

THE NEW ZEALAND TABLET

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

Pergant Directores et Scriptores New Zealand Tablet, Apostolica Benedictione confortati, Religionis et Justitiæ causam promovere per vias Veritatis et Pacis.
Die 4 Aprilis, 1900.

LEO XIII., P.M.

TRANSLATION.—Fortified by the Apostolic Blessing, let the Directors and Writers of the New Zealand Tablet continue to promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.
April 4, 1900.

LEO XIII., Pope.

Current Topics

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE 'POST' ON THE CARDINAL.
The Wellington *Post* has waked up and worked off an editorial pronouncement on the vexed question of precedence at the Sydney Commonwealth celebrations. Our Wellington contemporary accuses the Cardinal of being the first—and indeed the only one—to raise the question of precedence in connection with the Commonwealth celebrations. It is thus made to appear that his Eminence alone struck the one jangling and discordant note that was heard amidst the splendid harmonies that ushered in the birth of the new nation of the South. The accusation reminds one of the wolf in *Æsop's* fable charging the lamb with muddying the water up-stream. A wide-awake daily paper might be reasonably expected to know, when dealing with this subject, that the State Governors absented themselves from the Commonwealth functions because of their dissatisfaction with the order of precedence arranged by the Lyne Government and its bungling Committee. Allusion was made to this fact in cable messages to this Colony weeks before the celebrations took place or Cardinal Moran had been compelled by official chuckleheadedness to hold aloof from them. The *Post* itself published the item that Sir William Zeal, President of the Victorian Legislative Council, walked out of the banquetting hall when he saw the position assigned to him at the feast, and subsequently wrote a very candid letter to Sir William Lyne, in which he stated that, in all the circumstances, he would no longer accept the hospitality of the New South Wales Government. The *Post* must have a sleepy head or a short memory to so soon forget what itself and every daily paper in the Colony published at so recent a date. In an interview with a representative of the *Catholic Press*, the private secretary to the Governor-General said that 'The order of precedence cannot be changed even by the Federal Government; it cannot be changed even by the Governor-General. The Federal Government,' he added, 'may make recommendations, but the order comes from the Queen, and can be altered only by her Majesty.' And yet Sir William Lyne and his now famous Committee of All the Blunders coolly took it upon themselves to alter the arrangements made by their Sovereign.

This question of precedence has been already fully dealt with in our columns. We refer to it here again for the purpose of pointing out the extent to which even journals of supposed respectability set themselves to pervert public opinion in matters in which the Catholic Church is concerned. We have already had to refer to the Wellington *Post*, in another connection, in terms of strong disapprobation. This organ of a spurious Liberalism is a pitiful sample of the school of knock-knee'd, two-stool journalism. It has chosen to adopt towards our co-religionists an attitude of pat and cuff, of vinegar and treacle—fanning them with a morgantic compliment at each full moon, and roasting them the rest of the time on a devil's gridiron of blistering calumny. Catholic readers of newspapers of this happily rare class have the remedy in their own hands. And they would be a spaniel-spirited race who would

contribute in any way towards the financial success of this contemptible form of gutter journalism.

THE DEMON OF THE WAR CABLE.

AND yet, despite the frequent lapses of the newspapers from what Kinglake calls 'profane fact,' the superstition of the printed page endures almost undiminished into our day. The average newspaper devourer has somewhat of the spirit of Aunt Cynthia, who held it as an article of faith that the moon is made of green cheese. 'I am certain sure it must be true,' said she, 'for I read it in the paper.' The news from the seat of war is gospel truth to the average reader. But 'Smiler' Hales, the West Australian war correspondent,—who was captured by the Boers and subsequently released—is clearly of opinion that one writer of war cables is equal to a regiment of ordinary newspaper Ananiases in his capacity for making history 'which is not so.' 'Fully three-fourths of the cable matter,' says he, 'is utter rot. I used to think that the Coolgardie mining expert was the most awful liar that this country had produced, but not now. Bless his simple soul, he was a mere novice in the noble art of dodging the truth and lighting on lies compared to the man who manufactures war news for export. The latter gentleman can stand up in a pair of blucher boots and calmly squeeze more unadulterated crimson lies out through his lace-holes in an hour than than a mining expert could turn out with a steam typewriter in a week.'

'Mr. Dooley,' the new Irish-American humorist, claims, however, to have discovered a variety of liar that will take first prize every time in the gentle art and craft of fabricating false reports. Mr. Hennessy had made a remark to the Archery Road philosopher to the effect that very little reliable news appeared in the daily papers about the crisis that drew the warships of the Great Powers to the shores of China. This leads 'Mr. Dooley' to explain to his interlocutor that in reality a grand contest is going on in the matter of lying between the civilisation of the East and that of the West. But the Western, according to 'Mr. Dooley,' is hopelessly handicapped. 'How in the wurruld,' says he, 'can be compete with a country where ivry laborer's cottage poojuces lies so delicate that the workmen iv the West can't understand them? We make our lies be machinery; they turn out theirs be hand. They imitate the best iv our canned lies to deceive people that likes that kind, but for artists they have lies that appeals to a more refined taste. Sure I'd like to live among thim an' find out the find iv bouncers they tell each other. They must be grand. I on'y know their export lies now—the surplus lies they can't use at home. An' the kind they send out are better than our best. Our lies is no more thin a contradiction iv the truth; their lies appeals to the sinse of honesty iv any civilised man.' 'They can't hurt us with their lies,' Mr. Hennessy contended; 'we have the guns, an' we'll bate thim yet.' But 'Mr. Dooley,' as usual, get in the last shot. And—as usual, too—there is a core of hard common sense within its outer shell. 'Yes,' said he, 'an' 'twill be like a man who's had his house destroyed be a cyclone gettin' up an' kickin' at the air.'

It is an evil omen that the principle of trying Catholics by exclusively Protestant juries has been introduced into these colonies.

The extension of such a principle could not fail to instil into the minds of Catholics a grave distrust in the

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administration of justice, even if it would not absolutely make it what it has long been in Ireland—that home of jury-packing—‘a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.’ Rumor hath it that a little knot of hard-headed, strong-jawed Orange jurors, who ‘sat out’ for a disagreement, were responsible for the lame and impotent ending of a recent case from which Catholic jurymen were strictly excluded. The rumor may be quite groundless. But plentiful instances of the marvellous capabilities of Orange jurymen are scattered in rank abundance over the judicial annals of Ireland during the past hundred years. The following instance, which we select out of many, will, perhaps, scarcely find a parallel in the whole history of the jury system. It is given in the Third Report of the Irish Parliamentary Committee of 1835 on Orange Lodges. It occurred in the case of the King v. Hall, who was charged with having entered a Catholic church and stolen therefrom vestments, etc. The case was tried at Enniskillen before Judge Fletcher and an Orange jury—‘good men in bad times.’ The prisoner was an Orangeman, and in the dock ‘wore an Orange ribbon on his breast.’ He pleaded guilty to the charge. Judge Fletcher thereupon told the jury that they had nothing to try, as the prisoner’s admission was, in point of law, sufficient for his conviction. The jury immediately returned a verdict of *not guilty*! Judge Fletcher knew the ways of Orange juries tolerably well. But he was not prepared for this. ‘Thank God, gentlemen,’ said he, ‘that is your verdict, not mine.’ ‘Gentlemen,’ he continued, ‘I will not treat you in this case as my highly esteemed departed friend, Judge Fox, treated a jury of this country. I will not placard your names on the session-house or grand-jury room door. You shall not have an opportunity of dragging me before Parliament. But I will immediately order the sheriff to discharge you from doing any further duty at these assizes.’ The jury was accordingly discharged. So was the self-convicted thief. As soon as he reached the street he was hoisted on the shoulders of the brethren and carried through Enniskillen in triumph.

Within more recent years the conduct of Orange jurors has time and again been made the subject of scathing condemnation from the judicial bench. A sound principle, which we in these colonies seem to be in some danger of forgetting just now, was enunciated by the Attorney-General for Ireland in the blistering comments made by him in Parliament on the scandalous conduct of the packed jury who tried their brethren, the Orange rioters of 1869. ‘It is,’ said he, ‘the greatest misfortune that could befall the administration of the law, that religious considerations should enter into the selection of juries.’

THE unreliability of newspaper news has been the theme of perennial complaint ever since the days of the first gazette. Some 240 years ago Samuel Butler, in the second part of his *Hudibras*, flailed those

Diurnals writ for regulation
Of lying to inform the nation.

And twenty years before the publication of his splendid satire, the author of the *Sacra Nemesis, or Levites’ Scourge*, ‘defined’ the journalists of his day as ‘base spies, hired to invent and vent base lies through the whole kingdom.’

The art of newspaper falsehood has been developed along many and various lines since the days of Samuel Butler. According to Mark Twain, there are now 869 different forms of lying. There are few of these that the modern newspaper has not at least a nodding acquaintance with. A favorite method nowadays is the publication of some injurious report which is subsequently proved to be untrue. Nevertheless, nothing is withdrawn, nothing is qualified, and the slander is left to follow its course. This is especially the case with statements that reflect unfavorably on the Catholic Church or clergy. A recent instance in point is before us at this moment. Father Volponi, an Italian priest, was sometime ago unjustly sentenced by a hostile and a hot-headed tribunal to six months’ imprisonment on a trumped-up charge of having condoned the assassination of the late King Humbert. The London *Daily News*—which the *Giorno* calls ‘the calumniator of Italy’—seized on the item, pulled it about and distorted it till it acquired a forbiddingly sensational look, and sent it abroad to the ends of the earth. Several New Zealand papers echoed the whooping statements of the mail. One of them—which, by the way, is noted for its occasional fits of virulence against Catholics—accompanied the publication with a snuffling pretence of regret which reminds one of the walrus’s address to the oysters in Lewis Carroll’s fairy tale:—

‘I weep for you,’ the walrus said:
‘I deeply sympathise.’
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes.

No mention was made by the *Daily Mail* or its colonial copyists that Father Volponi promptly appealed against the sentence of the lower court as being contrary to evidence. The Italian papers—including our exchange, the *Vera Roma*—announced so far back as November 25 the fact that Father Volponi had been completely and honorably acquitted by the Court of Appeal on the plea of *inesistenza di reato*—that is, on the question of fact. So far, good. But the discreditable part of the whole business is this: that not one of the newspapers, either in the Home countries or in these colonies, that raised the hullabaloo over the wholly unjustifiable condemnation of Father Volponi by a lower court, has published a line regarding his acquittal by the Court of Appeal.

OUR clever contemporary, the Philadelphia *Catholic Standard*, quotes the following personal note from our columns: ‘Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, is 65. He is so little and slight in figure that he has been nicknamed “The Pocket Edition,” and though a thorough sportsman, he prefers his gardens to almost anything else. Mr. Austin was born in Leeds, his father being a wealthy merchant, and after trying the Bar for a time he became a journalist and poet.’ It then appends the following editorial note: ‘So says a contemporary which has always truly deserved the description of esteemed—the NEW ZEALAND TABLET. Nothing could have caused greater astonishment to its friends than to see such a statement in columns hitherto distinguished for good taste as well as accuracy in statement. No one who is capable of appreciation of poetry would describe Mr. Austin as a poet. Poet and Poet Laureate are two widely different things, as he has convincingly proved. The world used to laugh at Martin F. Tupper’s pretensions to the title, but he was a Horace as compared with Austin. The Poet Close is possibly the only approximate analogy which the list of English bards, real and sham, can furnish.’

Our bright Philadelphia contemporary is right: ‘poet and poet-laureate are two widely different things.’ It is easy to classify Alfred the Third and his ‘splay-foot rhymes.’ But it is by no means so easy to describe by a single word the position that he occupies in the republic of letters. ‘Poetaster’ hits off the situation pretty accurately; but the word is obsolescent. ‘Rhymers’ and ‘rhymesters’ are likewise on their way to the lumber-room of discarded terms. ‘Pote’ would shock our compositors and scandalise our schoolboy readers. Mangan’s term, ‘barding,’ is scarcely down to our laureate’s capacity. And ‘versifier’ is ambiguous. On the whole, we may as well agree to call this ‘tortured torturer of reluctant rhymes’ a poet—by courtesy, just as we agree to designate certain agglomerates of printed paper and binding ‘books.’ We owe some little sympathy to one who is struggling so bravely, though so hopelessly, against the influence of his natal star.

Among the middle age Persians poetry was far too serious an affair for the small fry of the rhyming fraternity to trifle with. The penalty for machine-made rhymes of the Tupper-Austin brand was crucifixion—with the offending verses nailed over the culprit’s head. Or the rhyme-spinner was buried alive in the earth up to the chin, with his manuscript at his feet, and trained elephants were made to walk upon his head until he was killed ‘fatally dead.’ Fortunately for the budding poets, British royalty is not so particular in the matter of rhyme as the Persian. The laureateship, like kissing, goes by favor rather than by merit. England’s crowned heads have had a sort of traditional regard for the small poets. Sir John Denham, for instance, who was a literary ancestor of Mr. Austin, was in high favor with Charles I. In one of the frays with the Roundheads, Withers—a Puritan officer who was the writer of an unconscionable amount of prosy doggerel—was taken prisoner by the Cavaliers. He was condemned to die by the halter. But Sir John successfully besought the King to spare the wretched versifier’s life, ‘because’—as a quaint old history naively puts it—‘so long as Withers lived, Denham could not be accounted the worst poet in England.’

Several sorry versifiers were during the nineteenth century placed—heaven knows why—upon the British Civil List. Among them was one who filled the description given by Reginald Scot in his curious *Discoverie of Witchcraft*: he could ‘rhyme any man or beast to death.’ This was one Robert Young, otherwise ‘Old True Blue.’ He was the ‘laureate’ of the Orange lodges, and published a volume of ‘poems’ for the use of the saffron-scarved brethren in the sixties. Among the gems of his poetic fancy is one in which he tunes his lyre to sing of the great day on the Boyne,

When William’s eighteen thousand men
Crushed James’s five-and-twenty!

Another of his ‘poems’ had at the end of each verse the following soul-stirring refrain:

Tow, row, row, row, row!

Through some high influence 'Old True Blue' contrived to get a pension of £40 a year from the Literary Fund, and, of all others, from the scholarly translator of Homer, Lord Derby, who, however, had probably never read a line of the wretched prose which Young had chopped into lengths—like the twigs that boil a cottager's pot. There was a lively debate in the House of Commons over the grant. In anticipation of the debate, all available copies of 'Old True Blue's' 'poems' were secured by his friends, so that the members of the House should not be able to procure any. And the London *Morning Star* had some scathing articles on the degradation to which the other recipients of the Literary Fund—writers of real eminence—had been subjected by the grant to the semi-illiterate composer of Orange street ballads.

LIKE THE GREEN BAY TREE. A GRATIFYING story of Catholic progress comes also from the United States. According to the *New York Independent*, the following figures were presented at the recent meeting of the Presbyteries of New Jersey, as showing the growth of the different Churches in the State from 1890 to 1900:—

Churches.	Communicants.		Increase per cent.
	1890.	1900.	
Roman Catholics ...	222,274	344,490	55
Episcopal ...	30,103	40,311	34
Congregational ...	4,912	6,534	33
Baptist ...	39,760	52,088	31
Methodist ...	82,955	96,755	17
Presbyterian ...	58,759	62,278	16

'Perhaps,' says Mulhall in his Congress article, 'the progress of Catholicity in the United States will be better understood if we compare the census returns of the various religions in 1890 with those for 1850, viz.:—

	Number of Churches.		Value of Church Property.	
	1850.	1890.	1850.	1890.
Roman Catholic...	1,200	8,816	9,100,000dol.	118,000,000dol.
Methodist...	13,300	46,140	15,200,000dol.	131,500,000dol.
Baptist ...	9,600	36,670	11,200,000dol.	82,000,000dol.
Presbyterian ...	4,800	12,470	15,100,000dol.	91,500,000dol.

According to this table the Catholic Church in the United States had, in 1890, 735 churches for every 100 that it had in 1850; the Methodists had 346; the Baptists 380; and the Presbyterians 260. During the same period the church property held by the various denominations increased at the following rates: Catholic, 13 times; Methodist, 8 7-10 times; Baptist, 7 1/2; Presbyterian, 6 1/4. It should be noted that under the general title of 'Methodist,' 'Baptist,' and 'Presbyterian' some 42 or more separate and independent religious denominations are included.

'What a marvellous transformation,' says Bishop Spalding in a recent article, 'has taken place in the last fifty years, for it is scarcely longer than this since the Catholic revival in the English-speaking world began. More than one-fifth of the bishops who govern dioceses are now found in the British Empire and in the United States. The Catholics who speak English are twenty millions or more. In the last half century they have built probably as many churches, schools, convents, and institutions of charity as the two hundred million Catholics besides. There have doubtless been losses, but in the midst of struggle and battle loss is inevitable. . . . Nevertheless, the history of the Church in the English-speaking world during the nineteenth century is one of real and great progress; and there is good reason to think that we shall continue to advance, since both priests and people are animated by the spirit of confidence, of courage, of generous and devoted loyalty to the faith.'

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TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE BISHOP OF BATHURST.

On Sunday afternoon, January 6, a presentation—the largest ever made to a bishop in Australasia—was made to the late Dr. Byrne, Bishop of Bathurst. A sum of over £2530 was subscribed. Among those present were his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, and his oldest and best friend, the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Bathurst. The presentation was made in St. Joseph's Schoolroom, Convent of Mercy. Sorrow was written on every face, and the conversation was in sobs and many a sob was heard in the building as the delicate, wasted form of the beloved and revered Bishop passed to the chair ready for him. For some minutes (says the *Freeman* correspondent) a death-like silence reigned, broken only by a muffled sob now and again. Archbishop, bishop, priests, all—all gave vent to their pent up feelings of sorrow in tears that would not remain unshed. Tears shed by his faithful, loving children, who would make any sacrifice to restore his lost health and prolong his days. His Lordship sat calmly in his chair. His countenance spoke only too plainly of his shattered health, but angelic patience was written there, a patience and resignation almost superhuman. On account of his Lordship's failing health the committee had to anticipate the appointed time by nearly a fortnight, and to make the presentation in a comparatively private manner, abandoning the banquet or festive gathering to honor the delegates and other visitors who would have attended as a mark of their friendship for his Lordship. The address was read and the presentation made by the Very Rev. Father Dunn, V.G. An address from the laity was also read by the Hon. J. Meagher. Other addresses were presented on behalf of the Hibernian Society and of various confraternities. His Lordship was unable, owing to weakness, to respond, and his written replies, which were very touching and affectionate, were read by Rev. Father McGee. At the conclusion of his reply to the clergy he said: 'My life is drawing to a close, and should this be our last meeting I would ask you to think lightly of my many faults, and to have sometimes a kindly remembrance of one who has, in his day, tried, however imperfectly, to do something for the greater glory of God, and the benefit of his fellow-man.'

Touching and eloquent words were spoken by the Archbishop of Melbourne and by the aged and venerable Bishop of Maitland, both of whom had journeyed to Bathurst on hearing of the dangerous state of health of Bishop Byrne.

At the conclusion of the speeches a touching scene was witnessed. His Lordship Dr. Byrne arose painfully and said:—'You will excuse me for not speaking to you at length. The spirit is willing, but the voice is weak, and I am afraid I could not make myself heard throughout the hall. I wish, however, to express my thanks to his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne and to Dr. Murray for being present. I expected my dear old friend, Dr. Murray, for he is the oldest and dearest friend I have; but it was an unexpected pleasure to see his Grace of Melbourne here, and I am deeply grateful to him. I will not reiterate what has been already expressed in my replies to your presentation and addresses. My whole heart is centred in Bathurst. I thank God that there is every prospect that my days will be ended in Bathurst, and when I have passed away you will not forget me, and will remember me constantly in your prayers.' The audience then knelt, and the Bishop bestowed his Episcopal Blessing, great emotion being exhibited by all present.

As already intimated in our issue of last week, the beloved prelate passed away amidst the grief of his people. A statement made in last Friday's papers to the effect that the Very Rev. Father Dunn, V.G., was appointed his successor, is incorrect. Father Dunn has been appointed vicar-capitular or administrator of the diocese pending the appointment of a successor to the late Bishop Byrne.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Melbourne *Tribune* sends a cutting from the *Age* of May 16, 1892, which reads as follows:—

A 'convict' of an extraordinary kind was liberated from New Caledonia the other day, and returned to France. He was the Abbé Doumoulin, a priest of the archdiocese of Aix, who, three years ago, was convicted of the murder of a Madame Blanchard, a wealthy and benevolent lady. The abbé was convicted upon purely circumstantial evidence. The facts were that Madame Blanchard had occasion to call at the presbytery occupied by M. Doumoulin in order to receive from him a sum of £400 which lay in his hands to the credit of a religious society with which the lady was connected. The time was midday. In approaching and returning from the presbytery Madame Blanchard had to pass through a ruined and deserted monastery. It was known that the lady saw the priest and received the money from him, but she did not return home that day. Four days afterwards her dead body was discovered in one of the cells of the old monastery. The remains bore several stabs of a knife, and there was no money upon the person of the murdered lady. A table knife stained with human blood, and a pocket handkerchief, which had belonged to Madame Doumoulin, were found in the presbytery. The abbé was the last person known to have seen the unfortunate lady alive. He was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life. Five months ago the sexton of M. Doumoulin's church, a man named Kloer, confessed that he waylaid and murdered Madame Blanchard, and that on the day her body was discovered he went to confession to the abbé and acknowledged his crime. When, however, the priest was arrested and condemned, Kloer had not the courage to publicly acknowledge his guilt. Upon Kloer avowing his crime to the authorities, the Supreme Court ordered a new trial of the abbé by way of form, when he was acquitted, and returned to his cure in the diocese of Aix, where he was received by his people with great rejoicing.

THE BOER WAR.

NOTES AND POINTS OF INTEREST TO CATHOLIC READERS.

PROMISES THAT WERE NOT KEPT.

At the beginning of the Anglo-Boer war (writes a Paris correspondent) a committee was formed in France, with a great flourish of trumpets, to aid the Boers with men and money. A few thousand francs were collected, and some 30 or 40 French volunteers were shipped off to South Africa. They did not fare as well as they expected, and those who are not dead are now prisoners at St. Helena, with the exception of three or four who could manage to pay their fare back to France. The French prisoners at St. Helena are free to leave on condition of going back to France at their own expense. Most of the poor devils who went over had no money, and they are now writing to the French papers complaining bitterly of the French-Boer Independence Committee, who got as much advertisement as they could out of the sending of the French volunteers, but who, now that no glory or political end is to be achieved by going to the expense of bringing them back, conveniently forget them on the rock of St. Helena. The caustic comments of a number of papers may, however, refresh the deficient memory of the committee.

