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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

Teachers for South Africa.

On Thursday last an advertisement appeared in the daily papers signed by the Secretary of Education, Wellington, intimating that at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies twenty female teachers for refugee camps in South Africa would be selected in this Colony, and inviting applications from those qualified to fill the position. The engagement is to be for a year, and the salary will be £100 for the year, with free rations and accommodation in the camps and with the prospect of further employment for those teachers who may decide to remain in South Africa. The applications are to be sent, in the first instance, to the secretaries of the local Education Boards, by whom they will be forwarded to the Secretary of Education at Wellington, where a first general selection of perhaps eighty candidates will be made. All who are lucky enough to be included in this selection will get a free passage to Wellington, where they will have a personal interview with the Secretary of Education and with the medical officer, after which the final selection of the needed twenty will be made. The successful applicants will then receive a free passage to South Africa and have all expenses paid till they reach their destination. It is also understood, though this was not stated in the advertisement, that any of those selected who are at present employed in the public schools will have their position kept open for them during the term of their engagement in South Africa.

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In spite of these inducements it was generally thought that there would be but little response to the appeal, at least from the regular, duly qualified members of the profession. Most people imagined that the fear of the dreaded fever, the hardships of life under military law, and the misery of going a stranger to a strange land, would be enough to keep most girls from giving one serious thought to the proposal. It is usually the unexpected however that happens, especially where lovely woman is concerned, and in this case, so far as Otago at least is concerned, it is already evident that the public have quite underestimated the adventurous spirit of our girls. The very next day after the advertisement appeared the office of the Otago Education Board was besieged by a regular regiment of fair applicants and some forty names were then and there enrolled. The next day—Saturday—brought in a contingent from the country and the record of the previous day was doubled, so that within two days after the advertisement appeared a hundred applications were received. If this is the case in Otago where the teachers have always been so much better paid than in other parts of the Colony it is probable that the applications in other provinces will be still more numerous. The motives underlying this readiness to 'trek' on the part of our lady teachers are somewhat mixed. The salary is certainly not the sole inducement, for more than one of the Otago applicants are at present in positions worth £150 a year. The truth is our girls can see as far through a ladder as most people, and they know a good thing when they see it. They realise that at the rate at which the men are now being sent out of the Colony this is no place for them. The prospect of a free trip to South Africa, the

unique experience at the end of it, and a well-paid billet with easy work and little responsibility—these appeal to both the practical and the romantic sides of their nature, and they rush to be enrolled. Perhaps when they have had time to think calmly over it their enthusiasm will cool a little, but in the meantime there is every indication that the twenty vacancies will be very easily filled.

Leo XIII. and the Bible.

The detractors of the Church are fond of flinging at her the reproach that Rome has never done anything for Biblical studies. The charge, as might easily be shown, was never true, but there never was a time when it was less true than the present. Eight years ago the Pope issued the Encyclical *Providentissimus Deus*, treating of the reading and study of Sacred Scripture, and this produced a marked movement in the Church in favor of increased attention to technical Biblical studies. The Holy Father has now followed up his Encyclical and given shape to this movement by the appointment of an important Commission for the special consideration of the many modern questions concerning Holy Writ. The names of the leading members of the Commission have already appeared in the columns of the N.Z. TABLET. Cardinal Parocchi, the president, is described as having 'strong sympathies with the movement for advanced Scriptural exegesis,' whilst the two other assessors, Cardinal Vives y Tuto and Cardinal Segna, are recognised authorities in the fields of theological and patristic learning. The other 'consultors' who compose the Commission are Father David Fleming, head of the Order of Friars Minor, secretary; Very Revs. Professor Van Hoonacker, University of Louvain; Professor Grannan, Washington University; Professor Francassini, Seminary of Perugia; Professor Jorio, Seminary of Valencia, Spain; Secretary Esser, Sacred Congregation of the Index; Professor Vigouroux, Paris Institute; Father De Hummelauer, St. Ignatius's College, Holland; Father Gismondi, Professor Gregorian University, Rome; Dom Abrose Amelli, Prior of Monte Cassino; Dr. Robert Clarke, Priest, Archdiocese of Westminster; and Dr. D. A. Poels, Diocese of Rouremonde, Holland.

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It will be thus seen that the Commission is a comprehensive one, the members being drawn from many different countries, and representing all the various schools and currents of thought. The scope of the inquiry, as stated by the Rome correspondent of the London *Tablet*, is 'to ascertain the limits of the freedom which is allowed to the Catholic exegetist in the Biblical questions of the day, to point out definitely the conclusions that must be maintained in the interests of orthodoxy; others that must be rejected as incompatible with or dangerous to divine faith, as well as the debatable ground between the two, where each one is free to hold his own view.' The President will convene the meetings which will be held whenever there is sufficient matter in hand to make a discussion or decision desirable. The 'consultors' who live at a great distance from Rome will make their contributions in writing, but on very special occasions a meeting of the whole body will be held. Already a series of questions have been formulated for study and discussion, but for the present these are not to be made public. All that is known is that modern difficulties are to be fairly and squarely faced, that each 'consultor' will be

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
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asked to speak his mind quite openly and freely, and that a decision will be given wherever it is at all possible. We confess that we hope for great things from this Commission. It promises to be a boon not only to the clergy but to thoughtful laymen in the Church, who, if they are at all given to reading, cannot help having the vexed problems of Old Testament criticism brought more or less prominently before them. The future of the Commission will be watched with intense interest throughout the whole Church.

'Spitting' in the Schools.

Everybody nowadays recognises how greatly the spread of disease—and especially of the dreaded scourge, consumption—is promoted by the foolish practice of indiscriminate expectoration and there is a general and most laudable movement amongst public bodies in the direction of taking definite and vigorous steps towards putting down the evil. Only the other day the Dunedin City Council formally confirmed a bye-law prohibiting expectoration in the streets, and it is gratifying to have the Mayor's assurance that the bye-law has already brought about a considerable abatement of the nuisance. The anti-expectoration movement is now being taken up by our education authorities and there is some indication that the Otago public schools at least will have undergone quite a little revolution by the end of the year. The Inspectors of the Otago Board are at present making their annual 'surprise' visits to the various schools, and they are, we understand, putting down with a very firm hand the time-honored but undoubtedly dirty method of cleaning the children's slates by spitting on them. On no account, so the teachers are given to understand, will the practice be tolerated for the future, and no matter what amount of trouble or inconvenience it may involve the children are at all costs to be provided with water with which to clean their slates. The change, salutary though it is, certainly does occasion some little inconvenience and one result is that in many country districts when the school tank has run dry there may be seen the novel spectacle of a couple of happy youngsters toddling off with a pail to the nearest stream (often some distance away) to get a supply of the water which is now an indispensable requisite for 'a clean slate.'

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The immediate occasion of the action of the Inspectors is not without its droll side. It appears that in some of the country schools it is a custom with the teacher who is in charge of the younger children to get them to write a 'copy' of their own on their slates, and then, in the case of the very young children, the teacher breathes on the slate and gets the children to clean it, after which she substitutes for the child's copy a proper head-line written by herself. The story goes that not very long ago one of the Inspectors was making a surprise visit to a far away country school and was engaged in watching the work of the Infant room when up came a little girl who, handing over her slate to the teacher, innocently said, 'Please, ma'am, will you "hoo" on my slate,' and the unsuspecting and unsophisticated school-ma'am promptly and vigorously 'hoo'd' on the slate under the very nose of the surprised Inspector. Exactly what was said on the occasion is not reported, but since then the use of water has been insisted on for slate cleaning purposes. As we have said this step is undoubtedly in the right direction and we commend the matter to the practical attention of all who are concerned in the teaching of our Catholic schools.

The Church-Wardens and the Vicar.

A short time ago a Christchurch telegram appeared in the daily papers making reference to what was described as the acute dissatisfaction and dissension existing between the parishioners of the Merivale parish and their vicar, and we have now had sent to us a copy of the *Lyttelton Times* containing a full account of the trouble. As far as we can see, it is little more than a personal difference between the church-wardens and the Vicar, and the bulk of the parishioners, to their credit be it said, have made it clear that so far as they are concerned they have really no quarrel with their ecclesiastical head. It is, of course, a matter with which we have nothing whatever to do, and we would not have made the slightest reference to it but for a remark made by the Vicar himself in reference to what Catholics would think. Speaking at a meeting of the parishioners held to discuss the situation, the Vicar, according to the *Times* report, said that 'the occasion was a very sad one, for a Church to ventilate its scandals and be laughed at by freethinkers and the ungodly. It was certain to injure the reputation of the parish. He was most heartily sorry that the parish must bear the shame and disgrace, and he thought the calling of the meeting a great mistake. However, he had been compelled to act as he had acted. How must the Roman Catholics laugh, and thank heaven they were not Protestants.'

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The good Vicar is greatly mistaken if he imagines that the temporary dissension in his church is at all likely to be a cause or occasion of rejoicing to any Catholic. We are proud

of the spirit of unity and of whole-hearted loyalty which is so marked a characteristic of the Catholic Church, but we hope we are far removed from the narrow petty spirit which could take a malicious pleasure in the quarrels and dissensions of those who differ from us. If we were to express any feeling at all in this particular case it would be a feeling of friendly sympathy with the Vicar in his little trouble, and a hope that he will soon be in a position to carry on his work again in harmony and peace.

How the Women See It.

The daily papers intimate that Mr. Seddon is communicating by telegraph with the members of the House of Representatives in order to ascertain their views as to the advisability of New Zealand offering a tenth contingent for service in South Africa. There is one section of the community who have a somewhat vital interest in the departure of so many young men from the Colony, and whose wishes strangely enough have never yet been consulted in the matter, and that is the young women. If a 'round robin' on the subject were sent to all the unmarried members of the fair sex we wonder what the result would be. The number of females in the country is already far in excess of the males, and the prospect for 'our girls' is, from their point of view, certainly somewhat dismal. We are inclined to think that many of our girls will soon be ready to endorse the decidedly original ideas recently expressed by an American lady as to the proper method for preserving a fair ratio between the numbers of women and men. In a letter to the *Directory* newspaper at Torquay—a town in which females outnumber males in a total population of 33,000 by 7000—she remarks that if matters continue at this rate men will become scarcer and scarcer, and that soon the specimen 'Englishman' will be so rare that the women folk of the next, and presumably final, generation, will flock to the museums and zoos to see him, stuffed or alive! Then she adds:—'The step to take is that which rules all laws of supply and demand, by preserving the men who supply the demand. You preserve your game by strict laws; preserve your men by keeping them at home. If I were the Board of Agriculture—which I gather is the department that regulates the comings in and goings out of stock—I should prohibit the embarkation of a gentleman under the penalty of a heavy fine, while women imported should pay duty.'

Common Sense About Purgatory.

There are few Catholic doctrines that are so little understood and so violently denounced by our non-Catholic friends as the belief in Purgatory, yet there are few doctrines that after a little examination and reflection so readily commend themselves to ordinary reason and common sense. The almost absolute necessity—from the point of view of pure reason—of some sort of intermediate state, some place of purification for the soul after death is now very generally recognised even by Protestant theologians, though their teaching has not penetrated the minds of the people to any great extent. The teaching, for example, of what is known as 'The Shorter Catechism'—the standard popular compendium of Presbyterian theology—that 'the souls of believers are at their death made perfect in holiness and do immediately pass into glory,' is now entirely discarded by Presbyterian ministers and the doctrine of the Intermediate State bulks very largely in modern Presbyterian theology. As showing how natural and reasonable the idea of a future state of purification appears to plain, practical common-sense, the following bit of dialogue, quoted by the *Ave Maria* from a recent novel, is very apt and to the point:—

'Take an ordinary, every-day sort of a man like myself, for instance. I know I am plenty good enough for New York, but I'm not that conceited as to think I'm just fit for heaven at a moment's notice. On the other hand, I don't think that I'm bad enough to take any real enjoyment out of the bottomless pit. Besides, it will be full of mugwumps, anyway, and that's no kind of society for the like of me. Now, a Baptist preacher would have no hesitation; he'd burn me up for ever and ever. I don't think that would be quite fair. But the priest would say to me, "Come on, Pat, and we'll smelt out of you all those little discrepancies that are very useful in New York, but for which there is no call at all in paradise; and when that's done, you can just take your robe and trot upstairs." It's just like a man going into a Turkish bath and coming out a clean citizen with a white sheet around him. There's a common-sense ring about the proposal which seems to appeal to a plain man like myself; but that's not to say I'm a Catholic at all, for I'm not—that is as far as the returns are in at present.'

Messrs Charles Begg and Co., of Dunedin, Timaru, Wellington, and Invercargill call attention to the fact that they are sole agents in New Zealand for the sale of pianos by several celebrated makers. The Thurmer piano is reported to have the largest sale of any medium-priced piano in New Zealand. It is sweet toned, perfect in construction, and of excellent workmanship....

MORE FACTS ABOUT 'STUFFING.'

SOME EXAMPLES FROM CHRISTCHURCH.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AUCKLAND

THE following further returns from the Christchurch district show that if the public service is 'stuffed' with the members of any one denomination it is not at least with Catholics:—

Christchurch Receiving Home (under the Industrial Schools' Act).—Manager, £120 per annum; attendants, £180 a year. Two and sometimes three attendants are employed, for which the latter sum is voted. There are no Catholics employed in the institution.

Burnham Industrial School.—Manager, £180 per annum; matron, £70; schoolmaster, £150; assistant do, £100; cadet, £65. There is also a vote for attendants amounting to £1361. The number of attendants varies according to requirements. Of these only one is a Catholic. All the permanent officials are non-Catholics. Taking the permanent officials and the attendants together they number about 30, with only one Catholic among them. The whole of the salaries amount to £1926 per annum, of which sum only £65 or £70 at the outside is drawn by the solitary Catholic. Although the proportion of Catholics to the general population is as one to seven, yet here in a public institution they are represented by one in 30, and for every £1 drawn by this Catholic employe non-Catholics draw over £60. Here is a glaring example of religious 'stuffing,' but our co-religionists are certainly not the sinners.

Te Aranga Home (Burwood), an institution for classification under the Industrial Schools' Act. The employees are a manager at £150 per annum, and three or four attendants, for whose services a lump sum of £200 is voted annually. There are no Catholics among those engaged in this institution.

Sumner Deaf and Dumb Institution.—The following is the list: Director, £450 per annum; 1 teacher at £210 a year, 1 do. at £195, 1 at £150, 1 at £140, 1 at £120, and 1 at £100; 3 instructors (special classes) £100 per year each; steward and matron, £200 per annum; sub-matron, £52; servants (number varies), total vote £236. Among the 13 salaried officials there is only one Catholic. Including servants the total sum voted for the employees of the institution amounts to £2153 out of which the solitary Catholic draws £52, or in other words £1 out of every £41 8s paid as wages and salaries in the institution.

It is evident from the figures given with reference to the fore-mentioned public institutions in and around Christchurch that instead of our co-religionists being represented amongst the employes in excess of their proportion in the population, the contrary is the case. The fact of so very few Catholics being employed in these public institutions creates a suspicion that they have been rigidly excluded from all positions save the lowest and worst paid.

AUCKLAND.

We have been unable to get a list of salaries paid to the officers of the Justice Department in Auckland, but we have been informed that there are no Catholics among the staffs of the Supreme Court and S. M. Court in that city.

Railway Department.—Total clerical staff (including station-masters, clerks, cadets), 118. Of these 13 are Catholics, or one in every nine. The guards, porters, shunters, etc., number 232, of whom 20 are Catholics, being one in nearly every 12. There are 375 platelayers, etc., among whom are 53 Catholics—one in seven. The drivers and firemen total 156, 11 of them being Catholics. The total of employes on the Government railways make 881, and of these 107 are Catholics, being less than one in eight. It will be noticed that the Catholics are more numerous in the lower grades of the service than in better paid positions. Unfortunately we are not in a position to give a list of salaries. Had we been able to do so the disadvantages under which our co-religionists suffer in this branch of the public service, where, by the way, it is alleged they receive the most favor, would be more apparent.

Customs.—There are 19 Customs officers in Auckland, of whom two are Catholics, the proportion of our co-religionists being less than one in nine. We have been unable to get a list of salaries, but experience leads us to believe that nearly all the high-paid officials are non-Catholics.

In many of the Government offices in Auckland, such as the Native Lands', Official Assignee's, Registrar of Deaths, Public Trust, and Advances to Settlers', no Catholics are employed; in others, such as the Lands and Survey, Agricultural Department, etc., there are either one or two in each office. We are not in a position to state the salaries of these officers, but from what we know of similar Government offices in other parts of the Colony we can safely presume that our co-religionists are neither duly represented as to number, nor do they draw salaries according to their proportion in the general population.

Post and Telegraph Department.—The following is a list of officers, etc., in the Post and Telegraph office, Auckland district, together with a statement of their grade, salaries or wages, and creed:—

Grade.	Salary.	Religion.
Inspector of telegraphs	£500	non-Catholic
Officer in charge (telegraph)	385	"
Chief clerk (post office)	330	"
Senior M.O. and S.B. clerk	300	Catholic
Assist. officer in charge (telegraph)	250	non-Catholic
2 senior mail clerks	250 each	"
Second M.O. clerk	250	"
Mail agent	250	"
Senior check clerk (telegraph)	220	"
Senior counter clerk	220	"
Senior telephone clerk	210	"
Mechanician	220	"
2 check clerks (telegraph)	220 each	"
5 clerks (post office)	200	"
1 clerk	200	Catholic
Despatch clerk	200	non-Catholic
1 counter clerk (telegraph)	200	"
10 telegraphists	200 each	"
1 telegraphist	200	Catholic
10 clerks (post office)	180 each	non-Catholic
2 " "	180	Catholic
Newspaper sorter	140	Catholic
Letter-carriers' sorter	180	non-Catholic
6 clerks (post office)	170 each	"
1 clerk (post office)	160	"
Assistant letter-carrier's sorter	150	"
" "	145	"
2 clerks (post office)	145 each	"
3 " "	130	"
9 Telegraphists	180	"
Counter clerk (tel.)	180	"
3 Telegraphists	170 each	"
1 " "	170	Catholic
1 " "	160	non-Catholic
3 " "	130	"
Lineman (foreman)	160	"
7 Cadets (telegraph)	100 each	"
1 Cadet	100	Catholic
9 Cadets (post office)	100 each	non-Catholic
5 " "	65 each	"
1 " (tel.)	65	"
1 " (post office)	50	"
Chief postmaster	500	"
Senior clerk (teleph. ex.)	120	"
Assist. " "	120	"
2 Supervisors	100 each	"
17 Cadettes	80	"
5 " "	80	Catholic
1 Cadette (post office)	100	non-Catholic
1 " (teleph. ex.)	70	Catholic
2 Cadettes	60 each	non-Catholic
2 " "	50	"
3 Linemen	140 each	non-Catholic
2 " "	125	"
2 Letter-carriers	140	"
2 " "	135	"
4 " "	120	"
2 " "	95	"
2 " "	85	"
3 " "	80	"
3 " "	75	"
11 " "	70	"
Messenger (post office)	120	"
Assistant Messenger (post office)	110	"
4 " "	70 each	"
2 Counter Clerks (telegraph)	150	"
1 " Clerk	140	"
1 " " "	120	"
Assistant Counter Clerk (telegraph)	85	"
Junior Telegraph Exchange Clerk	115	"
2 " " " "	100 each	"
1 " " " "	90	Catholic
1 " " " "	80	"
2 Assistant Despatch Clerks	70 each	non-Catholic
1 " Clerk	65	"
2 Distributors (telegraph)	65 each	"
4 " " "	60	"

The above figures have been compiled from the departmental list for the financial year 1901-1902. Since the publication of the list—August of last year—some transfers may have taken place.

which would have the effect of slightly altering the figures, but not to any appreciable extent. Had the salaries of local postmasters been included in the list the number of employes would be over 200. Of these only 16 are Catholics—or less than 1 in 12. Of the amount paid in salaries and wages by the department in the district Catholics draw £1 out of every £13 14s. Comment is unnecessary.

CARDINAL MORAN'S DEPARTURE FOR ROME.

