brady and Mrs. Slattery have lied; and a fourth: that they are one and the same person. At any rate, 'Ellen Brady' lay *perdue*. Nothing could induce her to reveal her whereabouts or her identity. Those who have assumed the identity of 'John Stinson Wright' with Joseph Slattery will probably hold that 'Ellen Brady' is but one of the *aliases* of Mrs. Slattery.

Such is Mrs. Slattery's sole 'defence.' The Duke of Norfolk, her Majesty's Postmaster-General, has truly said that 'no decent man would listen to, no generous man believe, this woman's vile accusations.' 'Decent women,' said Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in *Truth*, 'really ought to know better than to attend lectures to "ladies only" by "escaped nuns," whose appeals to the bigotry of their hearers are as notorious for their nastiness as for their mendacity.' Mrs. Slattery would do a more Christ-like work if, instead of calumniating, she tried to imitate, those devoted Catholic sisterhoods who freely devote themselves to the service of the orphan, the aged poor, the leper, the incurable; who nobly gave their lives for the sick and wounded in the Crimea, the American Civil War, the Franco-German War, and the Spanish American War; and who, as the *Times* correspondent tells us, are setting 'a splendid example of bravery' even to the fighting men in Kimberley and Mafeking. They do their good work for Christ's dear sake, without fee or reward. And this roving inquisitor calumniates them at 'front seats one shilling, back seats sixpence.'

* This letter and—stranger still—the invisible and undiscoverable 'John Stinson Wright's' are, despite their manifest *malæ fides*, published in Slattery's *Complete Refutation of Popish Lies*, pp. 11, 12.

† Letter addressed to Canon Gordon, December 11, 1897, published in the Manchester papers, *London Tablet*, etc.

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 3.

The Home for Incurables, established by Mother Mary Joseph Aubert, Superior of the Sisters of Our Lady of Compassion, was blessed and opened by his Grace the Archbishop on Sunday. The home is situated next to St. Joseph's Church on the eastern side, and is intended for destitute people suffering from incurable diseases. Solemn High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Father George Mahoney (Nelson) being the celebrant, and Rev. Fathers Clancy and O'Reilly deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Rev. Fathers Soulas (Wanganui) and Hickson (Napier) were present in the sanctuary. Weber's Mass in G was sung, the choir being ably assisted by Misses Rose Blaney (Dunedin) and Hickling, the former also singing the offertory piece, Mercadante's 'Salve Maria.' At the conclusion of the Mass his Grace preached a particularly stirring sermon on charity, showing the motive which actuates the Catholic Church in her practice of it, and explaining Christian charity as distinguished from mere philanthropy. Christ, he said, had shown how great was His charity and love of the poor at all times by going about among the most lowly, soothing them in sorrow and healing them in sickness. Even Christ Himself, Who had He chosen would have been born in riches and luxury, was pleased to come into the world amidst the lowliest surroundings, and all to teach fortitude to the suffering and charity to those blessed with riches. His Grace, in conclusion, made special mention of the very excellent work which Mother Mary Joseph Aubert had already done. She was, he said, esteemed not only in New Zealand but throughout the Australian colonies. For half a century she had persistently exemplified her Christian charity and her devotedness to the poor of all denominations. She was born in Lyons, and from her parents, who were in comfortable circumstances, had received a very high education, but at God's call had left her home and friends to carry on with Bishop Pompallier the mission to the Maoris. Since her arrival in New Zealand she had devoted her acquirements and accomplishments to the benefit of her fellow-beings, and was now about to extend her beneficence in another direction by providing this Home for Incurables. The noble work done by her and the nuns could not be over estimated. There was no charitable work from which they shrunk, the more humiliating the more they gloried in it; for they saw in the poor the person of Jesus Christ. Should we not, therefore, feel proud of these noble and devoted beings, and by every means in our power aid and assist them. Alms giving paved the way to salvation, and he hoped that the congregation would, at the opening of the home, subscribe generously and willingly, resting assured that what was given to the poor was but lent to the Lord. A procession, in which the congregation took part, was formed at the conclusion of the sermon, and the home blessed and declared open by his Grace. The collection taken during the inspection of the building amounted to about £80, for which the good Sisters are extremely grateful.

The Catholic schools of the city were re-opened on Monday, when the attendance of pupils was very satisfactory.

St. Mary's Convent ex-Pupils' Association's picnic is being held at Titahi Bay to-day.

Miss Girvan Runcie, a pupil of St. Mary's Convent, was successful at this year's Matriculation examination.

On account of Brother George's removal to Timaru, Brother Borgia has been transferred from Auckland to Wellington.

In the list of the successful candidates for the Medical Preliminary examination, I notice the name of Mr P. J. Garvey. He has been studying at St. Patrick's College.

The Rev. Father Servajan took up his new duties as parish priest in Blenheim during the week. Rev. Father Fay, his curate, also left for Blenheim on Wednesday.

The Rev. Father Patterson, until recently parish priest at Palmerston North, has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Monsignor McDonald at Panmure, Auckland.

St. Patrick's College re-opened on Thursday. Rev. — McGrath, from the Measee Seminary, replaces Rev. Father Moloney on the staff.

The Rev. Father Bowden's friends will be glad to know that he is rapidly recovering from the effects of an operation to which it was found necessary to subject him a few weeks ago.

The Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy passed through Wellington on his way to Measee this week. His holiday, if such it might be called, was pretty well taken up in preaching retreats in various parts of the Colony.

The children of St. Joseph's Orphanage were treated to a picnic by Mr and Mrs Martin Kennedy last Saturday. Before leaving Gladstone Terrace the children gave hearty cheers for their host and hostess, who spared no pains to make the day enjoyable.

Another old and well-known resident, Mr A. S. Allan, passed away at his residence, Featherston Terrace, on last Saturday. Mr Allan, who was for some years Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court here and later on the Registrar, retired from the public service on pension some twelve years ago. The Rev. Father Holley conducted the funeral service at Karori on Monday.—*R.I.P.*

The *Romance of an Unfrothed Priest*, of which the Rev. Father Cleary (editor of the *TABLET*) is the author, is attracting wide attention here from people of all classes and creeds. I append the reference made to it in the *New Zealand Times* of the 31st ult.:—*Joseph Slattery: The Romance of an Unfrothed Priest*, is the title of a spirited pamphlet just issued in Dunedin—the author being the Rev. H. W. Cleary, editor of the *New Zealand TABLET*. The word 'romance' is strangely misapplied, it will seem to most readers, in the case of an unfortunate victim of intemperance who now makes a living as an itinerant lecturer, and has been imprisoned in America for selling indecent literature. Slattery, in company with an alleged 'ex-nun,' is said to be on a visit to New Zealand, delivering lectures antagonistic to the Roman Catholic religion and its institutions—lectures in which, as Mr. Labouchere of *Truth* has said, 'pruriency and indecency are appealed to under the guise of religion.' It must have been a wholly distasteful task for Father Cleary to expose the pretensions of such people; but having deemed it necessary to do so, he has performed the task in the most thorough manner. Both in this pamphlet and in another, published in London, and entitled *The Slatterys*, by Mr. James Britten, K.S.G., ample and satisfactory documentary evidence is reproduced of the falseness of the statements of Joseph Slattery and the so-called ex-nun who travels with him. Protestants as well as Catholics in the community should be grateful that the truth regarding these people has been published.

W A N G A N U I.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 1.

Mr. Herbert Stedman, one of the five men selected from Mr. Studholme's station, Ruauui, for the Wanganui contingent for South African service, is an ex-pupil of old St. Mary's school.

The many friends of Mr. Michael Gordon, Tay street, Wanganui, will be grieved to hear of his death, which occurred at his residence on Monday last. The deceased, who was 64 years of age, was a native of County Cork, Ireland. Some years ago he was in the railway service, but, owing to failing health, was obliged to retire. There is a large family to mourn their loss, and to these and his sorrowing widow heartfelt sympathy is extended.—*R.I.P.*

Of late the members of the choir have been exceptionally diligent in their practices, and the result is a great improvement in the music and singing. This was evident last Sunday, when the choir, accompanied by a small orchestra, rendered Mozart's Seventh Mass in a highly-finished manner. At Vespers, too, special music was sung; Zingarelli's 'Laudate,' given at Christmas, was repeated, and also Denby's 'Magnificat.' In the former, Mr. Gellately again took the solo parts, his sweet tenor voice being heard to distinct advantage. Rev. Father Ginsty, of Sydney, celebrated the Mass and preached in the evening. Before commencing his sermon the Rev. Father paid a high compliment to the choir in the following words: 'While celebrating Mass this morning, I fancied myself back in my own church, St. Patrick's, Sydney, and the illusion was heightened when the strains of the beautiful Mozart music came from the choir gallery. It was an exact reproduction of what I so often hear at home, when the organ is presided over by the city organist. I never expected anything like it in a comparatively small town like Wanganui. I give you the palm for Vespers; I have never heard them sung with such devotional spirit in my own parish church.' The rev. preacher, after referring to the untiring efforts of the Very Rev. Dean Kirk to make the teaching staff of our schools as efficient as possible, gave an interesting review of the education question, concluding with an earnest exhortation to Catholic parents not to send their children, on any account, to the State schools. This homily was most appropriate, as the parish schools re-opened on January 30, after a vacation of six weeks.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 1.

Our schools open next Monday. The Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly urged with great force last Sunday the absolute necessity of parents sending their children to Catholic schools.

On Tuesday last at Panmure Solemn High Mass was celebrated in memory of the late revered Monsignor McDonald by the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Rev. Father Buckley being deacon, Rev. Father Jelp sub-deacon, Rev. Father Purton master of ceremonies. The parishioners in large numbers and several friends from Auckland attended Mass.

Several prominent citizens have consented to speak at the public meeting in St. James's Hall on February 23 to further the establishment by the Sisters of Mercy of a Convalescent Home. Several anonymous letters denouncing the scheme as sectarian have appeared in the local Press. The ex-town clerk, Mr. P. A. Phillips, who is a member of the Jewish congregation, warmly champions the proposed institution and the good nuns who voluntarily impose the great task upon themselves.

At the Matriculation examination of the New Zealand University Mr. Maurice O'D. Lavery, from the Marist Brothers' High School, Auckland, was one of the successful candidates. He belongs to Charleston, on the West Coast, and for the last three years has studied with the Brothers. Mr. Lavery is well known in the Hibernian Society, and is a typical young Irish-Colonial and Catholic. The Brothers and he have been warmly congratulated upon the success earned.

The Auckland Education Board at its meeting last week received a letter from the Very Rev. Dr. Egan, hon. secretary of the Catholic Diocesan Education Board, requesting that the Board's Inspectors examine our schools. A majority present favoured the request, but in deference to the opinion of several members present, who wanted information as to the number of schools to be examined, the question was deferred until the next Board meeting. It is safe to predict that at last our persistent efforts for State school inspection are about to be rewarded with success. The day following the Board meeting the *Herald* in a leader strongly and eloquently pleaded in this respect for our schools.

The Slatterys have come and gone, and speaking from a financial point, which is their maximum and minimum principle, their prurient harangues have been complete failures. Their audiences in the Foresters' Hall were composed of two classes, the Orangemen and those in quest of sensation. The latter after the first night's show had had enough, and the faithful and the few—the crusty old bigots of the 'iron nuts and paving stone order'—were all that remained to pay up their shillings. The extra 6d for front seats was docked after two trials. The Slatterys were lonely in the midst of multitudes, and but for the posters and dodgers scattered broadcast in the city and suburbs their polluted presence would never have been known. Save by the handful above referred to the Slatterys were by the citizens of all creeds and classes shunned. The *Tablet*, the *Observer*, and the pamphlets of the Catholic Truth Society did their work very effectually. At a meeting of the Foresters it was decided to instruct their hall-keeper that he was not on any account to re-let their hall to Slattery or his agent. At an Orange picnic held outside of the city last Monday Slattery addressed them and extolled the 'Society' and its great necessity, and above all urged young men to join it as it was essentially an order for them. Success now awaits the Society.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 5.

The Very Rev. Dean Foley officiated at Lyttelton on Sunday.

The Very Rev. Father McEnroe, C.M., is now engaged conducting a retreat for the Sisters of the Mission at Ashburton.

The Very Rev. Vicar-General presided at the usual monthly meeting of the Children of Mary Confraternity on Sunday afternoon, received several candidates, and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Diocesan Retreat which was conducted by the Very Rev. Father McEnroe, C.M., of Melbourne, was concluded on last Monday morning at the Pro-Cathedral. A procession of the clergy round the interior of the church was made, and an act of consecration to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph terminated the ceremonies. At 11 o'clock a theological conference was held, and a synodical session in the afternoon.

The following clerical changes are about to take place in the Diocese:—The Rev. Father Richards from the Pro-Cathedral is appointed parish priest of Lincoln (New Headford); the Rev. Father Goggan, S.M., goes to Leeston to assist the Very Rev. Father Chervier, S.M., in place of the Rev. Father Aubrey, S.M., who replaces the Rev. Father McDonnell, S.M., as assistant to the Rev. Father Tubman, S.M., at Timaru; the Very Rev. Dean Foley, S.M., and Rev. Father McDonnell are to be attached to the Pro-Cathedral. The Very Rev. Canon Franklin, as previously intimated, takes charge of Lyttelton, in succession to the Rev. Father Salvador, who, to the regret of many, is, owing to continued ill-health, compelled to relinquish the position.

T I M A R U.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 5.

A very impressive sermon on the Gospel of the day was preached on Sunday evening by Rev. Father McCarthy, of Melbourne.

I understand that the Rev. Father McDonnell, who has been curate here for some time, has been transferred to Christchurch, and the Rev. Father Aubrey takes his place here.

The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Day Sports Association was held last Friday evening in the Mechanics' Hall. Mr. D. Mahoney (president) was in the chair, and Messrs. J. Hole (Mayor), M. Mullin, D. J. Caldwell, W. Gunn, H. V. Stapelton, P. Reilly, T. McAuliffe, M. O'Meehan, M. O'Rourke, P. Malthus, J. McAuliffe, and the hon. sec, Mr. M. F. Dennehy, were also present. The balance sheet was read and showed the receipts to have been £151 0s 9d, and the expenditure £144 9s 6d, leaving a credit balance of £6 11s 3d. Mr. Mahoney, in moving the adoption of the balance sheet, said that notwithstanding the falling off of receipts, as compared with the previous year of nearly £50, in members' subscriptions, booth privileges, gate money, and concert, and after spending nearly £90 in prizes, the association could show a credit balance of £6 11s 3d, which, under the circumstances, must be considered very satisfactory. Mr. J. Hole seconded the adoption of the report and said he was very pleased to see the association come out on the right side of the ledger. Mr. Mahoney, before proceeding with other business, thanked the members for their hearty sympathy during his illness, and Mr. Mullin for acting on his behalf. He proposed that the whole of the profits be devoted to the Patriotic Fund, and moved that as a recommendation to the incoming committee. Mr. Mullin seconded Mr. Mahoney's proposal. A good committee could make the meeting a great success; he would favour retaining the money in New Zealand. The motion was carried. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and committee on the motion of Mr. Hole. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Patron, the Hon. W. Hall-Jones; president, Mr. D. Mahoney; vice-presidents, his Worship the Mayor, Rev. Father Tubman, Messrs. J. J. Grandi, M. O'Meehan, J. Reilly, D. J. Caldwell, E. Hall, H. Rothwell, W. Gunn, H. Geaney, T. J. Burns, P. Reilly, J. Egan; treasurer, Mr. M. Mullin; secretary, Mr. H. V. Stapelton; committee, Messrs. Egan, M. Shepherd, J. O'Rourke, M. O'Driscoll, W. Ingram, D. Stuart, P. Reilly, T. McAuliffe, B. Chute, E. Hall, W. Priest, H. Rothwell, M. Quinn, H. B. Kirk, W. Cronin, J. Dore, M. Crannitch, M. Fitzgerald, F. Cameron, J. Hole, J. Sullivan, W. Thompson, Jas. Sullivan, J. Goulding, J. O'Dowd, J. Reilly, D. Murphy, P. Malthus, H. Scarf, M. F. Dennehy, and Sergeant-major Jones; handicapper, Mr. McAuliffe; starter, Mr. D. J. Caldwell; referee, Mr. D. Mahoney. Working and concert committees were appointed. Mr. Caldwell raised the question of having League or Alliance racing in bicycle races. He thought the people were tired of the League racing and were wanting the Alliance again. The matter was held over for the committee to deal with. The appointment of judges of athletic events was held over for recommendation by the committee. The secretary was instructed to write to the directors of the Caledonian Society to engage the grounds for the sports day. Mr. J. Hole moved, to test the feeling of the meeting, that the sports be held on Thursday, March 15—the Thursday previous to St. Patrick's Day, which falls on a Saturday. Mr. Stapelton seconded, and the motion was carried.

O A M A R U.

(From our own correspondent.)

February 5.

A meeting has been held here for the purpose of co-operating with the other parishes of the diocese in preparing for the suitable reception of his Lordship the Bishop, and to give practical testimony of appreciation of the manner in which the affairs of the diocese have been administered since his Lordship's appointment to the See of Dunedin. Very Rev. Dean Mackay, who presided, made special reference to the establishment of the Orphanage at South Dunedin and to the purchase of the property at Mosgiel for the establishment of a Provincial Seminary. These as diocesan works have special claims for support upon the whole diocese, and, besides, there are the additional expenses incidental to his Lordship's journeying to Rome and of providing a number of priests; so that the liberal support of the people is of more than usual necessity on this occasion. An influential committee has been appointed and the parish apportioned to the various canvassers and lists distributed. The 25th March is the time decided upon for the return of the lists, so that ample time is given for the thorough canvass of the parish, and no doubt the response will be liberal and unanimous.

Very great regret—in fact it might be described consternation—was felt throughout this parish at the announcement in last week's issue of the *Tablet* that the Rev. Father Howard had been transferred to the Naseby district. It will not be an easy task to fill the place of Father Howard here. His activity and his knowledge of outlying districts make him specially suitable for the work of the curate in this parish. There is a very wide area to be attended to and Catholic families are scattered far apart and in most isolated places, so that an intimate knowledge of the districts and imperviousness to fatigue are necessary qualifications, and these Father Howard possesses. The hope is general that Father Howard's absence may be only temporary.