SHOT BY A DEAD MAN.

Mr. A. G. Hales tells a queer story of Spion Kop. He says:— 'So our dead lay and grinned at those other dead, and the fierce sun dried flesh and blood on Britain and Boer, for both remained unburied for a while; and so it came to pass that a Boer commando retook those lines where those who died for us were lying, and as they marched amongst our dead, they saw a sergeant lying at full length shot through the brain, yet even in death the man looked like some fighting machine suddenly gone out of order. His rifle was pressed against his shoulder, his left hand grasped the barrel on the under side, the forefingers of the right hand pressed the trigger lightly, the barrel rested out upon a rock, and his death-dulled eye still glared along the sights. A Boer soldier with rude hands grasped the rifle by the barrel and tried to jerk it from the dead man's grip, but as he pulled he brought the rifle in a line with his own breast, and the unyielding finger on the trigger did the rest, the rifle spoke from the dead man's hand, the bullet passing through the Boer's heart laid him beside the Briton.'

BISHOP BRINDLE'S OPINION OF SOME ENGLISH GENERALS.

Bishop Brindle, D.S.O., delivered a lecture recently at Wigan in the course of which he referred to the various generals in command in South Africa. Speaking of General Buller, he said he was the coolest man in danger he had ever known. He kept his brain perfectly clear, and he knew exactly what he had to do, and he did his best. He was not the man to spare men if necessity arose for sacrifice, but he never uselessly sacrificed a man throughout his career. There might have been a useless sacrifice at Spion Kop, but it was not General Buller's fault. He believed that if General Buller's orders had been carried out in the first instance he would have beaten his way through and saved the rest. General Buller's tenacity of purpose was nearest akin to that of a bulldog, and when he had set his mind upon a thing he would carry it out or die. He did not credit any of the stories which in any way reflected adversely upon General Buller, whom he knew intimately on the field and in his home life. He also gave a close description of Lord Kitchener, whom he described as having a determined face which was inscrutable, with eyes that penetrated one. He did not agree that Kitchener was hard; he had a tender heart, only he was too proud to show it. He certainly said to his officers that he had a certain task to perform, and he wanted it done in such a way, if they were not the men to do it like that he must get someone else. Anyone who had men under him would naturally insist upon the same thing. He paid a high tribute to his exceptional skill as an organiser. And the War Office documents he presented proved his true sense of justice to everyone under him, in whatever capacity he served. Another man he was acquainted with was General Gatacre, who was an untiring worker, who would never wilfully lose his men, and from his knowledge of him he (Bishop Brindle) would wait until the full account of the Stormberg disaster was published before he condemned any action on his part. The Bishop next vividly described the battle of Omdurman, and referred to the impressive memorial service in which he played such a prominent part in front of Gordon's Palace. Again he testified to the intensity of feeling which Lord Kitchener could display. On this occasion the conqueror of the Soudan stood with his hands to his face, whilst the tears streamed through his fingers.

MAFEKING NUNS AT WINDSOR.

Some time ago we were informed by cable that two of the Sisters who had been through the siege of Mafeking had been received by the Queen at Windsor. The following account of their reception is from the London Tablet:—

The keenness of the Queen's sympathy with those who have suffered by wounds and bereavement in the war with the South African Republics has been unfailingly evinced by visits to the wounded, and messages of inquiry and condolence to the relatives of those who have fallen. Her Majesty has been assiduous in the expression of her interest in all that has been done, and the latest illustration of this is the visit paid to her at Windsor by two of the nuns who showed such indefatigable devotion in nursing the sick and wounded at Mafeking. In accordance with a gracious Royal command Mother Superior Teresa and Sister Evangelist went to Windsor, where they were met by a Royal carriage and driven to the Castle. There after luncheon they were granted an interview with her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice and her children. The Queen manifested the deepest interest in the work of mercy in which they had been engaged for the seven

months of the siege. The Sisters appear to have been particularly pleased that her Majesty thanked them for what they had done for her soldiers, gave them her best wishes for the future, and seemed to be greatly interested in the fact that they were Irish nuns. After leaving the Queen the nuns were shown over the Castle by some of the ladies of the Court. We understand that Mother Superior Teresa and Sister Evangelist will sail for South Africa immediately.

The Sisters settled in Mafeking three years ago, being a foundation from the convent in Sturabane in Ireland. Their convent, the erection of which cost nearly £3000, was only completed about three months before the siege began. When war appeared to be inevitable Bishop Gaughran gave the Sisters permission to leave Mafeking if they wished, but they bravely elected to stay in case they might be of service in attending to the sick and wounded. Their convent was shelled repeatedly, and almost completely wrecked, and for some time the Sisters were obliged to live in bomb-proof underground shelters. Not only did they nurse the wounded by day and night, but they occupied their spare moments in making and mending for the soldiers. Their work, as our readers will know from what has appeared from time to time in our columns, was highly commended by General Baden-Powell, who gave them a letter of introduction to his mother when they started for England. Although the Sisters suffered considerably from want of food and sickness, they all passed through the siege safely.

As an example of the way in which the services of the nuns were appreciated, we may quote the following testimony given by Mr. Neilly, the war correspondent of the *Pull Gazette* at Mafeking, which appears in his book *Besieged with B.P.*, under the heading 'Honor the nuns'— 'I must say a specially good word for the Irish Sisters of Mercy, who were shelled out of their convent and driven underground to suffer with the rest. Three bands of the same Order worked with Florence Nightingale in the Crimea. They were within sight of their shell-battered wreck all the time, and had much to remind them of the terrible time they had there while the enemy poured his projectiles towards the building. They were not idle during the siege. They nursed by night and by day, and when not engaged in this work of mercy they were making and mending in their "dug-out" for the troops. They made hundreds of haversacks, powder-bags, and all sorts and conditions of things. I frequently called in to inquire how they were bearing their share of our load of trouble, and always found them in a sunshiny, cheery mood. They never once grumbled during the siege. It was refreshing to go in and have a chat with them. They never spoke of big guns, or slandered their friends, or backbit, or said what they would not do if they did not get adequate compensation for the damage done to their convent by the guns. If the people of Britain have a desire to mark their appreciation of services done during the siege, they may meetly do something for these good ladies, who left their homes and friends to spend a life in showing light in the dark corners of the earth, and cheering the needy, and generally giving help where help is needed. They had almost finished their convent building, and, I believe, are still in debt over it. Now they have to begin all over again.'

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM.

BITS OF CHINA OLD AND NEW.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Dowager-Countess of Denbigh has been furnishing some of the English papers with details of the sufferings of many missionaries, Sisters, and native Christians in China. An English Sister of Charity at Ningpo writes of news being received from Peking of the death of eight missionaries; two were massacred, and several burned in their churches. Sister Jaurias, who is close upon 80 years of age and had spent 15 years in China, being the life and soul of the establishment in which she resided, died after the entrance of the Allied troops. An explosion killed 70 people, amongst them all the little ones in the Crèche. At Kinchiou all the Christians were massacred. Some of the women and children were stripped, tied to trees, and killed with pitchforks. Mgr. Favier, writing from Peking to M. Boscat, says: 'Sixty days of siege. . . . I think we have fifteen or twenty thousand martyrs, for hardly any apostatized. We must say "forward" and not lose heart. I never felt more courage.'

A MARY-BISHOP.

Everyone who esteems self-sacrifice cannot help admiring the heroism of Bishop Hammer, Vicar-Apostolic of Southern Mongolia, who has laid down his life for the faith. Bishop Hammer had reached the age of 60. He was one of the first missionaries who visited Mongolia. Thirty-five years ago he began work there amongst the poor, and his labors were so fruitful that in the course of some time he was created a bishop. A missionary now staying at Scheut, near Brussels—one of the 15 White Fathers of the Congregation of the Immaculate Conception who escaped from Mongolia—has given a moving account of the Bishop's noble but at the same time terrible death. When Christian converts were being massacred around him, he called his missionaries together, and, addressing them, said they must seek safety in flight. As for himself, he was an old man: his days were numbered, and he wished to remain with the native Christians to the end. The missionaries begged him to go with them, but he remained firm in his resolution. A few days afterwards the Boxers broke into his residence and seized him as he was about to say Mass. They took him to the market-place, where hundreds of Christians had already been murdered. There his hands and feet were chopped off; his body

anointed with grease, and he was then burnt alive. Dr. Hammer died as a brave man and a martyr.

CIVILISING THE CHINESE.

The Western World (says the *Catholic Times*) has now some 50,000 international troops in the Celestial Empire, and holds the Pink City in the hollow of its hand. But the Chinese Government has fled, and our generals and diplomatists are kicking their heels in despair. What more can they do? When the weather is fine, they go out and shoot something—generally a heathen Chinaman. In this way they are busy spreading Western civilisation and impressing the benighted pagans with a due sense of European power and justice. But some of the reports that are reaching us make us wonder whether they are acting wisely. If private letters from German soldiers at the front may be believed, deeds are being done in China that will bring the blush of shame on every European's face. When the Kaiser bid his troops goodbye, he is said to have told them to give "no quarter"! They appear to be carrying out his instructions to the letter. One soldier writes of a battle near Pekin: "It was simply slaughter. None were spared, neither woman nor child. It was the purest savagery, unexampled even by Chinamen themselves." Another says: "We shoot or cut the throat of every Chinaman we meet, for the people are cunning, and must be prevented from playing any more tricks." The Kaiser has requested that no letters from the front shall be published; but in vain. They creep into the German papers, and deeply shock the public mind. Cannot Europe execute her vengeance on the real criminals? If she cannot, let her at any rate determine to spare the innocent. Surely Chinese women and children are guiltless?

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF MISSIONARIES.

The band of fifteen White Fathers who have arrived at Scheut, near Brussels, from Mongolia, have endured hardships the severity of which can be compared only with the trials of their brother missionaries whom the Chinese have cruelly put to death. When Bishop Hammer bade them leave their missions in Mongolia, that vast country lying between Tibet and Siberia, they were sorely reluctant to go. It was heartbreaking to abandon even for a time the country where they had labored so earnestly and to say farewell to the good Bishop, but Christians were being butchered day by day, and Dr. Hammer's orders were imperative. They crossed the desert of Gobi, or Shamo, one of them being ill all the while from scarlatina. This desert, which occupies nearly the middle of the high table-land of Eastern Asia, is an immense tract consisting for the most part of loose sand, bare rock and shingle, alternating with firm sand scantily clothed with vegetation. The climate is extremely cold; even in July and August snow falls. The journey through the wilderness took 12 days. At Urgan the missionaries were received in the kindest manner by M. Van Root, the Russian Consul. By his aid they crossed the Chinese frontier and entered Russia. Then they proceeded to the Trans-Baikal Railway. Whilst they were crossing Lake Baikal the thermometer was at 13 degrees below zero. From Irkutsk they were able to travel in comparative comfort, the train taking them direct to Moscow, but it is astonishing that they have survived the perils and sufferings of the journey. But, like true soldiers of the Cross, they are going back to their missions in a little while and taking a number of recruits with them.

TWO GREAT CHURCHES.

The approaching erection of two noble cathedrals in New Zealand—the one at Wellington, the other at Christchurch—reminds us that two of the great capitals of the world are at present engaged in building monster churches, both of which are now well on the road towards completion. For each it is claimed that it will be 'the finest in the world.'

London's new Catholic Cathedral is to be at Westminster. For some years now it has been in course of erection, and the scaffolding still surrounds portions of the mighty edifice. The Cathedral is some 350 feet long and about 160 feet wide; in other words, as long as Chester Cathedral and rather wider than that at Canterbury. The style of architecture is Early Christian Byzantine, similar to that in which St. Sophia at Constantinople is built.

Although the shell of the building will first be completed, it will be some time before the finishing touches to the edifice are made. The interior of the Cathedral when complete will deserve the adjective 'magnificent.' The walls of the nave will pictorially illustrate the history of the Catholic Church in Britain from the earliest times down to the end of the nineteenth century.

The first site for the Cathedral was purchased in 1868 by the late Cardinal Manning for £36,500, but after a time the site was exchanged for that on which the present structure stands, although another £20,000 had to be raised in addition. Altogether, when the foundation-stone was laid in 1895, over £75,000 had been promised in subscriptions, but that figure was by no means sufficient.

It is estimated that the great Church of the National Vow at Paris—the Church of the Sacred Heart, to give the edifice its full title—by the time it is finished will have cost over a million pounds. It has been so long in building that it has been possible to raise this huge sum gradually, though a large proportion of it was given when the idea of its erection was first mooted. When France was defeated by Germany there were many who averred that it was due to the sins of the nation, and it was suggested that a monster cathedral should be put up as a token to succeeding generations that the French nation repented of its sins. When the project was first mentioned it made a stir in the world. The Montmartre Basilica at Paris is a trifle larger than that at Westminster, and the indications are that it will be more beautiful. But Paris has a start of 20 years, and by that time London may outstrip its rival.

SOME INVENTIONS OF THE CENTURY.

THE following are a few of the many scientific discoveries and inventions during the nineteenth century:—

Just 100 years ago sugar was first made from beet. Four years prior to this the first electric telegraph was set up in England. (Although not coming under this head, still it is a matter worth mentioning that the slave trade was abolished in the British Empire in 1807.) Six years later Westminster Bridge was lighted by gas for the first time. In 1814 George Stevenson constructed the first locomotive, which travelled at the rate of six miles an hour. Some of our New Zealand settlers can appreciate the advance which has been made since that time when they can travel on some of the branch railway lines of this Colony at almost double that speed nowadays. The century was just 15 years old when Sir Humphry Davy made humanity his debtor by the invention of the safety lamp. About this time several scientists were engaged in devising means for improving the electric telegraph, which was still in its rudimentary stage. It was only in 1818 that Macadam's method of making roads was introduced, and it was not until the early 30's that Soubeiran discovered chloroform. In 1838 the first steamer made a trip across the Atlantic. A year or two later penny postage was introduced into England, and almost at the same time envelopes began to be generally used. The next 10 years saw the invention of the steam hammer, gun cotton, and chloroform applied for the first time as an anæsthetic. Just half a century ago paraffin oil was used for lighting purposes, and 1851 saw the beginning of those great international exhibitions, the first one being held that year in the Crystal Palace, London, which had been specially built for the purpose. About this time Krupp and Bessemer took out patents for improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel. Just five and thirty years ago a problem, which had baffled explorers for many years, was solved—the source of the Nile, which was found to be in Lake Albert Nyanza. In the following year the Atlantic Cable connecting Europe and America was completed, and in 1867 an electric light was substituted for an oil lamp at Dungeness lighthouse. It was about this period that Nobel, the distinguished chemist, invented dynamite. It is of interest to know in connection with the fact that a steamer left Wellington for England a few weeks ago having on board meat to the value of £300,000, that it was in 1879 the problem of the successful transportation of fresh meat to distant markets was solved. In March of that year the steamer *Circassia* delivered in England the first cargo of fresh meat artificially preserved, which was taken in a Bell-Colman refrigerator. The first shipment from Australia was delivered in London in February, 1880, and in 1882 the sailing ship *Dunedin* took from this Colony to London over 4000 carcasses of mutton, and some 22 pigs, all of which were delivered in splendid condition after a voyage of nearly 100 days. In 1877 steam tram-cars were run for the first time in Glasgow, and in the same year Edison invented the phonograph. Immediately after he announced several discoveries in connection with electric light, and also the invention of the carbon loud-speaking telephone. In 1882 an electric railway was opened in Berlin, and a year later saw the first electric tramway in the United Kingdom—that from Portrush to the Giants' Causeway in the North of Ireland. Three years later Professor Pasteur made successful experiments in inoculation for hydrophobia. A year or two ago Marconi demonstrated in a practical manner the feasibility of sending telegraphic messages without the aid of wires.

A LABOR OF LOVE.

THE paper on 'Civic Helpfulness,' written by Theodore Roosevelt and published in the *October Century*, treats with high commendation the quiet work done by 'the really hard-working philanthropists, who spend their lives in doing good to their neighbors.' He says that only those who have seen something of such work at close quarters realise how much of it goes on without the slightest outside show, and how much it represents to many lives that else would be passed in gray squalor. He singles out for special notice a Paulist Father, now dead, and he also pays the following high tribute to Sisters whose community will be readily recognised, although unnamed by him: 'Let me call to mind an institution, not in New York City, but in Albany, where the Sisters of a religious organisation devote their entire lives to helping girls who either have slipped, and would go down to be trampled underfoot in the blackest mire if they were not helped, or who, by force of their surroundings, would surely slip if the hand were not held out to them in time. It is the kind of work the doing of which is of infinite importance, both from the standpoint of the state and from the standpoint of the individual; yet it is a work which, to be successful, must emphatically be a labor of love. Most men and women, even among those who appreciate the need of the work and who are not wholly insensible to the demands made upon them by the spirit of brotherly love for mankind, lack either the time, the opportunity, or the moral and mental qualities to succeed in such work; and to very many the sheer distaste of it would prevent their doing it well. There is nothing attractive in it save for those who are entirely earnest and disinterested. There is no reputation, there is not even any notoriety, to be gained from it. Surely people who realise that such a work ought to be done, and realise also how exceedingly distasteful it would be for them to do it, ought to feel a sense of the most profound gratitude to those who with whole-hearted sincerity have undertaken it, and should support them in every way. This particular institution is under the management of a creed not my own, but few things gave me greater pleasure than to sign a bill increasing its power and usefulness.'

Miss Amy Castles is now under the tuition of Boritrey, a great and distinguished German master, in Paris.

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INTERCOLONIAL.

A splendid new Catholic hall is now approaching completion in Ballarat. A sum of £4000 has already been expended on the building, which will cost £6000.

The Rev. Father Quinn opened a new presbytery recently in his picturesque Queenscliff parish, Victoria. The Rev. Father M. J. Maher, C.M., preached the special sermon.

The Commonwealth Fair to provide funds for a new presbytery at South Yarra has just been wound up, the profits standing at £1000. Rev. Father R. S. Benson is pastor.

A community of the Sisters of Mercy from Lilydale are shortly to be established in the new mission of Healesville, Victoria. On the same occasion the new presbytery for the Rev. P. Gleeson will be opened.

The Hon. R. E. O'Connor, Vice-President of the Federal Executive, made a vigorous speech at a dinner at St. Mary's Cathedral after the Commonwealth celebrations. He dwelt at length on the high plane to which the Cardinal had lifted the Federal movement, and to the sectarianism that has been levelled at Catholics. The grovelling sectarian spirit, he said, would never enter Federal politics. Sectarianism there would always be, but its home in future would be in the gutter, and public men could never again afford to descend to that level.

January 1, 1901, was made memorable in Maclean (N.S. Wales) by the extinction of the heavy debt that for a long period had hung heavily upon the beautiful local Catholic church, which is one of the landmarks of the Clarence River. Last year the new pastor, Rev. Father Walsh, took the knotty problem in hand. He agreed to pay £1750 to the Commercial Bank by the end of the year 1900. He set vigorously about the work of collecting, and with such wonderful success that by the last day of the year the debt was completely wiped off. That evening flags were hoisted from the tower of the church to signalise the consummation of the task undertaken by Father Walsh.

The *Australian Sentinel*, the Orange organ, intimates (says the *Advocate*) that Mrs. Coningham has not been excommunicated, but that she has left the Catholic Church voluntarily. Every Catholic will say good riddance of bad rubbish. In the future, says the same organ, if she went to public worship it would be to the Church of England. Her two ideal children are to be brought up Protestants. Her scruples about religion must be elastic. I should not be surprised to hear that she had joined the Orange lodge for women, and if everything else fails she has enough brass in her composition to mount the stump and lecture on 'the iniquities of Rome.'

Some time back a pickpocket relieved the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Brien, Rector of St. John's College (with in the University), of his valuable watch and chain, a presentation from his father. As the articles were never recovered, and could not be replaced, the Monsignor had the sympathy of many friends who heard of his loss, and they determined to compensate him in some degree, and at the same time give him a small proof of the high esteem in which he is held. So last week (says the *Catholic Press*) at a gathering of distinguished citizens in the Hotel Victoria, presided over by Major Freehill, the Monsignor was presented with a magnificent gold watch and a massive chain. The watch was inscribed: 'Presented to the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Brien by a few of his friends.' The Monsignor made a graceful acknowledgment of the gift. In the course of his few remarks he said that, dear as the associations wound up in the old watch were, he hardly regretted its loss, since in the one now presented to him he would recognise associations no less dear, as the thoughtful presentation was an indication that he had the respect and, he hoped, the affection of a large number of his fellow-Catholics in this community.

A demonstration of Catholic school children took place in connection with the Commonwealth celebrations in Sydney. An immense platform was erected near St. Mary's Cathedral, and here 4000 children assembled. The platform was now a moving mass of color, and the scene that presented itself to the eye of the observer was one of surpassing splendor and brilliancy. Flags innumerable floated from St. Mary's Cathedral, and in front were a profusion of flags and bunting, all symbolical of loyalty. Indeed all the colors of the rainbow were in evidence, and were so judiciously arranged that it would be impossible for the most æsthetic eye to find fault with anything in the whole magnificent pageant. The flags, together with the multi-colored dresses of the ladies and gaily bedecked children, lent an air of festive grandeur to the scene and formed a triumph of pictorial art, gorgeous coloring, and theatrical display that will long be remembered. Directly the clock chimed 10.30 Mr. J. A. Delany took up his position in front and led the children. As Lord Hopetoun's carriage approached St. Mary's a halt was made in the procession to enable his Excellency the Governor-General to listen to the singing of the Catholic schools hymn, the words of which are by Mr. P. E. Quinn, M.P., and music by Mr. J. A. Delany. The band of the 2nd Regiment, under the conductorship of Bandmaster Tilley, which accompanied the children in the singing, was happy in its selection of incidental tunes. The children, at the conclusion of the singing, gave three hearty cheers for his Excellency and the Commonwealth, who, in a most graceful manner, acknowledged the tribute. The children, assisted by the assembled multitude outside the cathedral, joined in singing the National Anthem, after which cheers were given for the Queen, and the procession resumed its journey. During the whole time the procession was passing the bells of St. Mary's Cathedral rang out joyous peals. The demonstration of the children from the Catholic schools on the whole was a magnificent spectacle, and probably one of the finest yet made. That the public thoroughly appreciated the pageant was evident from the frequent bursts of applause from the thousands of spectators that lined the route of the Commonwealth procession.

