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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

Australia's Song-bird.

Everyone has heard of Amy Castles and everyone knows how naturally and pardonably proud Australians are of their latest queen of song. Miss Castles has had a brief but brilliant career. It is only three years ago since she first attracted notice as a pupil in a convent school in Bendigo. Through the influence and under the direction of the Rev. Father Robinson of Melbourne—himself a great musical enthusiast—the gifted school-girl was brought prominently before the public and was received with such enthusiastic appreciation that in a few months she had earned the handsome sum of £4000. Having thus provided the 'sinews of war' she set out for Paris to undergo a course of study and careful training in the niceties of the vocal art. She at once took up her residence with the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in Paris, and placed herself in the hands of the famous teacher, Madame Marchesi. All the Australian critics and authorities who had heard Miss Castles were agreed in regarding her as a pure soprano but Madame Marchesi decided that her voice was a dramatic contralto and proceeded to train her accordingly. For a time the young pupil deferred to Madame's supposed superior judgment but at length, feeling satisfied that the great teacher had made a mistake, she left her and commenced to study, as a soprano, under Monsieur Fouby. It is significant of the position which the convent pupil had attained in the musical world that her decision to leave Madame Marchesi was considered of sufficient interest to be sent as a cable message all over the world. Miss Castles continued under M. Fouby until last year when she made her first appearance in London at one of the Boosey concerts. Her London *debut* was a complete success and even the staid and sober *Times* predicted for her a splendid future and an assured place as one of the world's greatest singers. After a successful London season Miss Castles engaged with Mr. J. C. Williamson for a concert tour in Australia and for this she receives, it is said, the magnificent fee of £5000.

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On her return to Melbourne the other week Miss Castles was accorded a grand public reception, at which the Governor-General, Federal Ministers, and all the celebrities of the city took part. Her first concert was given on the following night, and the Melbourne and Sydney papers, without exception, are enthusiastic over her success. The *Sydney Morning Herald* says: "There was only one opinion as to the wonderful richness of her voice, and musical experts who are able to compare the present with the past are agreed that she has made substantial progress during the past two years in fixing the vocal tones and technique, and that further progress in the same direction will ensure a splendid career." And the musical critic of the *Melbourne Argus* thus describes her singing:—"Miss Castles's voice is still what it was when she left Victoria. It is a soprano of peculiarly captivating quality. The vocal tone is firm, broad, and resonant. Her notes are insistent in acoustic effect without being too incisively penetrative. The texture of the voice is—to use a term sanctioned by such a great musician as Thalberg—"velvety." The tones caress the ear rather than strike it. She gives you the idea that she must

sing though she die for it. Nature has favored her with a marvellous gift, and she revels in its use. When she sang in Melbourne three years ago she was immature, but her singing promised to improve under tuition. The promise has been more than fulfilled. She returns midway in her studies, to give Australians an opportunity to note her progress, and, having regard to the advancement already accomplished, we may confidently expect that on the completion of her training she will take a high position in the musical world. Miss Castles has very frankly offered herself for consideration in the role of a student. She might well have claimed a hearing on any terms, but it is as an advanced student of course that her efforts call for criticism. The audience was not satisfied with one song; Miss Castles was called and recalled several times. Miss Castles commences this week a very brief concert tour in this Colony, and we are sure she will receive everywhere the enthusiastic welcome to which her history and her merits entitle her.

A Word to Laymen.

There can be little doubt, we think, that however zealous and devoted our Catholic laity are in giving themselves to church work they are, in the matter of taking an active part in public affairs, seriously behind hand and decidedly apt to hide their light under a bushel. There are some bright and highly creditable exceptions, it is true, but, on the whole, our laymen have a distinct tendency to keep themselves to themselves and to imagine that they have fulfilled the whole duty required of man if they are faithful to their direct Church obligations and their religious duties. The result is that Catholics are apt to be looked upon as a somewhat negligible quantity in all that relates to public affairs, and thus we are deprived—or rather, we deprive ourselves—of our proper share of public weight and influence in the community. As Archbishop Ireland, the most progressive of American prelates, has put it: "Men judge by what they see. If the Catholic laity remain on one side quiet, saying their prayers, no matter how well they say them, if they do nothing else, the country will move along without them; will move along without being influenced in the least by them; will move along, believing that they are half dead, or believing that they take no interest whatsoever in the welfare of the mighty nation. And, if I do not mistake much, the American likes to see people at work for America. He likes to see tangible results, he likes a fair, courageous fighter, and if the Catholic laity of the country come forward with the full courage of their convictions, determined to do the best for their Church and for their country, he will say, 'Well, you are a good fellow and you ought to have your rights!'"

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In this Colony Catholics have everything to gain and practically nothing to lose by coming into closer social and civil contact with the rest of the community. We have known it tried in more than one country town in New Zealand by priests as well as laymen the result in each case has been that, one by one, old-time prejudices against Catholics were broken down, and the Church has received a measure of fair treatment—and indeed of generosity—from the local Protestant community which is not commonly her portion. There is really no reason in the world why our various local bodies, our borough and county councils, our public literary societies

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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and public libraries, and all general humanitarian and reform movements should not have a fair share of the wholesome leaven of Catholic citizenship. The pointed words of Archbishop Ireland are as applicable to the Catholics of New Zealand as they were to the American laymen to whom they were addressed:—

'You must be public spirited, you must do your best, first of all, to show yourselves the most ardent Americans, the most devoted citizens, and you should be ready, if the opportunity offers, to put yourselves forward in public life, so as to be able to serve your country and to serve it honestly; and there should be no intellectual movement, there should be no literary club, there should be no moral reform movement going on in the country without Catholics being largely representative in the membership. I am discouraged whenever I find in any place a good movement for the betterment of humanity, for the elevation of citizens in general, when I discover one without Catholic names in the membership.'

Spurious Relics and Devotions.

An anonymous correspondent in one of our daily papers has been trying to throw ridicule on the Catholic practice of venerating relics by sending a clipping to the paper in question in which the statement is made on the authority of 'an Italian Protestant pastor,' that the tail of Balaam's ass is exhibited at the Cathedral of Verona for the veneration of the multitude. We are at one with this correspondent in condemning overcredulity in such matters, but the only credulity that we see in the case is the credulity of the people who can swallow without a gulp the fairy tale of this guileless 'pastor.' They are the real lineal descendants of Balaam's historic animal, and they should be the last in the world to say anything about 'credulity.'

The authorised teaching and practice of the Church with regard to relics is eminently simple, reasonable, and Scriptural. It is based on the principle that Matter is capable of being used as a channel or medium of grace and is susceptible of a union with a Divine Presence and influence. Thus, the Church specially venerates the bodies of the martyrs and other saints, because while they were on earth their bodies were the temple of the Holy Ghost and were the receptacle of countless graces. The graces and virtues of the saints were not virtues of the soul only: they belonged to the whole man, body and soul, which worked and suffered together. Next, Catholics believe that God is sometimes pleased to honor the relics of the saints by making them instruments of healing and other miracles, and also by bestowing spiritual graces on those who, for His sake, honor those whom He Himself has honored so greatly. In proof of this we appeal to the Old Testament, in which is recorded the resurrection of a dead body which touched the bones of Eliseus (2 Kings, XIII., 21), and to the New, which tells of grace and healing being imparted by the hem of Christ's own garment (Matt. IX., 22), by the shadow of St. Peter (Acts V., 15), and by towels which had touched the living body of St. Paul (Acts XIX., 12). To the teaching of reason and of sacred Scripture may be added the testimony of the Fathers, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, and the Fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries generally, being witnesses to this belief in the Apostolic Church.

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No doubt in all ages abuses have occurred with regard to relics, but the Church cannot, with any truth or fairness, be held responsible for these. As a writer in a recent number of the *Month* remarks: 'Spurious relics and legends are no more part of the revelation guarded by the Church than the barnacles are part of the ship to which they adhere so tenaciously, nor has the Church ever really sanctioned them with her authority.' On the contrary, she has, so far as was possible, made express provision for the prevention of such abuses. So long ago as 1215, Canon 62 of the Fourth Lateran Council, inserted in the 'Corpus Juris,' forbade relics to be sold or to be exposed outside of their cases or shrines, and prohibited the public veneration of new relics till their authenticity had been approved by the Pope (Mansi, 'Concil.' tom. xxii. 1049-50). The Council of Trent (Sess. XXV. De Invoe. Sanct.) renews these prohibitions and requires bishops to decide on the authenticity of new relics after careful consultation with theologians, or, if necessary, with the metropolitan and other bishops of the province assembled in Council. It will thus be seen that the Church has taken every possible precaution to secure that only genuine relics shall be honored by the faithful, and if well-meaning but insufficiently instructed Catholics are occasionally found who accept as genuine anything and everything that is offered to them as a 'relic,' the Church certainly cannot, under the circumstances, be held responsible.

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What has been said as to the Church's attitude and the Church's responsibility in regard to spurious relics applies also to unauthorised and purely legendary devotions and prayers. Many Catholics who have a zeal, indeed, but not according to knowledge, rush eagerly after any new-tangled and much-

advertised devotion, and this notwithstanding that there is a superabundance of excellent authorised prayers in all the prayer-books and notwithstanding that by application to their priest they could ascertain at once the precise value of the particular prayer or devotion that is pressed upon them. A recent example of this is furnished by our esteemed contemporary the *Catholic Standard*. A Catholic pastor had sent to our contemporary a prayer which he had found in circulation in three counties of Wisconsin, U.S.A., and desired the *Standard* to call attention to its spurious character. The prayer was entitled 'In the Tomb' and purported to have been found in the tomb of Our Lord in the 83rd year of the Christian era. The most ample promises were attached to its recital. Those who repeat it or keep it about them 'shall never die a sudden death. Reading it over, any woman in labor will deliver in safety and be a glad mother. And when the child is born lay this on the child's right side and he or she will not be troubled with any misfortune. If you see anyone in fits lay this on their side and they shall stand up and thank God. And you who shall repeat it any house shall be blessed by the Lord. And he that will laugh at it will suffer. Believe this for certain, etc.'

The prayer and its descriptive matter, according to the *Standard*, abound in Scriptural and historical errors, and our contemporary very properly rebukes the foolishness of those who could have anything to do with such spurious rubbish. Here was a case in which an undoubtedly spurious prayer, with absurd promises, was being somewhat widely accepted by foolish people, yet no one could with any reasonableness hold the Church responsible, and her attitude on the matter was rightly interpreted by her official representatives when they lost no time in taking steps to suppress the abuse. The true place of spurious relics and devotions is that assigned to them by the Abbé Hemmer when he describes them as instances only of misuse of that liberty which the Church leaves to her children, in her desire not to extend too far the sphere of her authoritative action.