The want of a suitable convent building in Oamaru has been much felt by the Dominican nuns. The extensive property owned by the community here, its excellence and commanding situation, and the unequalled climate of North Otago make the convent here specially suitable for a boarding school. In fact, I believe that the Sisters have from time to time received many applications from intending boarders, but owing to the want of accommodation they had to be refused. I understand that steps will be taken this year to supply this want, and that the erection of a convent suitable to the requirements of the Sisters will soon be commenced. It ought not to be necessary in Otago to state the claims of the Dominican Order to the most generous support of the people. Their pioneer labours in this diocese are known and appreciated, and when the time comes for giving practical expression to this appreciation I am sure the proverbial generous pity of the people will not be wanting.

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GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

February 11, Sunday.—Septuagesima Sunday.
 " 12, Monday.—St. Telesphorus, Pope and Martyr.
 " 13, Tuesday.—Prayer of Our Lord in the Garden.
 " 14, Wednesday.—St. Agathonis, Pope and Confessor.
 " 15, Thursday.—St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr.
 " 16, Friday.—St. Gregory X., Pope and Confessor.
 " 17, Saturday.—St. Fintan, Abbot.

ST. FINTAN, ABBOT.

The distinguished Abbot Fintan, surnamed Munnu, was one of the family of Niall, and son of Failchan and Feidelmia, natives of the north of Ireland. The date of his birth is not given, but it appears that at an early age he was placed at the school of Bangor, under St. Comgall, and that afterwards he studied at the school of Kilmore-Deathrib which Columbkil is supposed to have governed for some time before his departure from Ireland. His chief instructor appears to have been Sinell, son of Moynacur, with whom he remained eighteen years, perfecting himself in learning and religious observances. He also spent some time at a place now called Kilfinnan, in the county Limerick; thence he went to a place called Coonah, in the same county. Between these places Fintan passed his early years—a model of good conduct and piety.

The reputation and sanctity of the monks of Iona, under Columbkil, had made such an impression on him, that he resolved to join their community, in order to lead a life of greater sanctity in the quiet retirement of their monastery.

In order to carry out his good intentions he set out for Iona. St. Columbkil had died a few days before his arrival, and was succeeded by Baithen. To him, therefore, Fintan applied to be received into his community. Baithen questioned him as to his family, studies, conduct, and the like. Fintan modestly answered him, and humbly requested to be admitted as a monk. Baithen having heard his story, replied; 'I thank God that you are come to this place; but this you must know, that you cannot be a monk of ours.' Fintan, much afflicted at this refusal, asked, 'Is it that I am unworthy of being one?' 'No,' answered Baithen, 'but, although I should be very glad to keep you with me, I must obey the orders of my predecessor Columba, who, before he died, said to me, in the spirit of prophecy: 'Baithen, remember these words of mine, immediately after my departure from this life, a brother, who is now regulating his youth by good conduct and who is well versed in sacred studies, named Fintan, of the race of Mocu-Moi, and son of Failchan, will come to you from Ireland, and will supplicate to be reckoned among the monks. But it is predetermined by God that he is to be an abbot, presiding over monks, and a guide of souls. Do not, therefore, let him stay in these islands of ours, but direct him to return in peace to Ireland, that he may there establish a monastery, in a part of Leinster not far from the sea, and labour for the good of souls.' The pious young man shed tears when he heard this, and returned thanks to God, and said that he would follow these directions. Colgan states that before he went to Leinster, in accordance with the injunction of Columbkil, he spent five years at a monastery he established at a place called Teachelle, in the district of Heli (Ely O'Carroll), in Munster, and that he subsequently founded a monastery at a place named after him, Teach-Munnu (the house of Munnu), now Thagmon, in the County of Wexford. He wrote a work in favour of the Irish custom of observing the Easter festival, which led to a warm controversy between himself and St. Lasarian, Bishop of Leighlin, which is thus related in his life: 'On a certain time there was a great council of people of Ireland held in the White-field (Synod of Leighlin), between whom there arose a controversy concerning the order of celebrating Easter; for Lasarian, Abbot of Leighlin, who presided over 1,500 monks, defended the new order, which was then lately sent from Rome, while others adhered to the old form. But St. Munnu (Fintan) did not immediately appear at this council, though everyone waited for him. He stood by the older order. He came to the council the same day before evening. Then St. Munnu said to the Abbot Lasarian, in the presence of all the people: "It is now time to break up this Council that every man may depart to his own place. In our contention concerning the time for celebrating Easter, let us dispute briefly, but let us give judgment in the name of the Lord. You have three options given you, O Lasarian; let two monks, one of the older order and one of the new, be cast into a fire, and let us see which of them shall escape from the flames; or let two monks, one of yours, another of mine, be shut up in a house, and let the house be set on fire and we shall see which of them shall escape unhurt; or let us both go to the sepulchre of a dead monk and raise him to life, and he will show us which order we ought to observe in the celebration of Easter." To which Lasarian answered: "We will not proceed to judgment with you, because we know that if you commanded the Mountain of Marge to be changed into the White-field, and the White-field to be removed to the place where the mountain stands, that, on account of your infinite labours and great sanctity, God would immediately do this for your sake."'

From this it would appear that St. Fintan was revered by his brethren for his great sanctity and miraculous power. It seems that he also soon after saw his error in the observance of the Easter festival according to the manner of the Irish Church, and adopted that of Rome.

St. Fintan was far advanced in years when he died, at his own monastery, on the 21st of October, 635, leaving after him a distinguished reputation for sanctity and perfection in piety and godliness.

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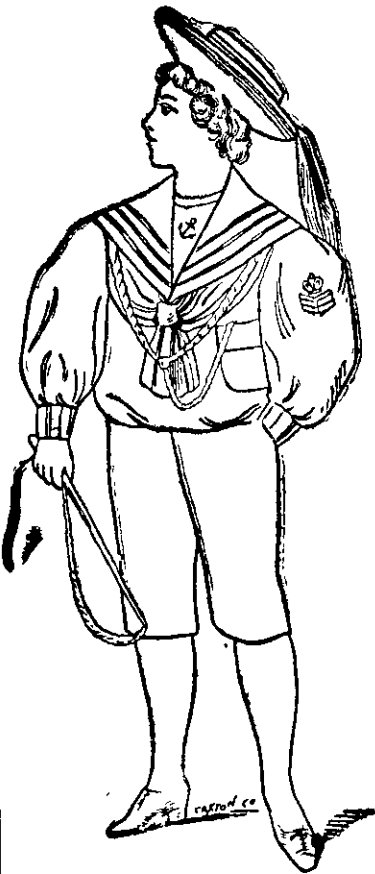
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Irish News.

ANTRIM.—A Sad Case.—At the Ulster assizes the late postmaster of Belfast pleaded guilty to falsifying the books of the Post Office, and with embezzling the sum of £530 of public money. The accused had been 37 years in the service of the Government, and had risen to the important position of postmaster of Belfast from the lowest grade in the service. In seven years he would be entitled to retire on a pension of £500 a year. Several prominent citizens spoke highly of the accused, whose downfall was due to borrowing money at a ruinous rate of interest from money-lenders, the cause being continuous illness in his family. Taking into account the length of honourable service of the accused, and the fact that he would sacrifice his pension, the presiding judge passed the comparatively light sentence of 12 months' imprisonment.

A Generous Belfast Citizen.—Mr. W. J. Pirrie has given a munificent donation for the benefit of the poor of Belfast. In connection with the project for honouring the memory of the late Professor Cuming, he has presented £7000 to the Royal Victoria Hospital, on condition that one of the wards of the hospital shall be named after the much-lamented professor. The committee of the hospital has now £76,000 in hand towards its endowment.

CORK.—A Brave Lamplighter.—James Keatinge, a lamplighter, of Cork, has received a testimonial on vellum from the Royal Humane Society of London, for plunging into the Lee River and rescuing a boy. This makes the twelfth life Keatinge has saved.

DERRY.—Launch of a new Vessel.—The launch of the first vessel built in Derry shipyard for many years was signalled on December 9 by a public holiday in the city. The Duchess of Abercorn performed the christening ceremony. The vessel was a 6000 ton boat for Messrs. McVicker, Marshall, and Co., Liverpool, and named the Parkside. Since re-opening, the Foyle shipyard has been very fortunate, the latest order being for two vessels for Elder Dempster's African trade.

The alleged Citadel of Civil and Religious Liberty.—Derry, the citadel of 'civil and religious liberty,' adopted a peculiar course at a recent meeting of the Corporation. A resolution from the Sligo Corporation was placed before the Derry worthies asking for their concurrence in the opinion that the clause in the Catholic Emancipation Act branding Jesuits, friars, and monks generally as outlaws, should be repealed. The clause is a mockery. For 70 years it has been allowed to remain a dead-letter. But there it is in ugly black type upon the statute book, an insult to every Catholic in Ireland. From that point of view (says the *Irish Weekly*) the majority of the Derry Corporation would be not vexed greatly at its ignoble existence on the roll of Parliament or even at its active promulgation by a brand-new Cromwell. But these Derry heroes proclaim themselves, once a year at least, the chosen champions of 'civil and religious liberty,' and if their professions of Orange toleration are not mere figments of the imagination we should expect them to join heartily in the good cause of striking from the religious orders one of the disabilities bequeathed from the penal times. It seems, however, that, whatever the Orange partisans mean by 'civil and religious liberty,' they do not intend it to apply to Catholics, and least of all to Jesuits. The majority of the Corporation were invited and reasoned with by Councillor William O'Doherty to be consistent, and to put their Twelfth of July platitudes into practice. They refused. What was the voting? Twelve Protestant Unionists against the removal of the statutory disabilities, eight Catholic Nationalists for. For the past two years it has been ever so in the Guildhall. In all matters and appointments partaking, however remotely, of a religious or political tinge, the minority has been steadily voted down.

DONEGAL.—A Record in Police Promotion.—About ten years ago Mr. Robert Kilpatrick, of Ballybofey, joined the Lancashire police force. A few years later he was promoted to the rank of inspector. Recently he was chosen out of forty-five candidates Chief Constable for the ancient borough of Neath, Swansea, and thus attained the highest rank of the English police force at the earliest age on record.

'Turkish' and 'Persian' Carpets.—A year ago some manufacturers of artistic textiles touring in Donegal resolved to establish a place for the making of hand-tufted carpets of the description known as 'Turkish' or 'Persian.' The peculiarity of this fabric is that from its nature it must be a hand production. The making of these carpets is just such an industry as is suited to the rural districts of Ireland. No steam power is required, and there is therefore no handicap on the commercial side by the absence of coal. The first year's experiment with the Irish girls has proved that they are admirably adapted for the work. So convinced are the promoters of the industry of its ultimate success that they have planned out a broad scheme that will spread the work all over the West of Ireland, and give employment to many hundreds of boys and girls.

DOWN.—A New Magistrate.—On the recommendation of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Mr. Thomas R. Lavery, Lakeview, Newtownards, has been appointed a magistrate. Mr. Lavery is a very large employer of labour; he is a leading member of all the public boards of the town, and his appointment is popular with all classes.

DUBLIN.—The Parnell Fund.—Among the passengers for Queenstown by the Cunard liner on December 8 were the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. John Redmond, M.P. The former landed at Queenstown, but Mr. Redmond proceeded in the steamer to Liverpool, en route to Paris. The Lord Mayor, in the course of an

interview, said their mission to America to collect funds for the purchase of the Parnell homestead at Avondale and for the erection of a memorial to Parnell in Dublin was a great success. They had collected £6000, which would enable them to purchase the Parnell house and demesne and to start the Parnell monument. The Parnell property would be vested in trustees for Mr. J. H. Parnell and his sister, Mrs. Dickson, and would on their decease revert to the Irish people. Mr. Redmond and he would have collected considerably more but for the circumstance that the Lord Mayor of Dublin was obliged, under an old Statute of the Irish Parliament, not to be absent from the city more than two months without forfeiture of office.

A House with Historic Associations.—The Dublin County Council has purchased, as a place for the holding of its meetings and for its officers, a palatial mansion, 11 Rutland Square, Dublin, which has political, social, and historic memories. This house was in the early decades of the present century the Dublin residence of the Marquis of Conyngham.

Revival of the Paper-Making Industry.—The paper-makers of Dublin and the North once famous, seem likely to revive in the splendid new mill at Clonsalkin, County Dublin (says *New Ireland*.) On the equipment up to the present time of the mill for manufacturing all qualities of paper, which the Leinster Paper Co. has erected at Clonsalkin, the sum of £180,000 has been spent, and something like £17,000 has gone to the laborers of the district in wages within a comparatively short space. The mill itself is worthy of note, because it is the largest paper mill in the world, because it contains the largest machinery ever used in places of the kind, and because it has begun where the best of English or American mills have left off. It is the only paper mill in the world which is worked by the latest description of triple expansion engines, and it is the only mill in which devices have been successful to make the complete manufacture of paper one single operation. From the time the raw material is put into the 'devil cutters' in the shape of old rope, rags, and the like, till the paper reaches the burnishing machinery, where it is cut into rolls of proper width, no human hand touches it, and instead of the usual complement of sixteen men to attend the work, only one is needed. At other portions of the process the reduction of human labour is even greater, but this is the result of various patented machines and contrivances which are peculiar to the mill, and the secret of which is carefully guarded. Yet with all this reduction of labour the mill will employ more hands, on account of its capacity and output, than any other mill in Europe.

KERRY.—To join the Dominican Nuns.—Miss H. Nolan, a Tralee lady, has left that town to join the Order of the Dominican nuns in South Africa, with the purpose of helping that brave community in bringing relief and help to the wounded in the war in South Africa.

KING'S COUNTY.—Tenants Purchasing Their Holdings.—An agreement has been come to for the sale to the tenants by the Earl of Huntingdon, of a large portion of his estate in the townlands of Brackna, Clonlee, and Derrykeel, in the parish of Kinnetty. There are fifty holdings, mostly large, disposed of, and the land is of a good average quality. The ancient demesne of Derrykeel, a residence and hunting centre of the Westenras in the last century, has been reserved by the Huntingdon family. The terms of purchase were nineteen years.

LIMERICK.—Purchasing their Farms.—The tenants on the White estate at Drumcolloher, Feenagh, and Duckstown have purchased their holdings.

Death of a Redemptorist.—The Rev. James Hartigan, C.S.S.R., who died in Limerick recently, was the son of the late Mr. Hartigan, of Banogue, Croom. He was born in March, 1867. He was ordained priest on August 27, 1897, in Holland. Having returned to Limerick, he spent some time at the Redemptorist House. His health failing, he went to Australia, where he remained for a year and a half, and the climate not agreeing with him he returned to Limerick.

MAYO.—Settling the People on the Land.—The tenants on the Hope-Scott estate, Ballyheane, have concluded the purchase of their holdings at satisfactory terms. The Congested Districts' Board is purchasing grazing farms and dividing them among the people. In Mayo the Ballymacragh and Runcomb farms have been sold, and report has it that Aghadrinah will be similarly dealt with. Houses are also being built to relieve the congestion on a number of estates.

SLIGO.—Catholics are told to 'Stand by.'—'Stand by' was the insolent and offensive order addressed by the Crown solicitor to every Catholic juror called, while a jury was being empanelled recently in Sligo, for the trial of Mr. Muffeney, merchant, Ballina, and Mr. Maguire, County Councillor, both of whom were charged with intimidating a man who had taken a farm from which the previous tenant had been evicted. 'Stand by' simply means 'you can't be trusted on your oath even'; otherwise, 'you are ready to commit perjury.' Fully five-sixths of the people of Sligo are Catholics, yet an exclusively Protestant jury was empanelled, not to try, but to convict the defendants. There are uplanders elsewhere than in the Transvaal.

GENERAL.

The New Judge.—There is a good deal of speculation just now (says the *Irish Weekly*) as to who will be appointed to the vacancy in the Irish judiciary caused by the death of Mr. Justice O'Brien. The name of The MacDermot, who has for many years been leader of the Bar, has been suggested, and instances are frequent of the Government appointing political opponents to the Bench in England and Scotland. Only a few weeks ago Lord Salisbury appointed Mr. John Blair Balfour, who for many years

sat in the House as a Radical, to the highest judicial office in Scotland. Will the Government display the same magnanimity in Ireland? Before Judge O'Brien's death there were only four of the eighteen judges in this country Catholics. Now there are only three. Protestant England can boast a similar number—the Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Day and Mathew. Will the Government perpetuate the scandal of the disparity in Ireland? In The MacDermot they have a lawyer of ripe experience and of unblemished honour who would command the confidence of both the Bar and the public.

A Tribute to the Worth of Mr Horace Plunkett.—In moving a vote of thanks to the president at the meeting of the Irish Co-operative Societies held in Dublin recently the Rev. Father O'Donovan paid the following tribute to the work of the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett. He (Father O'Donovan) said he had never heard or read of any such representative meeting of Irishmen coming together before. He thought this great co-operative conference showed that a signal change for the better had come over the condition of this country. Men differing in religion and politics, and in almost everything else, had come to the conclusion that co-operation was one of the greatest remedies of the century for improving things in this country. The credit of this was due ultimately to one man, and that was the man who had presided at this conference. He (Father O'Donovan), as a Catholic priest who had every desire for the welfare of his country, would say that he considered there was no man in Ireland who could fill the important position of vice-president of the Department of Agriculture with greater advantage to the country than the man who had been appointed to it. Mr. Plunkett had always shown himself single-minded and disinterested, the one spring of his action being a keen desire to advance everything connected with the social, industrial, and agricultural life of the country.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE prizes given by his Eminence Cardinal Moran to the successful candidates at the interprimary schools examinations of the archdiocese of Sydney were presented recently at the Cardinal's Hall. In the course of his address on the occasion his Eminence said:—

The great principle which underlay all their exertions to promote their religious schools was their desire to see that the children of Australia entrusted to their care would be trained in the paths of enlightenment and of morality, and their people had made wonderful sacrifices to secure those principles during the past year. In the first year in which the present legislation came into force, excluding religious schools from any benefit from the State (1882) he had seen it reported that the whole number of children attending their schools was 16,000. For the year that had just closed it was reported that the number was 40,000. That showed that their people had been faithful to the principles for which they had contended, and for which they had made such great sacrifices. If those 40,000 children had attended the State schools they would have merited at least a sum of £200,000; that was taking an average of £5 for each child educated. These 40,000 children were able to hold their own in the various branches of secular learning, and were able to compete with those in the public schools, and they had borne away the highest prizes. Even in the musical examinations they had shown great superiority in their training. They showed that the debt of the State to them was £200,000, and they were entitled in all justice to receive honourable compensation for the sum expended on the children's secular education—that very education which the Government demanded should be given.