People We Hear About.

The death is recorded at Royton, near Oldham, England, of an Irishwoman named Kennealy, who had attained 110 years. She was the youngest of 13 children, and her reminiscences dated as far back as three years before the opening of the present century.

Justin McCarthy was 70 years of age on November 22. From the position of an obscure journalist in Cork to the editorial chair of one of the morning papers in London was his achievement in 16 years.

There are 34 nations represented by ambassadors in Washington, D. C. Twenty of these are Catholics; one, Russia, schismatic Catholic; five are heathen, six are Protestant, and the Dominican Republic and Hayti are more largely Catholic than Protestant, and the representatives of both are Catholic.

As a child Madame Albani made such a success in her first appearance on the concert platform that she was surrounded with bouquets. That was in a convent in Montreal, where she received her education. At 14 she was first soprano in a Catholic choir at Albany, New York, and at sudden notice became organist. Then her singing ability was noticed, a fund was raised, and she was sent to Europe for study in Paris and Italy. The rest is known.

Mr. John Morley, whose sixtieth birthday occurred recently, although he is in no way the austere man of tradition, is not rich in amusements. He likes long walks over Scottish hills and solitary meditations in country lanes, and he has the bookman's resource of supreme happiness in the seclusion of his library. The one relaxation he permits himself is music, of which he is intensely fond. An American newspaper was responsible for the report that Mr. Morley's favorite recreation was entomology, and that he was frequently seen with a butterfly net chasing a rare specimen. This, of course, was purely imaginative.

A remarkable article on Lord Russell of Killowen, in an American magazine, offers to its readers 'an estimate of his earnings at the Bar.' These were enormous, of course; but the writer overpasses the mark when he puts them at £20,000 a year for a period of 30 years. Somebody else has quoted Lord Russell himself as saying, when a rumor that he made £30,000 a year was quoted to him, that a third of the sum would be nearer the mark. The inference may be taken that his income averaged something under £20,000 a year over a longish period. As he kept a careful record of his fees, the question which has often been rather excitedly discussed will be settled once for all.

Mme. Julia Regnifo, the widow of General Regnifo, for many years the minister of Columbia to the United States, has just presented her beautiful jewels, the gift of her husband, to St. Aloysius' Church in Washington. It is the wish of the donor that they be placed on a chalice, the gold of which is to be made from sword hilts and other personal belongings of General Regnifo. The bereaved lady is now in Paris, and will there select the model for this magnificent chalice.

Mr. William O'Malley, who is the Parliamentary representative of the Connemara division of Galway, is a well-known journalist. He was for a considerable time manager of the *Weekly Sun* of London, when the journal was under the control of T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and was also connected with the *London Star*. He was born in the year 1857, and is married to a sister of Mr. T. P. O'Connor. He is an astute and able politician, and has rendered good services to the Irish Parliamentary Party.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan naturally enough comes in for notice in Mr. Clement Scott's *Free Lance*. After describing the Cardinal's appearance—he calls him 'the handsome Cardinal'—his receptions, and his self-denial, he says: 'With the exception of two brothers, Colonel and Reginald Vaughan, of Courtfield, Ross, and Glen Irothy, Abergavenny, all Mrs. Vaughan's children, for whom she prayed so earnestly, have become priests or nuns. Teresa Vaughan joined the Sisters of Charity in 1861, who were then in Park street, Westminster. She offered herself to the Superiress, Sister Chatelain, who, noticing at once her symptoms of delicate health—and, indeed of consumption—made her reception apparently out of the question. Teresa, nothing daunted, exclaimed: "If I cannot live as a Sister of Charity, let me, at least, die as one." Her wish was granted, and Teresa Vaughan was the first Sister of Charity who died in England. Of his brothers, four entered the Church—Bede, who died Archbishop of Sydney; Bernard, of the Society of Jesus, Rector of the Holy Name, Manchester; John, Domestic Prelate of his Holiness; and Kenelm, founder of the House of Expiation, now in South America collecting funds for the new Westminster Cathedral. In addition to the four brothers who entered the ecclesiastical state, the Cardinal has two uncles—William, Bishop of Plymouth, who was born in 1814, was consecrated by Cardinal Wiseman in 1855, and Edmund, a member of the Redemptorist Congregation. To this fairly formidable list of clerical relatives must be added two nephews, sons of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield.'

A shipment of the beautiful Sterling Bicycles—chain, chainless, and free wheels—has just been received. They are more beautiful, if possible, than ever. Intending purchasers of bicycles should certainly see the Sterlings before deciding on any other. Morrow, Bassett and Co., Christchurch, Ashburton, and Dunedin sole agents.—*.

A little wonder is the Broadcast Patent Seed-sower sold by Morrow, Bassett, and Co. For sowing turnip, rape, grass and clover seed it has no equal, while for oats, wheat, and barley you have only to see it to know its value. A boy can work it. Sow four acres per hour, and any quantity up to six bushels per acre. Price only 20s.—*.

Friends at Court.

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR.

(Written for the N.Z. TABLET.)

- January 27, Sunday.—Third Sunday after Epiphany. St. Vitalian, Pope and Confessor.
 „ 28, Monday.—St. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
 „ 29, Tuesday.—St. Francis de Sales, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
 „ 30, Wednesday.—St. Felix IV., Pope and Confessor.
 „ 31, Thursday.—St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor.
 February 1, Friday.—St. Brigid, Patroness of Ireland, Virgin.
 „ 2, Saturday.—Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM.

St. John Chrysostom (347-407), the incomparable John of Constantinople, from his sanctity and eloquence called 'Chrysostom' or 'Golden-mouthed,' was born at Antioch. After spending six years in monastic solitude, where he devoted himself to prayer and the study of the Sacred Scriptures, he was baptised in 369. In 386 he became a priest, and in 397 he was advanced to the See of Constantinople. In his new post John displayed a wonderful zeal and energy. Greatly loved as he was by the people, his bold denunciation of vice made him numerous enemies, especially at court, who in 403 procured his banishment. Although almost instantly recalled, he was, at the instigation of the licentious Empress Eudoxia, again exiled the following year to Cucusus in Armenia. Three years after a new decree banished John to Pityus, in Colchis, the farthest limits of the empire, but before reaching that place he died at Comana in Pontus.

ST. FRANCIS OF SALES.

St. Francis of Sales (1567-1622), Bishop of Geneva and French writer, was born in the Castle of Sales, near Annecy, France. Doctor in theology and law, lawyer at Chambéry, he left the world in 1595 to enter sacred orders. His life was a model of virtue. In 1610, with the help of St. Francis of Chantal, he founded the Order of the Visitation. His wonderful work, *Introduction to the Devout Life*, passed through forty editions whilst the saint was still alive. Pope Pius IX., in 1877, declared St. Francis of Sales a 'Doctor of the Church.'

ST. PETER NOLASCO.

St. Peter Nolasco was the founder of the Order of Mercy for the redeeming of captives from slavery. The foundation of the Order was laid in 1218. It was instituted with the co-operation of the King of Aragon and of St. Raymond of Pennafort, and was approved by Gregory IX., in 1230. These religious, who adhered to the Rule of St. Augustine, are often called 'Mathurins,' from their house at Paris which was situated near the chapel of St. Maturin. Between the years 1492 and 1691 this Order alone rescued nearly 17,000 Christian captives.

ST. BRIGID.

St. Brigid, one of the three patron saints of Ireland, was born about 453, of illustrious parents, at Faughar, near Dundalk. She received a good education, and to singular modesty and simplicity of manners united great charity. When her parents urged her to accept a suitor it is said that, in answer to prayer, one of her eyes became frightfully deformed, and she was quietly permitted to take the veil—her eye recovering when the ceremony was over. She was then sixteen years of age. Collecting a number of young girls like herself, she established a religious retreat in the county of Meath. Her reputation for sanctity increased daily and crowds of young women and widows applied for admission to her institution. To establish similar monasteries she visited Limerick, Roscommon, and other parts of Ireland. Between 180 and 190 she removed to Kildare, which will ever be associated with her name. Her charity was only equalled by her humility; occasionally she used herself to tend the cattle belonging to the nunnery, while to poor people she was known to give away the rich vestments of the institution. To meet the religious requirements of the place, Conlaeth, a recluse, was elevated to the bishopric. She died at Kildare about 525, aged about 70, and was buried in the cathedral. By some it is stated that her body was eventually removed to Down, and interred with the remains of St. Patrick and Columcille. Lanigan says: 'It would be superfluous to enlarge on the extraordinary veneration with which her memory has been revered, not only in Ireland and Great Britain but in every part of the Western Church; or to undertake a formal refutation of the impudent assertion of that pseudo-antiquary, Dr. Ledwich, that St. Brigid was an imaginary saint.' Her festival is the 1st of February.

'The bright lamp that shone in Kildare's holy fane' was a perpetual fire kept up in her cloisters probably for the benefit and relief of the poor. The custom was, in 1220, for a time suppressed by the Archbishop of Dublin, lest there might be supposed to be any connection between it and pagan practices. It was, however, soon relighted, and sustained until the suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII.

The Duke of Norfolk, according to rumors current among his friends, has been solicited to take office under Lord Salisbury and has made the characteristically self-effacing reply that, where there are so many men who like an office, it is a pity to waste one upon him. The *Tablet* states that the Earl of Denbigh's name has been under consideration for the post of Under Secretary of War. Lord Denbigh has had no experience in any Government Department, but it is said he is a great personal favourite with the Queen.

WEDDING BELLS.

FOLEY—FANNING.

A QUIET but interesting wedding was celebrated on Wednesday, 9th inst., at St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, Wellington. The contracting parties were Mr. M. Foley, of the District Court, Gore, and Miss Elizabeth Fanning, second daughter of Mr. W. Fanning, of Wellington. The Rev. Father Goggan officiated, and the bride was attended by Miss Walsh. Mr. Murphy was best man. After the ceremony the guests partook of a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's parents. The presents were numerous and costly. The happy couple left for Dunedin and the Otago Lakeland.

About 40 years ago (says an exchange) could be seen in a corn-chandler's shop in New Orleans a boy employed in labelling sacks which had been filled with corn. Although poor and sickly in appearance, he was so well liked by his employer and fellow-workers as to be generally called 'agreeable Little Jimmie.' He was the second son of an Irish family, and so poor were his parents that in order to increase the family income they were obliged to take him from school at an early age and send him to work. Jimmie grew and continued marking the sacks of corn, till one day his serious and pleasing manner attracted the attention of Father Duffo, a friend of his employer. 'How old are you, Jimmie?' 'Eighteen years, Father.' 'What do you do here?' 'As you see, I mark those sacks of corn in order to earn some money to help my family along.' 'You could not do better, my child, than help your parents but perhaps you could do it in some other way. Do you go to school? How do you pass your evenings?' 'Alas! The thought of studying in the evening had never entered Jimmie's head; but after this conversation he began to continue his studies with Father Duffo, although he had almost forgotten even the little he had previously learned. And what did he accomplish? After a while he became a self-made man, then Bachelor of Arts, then priest, then Bishop, then Archbishop, and to-day he is Cardinal Gibbons—an American prelate who exercises considerable influence, particularly among the working classes, who are justly proud of this man who came from their ranks. This Prince of the Church has preserved the same agreeable manner which distinguished him in his youth, and although he dislikes public meetings he does not hesitate debating any question which might benefit humanity. Some years ago an old man presented himself at the doors of the Congress of Baltimore, and with tears in his eyes asked to see his little employé. 'Do you wish to see Cardinal Gibbons?' he was asked. 'Call him Cardinal Gibbons as much as you will,' he replied, 'but to me he shall always be my Jimmie.' His Eminence at once recognised his former employer and both shed tears of emotion and joy.

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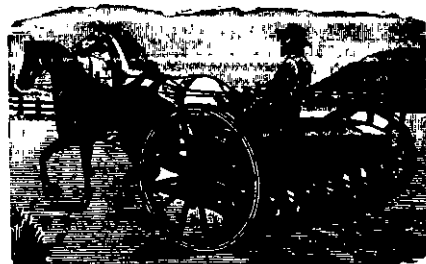
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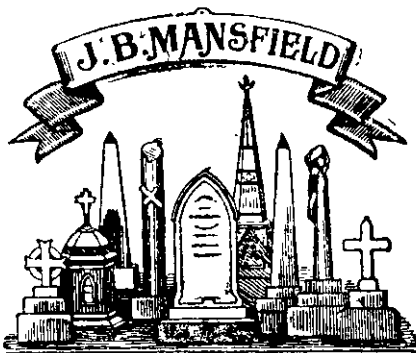
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Irish News.

CLARE.—A Generous Tribute.—In the course of a sermon the Rev. A. H. Trevor Benson, rector of Castleconnell, said referring to the death of Father McNamara — 'Our Roman Catholic brethren are at present in deep sorrow, and we must show them our sympathy and love, and see that nothing in us ever at any time makes wider the jagged wound of our present sad disunion—that of two branches of Christ's one Catholic Church. God has removed from them their young priest. Since he came here he endeared himself not only to his own congregation, but also to many of us. We admired his gentle, simple spirit, his sincere, religious, and quiet enthusiasm, and, I think, more than all, his self-forgetfulness.'

DOWN.—Death of a Banbridge Priest.—General regret was felt in Banbridge when it became known that Rev. John McAlister had passed away after a short illness at the Mater Infirmorum Hospital, Belfast. Born in June, 1863, the future priest studied at the Seminary, Violet Hill, Newry, and Maynooth, until his ordination, when he was appointed curate of the district of Coatbridge, in the archdiocese of Glasgow. Here he remained until September, 1891, when he was appointed to the curacy of Dromara. In Dromara he stayed until August, 1895, making friends of everyone he met. He was then appointed curate at Banbridge, a parish which he left only to endure his last brief illness in the Mater Infirmorum Hospital.

Death of the Bishop of Dromore.—On Saturday morning, November 24, at the age of 72, the Most Rev. Dr. McGivern, Bishop of Dromore, passed peacefully away at his residence, Violet Hill, Newry, after a long and tedious illness, during which he received all the consolations which religion can afford, including the Blessing of the Holy Father, which was forwarded through Cardinal Logue. Amongst those present at his death-bed were Rev. Edward McGivern, Newry; Rev. John McGivern, Maynooth College (nephews); Sister Mary Claver (niece), Miss Sarah McGivern (sister), Miss Sarah McAleavy (niece), and the priests of the seminary. The deceased prelate was educated first at the Diocesan College, Newry, and afterwards at the Irish College, Rome. In 1854 he was ordained in the Church of St. John Lateran by Cardinal Patrizzi. After years of missionary labor in his native diocese he was in 1886 appointed Coadjutor Bishop to the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy. In March, 1887, he was consecrated. During his episcopate new churches and new schools sprung up all over the diocese. His entire life was devoted to the furthering of religion and education. He earned and won the esteem and affection of both priests and people, to whom his death has brought the deepest sorrow. On Monday the remains of the deceased were removed to Newry Cathedral, where they lay in state until Tuesday morning, when solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, after which the interment took place in the old chapel burial ground in the presence of an immense gathering of his sorrowing people.

DUBLIN.—Death of a Dublin Priest in France.—The funeral of the lamented Father Egan, of Goldenbridge, County Dublin, took place recently at Monaco, South of France. Father Egan died at Monte Carlo, whither he had gone on the advice of his physician. The morning after his death a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated. On the day of the funeral a Requiem Mass was celebrated in the mortuary chapel, the body being present. After the Mass the interment took place, by the kind courtesy of the Bishop of Monaco, in the vault specially reserved for the priests of his own diocese.

A Big Capital.—The *Irish Times* newspaper, Dublin, has been turned into a limited liability company, with a capital of £450,000.

The Irish Language Movement.—At the annual banquet given to the successful intermediate students at the Christian Schools, North Richmond street the first toast was 'Tir agus Creidcaub' ('Faith and Fatherland'), and was proposed in Irish by Master Henry Thunder. Donnchadh Ruadh's celebrated song, 'Beir beanaicht on chroidhe,' was sung by Master P. Curran; and Dr. Hyde's 'Oireachtas Ode' (1897) was recited by Master O'Cleary. The language is being warmly taken up by both masters and pupils alike in Richmond street, and there are over 200 boys in the Irish classes now.

KILKENNY.—A Libel Action Settled.—Mr. Standish O'Grady, proprietor of the *Kilkenny Moderator*, who is a Protestant, recently made some startling statements in an article in that journal. An action for libel was taken against him by Dr. Crozier, Protestant Bishop of Ossory. The case came before the Court, but a settlement was arranged. Mr. O'Grady apologised for expressions reflecting on the honor and character of the Bishop, 'whilst in no way at all retreating from his written censure respecting the main subject of the article.'

LIMERICK.—An Australian Visitor.—The Right Rev. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale, Australia, has arrived in Limerick. On his last visit to Ireland Dr. Corbett was presented with the freedom of Limerick, his native city.

Repairing an old Church.—No time has been lost in removing the old roof of St. Munchin's Church, Limerick, and the new roof will be put on without any unnecessary delay. In the meantime Mass is being celebrated for parishioners in the Christian Brothers' Schools, Thomondgate.

MEATH.—Death of a Popular Kells Lady.—The people of Kells and the surrounding districts have viewed with a sense of personal loss the lamented death of the wife of Mr. P. F. Maguire,

a generous, kind, and noble-hearted woman, who had earned the love and respect of all with whom she came in contact. No occurrence of late years in Kells has evoked such widespread manifestations of sincere and profound sorrow. The Kells Urban Council, of which Mr. Maguire is the popular and able chairman, tendered him the expression of their heartfelt condolence. And at the funeral there attended a cortege the size and representative character of which testified more than anything else the desire among all classes to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased lady.

MAYO.—Visit of the Irish Chief Secretary.—About the middle of November Mr. George Wyndham, the Irish Chief Secretary, spent some days in County Mayo, inspecting the results achieved by the Congested Districts Board, and the still greater results waiting to be achieved by that body. In Swinford, Mr. Wyndham made a short speech from the hotel window, expressing the mingled feelings with which his tour had inspired him—regret at the distress he witnessed and the sufferings existing, and pleasure at the work already accomplished towards the desired end. In a country where they were divided on so many subjects it was an encouragement to find that they were united in a common effort to help the people in Mayo towards helping themselves. At Kiltimagh, where splendid new schools had been built by the pastor, Father Denis O'Hara, cousin of Mr. Dillon and himself a member of the Congested Districts Board, Mr. Wyndham was shown over the schools, conducted by the nuns of St. Louis, who teach lace-making and other industries to the children. They also give instructions in cookery, dressmaking, and laundry work, so as to fit many of their pupils for domestic service.

SLIGO.—A Successful Dairymaid.—Among the Sligo girls who have adopted the profession of dairymaids and who have achieved the best successes at the London Exhibition, is Miss Margaret Logan, formerly of Drumcliffe Creamery and medalist of Glasnevin. She took first, second, third, and fifth prizes in the several classes for the butter which was forwarded from the Newtown Stewart Creamery under the patronage of the Duchess of Abercorn.

Aid for the Dominican Church.—The Most Rev. Dr. Flood, Archbishop of Trinidad, has sent £10 to the Dominican church, Sligo, as his contribution towards the building fund.

WATERFORD.—Appointment of a Medical Officer.—Dr. D. Power, nephew of the Rev. D. H. Power, Tramore, has been appointed medical officer for the Bonmahon district by the Poor Law Guardians of the Kilmacomas Union, Waterford. He studied very successfully at Blackrock College and in the Medical School of the Catholic University, Cecil street, Dublin. At the termination of his medical studies he was attached to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

A Protestant Bishop praises Catholic Schools.—At the annual meeting of the Church of Ireland Training College, Kildare Place, Dublin, reference was made to the changes made by the National Board as regards primary education. Most Rev. Dr. Peacocke said while they did not know what the outcome of these changes would be, as a training college they were bound to carry out the programme laid down by the Commissioners of National Education. The Bishop of Cashel paid a tribute to the excellent equipment and mode of teaching in vogue in the Christian Brothers' schools and convents of Waterford.

WESTMEATH.—Transfer of Franciscans.—Much regret (says a Westmeath newspaper) will be felt locally by the announcement that the entire Franciscan community in Athlone is about being changed to other parts of the country. Father Rossiter goes to Carrick-on-Suir as Guardian, Father Murphy to Wexford, and Father White to Dublin. The community will be replaced by Father Coffey (Prior), Father Cahill, and Father Hanratty.

WICKLOW.—Death of a Journalist.—A gloom was cast over Bray and other districts in County Wicklow on the announcement of the death of Mr. James Etchingham, representative of the *Wicklow People*, which took place suddenly at his residence, Bray. Deceased was a capable journalist, and was very popular amongst his colleagues on the Press.

GENERAL.

Board of Intermediate Education.—The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Intermediate Education in Ireland:—Mr. Samuel Dill, M.A.; Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I.; Mr. George F. Fitzgerald, M.A., F.T.C.D.; Rev. John P. Mahaffy, D.D., F.T.C.D.; Right Rev. Gerald Molloy, D.D.; Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A. Under the International Education (Ireland) Act of 1900 it was provided that five additional members should be appointed to the Intermediate Education Board. There was also one vacancy on the Board, caused by the resignation of the Provost of Trinity College.

The Irish Texts Society.—The annual report of the Irish Texts Society for the year 1900 shows an eminently satisfactory state of affairs. The Society, which was established in 1898, has already published two highly valuable volumes, containing in the one case sixteenth century Irish folk-lore texts, and in the other 'The Feast of Bricin,' from 'Leabhar na h-Uidhre.' Four more volumes are in preparation, one of which is now going through the press being the poems of the famous Egan O'Rahilly, edited by the Rev. P. S. Dinneen, S.J., M.A. It will be a welcome announcement to students of modern Irish that the Society now announces the publication of an Irish-English, English-Irish pocket dictionary. The names of the editors—Rev. P. O'Leary and Mr. David Comyn—are sufficient guarantee for the value of the book. The Irish Texts Society now numbers 502 members, of which a great part are well-known savants, educationists, and literary men.

The Senior Secretary of the Education Board.—Mr. Seymour, the senior secretary of the National Education Board, has retired from service. As he is a Catholic, his place will be filled by one of the same religion.