'Ex-Monk' Widdows Up to Date.

The main facts in the career of the loathsome creature Widdows—so-called 'Ex-Monk'—have been already given more than once in the columns of the N.Z. TABLET, and we only refer to the matter again for the purpose of bringing our account of his career up to date, so that our readers may be furnished with a full record of authenticated facts about him if the unsavory wretch should ever attempt to pollute this country with his presence. A week or two ago it was mentioned in these columns that Widdows had been again charged with the abominable crime for which he had received two previous convictions, and Home papers just to hand give the result of his trial on this latest charge. Widdows was charged with 'grossly indecent conduct,' and there was a second count charging him also with soliciting the commission of an offence against public decency. Widdows pleaded not guilty. The jury, after a deliberation of three-quarters of an hour, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to two years 'hard.' We give below the statement made by the police after his conviction, as reported in the London *Times*, and it will serve as a sort of official nutshell biography of the impostor.

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Inspector Kane said the prisoner had 'been going about the country for nearly thirty years representing himself to be an ex-monk, but at the time he said he was admitted as a monk he was charged at a Police Court in London with robbing his partner. That case, however, was patched up. The prisoner was sentenced to five months' imprisonment at Toronto upon a similar charge to the present. In 1888 he was sentenced at the Old Bailey to ten years' penal servitude for criminal practices. He was again charged in 1896 with an offence similar to the one he was now charged with, but he was acquitted. The prisoner had a hall or church in London and a following of some hundreds of people, who believed him to be a persecuted ex-member of the Roman Catholic Church. The prisoner never was a monk.' A record like this would be sufficient, one would think, to deter most decent-minded people from having anything further to do with such a scoundrel, but it is only too certain that the credulous and ignorant class of Protestants who have supported Widdows in the past will receive him with open arms when he again comes out of jail to resume ministrations at the London conventicle over which he presides. Anti-Catholic writers are fond of descanting on the 'credulity' of Catholics but the credulity and folly of people who will take by the hand, and make a martyr of, a filthy wretch who has been thrice convicted of the vilest crime known to the law, certainly takes some beating.

You can make no mistake in buying an 'Excelsior' plough. Price: Double furrow, £11 10s; three furrow, £16 10s. A trial given. Morrow, Bassett and Co., sole agents in New Zealand.

At first signs of the approach of consumption, ward off all danger by taking TUS-SICURA.—*.*

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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'STUFFING' THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

THAMES DISTRICT.

THE following are the particulars of the salaries or wages and religious beliefs of the employes in the Railway, Justice, and Post and Telegraph Departments at the Thames:—

RAILWAY.		
Grade.	Salary.	Religion.
Station-master	£190 per annum	non-Catholic
Clerk	£120 "	"
Cadet	£60 "	"
Guard	£156 10s "	"
Acting-guard	£110 "	"
Porter	£73 "	Catholic
Driver	£160 "	non-Catholic
Fireman	£110 "	"
Cleaner	£66 "	"
Ganger	£120 "	"
6 platelayers	£100 per annum each	"

POST AND TELEGRAPH.		
Chief postmaster	£400 per annum	non-Catholic
" clerk	£220 "	"
Senior telegraphist	£220 "	"
Clerk	£200 "	"
Telegraphist	£210 "	"
"	£180 "	"
"	£180 "	"
"	£200 "	"
"	£180 "	"
"	£170 "	"
Senior T. clerk	£170 "	"
Telegraphist	£160 "	"
"	£130 "	"
Cadet	£85 "	"
"	£65 "	Catholic
"	£65 "	non-Catholic
"	£40 "	"
Exchange clerk	£80 "	"
"	£80 "	Catholic
Letter-carrier	£120 "	Non-Catholic
"	£80 "	"
"	£70 "	Catholic
"	£70 "	"
Distributor	£60 "	"
Messenger	£31 "	Non-Catholic
"	£31 "	"
"	£31 "	"
"	£31 "	Catholic
"	£26 "	"
Lineman	£145 "	Non-Catholic
"	£140 "	"
P.O. Messenger	£36 "	"

JUSTICE.		
Sergeant of police	11s per day	
1 Constable	8s "	Catholic
2 Constables	8s " each	non-Catholic
Acting Detective	9s 6d "	"
2 Constables	7s " "	"
S. M. and Warden	—	"
Clerk of Court	—	"
Clerk	—	"
Clerk	—	"
Native interpreter	—	"

Of the 16 employes of the Railway Department in the Thames one is a Catholic, his annual pay amounting to £73. The solitary Catholic draws £1 for every £24 paid by the department there. This is one of the branches of the public service in which it is alleged by sectarian strife-raisers that our co-religionists are in excess of their proportion in the population. There are 32 employes in the Post and Telegraph Department, of whom seven are Catholics, the pay of the latter ranging from £26 to £80 a year. Out of every £9 15s paid in salaries and wages by the Department Catholics draw £1. We have not been supplied with a list of salaries paid to the officers of the Magistrate's Court, but as they are all non-Catholics, the particulars to hand are sufficient for our purpose. There is only one Catholic among the twelve employes of the Justice Department. These figures speak for themselves and need no comment. It is rather significant that although the salaries in the above list range from £26 to £100 per annum, the highest credited to a Catholic is £80 a year.

Resignation of the Bishop of Bendigo.

A GOOD deal of surprise and very general regret was felt when it became known that the Right Rev. Dr. Reville, O.S.A., had tendered his resignation of the See of Bendigo to the Holy Father. Of course (writes the Bendigo correspondent of the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*) the newspapers immediately cast about for some sensational reason for this step. As reticence was observed in the only reliable quarter, a theory was soon evolved to the following effect:—

'The original church of the parish, which the Bishop of Bendigo administers directly, was known as St. Kilian's. In the last 12 months a handsome new cathedral, known as the Church of the Sacred Heart, has been built. Money was borrowed for the purpose upon the assumption that a bequest of nearly £90,000 and £6000 a year by the late Dr. Backhaus, would be available to liquidate the obligation incurred. Incidentally it may be mentioned that there is now some doubt whether the legacy can be expended outside the limits of the original parish of St. Kilian's. The lump sum of £90,000 will, however, fall due in a few weeks, and, according to the testator's will, the bequest must be administered by a secular bishop, that is a bishop who is not a member of any religious Order. Dr. Reville is attached to the Order of St. Augustine, and, accordingly, he feels that this provision in the will debars him from acting as administrator of the money.'

This theory (writes the correspondent) has the very serious defect of being quite incorrect. As a matter of fact, there has been no development in connection with the bequest of the late Very Rev. Dr. Backhaus which would in any way account for Dr. Reville's resignation. The present Bishop was Vicar-General of the diocese when Dr. Backhaus died in 1882; he was subsequently for many years Coadjutor to the late Bishop Crane; and nobody could possibly be in a better position to know the obligations imposed by the will than Dr. Reville. Besides it is preposterous to suppose that the bequest, valuable though it is, would in any way be permitted to regulate the episcopal appointment to Bendigo. The provisions of Dr. Backhaus's will, briefly, are 'that all the real property in Victoria and South Australia is to be vested in trustees for ever, the income to accumulate for 20 years, and then to be applied by the parish priest for the time being of St. Kilian's for the benefit of St. Kilian's Church for religious and useful purposes. After 20 years, the income to be handed over annually to the said parish priest, provided that such priest be a secular priest. If not a secular priest, then the trustees to dispose of the accumulations and the annual income for the benefit of St. Kilian's Church and the congregation thereof in such manner as they may think proper.' So that it would require hostility on the part of the trustees to the best interests of the diocese and parish to prevent the administration of the funds under a regular priest. And this is an unlikely contingency. The Very Rev. Dean Barry, P.P., D.D. (who is a co-trustee in the estate with Mr. Charles Mundein and the Sandhurst Trustees Company), says there was no trouble threatening regarding the estate, and whoever may be appointed to fill the vacancy, assuming the Pope accepted the resignation, would be no better off than Bishop Reville. It should be stated, that under the terms of Dr. Backhaus's will, moneys arising from the estate should not be touched for over 20 years. That term will expire in a few months by which time it is calculated the estate will be worth £120,000. Three or four years ago, however, the church authorities obtained a loan from Mr. George Lansell, on the strength of expectations under Dr. Backhaus's will, and with this money the main portion of the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart in Wattle-square has been erected. Dr. Barry explains that the best legal advice was obtained in this, as in all other transactions regarding the administration of the estate, and the late Bishop Crane and Dr. Reville, who was then Coadjutor-Bishop, fully acquiesced in what was done. There was no difference between Bishop Reville and the trustees of the estate, and so far as he (Dr. Barry) was aware, the only reason the Bishop had for resigning was the unsatisfactory state of his health.

Later inquiries have elicited the information that Bishop Reville tendered his resignation to Cardinal Moran about the end of February, and as the mail steamer by which his Eminence left on his visit to Rome is about due at Naples, the Pope's decision regarding the acceptance or otherwise may come to hand at any time. Meanwhile rumor is busy providing a successor to Dr. Reville, the names mentioned most prominently being the Very Rev. Dean Hegarty, of Kyneton, and the Very Rev. Dean O'Haran (private secretary to and at present accompanying the Cardinal to Rome). But it is needless to say that these rumors are purely speculative.

The Augustinian Order, to which Dr. Reville belongs, has given four Bishops to the Australian Church—viz, the late Bishop of Bendigo (Dr. Crane), the late Bishop of Cooktown (Dr. Hutchinson), the present Bishop of Cooktown (Dr. Murray), and Bishop Reville himself. The last named was appointed Coadjutor-Bishop of Bendigo and consecrated under the title of Bishop of Ceramis, in partibus, in 1885, and succeeded Bishop Crane on the death of that venerable prelate in October last. During his connection with the diocese Dr. Reville has won the admiration of all classes by his piety and the ability and holy zeal with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his high office.

The family of the late Hon. Thomas Dalton, K.C.S.G., purpose perpetuating his memory in a rich window to be placed in St. Mary's Church, North Sydney. The subject of the window, the order for which has been entrusted to Hardman, of Birmingham, is the Five Glorious Mysteries, and the work is to be done in the finest style of art.

Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

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The Accession Oath.