HIS Eminence Cardinal Moran, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dean O'Haran, private secretary, left Sydney for Rome on Monday afternoon, March 3. This is his Eminence's fourth visit to the Eternal City since his occupancy of the See of Sydney in 1884. The first visit was in 1885, the second in 1888, and the third about 1894. Unlike the last occasion the Cardinal has left in perfect health, and showing little outward signs of the 71 winters which have passed over his head. In fact (writes the Sydney correspondent of the *Advocate*), it was remarked in the Cathedral on Sunday night, while his Eminence was replying to the addresses of the prelates, priests, and people, that his figure was as firm and erect, and his voice quite as strong, as when on the same spot he acknowledged the welcomes on his return from his visit to the Sovereign Pontiff at the end of 1888. As the Cardinal did not, as was at first intended, leave Sydney by the mail steamer *Ophir*, there was no demonstration this time in the nature of a public God-speed on the harbor. His Eminence altered his leave-taking plans so as to journey overland to Melbourne, and catch the *Ophir* in the southern capital. His Eminence, accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Lismore, the Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Wilcannia, the Right Rev. Dr. Dwyer, Coadjutor Bishop of Maitland, and the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Coadjutor Archbishop of Sydney, drove to the Redfern Railway Station about half-past six. On arrival at the station his Eminence was greeted by a crowd of five or six thousand persons, including members of the A.H.C. Guild, the Hibernian Society, the Irish National Foresters, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, in regalia. The cheering was continued until the express left at a quarter-past seven.

Cardinal Moran, speaking at the opening of the new Convent of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan at Glebe Point, on the previous Sunday, touched briefly on his visit to the Holy Father. His Eminence said he hoped his pilgrimage would not be a long one. As far as he was concerned it would be as short as possible. Archbishop Kelly would look after their interests well when he had gone. His worthy coadjutor was young and full of vigor to carry on the administration of the diocese, and the people need not have the smallest anxiety. All his (the Cardinal's) affections were centred in Sydney, and no matter how heaven might smile upon him, as he journeyed on, his thoughts would turn back towards their beautiful harbor, and towards the grand city on the banks of that beautiful harbor—aye, and to the citizens and the noble children being educated in their schools on the face of that harbor. Though a pilgrim travelling from them, his heart would be with them.

PRESENTATIONS.

On Sunday evening St. Mary's Cathedral was filled to overflowing. Many persons came in from the suburban parishes to witness the presentation of the addresses to the Cardinal, and to hear the last words of his Eminence to his flock. The gathering in the sanctuary included five prelates, nearly 100 of the clergy, and many of the leading Catholic laymen. The prelates were Archbishop Kelly, Bishop Murray, Bishop Doyle, Bishop Dunne, and Bishop Dwyer. Monsignor O'Connor represented the Bishop of Arundale (Dr. Torreggiani), and Archdeacon D'Arcy represented the Bishop of Bathurst (Dr. Dunne). Conspicuous among the lay gentlemen were the Mayor of Sydney (Alderman Thomas Hughes), the Hon. E. O'Sullivan, State Minister for Works; the Hon. W. P. Crick, State Minister for Lands; Mr. P. E. Quinn, M.P., Mr. R. D. Meagher, M.P., Mr. J. R. D'Arcy, M.P., Mr. P. J. Clara, M.P., Mr. D. O'Connor, M.P., Sir William P. Manning, the Hon. John T. Toohey, M.L.C., the Hon. John Meagher, M.L.C., the Hon. T. M. Slattery, M.L.C., and Major Frechill.

The first address, that of the Bishops of the Province, was read and presented by the venerable Dr. Murray, Bishop of Maitland, whose rich, round voice filled the great building. The Very Rev. Dean Carroll read the clerical address, and the Mayor of Sydney read the address by the laity.

His Eminence received all the addresses at the throne. He then came to the front of the sanctuary, and from the steps delivered his reply. As the Blessed Sacrament had been removed after Benediction, the assemblage took the character of a huge public meeting, and the applause was enthusiastic and prolonged as his Eminence stood in his scarlet and lace robes to speak his last words under the lofty roof, and in the midst of the clustering columns of his cathedral. At the end of his reply, which was really a short and admirable discourse on Faith and Duty, the Cardinal returned to the throne, and there, in clear voice, gave his Pontifical Benediction, the vast assemblage kneeling to receive the blessing. There was no leave-taking ceremony, as in 1888, in the sanctuary. His Eminence at once proceeded through the sacristies to the presbytery. Only those who were fortunate enough to 'cross the path' of his Eminence in the sacristies or in the grounds on the eastern side of the cathedral, or in the presbytery, received his personal blessing.

After the reading of the addresses Mr. Crick made a brief speech in the course of which he said:—Your Eminence, we will watch with interest for the news of your safe arrival at your destination, and I will say that the pleasure of that news will be exceeded when

we receive the more pleasing news that you have left on your way to return to this great country of Australia. Our joy will be still increased when the vessel which bears your precious person back to these shores shall be signalled from Sydney Heads. You will then receive at the hands of the people of this continent a welcome you so well deserve. It will be graciously given, and it will mark an epoch in your life far exceeding any of those magnificent welcomes which you have been accorded, and to which you have been so justly entitled.

THE CARDINAL'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply his Eminence said:—

The pilgrimage on which I am setting out to the shrine of the Apostles is another token of the perfect unity that links our Australian Episcopate with the See of St. Peter and the Vicar of Christ on earth, the centre of unity, the present illustrious Pope Leo XIII. The unbroken line of bishops in the Catholic hierarchy is a golden chain that binds the Church of to-day with the Church of the first pentecost, for the apostolate instituted by our Divine Saviour was not to be transient but permanent, destined to embrace all nations, and to endure until the end of time. It is through the primacy granted to St. Peter by the Divine Redeemer that the Catholic episcopate is perfected in this unity. His princedom is heaven's seal on the Divine organisation of the Christian Church. His it is to confirm his brethren in the apostolate, his to feed the lambs and sheep of the sacred fold, his to loose and to bind. He is the divinely strengthened rock which imparts strength and unity to the whole edifice of the Church of Christ, against which all the powers of Satan shall ever rage in vain. The blessing of the successor of St. Peter serves to renew the spiritual vigor of the Catholic episcopate throughout the world, whilst at the shrines of the Apostles the armor of religion is tempered anew to repel the darts of the evil one and to render more noble the victories of the faith.

In the Australian Church to-day we take for our guide the venerable maxim which is recorded by St. Augustine, but which bears the impress of the apostolic age: 'In necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas.' In matters of morality and faith, in all that pertains to the supernatural life and to divine truth, we hold fast immovably to

The Teachings of Holy Church.

In all things pertaining to the political arena or to commercial enterprise, and to the industrial or social life of the world around us, each one enjoys to the fullest extent the freedom that conscience may sanction; but in all such matters in which we may be engaged, whether spiritual or temporal, whether earthly or divine, we say, let charity abound, for it is only in the pure and sweet atmosphere of charity that the light of heaven will shine upon us.

You refer to the many works of education and religion which have grown up in our midst during the past 18 years. A great deal indeed has been accomplished, and I am the more free to refer to it in that no one better than I can realise how little is the share of merit that falls to my lot in achieving such grand results. During those years several institutions of religion and charity have been erected, which even in a material way are an ornament to our city and suburbs, and which in their equipment, no less than in the fruitfulness of their beneficent results, have merited the approval and admiration even of those who are not of the fold. Altogether some 400 works have been carried on throughout the diocese, a proof which none will controvert of an incomparable spirit of devotedness and self-sacrifice on the part of our religious communities, of zeal on the part of our clergy, and of an unbounded generosity which has never wearied among our faithful people.

It is not only the material triumphs of religion, however, that I would wish to commemorate. I am happy to attest that everywhere our churches are crowded with fervent worshippers, that the religious sodalities are every day multiplied, that on all sides the fruits of Catholic piety abound, whilst in all ranks of the children of the faith those manifold virtues are shown forth which as bridal ornaments are heaven's gift to the Spouse of Christ. In this we cannot fail to see the hand of God, Who is pleased to recompense

The Heroism of the Pioneers of the faith

in this fair land. They had to contend against untold oppression; they suffered hardships and ignominy and stripes sooner than deny their religion. They were true martyrs for the faith, and the old maxim has once again been verified, 'Sanguis martyrum, semen Christianorum.' They sowed in tears, we reap in joy. 'This is the victory that conquereth the world, our faith.'

Looking to the future, I would commend to our faithful people to be proud of being members of the Catholic Church, to God for the many gifts even in the material order with which He has enriched her. You will permit me to recall the beautiful, yet measured words of Mr. Gladstone, when he attests that since the first ages of persecution the Catholic Church has marched for 1500 years at the head of human civilisation, and has driven, harnessed to its chariot, as the horses of a triumphal car, the chief intellectual and material forces of the world; its genius, the genius of the world; its greatness, glory, grandeur, and majesty have been almost, though not absolutely, all that, in these respects, the world has had to boast of.

But we must bear in mind that if we are to be faithful to the heritage entrusted to us it will not suffice to be Catholics in name; we are to be Catholics in reality and in truth. St. Cyprian and other Fathers of the early Church lamented that when the terrors of persecution ceased and prosperity for a time had smiled upon the Church many nominal Catholics brought disgrace upon the Christian name. Unless we be earnest and watchful the same may be verified among ourselves. When the green hills of Erin were reddened with the blood of our martyred fathers, and when mockery and derision awaited the profession of the faith, very few nominal Catholics were to be found. If the sacrifices of the altar were offered in pewter chalices in those days, the hearts of the faith-

ful were of gold. Now that full liberty is accorded us, and that to be a Catholic is the proudest title in religion a man can hold, it would be ill-befitting if our life were not in keeping with the honored name we bear, and if as a counterpart to the golden chalice we would find little better than worthless and corrupt alloy in un-faithful hearts.

Again it must not be forgotten that the river of progress runs with a rapid course in our Australian Commonwealth. If we wish religion to continue in its beneficent career of victory, we must not remain stationary on the banks of the swift-flowing stream. We must keep pace with the nation's onward course, thus to sanctify its aspirations, and to set the seal of heaven on its triumphs.

I must not omit to thank you, our fellow-citizens, who are not of the fold, for the uniform courtesy and practical aid with which you have co-operated in many of our works of charity. If there be some who continue to heap obloquy and calumny on the Catholic Church we must compassionate them, dupes as they are of old-time prejudices, or victims of the wiles of evil-designing men. To such prejudices and such wiles must be imputed that the joys and consolations of a truly Christian life and the virtues of the Catholic home, and the ideals and enthusiasms which religion inspires, are too often quite unintelligible to those who are not of the fold. The greatest need of Australia is to maintain

Peace, Charity, and Concord among her Citizens.

To develop her resources and mature her strength she needs the energies of all. Strife, dissension, and discord would be the prelude of her ruin.

Permit me to give expression to one other thought. A few years ago the great Pontiff who guides the barque of St. Peter, addressed to all Christian peoples the grand Encyclical on the Reunion of Christendom. In the English-speaking world it has begun already to produce the happiest results, and many distinguished names have been added to the long roll of those who made the sacrifice of everything that the world holds dear that they might follow the guidance of heavenly light into the one true fold of our Blessed Lord.

Would it be too much to hope that the new century on which we have just entered may witness the realisation of the great Pontiff's hopes, and see all Christendom once more reunited under the one banner of Holy Cross. Such a consummation would be worthy of an enlightened age, and would make this 20th century a truly golden epoch in the world's history. And is it too much to hope that Australia may be privileged to have some part in attaining such a grand result? The yearning of the hearts not only of the faithful children of the Church, but of countless earnest souls outside her communion would thus be realised, and Australia would unquestionably have begun to enter on the marvellous beneficent career which Providence has marked out for her as a centre of renewed Christian civilisation and a beacon of heavenly light to the other nations of the world. Those who now assail the Church would then find realised in the fullest measure the aspirations of their hearts in the sentiments so beautifully expressed by Cardinal Newman:—'Oh, long-sought-after, tardily found, desire of the eyes, joy of the heart, the truth of many shadows, the fulness after many foretastes, the home after many storms; come to her, poor wanderers, for she it is, and she alone, who can unfold the meaning of your being and the secret of your destiny.'

ARRIVAL IN MELBOURNE.

The express by which his Eminence travelled to Melbourne was three-quarters of an hour late in arriving. On alighting the Cardinal was warmly welcomed by a large number of the hierarchy, clergy, and laity. Amongst those on the platform were his Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, his Lordship the Bishop of Ballarat, his Lordship the Bishop of Bendigo, and his Lordship the Bishop of Sale. No time was lost in getting ready for the drive to Port Melbourne pier, where the R.M.S. Ophir was awaiting the arrival of his Eminence. Two open carriages conveyed the Cardinal, the Archbishop, the Bishops, Dean Phelan, and Archdeacon Davy to Port Melbourne. As the advertised time for the departure of the mail boat had been exceeded, owing to the lateness of the arrival of the express, Captain Kershaw, of the Ophir, was reluctantly compelled to let the steamer go within 15 minutes of the embarkation of the Cardinal.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 15.

The net proceeds of the carnival held at Masterton amount to £500.

Rev. Father Hearn, of Narrabri, N.S.W., passed through Wellington on his way South last Tuesday.

Mr T. Turnbull, architect, of Wellington, has generously donated to St. Patrick's Church, Masterton, a handsome high altar, which has now been placed in position.

The Hibernian Society holds a picnic at Very Rev. Father Lane's grounds on St. Patrick's Day, and in the evening a national concert will be held at the Skating Rink.

The refreshment stallholders at the coming bazaar have had printed a cookery book containing numerous tried recipes which should prove of great assistance to housekeepers. The book is already having a ready sale.

At the Church of the Sacred Heart on Tuesday last Miss Essie Sheridan, second daughter of Mr P. Sheridan, of the Native Lands

office, was married to Mr Marcus Pimmer, formerly a member of the N.Z. Times staff. Rev. Father Holley performed the ceremony. Mr and Mrs Pimmer left for Gisborne in the afternoon, where it is their intention to reside.

Mr. J. J. Devine received a cable yesterday afternoon from Maritzburg stating that his son Private Albert Devine died from enteric fever. The deceased was a member of the seventh contingent and was for some years a pupil of St. Patrick's College. —R.I.P.

Last Sunday afternoon the inmates of the Home for Incurables were treated to some delightful music kindly provided by the members of Minifie's orchestra, and several gentlemen who rendered vocal items. Many friends of the Sisters were also present. The inmates thoroughly appreciated the programme. The Sisters return thanks to these performers for their thoughtfulness in affording an afternoon's pleasure to those under their charge.

The Sisters of Compassion have now under their supervision 10 wards accommodating at the present time 24 patients. A large balcony, enclosed with glass at both ends, runs the whole length of the recently-acquired buildings, and is used by the men as a smoking room. A delightful outlook adds to the pleasant surroundings. The women have a large recreation room overlooking the Basin Reserve.

Mr. H. Redmond has been promoted from the Tax to the Defence Department, and will now hold the rank of Sergeant-Major and drill instructor to the Wellington district. Mr. Redmond held, since the formation of the corps, the position of color-sergeant in the Civil Service Rifles Corps, and acted as drill instructor to the eighth contingent at Trentham and to the ninth contingent at Auckland.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

March 17.

The members of the St. Patrick's branch of the H.A.C.B. Society received Holy Communion at the seven o'clock Mass in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday in honor of the feast of Ireland's patron saint. After Mass an adjournment was made to the neighboring hall of the Order, where breakfast was partaken of. As guests of the occasion were his Lordship the Bishop and several of the clergy.

I am told that at a conference of the clergy held on Tuesday last at Leeston two priests of the diocese offered to go to South Africa as chaplains, in the interests of our troopers. His Lordship the Bishop, who presided, was understood to explain, whilst sincerely thanking them for the zeal and devotion to duty which promoted the offer, that the necessity of such a course did not exist, as our Catholic troops were well cared for at the various mobilization camps and ports of embarkation, and that at the seat of war a number of Catholic army chaplains were on duty, so that the spiritual welfare of our Catholic soldiers would be well attended to.

The Pro-Cathedral was crowded to excess on Sunday evening, last when Vespers were commenced half an hour earlier. A very fine panegyric of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, was preached by Rev. Father J. O'Connell, of Waimate, after which Rossini's 'Stabat Mater, in its entirety, was rendered in a very praiseworthy manner by the choir under the conductorship of Mr. H. H. Loughnan, Miss Funston presiding at the organ. The soloists were:—Soprano, Miss J. Moir; tenor, Mr. Dossiter; bass, Messrs. McNamara, and Whitworth (late of Hobart). Quartets were sung by Meadames Mead and H. H. Loughnan, and Messrs. Schwartz and McNamara. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Fathers O'Connell and Galerne.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the gathering open for inspection of the works of the new Cathedral announced for March 9 was postponed until last Sunday. After three o'clock a large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity afforded and assembled on the site to view the immense work that has so far been accomplished. His Lordship the Bishop and several of the clergy were present, and a number of collectors busied themselves receiving contributions to the building fund, about £70 being thus received. The plans by Mr W. F. Petre, architect of the Cathedral, were hung up at the eastern end of the building, and were explained by Mr Jamieson and Mr Hickmoth, clerk of works. His Lordship Bishop Grimes gave a short address. He expressed his great gratification at meeting so large a concourse for the first time within the walls of the Cathedral. He could not but refer in terms of praise to the admirable manner in which the work was being carried out by the contractors. They had imported a good deal of machinery, some of which had not been before used in the Colony, and the work was progressing in a most satisfactory manner. As regarded the plans which had been prepared by Mr Petre, who had won a high reputation as an ecclesiastical architect, they had been the subject of admiration by several architects who had seen them. As to the all-essential item of money, they had now some £24,000 in cash and promises. Of this they had £15,000 in cash. It was just about a year ago since the foundation-stone was laid, so the work both of collection and of carrying on the building had been pushed on as rapidly as possible. He urged that as the system of collecting cards now adopted simply meant the payment of sixpence per week, that all who were in receipt of wages should endeavor to subscribe that amount. If this were done they would have the whole amount of £40,000 collected in two years.

Messrs Duthie Bros., drapers and outfitters, George street, Dunedin, make a specialty of undressed white shirts. Any purchaser can see at a glance that these are good value for the money, as there is no make-up to hide the material....

DIOCESE OF AUCKLAND.

From our own correspondent.)

March 13.

Our morning paper has briefly noticed the figures given by the TABLET of the inadequate proportion of Catholics in the Civil Service in Christchurch.

The new church at Waihi is expected to be blessed and opened by Bishop Lenihan on the third Sunday after Easter. Rev. Father Brodie, backed by his people and many of those outside of his flock, is strenuously at work to make the occasion a memorable one in the annals of this rising town in the Auckland province.

The hand of death has been laid heavily upon the members of the Auckland branch of the H.A.C.B. Society lately. No less than three were stricken down within a fortnight—Bros. M. McKenna, James Ryan, and T. Neville, all of whom were old and respected members.—R.T.P.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated with much enthusiasm. The prizes for the Art Union, thanks to the efforts of Father Patterson, are numerous and valuable. He also secured a number of prizes for the sports. People from all the parishes are to assemble at the Cathedral about 10 o'clock, and from there go in processional order, headed by the Hibernian Society, to the Domain. In the evening a national concert will be held in St. Benedict's Hall. The committee has worked long and assiduously to ensure success, and to win this, fine weather, proverbial here on St. Patrick's Day, is all that is required.

District Secretary, Bro. W. Kane, has been deputed by the District Executive to proceed to Gisborne next Saturday to open there a new branch of the H.A.C.B. Society on St. Patrick's Day. Hibernians throughout the New Zealand district will heartily welcome into their ranks this new branch of their Order. It is just possible the District Secretary may visit other branches in the North Island.

His Lordship Bishop Lenihan returned from the Bay of Plenty district last Monday afternoon, where he had been on a diocesan visit and to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. On last Sunday week at Oropiki the mission conducted by the Rev. Father Benedict, O.P., was concluded in the presence of his Lordship, who expressed himself as greatly pleased with the good results. He also eulogised the good work of the parish priest, Rev. Father O'Gallagher. With the order and neatness of the church, presbytery, and convent the Bishop was particularly struck. Confirmation was administered to nearly 50 candidates. At Whakatane last Wednesday week 20 were confirmed. Tauranga was to have been visited last Sunday, but owing to the detention of the steamer, which arrived there at 11 p.m. that day, his Lordship's programme was altered. It is now intended that the Right Rev. Dr. Lenihan will go there about three weeks after Easter and administer Confirmation. The Bishop speaks in high terms of the treatment accorded him by Mr. Ranson, manager of the Northern S.S. Co., and his officers, who did all in their power to suit his convenience, thus enabling him to perform his widely-scattered visitations.

Cardinal Moran and the Hibernian SOCIETY.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL MORAN, his Grace Archbishop Kelly and his Lordship the Bishop of Wilcannia, accompanied by a number of the clergy, were present at the annual meeting of the H.A.C.B. Society, (New South Wales district). Among the laity present were Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, Minister for Works; Mr. D. O'Connor, M.L.A.; Mr. James Gormly, M.L.A.; Mr. A. J. Kelly, M.L.A.