Success of Christian Brothers' Pupils.—At the recent examination for second division clerkships 26 Irish candidates were successful. Of these five were ex-pupils of the Christian Brothers, North Richmond street, and doubtless more of the victors owed their success to the same splendid teaching Order. The first place in all Ireland was won by Mr. C. Sexton, who was educated at North Richmond street, and is only 18 years of age. Judging by his past record both as an intermediate student and as an aspirant to the Civil Service a brilliant future awaits him. The same may be said of Mr. Charles Joseph Barry, who was educated in the Presentation College, Mardyke, Cork. He took second place in all Ireland, and seventeenth in the United Kingdom amongst over 1000 candidates.

The Lord Lieutenant's Salary.—The official salary of the Viceroyalty of Ireland, which is now £20,000, was originally £30,000; but just over 70 years ago the Duke of Northumberland undertook to fulfil the duties at a reduction of £10,000.

A Great Evil.—In the course of a recent eloquent sermon Dr. Murphy, the rector of Blackrock College, said the day seemed to be approaching when the great disasters caused by the lack of higher education would be retrieved. When that day came the people would have reason to be grateful for the consistent action of the Bishops of Ireland in connection with which, if he might be permitted to say so, their own Archbishop had been a leader. Under his wise guidance, and animated by a spirit of wisdom, they trusted that the solution of this great question would soon be found—a solution which would place higher education upon the broad basis of national life, and that would not be in any sense sectional. Referring to the drink question the preacher said there was a great danger that whilst the eternal obstacles to progress were disappearing, there existed an evil which was a tremendous barrier, which had been alluded to, in the most direct way, by the Bishops of Ireland in their Pastoral Letter. It was a pernicious evil which was still working havoc in town and country; a plot visible to her own eyes, and to the eyes of the world; a horrid monster, which, unless disarmed, would continue to bar the way onward; a monster which had murdered more of the Irish people than a thousand Cromwells and Williams of Orange; had ruined more homesteads than the confiscations of evil days; had sent more Irishmen to be hopelessly lost in the cities of other lands than the great famine of '48. And it was still here. Let them join issue with it. Let them unite in a struggle against the drink evil, the great bane of the people. So long as it remained there could be no real progress.

Not Mathematicians, but good Mothers.—At the conclusion of the celebrations in honor of the centenary of the Sacred Heart Order in Armagh, the Right Rev. Mgr. Byrne, Dean of Armagh, delivered an important speech on convent education, in the course of which he said that to his mind man was intended by his Creator to be in a well-regulated state of society the bread-winner, and that woman's natural position was the Christian householder. The filling of so many positions by women, which could be at least as well filled by men, was tending to drive males out of the United Kingdom to seek employment elsewhere, or condemning them at home to a life of idleness. The banishing of the male population was still further increasing the disproportion of the sexes, which even at present was causing serious alarm to political economists. He knew of no religious institute which turned out better material in the matter of the Catholic education of young girls than that of the Sacred Heart. After 36 years' experience of missionary life he was happy to be in a position to render his unqualified testimony on the point. That institution had resisted all temptations to put pupils in for intermediate examinations, and he trusted in God they would ever continue to follow on the same safe lines. What Catholic Ireland wanted in her future matrons was not distinguished mathematicians, but good, pious mothers, who would be able to impart a large share of Christian doctrine into the minds of their children, and impress upon them holy and salutary maxims—maxims which would help those children to fight the battle of life much more effectually than would the possession of extensive knowledge unaccompanied by Christian virtues, humility, self-denial, sobriety, and modesty of demeanour.

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Tussicura, Wild Cherry Pectoral Balm, the famous remedy for coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption, has the largest sale of any throat and lung medicine in New Zealand. Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of bronchitis, cough, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, experience delightful and immediate relief, and to those who are subject to colds on the chest it is invaluable, as it effects a complete cure. It is most comforting in allaying irritation in the throat and giving strength to the voice, and it neither allows a cough or asthma to become chronic nor consumption to develop. Consumption has never been known to exist where coughs have been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain. Beware of coughs. Remember every disease has its commencement, and consumption is no exception to this rule. Obtainable from Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Limited, and all merchants throughout the Colony. Price, 2s 6d.—*.*

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH.

ADDRESS BY THE HIERARCHY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. On Saturday, January 5, his Eminence the Cardinal presented at Government House an address to his Excellency Lord Hopetoun, on behalf of the Hierarchy of New South Wales. Accompanying the Cardinal were his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne; the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland; the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore; the Right Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn; and the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran. The address, which was neatly illustrated by the Sacred Heart nuns, Rose Bay, was as follows:—

May it please your Excellency,—On the part of the Catholic Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy of Australia, it is my privilege on this auspicious occasion to present to you as the representative of her Most Gracious Majesty and first Governor-General of the Australasian Commonwealth this expression of our devoted homage, and to accord you a most hearty welcome. In the Commonwealth which you have come to inaugurate, the aspirations and fond desires of Australian patriots, past and present, are at length realised, and Australia, arrayed in the freshness of freedom and the vigor of youth, yet unimpaired in her affection to the Sovereign and in her loyalty to the throne, enters on the glorious career that destiny has marked out for her. It will be our constant prayer that, through the blessing of Divine Providence, prosperity and peace may never cease to smile upon this Australian Commonwealth, and that for ages yet to run it may uninterruptedly pursue the pleasant paths of Christian enlightenment and genuine progress. May it ever stand erect before the world, a beacon and a model to other nations by the devotedness and energy and harmony of all classes of its citizens, the loyalty and patriotism of its sons, and the virtuous deed of all its children. Once more we offer your Excellency a hearty welcome, and we trust and pray that your administration, by its beneficent measures and brilliant results, may assert its place as a golden page in Australian history, and that every happiness may attend you during your stay in this fair land. Signed on behalf of the Catholic Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy of Australia.

✠ PATRICK F. CARDINAL MORAN, Archbishop of Sydney.

The Governor-General replied:—

To his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Australia. Your Eminence—I received with very great pleasure the address which you have just presented, and most cordially accept the expressions of welcome and the good wishes which it contains. I am further gratified to receive your assurance of the continued loyalty and devotion to her Most Gracious Majesty of the members of the great Roman Catholic Church resident in these portions of her dominions. I am fully aware of the vast aid lent by the members of your denomination in securing the consummation of this great work of the federation of the Australian colonies, and I join with you in the fervent hope that the new era upon which we are just entering may be marked from the outset by the social advancement and the spiritual well-being of the people of the Commonwealth. I am deeply sensible of the heavy responsibilities attaching to the high office of the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth, but the knowledge that I have, in the fulfilment of my many difficult duties, the assistance of your prayers will always tend to cheer, help, and support me. For your good wishes for my future welfare pray accept my most heartfelt thanks.

NEW BOOKS.

We have received from Young and Co., publishers, 27 Barclay street, New York (per Gille and Co., Sydney), two recent school dramas—*Tara* (25 cents) and *Queen Floradine* (25 cents). *Tara* is puzzlingly described on the title-page as 'A drama from the opera "Pinola," by Charles Dawson and Moore's Melodies.' The drama is suited for the upper classes in convent schools. *Queen Floradine* is of the usual type of fairy drama, and is intended for the little ones. Neither of these publications will do much to relieve the almost uniform dullness of the dramatic exhibitions that usually bring the convent scholastic year to such a melancholy close. A real service would be rendered to our educational institutes if some Catholic dramatic writer of real ability set himself the task of providing a series of live plays for our conventual and collegiate establishments.

The *Arc Maria* has republished, in its usual attractive form, that exquisite recital of the experiences of a convert on his way to the Church—*A Troubled Heart, and How it was Comforted at Last*. We now learn that its author is the distinguished American Catholic writer, Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard. It is an exquisite little gem of autobiography, and tells with refined delicacy and with the charm of style for which its author is so distinguished, the inmost story of the religious doubts and yearnings which sent him forth on the long and weary pilgrimage that brought rest at last to his troubled heart in the bosom of the Catholic Church. Our copy of the early edition of this fascinating little volume has helped on his or her toilsome journey many a pilgrim similarly circumstanced. The reprint of this little work should be in every Catholic home and on the prize list of every Catholic school. Procurable from *Arc Maria*, Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.A., and all Catholic booksellers advertising in our columns. (Pp. 192, cloth, 75 cents.)

Like an old and welcome friend, *The Xaverian*, the school annual of St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, Melbourne, turns up regularly at this season of the year brimming over with good things, in addition to the more sedate articles dealing directly with school work. Unlike our old friends, *The Xaverian* grows more lusty and verile year by year. It runs into 40 pages of reading matter made up of contributions from the students and records of school doings. The editors—Masters Charles Gavan Duffy, William Keane, and Bertie Jackson—have performed their work well, and have turned out an annual which is creditable alike to themselves and the institution.

Largest "Pot-Still" Distillers in the World.

THE DUBLIN DISTILLERS' COMPANY, LTD.

The Popular Brands of this Company are

WM. JAMESON & CO.'S "HARP BRAND,"

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Guaranteed absolutely Pure Malt Whisky.

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we intend placing on the market to
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Good Wearing Tyre at a Low Figure.

CONDITIONS of COMPETITION.

The *Name* to be concise and appropriate.

The Competition is open to all.

Competitors may send in as many selections as they like, provided that they are sent in separately, with the selected name on one side of a sheet of paper and the senders name and address on the other.

Should more than one Competitor select the winning *Name*, the award will be made by priority. All letters will be numbered and filed as received, so that it is advisable for Competitors to send in their selections as soon as possible.

Letters to be addressed to "A." care of any of our Australasian Depots.

The Competition will close on December 31st, and our award advertised early in January.

The Dunlop Tyre Co. to be sole judge of the winning *Name*, which will be the property of the Coy.

A cheque for £20 will be forwarded to the successful Competitor as soon as our award is made.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO. OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.,

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CAPITAL **£1,000,000**
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Fire and Marine Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

OTAGO BRANCH: Corner of Rattray and Crawford Streets, Dunedin.

WILLIAM I. BOLAM, Manager.

GLOBE HOTEL,
DAMARU.

P. KELLY Proprietor.
 P. KELLY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the Globe Hotel, and will be happy to meet them there. Country Visitors and the Travelling Public will find every convenience. The Hotel, which is being renovated throughout, has accommodation for a number of Boarders; has its Private Sitting Rooms, Billiard Room, Bath Room, etc. Convenient to the New Railway Station and opposite the Theatre Royal. A good table kept. All Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. Free Stabling accommodation.

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Either for Cash or very easy Time Payments.

R. FRANCIS,

159 & 161 MANCHESTER STREET
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MANCHESTER STREET,

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(One minute from the Railway Station).

MR. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, late of Timaru Refreshment Rooms, has taken over the above favourite house, and offers every comfort to his patrons and friends.

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BAKER BROTHERS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
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Direct Importers of Best and Latest Designs in Funeral Furnishings.
 FUNERALS Conducted with the greatest Care and Satisfaction, at most Reasonable Charges.
 Corner of Wakanui Road and Cass streets, and Baker and Brown's Coach Factory.

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From a
RELIABLE FIRM.

It is rapidly becoming known throughout N.Z., that

CRAVEN'S SEEDS GROW.

Sound, pure and reliable seeds are

WHAT YOU WANT,

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WE WANT TO SUPPLY THEM.

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JAMES CRAVEN AND CO
 SEED SPECIALISTS,
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(J. J. HISKENS),

CHEMISTS, INVERCARGILL.

A Complete Stock of Everything that is looked for in a first-class Pharmacy

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JOHN GILLIES

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Linoleum Warehouse,

8 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

Has just landed Brussels and Tapestry Carpet of magnificent designs, Floorcloths and Linoleums, all widths up to 12 feet in new designs and various qualities.

Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh and new.

A large assortment of Bamboo Tables, Whatnots, Brackets, Screens, Stools, new colourings and designs.

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles.

Houses Furnished on the Time-Payment System. Terms very easy. Everybody in town and country cordially invited to visit and inspect our immense Stock.

FLETCHER, HUMPHREYS & CO.,

WINE, SPIRIT, & CIDER MERCHANTS.

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W A V E R L E Y H O T E L ,

QUEEN STREET,

AUCKLAND.

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

Best brands of Wines and Spirits always on hand.

MAURICE O'CONNOR.

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MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

VETERINARY SHOEING FORGE,

WASHDYKE, TIMARU.

JOHN ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR

(Late of Oamaru),

Begs to return thanks for the liberal support accorded to him since coming to Washdyke, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workmanship to merit a continuance of favors. All work received promptly attended to.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALITY.

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 'Jn', 'Kiwi' and 'Reliance',
 Rabbit Traps, etc., etc., including all
 kinds of Farmers' requirements
 in Hardware.

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.

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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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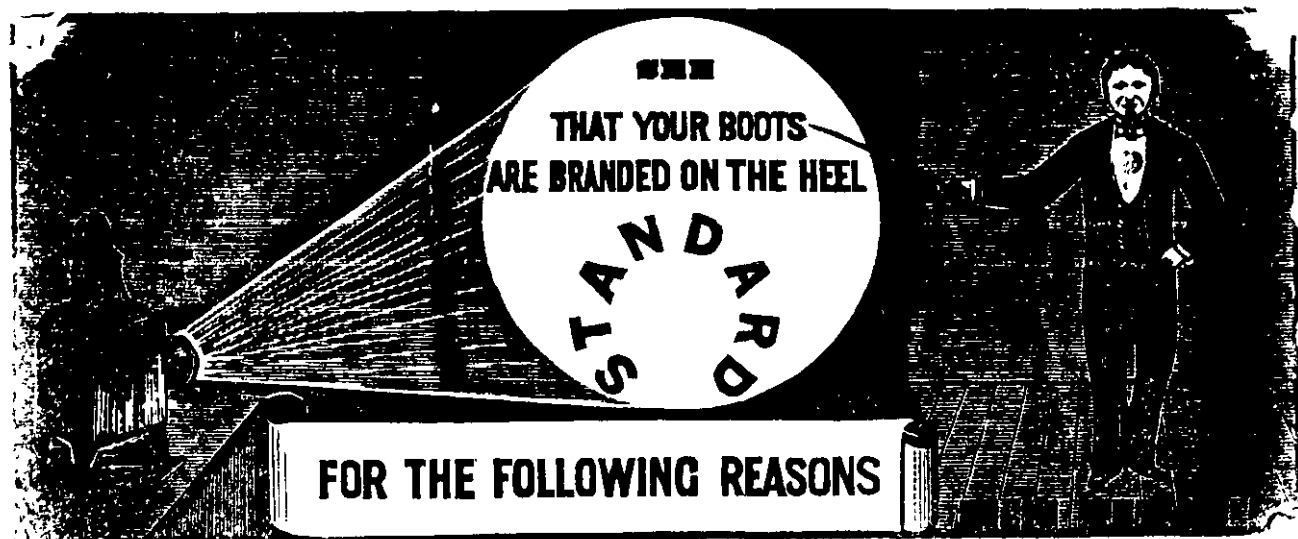
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NOTE.—Shipments of the cream of the World's Markets constantly
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STANDARD

THAT YOUR BOOTS ARE BRANDED ON THE HEEL

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS

FIRST.
Boots with this Brand on the heel are Guaranteed to Fit and Wear well.

SECOND.
On this Brand only the Very Best of Workmen are employed.

THIRD.
Only the Very Best of Materials are used in this Brand of Boots and Shoes.

FOURTH.
Farmers, Miners, and all who want to keep their feet dry, try this Brand.

FIFTH.
The "STANDARD" Brand Boots and Shoes are known from Auckland to the Bluff for sterling quality.

Commercial.

(For week ending January 23.)

PRODUCE.

London, January 16.—The total quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the United Kingdom is 2,640,000 quarters, and for the Continent 850,000.

January 17.—The American visible wheat supply is estimated at 89,278,000 bushels.

London, January 18.—Wheat: The market is dull, and the tendency is downwards. New South Wales January-February shipments are quoted at 30s 3d; Victorian, 30s 6d; sailed parcels, 29s 3d.

Butter is quiet, and a shade weaker. Choicest, 110s to 112s; good demand for secondary quality, 96s to 110s; Danish, 125s.

London, January 20.—Frozen beef, mutton, and lamb are unchanged.

Wellington, January 21.—The Agent-General's cablegram to the Department of Agriculture states that the average price for choicest butter is 110s; market steady. Danish, 120s, it having fallen 8s. Cheese, 53s; transactions very limited. The hemp market is firm. Good sale of Wellington at 1.21 10s. Cocksfoot (quiet), 34s.

MR. F. MEENAN, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Feed, fair to good, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; milling, 1s 6d to 1s 7d. Wheat: milling, 2s 5d to 2s 6d; fowls', 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Potatoes: New, local, L4 10s; Auckland, L6. Market overstocked. Chaff. Good demand for prime up to L2 15s; inferior, hard to sell; medium, L2 5. Straw: pressed 30s, market bare; loose, 30s. Flour: Sacks, 200lbs, L6 10s; 50lbs, L7; 25lbs, L7 5s. Oatmeal: 25lbs, L9 10s. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 9d to 10d. Cheese: Dairy, 5d; factory, 5jd. Eggs, 7jd. Onions: Melbourne, L7 10s.

Messrs. Donald Reid and Co., report as follows:—OATS—There is a fair demand for all good to prime feed in sound condition. Inferior and musty samples are plentiful, and are difficult to quit. We quote: Prime milling, 1s 6jd to 1s 7d; good to best feed, 1s 5d to 1s 6jd; medium, 1s 4d to 1s 5d; inferior, 1s to 1s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

WHEAT—In milling quality prime samples only are in request, medium sorts being without much demand. Fowl wheat is scarce, and meets with ready sale. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 5d to 2s 7d; medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; whole fowl wheat, 2s to 2s 1d; broken and damaged, 1s 8d to 1s 11d per bushel (sacks extra).

POTATOES—The market has been plentifully supplied by local growers, and, in addition to this, the arrival of a considerable quantity from Auckland has caused a sudden drop in values. We quote: Best kidneys, L4 to L4 10s; others, L3 to L3 10s per ton (sacks in).

CHAFF—Prime oaten sheaf is not offering freely, and commands ready sale at late values. Medium quality is not in request. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, L2 10s to L2 15s; medium to good, L2 to L2 7s 6d; inferior, L1 10s to L1 15s.

WOOL, SKINS, TALLOW, ETC.

London, January 15.—The wool sales have opened, and there is a brisk demand. Merinos have advanced from 5 to 7½ per cent.

London, January 16.—Messrs. Balme, Buxton, and Jacobs's joint catalogue comprised 7826 bales. There was a crowded attendance of buyers. A good selection of merinos was offered, for which there was strong Continental competition at from 5 to 7½ per cent. above the November rates. Crossbreds were in less demand. Fine brought from par to 5 per cent. in advance.

At the tallow sales 1850 casks were offered and 650 sold. Mutton: Fine, 29s 3d; medium, 27s. Beef: Fine, 27s 9d; medium, 26s 6d.

London, January 17.—At the wool sales there was spirited competition at opening rates.

London, January 20.—At the rabbitskin sales 1595 bales were offered and 1419 sold. The finest were slightly dearer, but secondary barely maintained late rates.

At the wool sales prices are slightly easier. Crossbreds are firm. The amount of wool catalogued to date is 48,766 bales, of which 46,715 bales have been sold.

Christchurch, January 17.—At the third of the local series of wool sales to-day there was a large attendance both of local and foreign buyers, and a brisk sale resulted. On the whole the wool was of a much better quality than at the previous sale. Fine wools showed an advance of fully ½d, but coarse and inferior sorts scarcely held their own. Colonial mills operated extensively, and outbid foreign buyers. Out of a catalogue of 12,791 bales 10,470 were sold. Extra merinos went up to 9jd for 'Culverden,' which has now topped the market for eight years in succession; medium to good do, 7jd to 8jd; inferior, 5jd to 6d; halfbred super, 7jd to 8jd; medium do, 6jd to 7d; inferior do, 5jd to 6d; super crossbred, 6d to 7d; inferior to medium do, 4jd to 5jd; long wool, 4jd to 6jd; extra good pieces and bellies, to 7jd; medium do, 4jd to 5jd; others, 2jd to 4d; locks, 1jd to 3d.

London, January 18.—Wool is very firm, but prices are unchanged. The Bradford market is quiet. Common sixties, 18jd; supers, 19jd. The Longburn clip realised 6jd at to-day's sales.

LIVE STOCK.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

At the Addington yards to-day there were again heavy yardings of all classes of sheep, and the total entry of stock was much above the average, while the attendance was also good.

FAT CATTLE—166 head came forward, a fair proportion being prime. The sale was somewhat dull, and prices showed a slight decline, values ranging from 18s to 23s per 100lb, according to quality. Steers made L6 5s to L9 5s, and one extra good one L10 10s; heifers, L5 5s to L9 2s 6d; cows, L4 5s to L7 17s 6d.

FAT SHEEP—There was a moderate yarding, including a few lines of prime quality. Freezers sold well up to late rates, and good to prime butchers' ewes showed an advance, but ordinary sorts were without any change. Wethers realised 17s to 21s, and extra good to 22s 5d; best ewes, 17s to 19s 5d; others, from 12s 6d to 16s 6d.

FAT LAMBS—There was a large entry, 5160 coming forward, mostly prime and well drafted lines. Best quality freezers brought last week's prices, though competition was not quite so keen, but light unfinished sorts were easier. Prime freezers brought from 16s to 17s 2d; other sorts, 12s 3d to 14s 6d.

STORE SHEEP—8700 came forward, the majority being lambs and wethers. There was a keen demand for all young sheep and forward rape lambs, but old ewes and backward lambs were not sought after. Wethers sold at from 16s to 17s 2d; two-tooth ewes, 17s 4d; other sorts, 12s to 16s; rape lambs, 12s 6d to 14s; others, 10s to 11s 6d.

PIGS—There was a fairly large entry, but a number were only half finished. Prime baconers and porkers sold well up to last week's rates, and stores were in better demand. Baconers made 32s 6d to 50s, equal to 3jd per lb; porkers, 20s to 23s, equal to 3jd to 4d per lb; forward stores, to 24s; others, 12s 6d to 19s.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a miserable display of horses at this week's sale, only some 15 or 20 light harness horses of indifferent class being entered.

J. G. WARD & CO. WOOL, GRAIN, SEED, AND MANURE MERCHANTS, AUCTIONEERS AND STOCK AGENTS, Invercargill, Gore and Bluff.

Full Stocks of Cornsacks, Woolpacks, Manures, Seeds, etc., kept, and Farmers are asked to call upon us before purchasing their requirements.