DESPITE the distractions caused by the war the Catholics of South Africa have not lost sight of the question of petitioning for an alteration of the terms of the Accession Oath. Some time ago a meeting of our co-religionists was held in Capetown when resolutions protesting against the terms of the oath were passed. The Catholics of Natal have signed a petition asking for an alteration in the wording of the Royal declaration. Bishop Jellivet, in asking his flock to sign the petition, said:—We did not at first intend to move in this matter, fearing that our action might give occasion to a counter movement, and perhaps rouse a feeling of religious animosity in some quarters. We wish to be unobstructive—minding our own business, without meddling with other people's affairs. We love our little Colony of Natal. We are happy to live in a free country, as loyal subjects of his Majesty, surrounded by a population honorable and large-minded. But it seems there must be some exception to every rule: all are not generous and large-minded. A certain section of the community have thought fit to make the Royal Declaration a pretext for an unprovoked onslaught on our Holy Church, her doctrines, and ministers. They are trotting out often-refuted charges; they are misrepresenting our doctrines, distorting facts, forgetting that a half-truth is the most dangerous falsehood. They seem to take their historical data from books which were written by the bitterest enemies of our Church at a time when Catholics were gagged, and could not defend themselves. The ecclesiastical history of England, as written in those dark days, has been truly styled a conspiracy against truth. But thank God, we live in better times. The real history of those days is being written from original documents. The Public Record Offices are daily yielding their long-hushed testimony, and often the false witness is convicted by his own admission. *Habemus confidentem reum!* But the narrow-minded people to whom we allude simply ignore all this. They still believe or affect to believe, in Fox's lying 'Book of Martyrs,' and such vile productions. If you are astonished, my dear brethren, that men professing to be Christians

Could Have Deliberately Written such Calumnies,

in those dark days, your astonishment will be less when you consider that the same thing is being done even in our time. I will give only one instance of that diabolical perversity. There is an infamous book printed under the name of *Maria Monk*. It is from beginning to end a tissue of lies. The first publication of these atrocious calumnies against the priests and nuns of Montreal appeared in 1835, in a New York paper called the *Protestant Indicator*. It was at once condemned by the universal testimony of the Protestant Press of Montreal, and by the affidavits of persons of the highest character in that city: it was condemned by the mother of Maria Monk herself, who could not be induced by bribes to perjure herself and say that her daughter had been in a nunnery. Allow me to add to this my own testimony. I have known and conversed with the daughter of Maria Monk: she was received into the Catholic Church in Paris when I was there. She was so disgusted by the conduct of these infamous calumniators, who pretended to be religious Protestants, that she conceived a profound contempt for their religion, and ultimately became a Catholic. And what of the book? The book is still printed and re-printed, and circulated everywhere, even amongst the ignorant Boers who believe the foul stories and therefrom form their opinion of our Holy Church. I have mentioned this particular case in order to illustrate the manner in which history was written by such fanatics as Fox, such infidels as Hume; and is still written in our days by some enemies of the Catholic name. No wonder if simple people whose mind is fed on such pabulum, may easily be induced to sign anything against Catholics. But, thank God! the great majority of our

Protestant Fellow-Colonists are Men of Honor,

large minded and tolerant men, who can rise superior to their early prejudices. May we respectfully ask them to discontinue the spread of such vile literature in our colony. Now, let us come to the Royal Declaration. If intended to insult millions of his Majesty's subjects, or to travesty the faith of the immense majority of Christians of the Western and Eastern Churches and to put our King in a ridiculous position before the Christian world, then indeed the Declaration is well chosen. It does all this. Not only are Christians insulted, but they are calumniated. The King is made to declare that we adore the Blessed Virgin and the saints. Adoring means paying divine worship. It is only meant to honor the saints no Christian could blame us for honoring those whom God has so highly honored. The insinuation, then, is that we really adore the saints. Now this is a foul calumny. A Catholic who would adore the Blessed Virgin or the saints would cease to be a Catholic, and should be at once excommunicated. Every Catholic child knows that God alone is to be adored. Let me, then, tell these people who would put such a calumny on the lips of our King that they disgrace him before the Christian world. We know and profess that the most perfect of creatures is a mere nothing as compared with God, from whom is derived every good that is in His saints. It is an article of the Catholic creed that the difference between God and the Blessed Virgin is simply infinite, although the Blessed Virgin is the most exalted of God's creatures. The words of the Royal Declaration contain, therefore, a blasphemy, an insult, a calumny, and an

Outrage Hurl'd at the Majority of Christians.

The object of the Royal Declaration, they say, is only to secure the Protestant succession to the English throne. But this is precisely what the Declaration does not do. It does not say that the King must be a Protestant, for that matter he may be a Mahometan, a Jew, or an Infidel. Why should not the King simply declare that

he is a member of the Protestant Church of England as by law established? Such a form of Royal Declaration would secure the Protestant succession, and no Catholic would object to it. We Catholics are in duty bound to be loyal to our King. We, moreover, wish that no obstacle be interposed between him and us having a tendency to lessen our love and respect for him. Can those who insist on maintaining the present form of Declaration sincerely say that they are acting as loyal subjects of his Majesty, while they are turning away from him the affection and respect of millions of his otherwise loyal subjects. For these reasons we advise you, dear brethren, to sign a petition praying for an alteration in the Royal Declaration or Coronation Oath.

Decimal Coinage.

No one (says the *Melbourne Advocate*) will wish to deprive the Commonwealth of the credit of a careful performance of its duty. The report it has presented to the House of Representatives concisely states the current recommendations of the advocates of decimal coinage. It also recognises some of the immense practical difficulties which those upholders of theoretical perfection occasionally overlook, as may be seen by noting its last three clauses. These recommend (1) that the State Government be asked to co-operate by having the new system taught in the public schools and by issuing text-books, tables, sums, and simple problems—rather a big order to begin with; (2) that at least two years before the change the Commonwealth Parliament shall pass legislation making the payment of debts and fulfilment of contracts in the new money legal, and providing for the nearest equivalents between the decimal and the old coinage; (3) that the Commonwealth also bring about the adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures, without which the full benefit of the change in the coinage will not be experienced.

The committee itself had a difficulty to encounter, which was voiced by the chairman at one of the later meetings. That was, as he said, the fact that 'a large proportion of the witnesses came not so much to testify to the practical utility of the system as to give the committee their views on the subject.' Several times he had to stop the delivery of what were practically essays on the advantages of a decimal system. It is not likely that the labors of the committee will lead to early action. Similar committees have sat again and again in Great Britain, and have admitted the value of the decimal system, but the insurmountable obstacles in the way have nullified their labors. The penny and the pound are indissolubly blended with British trade and British tradition. The third recommendation of the committee interferes with both. The penny will disappear in favor of a coin of four cents value, which will represent the two hundred and fiftieth part of a sovereign, instead of the two hundred and fortieth part; while the sovereign will consist of a thousand so-called cents, each one twenty-fifth part less than our present farthing.

This recommendation alone shows the impracticability of the scheme, which recognises the immense difficulty of parting with the sovereign, and in trying to retain it blunders into a far worse muddle. For the new cent—the 1000th of £1—has no equivalent anywhere in the world. The American cent has the value of an English halfpenny, the Continental centime is the fifth part of the Continental sou, which is also equivalent to an English halfpenny. The Canadian cent is fixed by law at the value of an English halfpenny in its relation to the silver coinage—2½ for 1s, 48 for 1 florin, 60 for half a crown, and 100 for the dollar—which is recognised, as in America, at somewhat over the fifth of a sovereign. Though, for convenience of nomenclature in ordinary speech, we divide any number of dollars by five to get an equivalent in sovereigns; yet in practice the British sovereign is worth only 4 dollars 86½ cents in Canada, and the same in the United States. Canada's adoption of decimal coinage goes no further than the dollar; all the rest of her coins are those of England, where all her coins are struck. America, again, has never adopted the metrical system of weights and measures, albeit she uses the cental of 100lbs instead of the cwt of 112lbs.

The truth is, the subject bristles with trouble the moment the theories begin to be applied. The newspaper proprietors, the bakers, and the Postal Department, for instance, will each have to give 250 penny papers, penny loaves, and penny postage stamps for a sovereign instead of 240. The baker can get even by making his loaves less, but what will the other two do? And that same consequence of great loss to two persons without any advantage to the third has been the logical outcome of every plan submitted up to date for altering the present system of Imperial coinage. If the world were to be made over again, no doubt the decimal system would have a good chance of adoption. Under present circumstances, the game is not worth the candle, for the trouble would outweigh the profit.

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Hancock's "BISMARCK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 26.

The lady stallholders of the Irish stall entertained their assistants at afternoon tea at Godber's rooms on Wednesday. A very pleasant time was spent.

On Tuesday evening the members of the chorus, who took part in the production of the operas during the bazaar, presented their conductor, Mr. W. McLauchlin, with an ebony silver mounted baton as a mark of esteem. Mr. Nolan made the presentation. Mr. McLauchlin used the baton at the opera house on Wednesday and Thursday evenings when the operas were again produced.

Very Rev. Dean McKenna, of Masterton, spent the greater part of last week in Eketahuna attending to parochial work. He celebrated Mass there on Sunday when Rev. Father Cahill, of Carterton, officiated in Masterton. In his discourse the latter pointed out the necessity there was for having Catholic literature and periodicals in every household.

At St. Patrick's College on Saturday morning the students presented the Rev. Father Keogh, Rector, with an address on the occasion of his feast day. On Monday a holiday was given in honor of the event, and on the invitation of the Rector the professors and students spent the day at Belle Vue gardens, Lower Hutt.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated at St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last, the feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, and also the feast of the Rector of the college. The Rector was celebrant with Rev. Father O'Reilly deacon, and Rev. Father Tymons subdeacon. Rev. Father Moloney, acted as master of ceremonies. The music rendered by the choir was up to their usual standard of proficiency. At Vespers the Rev. Father Keogh preached on the festival of the day.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collins, of the Wellington Rifles, has been gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonel in the New Zealand Militia in recognition of services rendered by him in the enrolment and despatch of our several contingents to South Africa. Colonel Collins has been connected with the volunteer service in this Colony for the past thirty years.

The wedding of Miss Cissy Redwood, daughter of Mr Charles Redwood, formerly of Blenheim, to Mr James Clouston, of that town, was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon. Rev. Father O'Shea performed the ceremony at the residence of Mr M. J. McGrath, brother-in-law of the bride. The bride was attended by Misses McGrath and Clouston, nieces of the bride and bridegroom. Mr C. Fulton acted as best man.

The operas which proved such an attraction at the Empire bazaar were repeated on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in the Opera House in aid of the schools of the parish. They were heard to much better advantage there than in the Skating Rink, and were witnessed by large audiences. The performers acquitted themselves admirably. Several beautiful floral tributes were given to the principals. During an interval on Thursday evening the Rev. Father O'Shea thanked the public on behalf of all those concerned in the production for their generous support, and also referred to the amount of work these operas had entailed on Mr McLauchlin. He concluded by asking the audience to show by acclamation their appreciation of the efforts of those taking part.