The District President, Bro. A. Meaney, acting on behalf of the Australasian branches of the Society, presented an address to the Cardinal on the eve of his departure for Rome.

His Eminence, in replying, said he had always taken the deepest interest in the welfare of their society, and wished it a continuance of success. On its banner was the motto 'Australia, Religion, and Ireland.' He considered that a grand motto, and he would like to see every earnest Catholic in Australia enrolled under that banner. The motto 'Australia, Religion, and Ireland' would yield to none, no matter how grand their traditions might be. They had there under that banner the name of Australia, which had a glorious destiny before it, and that destiny would largely rest in the hands of such men as members of this society. This country had resources which could not be surpassed, and their States were so rich in everything that it pointed to the promise of future greatness. The earnestness and devotedness of the sons of Australia, he felt sure, would achieve a grand and a glorious destiny. There was no other country which had so many triumphs in national life as that of the democracy of Australia. It was not only the citizens of Australia, but the Catholic Church throughout the world who looked upon democracy to achieve these earnest triumphs. Genuine democracy was inspired by religion. Here, in the vast Australian States, democracy had grown to a wonderful extent, and he felt sure that in the future the citizens of Australia would rejoice in the abundance and richness of the fruit that genuine democracy would bear. However, it would depend precisely on the earnestness and devotion of Australia's sons to achieve further triumphs in the lines of democracy. He was always pleased to come among members of the Hibernian Society, because of their earnestness and devotion in connection with anything they might undertake. There was a benefit society in the true sense of the term. It was a society in which not only Australians but the sons of Ireland were united under the same banner of religion. Their aim at all times should be to promote a spirit of true Christian democracy in order

that it might achieve permanent triumphs. There were persons who sneered at religion and everything pertaining to religion, but they should remember that the men of the platform, the men of the press, and other leaders owed their success and power to the principles of religion. Religion had achieved victories in the past, and every day it perpetuated those glorious triumphs. This was a reason that they should be proud of the names which were emblazoned on their banner under which he trusted they would achieve many victories. Religion, like the glorious sunshine, was ever imparting new vigor and life, and instead of religion diminishing in any way it was always enhanced and strengthened. They had also in large letters the name of Ireland on their banner, and of this name they had every reason to be proud. No other country had won the admiration of the civilised world to the same extent as Ireland had. She had been illustrious among the civilised nations of the world for centuries. Some people were heard to remark that Irishmen were too fond of speaking of the glories of Ireland, but when they remembered those glories they had no reason to feel other than justly proud of them. He would remind them of the prophecy of St. Malachi on his deathbed in the year 1200, when he said that after seven centuries Ireland would rise once more and shine with her pristine glory. That prophecy had been verified, for not only was the land of Ireland to-day smiling with the dawn of prosperity, but the influence of the Irish race was being extended throughout the world. In conclusion he would again thank them for their welcome, and for the beautiful address with which they had presented him. He hoped that his remarks would tend to encourage them to go forward with increased earnestness. Let their motto remain 'Australia, Religion, and Ireland,' a triple bond which no power on earth could break.

Addresses were also delivered by the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, the Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, and the Hon. E. W. O'Sullivan, Minister for Public Works.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.

Mr. Irving J. Keyes, of Milford, Connecticut, son of a former well known Protestant clergyman in Buffalo and Brooklyn, has been received into the Catholic Church.

Miss Abigail Campbell, who was recently married in San Francisco to Prince Kawanakoa of Hawaii by Archbishop Riordan, is a graduate of the College of Notre Dame, where she became a convert to the Catholic faith.

Mr. Francis Gildart Ruffin, who died recently at Mobile, Ala., was a descendant of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. He married the Catholic writer of the South, Mary E. Henry of Mobile, and became a convert to the faith about four years ago.

Mr. Egbert Roberts, the well-known conductor of the choir at the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, has been received into the Catholic Church by the Rector, the Very Rev. Father Bannon. Mr. Roberts has appeared frequently as the principal baritone of the Carl Rosa Opera Company.

The London *Tablet* states that the Rev. Arthur Whitcombe Taylor, B.A., Worcester College, Oxon., lately chaplain to the Anglican Bishop of Rangoon, was received into the Catholic Church recently at Rome. Mr. Taylor had also held curacies at Grantham and St. Saviour's, Ealing.

Mr. J. P. Paley, for the last three years attached to St. Philip's mission, Plainstow, London, E., under Brother James, of the Society of the Divine Compassion, has been received into the Catholic Church by Father Brown S.J., of the Holy Name, Manchester.

The Rev. John Davis Ewing (says an American Episcopalian newspaper) has abandoned his church for the Catholic Communion. Mr. Ewing is a graduate of St. Stephen's College, and was ordained by the late Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, as deacon, in 1895, and as priest in 1896. He was rector of St. James's Church, Woodstock, Vt., until quite recently.

The many friends of the Albury Convent of Mercy will regret to learn (says the *Sydney Catholic Press*) that Miss Aileen Margaret Mary de Vere Pery, daughter of Mr. Edmond A. T. Pery, P.M., Kemptsey, died on Friday, February 14, at the convent, after a few days' illness, of pneumonia. The deceased young lady was being educated by the Sisters of Mercy, and had been with them for the past two years, and, by her admirable qualities and amiable disposition, had endeared herself to both her teachers and companions. Her death is deeply lamented by all who know her. At her own request, and with the sanction of her father, the deceased was received into the Catholic Church during her short illness by the Rev. Father D. Griffin, and her holy joy, piety and resignation were truly edifying.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A FULL purse is the best pocket companion.

The dull man bores you and the sharp one skins you.

A matchless story is a novel that ends without a wedding.

About the only force some people have is the force of habit.

Knife wounds heal quicker than those caused by a sharp tongue.

When a man offers you something for nothing it will pay you to walk around it by the furthest possible route.

It is far better to have large feet than a small understanding.

The house of a tidy woman and a motion to adjourn are always in order.

INTERCOLONIAL.

Miss O'Carroll, who for the past 30 years filled the position of organist at St. Patrick's Church, Singleton, was presented the other day with a testimonial by the townspeople, and also with a separate one from the parishioners on the occasion of her departure for America.

The Rev. P. C. Cregan has been appointed administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, during the absence of Dean O'Haran. The following clerical changes have been made in the archdiocese: The Rev. Father Condon has been removed from Pambula to Surry Hills; Rev. Father Keany goes from Cobargo to Pambula; Rev. Father McNamara from Pyrmont to Cobargo; Rev. Father Mahony from Granville to Milton; Rev. Father Corbett from Milton to St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney.

The religious statistics of the New South Wales census taken last year show that the Anglican Church had 623,131 adherents, being an increase in 10 years of 120,000; the Catholics 347,847, an increase of 60,000 in the same period; the Presbyterians 132,617, an increase of 23,000; Methodists 135,390, an increase of 25,000; Baptists 16,618, an increase of 3,000; Independents 24,834, an increase of 740; other Christian denominations 23,263, an increase of 2300; the Salvation Army 9585, a decrease of 730; indefinite religions 128, a decrease of 176. The non-Christian religions returned 14,389, a decrease of 2600; sceptics 3529, a decrease of 2700; no religion 10,231; objected to state their religion 13,000. The Protestants number 965,654, or an increase of 174,000.

His Eminence Cardinal Moran (writes a Sydney correspondent) is known as the Master Builder of the State, and the Minister for Works declared lately that next to the Government his Eminence is the largest employer of labor in N.S.W. He is a popular employer, too, for he insists on the highest wage being paid. At present he has fifteen schools in the course of erection. A curious event has occurred in one parish. Since the present Education Act came into force over 20 years ago the State had been renting the Catholic school and occupying it as a State school. Some months ago the Cardinal gave them notice to quit, having decided to put religious teachers in charge. Thereupon the State set about building a new school, which has just been completed, but to their amazement they have discovered that they have no pupils. It is a Catholic district, and the children are remaining in the old school, and the brand-new school must be closed.

A few Sundays ago Archbishop O'Reilly formally opened a new school of the Sisters of St. Joseph, erected in Port Adelaide. The ceremony took place in the presence of a large number of people, and amongst those present were the Minister of Education (Hon. T. H. Brooker), Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. L. O'Loughlin), the Mayor and Mayoress of Port Adelaide, Representative P. McE. Glynn, the Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, Mr. W. O. Archibald, M.P., and a number of the Catholic clergy and laity. The school, which is a fine spacious building, was blessed by the Archbishop. The Very Rev. Father Hilary, C.P., said that there were now in South Australia over 200 Catholic schools in charge of the Sisters of the various Orders. In the course of an address his Grace the Archbishop of Adelaide remarked that the present was the 35th year of convent work in South Australia. The good work was commenced by the Venerable Mother Mary. The Sisters' work was purely one of love, as all they got in return for their labors was food and clothing. There were at the present time 260 women engaged in imparting knowledge to the young of South Australia. Of this number 120 were Sisters of St. Joseph, and the remaining 140 were from other Sisterhoods. This building had involved the outlay of over £3000. The Sisters had obtained £600 towards the cost from the Catholic church, Port Adelaide, so that there was still a debt of nearly £2500.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Southern Cross*, writing on the work which has been accomplished by Cardinal Moran in the Archdiocese of Sydney during the past 18 years, says:—We find in Sydney no fewer than 24 institutions of charity, all (with the exception of St. Vincent's Hospital, which has been doubled in size) dating from the time of the Cardinal's arrival. These institutions include the Home for the Aged and Destitute at Randwick (Little Sisters of the Poor); St. Vincent's Home and Industrial School for Boys at Westmead, Parramatta; Home and Industrial School for Girls at Manly; Asylum and School for the Blind, Lewisham; Asylum for Mental Invalids, Ryde; Hospital for Women and Children, Lewisham; St. Joseph's Hospital and Sanatorium, Auburn; Foundling Hospital, Waitara; St. Joseph's Orphanage, Lane Cove; St. Martha's Industrial School, Leichhardt; St. Anne's Orphanage, Liverpool; St. Brigid's Orphanage, Ryde; St. Magdalen's Retreat, Tempe; Mater Misericordiae Home, Churchill; Hospice for the Dying, Darlinghurst. In addition to these institutions, there are a number of charity societies and guilds, foremost among them the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. His Eminence has spent £100,000 on St. Mary's Cathedral, and his labors in the cause of religious education are colossal. First place must be given to the founding, building, and endowment of St. Patrick's Ecclesiastical College at Manly. The Cardinal, without any appeal to the Catholic community, paid for the erection and furnishing of St. Patrick's. The cost of the college for the training of a native priesthood to his Eminence could not have been less than £80,000. Besides St. Patrick's, which stands apart as an Ecclesiastical College, there are now in the Sydney Diocese five colleges for boys, including those great institutions, St. Ignatius', Riverview (Jesuit Fathers), and St. Joseph's, Hunters' Hill (Marist Brothers). There are 20 boarding schools or colleges for girls, 20 superior day schools, and 159 primary schools. All these schools are taught by religious, and the total attendance is 28,889.

Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

March	23, Sunday.	—Palm Sunday.
"	24, Monday.	—Feria.
"	25, Tuesday.	—Feria.
"	26, Wednesday.	—Feria.
"	27, Thursday.	—The Last Supper.
"	28, Friday.	—Good Friday
"	29, Saturday.	—Holy Saturday.

HOLY THURSDAY.

The Thursday before Easter is called Holy Thursday. On this day only one Mass can be said in the same church, and that Mass must be a public one. The Mass is celebrated in white vestments, because the institution of the Eucharist is joyfully commemorated, but at the same time there are certain signs of the mourning proper to Holy week. The bells, which are rung at the 'Gloria,' do not sound again till the 'Gloria' on Holy Saturday, and the Church returns to her ancient use of summoning the Faithful or arousing their attention by a wooden clapper. Nor is the embrace of peace given. The celebrant consecrates an additional host, which is placed in a chalice and borne in procession, after the Mass, to a place prepared for it. The '*Pange Lingua*' is sung during the procession, and the place to which the Blessed Sacrament is removed—often called the sepulchre, but properly the repository—is decked with flowers and lights. Afterwards the altars are stripped, to remind the Christians of the way in which their Master was stripped of His garments. In some churches, the priest or prelate, assisted by deacon and subdeacon, washes the feet of 12 poor men, in imitation of our Saviour who washed the feet of His Apostles. Since the seventh century the holy oils, formerly consecrated at any time, have been blessed by the bishop in the Mass of this day.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Good Friday is the day of God's mercy, because it is the day on which Jesus Christ, by an excess of love, incomprehensible to every created mind, suffered the greatest torments, and expired ignominiously on the Cross, in order that we might be healed through His wounds, washed in His blood, and that in His death we might find the principle of our true life. We call this *Holy* or *Good Friday*; it is also called *Parascere*, which means a preparation, it being the day in which the Jews prepared for the celebration of the Sabbath. Our ancestors gave it the name of Adoration Friday, on account of the solemn worship of the Cross which takes place on that day. The Greeks call it the Pasch of Jesus Crucified, and the Sunday following it, they term the Pasch of Jesus Resurrected.

In the office of Good Friday, everything inspires compunction, and all the ceremonies and prayers tend to penetrate the soul with the most profound and salutary affliction. The bells are silent on this mournful day, the candles are extinguished, the altars are stripped of their ornaments; over the main altar a simple cloth only is extended to symbolize the winding sheet which covered the dead body of the Saviour. At the commencement of the office the celebrant and his assistants prostrate themselves upon the floor, testifying by this posture the bitterness in which the heart is plunged at the thought of the ignominious death which Christ suffered in order to take away from us the yoke of the devil.

On Good Friday the holy sacrifice of the Mass is not celebrated. Although it is a real living representation and continuation of the Sacrifice on the Cross, it can inspire us only with joy and fill us with consolation; but these sentiments are incompatible with the mourning of the Church on account of the death of Jesus Christ. Nevertheless the order and many ceremonies of the Mass are preserved therein; it is called the Mass of the Presanctified. This Mass was formerly observed on fast days by the Eastern Churches, during which the priest and faithful communicated by receiving the hosts which were consecrated the preceding day.

The office of Good Friday commences with two lessons taken from Holy Scripture, which are followed by the reading or chanting of the Passion, according to St. John. After this the celebrant offers solemn prayers for all the states and conditions of life, for the just as well as for the unjust, and even for heretics, schismatics, Jews, and pagans, because Jesus Christ died for all men, and wishes all men to be saved. The foregoing solemn prayers are followed by the adoration of the Cross. The Cross, covered with a veil, to signify that the mystery of the Cross had been hidden for a long time, is now solemnly uncovered. After having uncovered the Cross, the celebrant raises it and shows it to the people, with these words: '*Ecce lignum crucis*' (behold the wood of the cross); the deacon and subdeacon sing with him: '*In quo salus mundi pependit*' (upon which has rested the salvation of the world), to which the choir replies: '*Venite adoremus*' (Come let us adore). Then the celebrant and ministers, having taken off their vestments, prostrate themselves three times and adore the Cross. The people likewise do the same. After this the celebrant goes in procession, without singing, to the Repository to take to the altar the sacred Host which had lain in the Repository from the preceding day. Arriving at the main altar, the priest proceeds with the Mass of the Presanctified, so called, because he consumes the sacred Host which had been consecrated the preceding day.

According to the present discipline of the Church, neither clergy nor people may communicate on Good Friday; an exception to this rule is made in favor of those in danger of death.

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At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at Galle this year, the Prizes awarded for Separators were based on the trials conducted at the Government Agricultural Institute at Alnarp, as above mentioned, when the

HIGHEST PRIZE OF HONOR (GOLD MEDAL)

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Irish News.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

(From our own correspondent)

Dublin, January, 1902
The Drink Evil.

There is no denying the fact that in England, Ireland, and Scotland, at least, drinking and gambling are making sad havoc amongst all classes. To say that the Irish are the greatest drunkards of the three countries is utterly untrue. Statistics issued by Government each year prove incontestably that there is far less money, per head, spent in intoxicating liquors in this country than in any of the three parts of the Kingdom, and that there is infinitely less crime in Ireland than in England, Scotland, or Wales. But this is little comfort, so long as there is so much misery brought about daily by drinking habits and by gambling, which latter vice seems now to enter into the life of nine-tenths of the male population, rich or poor.

A new law has just come into operation, by which it is made criminal, for parents to employ as messengers to public bars, or for publicans to serve children under 14 with drink in unsealed vessels; a law which should materially assist those who work in the noble cause of temperance, for the custom of sending children to bars to fetch beer or whisky was a terrible temptation to the young, who so often inherit a craving for stimulants. One fact will show how valuable to the licensed trade the sale to children was: it was customary at many bars in England to have stands at the counters high enough to enable even little children of three or four years of age to reach the counters and to supply sweets to them as a means of making the unfortunate little creatures long to return to places they should naturally dread, knowing so well, as the very youngest do, that the oftener beer or whisky is brought from the public house to the home, the greater will be their own sufferings and misery. Simultaneously with the promulgation of this new law—which was, in truth, wrong from an unwilling Government—our bishops and priests are exerting themselves to the utmost in the cause of temperance, and have succeeded in more than one district in inducing the local magistrates to take a step that would prove highly beneficial if universally carried out: the refusal to grant any new license in their district until three old licences shall have dropped. The makers and sellers of intoxicating liquors, from Lord Ardilaun down, are the wealthiest part of the community: as a rule they are unscrupulous as regards everything that conduces to the prosperity of their trade. Then there is the law known as 'The Bona Fide Travelers Act,' which simply means that there is simply no such thing as closed bars in the principal cities and their suburbs on Sundays, the workman's free day. A man has but to take a three mile train drive or ride a like distance on a tram, or pretend he has done so, and he can drink as he likes; public houses and hotels are at every corner, open and tempting, so that the wonder is, not that we have so much drunkenness in Ireland, but that, thank God, there is so much sobriety and so little crime. Every temptation that can be held out to our men and women to become drunkards is held out to them, for the taxes are more urgently needed every day, money must be found, and nothing brings such a contribution to the Imperial Treasury as the intoxicating liquors tax, so no wonder that there is excess in drinking, in spite of all efforts made by those who have the moral welfare of the people at heart.

An Incentive to Drink.

Some time ago, when opening a new Temperance Hall for boys, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., dwelt at length on the wonderful work, the miraculous work, achieved in pre-famine days, by Father Mathew, when three millions of people took the pledge from the apostle's own hands, and intemperance practically vanished from the land. But Mr. Dillon forgot to dwell upon certain facts that occurred during those famine years, when the people were weak and worn out from the awful privations that sent nearly half of the Irish of those days to the grave. He forgot, in speaking of the partial relapse back into drunken habits, to tell how, when at last relief works were established throughout the country and employment given to the starving people, the Government drew into the Treasury their quota of every shilling that had been subscribed by public charity. They granted licences allowing public houses to be established beside or in every pay office throughout Ireland, so that when the hungry men received their small wages—for which many had walked, fasting, 10, 12, 14 miles—there at hand was the cheap whisky, tempting them to warm their poor hearts and bodies, so weak and famished that it was next to an impossibility they should be able to resist what was placed before their eyes. Thus began the partial, but only partial, falling away from Father Mathew's blessing to Ireland, and so it has continued: licences granted out of all proportion to the public wants or wishes. Let us hope that a strict watch will be kept now upon child messengers by those interested in the real welfare of the country. It is difficult to win back the drunkard, but at least much might be done in the way of prevention, and one excellent rule has been in operation for several years in various Catholic dioceses: all boys and girls preparing for the Sacrament of Confirmation are, if possible, induced to take the total abstinence pledge until the age of twenty-one.

Yet while there is a certain amount of misery in this country to be ascribed to drink, what Ireland would be but for its baneful effects may be imagined when we learn that in spite of the fact that the laws are far more rigidly enforced here than in England, it has been found necessary within the last three months to close no less than six county gaols on account of the total absence of crime in the districts to which these gaols belonged. Here, surely, is a circumstance worth recording.

And yet the Coercion Act has been revived, simply because men do what the very greatest lawyers say they have a legal right to do: combine, for their own mutual benefit and protection, in order to obtain the passing of an Act of Parliament for compulsory sale of agricultural estates to the occupying tenants, a movement into which Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., has thrown himself heart and soul, though he is a Unionist and a former member of the Cabinet.

The Land Question.