THE RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY.

At present this warfare in South Africa was attracting their attention as citizens. The only reasons advanced by the home Government to justify that warfare was that an intelligent and considerable minority had just claims to have its rights attended to. Because those principles and rights were not attended to, they had the British Government intervening, and claiming that they were justified in intervening by the principles of justice and of freedom. These were the words of the Prime Minister of England when justifying the intervention of England in South Africa. He (the Cardinal) claimed that the Catholics of Australia were an intelligent and considerable minority, and, in the words of the Prime Minister, their just rights should not be ignored. Well, having said so much, he supposed they must only wait their time. The minority had its rights and its duties, and no one could say that they had not been faithful to their duties. In spite of every difficulty, they had carried on religious education not only in the interests of their children, but in the interests of Australia. He looked to the future that those who were now in the majority would recognise their fidelity to their duty, and would also recognise their just rights. The future of a country rested upon the education of its children in the paths of enlightenment and morality. These were the principles worked upon in the past, and he trusted that his people would go on every year in the same way.

Lyttelton Times says:—"Gawne and Co., the manufacturers, of George street, Dunedin, send us a sample of their Worcestershire Sauce, made like Lea and Perrin's "from the receipt of a country nobleman," who must have been a fastidious feeder, and Gawne and Co. must have got the same receipt, as their sauce is indistinguishable from the famous Lea and Perrin's. People who like a relish with their meats—and what man does not—should be grateful to that anonymous country nobleman for spending his time in experimenting to such good purpose.—"

THE MAORI MISSION.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF CATHOLIC BOYS.

WE have received the following communication from the Very Rev. Father Lighthearth, Superior of the Maori Mission, Rotorua:—

May I venture to ask you for a small space in the N.Z. TABLET to bring the following deserving object before the eyes of the Catholic public:—When our Maori boys have passed the Fourth Standard in the State schools there is absolutely no opportunity for them to continue their studies, should they be inclined to do so, beyond what the non-Catholic colleges afford them. Hence our Catholic Maori boys are at a great disadvantage. These non-Catholic colleges are a temptation for the boys who desire to gain more knowledge than what the State schools can give them. I remember no less than three of our boys who were educated at one of these colleges at the cost of their Catholic faith.

Now, since many of our Catholic boys are desirous of gaining knowledge, it becomes our duty to afford them the means. What can and must be done? We should have our own college for our Maori boys, even if it be on a small scale. With this view I again recommend myself to the charity of the Catholics in New Zealand, hoping and praying that they will stand by me to do some good and substantial act of charity in favour of our Maori boys. This school is an absolute necessity, and I hope most sincerely that I may soon be enabled to make a beginning. To this end I will be happy to acknowledge all donations which your charity and benevolence may prompt you to send.

THE SITE OF OPHIR.

THAT much vexed question, the site of the Biblical Ophir, has, Dr. Peters believes, been settled by him, and he gives etymological reasons for his conclusion in a letter to the *Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society*. A district called Injakafura, on the south of the Zambesi, and to the east of the Lupata gorge is the scene of his explorations, and this country he identifies with the renowned Sirra du Fura of the Portuguese writers, or the long-sought 'Mount Fura' of the present day. In his analysis of the name he states that 'Inja' is a locative prefix meaning 'place of,' that 'Fura' means a hole or mine, and 'Kafura' to dig a hole. A water hole in a river is 'Fura,' and the name is applied to rivers, in the sense of their being 'beds in which they dig for water.' He goes on to explain that Afur or Afer in the Sabæan language means, according to the latest etymology, hole or mine. Afur in Sabæan or Semitic is identical with Ophir in Hebrew, the vowels in Semitic languages being of secondary importance, as the consonants only are written. He draws attention to a quotation in Mr. Brent's book on *The Ruined Cities of Mashonaland* from the Portuguese writer Conto, in regard to Mount Fura, 'It is Opher, for the Kafirs call it Fur, and the Moors Afur.' On old maps, too, Dr. Peters says Mount Fura is to be seen in the position of Injakafura, and he has found confirmatory evidence in ruins of undoubtedly Semitic type in the Fura escarpment, as well as traces of the ancient gold mines with shafts and roads in the rocks, as described in old records.

CATHOLICS AND THE COMING CENTURY.

In an interview with a representative of the *Westminster Gazette* Cardinal Vaughan gives an interesting outline of the steps being taken by the Catholic Church to celebrate the opening of the twentieth century.

This year's celebrations (his Eminence observes) will be of a most comprehensive character. The whole of the Catholic Church will by a universal act of religion consecrate to her Redeemer the close of one century and the beginning of the next. Every effort will be made to impress upon all Catholics the necessity of renewing their consecration to the love and service of Jesus Christ. Loyal addresses will be presented to the Pope, one by the clergy and another by the laity. Various acts of sacred homage will be crowned by an act of public reparation and consecration which will be made before the Blessed Sacrament is exposed either during the hour of transition from the present century into the next or at such suitable period as the Ordinary may determine. A national memorial of this consecration will be erected in the Metropolitan Cathedral.

You tell me that the Church of England is also celebrating in a special manner the advent of the new century? Ah, well, we shall not interfere with them. There will be nothing controversial or antagonistic in our plan of action. We are not opening a net—the Catholic Church is above that. Do not connect the crisis in the Established Church with this jubilee. The one is quite remote from the other; but as you ask me what is my opinion of the so-called crisis, I will tell you. The Established Church is riding for a fall. It cannot live. It will not live. It is merely a sect flourishing like the Arians and the Eutychians for three or four hundred years, and then collapsing. When there is serious and continuous friction the end cannot be far off. I, myself, am confident that the end is not very distant. Such things are impossible in our Church. We have precisely the same faith. The learned may have a larger acquaintance with the doctrines of the faith than the illiterate, but there is nothing upheld by the most distinguished member of the Catholic Church that is not endorsed by the most simple Catholic. We are essentially united. In this respect the Catholic Church excels all others. Is there not a difference?

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THE TRIPLE FORK crown affords all necessary strength at a vital point, and is a distinctive feature of the **MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLE**, which imparts added value and security to the machine.

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ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, MILLWRIGHTS
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Manufacturers of Pumping and Winding Machinery, Hydraulic Mining Plant—including Hydraulic Giants, Sluice Valves, Elevator Castings, Iron and Steel Fluming, etc., etc., Dredge Tumblers Buckets, Links, Windmills, Waterwheels, Turbines, Brick and Drain Pipe Making and Wood-working Machinery, Horse Powers, Chaff Cutters, Turnip Pulpers, and all kinds of Machinery and Gearing.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM
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Repairs and Every Description of Engineering and
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QUEEN STREET,
A U C K L A N D .

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

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From 40 GUINEAS to 75 GUINEAS

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HOGG'S PIANO WAREHOUSE,
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THOMSON, BRIDGER AND CO.,
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MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Importers of Fencing Wire (plain and galvanised),
Barbed Wire, Sheep and Rabbit Netting, Fencing
Standard Iron, 'Kiwi' and 'Reliance,'
Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all
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STANDARDS PUNCHED

True to gauge. Net weight after punching only charged.

Manufacturers of Doors, Sashes, and all Building Requisites, also
of Churns, Butter Workers, Printers, Milk Vats, and all
Dairy Implements.

General, Builders', and Furnishing Ironmongery, Electro-Plated
Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c., in great variety.

PRICES LOW.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Building Timber of all kinds supplied direct from Sawmills when
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Totara and Black Pine to any description, from our own mills at
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For **STYLISH,**
RELIABLE **Boots and Shoes**
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Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear Well.</p> | <p>SECOND.
On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.</p> | <p>THIRD.
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Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.</p> | <p>FIFTH.
The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.</p> |
|---|---|---|---|--|

Commercial.

(For week ending February 7.)

MR. J. A. CHAPMAN, Sharebroker, Dunedin, reports as follows:
BANKS.—National, from 2/15/6 to 2/16/6; New South Wales, from 39/0/0 to 40/0/0; Union of Australia, Ltd., 35/0/0 to 36/0/0; Bank of Australasia, 65/0/0 to 65/10/0.

INSURANCE.—National, from 16/6 to 17/0; New Zealand, 3/1/0 to 3/2/0; South British, 2/14/0 to 2/16/0; Standard, 13/6 to 14/0.

SHIPPING.—New Zealand Shipping, from 4/17/0 to 5/0/0; Union Steam, 10/7/6 to 10/12/0.

COAL.—Westport from 3/7/0 to 3/7/6.

LOAN AND AGENCY.—Commercial Property and Finance Company, from 5/0 to 5/6; National Mortgage, 22/6 to 23/0; Perpetual Trustees, 12/6 to 13/0; Trustees and Executors, 29/6 to 30/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Kaiapoi Woollen Co., from 6/5/0 to 6/6/0; Mornington Tramway, 16/0 to 16/6; Mosgiel Woollen, 4/2/6 to 4/3/6; New Zealand Drug, 2/12/0 to 2/13/0; New Zealand Drug, new issue, 1/18 6 to 1/19/0; Milburn Lime and Cement, 2/0/0 to 2/2/0; do., new issue, 1/0/0 to 1/0/6 (30/- paid); Otago Daily Times, 13/1/0 to 13/5/6; Emu Bay Railway, 10/0 to 10/6; Wellington Woollen, 5/0/0 to 5/2/6; Silvertown Tram, 4/17/0 to 4/18/0; New Zealand Refrigerating, 1/10/0 to 1/11/0; Roslyn Tramway, 5/3 to 5/9.

GOLDFIELDS.—Reefton: Big River Extended, from 7/0 to 8/0; Keep-it-Dark, 25/0 to 26/0; Alpine Extended, 2/9 to 3/3; Croesus (Paparoa), 4/0 to 4/9.

DREDGING COMPANIES.—Chatto Creek, 42/0 to 45/0; Clyde 62/0 to 63/0; Dunedin, 14/0 to 14/6; Empire, 3/17/0 to 4/0/0; Enterprise, 85/0 to 90/0; Evan's Flat, 33/0 to 34/0; Ettrick, 4/6 to 4/9 (paid up); Golden Gate, 135/0 to 138/0; Golden Beach, 59/0 to 60/0; Golden Point, 33/0 to 35/0; Tuapeka, 38/0 to 40/0; Vincent, 34/0 to 40/0; Hartley and Riley, 10/3/6 to 10/7/0; Jutland Flat, 4/0 to 4/3 (contrib.); Macraes Flat, 4/0 to 6/0; Golden Run, 50/0 to 51/0; Golden Terrace, 8/6 to 9/6; Magnetic, 65/0 to 66/0; Matau, 80/0 to 85/0; Molyneux Hydraulic (B), 30/0 to 32/0; Nevis, 27/6 to 28/0; Otago, 38/0 to 40/0; Upper Waipori, 2/3 to 2/9; Waimumu, 22/0 to 24/0; Sunlight, 33/0 to 35/0; Cromwell, 69/6 to 71/0 (prem); Riverbank, 9/0 to 10/0; Nil Desperandum, 41/0 to 43/0; Klondyke, 31/6 to 32/6; Waikaka Forks, 1/3 to 2/0 (prem); Dunstan Leads, 19/0 to 20/0; Ophir, 3/0 to 4/0; Golden Gravel, 2/3 to 3/0; Dunstan Pioneer, 3/3 to 3/9; Golden Reward, 1/0 to 1/6; Halfway House, 18/6 to 19/6.

SLUICING COMPANIES.—Moonlight (contrib.), 13/0 to 14/0; Roxburgh Amalgamated (contrib.), 6/9 to 7/0; Deep Stream, 22/0.

PRODUCE.

London, February 2.—Wheat: The markets are quiet, and prices a shade lower; cargoes firm, Victorian and South Australian (January and February shipments) offering at 29s 9d.

The smaller supplies have had the effect of hardening the market for butter, though there is less demand. Colonial, firm, 98s to 100s, Danish is weaker at 107s.

Cheese is firm. New Zealand, 58s.

London, February 4.—Frozen Mutton: Crossbred wethers and maiden ewes—Canterbury, 3d; Dunedin and Southland, 2½d; North Island, 2 11-16d. Lamb unchanged. River Plate crossbred or merino wethers, heavy and light, both 2 9-16.

Hemp: Market is dull. Fair Wellington (January and March shipments) are offering at L31 10s.

Wellington, February 5.—The Agent-general cables:—Butter, 98s; market firm. Cheese, 58s; dull.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

WHEAT.—No change to report. Milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; medium, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 2d per bushel.

OATS.—Market firm. Milling, 2s 1d; good to best feed, 2s to 2s 0½d; medium, 1s 11d to 1s 11½d per bushel (sacks extra).

CHAFF.—Market over supplied. Prime oaten sheaf, L2 15s to L3. medium, L2 5s to L2 12s 6d per ton (bags extra).

POTATOES.—Best kidneys, L2 15s to L3 per ton (bags in).

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL.

Sydney, January 31.—Wheat: Chick, 2s 2½d to 2s 3½d; milling, 2s 8½d. Flour: New, L6 10s; Manitoban, L9 10s. Oats: New Zealand medium, 2s 5d; prime 2s 6d. Maize: Irregular choice, 2s 7d to 2s 8d. Barley: Cape 2s 6d. Bran, 7½d Pollard, 8½d. Peas: Prussian blue, 3s 6d. Potatoes, L3 15s to L4 5s. Onions, L2 10s to L1 12s 6d. Butter: Creamery, factory, 9d; dairy 8d. Cheese: Choice, 4½d; medium, 3½d to 4d; Bacon, 4½d to 6d. [The above quotations are those ruling between merchant and retailer, and do not represent the slightly lower values obtained by the recognised broker.]

Melbourne, January 31.—Wheat, 2s 8½d. Flour, £6 7s 6d. Oats: Algerian, up to 2s 3d; stout white, 2s 3d. Barley: Prime malting, 3s 7½d to 4s 2½d; Cape, 2s 3d. Maize, 2s 8d. Bran 8½d. Pollard, 10½d. Onions, L1 10s to L1 15s. Potatoes, L1 to L1 5s.

Adelaide, January 31.—Wheat, 1s 6d. Oats: Algerian, 1s 9d to 2s; stout white, 2s to 2s 6d. Bran 9d. Pollard, 10d.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co. report as follows:—

OATS.—We quoted a few lines of medium quality at 1s 10d to 1s 11d per bushel, but for good to best feed there were no buyers present. The demand for export is firm at late quotations, prime short feed, A and B grades, receiving most attention. Long oats, excepting Danish, are not in request, but the latter, if prime, are readily placed at about 1s 11d per bushel. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 1d; good to best feed, 2s to 2s 0½d; medium, 1s 10d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT.—Prime milling, velvet and Tuscan, is in good demand at late quotations, and is placed without difficulty at 2s 3d to 2s 6d per bushel. Medium is still neglected, and nominally worth 2s 3d to 2s 4d. Whole fowl wheat finds buyers at 2s to 2s 2d; broken and damaged, 1s 9d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks in).

POTATOES.—We quote best kidneys at L3; medium, L2 10s to L2 15s per ton (bags in).

CHAFF.—We offered several trucks of good quality, and sold same at L2 12s 6d to L2 17s 6d. Prime is worth L3 per ton (bags extra).

A RECORD SHIPMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer Paparoa, which sailed from Wellington for London last week, took the largest quantity of dairy produce ever sent from the Colony in a single vessel. She had in her cooling chambers 1055 tons butter and 362 tons cheese, and the contributing ports were as follow:—Dunedin, 141 tons butter, 183 tons cheese; Lyttelton, 68 tons butter; Auckland, 135 tons butter; Wellington, 711 tons butter, 179 tons cheese.

SALE OF RUNS AT TIMARU.

An important sale of stations in the Mackenzie Country was held in Timaru on Saturday. The Black Forest run, of 20,800 acres, with 10 years to run, was bought by Mr. J. H. Preston for £6600. The Rhoborough Downs, with 19 years to run, was bought by Mr. Simon Mackenzie for £6300. The Richmond station, of 28,000 acres, 11 years to run, did not elicit a bid.

The Waverley Bicycle.

Send for beautiful illustrated Catalogue and learn all about this handsome and easy running wheel.

WAVERLEY CYCLE DEPOT, 217 Colombo St., Christchurch and John Orr and Co., Ashburton.

"Tested Seeds." New Supplies.

HOWDEN AND MONCRIEFF,
SEEDSMEN AND NURSEYMEN,
51 PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

Grass Seeds—Ryegrasses, machine dressed, off old pasture.
Italian Ryegrass. Cocksfoot. Chewing's Fescue.
Timothy.

Clovers—Cowgrass, Colonial and Imported. White. Red. Alsike.
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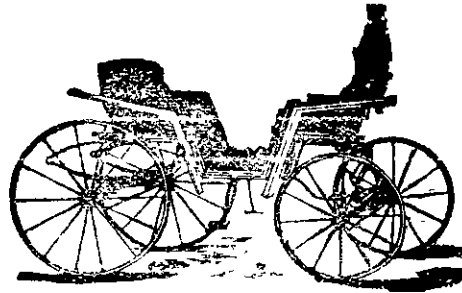
Turnip Seeds—*Swedes*: Champion. Elephant. Monarch.
Webb's Imperial. Tait's Best of All. Webb's
Giant King. *Yellows*: Aberdeen Green Top.
Aberdeen Purple Top. Romney Marsh (our strain
gave very great satisfaction last Season). Fosterton
Hybrid. *Whites*: Devon Greystone. Lincoln
Red Globe.