On Wednesday, April 9, the marriage of Miss Ellen Dormer, second daughter of Mr Dormer, of Titahi Bay, to Mr Oliver M Gardner, fourth son of Mr John Gardner, of Kaiwarra, was celebrated at the Church of the Sacred Heart by Rev. Father Holley. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a becoming gown of light blue cloth, with white silk trimmings and a white chiffon toque. The bridesmaids were Miss Gardner (a sister of the bridegroom) and Miss B. Dormer (a sister of the bride). They wore dresses of white muslin, with silk sashes and burnt straw hats trimmed with white. To each of the bridesmaids the bridegroom gave a gold brooch. Mr R. Gardner acted as best man. The honeymoon is being spent in Palmerston.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 28.

A series of entertainments, organised by the Rev. Father Price of Hawarden, have recently been given with much success in various centres of his extensive district in aid of the parish funds. A party of Christchurch musical friends and others possessing dramatic talent rendered very valuable assistance.

At Vespers in the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday evening the Very Rev. Vicar-General preached an eloquent panegyric of Blessed Peter Louis Marie Chanel. Special devotions in honor of the Proto-Martyr of Oceania are to take place on the feast day (Tuesday).

The erection of the new Cathedral is progressing with remarkable rapidity, and every week reveals some fresh feature of its beautiful design and proportions. Visitors to the city make a point of viewing the operations under the guidance of the genial clerk of works (Mr. J. A. Hickmott), who is always anxious and willing to explain the plans and furnish full particulars concerning the magnificent structure to all who may care to interest themselves, a chance which should not be lost.

The arrangements for the Coronation Carnival, to be opened in the Coliseum on May 15 in aid of St. Mary's Presbytery Building Fund, are rapidly assuming definite shape. The ladies in charge of

the stalls, of which there are to be eight, have made a splendid collection of goods, and are now busily engaged designing the costumes for their army of assistants. 'Army,' curiously enough, will be the correct designation, as those engaged at the stalls in connection with the spectacular displays are to be costumed after the style of some of the 'crack' regiments of the Empire. The 'first line of defence' will be represented by a gallant naval brigade. The 200 and more children, under Miss Lowe's tuition, with characteristic aptitude, are making satisfactory progress in a number of pretty dances, and these, together with the assistants, will number in a grand march 350 all told. As a prelude a miniature coronation scene will each evening be enacted.

GREYMOUTH.

(From our own correspondent.)

At St. Patrick's Church, Greymouth, a few Sundays ago, the Very Rev. Dean Carew, S.M., made an appeal to the congregation to reduce the debt on St. Patrick's school. He spoke in part as follows:—

I am about to ask you this morning for some assistance to reduce the debt on St. Patrick's school, lately erected. As you are aware it is a large and beautiful brick building 85ft by 30ft and 17ft walls, plastered inside and out with Portland cement. It has two large porches which may serve as class rooms. The main room is divided into two compartments by glass folding partitions so that it can when necessary be made into one room. It has a permanent stage erected in one room for plays and concerts, and as a school it is fully furnished with all requisites, so that I have no hesitation in saying it is one of the finest Catholic schools in the Colony. It cost £1380. Of that amount the parish has so far subscribed close on £600 so that a debt of £780 remains yet to be provided for. As you are aware this school replaces one that was built of timber about 30 years ago. The old building was very much out of repair. It was so draughty and cold that neither the teachers nor children could continue to work in it in winter time. Most of the interior was of white pine and so grub-eaten that to repair it would, according to the estimate of the architect, cost £300. So the church committee decided, very wisely I think, to erect the new school in brick. See how much the congregation has lost in building its first church and schools of timber. They are now perished and things of the past and must have cost £3000. That amount is now a total loss, although of course the buildings served their purposes for the time being.

As we Catholics receive no external aid from Government or any other source in church or school matters, but must depend on ourselves for everything we do in that direction; and as our churches and schools do not grow up like mushrooms, coming through the ground gratuitously to us, it is customary at the opening of any such building that the people for whom the building has been erected should be called upon to contribute what is possible for them to the cost of its erection. The school erected in honor of our patron St. Patrick was opened on the 17th of March, of last year, but the customary and necessary collection was omitted, and that omission explains why we have such a large debt remaining. I am in no way responsible for that omission as I celebrated the feast of St. Patrick last year in Ireland, the emerald gem of the western sea. I regret it too, because on such occasions people contribute generously and willingly. But when the opportune moment is allowed to pass and not taken advantage of, it is not so easy to find people in so generous a mood at another time. And as I always found you most generous to meet every reasonable demand when called upon in church and school matters I trust you will be as generous to day as on all former occasions.

As you are aware, the primary reason that we Catholics have in maintaining our schools is to give our children a complete education, that is, to give them such an education as should prepare them to get on well in this world and enable them, if they follow it, to attain eternal life. That twofold object must be always held in view if you desire to give a complete education. As we know, man is composed of a body and soul. The body is purely material and is directed by the soul and vital principle. The soul is the recipient of all knowledge. It has two great faculties, the superior and inferior. The superior part possesses the memory, the intelligence, and the will. The inferior, the passions. The latter are to be restrained by right reason within the limits of the law of God. Each faculty of the former must be educated each in its proper knowledge. The memory to recall the past, the intelligence, the seat of knowledge, and the home of thought and the will which is the executive power in man and the seat of moral life, should be thoroughly imbued with the principles of Christianity. Secularists aim at educating the memory and intelligence only in mere secular knowledge. They make no attempt to educate the will, or in other words to form the moral character by giving a child a Christian education. But whilst we must neglect nothing that secularists teach, to give a complete education we must go a step further and educate the will by giving it a complete training in the Christian religion. The will which is the executive power in man is the seat of all good or evil in him. And it is by teaching the human will to conform itself in all things to the will of God, to make the Christian religion the law of its life that the Christian child receives a complete moral education. The child's education is complete when the memory and intelligence are replete with knowledge and the will with principles of Christianity, which is the wisdom of God. When the human will does not receive this training it is not guided by the wisdom of God which it was never taught. But other guides resident in human nature will attempt to direct the will and these guides are the passions some of which man possesses in common with inferior animals and when man is guided by passion he becomes the worst and most dangerous of all animals. It is to avoid such dangerous consequences that we Catholics make such supreme

efforts to maintain our schools, that by giving a religious as well as a secular education our children may be fitted to get on in this life and at its expiration to attain life everlasting.

How we succeed in giving this education in our Greymouth schools must be judged from results. Nearly every year some of our children matriculate for the New Zealand University. One has done so this year. Some pass the Junior Civil Service. One has done so this year. For the last three years our boys' schools have received 100 per cent of passes from the Government Inspector in their annual examinations, and the convent schools very nearly the same. You have seen published in the press the frequent successes of our convent schools in music, drawing, etc. So much for the secular knowledge imparted in our schools.

And as to religious results, I may state that I am a resident amongst you for the last 18 years. About 100 children on an average per annum have been confirmed during that time. That is, 1800 children have received in our schools during that time a thorough Christian education. Five of these have become priests, and about 70 became nuns to continue the work of Catholic education both here and in other parts of the Colony. A Catholic gentleman resident in Greymouth for some months lately remarked to me: 'I have lived in this town for some time and also in many other parts of this Colony, and there seems to me to be as much Catholic faith in your district as the rest of New Zealand combined. How well all seem to attend church, how many frequent the sacraments.'

I do not want to say that all are saints. Far from it indeed. Occasionally the behaviour of some of our young people is brought before the public, and this conduct cannot be praised. But our Divine Lord Himself selected twelve Apostles, and after His long personal education of them He said: 'Have I not chosen you twelve, yet one of you is a devil,' and that one sold his Divine Master for 30 pieces of silver. It is hard to make all good who enjoy human liberty. But I must say that the great measure of success in the maintenance and propagation of the Catholic faith in the place has come from our Catholic schools which were built, taught, and maintained by the children of St. Patrick, the greatest Catholic race of the world, for which I hope the Lord will pour out upon them and upon their children forever all his choicest blessings. St. Patrick taught the faith of Jesus Christ to our fathers of old. Here to-day we have St. Patrick's Church and St. Patrick's Schools amongst the grandest edifices of the Colony. In them our children are most successfully educated and the faith of our Father in all its purity is imparted to them. And if you are asked to contribute a few pounds to reduce the debt on our magnificent school, you are asked to pay only for what you have and are receiving the very best value in return.

The collection, which followed, amounted to £100.

WAIHI NOTES.

(From our own correspondent.)

April 21.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock the new Catholic church at Waihi was solemnly dedicated by his Lordship Bishop Lenihan, assisted by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly and the Rev. Father Brodie. Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony the building was taxed to its utmost holding capacity. The Waihi Brass Band was present, under Bandmaster Melton, and rendered the 'Kyrie' and 'Gloria' from Mozart's 'Twelfth Mass.' Before commencing the ceremony of dedication his Lordship explained its object and meaning. A number of children took part in the procession outside the church, the boys wearing red sashes, and the girls white dresses with wreaths and veils. High Mass was celebrated, the Rev. Father Brodie being celebrant, his Lordship Bishop Lenihan and the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly being present in the sanctuary. A special choir of 12 vocalists and three instrumentalists rendered Weber's 'Mass in G,' and the soloists were Misses Annie Clara and Coleta Lorrigan, Miss Jenkins, and Messrs. Beach and Darby, and for the offertory piece Miss Annie Lorrigan sang Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' with violin obligato by Mr. W. Haddon. At the Gospel his Lordship addressed the large congregation, explaining why it was that Catholics always liked to erect fine buildings in honor of, and for the worship of God, and also on the benefits of religion on the life of man. He congratulated the worthy parish priest on the amount of good work he had done in the short time he had been in charge of the parish, and hoped he would have the hearty co-operation of the people in quickly freeing the church of debt. As Father Brodie was the first priest he had ordained after being consecrated Bishop, it was very pleasing for him to be present there that day.

In the evening the church was again crowded, when, for the first time in Waihi, there were Vespers. Miss Annie Lorrigan sang the 'Inflammatus' from Rossini's 'Stabat Mater,' her rich and powerful soprano voice ringing out above the chorus parts with wonderful telling effect. Miss Clara Lorrigan's singing of 'Too Late' was a musical treat. Her rich contralto voice and the devotional feeling with which she sang was very marked. The 'O Salutaris,' by Miss Coleta Lorrigan was also well sung. Messrs. Beach and Darby sang Rossi's 'Tantum Ergo.' Miss Maud Anderson ably presided at the organ. Monsignor O'Reilly and Dean Hackett were present with Father Brodie. The Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly preached the sermon. He added his congratulations to those of his Lordship to the Rev. Father Brodie. When he (Monsignor O'Reilly) had first taken charge of the parish of Comandell he was summoned in haste to baptise an infant not expected to live. That infant was now the Rev. Father Brodie, and he now looked very much alive and was doing good work. Monsignor O'Reilly then explained the manner of worship of Almighty God by Catholics, and the scriptural authority for the sacrifice of the Mass and the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist. At the conclusion of the

discourse the Rev. Father Brodie returned thanks to all who had assisted him in the good work of the parish, especially to the visiting priests, the visiting choir, and also the members of other denominations for their co-operation and presence there that evening. The church was beautifully decorated.