AGENTS FOR—Massey Harris Implements, Huddart Parker Steamers, Manchester Fire Insurance Co., Lawes' Dips and Manures.
MANAGING AGENTS FOR—Ocean Beach Freezing Works, (Birt & Co., Limited, Proprietors).

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B

THREE FIRST AWARDS AND SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL AT
THE AUCKLAND EXHIBITION, 1899.

These Awards were gained by work manufactured on our premises, Symonds street, and distanced all competing work, both local and imported. We invite inspection of our large stock of

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, CROSSES, ETC.

The Largest Stock of Designs of IRON TOMB RAILINGS in the Colony. Designs and Prices forwarded Free on Application.

Lowest possible Prices consistent with Good Work and Material.

B O U S K I L L A N D M C N A B,
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Telephone 650.

House, Land, Estate, & Financial Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE,
WELLINGTON.

Money Invested, Loans Negotiated, and entire Management of Properties and Collection of Rents undertaken.

The firm have Special Facilities for disposing of Town and Country Properties.

Correspondence invited from property owners also persons wishing to buy.

S C O T I A H O T E L

Corner of
LEITH AND DUNDAS STREETS, DUNEDIN

MICHAEL O'HALLORAN (late of the
Police Force, Dunedin and
Ashburton), Proprietor.

Having leased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation. Mr O'Halloran is now prepared to offer first-class accommodation to families, boarders, and the general public.

The very best of Wines, Ales, and Spirits supplied.

N E W B U T C H E R Y.

JOHN MCINTOSH
(For many years salesman to City Co.),
Opposite Phoenix Company,
MACLAGGAN STREET, DUNEDIN,

Has opened as above.
Only the best of meat at lowest possible prices.

Families waited on for Orders.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

G E O R G E D E N N I S,

Late of Park Hotel, Newtown, Wellington
and West Coast South Island,

Has taken over BARRETT'S HOTEL
Lambton Quay, WELLINGTON, where he
is prepared to provide for his old patrons
and the public generally every accommoda-
tion.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

W A I M A T E H O T E L, W A I M A T E

T. TWOMEY ... Proprietor.

T. TWOMEY (late of the Grosvenor Hotel, Christchurch) having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally-situated house, will spare no pains to make the place as comfortable as possible.

Wines and Spirits of the best brands.

The Hotel is being refurnished and renovated throughout.

J. A N D W. G R A N T
Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, and
Coachbuilders, Temuka.

J. and W. G., in thanking the public for their support in the past, beg to solicit a continuance of the same. As we have now a very complete stock for carrying on our several branches, and having secured the services of one of the best painters in the Colony, we have now a very strong staff of men in their different lines.

Shoeing, as usual, a specialty.

H U G H G O U R L E Y
desires to inform the public he still continues the Undertaking Business as formerly at the Establishment, corner Clarke and MacLaggan streets, Dunedin.

Funerals attended in Town or Country with promptness and economy

S A N I T A R Y P I P E
AND STONEWARE FACTORY,
KENSINGTON.

The undersigned, having purchased the above Works, is prepared to sell at Lowest Current Rates.

J. H. LAMBERT,
NORTH-EAST VALLEY AND KENSINGTON.

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY.

K I L R O Y A N D S U T H E R L A N D,
176 and 178 PRINCES STREET (near Stafford St.)

Extensive alterations and additions to above premises have now been completed, making them in every way quite up to date. Special attention to light has been given, and we have now secured a well lighted interior. Everything has been ordered FRESH AND NEW FOR THE COMING SEASON. A distinctive and leading feature of our stock will be goods of British manufacture. At Home there is a strong impulse in favor of goods made within the British Empire, and we feel confident all true Imperialists will help us in this matter.

OPENING DAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

NEW SHOPS! NEW GOODS!! NEW IDEAS!!!

IMPERIAL DRAPERY COMPANY,
176 and 178 PRINCES STREET, (near Stafford Street).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

D U N E D I N P A W N O F F I C E,
5 GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.
(Late A. Solomon.)

W. G. ROSSITER (for the last 15 years Manager for the late Mr. A. Solomon) having bought the old-established and well-known pawnbroking business of the late Mr. A. Solomon, begs to announce to the public of Dunedin and Suburbs that he will carry on the business with the same attention and fidelity as formerly.

Note Address:

W. G. ROSSITER,
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
No 5, GEORGE STREET, DUNEDIN.

U N I O N S T E A M S H I P COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
Talune Tues., Jan. 22 4 p.m. D'din
Monowai Thurs., Jan. 24 5.30 p.m. D'din
Moura Fri., Jan. 25 3 p.m. D'din
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—
Talune Tues., Jan. 22 1 p.m. D'din
Moura Fri., Jan. 25 3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON—
Monowai Thurs., Jan. 24 5.30 p.m. D'din
Mokoia Thurs., Jan. 31 1 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—
Talune Tues., Jan. 22 4 p.m. D'din
Mararoa Tues., Feb. 5 2.30 p.m. tr'n
MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—
Wakare Mon., Jan. 28 3.35 p.m. train
Monowai Mon., Feb. 11 3.35 p.m. tr'n

WESTPORT via OAMARU, TIMARU,
AKAROA, LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON,
NEW PLYMOUTH, and GREYMOUTH.
Cargo only.

Corinna Thurs., Jan. 24 3 p.m. D'din
GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU,
LYTTELTON, WELLINGTON and
NAPIER (cargo only).—

Janet Nicoll Wed., Jan. 30 3 p.m. D'din

SOUTH SEA ISLAND SERVICE.
For FIJI (From Auckland).

Taviuni Wed., Feb. 6
TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY
(From Auckland.)
Rotokino Tues., Jan. 22

RAROTONGA and TAHITI.
(From Auckland.)
Ovalau Tues., Feb. 12.

"DEAR ME!

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

Two or three useful spring carters changed hands at from L17 to L20. No draughts were forward. Really first-class draught geldings, young, staunch, and sound, would command a good market, and so would really useful medium draughts and strong, upstanding harness horses. During the week we have sold about a dozen at full prices. One buyer for this class of horse present in the market to-day could have taken 30 had they been offering. We recommend consignments. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, L45 to L50; extra good prize horses, L2 to L60; medium draught mares and geldings, L30 to L40; aged do, L18 to L25; upstanding carriage horses, L25 to L30; well-matched carriage pairs, L60 to L80; strong spring-van horses, L28 to L35; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, L18 to L25; tram horses, L12 to L17; light hacks, L10 to L15; extra good hacks, L18 to L30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, L2 to L5.

Wednesday being a public holiday in Dunedin, we were obliged to go to press on Tuesday evening. On that account the report of the Burnside stock sales does not appear in this issue.

WEDDING BELLS.

HOLLEY—MCVEEDY.

A very interesting wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Southbridge, on Wednesday, January 2, when Miss M. McEvedy, daughter of Mr. P. McEvedy, 'Blackwater,' Southbridge, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. F. Holley, of Leeston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Holley, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Father Goggan. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome dress of white silk, richly trimmed, wearing the usual veil and orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet and wore a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids, Misses C. and N. McEvedy, wore dainty white dresses, large white hats with plumes, and gold brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Mr. W. Holley, as best man, and Mr. P. O'Brien as groomsman. After the ceremony 130 people were entertained at a wedding breakfast at 'Blackwater,' Mr. McEvedy's residence. The wedding presents were numerous and costly. The bride and bridegroom left by the 4 o'clock train for Christchurch en route for Dunedin, where the honeymoon was spent. Both bride and bridegroom took with them the good wishes of a large circle of friends.

The following item is from an Invercargill contemporary.—At yesterday's meeting of the Education Board Mr. Hanan asked if it were true that under the new regulations pupils of private schools would be debarred from competing for scholarships. The chairman said it was perfectly true, and Mr. George added that the reason was that as private schools did not contribute anything to the funds from which the scholarship money was derived their pupils ought not to participate in the benefits conferred by the money. Mr. Hanan asked whether it was right that the Board should keep pupils who were taught privately out of the benefits of the scholarships. Mr. George reiterated the principle which had guided the Board's action. There was a State system of education which conferred certain advantages upon those who availed themselves of it. It was free to all and its benefits were known to all. If they chose to remain outside, to find their education elsewhere, they must be prepared to take the consequences and forego the benefits which the system had at its disposal. Mr. Hanan was proceeding to question a policy by which the Board compelled those who wished to go elsewhere to attend the State schools, when Mr. MacGibbon pointed out that the discussion was informal, and, moreover, that as Mr. Hanan was striking at the root of a national system of education anything he said should be in order and would have to be seriously considered. Mr. Hanan admitted the reasonableness of what Mr. MacGibbon had said. He had merely asked a question for information. The answer was now to him and he would now have to consider whether he would proceed further by giving notice of motion or not. The matter then dropped.

A GOOD WORK.

ABOUT 262,000 young Irish girls landed at the port of New York since the mission of Our Lady of the Rosary was established in October, 1883. What the mission has done for them may be summed up as follows: First, it has exercised a moral influence over steamship lines to safeguard the immigrant on board of their vessels. 2nd. It has watched over, guided and assisted at the landing depot those who intended to proceed by rail or steamboat to their destination. 3rd. It has examined the claims and fitness of the relatives or friends who called for the immigrant. 4th. It has provided a home at State street, where were kept free of charge all those whose friends did not call on the day of arrival, or who had no friends at all, or who were unable to proceed on their journey. 5th. It has tried to locate relatives of those who brought indefinite addresses. 6th. It has secured positions in good families for those ready to go to work. 7th. It has provided a chapel before whose altar the immigrant has knelt to receive comfort, encouragement, and strength for the battle of life before her. 8th. It has supplied the good offices of the priest, in whom alone the Irish girl is ready to confide.

The Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin, re-opens on Monday, February 4. The course includes University and Civil Service classes, book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, gymnastics, etc.—*.*

THE HOLIEST STREET IN ENGLAND.

In the *Temple Magazine* Mr. J. E. Chamberlain writes of Paternoster Row, which he calls 'The Holiest Street in England.' Six centuries ago, beads, breviaries, paternosters were being exposed for sale here in antique English shops kept by Englishmen great and antique in heart. . . . Consider its baptism and condition. Old St. Paul's was standing then. Paternoster Row was a nameless, dark kind of pathway running on the outskirts of the sacred precincts. Choristers—bright scampish lads like those of to-day—used to come from St. Paul's chanting the Rosary in procession. When they got as far as the beginning of this dim old path it invariably happened that they had reached that part of the Rosary in which the Paternoster is embedded, and they said the Paternoster as they walked along. Thus the walk in time was Paternoster as Paternoster Row. One of its windings where the prayer was finished was called Amen Corner.

A SMALL REPUBLIC.

THERE is a very interesting story in the *Catholic World Magazine* for July concerning San Marino, the Catholic Republic in the heart of Italy. In these days of the centralisation of power it is quite remarkable that this republic should maintain not only its independence but that spirit of hardy love for liberty that characterised the people when its foundations were laid. It was born of Catholicism and has been nurtured by that same spirit, and to-day it is so vigorous that it bids fair to outlive many larger principalities.

Father Heffernan says of it: 'There are few States in the world that are actually out of debt. San Marino, in Europe, enjoys this privilege, with the republic of Andorra and the principality of Monaco. Each inhabitant pays about 25 francs of a tax. The budget of San Marino reads very favorably, the receipts amounting to 112,500 francs and the expenses to 109,500 francs. The balance is on the right side. The landowner has no reason to complain of being crushed, like his Italian brethren, by heavy taxation; he pays little or nothing, for the land tax is very light. The principal indirect taxes are those which are levied on powder, salt, and tobacco. In 1872 the republic renounced in a treaty made with Italy the right of cultivating tobacco. The Italian Government agreed to furnish the State at net cost the necessary quantities of tobacco for consumption. One exception was made in favor of the Capuchins of San Marino. They are permitted to plant tobacco and sell snuff to retailers.'

Many men do not allow their principles to take root, but pull them up every now and then, as children do flowers they have planted, to see if they are growing.

The less we have here, the more we shall enjoy in God's Kingdom, where the mansion of each is proportioned to the love with which he shall have imitated the life of Christ.

Seldom indeed is it that they who possess riches attain to eternal rest; for truth expressly says: 'Hardly shall they who have riches enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.'

The Irish Department of Agriculture has issued a report on migratory agricultural laborers, who seek employment at a distance from their own homes, principally in England and Scotland. More than four-fifths of the entire number for 1900, namely 15,878, are natives of the province of Connaught. Of these 10,331 come from the County of Mayo alone, which county furnishes over one-half of all the Irish migratory laborers. In 1841 also Mayo was the principal source of these migratory laborers. When one considers the proportion of migratory laborers to the adult male population, Mayo appears in a still more remarkable light, for it is found that no fewer than 198.5 per 1000 of the adult male population usually seek employment at a distance from their homes. In no other county in Ireland does the proportion reach 69 per 1000.

A RICH RETURN.

When a mixture attains so wonderful a success in so short a time as Tussicura has managed to do, it is difficult to speak of the matter in a way that does not appear like exaggeration. Let us look back at the career of this extraordinary medicine from the start. It is only a few months since the proprietor launched it upon the market, and, as it was produced in a comparatively obscure town in Central Otago, it will be seen that the inventor was considerably handicapped. There was no idea of putting forth a cheap mixture—for there are only too many of these before the public at the present time—but the object in view was to use the very best drugs procurable after a careful consideration as to the effect they would have on the systems of persons suffering from particular complaints. People are, not unnaturally, chary of trying a new remedy unless it comes to them heralded by all sorts of 'bold advertisements,' and the proprietor of Tussicura, although he might have expected to have an extremely hard fight in convincing the public of the excellence of his preparation, is naturally gratified at its immediate success. At the same time he recognises that, in order to recoup him for his large expense that he has been put in preparing the mixture, he must seek a wider field, and the number of testimonials he has received amply justified him in anticipating a success.—*.*

AshburtonResidents

and the public generally are reminded that T. H. UNDRILL & CO., Tancred Street, Furnishing Warehousemen and UNDERTAKERS, deserve your patronage.

WHITAKER BROS.,

New Zealand Catholic Depot,

WELLINGTON AND GREYMOUTH.

FATHER SHEEHAN'S 'MY NEW CURATE,' 6s; posted, 6s 6d.
(This Book has had an enormous sale: 8 editions in 8 months.)

NEW SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

ROSARIES, CRUCIFIXES, FONTS, MEDALS,
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ETC., ETC., ETC.

SPLENDID INCENSE, 1s 6d 1b Tin.

STATUES SACRED HEART, BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH
ST. ANTHONY.
10d, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 5s 6d, 12s 6d, 11s 6d, and upwards.

SPECIAL NOTE.

In answer to numerous enquiries, so soon as the proposed New Catechism is finally settled by the coming Synod, we shall advertise same without delay. In the meantime we are authorised to supply the Catechisms approved by the Plenary Council.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S ACADEMY FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
ARLINGTON STREET, WELLINGTON.

STUDIES will be Resumed 4th FEBRUARY. The school course comprises every branch of high-class English education, with French, Latin, Book-keeping, all kinds of Plain and Art Needlework.

Terms of Course—Boarders, £30 per annum (fees paid at opening of three terms), Day Scholars, 25s per quarter (in advance).

Piano, Violin (Miss Julia Moran), Singing, Painting, Dancing, Shorthand, German, and Chipwork Lessons are extras at moderate terms.

Students are prepared for the University, Civil Service, Musical (theoretical and practical), and Drawing Examinations.

Sister F. Xavier will be at the Academy from 5th to 12th January and after 1st February, but letters addressed to her at the Academy as above, or at 'Helenstown,' Seatoun, will receive prompt attention.

MONASTERY OF THE SACRED HEART,
BARBADOS STREET,
CHRISTCHURCH.

The Schools in connection with the above Institution, conducted by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions, will re-open on January 28, 1901.

The Educational Course comprises, besides a careful Religious and Moral Training, the various branches of a sound English Education, together with French, Shorthand, Typewriting, Needlework (plain and ornamental), Calisthenics, Pianoforte, Harp, Violin, Organ, Singing, Drawing, Painting in Water Colors and Oils, and Flower-making.

Pupils prepared for Civil Service, Matriculation, and Teachers' Examinations, also for Theoretical and Practical Examinations of Trinity College and Royal Academy, London.

Prospectuses for Boarders, High School, and Kindergarten pupils can be obtained from the Reverend Mother Prioress.

Information is sought regarding the whereabouts of Mr. John Devlin, a native of Clonbraney, County Longford.—*.*

The Dunlop Company report business as being very brisk and the utmost difficulty is experienced in getting sufficient stocks to cope with the demand for the great 'foremost ever since' 1888 tyre.—*.*

THE
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL, DUNEDIN,
RE-OPENS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1901.

University and Civil Service Classes, also Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Gymnastics.

Suitable Boarding-house can be recommended to students from the country.

MISSING FRIENDS.

If JOHN DEVLIN, native of the Parish of Clonbraney, County Longford, Ireland, will communicate with THOMAS HANDLEY, Coromandel, he will hear from his brother Michael and relatives.

NOTICE.

Correspondents are particularly requested to bear in mind that to insure publication in any particular issue of the paper communications must reach this Office not later than Tuesday morning.

Correspondents forwarding obituary and marriage notices are particularly requested to be as concise as possible.

All communications connected with the literary department, reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., should be addressed to the Editor.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complaints re irregular Delivery of Paper should be made without delay to the Manager.

All Communications with the Commercial Department of the 'N.Z. Tablet' Newspaper are to be addressed to John Murray, Secretary, to whom all Post Office Orders and Cheques are in all instances to be made payable.

Annual Subscription, 25s. booked; 22s. 6d. if paid in advance; shorter periods at proportional rates.

NOTE—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

DEATH.

HENAGHAN.—On the 8th November, 1900, at Termon, near Belmullet, County Mayo, Ireland, Thomas Henaghan, father of Patrick Henaghan, Waipapa Point.—R.I.P.



'To promote the cause of Religion and Justice by the ways of Truth and Peace.'

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

A CENTURY OF CRIMINAL LAW.



VOLTAIRE'S observations on his visit to England in 1726-29 are contained in a dozen or more sayings that are as bitter in the mouth as the juice of sorrel. In one of these an element of truth underlies the sarcasm. 'The hangman,' said he, speaking of his 'cross Channel neighbors,' 'should write their history, for he usually settles their disputes.' The soured dramatist-historian alluded to the great number of offences that were in his day visited with the extreme penalty of the law in the British Isles. In his own country and in other Continental nations capital offences were, by comparison, rare. As late as 1757 an Act was passed in France inflicting the penalty of death on the authors of impious works. But the representatives of the French

THE FAMOUS "VICTORY" SEWING
for Catalogue (mention this paper).

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clergy who met in Paris in that year successfully petitioned the King to repeal the law. ROGER DE HOVEDEN tells us in his Chronicle that in England in the twelfth century the death penalty was reserved for the crime of treason, and even then might, if surety was found for the culprit, be commuted by the king. HENRY VIII. greatly extended the list of capital offences. At no period in British history were the headsman and the official strangler kept so busy as during the reign of the much-married monarch. As many as 71,400 persons—many of them innocent of crime—were executed in England during the thirty-eight years that he cumbered the throne; and in one year 300 beggars were strangled to death by the common hangman for merely soliciting alms.

A lull followed the wild, red days of HENRY VIII. The common law was not, considering the times, marked by undue severity. But as the country advanced in prosperity, law-makers—who belonged almost exclusively to the propertied classes—became more and more merciless towards criminals. Property was dear; human life was cheap. 'Penal laws,' says GOLDSMITH in his *Vicar of Wakefield*, 'which are in the hands of the rich, are laid upon the poor; and all our paltriest possessions are hung round with gibbets.' 'From the Restoration to the death of GEORGE III. a period of 160 years,' says ERSKINE MAY in his *Constitutional History*, 'no less than 187 capital offences were added to the criminal code. . . . In the reign of GEORGE II., thirty-three Acts were passed creating capital offences; in the first fifty years of GEORGE III., no less than sixty-three.' Eighteenth century British feeling pinned its faith so firmly to the hangman's noose that EDMUND BURKE once declared that he could obtain the assent of Parliament to any Bill imposing the penalty of death. Referring to the early part of the nineteenth century, CLARK says: 'It had long been a received maxim in Great Britain—a maxim advocated by PALEY and others of his school—that crimes were most effectually suppressed by the dread of capital punishment, which, though not always inflicted, might yet be held in *terrorem* over hardened offenders. Acting upon this theory, the legislature had gradually attached the penalty of death to every species of offence that seemed to threaten the interests of any of the influential classes—landowners, agriculturists, capitalists, traders. By 1809 more than six hundred different kinds of offences had been made capital—a state of the law unexampled in the worst periods of Roman or Oriental despotism.' Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY—one of the early nineteenth century reformers of British criminal law—declared that there was no other country in the world 'where so many and so large a variety of actions were punishable with loss of life.'

'If a man,' says a recent historian, dealing with the early part of the vanished century, 'injured Westminster Bridge, he was hanged. If he appeared disguised on a public road, he was hanged. If he cut down young trees; if he shot at rabbits; if he stole property valued at five shillings; if he stole anything at all from a bleach-field; if he wrote a threatening letter to extort money; if he returned prematurely from transportation—for any of these offences he was immediately hanged.' And hanging in those times did not mean the 'drop' and the mercifully swift severance of the spinal column: it was an execution of the rude JACK KETCH order, and death came by slow strangulation. The coiner was hanged. The forger was hanged. The pickpocket was hanged. The woman who stole a pair of clogs or a roll of linen was hanged. The hungry man who stole a turnip from a field for himself or his starving family, was hanged. At one time in 1816—during the hunger-troubles that followed the close of the Waterloo campaign—a child of ten years of age formed one of a group of fifty-eight persons that lay under sentence of death. Judge HEATH voiced the feeling of the 'classes' of his time when he declared from his place upon the bench that there was no hope of regenerating a criminal on this side of the grave, and that for his own sake, and for the safeguarding of society, it was better to hang the caitiff by the neck till he was dead. 'In one year (1820),' says MULLHALL, 'no fewer than forty-six persons were hanged for forging Bank of England notes, some of which were afterwards asserted to be good.' And, according to the same authority, the first half of the nineteenth century witnessed,

in England and Wales, the execution of 2734 persons, only 616 of whom passed through the hangman's hands for the crime of murder.