— Samples and Prices on Application. —

DUNEDIN CARRIAGE FACTORY,

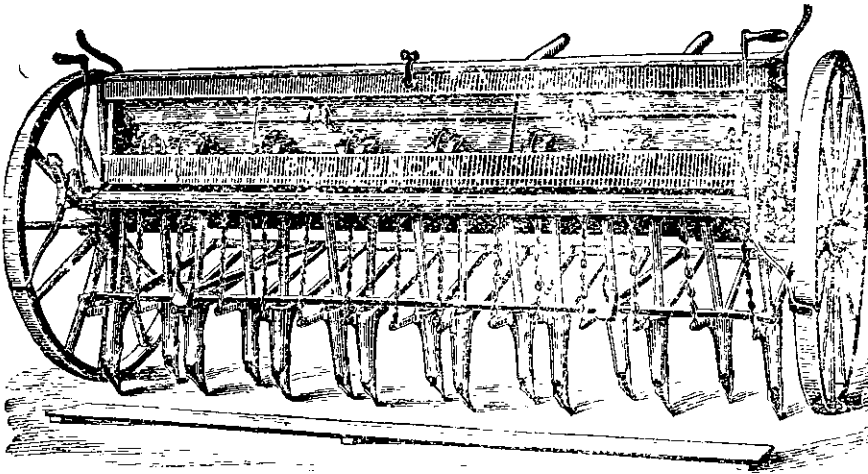
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Have now on hand
Single and Double
Buggies, Station
Waggonettes, Spring
Carts, etc. First
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New Zealand and
South Seas Exhibi-
tion, 1889-90.

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AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS,
CHRISTCHURCH AND ASHBURTON.



Manufacturers of Agriculture Implements and Machinery, sole manufacturers of
Duncan's Patent Drills, with Fertilizer Attachments; Duncan's Patent Spring Tine
Cultivator, with Seeder Attachment, Duncan's Patent Disc Harrows, Duncan's
Patent Stubble and Multi-furrow Ploughs, etc. Agents for Marshall, Sons and Co.'s
Threshing Machinery.

The CLEVELAND.

A BICYCLE of HONEST VALUE.

Perfection is attained simply by not resting on Past
Achievements as Final.

The ROVER.

The PIONEER of the PRESENT DAY CYCLE.

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THE BAZAAR (next Wilson Bros.),
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FANCY GOODS IMPORTER, FRUITLER,
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Picture Framing on Shortest Notice.

The best assorted stock of Fancy Goods,
Confectionery, &c., in South Canterbury.

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WHOLESALE WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Aerated Water & Cordial Manufacturer,

ESK STREET,
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WE WISH TO DRAW THE SPECIAL
ATTENTION OF FARMERS

To the

**LIGHT-RUNNING PLANO
BINDER.**

THIS Machine is fitted with the simplest
knott, which has the fewest parts of
any machine on the market, and for light-
ness of draft it cannot be equalled.

Do not purchase elsewhere before seeing
this favourite Machine.

Trials will be given in your district.

TOTHILL, WATSON & CO., AGENTS,
INVERCARGILL.

**UNION STEAM SHIP
COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND
LIMITED**

Steamers will be despatched as under
(weather and other circumstances
permitting):

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Te Anau	Fri., Feb. 9	3 p.m. D'din
Talune	Thurs., Feb. 15	3 p.m. D'din
Flora	Fri., Feb. 16	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Te Anau	Fri., Feb. 9	3 p.m. D'din
Flora	Fri., Feb. 16	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—

Talune	Thurs., Feb. 15	3 p.m. D'din
Monowai	Thurs., Feb. 22	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., Feb. 20	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waihora	Tues., Feb. 6	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Waikare	Mon., Feb. 12	2 p.m. D'din
Mokoia	Feb. 18	2.30 p.m. tr'n

**WESTPORT via TIMARU, AKAROA,
LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON.**

Cargo only.
Upolu, *1111 Fri., Feb. 11 noon D'din
* Calls at Nelson.

**GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON, and
NAPIER.**

Cargo only.
Taupo Wed., Feb. 7 4 p.m. D'din

TAHITI and PARAFONGA—

Ovalau	Tues. Feb. 13	From Auckland
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FIJI (SUVA and LLVUKA)—

Taviuni	Wed., Jan. 31	From Auckland
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FOR TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI & SYDNEY
(From Auckland).

Hauroto	Wed., Feb. 7	
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BAKER BROTHERS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,

Direct Importers of Best and Latest
Designs in Funeral Furnishings.

FUNERALS Conducted with the
greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most
Reasonable Charges.

Corner of Wakanni Road and Cass
streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach
Factory.

WILKINSON AND SON,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Since the death of the late T. M. Wilkin-
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under the proprietorship of his son, R.
Wilkinson.

All prescriptions and Recipes are dis-
pensed with care and accuracy from only
the purest Drugs and Chemicals.

Orders by post receive special attention.
For Xmas Presents of Perfumery, Sachets,
Hair Brushes, Perfume Sprays, Toilet Soaps,
etc., we have a large assortment to choose
from.

WILKINSON & SON, CHEMISTS,
Medical Hall, Princes Street, Dunedin.

"DEAR ME!

I've forgotten that **SYMINGTON COFFEE ESSENCE**, whatever shall I do? Call at the next
Store you pass; they All Keep it."

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

The Invercargill Grain Brokers' Association report that while the oat market does not display a great deal of activity, the demand is sufficient to absorb such odd lines as are now coming on the market. Holders are still asking the same prices as were quoted last week, viz.: A grade, 2s 3½d; B grade, 2s 3d; C grade, 2s 2½d (f.o.b., sacks in).

Invercargill prices current:—Wholesale: Butter, fresh, 6d; eggs, 10d per doz; cheese, farm, 3½d; bacon, farm, 7d; do (rolled), farm, 6d; hams, 8d; potatoes, L1 10s per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; fowl wheat, 2s; chaff, L2 10s per ton; flour, L7 10s; oatmeal, L9 to L10; pollard, L3; bran, L2 10s, including bags. Retail:—Fresh butter, 8d; eggs, 1s per doz; cheese, 6d; bacon, rolled, 8d, sliced, 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, 2s per cwt; flour, 200lb, 16s; 50lb, 4s 3d; oatmeal, 50lb, 5s; 25lb, 2s 9d; pollard, 5s 9d per bag; bran, 3s 6d per bag; chaff, L3 per ton; fowls' feed, 2s 3d per bushel.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale price only:—Oats: Quiet demand. Feeding, 1s 1½d to 2s; milling, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Wheat: milling, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; fowls' wheat, 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Hay: ryegrass and clover, best, L3. Straw: pressed, 27s; loose, 28s. Bran: L2 15s. Pollard: L3. Flour: L6 10s to L7. Butter: best brands factory, 10d to 1½d; dairy, 6d to 8d. Oatmeal: L11. Potatoes: old out of season. Chaff: fair demand; L2 15s to L3 5s. New potatoes: Local, L3, best.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, January 31.—At the tallow sales 875 casks were offered and 425 sold. Mutton: Fine, 29s 6d; medium, 28s. Beef: Fine, 28s; medium, 27s.

London, February 2.—The Bradford wool market is lifeless, and sellers freely offer 60's at 30½d. Crossbreds have a weakening tendency.

Tallow.—The stocks are 14,261 casks; imports, 5316 casks; and deliveries, 8456 casks.

INVERCARGILL WOOL SALES.

At the second wool sales at Invercargill 5800 bales were offered. The sales went well, but at reduced values in sympathy with the London market. Merinos and fine halfbred were 1d to ½d lower, medium and coarse crossbreds ¾d to 1½d, bellies and pieces ¾d lower in spite of keen competition. Merino and fine halfbred brought up to 10½d, crossbred to 9½d. There were a good many withdrawals of the large clips.

DUNEDIN WOOL SALES.

The third of the series of Dunedin wool sales was held on Friday, when close on 9000 bales were offered. There was a good attendance of English, Continental, and local buyers, and good competition resulted at lately reported rates, which are, however, from ½d to 1d lower than those ruling at the previous sale. For finer wools there was very good competition, the prices realised being about a halfpenny per pound below those of last sale. On all crossbreds and longwools a decline of fully a penny per lb on last sales was experienced. Pieces and oddments were 10 per cent. lower.

HASTINGS RAM AND EWE FAIR.

At the Hastings Ram and Ewe Fair on Thursday 1800 sheep were offered, making a record for Hawke's Bay. Lincolns were in strong force, but anything and first-class studs were neglected. The highest prices were 52gs for Mr. J. B. Sutton's, and 50gs for one of Mr. Wilson's (Waverley). Two others of Mr. Sutton's brought 37gs and 34gs. Leicesters were represented only by flock rams, a few being quitted at fair prices. Shropshires were in demand, but owners' ideas of value in some instances exceeded that of buyers. Romneys were mostly quitted, but at low prices.

Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris report as follows:—

RABBITSKINS.—No sales this week.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market firm at last week's quotations.

HIDES.—Market very firm. Prime heavy ox, 4d to 4½d; medium, 3½d to 3¾d; inferior, 2d to 3d per lb.

WOOL.—The third sale of the season took place on Friday last, when about 9000 bales were offered. Compared with last sale, prices showed a decline of ¾d to 1½d per lb. The next sale takes place on Thursday, 22nd February.

TALLOW.—Market firm. Best rendered mutton, 15s 6d to 17s 6d; medium, 13s 6d to 15s; rough fat, 10s 6d to 13s 6d per cwt.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was a medium entry of all classes of stock at Addington yards.

FAT CATTLE.—The entry of 180 was about on an average with that of the past few weeks. Prices were about the same for steers and heifers, but slightly better for cows. Steers sold at from L5 15s to L8 10s; extra to L9 5s; heifers, L4 15s to L7 2s 6d; and cows, L3 15s to L5 7s 6d. Prime beef to 19s 6d per 100lb; good, 16s to 17s; cow and inferior, 13s 6d to 16s.

FAT SHEEP.—There was a medium entry. Competition was good, though somewhat irregular. Prices for prime sorts were a shade better, but for other kinds there is no alteration to note. Freezing wethers, 14s 6d to 15s 8d; heavy-weights, to 15s 8d; crossbred ewes (butchers), 11s to 13s 3d; extra heavy, 14s 7d.

FAT LAMBS.—There was a slightly smaller yarding than for the past two or three weeks. The bidding was easier, and prices showed a drop of 6d to 9d per head. Freezers sold at 11s 6d to 13s; the bulk selling at from 11s 6d to 12s 3d.

STORE SHEEP.—There was an entry of about 7,500, chiefly lambs for rape, crossbred breeding ewes, and store wethers. The bidding for lambs and wethers was slightly easier, but for good breeding ewes competition was brisk at very full rates. Rape lambs made 10s 4d to 11s 3d; wethers, 12s 7d to 13s 1d; and crossbred breeding ewes, 11s 6d to 14s 1d.

PIGS.—There was a small entry of pigs, and as competition was chiefly limited to two buyers, the sale was very dull. Baconers, 30s to 37s; porkers, 25s to 30s; stores, 15s to 20s; weaners, 9s to 12s; suckers, 6s to 9s—or about 3d per lb for baconers.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

Having to utilise our saleyard for the display of wool, we held this week's sale at Power's livery stables, MacLaggan street. There was a good entry of horses, both draughts and light—most of them of useful class—but buyers were not plentiful; indeed, they were very scarce, and but little business was transacted. This was probably due, to some extent at all events, to the fact that no public intimation had been made by the vendors as to what they were bringing forward for the sale. Next Saturday we shall offer about fifty draught mares and geldings, spring carters, also buggy and harness horses, including consignments from New South Wales, North Canterbury, and elsewhere. The consignments include a fine lot of useful farm horses. We quote as follows:—Superior young draught geldings, L40 to L45; extra good prize horses, L46 to L50; medium draught mares and geldings, L30 to L35; aged do, L20 to L27; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L50 to L60; strong spring van horses, L22 to L28; milk cart and butchers' order cart horses, L15 to L20; tram horses, L8 to L12; light hacks, L6 to L10; extra good do, L15 to L25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

THE WEEK'S DREDGING RETURNS.

During the week ended Monday, 5th inst. (says the *Otago Daily Times*), returns were reported from the following 32 dredges, the total yield being 843oz 6dwt, or an average of 26oz per dredge:—

Hartley and Riley (Cromwell), 68oz 7dwt; Matau (Clyde), 68oz; Golden Gate (Island Block), 66oz 19dwt; Earnsclough No. 2 (Alexandra), 57oz 16dwt; Empire (Waipori), 53oz 5dwt 3gr; Perseverance (Alexandra), 40oz; Inch Valley (near Palmerston), 129 hours, 34oz 5dwt; Success (Waipori), 128½ hours, 32oz 6dwt 20gr; Enterprise (Alexandra), 127 hours, 31oz 9dwt 12gr; Nevis (Nevis River), 106 hours, 30oz; Jutland Flat (Waipori), 137 hours, 25oz 14dwt; Clyde (Alexandra), 25oz; Junction Electric (Cromwell), 24oz 10dwt; Upper Waipori (Waipori), 129 hours 24oz 9dwt; Chicago (Alexandra), 22oz 2dwt 12gr; Waimumu (near Gore), 162 hours, 21oz; Charlton Creek (near Gore), 127 hours, 20oz 12dwt 6gr; Golden Beach (Alexandra), 119 hours, 19oz 13dwt 3gr; Golden Point (Alexandra), 18oz 13dwt; Dunedin (Roxburgh), 5 days, 17oz 8dwt 12gr; Manorburn (Manuherikia), 15oz 5dwt; Tuapeka (Tuapeka Flat), 118 hours, 15oz 2dwt; Otago, (Miller's Flat), 15oz; Molyneux Hydraulic (Alexandra), 14oz 15dwt; Galtee More (Manuherikia), 13oz; Evans Flat (Tuapeka), 12oz 16dwt; Nil Desperandum (Manuherikia), 12oz 10dwt; Golden Terrace (Lower Shotover), 12oz 7dwt 4gr; Ettrick (Moa Flat), 5 days, 9oz 4dwt; Macraes Flat (Macraes), 123 hours, 7oz 15dwt; Morning Star (Manuherikia), 120 hours, 7oz 1dwt; Chatto Creek (Manuherikia), 122 hours, 7oz. Total, 843oz 6dwt.

LATE BURNSIDE STOCK REPORT.

(Per special favour Messrs. Stronach Bros. and Morris.)

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

FAT CATTLE.—142 yarded. Prices slightly firmer than last week. Best bullocks, L8 to L9 7s 6d; medium, L6 5s to L7 15s. Best cows and heifers, L6 to L7 10s; medium, L4 10s to L5 15s.

SHEEP.—1939 penned, prices ruling about same as last week. Best crossbred wethers, 15s to 16s; medium, 13s 9d to 14s 9d; best ewes, 14s to 14s 9d; medium, 12s 6d to 13s 9d.

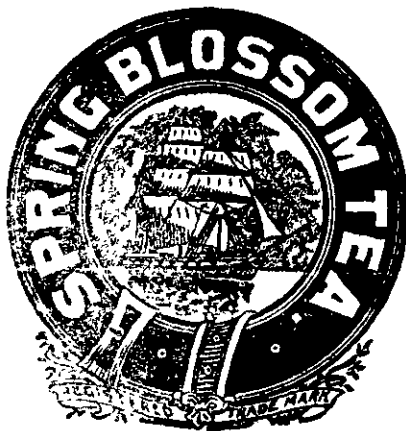
LAMBS.—1158 penned, all meeting with a steady demand. Best lambs, 11s to 12s 6d; medium, 9s 6d to 10s 9d.

PIGS.—104 forward. Demand for all classes w dull.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands, Dunedin, notifies in another part of this issue that an important sale of Crown lands, by auction, will take place at the Crown Lands Office, Dunedin, on Tuesday, February 27. The lands to be sold are principally situated in the Taieri, Maniototo, Vincent, Waitaki, Tuapeka, Clutha, Lake, and Bruce Counties.—*.*

Messrs. Thomson, Bridger and Co., the well-known ironmongers, hardware and timber merchants and manufacturers, of Dunedin and Invercargill, are importers of fencing wire (plain and galvanised), sheep and rabbit netting, fencing standard iron, 'kiwi' and 'reliance' rabbit traps, and of all kinds of farmers' requisites in hardware. They are manufacturers of doors, sashes, and all building requisites, also of churns, butter workers, milk vats, and all lines of dairy implements. Messrs. Thomson, Bridger and Co. also have a very fine display of electro-plated ware and cutlery. They can supply building timber direct from the sawmills, and have an extensive stock of builders' and furnishing ironmongery. The whole of the goods, which are of first-class quality, are offered at very moderate prices.—*.*

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NOTICE.

Copies of "THE ORANGE SOCIETY," by the REV. FATHER CLEARY, can be had from the TABLET Office. Price, 1s 3d; per post, 1s 8d.

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TO OUR READERS.

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A.M.D.G. ET S.P.H.

(Sectare Pidem.)

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sections of Rural Lands in the undermentioned districts will be OPEN FOR SELECTION at this Office, either for Cash, Occupation-with-right-of-Purchase, or Lease-in-Perpetuity, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, 1900, at capital values, ranging from 5s to 20s per acres :—

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J. P. MAITLAND,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Dunedin, 22nd January, 1900.

V.



R.

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(Under Part VI. of "The Land Act, 1892.")