The Archbishop of Adelaide.

THE following personal sketch is taken from 'A.N.A.,' a Sydney imitator of 'M.A.P.'—

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. John O'Reilly, Catholic Archbishop of Adelaide, possesses five great attributes in his favor—the solid learning of the theologian, the piety of the priest, the sagacity of the statesman, the ability of the State Treasurer, and the polish of a gentleman. He has the rare faculty prominent in one of England's greatest statesmen—John Bright, of being able to prognosticate events years before they happened—a sort of prophet who is thought more of after the event than before. The Archbishop has been dissevered from his flock so far as sustained appearances on the altar go, because of the huge tax that has been placed upon him in the exercise of his exceptional financial ability which largely redeemed the diocese of Port Augusta from abject poverty and debt, and which is now also being directed in effecting a similar result in the Archdiocese of Adelaide. He is about 55, but does not enjoy robust health. However, with that determination which was such a distinguishing characteristic of the ancient martyrs, he sticks to his post even at the expense of considerable physical suffering.

This peer of the Church is an excellent after-dinner speaker, who knows how to fit the occasion by throwing rich Irish wit and humor into his wise and cultured utterances. The Archbishop is a profound musician, but is somewhat severe in what he requires for the musical services of his church, preferring the lugubrious Gregorian tones to the more sparkling or, as he calls it, 'wanton music' of the modern masters. We remember his once suggesting the sweeping of the works of Haydn, Mozart, et sui generis into a wheel-barrow and hurling them out of his church choir. We are with him in the beauties of the Gregorian music when rendered by the lips of 40 or 50 studious monks, such as we find at New Norcia, who-e lives have been spent in the adoration of their God in holy songs of joy, but not when qualified by the introduction of female voices in many instances inadequate to the requirements of the situation. The Archbishop wields a facile and effective pen in timely and vigorous advocacy of questions affecting the well-being of the community and of his church. He is beloved and revered by his people, and deserves to be—by reason of his great gifts, his position, and deep concern for the welfare of his flock.

Dr. O'Reilly is a first-class amateur architect. He designed his own residence at Glen Osmond, known as 'The Retreat,' which is by no means the home of a recluse. He is exceedingly fond of gardening, and spends many hours of the week in attending to his well-kept flower beds and fruit trees. The only polite request he has been known to refuse is to give you his photo. 'I don't care to have my photo in print or on mantel-piece,' he has often remarked. It is not because he is not good looking, for the Archbishop has a fine, noble face, kindly sympathetic, pleasant, kind, and refined, but because he dislikes anything that might savor of personal display.

The new convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Abbotsford, Melbourne, was opened on Sunday, April 13. It is said to be the finest institution of its kind in these Colonies. The grounds of the institution consist of about 50 acres of fertile land on the banks of the Yarra. A large gathering of Catholic and non-Catholic sympathisers participated in the formal opening of the new convent. The work carried on by the Sisters in the cause of poor and unfortunate humanity had grown to such gigantic proportions that the new building became necessary, as the Sisters had for years accepted uncomplainingly wretched accommodation. Towards the cost of the new convent the recent World's Fair contributed no less than £12,185 10s 7d. The mere formality of declaring the buildings open was lost in the more ceremonious thanksgiving which marked the occasion. Gratitude and congratulations were the keynotes of all the speakers, from the Archbishop of Melbourne downwards. His Grace occupied a seat on a dais, in what is to be the workroom of the new institution, and supporting him were Mr. Trenwith (Chief Secretary and Minister for Railways), Councillor Aumont (Mayor of Collingwood), Rev. W. Quilter (St. Francis), and Mr. N. Fitzgerald, M.L.C. Dr. Ryan, in proposing the adoption of the report and balance-sheet of the World's Fair Committee, referred, amid hearty applause, to the valuable support which they had received from people outside the Catholic denomination, and made special mention of his Excellency the Governor-General, the Mayor of Melbourne (Sir Samuel Gillott) and Sir Malcolm McEacharn. Mr. Trenwith seconded the motion. The great success which had attended the fair showed, he said, splendid liberality on the part of the public, and unflagging industry and devotion on the part of the promoters and assistants. As Chief Secretary of Victoria it had been his privilege, as well as duty, to make himself acquainted with the work the Sisters were doing. For years past those ladies had tenderly cared for broken down old women, wrecks on the ocean of life, and from what he had himself observed their lot in the institution was of a kind to excite envy in the minds of many persons who were not exactly of the very poorest. In the orphanage branch he had seen 200 little children, looking healthy, rosy, and happy, and what pleased him greatly, bearing in their appearance no evidence of a charitable institution. There was no regulation uniform, but all were dressed brightly and prettily. The enthusiasm shown by Catholics in supporting their institutions might well, he thought serve as an example to other denominations.

INTERCOLONIAL.

The gift of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes to Adelaide University represents a scholarship of £300 a year, tenable for three years, one to be bestowed annually, so in the aggregate, when all the scholarships are in operation it will come to £900 a year.

The Commonwealth Postal Department is faced with a real difficulty owing to the deplorable lack of originality shown in the nomenclature of many of the postal stations of Australia. There are 240 names of places which are to be found in two of the States, while 73 occur in three States, 17 in four States, and three in five of the States. For example, such places as Campbelltown, Auburn, Waterloo, and others with 'popular' names are to be found in four of the six States of Australia. A Brighton can be discovered in no fewer than five. The department can see no immediate way out of the difficulty—which frequently leads to letters being delayed or not delivered at all—but it is proposed to lay down the rule that in future all new offices shall be called original names. This may test the originality of the names, but it ought to prevent a series of repetitions that are becoming monotonous.

A fellow passenger with Cardinal Moran on the Ophir writes as follows in the *Catholic Press*:—On the night of St. Patrick's Day we crossed the line just about the time Sydney folk would be enjoying our national concert. Hibernian-like, 'The Day We Celebrate' was ushered in with showers, but before midday the weather cleared. We had become quite accustomed to the monotonies of the silver trumpet calling us to meals morning, noon and night. But no one, not even his Eminence, was prepared to hear every part of the ship resound at an early morning hour on the 17th with the strains of 'God Save Ireland,' 'The wearing of the green,' and 'Killarney' in hot succession. The little bugler was equal to the occasion, and I found out afterwards he hailed from 'Sweet Killarney, oh.' There were shamrocks in the soup and Killarney diamonds in the cakes, and a tinge of green to every dish.

A few Sundays ago the silver jubilee of the religious profession of Sister Mary Francis, foundress of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Tasmania, was celebrated at Hamilton-on-Forth. Her sisters in religion from Devonport and Ulverstone, many who were trained by her in their youth, and a large number of friends (says the *Monitor*), came to greet her on the auspicious occasion, and presented valuable gifts. The rector of the parish was there, too, to offer his congratulations to one who has done so much for religion in the diocese. Sister Mary Stanislaus, the Lady Superior at Devonport, read the address and made the presentations. Reference was made to the founding of the Order in Tasmania by Sister Mary Francis fourteen years ago, and how it spread under her able administration. She began at Westbury with only five Sisters, now there are over 50. She established branches at Devonport, Forth, and Ulverstone. At first there were only a few children in their schools, now there are between two and three thousand.

Rev. Mother Clare, Prioress of the Convent of Mercy, Angas street, and Rev. Mother Claver, of Goodwood, have returned to Adelaide (says the *Southern Cross*) after an absence of about 12 months, during which time they visited many parts of the Old World on business connected with the Order. Leaving Adelaide they proceeded direct to Rome, and from there proceeded to England where they stayed about a fortnight, visiting many of the convents and other places of interest. In London they met Professor Vincent, the Trinity College, London, examiner, who spoke very highly of the Adelaide music examinations. From London the Sisters proceeded to Ireland, where they remained about three weeks. The Sisters then proceeded to Argentina, the place from which they had set out some 20 years ago to found the Adelaide branch of the Order. There they received a most hearty welcome, the hospitality and good nature of the people being unparalleled. They found that the country had made phenomenal progress during the past 20 years, and is now in a most flourishing condition. The Order is also thriving; the convents, which are steadily increasing in number, are beautiful and substantial structures. Matters of an educational character naturally claimed the attention of the Sisters, and in England, Ireland, and Argentina they had many opportunities of inspecting the work done, and the systems in use in the various convent schools.

The death of the Rev. Thomas J. Cochrane is reported by the *Adelaide Southern Cross*. He expired suddenly while on a visit to Mount Gambier. The deceased gentleman had recently been appointed to Brompton, and made the journey to be present at the wedding of Mr. Anthony F. Sutton, the owner of 'Dismal Swamp' station. The deceased clergyman complained of being unwell on the previous evening, and coughed up blood, but attended and took part in the ceremony. Immediately afterwards he went back to Jens' Hotel, where he was staying, being too ill to attend the wedding breakfast. About a quarter to four o'clock Mrs. Jens found him lying on the floor alongside his bed, from which he had evidently fallen. He was quite dead. She called her husband, who sent for the Very Rev. Dean Ryan and Dr. Jernyn. On receipt of a telegram from the doctor in Adelaide, who had attended deceased, an order was given for the burial. The cause of death was heart disease, from which he suffered for the last few years. Father Cochrane was a native of Dublin, but he pursued his ecclesiastical studies at Lourdes in France for six years. From thence went to the Propaganda College, Rome, where he finished his theology course. He was ordained on November 1, 1890, by the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, Cardinal Parocchi, and came to Australia, arriving in Adelaide in October of the following year. He was attached to the West-terrace staff of the clergy for several years, during which time he was associated with many of the religious and temperance organisations in the city, amongst whom he was exceedingly popular.

Friends at Court

CLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- May 4, Sunday.—Fifth Sunday after Easter.
 " 5, Monday.—St. Pius V., Pope and Confessor.
 " 6, Tuesday.—St. John before the Latin Gate.
 " 7, Wednesday.—St. Benedict II., Pope and Confessor.
 " 8, Thursday.—Ascension Day.
 " 9, Friday.—St. Gregory Nazianzen, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor.
 " 10, Saturday.—St. Comgall, Abbot.

ST. GREGORY NAZIANZEN, BISHOP AND DOCTOR.

St. Gregory, surnamed Nazianzen from the city of his birth, was born in the reign of the Emperor Constantine, and was a native of Cappadocia in Asia Minor. His mother, brother, and sister are all numbered among the saints. So also is the father of this holy family, likewise called Gregory, who, after his conversion to the Christian faith, was consecrated Bishop of Nazianzen, and governed that See for five and forty years, dying at an extremely old age.