The following was asked in Parliament on the night of the 27th inst.: Whether the Chief Secretary for Ireland is aware that 'a number of land agents (rent collectors) in Ireland have formed a society for the purpose of preventing the Land Purchase clauses of the various Land Acts becoming operative, and for the protection of their own vested interests, and that an estate has been sold in the County Cavan by a landlord (Lord Morley) to a syndicate of land agents, some of whom are members of this association, for £23,000, although the tenants offered him £30,000 for it; and will a clause be inserted in the Bill referred to in the King's speech for

facilitating the sale of land in Ireland, giving the tenants in occupation the right of pre-emption when a landlord wishes to sell his estate, such as a landlord at present enjoys under the Land Act of 1881, when a tenant wishes to sell his interest in the farm.'

The above question refers to the sale of Lord Morley's estate which, it is affirmed, took place under the circumstances mentioned.

It is announced that the tenants on a considerable property in Mayo, the O'Grady estate, have arranged with their landlord for the purchase of their holdings on the same terms as those on which the Dillon tenants purchased some time ago, namely, 17½ years purchase. Taking into consideration the possibilities of land at the present day, this is considered a fair price by those who really understand such matters.

Since the opening of Parliament, the Irish landlords have declared that they will fight to the last, unless Government is willing to give them 27 years purchase, or a sum of money equal to 3½ per cent. on their own computation of the full value of land to them; that is, not allowing anything whatsoever out of the full rents charged the tenants except the bare cost of collecting those rents. In view of the yearly increasing depreciation in the value of produce from land, this is an impossible sum for the farmer to pay, so the landlords' ultimatum, as it now stands, means no surrender.

This is the time of year when bank directors meet their shareholders and place before them reports from which the public can draw a very fair idea of the general financial condition of the country. Reports have just been issued by the National Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, the Hibernian Bank, and others, as well as by the various railway companies, and the deduction to be drawn from these reports is that the past year has been a very bad one for an agricultural country: less land has been under cultivation for food products; a dry summer caused almost a hay famine; the prices of cattle and sheep have fallen, and, in fact, free trade is causing heavy reductions in the all-round profits of town and country a bad state of things in face of war estimates, and a sad look-out for our small farmers in view of the Irish landlords' ultimatum, which, however, men who profess to know both classes well, say must be and will be considerably modified in a year or so.

Experts.

I have more than once made very disrespectful remarks upon those 'Experts' (with a very capital E), so many of whom flood this afflicted land, draw large salaries out of the taxes, and earn their money by constantly declaiming in public and in private about the crass ignorance of the Irish farmer and the wonders that are to ensue when the day comes that these ignorant, obstinate, obtuse farmers adopt their, the 'Experts', plans for making hay, at all events!

I am disrespectful to these 'experts' because I have known so many in private life and have heard such comical ideas put forth by men who have suddenly left a city and some employment eminently calculated not to make them judges of country matters. Let us say, a man has been a London-born manufacturer of paper bags. By some chance, he has interest and obtains a place under the Board of Agriculture for Ireland. Presto! He is an 'expert' in cattle, poultry, horses, farming in general. He goes along in a country district and sees haycocks in a meadow at the end of July. 'Here's the slipshod Irish farmer for you! He should have had that hay ricked six weeks ago! No wonder farmers can't pay their rent in this miserable country!' I

have heard this and marvelled at the gentle politeness with which the countryman explained to his unbelieving listener that had he drawn away and ricked the hay too soon, it would be mouldy and only fit for manure by this time. The farmer is not always obstinate in his old ways without good reason, as statistics just issued in the Blue Book for 1901 show. These Blue Books are published by Government and are considered infallible, therefore what is quoted from them is believed to be incontestable, and so the Irish farmer might, were he so rude as to do so, quote disdainfully for his critics, the 'experts,' the following figures, with the gentle reminder, that an ounce of experience is worth, etc., etc. The average yield in Great Britain of wheat last year was 30.84 bushels per acre, while in Ireland it was 31.24 bushels. In England, the yield of barley was 30.98 bushels per acre, while in Ireland the yield was 40.43 bushels, while the difference is still greater in the yield of oats, for while the Irish farmer produced 46.45 bushels per acre, the English farmer only produced 36.74. M.B.

COUNTY NEWS.

CORK.

As the result of negotiations which extended over many years, the tenants of the agricultural property of the Munster and Leinster Bank in the immediate neighborhood of Bandon, have just finally completed the purchase of their holdings. The estate contains about 50 separate farms, and the new peasant proprietors number 23. The actual purchase was effected in 1898, but several attempts had been made previous to that to bring about a sale by the landlords, but without effect. However, the intending purchasers were in no way discouraged, and they determined to keep renewing the effort until their object would be obtained. One of their number, Mr. J. Wren, a gentleman whose abilities admirably suited him for the position, was selected to carry on the negotiations with the bank, and to him and the Very Rev. Canon Shinkwin, P.P., V.F., Bandon, is mainly due the credit for the very satisfactory termination of the purchase scheme.

DOWN.—The Late Election.

Mr. William Johnson, of Ballykilbeg, was the sponsor at the contest in East Down on behalf of Colonel R. H. Wallace, the landlords' and Orangemen's candidate, who was defeated by the votes of the Presbyterian tenant farmers. The Colonel is a resident landlord, head of the firm of Messrs. H. Wallace and Co., solicitors, and an Orangeman. At the election for County Councillor for the Downpatrick Division, he was opposed by Mr. Henry McGrath, Nationalist, and got beaten.

KILKENNY.—Death of a Baronet

Captain Sir Elliot Derrick Le Poer Power, Baronet, died from enteric in South Africa on January 20. The deceased baronet was born in 1872, and succeeded his brother in 1900. The family seat is at Kilfane, Thomastown, County Kilkenny. Sir Elliot's uncle, Mr. Adam Clayton Power, succeeds to the title.

Parliamentary Representation.

Mr. P. McDermott, M.P., has found it necessary, owing to increased business duties, to sever his connection with the Irish Parliamentary Party. He has applied for the 'Chiltern Hundreds.' His constituents in North Kilkenny part with regret from their member, who was always most attentive to his duties.

LIMERICK.

The funeral of the late Mr. Aubrey de Vere, the poet, took place at Askeaton Cemetery. All classes were represented. The Very Rev. Dean Flanagan officiated.

Another Centenarian.

The death has occurred in the

townland of Carhumor, near Ballinagarry, County Limerick, of Mrs. Margaret O'Sullivan, who, at the time of her demise, had attained the wonderful age of 105 years. During the course of her long life she was never known to be for any time ill. Up to the time of her demise her hair had retained its original color, not a single silver thread being observable amongst the luxuriant growth of auburn locks.

SLIGO.—Judge Morris Again.

Judge O'Connor Morris got a bad fall at Sligo. He treated the Grand Jury to one of his harangues against Compulsory Purchase. That Grand Jury consisted of five Catholics—possibly Nationalists—and 15 Protestants—presumably Conservatives. They listened to the Judge's diatribe; they retired, and they passed a resolution in favor of Compulsory Purchase.

People

A new story is being told of the days when Mark Twain was a hack-writer in San Francisco on a weekly salary representing but one figure, Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller serving on the same staff with like pay. A woman of means who patronised Bohemia and gave the impecunious strugglers many a good dinner, saw Mark Twain thinly clad and imperfectly shod, standing with a cigar box under his arm and looking hungrily in at a confectioner's window. The patroness of letters asked what was in the box. 'Oh,' drawled the humorist, 'I'm moving again.'

A remarkable cure for cancer of 20 years' growth has been effected in San Jose, California, by means of the X-ray, in the case of Father Comerford, 83 years old. The cancer was of the lupus class, or skin cancer, and had been gradually spreading over the priest's face. Prominent physicians of France and America had pronounced it incurable. Three months ago Father Comerford placed himself under the care of Dr. J. S. Hall, of San Francisco, who had just returned from a two years' study in Europe. A daily treatment of 15 minutes under the X-ray was commenced. After the 20th treatment it could be seen that the cancer was healing. From that time up to the 30th treatment the affected parts healed rapidly, until the cancer has entirely disappeared, leaving only a scar.

Reviewing a book on Cardinal Newman, the 'Athenaeum' speaks of the convert as 'the greatest religious force and one of the greatest intellects and most fascinating personalities in the 19th century.' In another part of the same issue of the 'Athenaeum' another reviewer, speaking of Newman, says that 'the magic of his name continues and sheds interest on all the lesser stars who twinkled in his orbit.'

Mrs. Seton, who recently resigned the pastorate of St. Joseph's church, Jersey City, with the intention of making his residence in future at Rome, is a member of a noble Scotch family which traces its ancestry back to the Norman Conquest. Dougall de Say-toun, of Norman parentage, was of the Knights of Scotland in the beginning of the 12th century. Later in the same century his descendant was Sir Christopher de Seton, and two centuries later a Lord Seton appears. From that period the Setons and their relatives, branching into most of the noble families of Scotland, played an important and prominent part in Scottish history down to modern times. Mrs. Seton has compiled the record of his people in a recently published genealogical work entitled 'An Old Family; or, The Setons of Scotland and America.' The book is dedicated to 'A dear

and honored kinsman, Sir Bruce-Maxwell Seton, of Abercorn, baronet.' Among the American members of the family was the late Mother Catherine Seton, who was one of the first received into the Order of Mercy, when it was established in New York by Archbishop Hughes.

Counsellor Francis Garvey, a gentleman known to all the members of the legal profession within the radius of more than 100 miles from St. Louis, died recently. He was in his 85th year. Born in Roselevin at the old family home of the Garveys, near Westport, County Mayo, Ireland, Francis Garvey graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, and no man had a more admirable love for country and college. The themes were always on his tongue to the greatest delight of his listeners, who never seemed to tire of their recital. After graduating he took up the study of law, becoming a barrister in the year 1836. He practised for some years in the Dublin and London Courts. In 1865 he went with his family to the United States, and after spending some time in New York and Chicago he eventually settled down in St. Louis, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He retired about 12 years ago.

They say that Pio Centra, the Pope's valet, receives a greater quantity of letters than any other man in Europe. But Pio Centra takes less notice of the letters he finds every morning in his breakfast tray than any other man, for he simply takes little bundles of them while he is drinking his chocolate and throws them into the fire without even looking at the addresses on the envelopes. Pio Centra lives with his family in a small pavilion in the Contr San Damaso, which is in the Vatican itself. He looks so distingue, with his clean-shaven face and his large, beautiful, gray eyes, that those who do not know him take him for a Monsignor, and a high-born one, and when, as early as 5 a.m., he crosses the yard which leads to the Pope's apartments, those he meets honor him with a deep bow. These honors he receives with great dignity, and as if they were due to him. At six o'clock he enters the apartments of his Holiness, whom he helps to get up and dress. Then he assists at the Mass in the private chapel, kneeling behind the master, attends afterwards to the light collation, consisting of toast and chocolate, and practically never leaves the Holy Father during the day. To Pio Centra alone Dr. Lapponi gives minute directions about diet, rest, or exercise, and the amount of sleep or work. More than once the Cardinals and high dignitaries have been horrified to see Pio Centra snatch a cup or glass from his master's hands, or gently compel him to sit down or coax him into a little walk.

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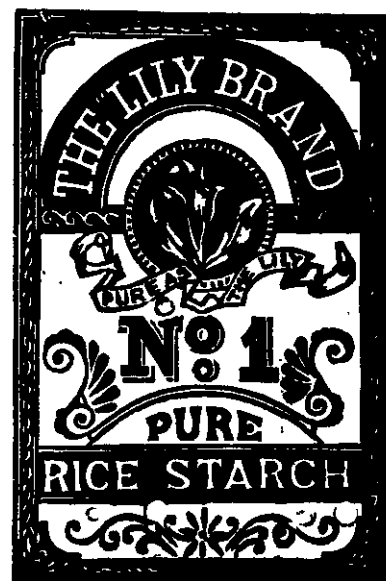
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M. McALLEN Proprietor
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The IMPERIAL has just been renovated and refurnished throughout. It is a commodious, up-to-date, and well-appointed Hotel, where Boarders and Visitors to the city can rely on obtaining the the best accommodation.

"Mac" will only keep the same brands of Liquors and the same table he did at the Bendigo, which is a guarantee that the wants of his patrons will be well attended to. Accommodation for 60 guests. Night porter kept. Telegrams and letters receive immediate attention.

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Bedsteads and Bedding, all kinds fresh
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BROWN, EWING & CO.**NOTICE,**

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

Commercial

For week ending March 12

PRODUCE.

London, March 14.—The wheat markets are quiet, and there is a rather easier tendency. Cargoes are steadily held. Adelaide November and December shipments are quoted at 30s; Victorian parcels about at 29s 3d.

Butter, dull. New Zealand, 108s to 110s; Danish, 110s to 112s.

Cheese, very firm. New Zealand, 53s; Canadian, 55s. Supplies are short.

London, March 16.—Butter.—Cheapest Russian is selling in London at 100s to 104s.

Frozen meat.—Mutton: Crossbred wethers, mairden ewes, Canterbury, 3 9-16d; all other sorts, including River Plate, unchanged. Lamb, fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and Secondary Canterbury), 5 1-16d. Prime lamb and beef unchanged.

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

Oats.—Nearly all on offer was quitted at prices on a par with late quotations, but for large lines at country stations, for forward delivery, the demand is barely so keen. We quote: Prime milling, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; good to best feed, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; medium, 2s 1d to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—We have good inquiry for prime milling of all sorts, which are readily saleable at quotations. Yesterday we offered a quantity of medium to good fowl wheat, which met with good competition at prices fully equal to late rates. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 2d to 3s 3d; medium and fowl wheat, 3s to 3s 2d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The supplies during the last week have been lighter than usual, and prices have advanced about 5s per ton. Nearly all on offer yesterday realised £2 10s per ton, which may be regarded as top market value. Medium quality is worth £2 to £2 5s per ton (sacks extra).

Chaff.—The market is barely supplied with prime oaten sheaf for which there is strong inquiry. Medium quality is still in fair supply, but is out of favor with buyers. We quote: Prime oaten sheaf, £3 10s to £3 15s; medium, £3 to £3 7s 6d; inferior, £2 5s to £2 15s per ton (sacks extra).

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Feed, fair to good, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; milling, 2s 6d. Wheat: scarce. Milling, 3s 2d; fowls', 3s 1d. Potatoes. New Oamaru, £2 5s to £2 10s. Chaff. Inferior to medium, £2 10s to £3; good to best, £3 5s to £3 15s. Straw: Loose, 32s 6d; pressed, 30s. Flour: 200lb sacks, £8 15s, 50lb, £9 10s, 25lb, £9 15s. Oatmeal: 25lb, £14. Butter: Dairy, 6d to 8d; factory, 10d to 11d. Cheese: Dairy, 4d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 2d. Onions. Melbourne, new, £6.

WOOL.

London, March 12.—The wool sales opened with a strong demand. Prices as compared with last series ranged at from par to an advance of 7½ per cent.

London, March 13.—Messrs. Balme and Co., Buxton and Co., and Jacobson and Sons' joint catalogue comprised 10,206 bales, forming a good selection. There was a large attendance from all quarters, and brisk, general competition. Home buyers securing the bulk. Compared with the February rates, merinos were at par to 5 per cent. higher, and crossbreds 5 to 7½ per cent. higher, mediums showing the greatest appreciation.

London, March 14.—At the wool sales there is keen competition for fine merinos, which are slightly harder owing to Continental support. There was spirited competition and a hardening tendency.

The Bradford market is firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

THE ADDINGTON MARKETS

At the Addington market only 146 fat cattle, mostly mixed sorts, were sold at auction. Prices were inner by 1s 6d per 100lb, reaching 17s 6d to 22s 6d, steers, £6 5s to £9 7s 6d, heifers, £5 10s to £8 7s 6d, cows, £5 15s to £8.

Fat sheep totalled 3500, including some good lines of North Island ewes and wethers. Sheep fit for export 17s 1d, and unfinished wethers, 11s maintained the late rates of 15s to 14s 9d. There was good demand for the best ewes at from 12s to 14s 9d, up to 15s 9d for extra; secondary sorts were easier at 8s to 11s, and towards the close inferior sorts were almost unsaleable at 4s 6d to 7s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—2400 were yarded, including many unfinished, and only the prime upheld the late prices. Exporters took 1528 at 10s 6d to 13s 6d, the butchers 166 at 10s to 13s 9d, the graziers 270 at 8s 6d to 9s 4d, and 436 were passed at 8s 3d to 12s 3d.

Store Sheep.—12,616 of all classes were yarded, and met with an improved demand owing to the improved feed prospects after the late rains. Forward wethers brought 11s 9d to 13s 1d; others, 7s 6d to 11s 2d; good ewes, 11s to 12s 6d; full-mouthed, 6s 1d to 9s 10d, aged, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; mixed wethers and ewes, 9s 10d to 11d 2d; forward lambs, 8s 6d to 9s 11d; others, 5s 1d to 7s 3d; poor ewes and wethers 3s; merino ewes, 6s 6d; aged sorts, 2s 6d to 3s.

Pigs totalled 450, including a lot of unfinished sorts. Fats met with an irregular sale. Nearly 100 large stores were bought for Dunedin. Baconers brought 32s 6d to 46s, or 3½d porkers, 25s to 30s, or 3½d. Large stores, 17s to 23s, smaller, 8s to 12s, suckers, 4s to 7s.

A line of 500 wethers and ewes from Waipukurau, North Island, made 15s 8d to 16s 7d for wethers, and 11s 6d to 14s 9d for ewes.

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

There was a large entry of horses for this week's sale, draughts and useful harness horses being well represented. The sale was one of the best we have had for some time. The sale commenced with Mr. E. O'Fee's team of draught mares and geldings, and these were sold as follows:—Brown gelding, 6yrs., at £51; brown gelding, 7yrs., at £50, bay gelding, 5yrs., at £49 10s, grey colt, 4yrs., £43, and two aged horses at £31 10s and £40 respectively. Several other useful draught horses were offered, and sold at from £23 to £37. On account of Mr. Hugh McNeil (of Woodhead) we sold a pair of upstanding bay carriage horses (aged) at £67, and for a northern client we offered and sold a consignment of 20 light harness horses from Wairarapa at from £11 to £26 10s. The last-named price was paid for an exceptionally well-bred gelding, a perfect lady's hack, and fit for any show ring. The demand for useful harness horses is brisker than we have seen it for some time. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £45 to £51, extra good prize horses, £52 to £55, medium draught mares and geldings, £35 to £42; aged do, £22 to £30; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £60 to £90 strong spring-van horses, £30 to £35, milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £25; tram horses, £12 to £17;

light hacks, £10 to £15; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £4 to £8.

DENNISTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. Ormond, who had been in business here for 16 years have just retired, and are taking a trip to Europe. By their departure the Catholics have lost the services of two of their best and most generous workers. A meeting of Catholics was held here on the 10th inst. with the object of making a presentation and bidding farewell to Mrs. Ormond. Mr. Milligan occupied the chair, and in the course of a brief speech expressed his regret at the departure of Mr and Mrs. Ormond.

Mr. M. Connolly, president of the Hibernian Society, spoke in eulogistic terms of the lady whom they had met to bid farewell to that evening. Miss Milligan then read an address, which had been tastefully illuminated by the Sisters of Mercy, Westport, and which was in part as follows:—“We, the members of the Catholic Church in Denniston, sincerely regret your departure from our midst, because we know that in you we are losing a good citizen, a warm friend, and an ardent supporter of our Church. It is in the last-mentioned field you have always been conspicuous for your help and encouragement, and we could not allow you to leave us without assuring you of our high appreciation of your services. We beg that you will accept this small present as an earnest of our sincere esteem for you. It will serve to remind you of your steadfast friends at Denniston and keep green many pleasant memories of those you have left behind.”

Miss Move then presented Mrs. Ormond with a beautifully-fitted lady's travelling case. Mr. Murphy responded for Mrs. Ormond, and thanked the donors for the presentation and for the kind words of the address. He assured them that Mrs. Ormond would always regard the present as one of her most cherished possessions.

On the day of their departure a large number of friends assembled and gave them a grand send-off. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Ormond proceeded to Auckland, and from there take their departure for Europe. They will visit St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Ireland, where their son is studying. It is to be sincerely hoped that the trip may improve Mr. Ormond's health, which has not been very good of late.