Runs 121a and 121k (grouped), Taieri County ; Run 261k, Maniototo County ; Run 244D and Commonage, Vincent County ; Run 11a, Waitaki County ; Runs 212G, 51, 51B, 51C, 179, 163, and 163a (grouped), 479 and 480 (grouped), and 140a, Tuapeka County ; Runs 96 and 96a, Clutha County ; Runs 308a, 261f, and 261g, Maniototo and Vincent Counties ; Runs 37 and 38, Lake County ; Run 51a, Tuapeka and Bruce Counties ; Crookston District : Sections 40 to 43, Block I. and Run 178 (grouped) ; Sections 47 and 48 Block I. (grouped) ; Sections 1 to 5 Block XVII. and 45 and 46 Block I. (grouped) ; Sections 3 and 4 Block XV. (grouped) ; Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 15 Block XV. (grouped) ; Greenvale District : Section 3 Block XVII. ; Catlins District : Section 7 Block III. ; Silver Peak District : Section 1 Block VIII. ; Earnslaw District : Sections 79 to 94 Block II. (grouped).

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J. P. MAITLAND,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Crown Lands Office,
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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

C. C. O'N.—Letter is much too lengthy. Many of the local and personal allusions in it would make it imprudent to give it publication in its present form. Many thanks for kind wishes, which we cordially reciprocate.

The New Zealand Tablet.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

THE DRIFT OF WAR.



HACKNEYED saying has it that 'war is a game which, were their subjects wise, kings would not play at.' This dictum would have both truth and force if it were applied to political conditions which in civilised countries are as extinct as the moa, and to a period when the shifting fancy of king or kinglet or the interests of some great or petty dynasty furnished the motive of almost every war. It has no application to present conditions. It is quite true that we have

had two dynastic wars—the French invasion of Mexico and the Franco-German struggle—in the century that is now ‘in the straight’ and going with a rush to the ‘finish’ But if in their methods these struggles were modern, in their motives they belonged to a period between which and us there stands a great iron wall of utter separation. Kings have made their last war; and dynastic rivalries and jealousies are not ever again likely to turn the mouldering skeletons of fighting men into bone-mannure or stain the green blades of honest wheat-fields with the ‘red rain’ such as on Waterloo ‘made the harvest grow.’ Cabinets succeeded kings as war-makers. But Cabinets are no longer the ultimate arbiters of war or peace. Nowadays it is the Chamber of Commerce and the Stock Exchange that, at their own sweet will, chain up the dogs of war or let them slip. From the day when the mercantile interest in England became a formidable rival to the landed interest, practically every war has been a war of commerce—a war to protect or extend the markets for the country’s wares. Such, for instance, was the great war with France from 1754 to 1763. Such again was the fierce, bull-dog Anglo-French struggle which went on with such a fine fury from 1793 to 1815. Such, too, the War of American Independence, the brief bout with the Algerines, the conflict with Persia, the three wars with China, and the Sudan campaign. And, in the opinion of the whole British Liberal Party, the powder-burning and blood-letting now proceeding in South Africa had their real origin in the interests of a ring of capitalists, chiefly with German names.

There has been in later British history no war on which English opinion was more cordially divided than on the present campaign. PRATER was, so to speak, swept off his feet by a practically unanimous public feeling when he endeavoured to prevent the exhausting struggle that opened in 1793, cost the combatants 1,900,000 men, and reduced the British workers to such fearful depths of destitution that starvation riots broke out all over the country in the year that followed Waterloo. But the verdict of history has abundantly justified PRATER. His great namesake, the first Earl of Chatham, opposed the war with America almost with his dying breath. His words made no impression on the widespread feeling of the time. And history has again justified him. CORBET and BRIGHT opposed the Crimean War with all the splendid vigour of voice and pen. They were publicly burned in effigy and (as JOHN MORLEY tells us) were openly branded as traitors for their pains. And nobody to-day pretends to justify that blundering campaign which entailed so aimless and woful a waste of blood and treasure—and all for nothing! We have already stated our reasons for believing that the verdict of history will likewise favour the views of that great and progressive English Party which looks upon the present campaign as, in its origin, unnecessary and avoidable. As lovers of peace we wish it a speedy termination. In the meantime it is pleasant to note how far, even in a campaign against what is chiefly a rude country-folk, the more brutal side of war—such as reprisals, ill-treatment of prisoners, etc.—is so happily and conspicuously absent. This is a gain to humanity and true progress. And there are two other features of modern international struggles which, taken in connection with this, bid fair to diminish the frequency as well as the atrocity of war.

The first of these is the marked tendency of late years to isolate war—that is, to limit it to the original pair of disputants. Most of the European wars of the past few centuries and some of the present century set many countries ablaze, and interfered with or paralysed trade and industry over wide areas of the Old World. Such were the Seven Years’ War, the Thirty Years’ War, the Great struggle with France in 1793-1815, and, in a much lesser degree, the Crimean War. Three nations were engaged in the Anglo-French-Chinese wars of 1856-8, and 1859-60; in the Schleswig-Holstein wars of 1848-50 and 1864; in the Austro-Prussian-Italian war of 1866; in the Austro-Franco-Sardinian war of 1859; and in the Chilean-Peruvian-Bolivian war of 1879-83. The days of the multiple-nation struggles practically closed with the sixties. Thus, the nations that were the original parties to the quarrel fought their great or little duels to a finish unmolested in the Franco-German war of 1870-1871 (we may, by a slight

anticipation, regard the German States as already practically federated); in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78; in the Franco-Chinese war of 1884-5; in the Servo-Bulgarian war of 1885; and in the more recent struggles between Chile and Peru, Japan and China, Greece and Turkey, America and Spain. Despite occasional minor scares and fleet-mobilising, there is every probability that the present campaign in South Africa will likewise be allowed to proceed to a close without interference from any of the great Powers of Europe.

The isolation of war, like the isolation of the bubonic plague, serves a double purpose: to limit its area of evil and shorten its duration. And this isolation is manifestly the tendency of later international policy. The nations are beginning to realise the value of the old maxim which, applied to individual conduct, commends the man who ‘minds his own business and keeps himself to himself.’ There is yet another promising sign of returning sanity in the midst of the vast armaments that cumber the soil of Europe. It is this: the marked tendency to return to the good old methods of preventing war—mediation and arbitration—that were known and practised by Popes and Catholic bishops long before the days of the flint-lock or the arquebuse, not to speak of Maxims or Lee-Metfords. At the Paris Congress of 1856 the Powers that were represented expressed a unanimous wish for an appeal to the good offices of a friendly nation in any international crisis that might arise. Article VIII. of the General Treaty of Peace made express provision for mediation in the event of misunderstanding arising between Turkey and any of the signatory Powers. The mediation of a friendly Power is also expressly provided for by Article XVIII. of the Convention of Paris of 1873 for disputes in connection with the Universal Postal Union; by the Treaty of Commerce of June 15, 1883, between Great Britain and Italy; and by Article XII. of the declaration relative to freedom of trade in the Basin of the Congo. In the first volume of his great treatise on International Law, PHILANTRON shows to what extent formal arbitration—chiefly by the Pope, the Catholic bishops, and by lawyers—was a recognised mode of composing disputes between country and country in the middle ages. Thus—to mention two instances only—POPE BONIFACE VIII. arbitrated successfully between PHILIP LE BEL of France and the First Edward of England. This was in 1298. Twenty-one years later POPE LEO X. settled a dispute as arbiter between PHILIP the Long and the Flemish. Owing to the success of POPE LEO XIII. as an arbitrator, the London *Daily News* agreed that the true position of the Head of the Catholic Church at the present time would be that of ‘Chief Justice of Christendom.’

In the present century there is a growing disposition to fall back upon the good old rule, the simple plan, of arbitration in international as in commercial disputes. At least five knotty questions—chiefly of finance—were left to arbitration by the Congress of Vienna of 1815. In his recent work, *International Law* (p. 269), MR. LEONE LEVI gives the following further instances of arbitration in international difficulties during the present century:—

In 1831-35 the King of Prussia arbitrated between France and England on the Portendie indemnity. In 1839 the Queen of England arbitrated between France and Mexico. In 1861 the Senate of Hamburg arbitrated between England and Peru. In 1869 the President of the United States arbitrated between England and Portugal. In 1861-72 the *Alabama* claims, by the United States against England, were settled by arbitration. In 1882 the claims of France and Italy against Chile for damages produced by her naval and military forces on their subjects were left to the arbitration of a mixed tribunal, consisting of persons nominated by the President of the French Republic (or by the King of Italy), the President of the Republic of Chile, and the Emperor of Brazil. In 1884 the claims of the United States against Hayti were left to the arbitration of the Hon. William Strong.

Later instances of the settlement of international disputes by such pacific means are furnished by the arbitration of POPE LEO XIII. between the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo and between Germany and Spain over the Caroline Islands; and by the settlement recently concluded between Great Britain and Venezuela over an airy trifle of a disputed frontier-line. A Tribunal of International Arbitration is far within the bounds of political possibility. As proposed, its authority would be moral, not physical. But even at

that it could effect much towards turning into channels of real human usefulness a goodly portion of the vast treasures and energy that are being expended year by year on past or present wars, or in preparation for the wars of the future. LONGFELLOW has happily expressed this thought in the following well-known lines:—

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on Camps and Courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of Armies and of Forts,
The Warrior's name would be a name abhorred,
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead
Would wear for evermore the curse of Cain.

A consummation devoutly to be wished for!

THE SLATTERY ANTIDOTE.

OUR PINK PAMPHLETS.

WE have still on hands a small stock of the C. T. Society's pamphlets and leaflets (8s and 4s per 100) on the Slattery pair, who are now engaged in an endeavour to arouse and profit financially by sectarian passion against the Catholic body in this Colony. We have now ready the first of two pamphlets of our own on the career of this unhappy pair of professional slanderers. The first is entitled *Joseph Slattery: The Romance of an Unfrosted Priest*. It consists of 28 pages, chiefly of reprint from the N.Z. TABLET, with additions, and is the most withering exposure of the man yet published. It is published at this office at the small charge of 2d per copy, and 8s 1d per 100, carriage extra. The other (now ready) is entitled *Mrs Slattery: The Romance of a Sham Nun*, and is published at the same price. We strongly urge the Very Rev. and Rev. clergy and the laity to purchase these pamphlets well in advance of the Slatterys' visits, and at the proper time, to scatter them broad-cast by the thousand.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin, arrived in Rome in the second week in December, and was received in audience by his Holiness the Pope on December 12.

The Rev. Father McCarthy, of Numurkah, Victoria, and the Rev. Father McCarthy, of Melbourne, left Dunedin towards the end of last week, the former for A-hurton, and the latter for Timaru.

The Catholics of Garston, a portion of the Queenstown district under the charge of the Rev. Father O'Donnell are preparing to build a church, which will also serve the people of Nekoma and Athol. A start will be made with the work immediately after the winter, and the opening of the new church, which will be constructed of timber, will probably take place on the first day of the new year and of the century.

The committee having charge of the schools' picnic met in St. Joseph's Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings, when all arrangements for the outing which took place yesterday were completed. The children to the number of several hundred met at the railway station yesterday, and accompanied by several of the clergy and a large number of adults, proceeded to Mosgiel by train. A splendid programme of sports was provided, and all present enjoyed themselves thoroughly. An extended report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

A solemn religious ceremony took place at the Dominican Priory, Dunedin, on Thursday last, when Miss Elith Morton (Invercargill) and Miss Lizzie Sullivan (Pleasant Point) were received as novices, the former taking the name in religion of Sister Mary Frances, and the latter Sister Mary Martina. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Father Murphy, and there were also present all the clergy of Dunedin together with the Rev. Father Gaily, parish priest of St. Kilda, Melbourne. After the ceremony the clergy and the friends and relatives of the young novices were entertained at luncheon by the Dominican Nuns.

WEDDING BELLS.

DANIELS—MALAGHAN

The marriage of Mr. F. L. Daniels, of Dunedin, son of Mr. S. G. Daniels, of Queenstown, to Miss M. C. Malaghan, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Malaghan, of that town (says the *Wakatipu Mail*), took place in St. Joseph's Church, Queenstown, on Tuesday of last week. The bride, who was given away by her brother, wore a travelling costume of fawn, trimmed with white silk and neatly braided, and a dainty hat to match. Misses N. and C. Marshall (half-sisters of the bride) and Mr. Robertson attended as bridesmaids, wearing very pretty dresses of white silk and large white hats, while Mr. C. H. Robertson acted in the capacity of best man. Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March' was nicely played by Miss M. Butler as the happy couple left the church for the residence of the bride's mother, where the guests were entertained. The newly-married pair left by steamer en route for Dunedin taking with them many good wishes for a happy and prosperous future. The bride

and bridegroom were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents. On the Monday evening previous Mr. J. J. McBride, on behalf of St. Joseph's Choir, presented Miss Malaghan with a set of dinner knives and forks as a small token of their esteem and appreciation of her long and faithful services.

EGAN—NOLAN.

A very pretty wedding took place on the 24th January at the residence of Mr. John Nolan, Springs, Middlemarch, the contracting parties being Mr. William Egan (of Middlemarch) and Miss Eliza Nolan, eldest daughter of Mr. John Nolan, Springs. The Rev. Father Lynch performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of the young couple. The bride, who was given away by her father (Mr. John Nolan), was handsomely attired in slate-coloured silk, embroidered with white silk, with wreath and veil. Miss Jane Nolan (sister of the bride), who acted as bridesmaid, looked exceedingly charming dressed in a similar costume to the bride. Mr. Edward W. Nolan, late of Milton and brother of the bride, acted as best man. When the marriage was over, no less than 50 guests partook of the wedding breakfast. The Rev. Father Lynch proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom. The wedding presents were numerous, valuable and handsome. In the evening the happy couple, amid sincere and hearty wishes for their future happiness, took their departure by train for the north, where they intend to spend their honeymoon.

OBITUARY.

MR. ARTHUR MOYNIHAN, SHANNON.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Arthur Moynihan, third son of Mrs. Moynihan, a well-known and highly-respected resident of Wellington, and brother of Mr. Michael Moynihan, Shannon. The deceased, who was a general favourite, met with his death through a tram accident in Sydney. Great sympathy is felt for his mother and family in their sad bereavement.—*R.I.P.*

MR. THOMAS LYNSEY, KAIAPOI.

Mr. Thomas Lynsey, eldest son of Mr. M. Lynsey, Kaiapoi, died at his residence, Ohoka, on Wednesday of last week. The deceased was well known in North Canterbury, having been at one time on the staff of the Magistrate's Court. Mr. Lynsey was extremely popular in the district (says the *Rangiora Standard*) and great sympathy is felt for his wife and family and parents in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place at the Catholic cemetery, Rangiora, on Friday afternoon, a *Requiem* Mass being said in the church in the morning.—*R.I.P.*

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE reading matter in the *Triad* for the current month is diversified, and as usual instructive and entertaining.

THERE are 214 monthly, weekly, and daily newspapers published in the Colony, or about 1 to every 4000 persons.

THERE were 11,357 persons employed in the various Government departments of New Zealand on March 31, 1898. This would give about one Civil Servant to every 70 persons in the population.

SHAKING at Invercargill last week the Premier announced that the Government had decided to increase the volunteer force of the Colony by 2000 men. Rifles had been ordered, and they would be in a position to give three rifles to every volunteer. The Government intended also to give every assistance to rifle corps in out-of-the-way districts.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to say that a very impressive ceremony took place in the Convent of Mercy, Lyttelton, on January 11, when Miss P. Thompson, of Balclutha, was received as novice. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Father Le Menant des Chenevis, V.G., who also delivered an appropriate discourse. Miss Thompson took in religion the name of Sister Mary Ignatius.

THE Hon. J. G. Ward was tendered a banquet on Wednesday evening of last week at Invercargill. There was a large attendance, about 500 persons being present including the Premier, the Minister for Lands, the Minister for Education, and several members of both Houses. The banquet was given as a mark of appreciation by Mr. Ward's constituents, and in celebration of his return to a seat in the Ministry.

AMONG the casualties lately reported from the war (writes our Oamaru correspondent) is one of the North Otago Rifles, Mr. Harold Booth. He was a fine young fellow, a general favourite in the mounted corps here, and amongst his friends and the youth generally of Oamaru. A memorial service was held for him in the Anglican Church here on the 1th, and universal sympathy is felt for his mother, Mrs. J. C. Cooke, and her family. The deceased was a nephew of Hon. G. Jones, M.L.C., proprietor of the *Oamaru Mail*.

THE lady supporters of Mr. O'Regan (says the *Inangahua Times*) have decided to entertain him and Mrs. O'Regan at a social, on which occasion our late member will be the recipient of a presentation now being liberally subscribed to throughout the district. As Mr. and Mrs. O'Regan purpose leaving the Coast, and probably the Colony, at an early date, the social now being arranged will serve a double purpose, that of affording friends and well-wishers an opportunity of testifying their appreciation of and bidding farewell to one who has grown to manhood in their midst and who has in every way deserved well of this community.

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Prior to his departure from Kaikoura the Rev. Father Walsh was presented with an address and a purse of sovereigns. The presentation took place in the Sacred Heart Schoolroom, when there was a large attendance, Mr. W. Smith presiding. The address was signed on behalf of the Catholics of the district by Messrs. W. Smith, P. Keenan, and B. Mackle. Reference was made in the address to the many sterling qualities of the recipient, and his zeal and energy as a priest. The Rev. Father Walsh in replying said that the terms of the address were undeserved by him. However, he felt deeply and sincerely thankful to them for their kindness in the past and their generous gift on the present occasion. He concluded by introducing his successor, the Rev. Father Golden, whom, he said, he had known for a number of years, and the longer he knew him the higher he appreciated him.

OVER a year ago the Royal Oak Hotel, Wellington, was burned to the ground, and now out of the dust and ashes there has risen a magnificent building, which it is claimed is the premier hotel building in the Colony. Containing three floors, and presenting to three streets a solid front of masonry 500 feet long and 50 feet high, the new building (says the *New Zealand Times*) is at once a monument of the enterprise of its proprietor, Mr. Samuel Gilmer, and a lasting testimony to the skill of its architect, Mr. J. O'Dea, of this city. Immense though the proportions of the building are, there is nowhere an aggressive corner inside which seems to want filling up. Everywhere the best use has been made of all available space, and a feature which commends itself to all visitors is the admirable system of lighting and ventilation which has been provided for. In the daytime the daylight streams into every room and passage; in the night-time the whole building is ablaze with electricity. Thus, naturally, the admirable system of decoration, which is a leading characteristic of the Royal Oak, is thrown into perspective in the most effective and striking way, and the observant visitor gains at first glance some insight into the labour and skill which have been exacted from an army of expert workmen to achieve the architectural perfection which is everywhere apparent. The whole work has been carried out at a cost of about £25,000, and Mr. O'Dea, who has already made a name for himself as a painstaking and successful architect, is to be highly complimented on this latest evidence of his taste and architectural skill.