After completing his studies in Cappadocia Gregory repaired to Athens, a celebrated school of learning, where he was joined by St. Basil, with whom he was united by the most intimate ties of friendship. After quitting Athens Gregory returned to Nazianzen and for some years employed himself in assisting his father in the management of his affairs. He then retired into the solitudes of Pontus, but was soon afterwards recalled to Nazianzen by his aged father, who desired his assistance. Knowing his son's reluctance to undertake the heavy charge of the priesthood, the good Bishop ordained him by force and when he least expected it.

After the death of his father Gregory, who had already received episcopal consecration, was invited to undertake the charge of the Church in Constantinople. In a short time he succeeded in winning over the greater part of the inhabitants to the Catholic faith, but the success which attended his efforts aroused the jealousy of the neighboring bishops. Whereupon Gregory, in order to quell the rising storm, resigned the See into the hands of a worthy successor, and returned to his native province. The rest of the Saint's life was spent in retirement in the neighborhood of Nazianzen, though he still continued to help the Church by his prudent counsels. At length, worn out by his austerities and constant infirmities, he passed to his eternal reward about A.D. 390. His learned writings and eminent services in defence of the faith have merited for him the title of 'Doctor of the Universal Church.'

ST. COMGALL, ABBOT.

Comgall, the renowned abbot of Bangor, was of the distinguished family of Dalaradia. The annals of Ulster assign the year 516 as that of his birth. After receiving instruction in various branches of learning from able masters, he was admitted into the monastery of Clonagh in Leinster, over which St. Fintan presided. He remained there for several years with St. Fintan, who, at length, finding him fully qualified for the purpose, advised him to return to his own country and form some religious establishment. He soon after entered into Holy Orders; and we are told that he was ordained by Bishop Lugidus of Clonmacnoise.

Comgall was strongly tempted at this time to join those missionary bands of Irish ecclesiastics that were propagating the Gospel in Britain and on the Continent, but he was advised by Lugidus and other holy men to remain at home. We are told that he spent some time in solitude and prayer in an island on Lough Erne, and that soon afterwards he founded the monastery of Banchoir, now Bangor, near the town of Carrickfergus, about the year 559.

Bangor soon acquired such fame that there was not accommodation for the numbers that flocked there, so that it became necessary to establish several monasteries and cells. It is computed that, in his time, there were no less than 3000 monks under his superintendence, and all observing his rule. Among them is mentioned Cormac, King of South Leinster, or Henry Kinselagh, who, in his old age, retired to Bangor and there spent the remainder of his days. Among the subordinate monasteries subject to Comgall was that of Camos, on the River Bann, barony of Coleraine. The fame of Bangor soon spread over Europe, and was much enhanced by the celebrated men educated there, particularly St. Columbanus. It is related in St. Comgall's Life that in the seventh year after the founding of Bangor he went to Britain in order to visit some saints there. It is most likely that it was on this occasion he and St. Brendan, and others, paid a visit to St. Columbkille at Iona. While in Britain he is said to have established a monastery in the country. He is also said to have been the means of converting Bridens, King of the Northern Picts. After his return to Ireland he died in his abbey at Bangor, in the year 601, on the 10th May, after receiving the Holy Viaticum from St. Fiachra. St. Comgall was remarkable in his life, and holy in his death, and has justly been reckoned one of the Fathers of the Irish Church.

The Rev. Father Laveth, who came to West Australia from Scotland some two or three years ago (says the *W.A. Record*), and who, since that time, had been stationed at Jarrahdale, has left on his return to Europe by the G.M.S. *Barbarossa*. The Rev. Father had been in delicate health and had come to this country in search of restoration. His ministrations were much appreciated by the flock among whom he had labored, and their good wishes for his future accompany him on his departure.

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At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at G. le 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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Silver and Bronze Medals were awarded to inferior Machines.

At the Hand Separator Trials held at Christiania (Norway), Buda-Pesth (Hungary), Warsaw (Russian Poland), and Alnarp (Sweden), during the present year, the **Alpha-Laval Separators** were alone awarded **Highest Score.**

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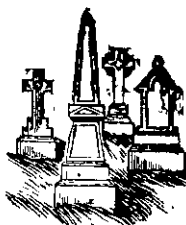
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Irish News.

ARMAGH.

A congratulatory message, of which the following is a translation, was forwarded by his Eminence Cardinal Logue, Primate of All Ireland, to the Holy Father on the 25th anniversary of his pontificate: 'The Catholics of Ireland most heartily associate themselves with the Christian world in the rejoicing and good wishes with which it salutes the 25th year of the pontificate of your Holiness so auspiciously entered upon, and earnestly beseech Almighty God that He may long spare and preserve your Holiness.' The following was the reply received by his Eminence:—'The good wishes of the faithful of Ireland were most acceptable to the Pontiff entering upon his jubilee, and he lovingly sends his blessing to you and your flock.'

CLARE.—Coercion Law.

The following news item taken from a Dublin paper will give our readers some idea of how the law is administered in Ireland at the present time:—During the progress of the pig fair at Kilrush, a member of the local United Irish League, named O'Donnell, was arrested, charged with inciting the boycotting of the holder of an evicted farm. Mr. O'Donnell was at once brought before Mr. A. M. Harper, R.M., and after hearing the police evidence, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, in default of giving bail. Mr. O'Donnell's application for an adjournment to obtain professional assistance was refused.

DOWN.

The respect entertained by the Orangemen of Ulster for law and order was beautifully manifested at Blackskull, near Dromore, in County Down, during the early part of March, at a creamery meeting. The clergy of all denominations join in promoting creameries on the co-operative principle, since such enterprises lead to great improvements in dairying in Ireland. From the votaries of private trading such institutions meet with constant hostility. At Blackskull a creamery meeting was besieged by a mob, which indicated its composition by bellowing 'No Home Rule.' Priest and minister came in alike for the rough handling of the crowd, and it was not until police protection arrived after many hours that the creamery promoters ventured from the hall in which they were beleaguered. Even then two men were struck with stones and badly injured.

A Romance.

An American despatch from Morristown, N.J., states that when Henry Warren returns from Ireland a month hence he will bring as his bride a woman who has been waiting 20 years for him. Her name is Marie Thompson, and she lives at Banbridge. When Mr. Warren was a young man he attended Trinity College in Dublin. His father was a banker there, and was wealthy. Young Warren met Miss Thompson while she was in school. They loved and pledged themselves to each other. Suddenly the banker died, and when his estate was settled nothing remained but debts. Young Warren left school, and started to make his way in the world. He said he would never marry until he had paid off his father's debts. He offered his fiancée her freedom, but she said she would wait for years. He struggled first at home, and then in America, and at last, he accomplished his task. He had not corresponded with Miss Thompson during these 20 years, but through friends he knew she was still living. He cabled to her—'All debts paid,

I am coming.' In reply he received this—'I am waiting,' and on February 18 he started for Ireland.

Death of a Nun.

The death is announced of the Rev Mother Emmanuel, the only surviving sister of the late Lord Russell of Killowen and of Father Matthew Russell, S.J. Mother Emmanuel was the Superioress of the Convent of Mercy, Newry, and there she died after a very brief illness, which developed into pneumonia, carrying her off in her 71st year. Mother Emmanuel became a nun in 1858, entering then the convent where she died as Superioress. Later on she went to Lurgan, and, returning to Newry, was appointed Reverend Mother in 1878. Her two sisters were nuns also, one of them having been the pioneer of the Mercy Sisters in California. The only surviving member of the generation now is Father Russell, S.J., who was with his sister in her last hours.

DUBLIN.—Good Work.

In making an appeal in the Carmelite Church, Clarendon street, Dublin, on behalf of the Children's Hospital, which is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, the Rev. Father O'Reilly, S.J., said that last year the number of extern patients treated in this most meritorious institution was over 8000, and the number of intern patients 1000.

GALWAY.—An Appointment.

It is announced that Mr. Lebane, National School Inspector in Boyle, has been appointed examiner in Irish all over Ireland. The vacancy in the Galway district will be filled up by the appointment of Mr. Henry Mahon.

KING'S COUNTY.—Satisfactory.

At the opening of the spring assizes Mr. Justice Andrews, in his charge to the grand jury of King's County, said he was happy to say the returns showed a continued decrease in the cases of intoxication. On the whole, the county was in a satisfactory state. There were only nine bills to be investigated by the grand jury.

LIMERICK.—The Hours of Labor

Mr. A. W. Shaw, J.P., head of the well-known firm of bacon-curers in Limerick, has initiated a new system of work in his factory, the result of which will be the shortening of the workmen's hours from 58 to 51 in the week. A deputation of Messrs. Denny and Sons' employees waited on the concern's manager recently, and it is stated that a new time schedule will come into force as a consequence. The other curers will probably follow suit.

Destructive Fire.

A destructive fire occurred in the early part of March at the Shannon Biscuit Factory, Limerick, the extensive buildings being almost completely burned down. The damage is estimated at £10,000.

Female Beauty.

If the Limerick girls have any gratitude they should subscribe to 'St. James's Gazette' which said a short time ago: 'The Limerick face is the perfection of female beauty—a human ceramic without a blemish.' We ('Irish People') half expected to see in the matrimonial columns since a proviso that the lady must be a human ceramic—warranted genuine Limerick. The 'Limerick face' should become as famous as the Limerick lace.

SLIGO.—A Fine.

Mr. McHugh, member of the House of Commons for Leitrim North, was fined £50 by the Land Court of Dublin for inserting in the 'Sligo Champion' a resolution adopted by the United Irish League demanding the surrender by a tenant of a farm taken despite the warnings of the League.

TYRONE.—Pearl Fishing.

An Irish industry (says the 'Free-man's Journal') which seems to have escaped the attention of everybody, and which has, doubtless, been overworked to a mischievous extent, is the fishing for fresh-water pearl mussels in the river Strule, near Omagh, County Tyrone. Some years ago they were found in great abundance, and occasionally really valuable specimens rewarded the seekers. Men selling pill-boxes full of seedling pearls used to attend the trains, trying to dispose of them, especially to passing tourists. This unlimited fishing and dealing can hardly have been very good for the mussels. Pearls are not like precious stones, that are there all the time for the finding, but must have time for growth, and, even after being taken from the shell, require special treatment to bring them to perfection. The Omagh mussel fisheries might become a source of local benefit if afforded a chance and some adequate attention.

GENERAL.

Judge Morris.