In connection with the Easter holidays excursion tickets will be issued on the Government Railways (Hurunui-Bluff section) from March 25 to March 31, and available for return up to April 29.—***

A further list of subscriptions to the Home for the Aged Poor, Dunedin, appears in this issue.—***

Persons intending to take out patents will save time and money by consulting Mr. A. J. Park, patent agent, Manse street, Dunedin, and also at Invercargill, Christchurch, and Auckland. Mr. Park is in a position to obtain patents and trade marks protection in all countries.—***

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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BEST MANURE DRILLS ARE:

'EUREKA' GRAIN, TURNIP AND MANURE DRILLS, and "MAST" AMERICAN GRAIN AND MANURE DRILLS, with Turnip Feed.
DISC HARROWS and CAMBRIDGE ROLLERS, with Wooden or Steel Frames; any sizes.
CULTIVATORS, WINDMILLS, HARROWS, SEEDSOWERS, and all kinds FARM IMPLEMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS BURRELL'S TRACTION ENGINES and CLAYTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH'S THRESHING MACHINERY.
HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINES.
RUDGE WHITWORTH and YELLOW FELLOW BICYCLES on easy terms to suit purchasers.

Write for full particulars to

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A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.
This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,
J. TOOMEY
Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

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ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.
Single or Double Ovens. High or Low Pressure Boilers.

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Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.
Tomb Railing in great variety.

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Town and Country Orders promptly attended to

POWLEY AND KEAST
BOTTLEERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
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DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
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Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout.
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The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.
Order through the Telephone—No. 614
Note the Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin

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DUNEDIN

... GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ...
COUNTRY VISITORS.

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THE KAITANGATA RAILWAY AND
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NATURAL EXCELLENCE of the REAL and ORIGINAL KAITANGATA COAL for every purpose is so universally recognised by all HOUSEHOLDERS and MANUFACTURERS throughout the Middle Island now, that it would be superfluous for the Company to detail the special features of its superiority over all other coals in every notice like this. The present, therefore, is only to assure the Public generally that the Coal maintains its excellence, and is sold by all Merchants in the trade.

The KAITANGATA ALMANAC will be delivered to Consumers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,
General Manager

Offices: Crawford street, Dunedin,
12th November, 1896.

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,
LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - - **P. MCCARTHY.**

This New and Commodious Hotel has been well furnished throughout and is now one of the most comfortable Houses in Otago. Suites of Rooms have been set apart for Families, and every attention has been paid to the arrangements for carrying on a first-class trade. Hot, Cold, and Shower Bath.

TERMS MODERATE.

Best Brands of Wines, Spirits, and Beers.
FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE ROOM.

A Porter will attend Passengers on the Arrival and Departure of Steamers.
First-class Stabling.

Horses and Buggies for Hire.

GEORGE DENNIS,

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 accommodation.

Two minutes' walk from Post Office and wharf.

Tram passes door.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND.

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition.

The above was given, with TWO FIRST-CLASS AWARDS, after most thorough tests by experts, proving our Cement to be equal to the best the world can produce.

Having recently erected extensive works, supplied with the most modern plant obtainable, which is supervised by a Skilled Cement Maker from England, with confidence we request Engineers, Architects, and others to test our Cement side by side with the best English obtainable.

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets,
Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

Mr. Crane wishes to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above hotel. The building has undergone a thorough renovating from floor to ceiling, and now offers unrivalled accommodation to visitors and travellers. The bedrooms are well and comfortably furnished, and the fittings are all that could be desired.

Travellers called in time for early trains. The wines and spirits are of the Best Procurable Brands.

One of Alcock's prize medal Billiard Tables. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths.

TELEPHONE 1306.

SANITARY PIPE

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.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—
Monowai Thurs., March 20 3.35 p.m. tr'n
Moura Fri., March 21 3 p.m. D'din
Mokoia Wed., March 26 1 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Moura Fri., March 21 3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau Fri., March 28 3 p.m. D'din
Waikare Tues., April 1 2.30 p.m. tr'n

**SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and
COOK STRAIT—**

Monowai Thurs., March 20 3.35 p.m. tr'n
Mokoia Wed., March 26 1 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Waikare Tues., April 1 2.30 p.m. tr'n
Mararoa Tues., April 15 2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Warrimoo March 23 2 p.m. D'din
Monowai April 6 2 p.m. D'din

**NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via
OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTEL
TON and WELLINGTON—**

Upolu Mon., March 24 3 p.m. D'din

**WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via
OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and
WELLINGTON (cargo only)—**

Janet Nicol Wed., March 19 3 p.m. D'din

SUVA and LEVUKA.

Taviuni leaves Auckland, Wednesday,
March 26.

**TONGA, SAMOA, FIJI, and SYDNEY
(From Auckland.)**

Hauroto Wednesday, April 9

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Ovalau leaves Auckland, Tuesday, March 25

BEATH AND CO.,

DRAPERS, CHRISTCHURCH, respectfully request your support and kind recommendation.

Hurling Match, Milton v. Dunedin.

HURLING—one of Ireland's national games—was, it is said, first introduced into the colony of Victoria in the early fifties, and since then the game has gone on throughout Australia with unabated vigor. In New Zealand attempts have been made from time to time to bring into prominence the fine old national pastime, but notwithstanding its success for a few seasons, a want of enthusiasm caused it to fall into the shade, and the game gradually fell away. To the credit of Dunedin be it said the old enthusiasm held on, but it was not until last year that a number of sons from the Emerald Isle resolved they would place the game of hurling on a permanent footing and endeavor to foster a love for the old national sport that would not only be appreciated by Irishmen, but also by all young Colonials. With that object in view the Dunedin Hurling Club was started, special rules were drawn up, constant practice was the order of the day, and now with a large membership the game of hurling has become an established institution. Milton enthusiasts also deserve credit for the interest taken in helping to keep the game to the fore, and it is evident that with a little more assiduous practice the Dunedin men will have to look after their laurels, as the Tokomairiro men have the making of some first-class players in their ranks. A match was arranged between Milton and Dunedin on Saturday last, and was played at Tahuna Park, in the presence of a goodly number of spectators, for a cup presented by the Dunedin H.A.C.B. Society. The following were the teams:—

Milton.—F. Calvey (captain), C. Walsh, Plover (3), R. Graham, J. Hand, P. Fox, Hynes (2), Powley (2), T. Lane, P. Coleman, and P. Nolan.

Dunedin.—F. Clancy (captain), Cooper (2), Casey (2), D. Simpson, M. Powley, T. Crutchfield, W. Hanrahan, S. Marrett, D. Didham, W. Clarke, C. Stalker, H. McDermott, and J. Weir.

Referee, Mr. J. Laffey. Line umpires, Messrs D. Burke and M. Mulquin.

The Dunedin team won the toss, and promptly decided to take advantage of the wind by playing from the Peninsula end. The Milton men got a rush on at the start, and took the play down to the Dunedin goal, but failed to sustain the attack. The local team showed a lot of combination, and being in better training, soon had the country team in trouble. In the first spell Simpson, for Dunedin, scored 1 point, and soon after a goal (4 points). S. Marrett by a bit of good play added another point before the spell closed. The second spell brought the Milton team no better luck, and Simpson again scored, the game ending: Dunedin 7 points; Milton, nil.

The game was played in two spells of half an hour each, and the winners ascribe their victory to assiduous training.

In the evening both teams assembled in Court's Hotel, when a pleasant social evening was spent. Mr. P. Walsh, of Milton, proposed the health of the Dunedin Hurling Club, coupled with the names of Mr. Laffey and Mr. M. Coughlan. In replying on behalf of his team, Mr. Clancy said that they had been practising for months past, and would have been agreeably disappointed had they not won the cup. They had had a tough game and a good game, and he was very proud that the Dunedin team had won. He thanked the Milton boys for coming down and playing the match, and he hoped that next year they would be able to win it back.

Obituary.

SISTER MARY CATHERINE, AUCKLAND.

Sister Mary Catherine Hughes, the last of the early pioneers of the Sisters of Mercy (writes our Auckland correspondent) passed away on the morning of March 12. The deceased Sister came out to New Zealand with the late Mother Cecilia and the late Archbishop Pompallier. She left Ireland in 1849 and arrived the following year in the Waitemata, where from that time until her death she devoted herself with unflagging zeal to God and His Church. A solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated on Thursday morning in the Convent Chapel, Ponsonby, by the Rev. Father Purton, O.S.B., Rev. Father Buckley being deacon, Rev. Father O'Hara subdeacon, and Rev. Father Gillan master of ceremonies. There were present in the sanctuary his Lordship the Bishop, Very Rev. Dr. Egan, and Rev. Fathers Patterson, Brodie, McGuinness and Lane. After Mass the interment took place in the cemetery of the convent grounds, the Bishop officiating at the grave, in the presence of the Sisters and clergy. His Lordship spoke very feelingly of the deceased Sister who had given up home, country and friends for the service of God. Her good life and teaching would remain in the hearts of those amongst whom she labored.—R.I.P.

MR JAMES BOYLE, DONOGHUE'S, ROSS.

Great regret was felt last week throughout this district (writes a correspondent) when it became known that Mr James Boyle had passed away on March 4. The deceased was a native of County Donegal and came to the colonies when about 17 years of age. He landed in Sydney in 1859, and after four years proceeded to Otago. In this latter district he was well known and much respected, and in those early pioneer days he was always foremost in promoting the interests of the Church of which he remained to the end of his life a most faithful son. When the rush to the West Coast gold-fields broke out Mr Boyle came to Hokitika. Here he married, and except for a short period spent in Auckland, he remained on the Coast ever since. He resided in Donoghue's for over 30 years, and his death has caused great grief to his friends and neighbors, for he was highly esteemed by all. He leaves a widow and eight children, for whom very sincere sympathy is felt in their great loss. Mr Boyle was a man of very sterling character and of very determined will.

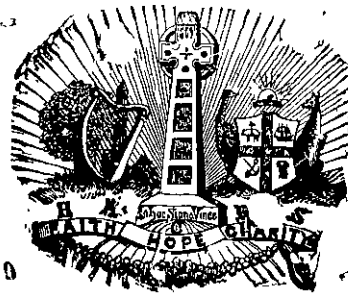
This latter was shown in many ways, but in none more striking than in the fact that on coming to the colonies he made a resolution never to taste intoxicating liquor, and this resolution he kept unbroken during a period of over 42 years. In Mr Boyle's death Ross people feel that one of their most respected old identities has gone and that his place can never be filled. In his last moments he was attended by Father Malone, of Hokitika, as Father Bogue was unavoidably absent in South Westland in the discharge of his parochial duties.—R.I.P.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL

NOT a little of the credit for the success attending the Catholic Carnival held recently in Masterton (says the *Wairarapa Star*) is due to the secretary, Mr. B. J. Dolan. This gentleman spared neither time nor energy in his efforts to make the bazaar the event of the century. He was here, there, and everywhere, and always at the right place at the right time. Without him the Carnival would probably have lacked much of its completeness in detail. We congratulate the Very Rev. Dean McKenna in having secured as secretary a gentleman so eminently fitted for the position.

MR P. HALLY, who contested the Caversham seat at the late election, was on Friday night presented with a purse of sovereigns (£102) in recognition of the manly way in which he had conducted the contest as a Liberal-Labor candidate. In accounting for his defeat, Mr Hally said that one of the reasons was that he was a Catholic. Personal insults had been offered to him and to every member of that denomination throughout the Colony by an irresponsible person, and now that the assertions had been proved to be unfounded, Mr Earnshaw, if a man, should at once acknowledge he had made a mistake. He trusted the election would be the last one to be fought on purely sectarian lines. He thanked his friends and supporters for the treatment they had given him from the first night of his appearance. He had also to thank those who were more intimately connected with him in the contest. He had never met a more sincere set of men than the young men in South Dunedin who had rallied round him during the contest.

AT the last meeting of the Ashburton Catholic Literary Society Mr. W. Soal presided. Three new members were elected. A gentleman intimated his intention of offering a prize for the person who nominated most members in the course of the ensuing six months, and the offer was gratefully accepted. The programme for the evening, which took the form of a 'Spelling bee' (says the *Mail*), was a novelty for the Society, and consequently great interest was manifested in the proceedings, more especially as the Rev. Dr. Kennedy had generously contributed a handsome trophy for the best speller. All present competed in the spelling. The competitors were gradually passed out, all being eventually disqualified with the exception of Mr. D. Moriarty, who thus secured first honors and also the trophy. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Rev. Dr. Kennedy and Mr. A. McSherry, who acted in the capacity of examiners, a very instructive evening terminated in the usual manner.



HIBERNIAN-AUSTRALASIAN CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY, NEW ZEALAND DISTRICT, No. 3.

The Catholic Community is earnestly requested to support this excellent Organisation, for it inculcates a love of Holy Faith and Patriotism in addition to the unsurpassed benefits and privileges of Membership.

The Entrance Fees are from 5s to £4, according to age at time of Admission.

Sick Benefits 20s per week for 26 weeks, 15s per week for the next 13 weeks, and 10s a week for the following 13 weeks. In case of a further continuance of his illness a member of Seven Years' Standing previous to the commencement of such illness will be allowed 5s per week as superannuation during incapacity.

Funeral Allowance, £20 at the death of a Member, and £10 at the death of a Member's Wife.

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

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

W. KANE,
District Secretary,
Auckland

EDITOR'S NOTICES.

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.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication.

All communications connected with the literary department—reports, correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc.—should be addressed 'The Editor, N.Z. Tablet, Dunedin,' and not by name to any member of the Staff.

NOTICE.

NOW READY—Nos. 1 and 2, Catechisms of the Christian Doctrine.

Approved by His Grace the Archbishop of Wellington and the other Catholic Bishops of New Zealand.

To be had from—

His Grace Most Rev. Dr. REDWOOD, Wellington,
Right Rev. Dr. GRIMES, Christchurch,
Right Rev. Dr. LENIHAN, Auckland,
Right Rev. Dr. VERDON, Dunedin,
Whitaker Bros., Wellington and Greymouth.

Also from the

TABLET Office, Octagon, Dunedin.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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.

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

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

NOTE.—Our limit of Credit is Six Months.

THE PROVINCIAL ECCLESIASTICAL SEMINARY OF NEW ZEALAND.

HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, MOSGIEL.

In conformity with arrangements made at the First Provincial Synod, held in Wellington in 1899, this Seminary has been established for the education of Students from all parts of New Zealand who aspire to the Ecclesiastical State. The Holy Cross College is situated at Mosgiel (10 miles from Dunedin) in a fine building hitherto known as Mosgiel House, which, with 11 acres of rich park land surrounding it, was purchased for use as a Seminary for the Ecclesiastical Province of New Zealand.

The Pension is £35 a year, payable half-yearly in advance. It provides for Board and Lodging, Tuition, School Books, Furniture, Bedding and House Linen.

The Extra Charges are: Washing, £1 10s a year, and Medicine and Medical Attendance if required.

Students will provide their own wearing apparel, including the College Gown, as well as Surplice for assistance in Choir.

The Annual Vacation begins on the 15th December and ends the 15th February.

The Seminary is under the Patronage and Direction of the Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand, and under the immediate personal supervision of the Right Rev. Bishop of Dunedin, who will act as Rector.

For further Particulars apply to the Vice-Rector, Holy Cross College, Mosgiel.

LEEFTON ART UNION.

PERSONS holding books of tickets in the Reefton Art Union are requested to abate none of their energy in disposing of the remaining tickets, as the drawing will not take place for some time yet. The exact date will be duly announced.

WILLIAM BEE

FAMILY GROCER,
BREAD AND BISCUIT MANUFACTURER.
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TYNE, ITCHEN, AND THAMES STREETS, OAMARU.

NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS, 1902.

EXCURSION FARES.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued from ANY STATION TO ANY STATION on the Hurunui-Bluff Section from March 25th to March 31st, available for return up to and including Tuesday, April 29th.

Return Fares will be:

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
2d per Mile ...	1d per Mile
The Minimum being 4s and 2s respectively.	

The journey must be commenced on the date that ticket is taken out, and may be broken at any station where the train is timed to stop after travelling 25 miles from the original starting station, provided the journey is completed on or before April 29th.

By Order.

HOME FOR THE AGED POOR, DUNEDIN.

I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following additional donations towards the Home for Homeless Old People of all denominations, which is to be established in Dunedin, with the sanction and approval of his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon:—

	£	s.	d.
Proceeds of entertainment, St. Joseph's Hall,			
Rattray street, Dunedin	...	13	19 0
A Clerical Friend	...	5	5 0
Rev. Father O'Donnell, Go'a	...	5	0 0
A Friend	...	2	2 0
Mrs Carter, Tattersall's Hotel, Stafford street	...	2	2 0
Mr Samson, Auctioneer, Dunedin	...	2	2 0
Mr Theomin, Dowling street	...	1	1 0
Mr D. Hughes, Mossburn	...	1	1 0
Mr Butterworth, Dunedin	...	1	1 0
Mr Seelye, Dunedin	...	1	1 0
Mr Harris, Dunedin	...	1	1 0
Wright, Stephenson and Co., Dunedin	...	1	1 0
N.Z. Coal and Oil Co., Crawford street	...	1	1 0
Begg and Co., Princes street, Dunedin	...	1	1 0
Mr T. McKenzie, Dunedin	...	1	1 0
Mr D. Connolly, Police Station	...	1	0 0
Mrs J. McCorley, Kaitangata	...	1	3 0
A Lady Friend, Dunedin	...	1	0 0
The Dresden Piano Co., Princes street	...	1	1 0
Mr Hallenstein, Dunedin	...	0	10 6
Mr Jenkins, Rattray street, Dunedin	...	0	10 6
Messrs P. Hayman and Co., Dunedin	...	0	10 6
Kempthorne and Prosser, Stafford street	...	0	10 0
Mr Braithwaite, Dunedin	...	0	10 0
Patterson and Barr, Dunedin	...	0	10 0
Mrs Tilburn, Provincial Hotel, Dunedin	...	0	10 6
Mr Heenan, Cumberland street, Dunedin	...	0	10 0
Mr W. Agnew, Dunedin	...	0	10 0
Mr A. McCaughan, Mossburn	...	0	10 6
Mr Woods, Dunedin	...	0	10 0
Mrs W. Ward, Russell street, Dunedin	...	1	0 0
Mr Duthie	...	0	10 0

The names of collectors for this worthy object, with the amount received, will be published in the month of May.

A MULHOLLAND.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGE.

PLIMMER-SHERIDAN.—On the 10th March, at the Basilica Sacred Heart, Hill street, by special license, Marcus Plimmer, third son of the late Mr W. Plimmer, and grandson of Mr John Plimmer, senior, to Mary Catherine (Esie), second daughter of Mr P. Sheridan, Wellington.

DEATH.

FOOHEY.—At Roughridge, Otago, on Sunday, March 2 (suddenly), Michael Foohey, late of Conna, Co. Cork, Ireland; on whose soul may Jesus have mercy.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1902.

A METEORIC STATESMAN.

SINCE the delivery of his now famous speech at Chesterfield and his more recent utterance at Glasgow the name of Lord ROSEBERRY has been more or less on everybody's lips, and no other figure has loomed quite so large on the horizon of Imperial politics as his. He has certainly had a magnificent opportunity. He could not possibly have chosen a more fitting and favorable time for his re-entry into political life. The great Liberal party had sunk in a state of almost hopeless collapse—disunited, distracted, dispirited, without real leader or really definite policy, looking vainly around for someone who would tell them what to do, sound one clear bugle note, and lead them once again with fresh life into the fray. When, therefore, Lord ROSEBERRY announced his intention to deliver a speech and outline a Liberal programme and policy, the whole party kindled with fresh enthusiasm and fresh hope. Now at last they have got a leader, and after he had spoken the party would once more feel itself a party with a power, a policy, a purpose of its own. No leader ever had a better chance given him of reviving and reuniting a defeated army and of restoring its former glory and its old prestige.

*

How did Lord ROSEBERRY use this great opportunity? He did precisely what anyone who has watched or read his political career could have safely predicted he would do. He spoke with the ease and elegance and charming felicity of phrase, of which he is so great a master. He said a great many things that were clever and to the point. In his criticism of the Government he made some pretty rapier-play and some telling hits. On his own side he avoided with great tact the snares and difficulties that were in his way, and spared no effort to dance his political egg-dance without breaking a single egg. He filled his address with judicious and carefully-balanced compromises, so that, as someone afterwards said, everyone got something and no one got everything that they expected. When he had to indulge—as he frequently did—in mere generalities and pleasing platitudes, he dressed them up with such literary grace that they were easily taken for words of deepest wisdom. His hearers were, to begin with, not only sympathetic but enthusiastic, so that he had no difficulty in working up a great deal of histrionic excitement. He carried his audience so completely with him that at one stage of the meeting, we are told, a number of those on the platform jumped to their feet and wildly waved their hats to give further emphasis to their cheers and applause.