INTERCOLONIAL.

A somewhat unique method of spreading the Catholic Truth Society's publications is now in full swing at the city and suburban churches (says the Melbourne correspondent of the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*). The idea originated with one of the Vincentian Fathers, Malvern. A book-case is placed in the porch, and at a glance one can choose the special publication desired. Provision is made for depositing the nominal cost of each pamphlet—1d. The system works admirably, thanks to the care bestowed on it by the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Several thousands of these publications have, by this means, been spread broadcast, and, needless to remark, have effected an incalculable service to religion by enlightening the ignorant and scattering the prejudices against the Church and her doctrines.

The members of the New South Wales second contingent held a church parade in Sydney on the Sunday afternoon prior to their departure. The Catholic members went to St. Mary's Cathedral, where an immense crowd awaited them. The officers present were Major Boam, Major Lemhan, Major Murray, Captain Frechill, and Lieutenant Tower. M. Bard d'Aunet (Colonel-General for France), with the captain of the French warship *Eure*, occupied one of the pews. The Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, Minister for Works, was also present. The Rev. Father Patrick, who accompanied the contingent as chaplain, occupied a seat in the body of the Cathedral with the men. When the soldiers were seated, the Cardinal-Archbishop, accompanied by a number of the clergy entered the Cathedral. After some special vocal and instrumental music had been given by the choir, his Eminence Cardinal Moran addressed the men. At the conclusion of the Cardinal's address there was Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, after which the Hallelujah Chorus from the "Messiah" was given by the choir.

The Guild Hall, Sydney, never held a more enthusiastic gathering than on Monday evening, January 15, when the officers and men of the Irish Rifles assembled in full force to do honour to Major Murray (their commanding officer), Lieutenants Woods and Garvan, and other members of the corps, on the eve of their departure for South Africa. The *Daily Telegraph* in its report of the proceedings describes the event as 'the biggest regimental send-off there has yet been in the city.' Captain Frechill (next in command to Major Murray) presided, and amongst the invited guests present were the Hon. John See, the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, Mr. Edmund Barton, M.P., Mr. J. J. Cohen, M.P., Dr. W. E. Warren, Major Robertson (Scottish Rifles), the Rev. Father Hayden (Manly), and Messrs. W. J. Merewether (Crown Prosecutor), P. J. O'Donnell ('Mingay'), B. McBride, J. F. Hennessy, Frank Coffee, L. Hopkins, J. Blakeney, and others. Speeches were delivered by Captain Frechill, Major Murray, Major Robertson (of the Scottish Rifles), and the Hon. J. See and E. W. O'Sullivan. From the first a large number of the Irish Rifles had offered themselves for service. Major Murray and Lieutenant Garvan had been given commissions. Lieutenant Woods, who was denied this privilege, enlisted as a trooper with the Australian Horse, but has been promoted, and went with the contingent as a corporal in that corps. The other members of the Irish Rifles whose offer was accepted, and who left for South Africa are Sergeant Watson, Corporal J. McSweeney, Corporal J. P. Gilhennan, Privates James Burns, James Carden, W. D. Henery, M. Naish, J. Fanton, P. O'Connor, L. Hopkins, Murphy, C. Church.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE DUBLIN FUSILIERS AT COLENSO.

The special correspondent of the *Otago Daily Times* in Natal writing of the battle of Colenso says that the official casualty list contained about 1100 names. The killed numbered five officers and about 160 men. The wounded numbered 36 officers and 634 men. The prisoners number 21 officers and 311 men. The Dublin Fusiliers suffered severely from shell fire. They were ordered to hold the river banks and cover the advance of the main column. A withering fire was sent among them, but they held on until ordered to retire, after dearly winning the position. During the retreating movement many acts of heroism were performed. Private Dowling was discovered wounded by Sergeant Sheridan, who carried him half a mile out of danger. Lance-corporal Farrall went back under the murderous fire and made two trips, and brought two wounded men, and that not before dressing their wounds. Major Butterworth was here, there, and everywhere among his wounded comrades, the Dublins. The hottest shell fire did not deter him from being where duty called. The men speak in the highest terms of his untiring efforts to the wounded.

LOOTING THE BOERS' HOUSES.

The following extract from a letter received from a member of the New Zealand contingent shows that Lord Roberts's order that looting should cease came not a moment too soon:—'Any houses we have looted have been splendidly furnished. I got a silver watch and gold chain, and a large bundle of love-letters in a house last Sunday, and a 10gal jar of fig jam on Monday. The letters are most interesting. The girl appears to have been engaged to no less than three men.'

THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

A letter from one of the workers with the ambulance corps at Elandslaagte, at Rietfontein, and at Lombard's Kop, gives details of wounds and deaths that are too harrowing to print; but one passage, which tells in an allusion of the presence of Catholic chaplains where they are most wanted, we permit ourselves to make:

There was one officer, with his head half blown off, and his right leg just hanging with about an inch of skin to his hip, brought in on a gun-carriage, and he died while they lifted him to our ambulance waggon. Then a gunner came in; he had lost his leg, and his inside was hanging out, but he was just as sensible as you or I, and the pain he could not bear any longer. He called on the doctor to poison him, but the doctor could offer him no bodily respite. The priest, however, approached; and whispered in his ear words which gave him comfort, so that he lay down for a while.

SERGEANT MURPHY'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

An officer who was wounded at Elandslaagte describes his experiences in a letter published by the *Times*. Colonel Ian Hamilton had, he says, seen a white flag hoisted on the Boer camp, and had ordered the 'cease fire' to be sounded. Just then the officer took a rifle from a Boer who had been shooting from behind a rock. But as he turned round he was badly wounded on the back of the left shoulder. A tremendous fire was poured into the British line, and the men not understanding why the 'cease fire' had been sounded, wavered for a moment and retired 40 yards. The wounded officer was left lying on the ground between the two forces, when a Sergeant Murphy, of his company, pluckily ran back, held him up, and shouted to the men not to retire. The whole line then rallied, the panic being only momentary.

MAX O'RELL'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BOER.

In his new book Max O'Rell thus describes the Boer: 'Take all that is dirtiest, bravest, most old-fashioned, and most obstinate in a Breton; all that is most suspicious, sly, and mean in a Norman; all that is shrewdest, most hospitable, and most Puritan and bigoted in a Scot; mix well, stir, and serve, and you have a Boer, or if you will—a boor.'

SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF THE NUNS.

The Sisters, who opened their part in the campaign in South Africa so well, are still metaphorically sticking to their guns. 'Splendid Example of the Nuns' is a heading in a London paper over an announcement from Mafeking that 'the convent has received eight shells, but the nuns still refused to leave.' They are pretty well protected, we (*Tablet*) are glad to know, apart from the fact that so many of the shells used in the bombardment seemed made warranted not to explode; but at any rate their conduct is such as to impress the correspondent with the fact that, in the midst of people easily panic-stricken, they 'are setting a splendid example.' From the Sisters of Nazareth in Johannesburg a cable dated the first Sunday in December has come, through the courtesy of the Portuguese Legation, to the anxious Mother-General at Hammersmith. It gives none but good news: 'Sisters and charges in excellent health; sufficient provisions.' This last statement means a good deal; for the Sisters—thirteen in number—have some hundreds of old people and children in their keeping. On the score of food, however, they have not had need for any anxiety; for, at the outbreak of war, the Government of the South African Republic gave them the welcome announcement that it would afford them supplies if their own failed.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

Mr. Louis H. Austin now serving with the Fifth Lancers in Natal, an 'old boy' of St. Vincent's school, Asted row, Birmingham, has written home (says the *Catholic Times*) stating that he has been several times under fire, but he has so far escaped injury. He mentions that Mass was said in the open air by Father Mathews, chaplain, and that at the rev. gentleman's suggestion the Catholic soldiers, who are present in such large numbers, made a resolution to spend a certain time night and morning in prayer.

People We Hear About.

Major-General Kelly-Kenny, C.B., who has command of a division of the British force in South Africa, is 59 years of age, having joined the army when only 18. He served in the campaign of 1860 in North China, and was mentioned in despatches and received the medal and clasp. In the Abyssinian campaign he commanded a transport train division. He was again mentioned in despatches for 'zeal, energy, and ability,' and received the campaign medal. He has since held many important appointments. He became Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces and Recruiting in 1897, and on October 9 last he was appointed to the command of the Aldershot district in succession to Sir Redvers Buller.

It is rather strange that neither Bacon, Newton, Locke, Davy, nor Stuart Mill left a son to inherit his fame, while of historians, Hume, Gibbon, and Macaulay were never married. Amongst our great painters, Reynolds, Lawrence, and the great Lord Leighton were bachelors. Hogarth perpetrated a romantic love match, which was fruitless, and Turner, the great magician of colour and canvas, twice soured by early disappointments, never married. Handel, who may almost be claimed as an Englishman, had no wife but his art. Davy Garrick and John Kemble died childless, and the direct male issue of Edmund Kean ended with the death of his son Charles.

Mr. Alan McLean, who has succeeded Sir George Turner, is the fourth Catholic Premier of Victoria. Sir John O'Shannassy was the first, and he thrice held the position. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who had been a colleague of O'Shannassy's, was the next. Later on Sir Brian O'Loughlin formed a Ministry, in which he was Prime Minister, Treasurer, and Attorney-General. The present Premier is a Scotchman, whilst all his Catholic predecessors have been Irishmen. Mr. McLean was formerly a member of the Ministry which he has ousted. New South Wales has had two Catholic Premiers—Sir Patrick Jennings and the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley—who was acting Premier and virtual head of the Government formed by Sir Alexander Stuart. Queensland lost her only Catholic Premier—the Hon. T. J. Byrnes—after a too brief occupancy. His early death was mourned as a national loss.

A recent cable message to the Australian newspapers announced the death of Mr. John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald, who was intimately associated with the early history of Victoria. He was the second son of John Leslie Foster, Baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer, by his marriage with the Hon. Letitia Vesey Fitzgerald, a sister of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, and under the terms of the will of his uncle, Lord Fitzgerald, he adopted the surnames of Vesey and Fitzgerald. After graduating at the Dublin University he came to Port Phillip in 1841, and in 1847 he was elected one of the representatives of Port Phillip in the old Legislative Council of New South Wales. He acted as Administrator of the Government between the departure of Mr. La Trobe and the arrival of Sir Charles Hotham in 1854. He sat as member for Williamstown in the first Victorian Parliament, and was a member of the first O'Shannassy Ministry. He was a cousin of the late Chief Justice Stawell, and of Mr. Justice Foster, of Sydney. Mr. Fitzgerald, who was 82 years of age, returned to England over forty years ago.

Mgr. Donato Sbarretti, Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation in Washington, D.C., who has been appointed Bishop of Havana, was born in Italy in 1836 and belongs to a distinguished Roman family.

The death has just occurred at Liverpool of Mr. Hubert O'Grady, the well-known actor. He was on a private visit to a friend and contracted a chill, which developed into pneumonia. Deceased who was 58, was a native of Limerick, and started life as an upholsterer. He soon took to the stage, where he acquired a reputation as a depicter of Irish character. For years he had toured in his own dramas, also visiting America and Australia.

On Wednesday, November 29, Miss Mary F. Nixon was married to Dr. Alfred Roulet, of St. Louis, at 'Willowmere,' Kirkwood, Mo., the residence of the bride's aunt. As the bride and groom are both converts and all of their families, except Mrs. Isabel Nixon Whiteley, the bride's sister, are Protestants, Archbishop Kain very kindly gave a special dispensation for them to be married at home, the first dispensation he has given for two Catholics since his elevation to the See of St. Louis. Miss Nixon is well known to Catholics as the assistant editor of *Church Progress*, of St. Louis, and a frequent writer for *Ave Maria* and other Catholic magazines. She is the author of *With a Pessimist in Spain*, *Lasca*, *A Harp of Many Chords*, and the charming child's story, *The Blue Lady's Knight*. Dr. Roulet is a talented young physician who is surgeon at St. Mary's Infirmary in St. Louis, and he is also an excellent artist, having designed the covers and illustrations for several of his wife's books, as well as for the new edition of *For the French Ladies*, by Isabel Nixon Whiteley. Dr. Roulet and his wife have settled in St. Louis, right in the midst of the doctor's practice, in order that Mrs. Roulet may help her husband in his work among the poor.

Lovers of popular literature (says the *Catholic Times*) will regret to learn that Mr. John Augustus O'Shea, the distinguished Irish litterateur, is, as a result of a paralytic seizure two years ago, now a confirmed invalid and completely incapacitated from pursuing his literary work. Accordingly it has been decided to issue an appeal for funds to provide a small annuity for Mr. O'Shea to assist him in the evening of his varied and brilliant career. For many years Mr. O'Shea acted as war correspondent for the *Standard* newspaper, being through the Franco-German war, the Carlist campaign in Spain, and other expeditions. He was present in Paris during the historic siege, and recorded his impressions in an interesting volume entitled *An Ironbound City*. His *Leaves from the Life of a Special Correspondent* is a fascinating record of many memorable events he witnessed in the three Continents. Mr. O'Shea is also the author of *Roundabout Recollections*, *Romantic Spain*, and *Military Mosaics*, as well as several works of fiction, but he has not derived any income from his publications for several years. In recent years he devoted himself to miscellaneous literary work, which, however, he has now been compelled to completely relinquish. Mr. O'Shea's disablement is unhappily permanent, but it is confidently hoped that the many friends and admirers of 'The General' and the 'Irish Bohemian' will generously provide means to alleviate the misfortune which has fallen on a genial and true-hearted Irishman. The movement for providing an annuity is under the patronage of the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., Lord Glenesk, Lord Charles Beresford, Very Rev. Canon Murnane, V.G., Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Thomas Catling, Mr. P. W. Joyce, J.L.D., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. W. M. Crook, Mr. Aaron Watson, J.P., Mr. Charles Williams, and Mr. W. H. Massingham.

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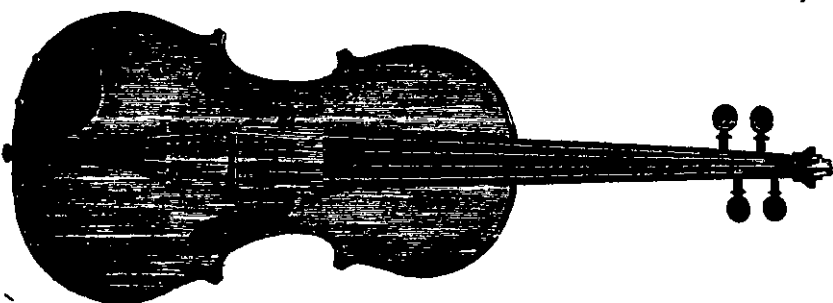
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The Storyteller.

A LITERARY EXPERIMENT.

PENNISON was hard up. There was no getting over that fact. He had realised it in all its sternness for the last three days, since his landlady, who was the first to recognise it, had given him formal notice.

Three months previously he had proclaimed himself a free man by spurning an office stool and, with a meagre war-chest saved from the wages of clerkly degradation, started his revolt against the despotism of Fact, under the banner of Literature. But now facts, hungering for his downfall, were clutching him in a remorseless grip.

Now, for a whole fortnight he had lived upon his eloquence, but even his persuasive powers acting upon Mrs. O'Grady's susceptible Irish heart could not prevent a reduction of rations. For that was the inner meaning of her announcement that Pennison should provide his own dinners in future. Thereupon he remembered having read in an encyclopædia that two light meals a day are amply sufficient for a man of sedentary occupation. Three was undoubtedly sheer extravagance. So he converted his usual dinner hour into a recreation time and took walking exercise.

Mr. Pennison was a young man who hated not his fellows, but he had little sympathy with their aims. He had cultivated the aloofness of a man of thought who is above the mere toilers. He had pitied them delving for golden dross, poor slaves of bread and butter. So, in his attempted development, he had made the mistake of considering the material side of life as quite immaterial.

He had ideals, if not ideas. But these ideals were so lofty that he had but reached out towards them from afar, and had never grasped them and the guerdon of £. s. d. which attends upon the success of noble effort. In other words, he used up so much nervous energy in the contemplation of his ideals that he was unable to translate them into print. They were so bewilderingly numerous that they got entangled in his brain, and, in fact, became as great a nuisance as a warren of antipodean rabbits.

He had sent some of his dreams 'on the rounds,' but the net result was the waste of postage stamps.

Pennison, like so many men of genius, loved originality for its own sake. He would not copy current styles, but dreamed of founding a New School of Fiction which should leave the Kailyard in the background. He was convinced that he could turn out the cheap and nasty stuff which other novelists spun out at so much per thousand words, but his fastidious soul revolted from the task. He had indeed become an unconscious exponent of the Brahminic doctrine of the glory of the contemplative life.

As he smoked the last crumbs of tobacco, which he had obtained by turning out the linings of his pockets, the bitter thought of his great ideal School of Fiction floated before his mind, and as he mentally repeated the magic formula, 'A School of Fiction,' the idea took another shape with all the kaleidoscopic rapidity of his great imagination. 'Why not an Academy of Fiction? How often had not serio comic magazine writers suggested a school for teaching the art of telling stories. How many writers were actually in print who knew not the rudiments of their profession? How many were there, if properly instructed, had the capacity for making a livelihood by the pen?

Pennison had found his life-work at last. He need not turn out the wretched stories that were mechanically written and idly read. But there was no loss of dignity in imparting to others the rudiments of a profession that might be made respectable if his methods were adopted. He would impart ideas. His pupils would work them out and save him much drudgery, and the next generation would hail him—the teacher—as the founder of the new School of Fiction.

Few commercial enterprises, however worthy, can be started without a little capital. So Pennison fumbled in his pockets and ransacked every corner of his diggings. The ore accumulated in his delvings amounted to 1s 7½d. He also had 3½d in stamps.