Early in March attention was called in the House of Commons to the partisan utterances from the bench by Judge O'Connor Morris. Mr. T. W. Russell took part in the discussion, his remarks being in part as follows:—Here was a gentleman appointed by the Crown to administer certain Acts of Parliament. He had, for example, to administer the Land Act of 1881, and was called upon to decide what was fair rent for any farmer coming into his court. Now, he (Mr. Russell) put it to the Government and to candid English members, was it a reasonable thing after a man had denounced the Land Act—had declared it to be pure and unadulterated confiscation—to put him in a position to administer the Act? It was impossible to expect to have even-handed justice from a man who had beforehand taken the greatest pains to denounce the legislation he was called upon to administer. What business had Mr. O'Connor Morris with land purchase, voluntary or compulsory? He was the County Court Judge for Roscommon and Sligo, and they were the two most seriously disturbed counties in Ireland; they were in a dangerous state of disorder. At the last quarter sessions he was called upon simply to do his duty; and that was to adjudicate upon the claim of Lord de Freyne as to rent which was due. His duty was to say whether the rent was due or not. He began a furious attack upon the legislation of that House, and upon the only legislation which had been successful in Ireland, and that was the legislation as to land purchase, which the Conservative party declared to be the land policy in Ireland. He said it was robbery and confiscation, and he (Mr. Russell) maintained that the measures attacked constituted the only way of avoiding both robbery and confiscation. Having disposed of voluntary purchase he raved against compulsory purchase. The fact was the judge had got confiscation and robbery on the brain. This man brought politics to the bench, and he convinced every man at his court that, so far as agrarian questions were concerned, he had taken his side, and that he would get as much justice in agrarian issues as he (the judge) thought it right to give, and that was very little. This was a matter the Government might well take account of. He (Mr. Russell) was sorry there was no Cabinet Minister on the Bench. He attached very little credence to newspaper rumors, but it appeared the Government were paying attention to the matter from another standpoint, but they might well ask themselves whether this man was not putting a match to a powder magazine. When

they got an old Liberal made into a Tory by 15 or 16 years' communication with the real article that was the most pestilential thing in Irish politics. That was exactly what this learned gentleman was. As one representing a purely agricultural constituency he protested against such a general exorcising of the Land Acts.

Not Coercion but Statesmanship.

In a remarkably powerful letter which he has addressed to the 'Times,' Mr. T. W. Russell contends that it is not coercion that is required in Ireland, but statesmanship. And anyone who reads his arguments must acknowledge that they are lucid and cogent. At the present moment, when it is proposed to revive the Coercion Act of 1887 and to proclaim the United Irish League, the whole country is crimeless. Crime of an ordinary character is entirely absent, and agrarian crime has all but disappeared. Boycotting certainly prevails in the West, but the trouble has been brought about chiefly by an impolitic act on the part of the Government. The Congested Districts Board bought the Dillon estate and created 'a new heaven and a new earth' for the tenants by re-selling it to them. The tenants of the neighboring properties ask in vain for these privileges, and the outcome of the refusal is a strike for the same terms. As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as economic rent on any of these western properties. There is not even subsistence. The rent is paid by children in New York and Chicago, and by labour in Great Britain. Their conditions of life, Mr. Russell emphatically declares, would take all spirit out of saints and would breed anarchy were it not for the controlling influence of that Catholic Church which those who are now hounding on the Government hate so cordially; and he calls upon the Government to go forward not with a policy of conquest and ascendancy, but with a policy of reconciliation and equality belittling the twentieth century.

Lord Spencer on Home Rule.

Lord Spencer, in his recent speech at Eastbourne, proclaimed himself the consistent and unchangeable Home Ruler he has long been known to be. Notwithstanding the fact that the meeting of the Home Counties Liberal Federation, at which he spoke, was presided over by Mr. Freeman Thomas, M.P., one of the secretaries of the Liberal League, Lord Spencer said that he had been co-operating with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and will continue to do so long as Sir Henry was the Liberal leader in the House of Commons. They had heard that Home Rule was to be given up by the Liberal Party. He could not agree to that. If the Liberal Party gave up Home Rule he must take a back seat. He had not altered, and would not alter, the views he held on this question.

Parliamentary Fund.

The United Irish League in the United States has contributed £1000 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

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People

Miss Amy Castles has two younger sisters who have really good voices; also a young brother, George Castles, who possesses a splendid tenor voice, and has great dramatic abilities. The whole family are intensely musical.

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell lives in a flat in the West Central District of London. He devotes himself principally to literature. His remarkable poem recently published, 'The Messengers of the Masters,' created a great sensation. He is at present engaged on a 'Life' of Wolfe Tone.

Princess Radziwill, who has just been committed for trial on a charge of forging Cecil Rhodes's name, is editor of the Capetown weekly, 'Greater Britain.' She was born in 1858, her father being Count Adam Rzewnski, a Russian general. In 1873 she married Prince W. Radziwill. She is a very 'advanced' woman, and besides her journalistic exploits has been guilty of three French novels.

Lieutenant-General Paul, Lord Methuen, whose capture by the Boers was recently reported, has his family seat at Corsiam, in Wiltshire. The house is very beautifully situated in a most interesting part of Wiltshire. His Lordship's patronymic should be pronounced 'Meth-ven,' or still more sharply 'Mevven,' and not 'Meth-yoo-en' or 'Meth-on-en' as it commonly is.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canada's Catholic Premier, who is reported to have been offered a Coronation peerage, and even to have selected the title of Lord Athabasca, after the locality of his birth, has been Premier of Canada since 1896, and was the first French-Canadian to hold that post, in which he succeeded Sir C. Tupper.

A few weeks ago a deputation of French nuns were admitted to an audience with Leo XIII. Overjoyed at being able to offer in person their congratulations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his pontificate, the Rev. Mother Superiress in charge of the deputation said: 'Holy Father, we have been praying daily that you should reach the age of a hundred.' 'A hundred!' rejoined Leo XIII., 'now, why should you set a limit for Divine Providence?'

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, one of the ablest of the many able Irish politicians who helped to make Australian history in the early days, was 86 years old on April 12. He was a Minister of the Crown in Victoria nearly 50 years ago; and afterwards filled the position of Premier and Speaker. He draws a pension of £1000 a year from that State.

The editor of one of the great dailies of New York conceived the modest idea of writing to the Queen-Regent of Spain, asking her to induce the young King Alfonso to send a short column of 'copy,' dealing with the causes and effects of the recent troubles at Barcelona. Accompanying the letter was a cheque for \$10,000. The request was not entertained.

The marriage of Lady Annabel Crewe-Milnes to Lord O'Neill, of Shanes Castle, revives a curiously romantic story with reference to the O'Neill family. The O'Neills, of Shanes Castle, or Eden-Duff-Carrick, to give it its more idiomatic name (says the London correspondent of the 'Manchester Guardian') were among the historic chiefs of Ireland. John O'Neill, who died in 1739, disinherited his eldest son Henry and left Shanes Castle to his second son Charles. The descendants of Charles became Earls O'Neill, and the last of them died intestate in 1855. The estates then devolved on the heir-at-

law, the Rev. William Chichester, a clergyman in Dublin, who was a descendant of the only daughter of the disinherited Henry. Thus the malevolent intentions of the implacable John were frustrated by fate, and his eldest son's descendants possess their hereditary estates. Mr. Chichester assumed his great grandmother's name of O'Neill in 1868. Bishop Wilberforce wrote this in his diary when staying at Shanes Castle:—'A very fine place is the very least that could be said of Shanes. There is an estate of 65,000 acres in a ring fence, and the demesne lies gloriously along the shores of Lough Neagh—an inland sea which puts its Cumbrian competitors to shame. A curious feature of the O'Neills' territory is that there the population is Celtic and Catholic, in the very heart of Ulster, and the prevalence of the name O'Neill among the laboring classes is a memorial of the time when Ireland as well as Scotland boasted chiefs and clans and feudal allegiances.'

According to the recently-issued census returns (says the 'Lancet') there are 169 male and six female foreign physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners located in London. Of these there are nine male and one female Russian; one male Russian Pole; seven male, three female Swedes; two male Norwegians; three male Danes; four male Dutch; one male Belgian; 12 male French; 32 male, one female Germans; three male Austrians; eight male Swiss; three male Spaniards; one male Portuguese; 12 male and one female Italians, two male Greeks; three male Turks; two male Japanese; one male Asiatic; and 63 male Americans.

The death occurred at Guildford early in March of Lieutenant-General John Patrick Redmond, C.B. He was the eldest son of the late Patrick Walter Redmond, of Robinstown House, County Wexford, and Pembroke House, Dublin; also brother of the late W. A. Redmond, M.P. for Wexford, and Mayor Walter Redmond, and uncle of Mr. John Redmond and Mr. William Redmond, M.P.'s. Deceased saw lengthy and distinguished service in India, going right through the Punjab campaign and Indian mutiny, being seriously wounded during the attack of Sepoys on a magazine at Seropore. He received several decorations.

A most extraordinary event will occur on April 1 (says a London correspondent). The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, will practically become, although a Catholic, master of Westminster Abbey. All the customary officials are to be given a holiday, and the Duke will be in a position to exclude worshippers. The services will be discontinued, and the choir granted leave of absence till the end of the month, when rehearsals will begin for the Coronation ceremonial in the adjacent church of St. Margaret. The whole matter is made the more strange because the Duke of Norfolk is a very rigid Catholic, and some years ago successfully established his title to be declared owner of the chancel of the parish church of Arundel, the consequence being that the Catholic service is conducted in the chancel, while on the other side of the brick wall the Church of England service is held in the same edifice, or at all events under the same roof.

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

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Old Blinds repainted and repaired with promptness and despatch equal to new. Shop and Office Windows fitted with Latest and Improved Patterns of Holland Blinds and Patent Spring Rollers. A large assortment of specially prepared Tapes and Cords and every other requisite always on hand.

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

A large stock of New Furniture of latest new styles

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

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ROYAL EXCHANGE, OPERA HOUSE, WELLINGTON.

Telephone 650.

FOR SALE—

POULTRY FARM.—Six miles from Wellington; 5 acres (leasehold 999 years); annual rental £7; 4-roomed cottage. Price £150.

WAIKARAPAPA.—General Store; turnover about £2500 a year; stock about £550; four miles from railway station; four saw-mills and creamery close to store; long lease; low rental.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Nelson.—20 rooms; rent £65 per year; position good. Price £250.

HAWKE'S BAY.—Hotel, freehold; doing first-class trade in progressive district; small farm attached.

WELLINGTON CITY.—Cafe and Restaurant on Lambton quay; about 100 to lunch daily; splendid opportunity for an energetic man.

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BROOKLYN.—New 4-roomed Cottage; land 33 x 200. Price £290.



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QUOTATIONS given and Agents executed for all classes of Tange's and other Machinery.

R. B. DENNISTON & CO.
Stuart street.

Commercial

(For week ending April 30)

PRODUCE.