*

For the time, indeed, it seemed as if the orator had accomplished all the great things that were expected of him. The speech was received with a tolerably general chorus of approval and almost of acclaim. That particular section of the Liberal party known as the Liberal Imperialists—better known in the House of Commons slang as the Liberal Imps—were carried into the seventh heaven of delight. 'A new era has dawned,' writes one in his delirium, 'for the nation and for the party of progress. It is impossible to imagine any more splendid fate for Lord ROSEBERRY than that he should lead us out of the Slough of Despond and bring us once more into the ways of national greatness. He has the heart and mind, the voice and the spacious imagination for the highest things. His banner shall not be furled but

in the hour of victory.' Most of the great London dailies, though of course not so extravagant, still expressed warm approval of the speech. The *Daily Telegraph* thought that 'Lord ROSEBERRY had risen to the very height of his opportunity.' 'We shall not be accused of favoritism,' wrote the *Daily Mail*, 'when we state the simple fact that Lord ROSEBERRY amply justified his reputation, and proved that, as in former times of difficulty, our country has produced a statesman.' And even the *London Times*, usually unemotional enough, declared 'that Lord ROSEBERRY had risen with rare completeness to the level of a great occasion.'

*

But the after effect of a speech is the true test of its greatness, and the time that has elapsed since Lord ROSEBERRY's first effort has shown how delusive was the hope that he or his speeches would effect anything in the nature of a revolution or do anything whatever to rehabilitate Liberalism in England. In the first place the speech itself, though it was undoubtedly great as an oratorical effort, was, so far as its matter was concerned, a signal failure. On close analysis it was found to consist either of mere empty catch-phrases—such as the watch-word of 'efficiency' which was in no special sense a Liberal watch-word, and would serve equally well as a battle-cry for any party under the sun—or else of very thinly-veiled Conservatism. The speech was, in fact, as a German paper cleverly put it, only CHAMBERLAIN in a special and superfine edition. Instead of reinvigorating the Liberal party Lord ROSEBERRY betrayed it. To have followed his lead would have been to abandon the fundamental principles and most honored traditions of Liberalism, and to fall back to the very Toryism which they were organised to oppose. No wonder the great bulk of the party will have none of Lord ROSEBERRY. Even if the speech had been a greater one than it was it would still have been a comparative failure because Lord ROSEBERRY has not known how to follow it up after his first success. Instead of promptly calling a meeting and putting himself at the head of the party, he contented himself with issuing an authorised edition of his speech, with the following appeal:—

'My policy appears to have received a large meed of general approval. But political opinion to be effective must be organised—political energy must work and entrench. I want some of this spade-work on behalf of this policy, or else the wave of popular adhesion will be lost in space.'

No true leader would speak like that. If spade-work was to be done he would know that it was his place to grasp the implement and make the first start. The real leader says, 'Come on, I will lead you;' Lord ROSEBERRY says, 'go on, I will follow.' But a 'leader' who follows will never revive or rebuild any party.

*

We have not yet said anything about Lord ROSEBERRY's change of front on the Home Rule question and his attempt to induce the Liberal party to make such a dishonest and dishonorable breach of faith with the Irish people, and we have not space to deal with it now. We regret this the less because we do not believe it will make the slightest difference to the ultimate success of the cause what Lord ROSEBERRY may think or say. Looking at his prospects quite impartially and apart altogether from our feeling at his having turned renegade on this great question, we do not believe that the future holds any great career for Lord ROSEBERRY as a statesman. He is undoubtedly a gifted man. He has plenty of ability and of political imagination, and as a pleasing and persuasive speaker he has probably no rival in the United Kingdom. But he has one absolutely fatal defect. He has not the nerve and will-power and force of character, without which no one can ever be a successful leader. He can make very beautiful flights, but they are always short-lived. He is like a meteor, flashing with brilliance one moment, vanished from sight the next. Or to vary the metaphor, his "points" and his pace are excellent, and he does his preliminary canter in a way that arouses the wildest enthusiasm, but he has not sufficient 'staying-power' to ever get home in the race.

*

All this is not mere matter of personal opinion; it is the inevitable inference from the admitted facts of his life. In March of 1891 Lord ROSEBERRY was received as Premier with an almost universal chorus of acclamation throughout

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the country. Everybody sang his praises and everybody prophesied a great and brilliant career. All the world knows now how entirely Lord ROSEBERRY disappointed the hopes and expectations of his friends. The halo with which his admirers had invested him grew gradually thinner and thinner, his figure in the political world grew dimmer and dimmer, and when at last in October 1896 he resigned, people had almost ceased to remember that he was the nominal leader of a great party in the State. History repeats itself, and if Lord ROSEBERRY should once more regain the reins of power, what happened in 1894 and 1895 will happen again. But for ourselves, we do not believe that Lord ROSEBERRY will ever be given again the opportunity of holding office. The ideas he has expressed may sparkle and glitter in the sun for a time, but their effect will not last. Sooner or later he will be again left to 'plough his furrow alone,' and in view of all the facts of his past career and past performances we do not really see that he deserves anything better.

Notes

The Church and the Toiler.

The Rev. Father John, C.P., is now delivering a series of Lenten discourses in Adelaide, and in many of them has set forth with admirable lucidity and distinctness the attitude which the Church maintains, and has always maintained, with respect to social questions, and especially that one dealing with Labor. The rights of Labor are well summed up in the second clause of the preamble to the Constitution of the American Knights of Labor 'The workers of every land should have the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral, and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreations, and pleasures of association; in a word—everything to enable them to share the gains and honors of advancing civilisation.' Our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in the 'Conditions of Labor,' says: 'Man is older than the State, and holds the right of providing for the life of the body prior to the formation of the State.' This implies the possession of property, and hence the Socialism which denies the right of private possession is wrong. But the individualism that affirms the absoluteness of the right of private possession is also wrong, because the possession is subject to a condition. St. Thomas of Aquinas teaches that 'it is lawful for a man to hold private property, and it is also necessary for the carrying on of human life, but that he should consider his outward possessions not his own, but as common to all, so as to share them without difficulty when others need.' The Socialism which would destroy the right of possession to, say, a home, stands condemned in contradistinction to the Socialism which strives not only for the right of the toiler to live, but also for his right to independence as a man and a Christian. Justice dictates that every man has a claim to the fruit of his toil. The produce of labor is the natural recompense of labor; the property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, is sacred.

*

The Church ever teaches that the laborer is worthy of his hire. He does not always receive it. 'If a man will not work, neither let him eat,' quotes the Rev. Father; 'but if a man work and be cheated of his wages, as the moilers of the modern Moloch of Labor-dom are, then up to the ever-listening ears of the Eternal shudders a wail for the vengeance that sooner or later will fall with a thunder-crash of withering woe.' The moiler is not only entitled in strict justice to the fruit of the sweat of his brow, he is entitled to a wage sufficient to keep him from the stress of want. Leo XIII. in his Encyclical says: 'If through necessity the workman accepts harder conditions because an employer will give him no better, he is the victim of force and injustice.' And again: 'Therefore no man can contract to work so many hours and so many days a week as to render it impossible for him to live a Christian and a human life,' and wherever the general interest of any particular class suffers, or is threatened with evils that can in no way be met, the public authority must step in and meet them. The Church consistently puts these doctrines into effect. Cardinal Manning's name in England, Mermillod's in Switzerland, Bishop Von Keuter's in Germany, those of the Abbes Pettier and Mellaerts in Belgium, Abbe Lichaux's in France, all testify to the unwearying interest of the Church in the welfare of the toiler. In Belgium the Democratic League includes over 300 societies on the study of economic and social problems, and possesses a membership of many more than 100,000. In France there are countless clubs, each presided over by a priest, and all for the regulation of the laborers' lot. An Archbishop of Madrid

advocated the Labor cause, and soon had an organisation of over 30 clubs of agricultural laborers with 12,000 members. In Germany Father Kolping, once a shoemaker, organised journeymen's clubs, and soon enrolled 80,000 members. The worker and the employer have duties one to another, and it is only when these duties are discharged according to the spirit of Christianity that conflict between labor and capital ceases.

A 'Beer' Strike.

In several localities in Australia recently strikes have been organised, in some cases successfully, against the price of liquor, notably beer. The workmen of Port Pirie, near Adelaide, refrained in a body from visiting the hotels until their demands were acceded to, and in a short time were able to record a victory all along the line. This is one of the cases in which victory is more disastrous than defeat, but nevertheless, fired with the success obtained at Port Pirie, the miners of Kadina embarked upon a similar course of resistance to the demands of the publicans. A mass meeting was held at five o'clock on Saturday, February 22, and it was attended by between two and three hundred miners. The meeting was at first threatened with collapse, owing to the presence of some emissaries of the publicans, who attempted to create a disturbance. But one quiet-looking fellow tendered to them a recommendation to 'All they who do thenk defferent to we to lave the meetin', and they folded their tent like the Arab and silently stole away. Then the meeting got down to business, and passed the following resolution: 'This meeting pledges itself to refrain from drinking at Kadina hotels until all drinks are reduced to prices ruling at Moonta.' A deputation of six was formed to wait upon the publicans and submit the resolution to them. At eight o'clock the meeting resumed, when the deputation reported that their mission had been abortive. The crowd quietly dispersed, determined and resolute. Groups of sober men, quietly discussing the situation, were to be seen up till 11 o'clock at night in the streets, and although the affair was at first entered into by many as a huge joke, as the evening wore on, the still empty and deserted bars and tap-rooms indicated the earnestness of the strikers. At latest advices the strike had not terminated but there could be no doubt of the result if the strikers remained united. Perhaps, and this might be earnestly desired, the 'strike' might last long enough to teach the miners that they would be much better off without the liquor, and convince them that under the circumstances it would be too dear at any price.

In Lighter Vein

(By 'QUIP.')

* Correspondence, newspaper cuttings, etc., intended for this department should be addressed 'QUIP,' N.Z. TABLET Office, Dunedin, and should reach this office on or before Monday morning.

'THERE'S nothing like a little judicious levity.'

R. L. STEVENSON.

Demosthenes Jr.

One of the proudest moments in the history of our family was that when our heir apparent made the announcement that 'the teacher had learned him to recite.' Most homes, I know, have this happy experience. But it can only be in a modified way, because, though I say it myself, there is no other boy in the Colony that can recite like our Henry. His mother seems delighted with his accomplishment. Give her only the opportunity, and she has him giving a full-dress rehearsal. There was a rehearsal for me—a score of them. There was one for the people opposite, and another for the people next door, and another for the people near Dooley's, and another for the policeman, and another for Mr. Ryan, and another for the man that comes to examine the gas meter. And there were others. The boy appeared to like it for the first hundred times or so, but it was evident that at the end of the second day the business was beginning to strike him as somewhat monotonous.

*

The greatest day of all was the one when our esteemed parish priest called. Mother ran out to the back and called 'Hen-r-r-y' a few times with a rising inflection. Henry came at last, and after having the footprints of his last piece of bread and jam obliterated from around his mouth with the aid of a damp pad of flannel, and his hair plastered to his poll with a wet brush, except one little recalcitrant tuft near the crown, which insisted on standing up like a demoralised tussock with a grievance, he was ushered in to speak his piece for the priest. His repertoire consists of 'The warrior bowed,' 'The boy stood on,' and a piece in which a good little boy says: 'She's somebody's mother, boys, you know.' This constituted an *embarras de richesse*. There was no earthly reason why he should tell all about 'The boy that stood on, and say nothing about 'The warrior' that bowed,' and he couldn't in politeness,

leave 'Somebody's mother' on the kerb in the snow, where that estimable but unfortunate old lady is always found when the audience makes her acquaintance. Anyway, he kept studying the pattern of the carpet, until the promise of a sixpence caused him to change that occupation for the more congenial one of figuring out how much damage he could do with two packets of crackers. The outlook must have been promising, because he stepped forward, took the coin, examined it, deposited it in the depth of his only pocket and began. He worried through the whole three pieces with a superb disdain for punctuation that makes me think he will some day be a reporter. And he mixed up 'The boy' that 'stood on,' and 'The warrior' that 'bowed,' and the maternal progenitor of some person or persons unknown so inextricably, that you needn't be surprised to read of a marriage one of these days, in which 'Somebody's mother' will be made Mrs. Casabianca, and at which the Spanish Champion will be best man.

'Teddy' Roosevelt.

If history repeats itself, and if our Henry does not wish to be a reporter, he may become President of the United States. It appears that Roosevelt, when at school, was not exactly what the boys would call a 'dab' at reciting. Once he had to recite a piece beginning:

At midnight, in his guarded tent,

The Turk lay dreaming of the hour

When Greece, her knees in supplication bent,

Should tremble at his power.

'Teddy' only got as far as 'When Greece, her knees,' when he came to a halt. Twice he repeated 'Greece, her knees,' 'Greece, her knees,' and then broke down. The old teacher beamed on the future President over his glasses, and remarked: 'Grease her knees once more, Theodore; perhaps she'll go then.'

Signalling Mars.

A number of people, who would be better employed weeding purple-tops, are 'worrying' their one-donkey power brains trying to signal to the people on Mars. Just fancy, and they haven't been introduced! Such awfully bad form! I shouldn't care to be introduced, anyway. The only native of the fiery planet that has passed this way was a travelling play-actor in Mr. Hawtrey's Company. He was very deficient in 'bong tong,' as I read in the newspapers that he used to identify himself with Tom, Dick and Harry in every town he passed through. Those who know say that a signal made with a mirror 3,000 feet in diameter could be seen in Mars. Anyone who doubts it can make the experiment for himself some sunny day—that is, if he happens to have a mirror of the requisite dimensions about the house. He may find one hidden away in some drawer. But even if the signal could be seen, the Martians would not know what it meant. There ought to be a code. I suggest that a code be arranged, and that Marconi be requested to make the preliminary arrangements. Should he be too busy, a message-boy might be despatched with it next time Mars is in apposition. It would be just as well, however, to wrap up a bit of lunch for the boy to take with him, because, considering that Mars is in apposition is 35,000,000 miles away, and that message-boys are prone to loiter, it is hardly likely the little fellow would be back by dinner time.

*

H. G. Wells, in the 'War of the Worlds,' depicts the Martians as very undesirable acquaintances; so it might be well to warn the scientists, even as the 'Skibbereen Eagle' warned the Czar of Russia. According to Mr Wells's nightmare, the Martians are flabby monsters, who mount themselves on huge tripods and discharge flashes of light that shrivel up buildings like brown paper in a furnace, and whose only mission on earth could be destruction. Wasn't it Flammarion who proposed that there should be drawn upon the earth a huge diagram of the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid, containing an imperishable mathematical truth that the Martians would instantly recognise and 'cap' with the forty-eighth? If the quasi-scientific guesses about Martian development are at all near the truth, the inhabitants of the fiery planet must be as far beyond the forty-seventh proposition as ordinary terrestrial people are beyond the numeration table, and they would find great difficulties in getting down to our level of intelligence.

Quips

By the will of the late Mr Alexander Wright, of Williams-town, Victoria, St. Vincent's Hospital receives £115 and the Little Sisters of the Poor are left £52.

Building operations in connection with St. Mary's new hall, East St. Kilda, are well under way. The hall will be in every way suitable for such a large and important parish, the estimated cost of the building and ground being £6500.

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

The Month's Mind for the late Rev. Father Headen takes place in St. Joseph's Cathedral this (Thursday) morning.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, on Sunday afternoon.

The mission, now being conducted at St. Patrick's Basilica, South Dunedin, by the Vincentian Fathers will be continued during the coming week. All the services have been well attended.

The ceremonies at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Holy Thursday will commence at 7.30 a.m. On Good Friday Mass of the Presanctified will be celebrated at 10 o'clock, and the Stations of the Cross will be held in the afternoon at three o'clock. On Holy Saturday morning the ceremonies will commence at seven o'clock. The sermons on the Blessed Eucharist on Holy Thursday, and on the Passion of Our Lord on Good Friday will be preached by the Vincentian Fathers.

The mission services conducted during the week at St. Joseph's Cathedral by the Very Rev. Father Boyle, C.M., and the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.M., have been largely attended, especially in the evenings when the sacred edifice has been crowded. This was especially the case on Sunday evening when numbers were unable to gain admittance. It must be very gratifying to the Rev. Fathers to see the large congregations that attend the Masses on week days, particularly the first Mass at half-past six o'clock. The mission will be continued during the coming week, so that there will be ample opportunity for all to comply with their Easter duties while it lasts.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATIONS.

CHRISTCHURCH.

(By telegraph, from our own correspondent.)

March 18.

THE celebrations, for which so much time and energy had for months past been expended, took place yesterday. Sports were held in Lancaster Park and in the evening a national concert was given in the Canterbury Hall. A close half holiday was universally observed in the city, and the green flag of Ireland waved from many prominent public buildings. Shortly before noon the city was reminded of the day's proceedings by the band of the Burnham Industrial School parading in Cathedral Square and marching to Lancaster Park. On their arrival the gates were opened to the public and soon afterwards the programme was commenced. Derry's Brass Band discoursed music on the lawn during the afternoon, the Burnham Band being stationed in another part of the grounds where the children's sports were held.

There was an attendance of about 3000 during the afternoon. Among those present were his Lordship Bishop Grimes and a number of the clergy, his Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Rhodes, and many prominent citizens. The weather in the early part of the afternoon was fine, but threatening, until about half-past three, when steady rain set in from the south-west, marroing to a considerable extent the enjoyment of those present. The sports programme was, however, conducted to a finish, terminating at 5 p.m.

An enormous audience attended the national concert in the Canterbury Hall in the evening. Recalls were frequent. During the interval his Lordship the Bishop made some appreciative remarks concerning the day's celebrations.

The following were the results of the various events of the sports gathering—

Cycling—One mile handicap (amateur): W. G. Hawthorne 1, G. Standring 2, D. M. Rodgers 3; time 2min. 8.2-5secs. One mile handicap (boys): F. Standring. One mile open handicap—First heat: J. Bain 1, R. J. Cooke 2, J. M. Fairbairn 3; time 2min. 9sec. Second heat: V. Ritchie 1, E. J. Ritchie 2, A. Watson 3; time 2min. 14.3-5secs. Two mile amateur handicap: D. M. Rodger 1, H. Lindsay 2, S. Boyd 3. Two mile bump handicap: J. Bain 1, R. J. Cooke 2, E. J. Ritchie 3.

Athletic events.—410yds Handicap: W. Moyes 1, A. P. Cox 2, F. T. M. Kissell 3, time 5.4-5 secs.

St. Patrick's Handicap: The winner of the Handicap was L. McLaughlan who scored 15 points, W. Dacre being second with 7 points, and W. McColl and A. E. Phillips (equal) third with 3 points each.

100yds Handicap (amateur).—First heat: J. H. Worgan 1, A. O. Keating 2, time 10.1-5 secs. Second heat: R. B. Strange 1, W. H. Moyes 2, time 10.1-5 secs. Third heat: H. S. Williams 1, F. S. Harley 2, time 10.3-5 secs. Fourth heat: W. Wallace 1, F. E. Drake 2, time 10.4-5 secs. Final: R. B. Strange 1, J. H. Worgan 2, W. Wallace 3.

Public Schools relay race: East Christchurch 1, Normal School 2, Marist Brothers' School 3.

Children's sports—50yds race (girls under eight years): Eileen Malahan 1, Eileen Newton 2.—50yds (boys under 14): J. Davis 1, H. Jackson 2. 50yds (girls under 12): O. Quinn 1, M. Grafton 2.—100yds (boys under 16): Hooper 1, Roden 2, Sheehan 3.—50yds hoop race (girls under 14): M. Grafton 1, A. Turvey 2.—Burnham boys' race: Howles 1, Gillon 2, Petersen 3.—75yds race (girls under 12): E. Ashworth 1, E. Murphy 2.—Three-legged race (boys under 14): Ziedon and O'Brien 1, Goodall and Davis 2.—100yds (girls under 14): G. Bowen 1, C. Bedford 2.

One mile handicap (amateur): W. F. Simpson 1, A. L. Jones 2, W. C. Flewellen 3. 200yds handicap (amateur)—First heat: A. D. Worgan 1, R. B. Strange 2, A. O. Keating 3. Second heat: W. Wallace 1, F. S. Harley 2, E. W. Cardale 3. Final: E. W. Cardale 1, W. Wallace 2.

Irish jig (adults): R. S. Thomas 1, W. Manning 2.
Sailor's hornpipe: W. Manning 1, J. Reeves 2.
Tug-of-war teams from the Shand's Track Catholic congregation and the Highland Rifles competed, the former winning.