The firm of Pennison was clearly limited, but the subscribed capital was sufficient for the issue of the preliminary prospectus—an advertisement in the *Literary Daily*. The firm had some difficulty in keeping the announcement within the limits imposed by their financial condition, but at length it read thus: 'Author of *Amity* gives tuition in fiction. Easy payments. X, 391, *Literary Daily*.

With the fivepence remaining in hands the firm had a grand inaugural banquet of trine and cowheel. Then the managing director returned to the humble apartment which was to be his on sufferance until the end of the week, and went to bed to await developments.

When a man—not to mention his landlady—has made up his mind that he will not have breakfast or luncheon, it is good for him to rest. So Pennison rested in bed until the evening of the next day, trying to think out the details of his project, but unfortunately consecutive thought is not always possible upon an empty stomach. At dusk he stole out to the newspaper office, and, to his surprise, there were no less than sixteen answers to his advertisement. All the replies, he noted with some misgivings, were from ladies. However, he consoled himself by a rapid calculation, which showed him that with sixteen pupils at a minimum rate of £2 per month his income was now nearly £200 per annum, with prospects besides.

He must explain matters to his landlady at once. His first move was to ask for pen and ink. This gave him an opening for a glowing explanation of his aims and prospects, which he followed up by an application for the loan of sixteen pence for postage. Pennison was impulsive, if not energetic, and he sat down and dashed off sixteen copies of the following circular for his sixteen fair correspondents:—

'Dear Madam,—I shall be pleased to have the honour of an interview with you to-morrow at 11 o'clock a.m. at my chambers, 144 Little Went street.

'I am, Madam, your obedient servant,

'PETER PENNISON.'

At 10 o'clock next morning he realised that it was rather awkward that he had not fixed a separate time for each reception. He had been calculating how he should dispose of his first year's earnings. He would have to get a book-case, a modern writing-desk, a typewriter, and perhaps a blackboard. For the present, however, he was content to prevail upon Mrs O'Grady to let him have the accommodation of her drawing-room, with the provision of seven extra nondescript chairs.

He walked up and down his room re-reading the sixteen replies to his advertisement solemnly, as a lawyer reads a brief. His first idea was that he had better go out of town at once; his second, that his first was utterly impossible. He must stand and face them like a man and a professor of literature.

He derived some courage from a small boy's shrill whistling underneath his window that Tyrtæan air, 'Let 'em all come!' Yes he could, no doubt, set them all to work simultaneously in a class. It is one of human nature's inconsistencies that in the most serious moments flashes of unbidden humour will arise. But Pennison did not reflect upon this great truth, for he had grown up away from the humanizing influences of female relatives and so had absolutely no sense of the ridiculous. He took himself and his work very seriously at all times.

There was a hope still. Women, he knew from the books, were unpunctual, so that they might not all come together. But, again, literature told him they were talkative. From his own slender experience since he had got in arrears with his rent he was able to corroborate the results of psychological research by independent investigation. It was not improbable that valuable time would be lost if he could not succeed in keeping his pupils well in hand.

At ten minutes to eleven he was awakened to the stern realities of his position by a loud knocking at the door. Yes, they were undoubtedly unpunctual. He heard his landlady usher one or more persons into the drawing-room.

'They are before their time,' said Pennison to himself. 'Let them cool their heels!'

By 11.20 a.m. fifteen other consecutive knockings had roused the echoes of the dingy street and almost shattered Pennison's nerves, but he had not yet 'gone below.'

He was growing hysterical, and hummed a bar of the 'Marseillaise' to keep his courage up. He felt himself old in philosophy, but he was not indeed old in years, and now he felt himself very young—overpoweringly, absurdly young—as he opened the door of the little sitting-room and cast a nervous glance around what appeared to be a tossing sea of bonnets and petticoats. He had heard of a 'mother's meeting' and had a dim conception that he had somehow blundered into such a function. He felt like a parliamentary candidate about to make his maiden election speech.

He had never been a ladies' man, and had never felt his deficiencies in this respect so keenly before, as the crowd of ladies rose with a rustling of skirts and nodding of plumes, and, to the accompaniment of sundry little coughings and murmurings, said—just like an operatic chorus, Pennison thought—'Oh, Mr Pennison!' or words to that effect.

Pennison remained for some seconds inarticulate. Then he bowed all round, and another of his good ideas occurred to him. It was impossible to interview them thus collectively. He must ask them to come into the back parlour one at a time. He appealed to the principle of priority, but as eleven ladies emphatically protested their claims, he withdrew the suggestion that had proved such an apple of discord, only, however, to blunder into a more awkward position, by falling back on the age principle. 'Seniores priores, as the ancients had it,' said Pennison. Not a single lady made a move, but they indulged in a cross-fire of looks that boded ill for the future harmony of the gathering.

Fortunately after having suggested that they should toss for places, or, as he hastily added, draw lots for precedence, it occurred to the professor to suggest that they should bring some specimens of their work next day. By this means he got rid of nine of them and arranged hours for their attendance. The other seven had brought examples which they should like him to examine.

He took them and promised to look over them. Three others then departed, but the remaining four were not to be so cheated of an interview.

There was a little boy, Pennison noted, now that the room was being cleared, a very untidy little boy with a very big head and unkempt hair. This youth was with a fat, vulgar woman. There was also a thin, pale, weak-minded looking female with her daughter, a miniature replica of herself.

The latter lady advanced upon Pennison and told her story. 'She's always readin' novels,' said the mother, 'to improve her mind,' she says. An' it's nigh time she was able to aim her bread. Sometimes I thinks she's a prodigy, an' sometimes I thinks she's a young idjet,' said the bewildered mama. 'I am sure I don't know what on earth to do with her. Girls is a nuisance.'

The daughter spoke up for herself without any diffidence and with a simper which had a most disconcerting effect upon Pennison. She felt sure after a month or so's training she could write as well as the author of *From Kitchen to Kingdom*, whose great serial, 'The Parlourmaid Princess,' was at present running in the *Cornflower Magazine*. Had Mr Pennison read it? No, he had not. Well, she would bring him all the back numbers when she came to take her first lesson next day. Then the little boy and his mama came on.

'That boy, Mr. Pennison,' said the lady. 'My eldest, sir, eleven last Febewary. His father, the poor dear man, was in the po'try line. Used to do po'try for boot shops and tea houses and such. So

it kind o' runs in the fam'ly. Now that precious boy has been an' wrote a tradejy at his age. Some say us he's a regular young Shakespeare.'

Mr. Pennison endeavoured to express interested surprise, and succeeded in looking horror-stricken. Indeed, he lost his presence of mind so far as to faintly ask what was the subject of the drama.

'It's "Robinson Crusoe," ain't it, Tommy?' said the stout lady. 'Tell the gentleman all about it.'

Nothing loth, Tommy fidgetted for some moments with his cap, wriggled his legs about, worked his features convulsively, and fixed the professor with such a stony stare that Pennison, who was utterly unaccustomed to children, feared he was going to be ill.

At last this strange boy jerked out:

'There's a pirate in it.' After a dramatic pause he went on. 'He comes to rob Robinson, but Friday's brother knows one of the crew and gets them all to mutiny, an' they hang the captain an' the mate.'

'They hanged the captain: very good, indeed,' said Pennison. 'An' then,' went on the young author, 'they all sailed away to find the treasure.'

'Ah,' said Pennison absently, 'where did they go to?'

'To the Spanish Main, of course,' said the boy.

'Oh, of course,' said Pennison humbly.

'There's a lot more,' said the boy, producing a dirty copy-book, which evidently contained the MS. of this dramatic version of *Crusoe*.

'—He speaks it fine, too,' said the mother; 'Do the "What ho!" part, darlin'.'

The youth had articulated in a sepulchral gurgle, 'What ho! my bully boys what ho!' when Pennison, suppressing a wild desire to throttle him, intervened, saying he did not care to have the interest of the play spoiled by listening to it in snatches, but would read it over at his leisure. And so he got rid of the mother and her child.

One of the two remaining clients was a widow. She was not altogether a novice, she said, and believed that the best products of art could be procured by collaboration.

She smiled upon Pennison, with a sympathetic smile and, under its influence, Pennison rashly promised to take the matter into consideration.

His sole remaining visitor was a little old maid, with cheeks like a ripe apple and gentle pale grey eyes. She had long cherished the idea of writing a three volume novel about a converted betting man who had taken to slumming work among his old associates. But, in order to bring out fully the horrors of her hero's unregenerate days, she wanted to be coached in the language of the turf. Pennison, who could not tell a cab-horse from a thoroughbred, professed himself—on the strength of a mental resolution to invest a penny in a sporting paper—competent to undertake the task of depicting the dreadful associations of the ex-bookie's unreformed days.

Having arranged the hours of attendance the little old lady produced a half-sovereign, and as he handled the strange coin Pennison felt that the tide had turned at last, and regretted that he had omitted to intimate to the other pupils that his terms were invariably in advance.

Then he sat down, with his head between his hands, to think the situation out. He was in for it, that was quite clear. How he was to get out of it was not so clear at all. The more he reflected the more his mind revolted from the idea of drumming literature into those dead souls. The thing was an utter impossibility, and the fat boy was the last straw.

But he had taken the little old lady's half-sovereign. He had crossed the Rubicon. He might as well cross the street and have some lunch at once.

* * *

On the way Pennison indulged in the luxury of a newspaper. His own economic problems had so occupied his attention for months back that he had lost sight of the progress of the world. It was a revelation to him to find that, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, war might be declared at any moment between half a dozen different countries. But it was consoling to learn that, though constitutional government was tottering on its base, the popular mind was firmly set against the dismemberment of the Empire.

He stole a quiet glance around to read in people's faces the whirling thoughts of the eventful age. But whatever agitation was pent up within their breasts, these people made no sign—beyond the exhibition of exceedingly good appetites.

In truth, it was a prosaic world, after all, and as he read on, Pennison's fertile brain looked out once more at life from a different standpoint. He had learned that a lean man waxes not fat upon his dreams, and, indeed, it was now borne in upon him that his dreams were over. The cold breeze of facts cooled him and his mind was calm and resolved. He eagerly scanned the 'Situations Vacant' columns, and determined to apply at once for several of the suitable vacancies.

He must, of course, return the old lady's money, or at least the unexpended balance, and then—well, Pennison never cared to look very far into the future.

So it was that Mrs. O'Grady had to inform fifteen indignant pupils that their professor had retired from business, and when the pupil who paid appeared, Pennison silently handed her a small paper parcel on the outside of which was engrossed in neat figures '8s. 10d. Balance due by me 1s 2d. Peter Pennison.'

The little lady put on a pair of pince-nez and scrutinised first the package and then the professor who stood in a moody attitude with folded arms. He looked much older than he really was, for hardship and hopes disappointed had left their marks upon him, and moreover, he wore his hair long from economic as well as artistic reasons.

'My gracious me! Mr. Pennison!' said the lady, 'What's all this?'

'It means, Madam,' said the retiring professor, bitterly, 'that I do not intend practising the profession of literature any longer. It means also, Madam,' he added, after a pause, 'that I herewith return my fee—minus, I regret to say—the sum of one shilling and twopence, which in a moment of—hunger, he was about to say, but substituted—thoughtlessness, I expended. The debt I hope to liquidate when—when—I obtain some other employment.'

Pennison's paying pupil took down her glasses and her natural kindness shone in her eyes.

'But, my dear young man, it can't possibly be that—that—'

And then Pennison felt prompted to tell the good old soul of all his struggles, and when he came to a sudden stop she broke in.

'Now, Mr. Pennison, you just put on your hat and come with me. I know the very place to suit you. My friend Mr. Lang is looking for a clerk, and you write a nice hand. I'm almost sure you would suit him. But,' she whispered, 'you had better go out and get your hair cut first. You know business people have their little fads, and they prefer the Puritan style to the Cavalier. Now you take this money and you can pay me back another time. My dear, I too had my dreams—once upon a time.'

Pennison got the job, and was able to repay his benefactor out of his first month's salary, as well as to reinstate himself in the graces of his landlady.

Sometimes in a rare slack hour a piece of manuscript is to be found between the folios of his ponderous ledger. But he does not idly moralise, and minds his work, for in his brief revolt he learned some useful lessons—amongst others that workers are not less useful than thinkers and more useful than dreamers; that ideals are most likely to be realised when they spring from the promptings of a kindly heart; and, incidentally, that literature may be a good crutch but a bad stick.—*Catholic Fireside*.

The Catholic World.

CANADA.—Presentation to the Archbishop of Ottawa.—The total presentations in cash to Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, Canada, on the occasion of his jubilee, amounted to nearly £2000.

ENGLAND.—Resignation of Canon Fenton.—The resignation of the Right Rev. Mgr. Canon Fenton, of the rectorship of St. Thomas' Church, Fulham, London, S.W., has caused sincere and general regret not only among his own parishioners (says a Home exchange), but throughout the whole neighbourhood of Fulham, where he is held in high esteem by all creeds and classes. Previous to his nomination to the Church of St. Thomas Mgr. Fenton was appointed by the late Cardinal Manning to the responsible post of President of St. Edmund's College, Oldhall, Ware, to which he has ever been a generous benefactor. Cardinal Vaughan created him a Canon of his Cathedral Chapter, and also entrusted him with the collection of fund for the erection of the new Westminster Cathedral. To this task he set himself vigorously, journeying to Rome to obtain from the Pope both his encouragement and aid. He succeeded in a private audience in enrolling Leo XIII. among the founders of the Cathedral through his donation of £1000 towards the building fund, a title to which Mgr. Fenton himself has, by his own personal contributions, more than one claim.

Religious Reception and Profession.—At the Convent chapel, Nazareth House, Hammersmith, London, on December 8 (Feast of the Immaculate Conception), an interesting ceremony of Reception and Profession took place. The following took the holy habit of religion:—Miss Aimée Frost (Sister Edmund Joseph), eldest daughter of Dr. Frost, Beech Lawn, Newmarket-on-Fergus; Miss Annie Owens (Mary Columban), third daughter of Mr. Francis Owens, Deroor, County Tyrone; Miss Ellen Butler (Mary Marcella), fifth daughter of the late Mr. Edward Butler, Glenswilly, County Donegal, and Miss Annie Murphy (Mary Johanna), youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Murphy, Inch, County Limerick. Sister Mary Theophilus, fourth daughter of Mr. John Fahy, Deerpark, County Clare, made her first vows. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Father Dominic Ostendi, Provincial of the Carmelites, Kensington, assisted by the Rev. W. Burns, chaplain. Amongst those present were Mr. Harry Frost and Miss Fanny Frost, brother and sister to Miss Aimée Frost.

FRANCE.—St. Francis of Assisi.—The Institute of France offers a prize of 20,000 francs for the best literary production on St. Francis of Assisi and his Order, written in or translated into French and presented to it before December, 1902.

The Gutter Press of Paris.—The Abbé Klein, of the Catholic Institute of Paris, speaking recently at a public assembly in the Institute, said in reference to the tone of the French Press towards Great Britain and the insults offered in it to the Queen: 'It would be better to study England than to annoy her by offensive language and vulgar caricature.' The Catholic Institute is the Catholic University of Paris.

FRANCE.—The Conversion of England.—Father Daireaux, a well-known French priest of the diocese of Bayeux, has been trying since 1885 with the assistance of the priests of St. Sulpice and some friends to carry out a scheme having for its aim the Conversion of England. He had founded a Confraternity of prayer for bringing back England to the faith, and placed his work under the patronage of Our Lady of Compassion, and of Joan of Arc; but his apostolic heart and missionary zeal wanted more, and he has accordingly come forward again with two more proposals, which, we (London Tablet) feel sure, will appeal to English hearts. He offers, first of all, a free education to seven boys, whom he is ready to take, teach, house and board from the age of eight years until they are twelve. After this he hopes to have given them a sufficiently good beginning to enable them to enter a seminary with

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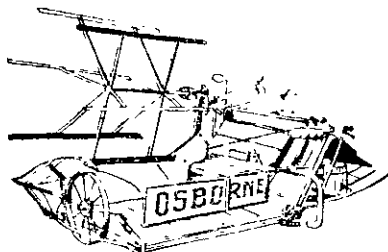
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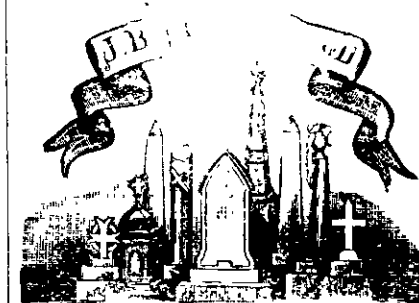
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the intention of studying for the priesthood and eventually consecrating their life and energies to the conversion of England. The good Abbé Daireaax only makes one condition, viz., that these seven little Servites of Mary, as he has already named them, set apart for the conversion of their country, should be chosen by the Cardinal Archbishop from the sons of Anglican clergyman who have joined the Catholic Church. Owing to the generosity of a well-known French gentleman, a friend of Father Daireaax's, a small Château has been entrusted to his Eminence for a period of one hundred years, to be used as a school for the sons of convert clergymen sent over to France in accordance with the proposals mentioned. It is situated at Emiéville, close to Caën, and may be reached in six hours from Newhaven, from which place there are boats running, and a good service of communication three times a week. The second proposal made by Father Daireaax is one which English students will appreciate. He has collected a sufficient sum of money to found a 'bourse' at the Paris University. This means that for the future one Catholic priest (a convert) chosen by his Eminence, will always be able, free of cost, to follow the curriculum of studies at the University of Paris, and take his degree as Licencié or as Doctor, owing to the generosity and zeal of Father Daireaax and his friends.

GERMANY.—The First for Many Years.—Two Catholics have been elected to the Nuremberg Town Council, the first Catholics thus elected since the so-called Reformation.

The Christian Brothers in Bavaria.—The Christian Brothers are likely to be introduced into Bavaria through the action of the Centre in the Landtag.

German Catholic Princes.—In the Protestant reigning families of Germany there are 53 Catholic princes. Only four Protestant reigning families are without Catholic princes.