British legislators, however, had overvalued their purpose. 'The terrors of the law,' says ERSKINE MAY, 'far from preventing crime, interfered with its just punishment. Society revolted against barbarities which the law prescribed. Men wronged by crimes shrank from the shedding of blood and forbore to prosecute; juries forgot their oaths and acquitted prisoners against evidence; judges recommended the guilty to mercy. Not one in twenty of the sentences was carried into execution. Hence arose uncertainty—one of the worst defects in criminal jurisprudence. Punishment lost at once its terrors and its example. . . . Crime was unchecked; but, in the words of HORACE WALPOLE, the country became "one great shambles"; and the people were brutalised by the hideous spectacle of public executions.' The law was in this parlous state when, in the early years of the nineteenth century, Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY began his cautious and tentative efforts for the reform of the British criminal code. In 1808 he succeeded in having mere pocket-picking, and in 1810 petty thefts from bleaching grounds, removed from the category of capital offences. His efforts to save other petty pilferers from the grip of the hangman were unavailing. But he stirred the depths of public conscience somewhat. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, in 1820, slightly diminished the number of nominal death penalties that disfigured the statute-book. So did Sir ROBERT PEELE. But PEELE left to the official strangler the punishment of over forty different kinds of forgery, and his dilettante and yellow-gloved 'reform' scarcely diminished the effective severity of the law. So late as 1820, the poor, blundering conspirators, THISTLEWOOD and his companions, were first hanged and then beheaded. The last execution for forgery took place on December 31, 1829. But the death-penalty for this crime cumbered the statute-book till 1832; and even then the forging or altering of wills or of powers of attorney for transferring stock was still left 'a hanging matter.' In 1832 capital punishment was abolished for coining and sheep-stealing. Two years later, in 1834, hanging in chains ceased by Act of Parliament. The pillory was abolished in the first year of Queen VICTORIA's reign. Thereafter, the reform of the criminal code moved forward at a brisk pace. According to the Report of the Capital Punishments Society, published in 1845, upwards of 1400 persons had been choked off by the hangman in England and Wales in the previous thirty-five years for crimes which had at the date of that Report ceased to be capital. Arson, forgery, burglary, and rape remained nominally capital offences till 1861. On August 27 of that year the last execution for *attempted* murder took place at Chester. But the Criminal Law Consolidation Acts of the same year (1861) confined the death penalty to the crimes of treason and wilful murder. The last public execution in England—that of MICHAEL BARRETT, an alleged Fenian, for the Clerkenwell explosion—took place on May 26, 1868. In the same year an Act was passed directing the carrying out of the death penalty within the walls of prisons. This put an end to the indecent orgies that had for so long been associated with public executions in the British Isles, and for the first time in the vanished century the last dire penalty of the law was surrounded with the solemnity and decorum which should ever accompany the administration of judicial punishments.

Two other notable reforms in the methods of dealing with crime during the departed century may be noted here. These are (1) the establishment of an efficient metropolitan police-force in 1829. These replaced the 'drunken and decrepid watchmen and scoundred thief-takers'—themselves 'companions and confederates of thieves'—to whom the task of preventing crime in London had been so long entrusted. A constabulary was organised by PEELE in Ireland in 1836; and three years later provision was made for the establishment of a police force in English counties and boroughs. (2) In the early part of the nineteenth century the prison treatment of criminals in the British Isles was savage, tyrannous, and cruel in the extreme. For misdemeanants of respectable character the prisons of the time were so many living hells. The name of ELIZABETH FRY will ever be associated with the English prison reform of

the early nineteenth century, as that of JOHN HOWARD will be with that of the eighteenth. And yet so late as September 15, 1853, the *London Times* declared that 'the prison of Birmingham was the theatre of scenes which filled the public with horror and affright. Facts which, if described by DICKENS, would be regarded as a piece of romance, actually occurred in one of the prisons in 1853.' Milder and gentler modes of prison treatment were, however, uniformly adopted in time. Catholic countries were the pioneers of the reforming and gentler system of treatment of criminals. We need only refer in passing to the labors of St. VINCENT DE PAUL among the galleys of Bayonne, Marseilles, and Bordeaux. Several congregations of religious of both sexes have been long instituted for the care of criminals: the Brothers of St. Joseph, the Lazarist Fathers, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, the Sisters of Mary and Joseph, etc. In Austria female criminals, instead of being sent to prison, are placed under the care of religious. More than two and a half centuries ago Pope INNOCENT X. laid in Rome the foundations of the first great model prison—the 'Carceri Nuove'—which HOWARD, the great British philanthropist, declared, more than a century later, to be one of the best regulated establishments of the kind that he had seen. Pope CLEMENT XI. (who reigned from 1700 to 1721) founded the famous reformatory for juvenile offenders which is the model of those that are in existence in every civilised country at the present day. Pope CLEMENT XII. (1730-1740) extended the system to female delinquents. WILLIAM SMITH, CERFBEER, and other authorities on the history of prison discipline show how the system which originated with the Popes spread to Milan, Belgium, and America.

In the same way Catholic countries led the way in the establishment of reformatory penal colonies—the Portuguese and Spaniards in their settlements in Africa, and the French in Guiana, under the care of the Jesuit Fathers and the Sisters of Charity of St. VINCENT DE PAUL. The whole history of prison systems has, perhaps, nothing which can equal in horror the cynic cruelties and nameless horrors of British transportation to Australia, Tasmania, and Norfolk Island. It endured like a long agony from 1787 till the permanent abolition of this mode of disposing of the criminal population of the British Isles in 1868. Its abolition—which was in a great measure due to the ceaseless efforts of two distinguished Catholic ecclesiastics—Dr. ULLATHORNE, Vicar-General of Sydney, and Bishop WILLIAMS, of Tasmania—terminated what was probably the most cruel and shocking penal system of the nineteenth century.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers are entreated to forward the amounts due by them at the earliest possible moment. The amounts due by individual subscribers are not considerable, but taken together they amount to a very large sum. The many calls that we have to meet make it imperative on us to greatly reduce the amount of indebtedness of our subscribers. We therefore ask those who have received accounts to wipe off their indebtedness to us before the close of the dying century. This will be a suitable mode of celebrating the parting of the nineteenth, and the beginning of the twentieth century.

MARIST BROTHERS' FUND.

We have received and duly forwarded to the Rev. Treasurer (Father O'Shea, Boulcott street, Wellington) the following sum in aid of the fund being organised to reimburse the Marist Brothers, late of Stoke, the heavy financial outlay which they have been compelled to undergo in their necessary defence during the recent trials—James Watterson, Oamaru, 5s.

Studies will be resumed on February 1 at St. Francis Xavier's Academy, Arlington street, Wellington. The school course comprises every branch of a high-class English education, with French, Latin, book-keeping, and all kinds of plain and art needlework, vocal and instrumental music, painting, etc.—**

The schools in connection with the Monastery of the Sacred Heart, Christchurch, and conducted by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions will re-open on January 28. The educational course comprises, besides a careful religious and moral training, the various branches of a sound English education, together with French, shorthand, typewriting, needlework, music (vocal and instrumental), drawing, painting, etc.—**

Diocesan News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 19.

The Marist Brothers' retreat concluded on Thursday morning. Rev. Father Ainsworth returned from the West Coast on Thursday.

Of the Sixth South African Contingent now in camp here 32 members paraded for Mass in St. Joseph's Church last Sunday.

Prominent on the list of New Zealanders who recently called on the Agent-General I notice the names of the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy and the Very Rev. Dean Carew.

The annual picnic given to the children of St. Joseph's Orphanage was held this year at Island Bay. The inmates were conveyed to the suburb in drags and spent a very pleasant day there.

The arrangements in connection with the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Association picnic are complete and a satisfactory gathering is anticipated. Donations of trophies for the sports have been freely made by the members.

Fathers Mahoney and O'Reilly returned from their tour in the Wanganui and New Plymouth districts on Wednesday. A considerable portion of their travels was accomplished on their bicycles. Fathers Clancy and Bowden returned from the Marlborough Sounds last night. On their tour they were accompanied by Father Fay of Blenheim.

Considerable time was lost by the pupils when the convent school was being re-built at Palmerston North last year and on that account the school was re-opened after the Christmas holidays somewhat earlier than usual. Work was resumed on Monday last and the examination by the Government Inspector postponed from last year will be held next month.

What was generally accepted as the decision of the Cathedral Committee re the site for the proposed new building was altered at a meeting held on Wednesday evening, and instead of erecting the cathedral in Buckle street the original proposal to build in Boulcott street will be adhered to. The architect, Mr. Petre, submitted plans suitable for the two sites, and after lengthy consideration the executive committee decided as stated. Necessary preliminaries for the laying of the foundation stone were begun on the following day.

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 17.

The Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M., of Sydney, is at present in Auckland, and preached an excellent and practical discourse to a large congregation last Sunday evening at St. Patrick's.

St. Benedict's parochial school is being pushed on by the contractor. The price is £320 and it is hoped it may be ready for the opening of the school term.

The local collection in aid of the Stoke Defence Fund has been successful, and the amount obtained will be forwarded this week to the Rev. Father O'Shea, Wellington. The donors in this instance gave most cheerfully.

Sub-Inspector Wilson left here for Wellington last Sunday to where he has been transferred. During his stay here he won the approbation of all classes of the community, particularly those under his charge, by his uniform kindness and consideration. In Church matters Mrs. Wilson lent invaluable assistance.

The new district president of the New Zealand district of the H.A.C.B.S. is Bro. Daniel Flynn. He was elected and duly installed at the ordinary weekly meeting of the district executive last Monday evening. The choice is a deservedly popular one, as the new president is known personally to many Hibernians throughout the Colony.

A very disastrous fire, in which £90,000 was sacrificed, occurred in the mercantile portion of this city early last Sunday morning. The great loss is attributed to the antiquated appliances with which our fire brigade is equipped. This is the third or fourth costly warning given to our civic authorities, but they cling with tenacity to the methods of our forefathers.

The committee set up by the local branch of the Hibernian Society to consider the renovations necessary for their lately-acquired hall, the Catholic Institute, met last evening, and after a long discussion one of the designs sent in by the architect, Mr. T. Mahoney, was chosen, and Bro. P. J. Nerheny was directed to consult the architect and call for tenders. The design is a fine one, and the hall, when completed, will be a credit to the Society.

St. Patrick's Day celebration committee met last Sunday afternoon in the Marist Brothers' schoolroom, the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly being in the chair. The Rev. Fathers Darby and O'Hara, from St. Benedict's, and a representative gathering were also present. Mr. J. B. Stead was elected general secretary and Mr. P. O'Kane sports secretary. The secretary announced that the Domain Cricket Ground had been secured for Saturday, March 16. The sports committee were chosen and requested to meet and consider what amount of prize money was required and to report the same to the next general meeting of the committee.

The sub-committee appointed by St. Patrick's parishioners at a meeting held last Sunday week, consisting of the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly and Messrs P. Dignan, P. J. Nerheny, W. Regan, and M. J. Sheahan, to consult with Mr. T. Mahoney, architect, concerning the completion of the Cathedral, met that gentleman last Friday afternoon at the Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop also attended. The

original plans were submitted by Mr Mahoney, and with others were discussed and well considered. Eventually Mr Mahoney was directed to prepare new plans, which will be submitted to a meeting of the sub-committee later on.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

January 21

Preparations are already in progress for the reception of his Eminence Cardinal Moran and accompanying prelates on their arrival in Christchurch.

St. Aloysius's Hall, in Barbadoes street, is to be fitted up as a temporary girls' parish school pending the present Pro-Cathedral being available for the purpose.

At Vespers, in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday, the Rev. Father McInerney, S.J., of Sydney, preached a very fine discourse to a large congregation. Father McInerney has just concluded a retreat for the Marist Brothers at Wellington, and leaves shortly for Melbourne to preach a mission.

Dr. Frengley, who as medical officer to the Corporation made a thoroughly systematic inspection of the city during the late plague scare, left last week on a six months' visit to England. Prior to his departure Dr. Frengley was permanently appointed health officer for the city, a position, owing to the knowledge of sanitary matters acquired by him in Dublin, he is well qualified to fill.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

All the schools conducted by the Dominican Nuns throughout the diocese will re-open on Monday, February 4.

Rev. Father James O'Reilly, who was ordained last June for the diocese of Dunedin, arrived in this city on last Saturday from Sydney.

The annual retreat of the priests of the diocese of Dunedin opened in Holy Cross College, Mosgiel, on last Tuesday evening. It is being conducted by the Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M., and closes on Saturday morning.

The anniversary of the coming of the Sisters of Mercy to South Dunedin (January 17) was the occasion of the important ceremony of reception of four young ladies into the Order. His Lordship Bishop Verdon performed the ceremony, and was assisted by Rev. Father Keogh, S.J., and Rev. Father Coffey. The following are the names of the young ladies who were received—Miss Courtenay, Westport (in religion Sister Mary Borgia); Miss O'Brien, Mosgiel (in religion Sister Agatha); Miss Daly, Millemarch (in religion Sister Francis); Miss O'Neill, Mosgiel (in religion Sister Gerard).

A meeting of the General Committee appointed to arrange details in connection with the holding of a picnic for the Catholic school children and their friends was held in St. Joseph's Hall on Thursday evening last. The Rev. Father Murphy presided. A report from the sub-committee appointed showed that several important matters had been successfully attended to. It was decided to hold the picnic at Oatram on February 11—a date, by the way, of interest to the Catholics of Dunedin as the anniversary of the opening of St. Joseph's Cathedral—and a special committee will attend to the securing of a ground and the arranging of other matters.

The bazaar in aid of St. Joseph's Church, Queenstown, to which brief reference was made in our last issue, was successful beyond the most sanguine anticipations. It was held in the local Garrison Hall, continued four nights, and was visited by a great number of people. Each night (says the *Hakatit Mail* of last Friday) the hall was well attended, and the many willing workers at the bazaar succeeded very well in getting off their goods and raffles. The bazaar was opened by his Worship the Mayor, Mr. F. St. Omer. There were two stalls in the centre of the hall, nicely draped with patriotic ribbons, etc., and containing a choice collection of useful and valuable articles, not a few panels and other paintings being noticeable, principally from the brushes of Misses F. McBride and M. Gulgeon. No. 1 Stall was under the control of Mrs. Black and Mrs. Gulgeon, whilst Mrs. F. McBride, the ladies' president, and Miss McChesney supervised No. 2. They were assisted by Miss and Miss M. Robertson. Mrs. O'Meara and Miss Robertson had charge of the refreshment stall, Miss McMullan the gipsy's tent, while Mr. C. H. Robertson (in a sailor costume) manipulated the dip. Musical items were contributed at intervals during the evening which, it is needless to say, were very acceptable. The takings at the bazaar amounted to something like £170, leaving a balance of about £200 to be liquidated yet in connection with the new church. Unstinted praise is due to the many workers of the Church for their untiring efforts to free the new edifice of debt. The Queenstown brass band kindly lent their assistance by playing round the town and in front of the hall door on the first night.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN.

It is needless to say that considerable uneasiness was felt when a Court circular announced on Saturday that her Majesty the Queen had not been for some days in her usual health, and that her physicians thought it advisable that she should be kept perfectly quiet and should abstain from transacting any business. Her Majesty's health had shown signs of failure since the death of her son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and her grandson, Prince Victor of Teck. On Monday of last week the Queen gave an audience to Lord Roberts.

It was reported at Portsmouth that the Duke of York's Australian visit has been abandoned, but there is no official confirmation of the report.

A private cable received in Sydney on Sunday stated that her Majesty was hopelessly ill.

A message received on Monday stated that the Queen has been for some time suffering from nervous excitability, accompanied by occasional attacks of faintness. A very serious failure of power occurred on Thursday last.

The most profound sympathy is manifested throughout Europe and America.

It was reported that her Majesty was in *extremis* on Sunday night, and news received here on Tuesday morning stated that she was sinking fast.

Her Majesty's illness was the cause of profound sorrow in every capital in Europe. His Holiness the Pope evinced the greatest sorrow when he heard the news, and prayed earnestly for the Queen's recovery.

THE CHURCH AND LIBERTY.

PROFESSOR SHAHAN, of the Catholic University, Washington, contributes to a recent issue of the *Catholic University Bulletin* an article on 'A Century of Catholicism.' It is a review of the condition of the Catholic Church throughout the world during the century which has come to a close. The story which the writer has to tell is (says the *Catholic Times*) on the whole a most encouraging record of progress. Naturally there are various degrees in this progress; but the general lesson to be deduced from the Catholic struggles of the century seems to be that wherever the Catholics have been most strongly in favor of their rights and freedom of the people the Catholic cause has advanced in the most decisive manner. In France, after the storm and stress of the Revolution and the unrest of the Napoleonic expeditions, the lay journalist and the lay apostle appeared as providential helpers. The Catholic Press dates from de Lamennais, who, in his first fervor and whilst still in harmony with the Catholic authorities, taught men how to maintain their rights under the law. Lacordaire, Montalembert, and many others caught the inspiration, and the strength of the Catholics of France as a democratic force steadily grew. From Daniel O'Connell they learned how to agitate effectively. Liberty of teaching was secured through the Falloux Law of 1850, and was extended by the creation in 1873 of pro-universities. To-day the spirit of social justice has no nobler representatives than France offers, whilst to the propagation of the faith abroad French Catholics are the principal contributors. Most of the 12,000 Catholic foreign missionaries are Frenchmen, and France has supplied a still larger share of the many lay Brothers and the 11,000 Catholic Sisters of the mission. In Germany likewise great laymen such as Görres, Wuniborst, Mullinkrodt, and the Reichenspergers arose, and the resurrection and present dominant position of the Catholics in the Fatherland is largely due to their zeal for the popular welfare. Thanks to their efforts, societies and associations of every kind have sprung up as if by magic. The Centre party has shown what can be accomplished by the intelligent and consistent use of constitutional liberties. A new breath of life has been breathed into the German Catholic body, which numbers about 19,000,000 out of a total population of 52,000,000.

The extension of Catholic work in the English-speaking world is, Professor Shahan considers, the chief phenomenon of the external life of the Church in the nineteenth century. In 1800 there were four bishops or vicars-apostolic in England and two in Scotland, and in both lands there were about 120,000 lay Catholics. At present there are in England and Scotland 21 bishops, 3000 priests, and 2,000,000 lay Catholics. Within the British Empire the Catholic bishops number close on 200; that is to say, they constitute nearly one-sixth of the Western Latin Episcopate. If the bishops of the United States—over 90—be included, one-quarter of the Latin Hierarchy exists in English-speaking countries. Altogether there are 14,000,000 Catholics in the British Empire and about as many in the United States; so that the Catholics in the English-speaking world number some 28,000,000 souls. In 1827 the Catholics in Cape Colony counted not more than 50. The Catholics in South Africa are now no less than 125,000 and four Bishops look after their spiritual interests. Much of the progress of the Faith in English-speaking lands is, of course, due to emigration from Ireland. In 75 years—from 1829 to 1895—Ireland sent to the United States 3,723,356 men, women, and children, or about one-fourth of the whole immigration. In the year 1893, out of a European immigration of 458,832 as many as 19,237 immigrants between 15 and 45 years of age were from Ireland. During 10 years the Green Isle has given to the great Republic of the West about one-ninth of her own brain and sinew, and the Irish Catholics have carried with them the democratic as well as the Catholic spirit.

Through the closer communication between nations in our time there is going on, in Professor Shahan's opinion, a process of evolution so far as men's ideas of government are concerned. What is new, and good, and popular in one land is soon passed on to another. On all sides may be noticed a heightening of mental activity, a sharpening of the popular powers of observation, and a readiness to transfer into daily life the improvements of a religious character which each people sees amongst its neighbors. Side by side with this there is, Professor Shahan believes, a tendency towards transition from monarchical forms of government to those forms that are based on the principles of democracy. The remarkable development of the sciences of nature, man, and society; the inventions and discoveries which have so greatly modified the exigencies of time and space; the disappearance all over Europe of old economic-political conditions; and the creation of enormous working democracies in the New World as examples of what may

be done in the future—all these Professor Shahan regards as significant signs of the times.

Whether the view that the trend of the age is away from monarchy be accurate or mistaken, it cannot be denied that the nations are becoming more democratic, and in view of that fact the conclusion to be drawn from a study of the religious work of the century, that the Church thrives best in an atmosphere of freedom is so important that it should be carefully borne in mind by both the clergy and laity. In the early part of the century at least Catholics on the Continent had a dread of democratic rule. The French Revolution was so violent and so devastating that its effects were keenly felt for many a year. Without warning or preparation lands, revenues, ancient privileges, rights, authority, customs, administration, and teaching were swept away. The unity with the See of Peter was broken. Nearly fifty thousand priests were cast out of their places, and the consciences of millions of Frenchmen suffered untold agonies. Such incidents could not but fill the minds of the French clergy with the impression that the exercise of authority by the democracy would be uncompromisingly hostile to religion. More recently, however, the priests of France have been recognising that the greatest hindrance to the Church is not democratic rule, but the absence of individual freedom—freedom for ecclesiastics as well as for the laity to assert their legitimate power in directing the destinies of the country. And as in France, so elsewhere; the only serious obstacle to Catholic progress is any restrictions upon freedom which damp individual zeal and initiative.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

THE Postmaster-General laid the foundation stone of the new post-office at Ashburton on Monday.

A SHARP shock of earthquake took place at Nelson at three minutes past ten on last Friday morning. The direction was between north and south.

ON account of Wednesday of this week having been made a public holiday in Dunedin, we were obliged to go to press on Tuesday evening.

THE census of New Zealand will be taken for the night of Sunday, March 31. The Registrar-General is now making arrangements.

THERE were 118 more marriages in the Wellington district in 1900 than there were in the preceding year. The birth rate only shows an increase of 11. The deaths are 55 less than in 1899.

ALDERMAN GEORGE WHITE, of Norwich, says the difference between a traveller and a bona-fide traveller is that the one is thirsty because he travels, and the other travels because he is thirsty.

RAHI KARENGA, daughter of a noted Maori chief, who died at Ohinemutu the other day, was a descendant in a direct line from the great ancestor, Tama Tekapua, captain of the Arawa canoe, which arrived in New Zealand some 20 generations ago.

THE return of immigration to and emigration from the Colony during the month of December shows that the arrivals were 2758 and the departures 1576, as against 2290 arrivals and 1236 departures during December 1899.

WE notice that a pupil of the Sisters of Mercy School at Newtown, Roy Girling-Butcher, qualified for a scholarship at the recent examination of the Victoria College at Wellington. We understand that he was the only candidate presented for the examination from the Catholic schools within the University district.