DUNEDIN.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Dunedin by a national concert in the evening in the Garrison Hall. Active preparations had been made for the event, but it looked during the early part of the day as if the inclemency of the weather would interfere with the attendance. Happily the rain cleared off during the afternoon, the result being a full house. The energetic committee had prepared a very fine programme made up principally of Irish songs and melodies, and had secured the services of some of the leading vocalists and instrumentalists in the city, so that from the first the success of the concert from an artistic point of view was assured. The hall was nicely decorated with flags, pot plants, etc., the handsome banner of the Hibernian Society occupying a central position. The arrangements were nearly as perfect as possible, and all who had a hand in bringing the concert to such a successful issue deserve the warmest congratulations. Among those present were his Lordship Bishop Verdon and several of the Catholic clergy. The concert was opened with a pianoforte duet (two pianos) by the Misses S and N. Hall, which was admirably played and warmly applauded. A double quartet, 'The harp that once,' sung by Mrs. Hudson, Misses Rose Blaney, A. Marks, and M. Drumm, and Messrs. Carolin, Eagar, Jago, and Hussey, was, as might be expected from the reputation of the singers, beautifully rendered and much appreciated, as was also 'The minstrel boy' given by them later on. Miss Rose Blaney, who is always a great favorite, got an enthusiastic reception, and the inevitable encore followed her singing of 'Ireland, I love thee, Aushla Machree.' Miss Blaney also took part in a duet with Mrs. Hudson, 'Go pretty Rose,' for which they were recalled. Mrs. Hudson's well-trained voice was heard to considerable advantage in that old, but always appreciated, song, 'Eileen Alannah,' and she received a well-merited encore. Miss Annie Marks gained the appreciation of the audience by her singing of 'Come back to Erin.' Mr. E. Eagar gave a splendid rendering of 'The lov-backed car,' and was encored. Mr. T. Hussey sang with considerable success 'The evergreen hope,' receiving an enthusiastic recall, a similar compliment being paid to Mr. Carolin for his 'Meeting of the waters,' and Mr. Jago for his 'Irish emigrant.' Mr. Macassey was recalled for a well-delivered recitation, Mr. Anthony created considerable amusement with a comic song for which he was encored. One of the most popular items on the programme was an Irish jig by Miss Winnie McCormac, who received the heartiest recall of any given during the evening, and she well deserved it. Herr Zimmerman contributed a violin selection from Wallace's opera, 'Lurline,' with his accustomed skill, the inevitable recall following. Mr. Vallis acted as accompanist during the evening.

Just before the final item his Lordship Bishop Verdon in a brief speech congratulated the committee on the success of the concert, which was the best they had had for many years. He was pleased to see such a large audience, and they would not be true to their traditions if they did not endeavor to celebrate the festival of St. Patrick in a becoming manner. The children of St. Patrick were that day celebrating the festival all over the world, and their prayers should be that God would bless Ireland, and that her children would be true to the traditions of their fathers.

TIMARU.

(From our own correspondent.)

St. Patrick's Day was ushered in with a sou-wester with the usual rain accompaniment, which continued all day, making every attempt at outdoor holiday-making a miserable failure. The children, accompanied by their teachers and several of their parents, assisted at Mass at 8.45 a.m., and afterwards proceeded to the railway station where a special train was waiting to convey them to Temuka. The weather rendering all outdoor enjoyment impossible the Temuka Volunteer Drill Shed was secured, and here the excursionists made merry and had a very happy time throughout the day. A capital sports programme was gone through, the spacious drill shed affording ample accommodation. The children enjoyed themselves thoroughly, the number and variety of the prizes contributing largely towards that result. Amongst the many items on the programme for the elder portion of the holiday-makers may be mentioned the Ladies' Tug of War—Married v. Single—a most exciting tussle, resulting in a victory for the married ladies.

A move was made for home at 5.45 p.m., the train arriving in Timaru shortly after 6 p.m., all agreeing that, under the circumstances, a more enjoyable day could not have been spent. The Rev. Father Tubman and the Brothers were indefatigable in their efforts to keep the young people busy, and were very ably assisted by Messrs. M. Mahony, T. Mara, J. Venning, and J. P. Fitzgerald (hon. sec.).

In the evening a national concert was held in the Theatre Royal. The weather, with cool irony, became remarkably fine shortly before seven, and on the doors being opened the theatre was soon filled. The programme was somewhat lengthy, but made up for that fault by its excellence and quality. The opening was a selection by Mr. Langdon's orchestra. Mr. J. Herson opened the vocal part with 'The 'Ruiskeen Lawn,' an old number, securing hearty applause. Mrs. Lynch was heartily encored for her choice rendering of 'The harp that once,' and for an encore gave the evergreen 'Killarney.' Later on this popular favorite sang 'The meeting of the waters.' In the 'Sprig of shillelagh' Dr. Reid brought

down the house. 'The Irish emigrant,' by Mrs. King, who made her debut to a Timaru audience, was capitally rendered. Mr. Gilchrist, who is always a favorite at a St. Patrick's concert, happily struck the taste of the audience in his selection of 'O'Donnell Abu,' which he rendered with the vigor necessary for the martial air, and in response to a vociferous encore gave 'The dear little shamrock,' an item he always does justice to. Miss Campbell fairly took the house by surprise by the naive manner in which she rendered 'Thady O'Flynn,' singing 'Kitty of Coleraine' as an encore. Mr. Eiby sang 'Ashore,' and received a well-merited encore, while Mr. Benuet, in Lover's comic ballad, 'I'm not me'self at all, Molly dear,' convulsed the house by his humorous rendition, and was, of course, encored. A pianoforte duet (two pianos) by Miss E. McGuinness and Miss Nellie Egan (National airs) and a quartette (two pianos) by Miss E. McGuinness, M. Venning, N. Egan, and E. Dennehy were rendered during intervals, and much appreciated. Miss E. McGuinness and Mrs. (Dr.) Reid acted as accompanists to the songs. An innovation was introduced by an eight-hand reel. The performers were carefully trained, and went through the intricate figures very gracefully and with confidence and ease. Mr. W. Fitzgerald coached the performers, who were as follows: Misses K. Fitzgerald, A. and M. Goulding, K. Mullaly and Masters T. Kelly, T. Herton, G. Fitzgerald, and E. Venning. Mr. Mullaly supplied the music on the violin.

The second part of the programme was commenced by an overture from 'Maritana,' and was followed by a play in one act entitled 'My lord in livery,' in which the principal characters were taken by Messrs. F. Macdonald, A. Smith, C. Healey, Master E. Dennehy, and Misses A. McGowan, McDonald, and K. Mara. The performers were well up in their parts and were decidedly much above the amateur standard. The concert concluded by the orchestra playing 'God save Ireland.'

Father Le Petit superintended the getting up of the play, the Rev. Father Aubry and Miss E. McGuinness the concert, and Rev. Father Tubman arranged for the excursion. The Garrison Band kindly played through the town and in front of the theatre before the concert, adding another to many similar previous acts of kindness.

Hibernian Society, Christchurch.

(From a Christchurch correspondent.)

On Sunday, March 16, the members of St. Patrick's Branch of the Hibernian Society, Christchurch, to the number of over fifty, approached the Holy Table at the seven o'clock Mass, which was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop. The members, in regalia, mustered at the Hibernian Hall and marched in a body to the Pro-Cathedral, being headed by the president (Bro. R. Evans). After the Mass his Lordship said he could not leave the sanctuary without saying how edifying it was to see such a number of men receive Holy Communion. He urged the young men of the parish to join the society. His Lordship hoped they would continue to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in as becoming a manner.

After Mass the members adjourned to their hall, where breakfast was laid. Among those present were his Lordship Dr. Grimes, who presided; Rev. Father O'Connell, president of the Waimate branch; and Rev. Brother Paul, Superior of the Marist Brothers. After partaking of the good things provided, the president, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed his Lordship, the clergy and visitors.

The Right Rev. Dr. Grimes said he was pleased to be present at such a gathering, and hoped the young men of the parish would join the society and participate in the benefits derived therefrom. After speaking at some length, the Bishop concluded by saying he would do all in his power to further the interests of the society.

The Rev. Father O'Connell expressed his pleasure at being invited to the meeting. He saw a number of friends and schoolmates seated round the table, and was pleased to see they were not afraid to wear green. He made mention of the flourishing condition of the Waimate branch, and concluded by wishing the local branch every success.

The Vice-president (Bro. Edmonds, jun.) spoke at some length on the advantages and benefits derived from membership of the society. He thanked his Lordship the Bishop, the clergy and visitors for their attendance at the breakfast.

Bro. Sellars referred to the very prosperous state of the society from its formation in 1873 to the present time. He showed by statistics that a very considerable sum (over £10,000) had been expended in benefits, etc., during the 29 years of existence. He dwelt at length on the balance-sheet of the society, and showed that the branch was in a good financial state. He urged members to follow his Lordship's advice and bring as many Catholic young men as possible into its fold.

His Lordship closed the meeting with a few well-chosen words, and hoped to be present at the next annual breakfast.

AMONG the successful candidates at the recent Junior Civil Service examination was Miss Maud Casey, a pupil of the Convent of Mercy, Greymouth.

In sentencing a gaol-breaking prisoner at New Plymouth to three months' imprisonment (to be concurrent with the sentence he was already serving), Mr. Justice Connolly said he did not look on the offence of escaping from gaol as a serious one, because it was only natural for a man to escape if he had the chance.

THE Government has decided to send a tenth contingent to South Africa, which is to leave in three weeks. The majority of members of the Legislature approve of the decision of the Government, but a minority think it would be well to wait and see if there is any necessity for sending more men.

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The Storyteller

AN EVENING IN CHAMBLY.

(Conclusion.)

Calmly she approached and knelt by the sufferer, taking his hand and bowing her fair forehead upon it. Thus she remained for some time in speechless agony, when my ears caught the whispered prayer: 'O my God! if there is pity in heaven for a poor broken heart, let him look upon me once more! Let me hear his gentle voice once again.' Then, placing her mouth to his ear, she said clearly, in a low, pleading tone, 'Will you not speak to me once again, my own betrothed?'

Slowly, as if by a painful effort, the drooping eyelids lifted the long lashes from his cheek, and his eyes rested with unutterable tenderness upon the pale face which was bending over him. 'Oh! speak to me! Say if you know me!' she pleaded, with convulsive earnestness.

Repeatedly did the colorless lips vainly essay to speak, and at length the words were wrenched from them, as it were, in broken sentences, by the agonised endeavor:

'My own, my best beloved! May God bless and comfort you! I leave you with him! He is good to the living and the dying. Trust in Him, my own love, and He will never fail you. I am going to Him, but I will pray for you ever, ever!' Then, with another strong effort, while a sweet smile stole over the features upon which death had set his seal: 'Tell your father I forgive all!' A gurgling sound—a faint gasp—and the light went out from the large, dark eyes, the hand which had held hers relaxed its grasp, and, before the holy priest had closed the prayers for the departing spirit, all was over.

It was the old, old story, repeated again and again, alike in every village and hamlet, on the bosom of old ocean, in the city, and in the wilderness, through all the ages since the angel of death first spread his wings over a fallen world, and carried their dark shadow into happy homes, banishing the sunlight, leaving only the cloud. The same story, ever ancient and ever new, which will be repeated again and again for every inhabitant of earth until 'time shall be no longer'; yet will always fall with new surprise upon the ears of heart-stricken survivors, as if they had never before heard of its dread mysteries! Thank God that it closes for those souls whose loved ones 'rest in hope' with consolations that become, in time, ministering angels over life's dark pathway, smoothing the ruggedness, lighting up the gloom, even unto the entrance of the valley whose shadows are those of death, and supporting them with tender and through the dread passage.

Long did we remain in a silence broken only by bitter sobs pressed from the bleeding heart of that youthful mourner. One by one the Indians, each with his rosary in his hand, had entered noiselessly and reverently knelt, until the lodge was filled with a pious and prayerful assemblage.

In the course of my profession, I had witnessed many death-bed scenes, but had never become so familiar with the countenance of the pallid messenger as to be a mere looker on. A sense of the 'awfulness of life' deepened upon me with each repetition of the vision of death. But I had never before been present at one that so entirely melted my whole being as this—so striking in all the attributes of wild and touching pathos!

God forgive me! I had hitherto lived without a thought of Him or His requirements, and wholly indifferent to all religion. My life, though

unstained by vice, had been regulated by no religious motives, and, so far as any interest in religion was in question, beyond a certain measure of decent outward respect, I might as well have claimed to be a pagan as a Christian. I resolved by that death-bed, while I held the cold hand of that lifeless hero in mine, and mingled my tears with those of the broken-hearted mourner, that it should be so no longer! Then and there I resolved to begin a new life, and offered myself to God and His service in whatever paths it should please His hand to point out to me.

As the morning dawned, old Honey Bee, with gentle persuasions and affectionate urgency, drew the afflicted maiden away, and I saw her no more. I assisted the good priest to prepare the remains of the young officer for the removal, which he was to conduct, and then sought his advice and guidance in my own spiritual affairs, freely opening to him the history of my whole life. After receiving such directions as I required, and promising to see him again soon at Brockville, I returned by the way I went, and never revisited that vicinity.

Some weeks later I was called to the residence of a well-known British officer, a leader of the Orangemen in Upper Canada, to attend a consultation with several other physicians upon the case of his daughter, who was lying in a very alarming state with a fever. Upon entering the apartment of the patient, I was again surprised to discover in this victim of disease the lovely mourner of that sad scene in the wilderness. She lay in a partial stupor, and, when slightly roused, would utter incoherent and mysterious expressions connected with the events of that night, and painful appeals, which were understood by none but myself, who alone had the key to their meaning.

If I had formerly been amazed to see the change a few days had accomplished, how much more was I now shocked at the ravages wrought by sorrow and disease! Could it be possible that the shrivelled and hollow mask before me represented the fair face that had been so lately blooming in beauty—shining with the joy of a glad and innocent heart?

The anguish of her haughty father was pitiful to see! Determined not to yield to the pressure of a grief which was crushing his proud spirit, his effort to maintain a cool and dignified demeanor unsustained by any aid, human or divine, was a spectacle to make angels weep! Alas! for the heart of poor humanity! In whatever petrifications of paltry pride it may be encrusted, there are times when its warm emotions will burst the shell, and assert their own with volcanic power! When the attending physician announced the result of the consultation, in the unanimous opinion that no further medical aid could be of any avail, he stalked up and down the room for some time with rapid strides; then, pausing, before me, and fixing his bloodshot eyes on my face, exclaimed violently, 'It is better so! I tell you it is better even so, than that I should have seen her married to that Yankee Jacobin and Papist! At least I have been spared that disgrace! But my daughter! Oh! she was my only one; peerless in mind, in person, and in goodness; and must she die? Ha! it is mockery to say so! It cannot be that such perfection was created only to be food for worms! As God is good, it may not, shall not, be!'

While he was uttering these frantic exclamations, a thought struck me like an inspiration. The image of old Honey Bee arose suddenly before my mind. I remembered that she had gained the reputation among the settlers of performing marvellous cures in cases of this kind by the use of such simples as her knowledge of all the productions of the fields and forests and their medicinal properties had enabled her to obtain and apply.

Therefore, when the haughty officer paused, I ventured to suggest to his ear and her mother's only, that the Indian woman might possibly be able to make such applications as might at least alleviate the violence of the painful and alarming symptoms. He was at first highly indignant at the proposal of even bringing one of that hated race into his house, much less would he permit one to minister to his daughter. But when I respectfully urged that she be brought merely as a nurse, in which vocation many of her people were known to excel, and which I had known her to exercise with great skill in the course of my practice, failing not to mention her love and admiration for the sufferer, the entreaties of the sorrow-stricken, anxious mother were joined with mine, and prevailed to obtain his consent. I was requested to remain until she should arrive. Nothing was said of the matter to the other physicians, who soon took their leave. When the old friend of the hapless maiden arrived, she consented to take charge of the case only upon condition that she should be left entirely alone with the patient, and be permitted to pursue her own course without interruption or interference. It was difficult to bring the imperious officer to these terms; but my confidence in the fidelity of the old squaw, and the increasing assurance that the only hope of relief for the sufferer lay in the remedies she might use, combined with the prayers of her mother, won his reluctant consent, if I could be permitted to see his daughter daily and report her condition. This I promised to do, and found no difficulty in obtaining the permission of the practitioner to that effect.

Whether the presence of a sympathising friend assisted the treatment pursued I do not know. There are often mysterious sympathies and influences whose potency baffles the wisdom of philosophers and the researches of science. Certain it is that, to my own astonishment, no less than to that of the gratified parents, there was a manifest improvement in the condition of their daughter from the hour her new nurse undertook the charge.

In a few weeks, the attendance of old Honey Bee was no longer necessary. The joy and gratitude of the father knew no bounds. He would gladly have forced a large reward upon her for services which had proved so successful, but she rejected it, saying: 'The gifts that the Great Spirit has guided the Honey Bee to gather are not the price of silver and gold. Freely He gives them; as freely do His red children dispense them. They would scorn to barter the lore He imparts for gold. Enough that the daughter of the white chief lives. Let him see that he quench not the light of her young life again in his home!'

'What does she mean?' he muttered, as she departed. 'Does she know? But no, she cannot; it must be some surmise gathered from expressions of my daughter in her delirium.'

In accordance with my promise, I had called daily during the attendance of the Indian woman, who found opportunity, from time to time, to explain to me the circumstances attending the rescue of the Lightfoot.

The Indians, by whom he was greatly beloved, supposed, when they saw his vessel go down, that he was lost, as they knew him to have been

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badly wounded. A solitary Indian from another detachment was a witness to the catastrophe while he was guiding his canoe in a direction opposite to that of the encampment, and on the other side of the scene of action. He dashed at once with his frail bark into the midst of the affray, to render assistance, if possible, to any who might have escaped from the ill-fated vessel. While he was watching, to his great joy he saw the young officer rise to the surface, and was able to seize and draw him into the canoe. As he was passing to the shore, he was noticed by the father of the officer's betrothed, and the nature of his prize discovered. A volley of musketry was immediately directed upon the canoe, and the Indian received a mortal wound. He was so near the shore that he was rescued by his party, but died soon after landing.

I told her that I had heard the remainder of the story from the missionary in the wigwam.

She then informed me that, after she came to take charge of the maiden, as soon as her patient became sufficiently conscious to realise her critical condition, she had implored so piteously that the priest might be sent for that it was impossible to refuse. When he came—privately, of course, for it was too well known that her father would never consent to such a visit—she entreated permission to profess the Catholic faith without delay. After some hesitation, the priest consented when he found her well instructed in its great and important truths, heard her confession of faith, and administered conditional baptism, following the rite by the consoling and transcending gift which is at once the life and nourishment of the Catholic soul and the sun of the Catholic firmament.

The squaw dreaded the violence of her father when he should discover what had transpired, and enjoined it upon me to shield the victim, if possible, from the storm of his wrath. Alas! she little dreamed how powerless I should prove in such a conflict.

Before the strength of the invalid was established, that discovery was made. I had known much of the unreasoning bigotry and black animosity which was cherished by the Orange faction against Catholics; but I was still wholly unprepared for his savage outbreak. He heaped curses upon his daughter's head, and poured forth the most bitter and blasphemous lamentations that she had been permitted to live only to bring such hopeless disgrace upon his gray hairs.

Despite the mother's tears and prayers, he ordered her from the house, and forbade her ever to return or to call him father again. Once more did old Honey Bee come to the rescue of her protegee. Her affectionate fears had made her vigilant, and, when the maiden was driven from her father's house, she was received and conducted to a wigwam which had been carefully prepared for her reception. Here she was served with the most tender assiduity until able to be removed to Montreal, whither her kind nurse attended her, and she entered at once upon her novitiate in a convent there.

The day after her departure, I also took my leave of that part of the country, and, proceeding to a distant city, entered the ecclesiastical state. In due time, I was ordained to the new office of ministering to spiritual instead of physical ills, my vocation to which was clearly made known to me by that death-bed in the wilderness.

And now that I have related to you how the Protestant doctor became a Catholic priest, I must ask, in my turn, how it happened that you and your family became Catholics?

'The story is soon told,' we replied. Very probably our attention might never have been called to the subject but for the great affliction

which was laid upon us in the sufferings of our only and tenderly cherished daughter. She was blest with rosy health until her tenth year, and a merrier little sprite the sun never shone upon.

Suddenly disease in its most painful and hopeless form fastened itself upon her, and while sinking under its oppressive weight, she felt more and more deeply day by day, with a thoughtfulness rapidly matured by suffering, the necessity for such aid and support as Protestantism failed to furnish. It was, humanly speaking, by a mere accident, that she discovered where it might be found.