ITALY.—A Priest's Heroism.—The Italian papers report a striking case of life-saving which occurred at Padua, the hero being the parish priest of Sta. Maria di Murano, the Rev. Angelo Torcellon. On his way to church, where he was going to celebrate Mass, the Rev. Father saw two boys who were playing on the banks of a deep canal suddenly fall into the water and disappear beneath the surface. Without waiting to divest himself of his cassock, the plucky priest plunged in after the youngsters, neither of whom could swim, and although seriously impeded in his movements by his clerical garments and by the struggles of the drowning urchins, the Rev. Father succeeded in dragging both in safety to the slippery bank. He was himself so exhausted, however, not being a very good swimmer either, that, but for timely assistance rendered by a crowd who had witnessed his heroic deed, the brave priest, who had fallen back half-fainting into the water, would certainly have been drowned. The Prefect of Padua has written to the Minister for Home Affairs proposing to confer a medal for bravery on the Rev. Angelo Torcellon, but the latter persists in saying that he only did his duty and that he will accept no such distinction.

MEXICO.—A Remarkable Dinner.—A remarkable dinner was given in the City of Mexico recently to 2,000 poor people in honour of the return of Archbishop Alarcon from Rome. The dinner was excellent and the bishop and higher clergy as well as fashionable ladies waited on the poor people and distributed to everyone articles of clothing suitable for cool weather.

ROME.—The close of the Century.—Besides the pilgrims, ages from all countries which will visit Rome during the Holy Year the close of the century will offer many remarkable evidences of devotion to the Redeemer. A committee in Rome has conceived the idea of erecting a monument testifying this devotion on nineteen Italian hills, one for each Christian century. The project has received the approval and blessing of the Holy Father, and has been taken up very heartily by the Italian Catholics. Another proposal is that the night of the 31st December, 1900-1901, should be sanctified by the celebration of Midnight Mass in every church. The International Committee has begged the Holy Father to grant permission for this privilege and for the faithful to receive Holy Communion. His Holiness has been pleased to grant both requests.

The Health of His Holiness.—A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* in Rome thus describes the appearance of the Pope about the middle of December:—'There is no doubt that since I last saw Leo XIII. he has greatly altered. He is much thinner and much whiter. His face looks so very small that one almost fears that should he wear his mitre it would entirely extinguish his tiny face and head. On the other hand, his eyes are bright and his voice is fairly strong. He could not stand unassisted or even walk across the room without the aid of his stick, and is afflicted by a constant irritating cough. His intellect is as strong as ever and his memory is very clear and precise. He is, moreover, quite able to attend to business and to write his letters and sign documents. His last signature shows no alteration in the firmness of the hand, and is as clear and distinct as it was twenty years ago.'

The New Vicar-General.—The appointment of Cardinal Domenico Jacobini to the important post of Vicar-General of Rome (writes a correspondent), occupied for 16 years with so much tact and ability by Cardinal Parocchi, cannot be said to have come as a surprise, for in spite of his feeble health Cardinal Jacobini has long been pointed out as the most worthy successor to his Eminence Cardinal Parocchi should the latter, as has been the case, think fit to resign. As it is generally conceded that the post of Vicar-General is one of the most important in the Catholic hierarchy, its occupant must be gifted not only with deep erudition and serene lucidity of judgment, but above all with a vast amount of *savoir faire*, which is of more service to him. When, however, all these qualities are combined, as in the cases of the past and of the present Vicar-General, it is naturally all the better. Cardinal Jacobini,

who fully understands the difficulties which beset the exalted position to which he has been appointed, was far from pleased with the nomination, and indeed is said to have implored the Holy Father to select some one more worthy for that honour, but Leo XIII., who is a great judge in such matters, and has an infallible eye for 'the right man in the right place,' insisted gently but firmly, and now the election of Cardinal Jacobini to the post of Vicar-General is a *fait accompli*, as his Eminence has already received the *biglietto* from the Secretaryship of State. I may add that the appointment is very popular here, as the Romans love and esteem the good Cardinal, whom they are accustomed to look upon as one of the most likely successors to the present Pontiff.

RUSSIA.—The Funeral of the Catholic Metropolitan of Russia.—The obsequies of Mgr. Simon Martin Kozlovsky, Metropolitan of the Catholic Church in Russia, took place on November 29 at St. Petersburg. The funeral rites were carried out with great pomp in the Cathedral, where a *Requiem* Mass for the soul of the late Archbishop was celebrated in the presence of many high functionaries of the State and a numerous congregation. The body of the deceased prelate was enclosed in a coffin encased in white metal, and lay on a superb catafalque before the high altar. On the coffin were placed the episcopal cross, mitre, and pastoral staff. Though the church is a very spacious one, crowds were unable to obtain admission, and many of the faithful were compelled to stand outside in the street. Amongst those who were present at the ceremony were the Ambassadors of the different nationalities in St. Petersburg or their representatives, the *Director des Cultes étrangers*, Mons. Mossoloff, Mons. Albendinsky, vice-Director of the same department, and many clergy of exalted position in the Catholic Church. After the Mass Mgr. Nedzialkowsky preached the panegyric of the late Prelate in Polish, and extolled the zealous faith and loving pastoral care with which he had governed the Church. Rarely indeed has been seen in the noble boulevards of St. Petersburg such a procession as that witnessed at the funeral. The cemetery is some four miles from the Cathedral, and its way lay through the chief streets of the city. The civil part of the procession was headed by a member of the Consistory preceded by a Crucifix; then followed the clergy in their white surplices, chanting psalms, and carrying lighted candles. Before the funeral car, which is here always open and often beautifully decorated, so unlike the hideous hearse in use in England, were carried the late Archbishop's cross, mitre, and pastoral staff, enriched with diamonds. The car, over which rested a black baldichino, was drawn by six horses. Lastly came the children from the Catholic Home in the Vassili Ostroff. At the cemetery the body was met by Mgr. Nedzialkowsky and, after a short service, was laid in its last resting-place. The deceased Prelate was eighty years old, and had occupied the post of Metropolitan since 1891.

UNITED STATES.—A Great Heiress is to Enter a Convent.—According to the *San Francisco Monitor*, Miss Josephine Drexel, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph W. Drexel, is about to enter a convent. Miss Drexel is only nineteen, and very accomplished, but she has never shown any liking for society doings. Her present income is set down at £16,000 a year, and when she attains her twenty-first year she will come in to a fortune of about £200,000. Miss Drexel takes no pleasure in social functions, but finds her chief happiness in the convent with her aunt, Mother Catherine.

Apostolic Poverty.—The Right Rev. Dr. de Goesbriand, Bishop of the diocese of Burlington, which comprises the whole of the State of Virginia, died some time ago, and, as he was known to be possessed at one time of considerable private means, there was considerable speculation as to the value of the estate left by him. He was Bishop of Burlington for nearly half a century. It was announced, on December 1, by the Rev. Father Cloarec, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Burlington, that the Bishop left exactly 2dol 12c. It was his avowed wish to die in poverty. The fact that he left only 2dol. 12c. explains where the money came from to build many of the fine buildings that belong to the diocese.

At the Championship Cycle Meeting, held at Wellington on Wednesday, 31st ult., the chief event was that rich prize the 'Enfield Cup,' value 75 guineas, distance five miles. There were eight competitors, comprising the Colony's leading racing men, and keen interest was taken in the race by the public. It was a splendidly contested struggle, and after one of the finest finishes seen in Wellington, Andy Ralston snatched the race from Plunkett. It was a great performance on the part of Ralston, his final spurt being very fine. Time, 12min. 14.5sec. Ralston rode a Massey-Harris machine.—* *

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AMONG THE BOOKS.

THE 'AUSTRAL LIGHT.'

A few weeks ago we expressed our pleasure at the announcement that the *Austral Light* would be continued under a new proprietary. It was started about seven years ago by a number of Catholic gentlemen in Melbourne, who worked gratuitously since then to ensure its success. To Mr. O'Meara especially great credit was due for his untiring efforts as editor. Finding that the public appreciation of the magazine was not equal to the labour bestowed upon it, the original founders decided to give it up. It was not destined, however, to cease publication, for the necessity of a Catholic periodical, racy of the Australian soil, was fully recognised, and accordingly an influential company, representative of the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Melbourne, was formed for the purpose of continuing the magazine. That their efforts will be crowned with success we doubt not, if the first number of the new series is to be taken as an example of the manner in which the *Austral Light* is to be conducted in the future. The number before us contains a variety of articles on subjects which cannot fail either to interest, instruct, or amuse its readers. The *Austral Light* has been considerably enlarged, and the illustrations are a special feature. The editor-in-chief is the Rev. Father O'Reilly, C.M., who will have the able assistance of the leading Catholic writers in the Australasian Colonies, many of whom have promised contributions. As the price has been fixed at the exceedingly low rate of 5s 6d per annum, post free, the magazine should quickly secure a very large circulation.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

We cordially commend to the notice of Catholic schools, convents and colleges the latest addition to the St. Edmund's College Series of Scripture Handbooks. This is the Gospel of St. John, with introduction and notes by Dr. McIntyre, Professor of Scripture at St. Mary's College, Oscott. Dr. McIntyre's introduction is a scholarly one, and his copious annotations on the sacred text are marked by a combined fulness and lucidity that come as a surprise on any person who opens this unpretentious volume for the first time. The commentator knows well the value of words. He does not waste them, and his crisp, brief sentences are throughout crammed full of fact and suggestive thought. His chief authorities are Knabenbauer, Meyer, Kaalen, Cornely, Battifol, Salmon, and Davidson. Dr. McIntyre has done his work with careful thoroughness within the limits of his space. He has placed the youth in our schools and colleges, and adults as well, under a great obligation. The Holy Father has blessed and indulged the reading of the Scripture by the laity. We hope that they will take advantage of such inducement to the study of the Good Book. Dr. McIntyre has done much to make part of the task easy, and we trust that the admirable Series of Scripture Manuals to which he has contributed may speedily set aside those so-called 'annotated' Bibles hitherto published, which were rather a deterrent than an inducement to the reading of the Sacred Text.

The *Condition of English Catholics under Charles II* is another important volume recently issued by the Catholic Truth Society. It is translated and amplified from the original French of the Comtesse R. de Courson, which received the singular distinction of being the first book written in French by an Englishwoman that has been 'crowned' by the Académie Française. Lingard is generally followed in this work, and his testimony is corroborated in many instances by quotations from the works of Hume, Green, Gardiner, Macaulay, Strickland, and other non-Catholic writers of eminence. The book presents in the compass of some 250 pages demy 8vo the facts of a stirring period of English history for the reasonably full treatment of which the reader would otherwise have to refer to many-volumed and less accessible works. The treatment of the alleged 'Popish Plot,' of the persecutions of the priesthood and the laity, and of the unhappy fate of the persecutors, is all well and temperately told. The value of the book is enhanced by a good index.

The Catholic Truth Society has also brought out a very compact and useful *Bird's-eye View of Church History*. It is written, as the author tells us, in order to induce the reader 'to look on the whole story as on a picture of the special dealing of God with His Bride, the Holy Catholic Church. The idea is sustained throughout and the little book will be found useful both for the Catholic primary school and the general reader who has no leisure or no inclination to peruse more bulky manuals of Church history. In the same style and binding the Society has issued two opuscula of Fra Girolamo Savonarola. Those who know him only as a dema-

gogue or reformer will welcome the translation of his little ascetical works on the Lord's Prayer and the Angelical Salutation. The great Dominican treats the Lord's Prayer as a subject for (1) reading, (2) meditation, (3) prayer, and (4) contemplation. The little book possesses a practical value to the devout as well as a curious interest for the historian.

'THE SECRET OF THE SEA AND OTHER COLONIAL STORIES.'

This is the title of a very readable volume of short tales by 'Lux,' the *nom-de-plume* of a Christchurch lady, and published by Messrs. Simpson and Williams of the City of the Plains. It would be hardly correct to call all the items, which go to make up the substantial volume of 420 pages, tales, for some of them might be classed as reminiscences, and very pleasant reading they are. The tales are told in a most entertaining manner, and although there is a moral taught in nearly all of them, still the author manages to do so without offending the susceptibilities of the reader, who likes not to be preached at, especially by an anonymous writer. The tales are told in a natural, simple style, without any straining after effect; and yet many of them—evidently sketches from real life—have all the frame work for a whole volume of fiction in themselves, had the writer cared to add the garnishing and wealth of detail, which are the special features of many such works now-a-days. The writer is evidently a close student of human nature, and her stories are told in a manner which engages the attention of the reader from start to finish, and the book is laid down with a feeling of regret that the fortunes or vicissitudes of the hero or heroine had not been detailed at greater length. The volume is well printed, neatly bound, and should become a general favourite, especially when we consider the great run which many works of fiction have in these days, with little to recommend them save that they have the name of some well-known writer on the cover, and are issued by a London publishing house with a big reputation.

Push is a good thing; everyone admits that. You've doubtless heard of the youngster who applied for a billet. The employer said, 'Well, my boy, what's your motto in life?' 'Same as you've got on your electric doorbell, sir—Push!' The small boy got the job.

They're doing a good bit of lively pushing at Ladysmith just now, and before long the British troops will have 'pushed' the Boers into a 'cooked hat.' It's a pretty stubborn thing that can resist the steady strain of British 'push.'

Sometimes the pushing has to be kept up for a good long spell before it begins to have the effect desired, but in the long run the opposition is bound to give in. If you only give it time the continued drip of a drop of water will wear a hole in a stone! Fact!

Look at the results, for instance, in the case of Hondai-Lanka Tea. For a long time it was an uphill task. The trade were quite willing to sell high-grade teas, but they couldn't see the fun of doing with smaller profits than the common-blended brands paid.

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The Hondai-Lanka Ceylon Brands, Mahamajah, Baranhenyia, and Diamond Jubilee, are all of exquisite quality, rich—so rich and syrupy that they go far further than blends—and are guaranteed to give satisfaction to the most fastidious. Your grocer may be one of those behind-the-time men who do not stock them; but if you 'push' enough he'll soon supply you with our Teas.

Just keep your eye on us and you'll see the result of 'push.' Our sales are continually rising, steadily but surely, and if you know a good Tea when you taste it we'll soon have you supporting us in our work of 'pushing' this purest and finest of Tea into every household in the South Island! Agent for Southland, Mr. D. Roche, Invercargill; Waimate, Messrs. Manchester Bros. and Goldsmith.—* *

MR. P. LUNDON, Phoenix Chambers, Wanganui, is still busy putting people on the soil. He has also hotels in town and country For Sale and To Lease. Write to him.—* *

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Second Sale will be held on FRIDAY, 12th January, 1900
Third Sale will be held on FRIDAY, 2nd February, 1900
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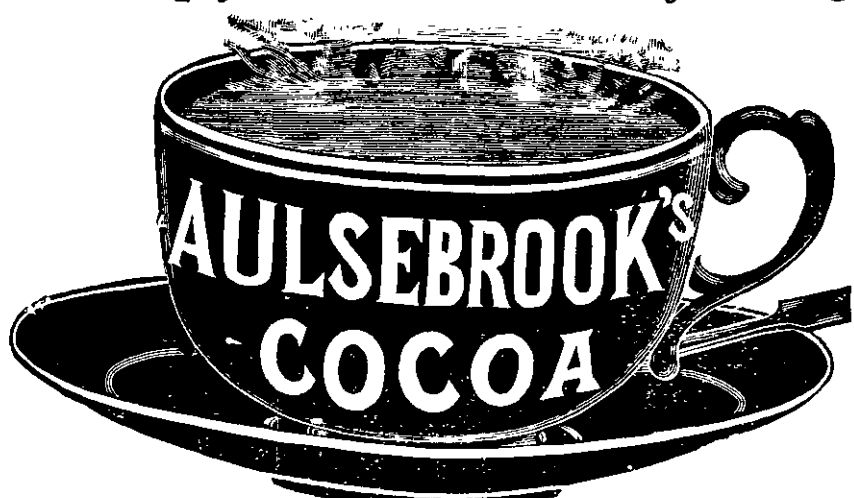
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Where the busy throng is passing

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At all seasons of the year,

Splendid Bargains there appear—

You'll be suited, never fear,

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If you are anxious 'bout the War, TRY A "WELLINGTON."

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When the winter draweth nigh

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And the rain clouds cross the

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Then the Boot that's Watertight

Makes its owner feel all right!

We keep them strong and light—

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Loft and Co's Boot Emporium is

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The Centre of Trade,

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The Largest Equerry in New Zealand.

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GLOUCESTER AND ARMAGH STREETS,

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We can supply every reasonable enquiry.

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Good!
it's
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MASON'S EXTRACT
FOR MAKING **NON-INTOXICATING BEER**

The most palatable, thirst-quenching, refreshing, animating tonic drink procurable.
For every **OPEN AIR WORKER** and all employed in shops, mills, manufactories, and offices.
IMITATED BUT NOT EQUALLED.
Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 3 gallons. Of all Chemists & Grocers.
Sample Bottle Free 9 Stamps. 2 for 15 Stamps.
NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM

Good! It's
MASON'S
Extract of Herbs.
N.Z. Price: 8d. per Bottle.
MASON'S WINE ESSENCE.
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Send 1/- in Stamps for Sample. Post Free.
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A Bottle will make a Gallon of delicious Wine. Sample bottle free for stamps. 4 Labels given. The bottle of Ginger Wine Essence makes several bottles of most delicious wine.

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Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A bottle makes 3 gallons. Sample bottle free for stamps. 2 for 15 stamps. Agents wanted.

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HUGH GOURLEY
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For a Season Only.
CABINETS, 10s PER DOZ.
For Cash Down.
OTHER SIZES IN PROPORTION.
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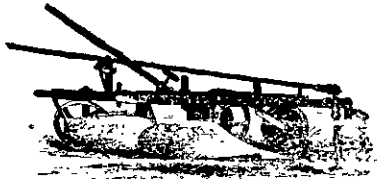
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Agents for DEERING 'IDEAL' HARVESTERS & BINDERS, and HORSE RAKES, MOWERS, etc.
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