A DECISION recently given by Mr. Burgess, S.M., at Pembroke, upsets the preconceived idea that a sheep worrier can only be justifiably killed when caught in the act of killing a sheep. The magistrate, in effect, held that if a dog can be proved to be a worrier it can be killed anywhere and at any time.

THE formation of the Heriot-Edievale section of the Tapanui branch railway, a distance of six miles, will be commenced next month. The completing of this portion of the will make Edievale the temporary terminus. It has not yet been definitely decided what the next stage will be.

BARLEY-GRASS threatens Canterbury; dog-daisy and ragwort Taranaki. The two last-mentioned pests are spreading with great rapidity over the Taranaki province. There is no doubt that if stringent means are not taken to destroy these noxious weeds before seeding it will not be long ere good productive pastures will be turned into waste land.

THE *Southland News* reports that the fall in the value of wool compared with the prices ruling at the January sales in Invercargill last year represents fully £2 10s per bale. There were close on 6300 bales offered at Tuesday's sale, and if these had been all sold the pecuniary loss to growers would have been £16,250. A quantity was passed in for next sale, by which time sellers expect a rise will occur.

VERY REV. FATHER LANE, of the Lower Hutt, Wellington, is to leave on the 24th inst for a trip to the Home countries. Father Lane has been 18 years in the Colony, 15 of which have been spent by him in the Hutt parish. Father Lane's numerous friends all over the Colony hope that he will have an enjoyable time of it during his absence. It is understood that he is to be accompanied by the Rev. Father Ainsworth.

THE returns for the four-weekly period ended December 8 show that the revenue of the North Island section of the railways was £53,730, against £48,981 for the corresponding period of 1899, while for the Middle Island the figures were £77,353 and £70,736 respectively. The expenditure on the North Island sections amounted to £34,216, or 71.88 per cent. of revenue earned; while on the Middle Island sections the figures were £29,58, or 65.38 per cent.

AN enthusiastic meeting of railway men who have recently been granted an increase of pay was held in Timaru on Saturday, when it was decided to ask the co-operation of railway men in other parts of the Colony in donating 6d per member to commemorate the increase and at the same time show their appreciation and esteem of his services by making the Minister of Railways a suitable presentation.

THE members of local bodies (says the *Tairi Advocate*) some times indulge in pretty severe criticism of each other. At a meeting of such a body in the Tairi the other day, one member, in speaking on a motion proposed by another, used such expressions as 'Sorry the motion did not come from a man of more reliable nature,' 'Liked to have seen a motion of such noble motives come from a man of steadier and sterner habits.'

PROFESSOR MORRIS, of the Melbourne University, who is writing an Australian history of Captain Cook, paid a visit to Cook's Cove, at Tologa, on last Friday. At the spring on a hillside, which is overgrown with scrub, he found a substantial oaken oak, which, it is thought, might have been placed there by an early navigator. On Papa Rook, alongside another spring, are cut certain letters, which are believed to be the initials of a member of the crew of Cook's vessel.

A SYDNEY paper says: 'Mr. Seddon will go back to his Parliament a better Federalist than he came. The spirit of the ceremonies and celebrations impressed him strongly. He proposes a Federal steam service between Australia and his State. When spoken to in Sydney last week Mr. Seddon intimated that before New Zealand could be brought into close contact with Australia steamers like the *Lucania* and *Campania*—the mammoth Atlantic liners—would have to be running between the two.'

THE Rivers Commission took evidence at Livingstone on last Thursday in connection with the proposed proclamation of the Awamoko Stream as a sludge channel. The evidence of several farmers holding lands along the river was to the effect that they were partially dependent on the stream for the supply of water for their stock and domestic purposes, and the discharge of tailings down the creek would result in portions of their sections being destroyed by silt. On behalf of the miners it was asserted that unless the goldfield in the valley of the Awamoko was opened up numbers of miners would be compelled to leave Livingstone, as the present field was approaching exhaustion. On Saturday the Commission visited Gore.

IN the course of an interview granted to the *N.Z. Times* special in Sydney, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., said he was a great admirer of the Hon. J. G. Ward, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, who, he claims, has been largely instrumental in instituting the penny postage scheme in this Colony. In Mr. Heaton's opinion New Zealand is more highly thought of in Great Britain than any of the Australian colonies. He said he would be very angry if New Zealand is ever stupid enough to join the Australian Commonwealth, because she is a separate entity, and occupies a very unique position in the world. New Zealand is particularly well thought of by Englishmen and she occupies a higher position in the esteem and regard of Englishmen than any Australian Colony, because they regard it as more nearly approximating to English conditions.

THE *Britannic* with the Imperial troops on board is expected to arrive at the Bluff on February 2. The Postmaster-General has advised the Mayor of Dunedin that should the steamer keep up to time the troops will arrive in Dunedin by special trains about 6 p.m. same day, the *Britannic* coming on to Port Chalmers and arriving there on the evening of the 2nd. The troops will proceed from Dunedin to Christchurch by special trains on the morning of the 4th. This will, as you will observe, give the troops two nights and one clear day in Dunedin. Would you kindly let me know what arrangements can be made for putting up the men. Roughly speaking, there are 1000 troops and 50 officers. The officers would require to be accommodated at the best hotels, and the troops billeted as comfortably and as many together as possible. The citizens of Dunedin need not trouble about horses. This will be arranged for by the Government.

NOTWITHSTANDING the erection of a new church in the Waihao district a few years ago (says the *Oamaru Mail*), and the consequent easement in St. Patrick's Church, Waimate, it is found that the increasing Catholic congregation at Waimate requires a larger church. This matter has been engaging the consideration of the clergy and congregation for some time past. A very successful bazaar and carnival were held during the Christmas holidays, which realised about £500 towards this object. A meeting, under the presidency of Rev. P. Regnault was held on Sunday last, which was attended by nearly all the heads of the congregation, and at which after considering several proposals as to size and material for the new building it was resolved that the congregation approve of the building of a new church in wood, of sufficient size to meet the estimated requirements of the congregation for about 30 years. In course of the discussion it appeared that there will probably soon be a move for the erection of a new Roman Catholic Church at Makikihi. The rev. chairman said he would forward the recommendation of the meeting to the Bishop.

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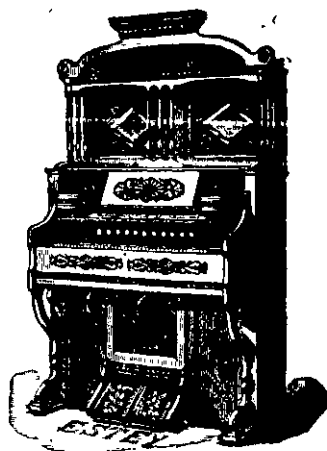
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The Storyteller.

LLANFAIR COURT.

(Conclusion.)

CHAPTER III.

'Tis well,' muttered Richard, as he climbed the steep road to meet the soldiers, 'my uncle is safe, and my work becomes the easier. See, here they come.'

A rough, brutal set of men they appeared, as they approached; their heavy footsteps rang out on the stony path, while their coarse laughter jarred on his ear.

'How now, puppy!' exclaimed the leader, stepping forward, and clapping the youth on the shoulder, 'thou hast not played us false, I trow! Ha! ha! this is a good piece of work; 'tis a fine bird, and one that has used his wings to some purpose. But to-night his limbs will be bound, and his head ere long, methinks, will be set loose!' and giving vent to a harsh, triumphant laugh, he led the lad on.

'Look thee, Master Norton,' exclaimed Richard, 'I have played a dangerous game, and led thee to fortune and favor. Thou knowest the priest is here, but without my aid he will not be found, and I swear I will not help thee, unless thou promise on thy conscience that the girl, my cousin, shall not be injured, or in any way molested by thy brutal men.'

'Tut, boy, my business is not with maids, but with Massing priests. On my oath my men shall not touch a hair of thy pretty cousin, and for that matter,' he added, waving his hand majestically, 'I extend the same protection to all the women. They cannot hinder us in our work. Regarding thine uncle, Rupert Trevor, I will not pledge myself. Methinks he may like enough prove troublesome.'

'On that score, Master Norton, thou needst have no fear. My uncle is ere now in London attending the deathbed of his sister.'

The priest hunter cast a glance of suspicion at the youth, then apparently satisfied: 'Perhaps 'tis as well,' he remarked, 'our way will be the clearer. But hark thee, renegade, not one penny shalt thou receive till that dog Morgan is fast bound and cuffed, thou understandest, methinks?'

Richard nodded assent, but his hands clutched, in the angry hatred he feared to show. Assuming another manner, he turned to him deprecatingly.

'Good Master Norton, I would not that——' he hesitated, and colored with shame, 'I would not that my cousin and her old nurse know too soon that this is my deed. Give me not away. With thy good leave I would appear at first to be against thee and thy band. But when the Blue Room is reached, and Mistress Trevor is safe in her own chamber I will point out the secret place and press the spring, too, if necessary,' he added hastily, the color flaming to his cheeks.

Norton laughed harshly.

'Thou girl!' he jeered, 'so soft and dainty in thy feelings, so shamefaced in thy deeds! I must needs make a man of thee, and this will be thy first step to-night. Well, be it so, I will not teach thy cousin to think ill of thee sooner than need be. Thou canst not escape us now, and these are mere trifles.'

By this time they had reached the house, and Norton placed his men so that no one could possibly pass out undetected. The main door was still open, and Gwynyth and Dame Rachel stood in the hall.

'Here, woman,' said Norton, addressing the old servant, 'it hath come to my ears that you have one of your rascally priests secreted here in this Papist den. Lead me at once to his hole.'

The Dame looked him up and down for some moments in silent contempt.

'If you comes a-priest hunting, all I can say is that you have dropped on the wrong track,' she said at last, with all the Welsh woman's disregard for truth, 'you will find no Papist baggage here, and as for a priest, forsooth, think you we love life and liberty so little as to harbor one in these days? Besides, my master is away from home, and 'tis very unlike indeed I should afford shelter to any one in his absence. So you may take yourself off, and all your ruffian crew, too.'

'Tis useless to argue thus, Rachael,' interposed Richard, 'these men have the Queen's warrant, and are charged to search the premises, the law must take its course.'

'Indeed, Master Dick, and pray who told the law its course lay in Sir Rupert Trevor's honest household?'

Richard winced beneath those piercing eyes, and shrank once more behind Norton.

All this time Gwynyth had stood at the far end of the hall, concealed behind some heavy tapestry hangings, a graceful little figure in her simple white dress.

The paleness of her face set off to perfection the large brown eyes, and the dark hair hanging in thick waves over her shoulders. She was old for her age, and possessing her father's strength of will, had now subdued all childish fear, determined to act her part. She came forward, and her voice, as she addressed Norton, rang out clear and distinct.

'In my father's absence, I am mistress of this house. I pray you therefore to enter and make your search, as the law commands. Methinks, however, you will find here no trace of priest or Papist. I trust you will then tarry awhile, to partake of Dame Rachael's hospitality ere further pursuing your journey.'

For a moment Thomas Norton was well-nigh taken aback by the girl's quiet ease of manner.

'A civil spoken wench,' he muttered, 'and a handsome one too, albeit that proud gleam in her eyes. I thank thee, maiden,' he said aloud, 'I shall doubtless accept thy hospitality, but first of all to

work. Now woman,' turning again to the Dame, 'lead us to the Blue Room, I have no time to waste on idle search.'

The Blue Room! For a moment poor Gwynyth's self-control almost broke down, and right thankful was she of the dusk, which helped to hide the color she felt was rising to her cheeks. How did he know? Was he also aware of the hiding place behind the chimney? Were they indeed betrayed? She shrank further back, into the gloom of the old hall. But Dame Rachel rose to the occasion; there was no surprise in her voice, only the natural annoyance of a querulous old woman.

'I trow, and what are we coming to, in these troublous times? In my young days we'd have wondered if the moon were turning blue to see a party of rufian men demand a free passage through the house of an honest country squire, to say nothing of his being a knight to boot? But what must be, must, times are sadly changed! The Blue Room? Follow me then, though 'tis scarcely worth the trouble, for you'll find no skulking Papist there. I prithee, master, see that those men of yours, bring not an over-load of mud upon their boots, to soil my clean floors.'

With that she led the way up the broad oak staircase, followed by Norton and his party, while some distance behind Gwynyth brought up the rear. On the first floor, Dame Rachel turned down a passage leading in an opposite direction to the Blue Room. Norton, who was by no means unsuspicious of the old lady's good intentions, muttered into Richard's ear:

'See thou that she takes us aright. 'Twill go ill with thee, thou snivelling cur, if this proves but a fool's errand after all.'

Richard murmured something in an undertone; he felt that Thomas Norton despised him. He trembled at the very thought of incurring the brutal man's anger: it must not be, so pulling himself together, he called to the Dame:

'Surely good Rachel, thou art not leading us aright. If I mistake not the Blue Room is in the other wing. Master Norton hath but little time to spare, he must make his search and be gone.'

The Dame turned sharply round, and stood facing the youth, her eyes flaming with anger and contempt.

'Thou seemst mightily taken up by this priest hunting, Master Richard,' she said, 'if thou'lt not follow me, lead the way thyself!'

'Nay, Rachel,' he replied, making a faint attempt at smiling, 'be not wrathful, I would but save time. Take these gentlemen to the Blue Room, I pray thee.'

'I tell thee lad, I'll not stir to help them! Do thy devil's work thyself! Take thy friend, ferret out the priest, if he be here, and get thy wage. Paid spy! Traitor!' she hissed, 'betray thy religion, thy uncle, thy home and take thy filthy lucre! Dost think I'll stir a hand to aid thee?'

She stood with her arms akimbo, scorn and defiance written on every feature. Richard cowered beneath the torrent of angry words, and would have slunk into the background, had not Norton laid a heavy hand upon his shoulder.

'So thou trembling coward,' he said roughly, 'thou seest the game is up! They know thee for what thou art, in with me hand and foot. Lead on, I say, show me the room and the hiding hole behind the chimney. Dost hear? I brook no delay!'

Not daring to disobey, Richard made his way through the men in order to take them in the right direction. As he did so he caught sight of Gwynyth, who had stood witnessing the scene from a distance. The color rose to his brow. At all events she should not be present at the last act, she should not see his final disgrace.

'Gwynyth,' he said huskily 'get thee to thy chamber. These are no scenes for a maiden.'

With something like a sob the girl flew towards him and flung herself at his feet.

'Oh! listen to me, Dick' she implored, clasping her hands, and speaking in an undertone so that none but he might hear, 'by the love thou bearest my uncle, who hath ever treated thee like a son, by the love thou hast for me thy sister-in-law, hear me. Save the good priest's life! It can yet be done, for they know not the room. Dick! Dick! if you have a heart within you, if you believe in a God above, be not false to your religion!'

'Move on, I say,' cried the voice of Norton, 'send the wench about her business, or, in the fiend's name, I'll do it for thee!'

Trevor hastily dragged his cousin from her knees, and forced her to move on with him.

'Canst not see, girl,' he muttered, 'I am powerless? They know the priest is here, and were I not to show them the room they would burn the house about our ears.'

'And let them burn it!' cried the girl, freeing herself from his grasp, her dark eyes flashing, 'are we such cowards that we fear to suffer in the cause of truth? Ah! Dick, my cousin, and her manner oftentimes once again, 'perjure not thy soul with sin, bring not the blood of this holy man upon thy head. 'Tis not too late, even now thou mayst draw back.'

She would have said more, but Norton, lashed to fury by the unnecessary delay, pushed her rudely aside, and forced Richard forward. The men shoved passed her, not sparing their brutal jokes, and a few moments later she was left alone with Dame Rachel. All ire had fled from the good old servant's face, she was all gentleness now, as she pressed her loved master's child tenderly in her arms.

'This is no place for such as thou, my sweet mistress Gwynyth. Let us hie to thy chamber, for here, indeed, we can do no more.'

'Nay, Rachel,' replied the girl, as she quietly but firmly freed herself from her old nurse's embrace, 'what others have strength to suffer shall I fear to witness? Our presence may at least afford some comfort to the good Father in his hour of need. Come, let us follow them.'

The sounds of angry voices and loud hammering filled the air as the old woman and maiden slipped unperceived into the room. The mantelpiece was already shattered, four men had climbed into the great fireplace, probing and knocking with their crowbars. Bu

in vain, the firm stone and ironwork resisted all their efforts. At last, weary and hot, they had to own that the task was beyond them, unless they set to unbuilding the chimney, and that could not be done till morning, for twilight was fast giving place to darkness.

Norton gave a hard laugh.

'Think you I would go to that amount of time and trouble when I have by me so easy a means of obtaining access to the Papist? Here, thou dog, fulfil thy compact, touch the spring of this traitor's hiding-place!' and laying his hand on Richard's collar he appeared almost to lift him into the fireplace. For a moment there was a conflict with his better nature, but fear and avarice gained the day. Breathlessly he ran his hand along the back of the fireplace, till he felt his fingers slip into the niche he knew so well. He pressed it firmly. That which had appeared so unresisting before slid noiselessly into the wall, displaying a fair-sized cavity. Ere the soldiers could rush forward to seize their prey, a man garbed as a monk stepped out, and stood calmly surveying his assailants. But what was this?

Richard, with a exclamation of surprise, started forward, a sudden cry of 'Father! father!' rang through the room, and a childish figure in white darted through the men, flinging herself into the arms of Sir Rupert Trevor, for it was indeed he.

Thomas Norton turned in a fury upon Richard.

'What means this, thou hangman's cur? Hast thou played me false? Who is this man?'

Before Dick could collect his startled thoughts his uncle answered.

'I am Rupert Trevor,' he said, 'master of Llanfair Court. The priest you seek is not here. 'Twas but to cover his retreat that I thus took his place, he has, ere now I trust, attained some safe shelter.'

Norton was white with anger.

'Thou shalt live to rue this day, thou traitor Papist,' he cried, maddened at the thought that the bird he had tracked so cleverly had flown from under his very nose, 'since thou wert so eager to take the place of this rascal priest, thou shalt keep it, aye to Tyburn itself, if I have a say in the matter. Methinks we shall find here proof enough of thy villainous defiance of the Queen's laws.'

With that he made a sign to his men who immediately dived into the aperture, returning shortly with vestments, crucifix, chalice, missal, in fact all the requisites for Mass.

'Tis well,' said their leader, 'see that they be taken with us. And as for thee, thou gallow's bird,' turning to Richard, 'tis through thee my prize hath escaped. Henceforth I dismiss thee from my service. Dost hear, thou skulking hypocrite?'

But for once his words fell idly upon Dick, who could only lean against the wall, murmuring to himself.

'Oh! what have I done! My uncle! My uncle!'

Norton addressed his men.

'Secure the prisoner,' he cried, 'I have no time to waste.'

Two men stepped forward with iron manacles, and attempted to push aside the child who still clung to her father, her head buried on his breast.

'Sweetest Gwynyth,' he murmured, kissing her again and again, 'thou must loose me now, dearest.'

But the girl only clung on the more tightly, and it was by sheer brute strength that the men at last succeeded in forcing her away. Then did all self control, all restraint, break down, as she saw him standing there so dignified and quiet, while they loaded him with fetters. She turned upon Richard, her eyes flaming, her voice trembling with passion.

'See what thou hast done,' she cried, 'see what thy vile treachery has brought about! Base spy! Ungrateful dog! Murderer of one to whom thou owest all things! There is a God above, a God Who will avenge the innocent. May His curse fall upon thee, and mayst thou never have a moment's peace! I am but a child in years, but grief has made me a woman, and as such I curse thee; with all the strength of my nature do I curse thee! May thy days be filled with sorrow, and may the thought of thy uncle, whom thou hast delivered to his death, torment thee ever, and the memory of thy cousin, whose heart thou hast broken!'

She paused, exhausted by her vehemence. Her father's words fell upon her ears, quiet and calm, yet full of love, a contrast to her own words of hatred.

'Gwynyth,' he said, 'it grieves me to hear my own child speak thus. Richard, my lad, I forgive thee, freely and entirely. Turn from thy ways before it is too late; the God above is merciful, He will forgive thee too.'

With a moan Dick Trevor turned away, he could bear no more, and without a word he fled from the room. Those last words of kindness had cut him far deeper than Gwynyth's fierce reproaches, he must away and hide his shame, he knew not whither. A few minutes later Black Saladin bounded away from Llanfair Court, his hoofs might have been heard ringing on the cobble stones, whose echoes he was never more to arouse. Meanwhile Gwynyth's anger had melted at her loved father's voice, giving place to bitterest anguish. Once more, breaking through the men, she flung herself at Sir Rupert's feet, in an agony of tears.

'Father, father,' she cried, 'I will not part from thee, they must take me to prison too! I cannot, cannot live without thee!'

He stooped tenderly over the weeping form and his voice shook with emotion, for his great heart well nigh overflowed at the thought of leaving her, his all, perhaps never to see her again in life.

'Farewell, Gwynyth, my dearest one,' he said, 'grieve not over me, my child, for I am indeed proud to suffer for the Faith, for which I shall gladly lay down my life, if need be. Be ever true to our holy religion, my Gwynyth, let it be thy first thought in all things. Remember that we serve a God Who loves us and Who will repay us a thousand-fold for the things we suffer in His Name here below.'

The brutal voice of Norton broke in.

'Enough of this,' he cried. 'Seize the prisoner! Move on, my men!'

But Sir Rupert raised his hand and involuntarily the soldiers paused.

'Rachel,' he said, addressing the old servant, who was silently weeping, 'in thy charge I leave my child. Be thou a mother to her, she is my treasure, my all. Once again, fare thee well, my Gwynyth. May the good God keep thee. Now, men,' he continued, turning to the soldiers, 'I am ready: lead me where you will.'

They hurried him away, and Gwynyth and her old nurse followed to see the last of the beloved father and master. As the party wended their way down the ancient avenue of cypresses, Sir Rupert turned to bid one more adieu to the home he was leaving, he felt, for ever. Through the gathering gloom he could see the gleam of a white dress, framed in the shadows of the old hall. For a moment the life seemed to die within him, the strong man shook, his soul wrung to its depths, in the intensity of his grief.

'Help me, my Lord,' he murmured.

And the God he called upon came to his aid, the God in Whose service he had sacrificed his all. A gentle peace stole over him, stilling the inward tumult, and rendering him heedless of the rude soldiery. His heart burned within him, the time was come to show his fidelity in very deed, and half aloud he murmured the words of the Inspired Writings:

'For I am sure that neither death, nor life, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus.'—*Catholic Fireside.*

The Catholic World.