During an interval between the paroxysms of the disease, and a little more than a year after the first attack, a missionary priest visited our place, and her Catholic nurse obtained our permission to take her to the house of a neighbor where Mass was to be celebrated.

She was deeply impressed with what she saw, and the fervent address of that devoted and saintly priest melted her young heart. She obtained from him a catechism and some books of devotion. From that time her conviction grew and strengthened that here was the healing balm her wounded spirit so much needed. After long persuasion and many entreaties, we gave our reluctant consent that she might avail herself of its benefits by making profession of the Catholic faith. To the sustaining power of its holy influences we owe it that her life, from which every earthly hope had been stricken, was made thenceforth so happy and cheerful as to shed perpetual sunshine over her home and its neighborhood.

By degrees she drew us, at first unwillingly, and at length irresistibly, to the consideration of Catholic verities. Through the grace of God operating upon these considerations, our whole family, old and young, were soon united within the peaceful enclosure of the "household of faith."

When the work of our dear little missionary was thus happily accomplished, she was removed from the home for which she had been the means of procuring such priceless blessings to that other and better home, the joys of which may not even be imagined here. With grateful hearts we have proved and realised that for those whom God sorely afflicts His bountiful hand also provides great and abundant consolations.—'The Guidon Magazine.'

Catholic World

AFRICA.—The White Fathers.

In a volume of travels in the Congo region just published in Paris, the author, Captain Lemaire, pays a high tribute to the new civilisation which Catholic missionaries are building in Africa. The work done by the White Fathers furnishes, in his opinion, 'a model for the world.' The work is issued under the auspices of the Paris Geographical Society.

BELGIUM.—Catholic Influence.

The 'free' university at Brussels, established in opposition to Louvain by the Liberals, already has so far come under Catholic influence that a majority of its professors and students are of the Catholic faith.

The Bollandists.

Rev. Pere Charles de Smedt, Bollandist and rector of the College of St. Michael at Brussels, has been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance into the Society of Jesus. The interesting event is a reminder that the old college in the Rue des Ursulines, over which Pere de Smedt presides, has been for many years the centre of the literary and scientific activity of the little

band of Jesuit Fathers who are known as the Bollandists, the continuators of that monumental work which was inaugurated upwards of 250 years ago by the renowned Pere Jean de Bolland. It may with truth be said that the fame of the 'Acta Sanctorum' and of many of the men identified with that splendid undertaking, is in all the churches. In the many ponderous folio tomes of the 'Acta'—the first volume appeared in 1643—the sixty-second, the latest issued, was published in 1894—are amassed such treasures of hagiographical, historical, and critical information as render the work unique among publications of the kind. For the execution of so comprehensive a design, a scheme involving an immense amount of minute and curious research, the progress of its writers and compilers has necessarily been slow.

FRANCE.—A Deplorable Result.

It is stated that the driving out of France of the religious Orders has already closed 85 houses of maternity, 97 asylums for incurables and a home for leprosy, 172 poor asylums, 229 asylums for the aged, 393 dispensaries and hospitals, 398 works for assisting the unfortunate, 512 night lodging houses, 570 works for the infirm, 691 orphanages, and 1428 other houses of beneficence.

Refusal.

A house of the Sisters of Charity in Normandy, France, was declared forfeited to the State recently, although the nuns, who were very poor, had asked for authorisation, and, on refusal, had scattered to the homes of friends. The members of the community have been warned to leave France.

GERMANY.—Sad Results.

One gets an idea of the setback caused to religion by the Kulturkampf from the reports sent out from the diocese of Breslau. The Prince-Bishop Cardinal Kopp, ordained 56 priests for his diocese in one day recently, yet the number of priests is still insufficient to fill up the gap caused by Bismarck's war upon the Church.

ROME.—An Object Lesson.

During the past week (says the London 'Tablet' of January 18) the grand object lesson of the unity of the world-wide Church has been given in the Church of St. Andrea Della Valle. Latins, Greeks, Maronites, Chaldeans, Slavs, Syrians, and Armenians have celebrated, each in their own solemn rite, the same sacrifice of the Mass at the same altar; Italian, French, English, German, Spanish, and Polish priests have preached from the same pulpit, each in their own tongue, one and the same faith; Cardinals, bishops, the clergy, secular and regular, and the national seminaries and colleges of Rome have taken part in the functions. In no other spot in the world but Rome, the centre of Christendom, and common home of the faithful of all lands, could such a demonstration take place. The custom of celebrating this octave was begun by the Venerable Vincent Pallotti, founder of the Pious Society of Missions in the year 1836, and has been faithfully observed ever since. Father David Fleming, Vicar-General of the Order of Friars Minor preached one of the English sermons. Mgr. Fraser, Rector of the Scots College, was announced to preach the other, but through illness was unable to keep the engagement.

A Privilege.

An American exchange states that the Holy Father has just granted the Greek Bishops of the Latin rite permission to found a seminary for the education of young priests in connection with the Leonine Institute at Athens.

A Rumor.

It is hinted by several Italian Catholic journals that the approach-

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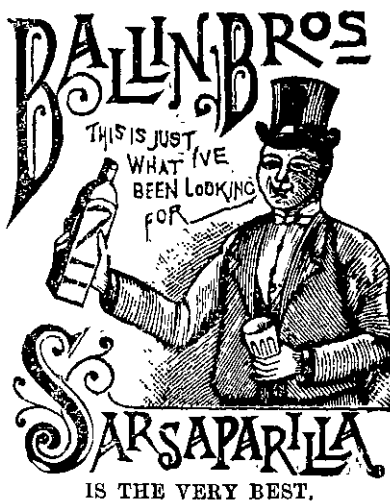
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ing conference of the Russian Czar with the Pope next April may result in an arrangement of world-wide interest.

UNITED STATES.

At the annual session of the State teachers of Illinois, president Thewing, of the Western Reserve University, in the course of an address, deplored the absence of moral and religious teaching in the public schools. He said: 'I, a Protestant, would rather have my children taught by a good Catholic nun than by a wise agnostic. . . . We have gone farther in the elimination of religious teaching than is necessary. Of course, we must observe the statutes, but Illinois is a Christian commonwealth and the United States is a Christian nation. As a Christian nation and a Christian commonwealth the United States and the State of Illinois should recognise that there is a Divine Being, and to that Divine Being we owe certain duties. We should go so far, therefore, as to teach that there is a God, and a God we ought to love.'

The Indians.

Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, in an account of a tour among the Indian reservations, states that the red men are fast becoming civilised, and, while the old generation of hunters and warriors is dying out, the new generation is keenly anxious to learn. More than half the Indians are Catholics.

The New Possessions.

The census bureau bulletin of January, 1902, makes the population of the Philippines and Porto Rico 7,914,592, which added to the figures of 9,158,741 Catholics in the United States, makes over 17,000,000 Catholics, or over 60 per cent. of the church-going people under the American flag.

Charitable Bequests.

By the will of the late Miss Cecilia Tully, of Boston, the following bequests were made.—£100 each to the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Home for Destitute Catholic Children, the House of the Good Shepherd, and for Carney Hospital; £200 to the Sisters of Mount Carmel; £400 to the Working Boys' Home, to be applied to the industrial and manual training branch; £2000 to Archbishop Williams for the use of St. John's Seminary; £6000 to Woodstock College, Woodstock, Md.; £1000 to the Apostolic College of Mungret, County Limerick, Ireland; £200 to the Oblate Fathers' Novitiate at Stillorgan, Dublin; £800 to the trustees of Boston College for two scholarships.

Dedicating a Seminary.

A short time ago the Right Rev. Bishop Dunne, of Dallas, Texas, dedicated the handsome new St. Xavier's Academy in Dennison. The building cost £15,000 and is one of the finest in the South.

Fighting Saloons.

In a sermon preached in Dubuque on January 12 Archbishop Keane intimated that the Catholic clergy would take an active part in the coming municipal election in an open fight against saloons. The Archbishop has organised the clergy and laity with the object of enforcing the measures covering the closing of saloons on Sundays.

A Strange Fact.

At Tampa, Kansas, a new Catholic church was recently dedicated by Bishop Hennessy, although not a Catholic resides in the town. The members of the congregation come in from the country districts.

Successful Canvas.

In less than two months Archbishop Riordan raised over £5000 among the friends of the Dominican Convent of San Rafael, California. Only a short time ago at the golden jubilee of the convent it was announced that about £3000 had been raised toward payment of the debt. Some of those present predicted then that perhaps in a year the entire mortgage would be wiped out, but none ever conjectured that this would be done in two months. The Sisters themselves had no thought of the great liberality that would be displayed in the contributions. But the friends of the institution rallied and to every request of Archbishop Riordan, more than the amount asked for was forthcoming.

Catholic Schools.

In the archdiocese of Boston there are 26 cities and towns, in which there are 68 Catholic schools attended by 41,000 pupils, with 825 teachers. This system of parish schools (says the 'Sacred Heart Review') saves in annual expenses to the cities and towns an amount of money which would surprise those non-Catholic friends of ours who maintain that the Church is opposed to education. For instance, in Boston last year it would have cost £80,000 to educate in public schools the children (13,525 in number) who attended the parish schools, and the interest on school building investment would have been about £16,000, thus making a total of close on £100,000.

Friendly Rivalry.

Of the German and the Irish races, and their respective parts in the up-building of the Church in Detroit, the 'Michigan Catholic' says:—'Both races have furnished examples of sacrifice and devotion which illuminate the history of the Catholic Church in all the ages. Where there has been competition between them, it has not been born of the selfish desire to control, so much as of the desire to excel each other in spreading the light. The very best priests who served under the Belgian Bishop of Detroit, Dr. Lefevre, were born Irish and born Germans. The best priests who served under the late Dr. Borgess were Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, though he was

a German born. The most faithful priests serving to-day under Bishop Foley, a son of the Irish race, include German-born priests and the sons of German parents.'

GENERAL.

Probable Cardinal.

From a private letter received in Christchurch we learn that it is rumored in well-informed Catholic circles in the United States that the Rev. David Fleming, Vicar-General of the Order of the Friars Minor, will shortly be made a Cardinal. Father Fleming is held in the highest esteem by the Holy Father, the latest distinction conferred upon him being his appointment as Secretary to the Papal Commission on Biblical studies.

Innsbruck University.

At the University of Innsbruck, this year, there are about 300 students of theology. Forty-three of these are priests pursuing a higher course of studies. Among them are Jesuits, Benedictines, Franciscans, Servites, and Redemptorists.

Canonisation.

The slow progress of causes of canonisation is proverbial even in Rome, writes Father Pollen, S.J., in the London 'Weekly Register.' To advert to only one of modern instances, our present Holy Father concluded during his year of jubilee the canonisation of the Seven Holy Founders of the Servites, which had been before the Papal tribunal for over six centuries. The cause of our own (English) martyrs is in reality over 300 years old, if we reckon (as we should) from the first concession made by Gregory XIII. in 1548. Nowadays, moreover, the rate of speed must of necessity be more measured and leisurely than ever. More documents, monuments, matters needing investigation, are known now than of old. There is by consequence more to inquire into, and modern methods of research are, on the whole, more thorough than the old ones were. Again, the melancholy circumstances of the Church in Rome act as a decided drag. As our universities would be sadly hampered if all their endowments passed into the hands of a hostile power, so have the men of study among the Roman clergy been miserably crippled by the latter-day confiscation of benefices under the new rules of the Eternal City. A still further complication has arisen from the modern zeal for promoting canonisation which Pope Leo has encouraged. The undermanned and overworked Congregation of Rites has now some 260 causes before it, one or two of which contain several hundred names. The Holy Father, with his usual legislative skill, has abolished some of the old regulations which were most fruitful in delays, but much remains to be done before the old machinery will be quite competent to turn out as much as is expected of it. The quality of the work, thank God, is still admirable.

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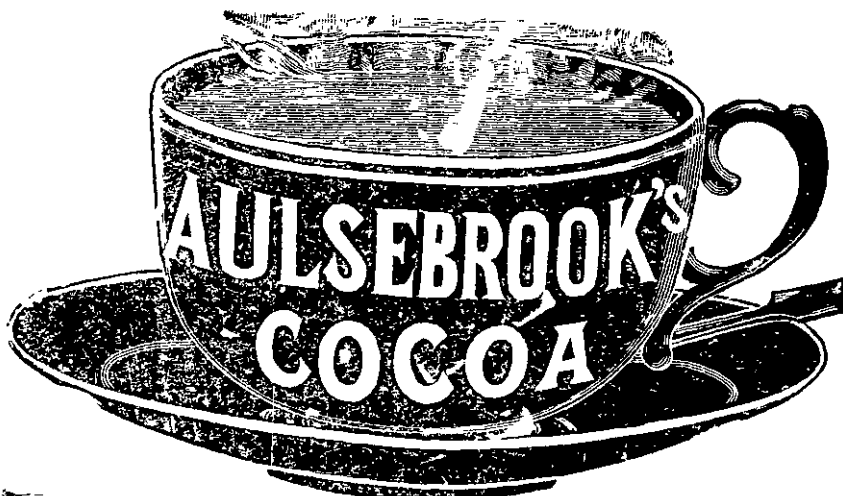
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The history of the umbrella can be traced beyond the classic ages of Greece and Rome into the dim and doubtful twilight of Chaldean antiquity (says the 'Pall Mall Gazette'). Layard in his excavations on the site of Nineveh, of which so many trophies are to be seen in the British Museum, unearthed a bas-relief representing an Assyrian monarch sitting in state under some variety of parasol. In China and Japan umbrellas have been in use as far back as our knowledge goes. The flimsy little paper Japanese sunshades had screened the coquettish heads of slant-eyed musmes for many generations before it occurred to British housewives of the middle classes to use tasteless imitations of them as fire-grate ornaments. What was more extraordinary (says a writer in the 'Home Messenger') was that the full war attire of the Japanese warrior included not only a fan, but an umbrella of imposing dimensions.

It was a long time before the umbrella became, so to speak, acclimated in this country. In an old illuminated manuscript copy of the Psalms of David, now in the British Museum, there is a representation of a king with an umbrella held over him. No doubt the use of umbrellas in Eastern lands was a matter of common knowledge at that time, through the observations of travellers. In the 17th century they appear to have come into use in Italy, and about the beginning of the 18th English ladies seem to have adopted them to some extent; but the use of them was looked upon as a fashionable feminine refinement, and a man would no more be seen with one than with a lady's workbag.

I heard a voice saying that Mountain King Asthma Powder was a sure specific for ASTHMA. Price, 2s 6d. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Agents.—***

Experience has proved that in the case of sprains, strains, bruises and all kinds of surface wounds the application of EVANS'S WITCH'S OIL to the parts affected will ensure a speedy and complete cure, while attacks of mumps, quinsy, sore throat and every sort of ache can be successfully treated through its agency. The preparation is a certain remedy for inflammation of the bowels, lungs, or any part of the body, and as these are complaints that require immediate attention, a bottle of the OIL in the house will prevent serious if not fatal consequences. No household should be without it. Sold at all chemists and storekeepers throughout the Colony at 2s 6d and 4s 6d per bottle, and Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser and Co., Agents.***

A WORD OF WARNING.—There cannot, unfortunately, be the slightest doubt that that dreadful scourge, Consumption, has obtained a strong hold in New Zealand, and anything which will tend to counteract its terrible ravages should be welcomed as a boon and a blessing to mankind. A slight cold, neglected in its earlier stages, is frequently the precursor of phthisis, and many a valuable life could have been saved had an effectual remedy been applied before the disease had established itself in the system. Such a remedy is to be found in TUSSICURA, and the innumerable testimonials received by the inventor of this preparation, which has earned a world-wide reputation, prove conclusively that it is a certain cure for all pulmonary complaints.***

Some English Jesuits.

Commenting on the proposal of the Protestant Alliance that the Jesuits be expelled from the United Kingdom the 'Catholic Herald' says:—The three clergymen proceeded against are typical specimens of the English Jesuit. Father Gerard is a member of one of the best-known families in Britain. The brother of this disloyal intriguer (in Protestant Alliance eyes) is only a Major-General in the army of King Edward VII. Father Sydney Smith was himself a Protestant—as some of the best-known Jesuits were—and Father Thurston is so imbued with profound trust in British fairplay and an implicit confidence in the soundness of the Jesuit position, that he is doing his best to have the charges brought against the Jesuits in England decided by a jury of English public men, nominated by the 'Referee' newspaper or at its instance. The idea that the Jesuits are a disloyal, mischievous, and useless Order is too ludicrous to be argued. There is a Father Ross, of Bladensburg, S.J., there is Father Russell, a brother of the late Lord Russell of Killowen, there is Father Day, S.J., who is the son of Mr Justice Day, Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., is the son of one Colonel Vaughan and brother of another.

The Jesuit colleges in England have probably sent out more pupils to fight and fall on South African battlefields during the present war than all the other Catholic colleges of England combined. One of the most renowned of recent V.C. heroes was Captain Kenna, a Stonyhurst man. Even those who, like ourselves, take their own view of the war and the British army, recognise that facts of this kind render absurd the contention of the Protestant Alliance that the Jesuit Order is a danger to the British constitution. The strangest, and yet the most amusing aspect of this Protestant Alliance proceedings is that the same Protestant Alliance would be the first to cry out if Protestant clergymen were expelled, or their expulsion attempted, from any Catholic State. There is not the slightest attempt to show any cause why the Jesuits should be expelled. The whole case is rested on the letter of an obsolete law, and on that alone. The Protestant Alliance, like Shylock, cries out for the strict fulfilment of its bond. Like Shylock, it may have more than it bargains for before the case is through.

A single trial suffices to prove the efficacy of WITCH'S OIL for external and internal use.***

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, send to your chemist for TUSSICURA. You will receive instant relief.***

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What are you going to give your boys and girls for a Christmas present? If you use 'Book Gift' Tea you can have your choice from our catalogue of over 500 good and useful books, absolutely free. If you cannot procure catalogues of books from your grocer, send to W. Scouler and Co., wholesale agents, Dunedin, and a copy will be posted you by return mail. The following useful books are on our catalogue:—Mrs. Beeton's Book on Cookery and household management, given with 6lb of tea; The Doctor at Home, a book that should be in every house, given with 10lb of tea; The Amateur Carpenter, given with 10lb of tea; The Enquirer's Oracle, or Enquire within upon everything. The money spent by others in extensive advertising and showy labels and tins is given by us to the customer in the form of high class literature.—***

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Meals commence:—Breakfast 8 a.m. Lunch 1 p.m. Dinner 6 p.m. Dinner 1 p.m. on

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Speight's Beer always on Draught.

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Valuable Country Hotel, 17 years' lease, rent £10 yearly. takings said to be £60 weekly, price £3500, £1000 cash required; Hotel, Wellington, doing £160 weekly, moderate rental; Hotel, Marlborough, 14 years' lease, price £1800; Hotel, Auckland, trade £300 weekly; Hotel, Napier, price £1350, half cash required; Hotel, Wairarapa, sound business, 10 years' lease, price £3700; Hotel, railway line, excellent lease containing purchasing clause, freehold, price £2600; Hotel, Wellington, 12 years' lease, big business; Hotel, country, paddocks, etc., freehold, £2500; Hotel, Manawatu, price £4000; Hotel, Marlborough, 7 years' lease; Hotel, Taranaki, 9 years' lease, £3500.
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At first signs of the approach of consumption, ward off all danger by taking TUSSICURA.***

Did you ever read 'Helen's Babies,' and do you remember the delightful enthusiasm of little Toddy when he got at the internal workings of somebody's watch and wanted to see 'the wheels go round'? And does it occur to you that wheels occupy a pretty important part in cycles? We have realised this fact, and as an evidence of the attention given the subject, we want you to examine the latest Sterling chain, chainless, and free wheels. Built like a watch. New shipment just landed. Tomorrow, Bassett, and Co.—***

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over the above well-known hotel and trusts,
by keeping only the best brands of liquor
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This Tea can be obtained from the leading Grocers and Storekeepers throughout Otago and Southland, and is, without doubt, the VERY BEST. It is put up in four qualities, packed in 1lb. and ½lb. packets, and 5lb. and 10lb. tins.

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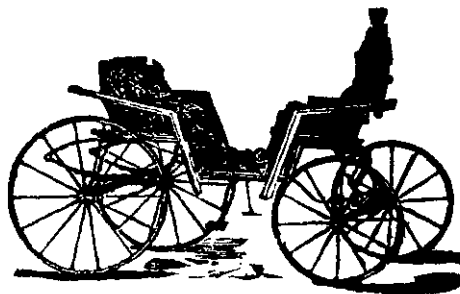
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