CEYLON.—Catholic Schools.—Of the 1263 grant-in-aid schools in Ceylon, one-fourth are Catholic schools with an attendance of over 32,000 pupils. Twenty-five new Catholic schools were opened in 1890. The average attendance for each Catholic school is 104.

The Archdiocese of Colombo.—The archdiocese of Colombo has at present 10 English schools for boys, 8 for girls; 1 Anglo-vernacular schools for boys, 1 for girls; 155 vernacular schools frequented by 17,352 boys, and 154 attended by 12,917 girls. Of the 30,299 children in the schools 27,189 are Catholics, 262 Protestants, and 2518 infidels. In St. Joseph's College, opened in 1896 and conducted by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, there are 672 students. St. Benedict's Institute, Kotahena, under the direction of the Brothers of Christian Schools, numbers 693 pupils. The Sacred Heart School, Kotahena Good Shepherd Convent, has on its roll 308 girls. The ecclesiastical seminaries of the archdiocese bid fair for the future. St. Bernard's Grand Seminary, Borella, counts 15 students; St. Aloysius' Preparatory Seminary 30. All the students in both seminaries are natives of Ceylon. The vocations to religious life in the country are becoming year after year more numerous. The native Brothers of St. Vincent of Paul, Maggana, who are employed in the vernacular schools, have 11 members in their nascent institution. The Sisters of St. Francis Xavier who have two novitiates—one at Kotahena and the other at Negombo—number 87 members in their flourishing society. The Sisters of St. Peter, with a novitiate at Vennapuwa, have already enrolled 69 members in their Congregation, which is also in a very prosperous state. The archdiocese has also six orphanages in which 150 orphans are maintained; a home for the aged, with 130 inmates, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. The Governor has intrusted to the Catholic mission the direction of the Government Reformatory, which counts already 116 juvenile criminals.

ENGLAND.—A Worthy Son.—The Hon. Charles Russell, son of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, spoke thus recently at the Bermondsey Town Hall in support of Father Brown's candidature for the School Board. 'My father's life,' said he, 'taught Catholics and Irishmen to be proud of their Faith and never to try and hide it or their nationality. Faith and nationality would be no impediment to their progress in life, but, on the contrary, Englishmen rightly respected a man all the more who was manly and straightforward upon those two great questions.' Sound doctrine that and worthy of the son of Lord Russell of Killowen.

A Decoration for Pilgrims.—A special decoration has been designed for those who have taken a conspicuous part in connection with the pilgrimages of the Holy Year. This takes the form of a silver cross, called the 'Croce di Benemeranza,' or 'Cross of Merit.' It has recently been conferred upon the Earl of Denbigh, president of the Catholic Association, Rev. J. P. Bannin, Mr. C. J. Munich, Mr. D. M. Delaney, Mr. V. M. Dunford, Mr. J. Wolfe, Mr. W. F. Comber, Dr. Frank Murphy, and Mr. T. Washbourne. These gentlemen have the unique distinction of being at present the only possessors in England of this decoration.

Clerical Appointment.—The vacant canonry in the Cathedral Chapter of Shrewsbury has been conferred on the Very Rev. Wilfrid Dallow, of Upton Hall, Birkenhead.

A Successful Bazaar.—A bazaar in aid of St. Mary's, the mother church of Manchester, which was opened a day or two before the mail left England, was expected to realise £5000. The first day's takings amounted to £1000.

St Hugh of Lincoln.—On Saturday, November 17 (says the *Catholic Times*), a remarkable gathering of Protestants, including two Anglican Bishops, held services morning and afternoon in Lincoln Cathedral to commemorate the death of a Carthusian monk who was canonised by the Pope in 1222! This Carthusian monk year after year sang High Mass in Latin according to the full

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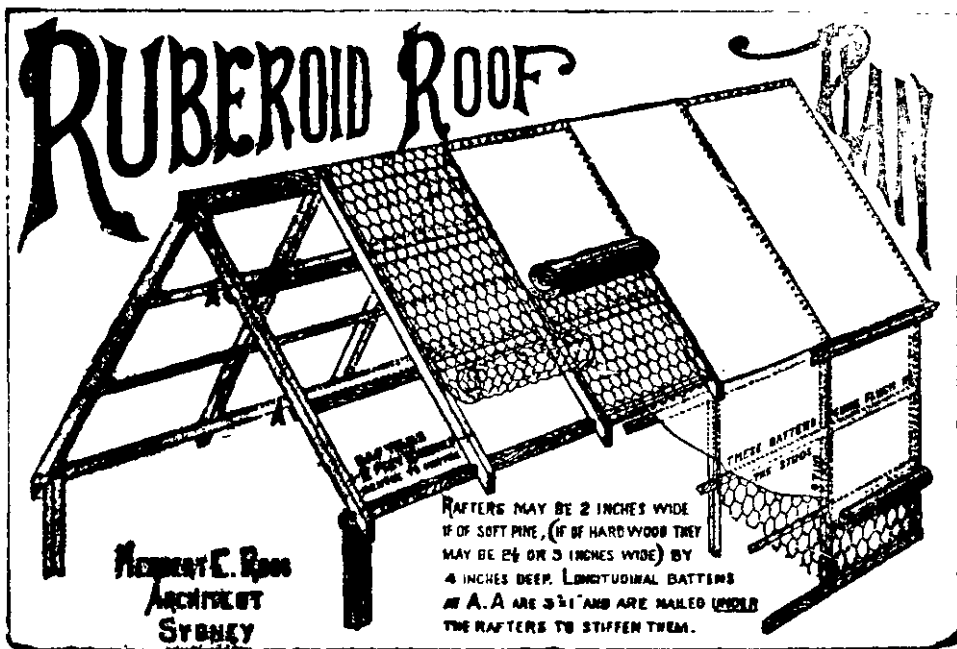
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Roman ritual, amid candles and incense, at the great altar of the very building they were gathered in. St. Hugh of Lincoln had nothing in common with modern Protestants, and the Catholics of England made pilgrimages to his shrine for 300 years before a Protestant was heard of. He was born in 1135 at Avalon in Burgundy, and joined the Carthusians at 20 years of age. Ten years later he came to England to establish his Order, and commenced at Witham in Somersetshire. He was made Bishop of Lincoln in 1186, and while he ruled that See he retired every year to his Monastery at Witham for retreat, and to remind himself he was still a monk. In advance of his age, he preached toleration for the Jews, and condemned cruelty to animals. He gained renown as a tamer of wild birds by kindness, and he possessed a pet swan at his house at Stow which used to show such evident delight when he approached that the people considered it supernatural. He died in full communion with the Bishop of Rome on November 16th, 1200, and the Catholic Church, since his canonisation, has continued annually to keep his feast on November 17th, while for many long years it was forgotten and unobserved in his own Cathedral.

Presentation to a London Priest.—A large gathering of the clergy of Westminster, Southwark, and Portsmouth, took place recently to make a presentation to the Rev. Dr. Rymer, who has taken an active interest for many years in the Clergy Fund. The presentation took the form of a massive clock and an illuminated address. In reply to various complimentary speeches, Dr. Rymer said that advancing age was the sole cause of his retirement.

Death of a Catholic Lady.—The death is reported, at Clapham, of Mrs. Bourne, mother of his Lordship the Bishop of Southwark, in her seventy-third year. His Lordship had been in constant attendance at his mother's side during her last illness. She was the widow of the late Mr. Henry Bourne, chief clerk of the Accountant-General's Department of the General Post Office.

Lord Halifax.—Lord Halifax denies the report in a Dublin evening paper that he has become a convert and will shortly be received into the Catholic Church. The rumor probably arose out of the conversion of a gentleman who held the position of chaplain to him.

The Pastor of Mafeking.—Father Ogle, O.M.I., pastor of Mafeking, is now in London collecting for his mission, which is in sore need of assistance.

FRANCE.—Pilgrims to Montmartre and Paray.—Statistics show us that the present year has been one of great impetus to devotion to the Sacred Heart in France. And this in more directions than one. During the months that the exhibition was drawing its 60,000,000 visitors the basilica of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre was drawing its 3,000,000. Visitors to the basilica in the preceding year had not exceeded a million. Paray-le-Monial since the opening of the great pilgrimage thither in May has seen in its midst 15,000 pilgrims. There were some English of the

number, but not so many as could have been wished. Paray had not seen such an afflux of visitors at its shrine since the great pilgrimage year of 1873, when English pilgrims there made such a good figure.

The Authority of the Church.—M. Ferdinand Brunetiere, the French academician, delivered an address some weeks ago at Besancon on 'The Necessity of Belief.' For himself he said his sheet-anchor was the authority of the Church.

GERMANY.—The Passion Play Receipts and Expenditure.—A statement of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the performance of the Passion Play at Oberammergau was recently issued. As many as 173,785 visitors paid for admission, and these payments amounted to £2,008 14s. After paying £12,000 for the erection and decoration of the hall, £2000 on certain structural improvements, which will make the hall available for practice during the next nine years, £7500 for new costumes, and distributing £12,500 among the performers of the play (779 in all), there remains the sum of £15,558 to be appropriated in grant towards the church and the schools (elementary and school for carving), the endowment of a hospital, the liquidation of the debt incurred over the new water supply, and various other local undertakings. From this it will be seen that the thrifty villagers put to very good account the large sums of money paid for the most part by English and American visitors.

Pastoral Letter by the German Bishops.—Almost simultaneously with the weighty pastoral letter of the Irish hierarchy a similar document was issued by all the bishops of North Germany, the text of which appears in the German newspapers. There is this difference, however, that the German hierarchy devotes its letter almost entirely to social questions and chiefly to the question of workpeople's unions and guilds, urging the clergy to still further zeal in the creation of such associations. The episcopal pastoral lays great weight on the extreme importance of Catholic workingmen's associations, and lays down the principles which must guide their creation and management. The document, which is dated 'at the tomb of St. Boniface in Fulda,' is signed by Cardinal Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau (and also as proxy for the Bishop of Hildesheim), the Archbishops of Freiburg and Cologne, and the Bishops of Trier, Ermland, Munster, Limburg, Fulda, Oulm, Osnabruck, Paderborn, and the Auxiliary of Posen.

A Centre for Catholic Pilgrimages.—Probably the next important centre for Catholic pilgrimages (says the London Monitor) will be Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, as it is now officially known, 1902 being the year of the septennial exhibition of the sacred relics contained in the Cathedral shrine of this ancient city. When these relics were displayed to the public gaze in 1895 the flow of strangers was very great. At ordinary times visitors to the Cathedral have to be content with a view of the sarcophagus in which the remains of Charlemagne were deposited by the Emperor Otto III, after the opening of the original tomb in the year 1000,

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CEYLON, INDIAN and BLENDED,

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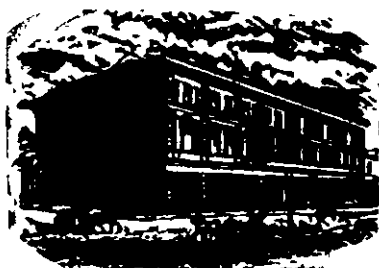
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J. F. NIXON

WITH reference to the above, we feel that it is hardly necessary to assure our Friends and the Patrons of the 'City' that no effort will be spared on our part to merit the Patronage so liberally bestowed on our esteemed predecessor.

J. J. CONNOR } Proprietors,
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PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

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WE have great pleasure in announcing that we have purchased the above well-known house from MR. JAMES LISTON, so long and favourably known in connection with its management. We need hardly assure our Friends and the General Public that we will make the CRITERION a really comfortable home for COMMERCIAL MEN and TRAVELLERS.

IN reference to the above announcement by MESSRS. CONNOR AND HARRIS, I regret that, owing to ill-health, I am compelled to retire from active business and have sold them my interest in the CRITERION. I have to thank all my Friends for the liberal support I have received in this favourite house, and now bespeak continuance of this support for my esteemed successors, who, I feel sure, will make the CRITERION HOTEL one of the best houses in the Colony.

JAMES LISTON.

the only persons privileged to see the sacred relics between the septennial exhibitions being crowned heads.

Influence in the Holy Land.—At a meeting of the Germany Holy Land Society in Cologne, the President called attention to the growth of German influence in Palestine since Emperor William's visit. 'German Catholics in Palestine,' he said, 'no longer recognise France's protectorate over Catholics in the Orient, but have placed themselves under German protection.' He announced that Catholics in Germany had raised 750,000 marks for the church to be erected in the Holy Land on the site presented by Emperor William.

RUSSIA.—A Concession.—Russia permitted all the Catholic priests in the Empire to visit Rome during the holy year. This does not seem much of a concession to us, but it marks a new era in the relations of the Vatican with St. Petersburg. The wise policy of Leo XIII. is bearing fruit.

SCOTLAND.—The new Archbishop of Edinburgh.—The enthronement of the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 20th of December. The Consistory which confers the pallium was held on December 12, and it was agreed to send the pallium by registered letter or parcel.

The late Marquis of Bute.—A message from Jerusalem states that at the interment of the heart of Lord Bute, at the Mount of Olives, Lady Bute was accompanied by the daughter, her eldest son, the young Marquis, and her youngest son, and that they were joined by the second son, who travelled from Russia. Bishop Turner, of Galloway, officiated.

The Archbishop of Glasgow and the Archaeological Society.—The Most Rev. Archbishop Eyre, D.D., LL.D., President of the Glasgow Archaeological Society, has intimated to the Council that he desired to retire from office, and the Council has passed the following resolution:—'The Council resolved to record on its minutes the expression of their deep and sincere regret that Archbishop Eyre had resolved to retire from the position of president before the expiry of his term of office, and the secretaries were instructed to convey to his Grace the Council's acknowledgments of the ability and courtesy with which he had filled the chair, and the expression of the hope that he would continue to pursue the valuable researches, the fruits of which he had in the past contributed in instructive and learned papers to the meetings of the society.'

SPAIN.—A Present for the Pope.—A gift presented to his Holiness by the Spanish pilgrims lately in Rome was a book, every leaf of which was a bank note of a thousand francs, the whole of these costly leaves comprising the sum of 250,000 francs, bequeathed to his Holiness by a Spanish lady recently deceased, of the diocese of Bilbao.

UNITED STATES.—Unselfish Women.—'These unselfish women,' says the *Midland Review* writing of the Sisters of Mercy, 'have freely fed the hungry and clothed the poor, and again and again have educated at their own cost deserving young women devoid of means, and helped them forward on paths otherwise impossible to their feet. An instance of this—a noble and notable instance—is exemplified in the case of Mother Austin Carroll, of Mobile, Ala. Author of nearly 40 volumes, she has earned by her pen nearly £12,000. Every cent of this money has gone toward educating poor young girls who found themselves at the bottom of the world, without money, without friends, yet anxious to struggle and rise—to grow into noble womanhood and be of service to their kind. A part was expended in aiding poor convents, it is true, yet the purpose was the same. All went to aid the poor and make nobler their lives.'

A Prosperous Catholic Club.—The Catholic Diocesan union of Brooklyn, which has a membership of over 5000, contemplates the erection of a fine clubhouse, and steps will soon be taken for raising the necessary funds. The building will cost about £4000.

Requests to Catholic Charities.—Catholic schools and societies are to receive the whole of an estate of £13,000 left by John Gallagher of Chicago. With one exception, they are the only beneficiaries. The largest beneficiaries are St. Mary's Training School for Boys at Feehanville, and St. Joseph's Provident Orphan asylum, each of which is to receive £5000. The residue of the estate is left to the archbishop of Chicago, to be held in Trust as equal endowments for the boys' school and orphanage. Among other beneficiaries were: St. Paul's Home for boys; St. Vincent's Foundling asylum; the mother superior of the House of the Good Shepherd; the Little Sisters of the Poor; missions for Indians and Negroes of North America; Society for Care of Irish Immigrants, Castle Garden, New York, and the Holy Family parish.

A Parish Larger than Ireland.—An American priest who has a parish larger than the whole of Ireland (says the *Montana Catholic*) is at present a visitor at the parochial residence. His name is Father T. B. Hayes, and his parish includes a part of Montana and North Dakota and stretches for hundreds of miles through Wyoming. During the first year of his priesthood Father Hayes travelled over 10,000 miles in discharge of his clerical duties, looking after the spiritual welfare of his scattered flocks. On one occasion he rode 143 miles on a train, 35 miles by stage, and 215 miles on horseback to baptize a child. On another occasion Father Hayes rode 500 miles on horseback through the mountain region of Wyoming to attend the spiritual needs of a few scattered Catholic families. Father Hayes is an athlete of the type so much sought after in a crack college team. He can make 20 or 30 miles at a good pace and frequently walks from his home at New Castle on Sunday morning 18 miles into the mountains, where there is situated a small mission, saying Masses at both places on the same day. The reason this particular walk is made is the fact that the trail is not a passable one in several places for even the most rugged and practical mountain climbing pony.

Destructive Fire at Notre Dame University.—A fire which occurred at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, has destroyed the gymnasium and caused damage to the amount of \$10,000.

GENERAL.

The College of Cardinals.—The new issue of the official *La Gerarchia Cattolica* states that during the pontificate of Leo XIII.—1878 to 1900—no fewer than 154 of the Cardinals have died. Only four still live who were his fellow-Cardinals under his predecessor Pius IX. The normal number of the College is 70, but 13 of the seats are at present unoccupied. Seven Cardinals died in 1899, and four have died during the present year. Of the present College 31 are Italians, 23 of whom reside in the Curia at Rome; seven are French, four Austro-Hungarian, nine Spanish, and seven German; there is one Pole, one Portuguese, one Belgian, one North American, one Irishman, one Australian, and one Englishman. The oldest Cardinal, Luigi di Canossa, Bishop of Verona, is in his 92nd year; the youngest, Giuseppe Calsanzio Vives y Tuto, is 44 years old.

Witches Oil cures pains and aches, neuralgia, headache, sciatica rheumatism. Price, 2s 6d. Try it.—*.

The enormous output of McCormick machines defies the mental grasp of man. If the machines they manufacture were to issue from the gate of their works (the largest in the world), the spectators would see throughout the working day a McCormick machine emerging at full gallop every thirty seconds.—*.

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

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CASHIEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH, Fashionable Drapers, Milliners, and
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Good!
It's
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The most palatable, thirst-quenching, refreshing, animating tonic drink producible.
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Agents Wanted.
One bottle makes 6 gallons. Of 4. Contains 4 Stamps.
Sample Bottle Free 5 Stamps & for 15 Stamps.
NEWMAN & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.

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Extract of Herbs.
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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 post free for stamps. & 4 Stamps. The box of Ginger Wine Essence makes several bottles of most delicious wine.
NEWMAN & MASON, NOTTINGHAM.
Mason's Extract of Herbs for making delicious non-intoxicating beer. A 4. bottle makes 6 gallons, sample bottle, stamps or a sample of both Wine Essence and Extract of Herbs, post free, for 15 stamps. Agents wanted.

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J. LAFFEY wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has purchased the above well-known and popular Hotel, which has undergone a thorough renovation both inside and outside. Mr. Laffey still retains the sole right to import from France the well-known Wines and Liqueurs for which Court's Hotel has been famous. He has at present a large stock of these celebrated brands.

Medicinal Port Wine a specialty.

CHALLENGES THE MARKET.

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SARSAPARILLA
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£50,000 Stock to select from.

Drawing Room Suites from £13. Dining Room £12 10s.

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To the Wool Growers of Otago.

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GENTLEMEN,—Another Wool Season being at hand, we beg to again tender our best services to growers for the disposal of their clip here, or for shipment of same to London or other markets.

SHOW ROOM.—Our Show Room being fully equipped with all the latest improvements, conveniently situated and specially lighted for the proper display of the wools, buyers are thus in a position to value to the best advantage, and to operate with such confidence as must ensure a satisfactory sale, to which end no pains will be spared on our part.

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DATES OF SALES.

The First Sale will be held on Thursday, 20th December, 1900.
The Second Sale " " Friday, 11th January, 1901.
The Third Sale " " Thursday, 31st January, 1901.
The Fourth Sale " " Friday, 22nd February, 1901.

ACCOUNT SALES.—Account Sales will be rendered, and proceeds paid over promptly within six days of Sale, as heretofore.

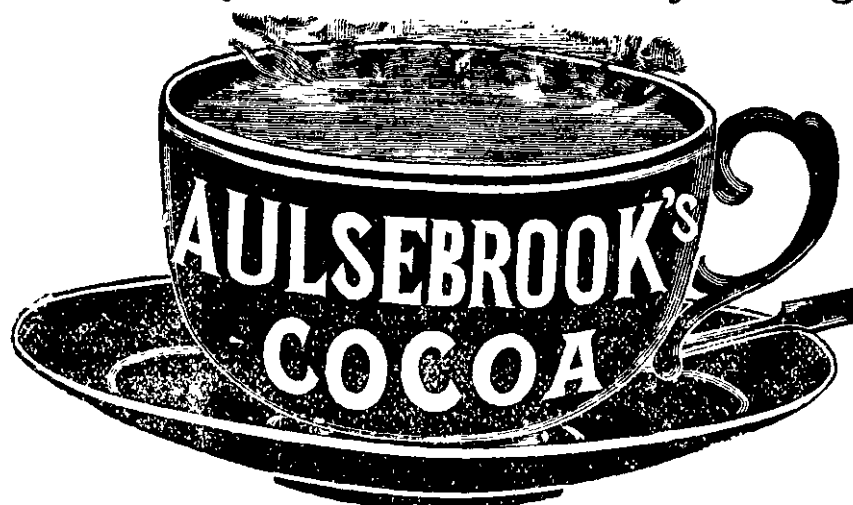
CHARGES.—All Charges throughout will be made on the very lowest scale.

INSURANCE.—All wool and other produce consigned to us is fully covered by insurance from the time it enters our Stores, and wool can be covered from sheep's back if desired. Consignment Notes, Labels, Wool Packs, and all Station Requisites forwarded at once on application.

Returning our best thanks for the liberal support we have hitherto received, and assuring you that no effort will be wanting to merit a continuance of your confidence, We remain, yours faithfully,

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And I confidently anticipate their verdict will be that STAPLES AND CO. have successfully removed the reproach that Good Beer could not be brewed in Wellington.

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£15 Instrument...	9s 2d monthly
£20 " " " "	12s 3d "
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Deposit on Hire System: 5 per cent. on Net
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Best Allowance for Old Instruments taken
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