London, April 23.—One Australian cargo of wheat sold at 29s 6d, and two others at 29s 10½d.

London, April 25.—The wheat markets are strong, owing to the want of rain. For winter wheat, United States cargoes, there is a brisk demand. Two Australian cargoes sold at 29s 9d, three at 29s 7½d, and one at 29s 10½d. Victorian parcels afloat, 29s 9d.

Rabbits, dull. Small sold at 6½d, large 8d. Stocks are accumulating. London, April 27.—Frozen Meat—Mutton. All classes of New Zealand and River Plate advanced 1-16d. Lamb. Prime Canterbury, 5 1-16d fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4 13-16d. New Zealand beef (180lb to 220lb, fair average quality) Ox fore, 4½d, hinds, unchanged.

Hemp. Quiet. Fair. Wellington, February and April shipment, £35 10s.

Cheese. New Zealand, 47s.

Butter: 104s to 106s.

Leather and basils are unchanged. Wellington, April 28.—The Agricultural Department has received the following cable message from the Agent-General, dated London, 26th inst. —The mutton market is firm, but trade slow. The average price to-day is 1s. Canterbury mutton, 3½d. Dunedin, Southland, and W.M.E. Company's mutton, 3½d. other North Island mutton 3½d. The lamb market is weak. The shipments of lamb now arriving are very heavy. There has been no alteration in the lamb or beef market since last week. Buyers of butter are holding back expecting prices to go lower. The price of butter to-day is 105s. The cheese market is very firm, the price being 56s. The hemp market is depressed at £36 nominally; May and July shipment, £33. There is a better demand for cocksfoot seed. New Zealand, 17lb standard, 47s.

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

A Press message under date April 25 states that the oat market is greatly excited, holders being of opinion that top prices have not yet been reached. Current rates. B grade, 2s 3d to 2s 3½d (up-country stations), 2s 4d for prime milling, which is scarce.

Of wheat very little local is on offer. A local merchant has an offer of American at 3s 4d (c.f.), and Californian flour at £8 5s (c.f.). The weather is still most unsatisfactory, drying winds being succeeded by a drizzle.

Invercargill prices current—Wholesale—Butter (fresh), 8d, butter (factory), bulk, 10½d, pats, 10½d; eggs, 1s 3d per doz; cheese, 4d, bacon, farm, 7d; do, rolled, farm, 6d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £3 10s per ton; fowl wheat, 3s 3d; barley, 2s to 2s 6d, chaff, £4 10s; flour, £11 10s to £12 10s, oatmeal, £14 10s to £15, bran, £4 10s, pollard, £5 10s. Retail—Fresh butter, 10d, butter (factory), pats, 1s; bulk, 1s, eggs, 1s 6d per doz, cheese, 6d to

7d; bacon, rolled, 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, £4 10s per ton; flour, 200 lb, 25s, 50lb, 7s 3d, oatmeal, 50lb, 8s 3d, 25lb, 4s 3d. Pollard, 9s per bag; bran, 5s 6d; chaff, 2s, fowls' feed, 3s 9d per bushel.

THE OAT CROP IN SOUTHLAND.

Writing on the prospects of the Southland oat crop the Invercargill 'Times' says it is a subject of general conversation that the excellent prices ruling for oats this season will substantially benefit the revenue of the farming population. The amount of the grain may, perhaps, be estimated with more approximate accuracy than by a guess at hazard. A fair forecast of the traffic for the approaching season would be 600,000 sacks of four bushels, or 2,400,000 bushels. The price which has prevailed during late years has averaged 1s 3d, while this season the average at the lowest has been 2s. A simple sum will show that an advance of 9d per bushel on 2,400,000 bushels is equivalent to an aggregate increase of £90,000 in the value of the crop. It would not be overbold to reckon that the rise in the value of oats will return £100,000 to the farmers of Southland this year, a sum which should very largely compensate for the depression in the wool market at sale time.

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

Oats—Good to prime quality are well competed for at prices on a par with late values. Inferior and discolored lots do not meet the same demand, and are not so readily quoted. Quotations. Prime milling, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; good to best feed, 2s 5½d to 2s 6½d, inferior to medium, 2s 2d to 2s 5d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat—Of prime quality there is very little on offer, and quotations for this class are nominal. Medium quality is not so much sought after, and fowl wheat, although in fair demand, is only saleable at a slight reduction. Quotations: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 4d, medium, 3s 8d to 3s 11d, whole fowl wheat, 3s 3d to 3s 6d, broken and damaged, 3s to 3s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes—Prime Derwents continue to meet with a fair inquiry. Supplies are somewhat heavier, and late values are barely maintained. Quotations.—Best Derwents, £5 to £5 5s, medium and other sorts, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff—The market is completely glutted. A large proportion of the supply is only of medium quality, for which there is poor demand. Prime quality is in most favor, but is only saleable at a reduction of 15s to 20s per ton on last week's values. Quotations. Prime oatmeal, £4 10s to £4 15s, prime old chaff, to £5, good, £4 to £4 7s 6d, inferior and medium, £3 to £3 15s per ton (bags extra).

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 2s 6d to 2s 7d, feeding, 2s 5d to 2s 7d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d, fowls, 3s 6d. Potatoes, £5 to £5 5s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 10s to £4; prime, £5. Straw (scarce). Pressed, £2, loose, none in market. Flour: 200lb sacks, £11 10s, 50lb, £12 5s, 25lb, £12 10s. Oatmeal: 25lb, £14 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d, factory, 1s. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d, factory, 5d. Eggs, 1s 8d. Onions: Christchurch, £6.

WOOL.

London, April 25.—The Bradford wool market is firm. Common sixties, 20½d; super, 21½d.

London, April 27.—Rabbitskins: A small supply and quiet trade. Thin-pelted advanced ½d, and stout declined ½d.

LIVE STOCK.

DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.

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

There was a large entry of horses for Saturday's sale, and buyers for most classes were well represented. In draughts Mr. D. McLennan's team of nine draught geldings from Wedderburn was the principal attraction, and as they were of a good stamp and heavy (but mostly six years old and over) they were well competed for, and the best of them brought from £38 to £48 10s; the aged ones, from £17 to £28. A few other good draught geldings were sold at from £40 to £47 10s, and five or six medium draughts at from £30 to £36. A fine, upstanding spring-cart horse brought £26 10s, and another, an aged horse, £22. A considerable number of useful harness horses changed hands at from £14 to £23, and 10 remounts, in low condition, offered by us on account of the Department of Agriculture, were sold at from £5 10s to £17. We also sold several light hacks at from £8 to £15. The high price of oats and chaff is to some extent affecting the demand for light horses, but, notwithstanding this, more light horses changed owners this week than have been sold at any of the weekly sales for some time past. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £40 to £50; extra good, prize horses, £55 to £60; medium draught mares and geldings, £30 to £38, aged do, £20 to £28; upstanding carriage horses, £30 to £35; well-matched carriage pairs, £80 to £90; strong spring-van horses, £30 to £35; milk-cart and butchers' order cart horses, £18 to £25; tram horses, £12 to £16; extra good hacks, £18 to £25; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £5 to £8.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

There was a good attendance and large entries at Addington market. The yardings were:—Sheep, 20,832; cattle, 488; pigs, 735.

Fat Cattle—213 head, mostly heavy bullocks, yarded. There was a slow sale at the opening, but it improved towards the close, though a decline on last week's prices must be recorded. A line of 22 bullocks from Mount Palm made £10 10s to £13 7s 6d, 21 from Hawke's Wood, £11 12s 6d to £13 2s 6d, 15 from the North Island, £10 12s 6d to £12 2s 6d; 14 from Mr. W. Birdling, £9 17s 6d to £11 2s 6d. Other steers made £6 15s to £13 2s 6d; heifers, £5 5s to £9 2s 6d; cows, £5 2s 6d to £9 12s 6d, equal to 19s to 24s per 100lb.

Store Cattle—A fair entry sold at about last week's figures. Calves fetched up to £1, and young cattle from £1 10s for yearlings up to £4 1s for two-year-olds, steers, £6 11s for three-year-olds, dairy cattle as usual, one good cow fetching £9 5s.

Fat Sheep—A full entry, but of a mixed description and varied quality. Freezing wethers fetched 16s to 18s 5d, ewes and wethers, 13s 6d to 16s 7d; medium, 10s to 12s 6d; light and inferior, 7s to 9s 6d.

Fat Lambs—The large entry of 2157 were mostly backward. Bidding was slack, and prices easier. Nine hundred and thirty four were bought for export at 9s to 13s 2d; 189 by butchers for 7s 1d to 13s 11d, while 1034 passed.

Store Sheep—15,170 penned, mostly wethers in good condition, 1400 from the North Island were really good sheep. Forward wethers were in demand and good ewes, but lambs and inferior sheep were dull and easier.

Pigs—A large market, much above trade wants, and prices were easier in consequence. Stores were unsaleable. Baconers brought 32s to 40s, equal to 3d to 3½d, porkers, 20s to 30s, or 3½d to 3¾d per lb.

REID & GRAY, Leading Implement Manufacturers.

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

REID & GRAY, Dunedin & Branches

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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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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.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers, or the
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H. E. SHACKLOCK,
PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS.
Established - 1865.

H. PALMER
STONE MASON & SCULPTOR,
PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN

Monuments and Tombstones erected of New Zealand Granite, Scotch Granite, and Italian and American Marble.

Tomb Railing in great variety.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

Town and Country Orders promptly attended to.

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BOTTLEERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
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DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
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Including Eight English Competitors) —
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.

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Note the Address:

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Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin

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... GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR ...

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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. F. 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.

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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., May 1	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Tarawera	Fri., May 2	3 p.m. D'din
Talune	Thurs., May 8	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., May 9	3 p.m. D'din

NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—

Tarawera	Fri., May 2	3 p.m. D'din
Te Anau	Fri., May 9	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., May 13	2.30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and

COOK STRAIT—

Monowai	Thurs., May 1	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Talune	Thurs., May 8	3 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., May 13	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Waikare	Tues., May 27	2.30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Waikare	May 11	2.30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai	May 18	1 p.m. D'din

NELSON and NEW PLYMOUTH, via OAMARU, TIMARU, AKAROA, LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—

Upolu	Mon., May 5	3 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Corrina		Early
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Moura leaves Auckland, Wednesday, May 21
Connects at Suva with Arangi for America and Europe.

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

Manapouri Wednesday, May 7

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Tavauni leaves Auckland, Tuesday, May 20.

Functions in Fruit.

THE 'Medicine Brief' thus summarises the various uses of fruit in relieving diseased conditions of the body. The list is worth keeping—Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes, mulberries, dates, nectarines, and plums may be included. Pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumac berries, dewberries, raspberries, barberries, quinces, pears, wild cherries, and medlars are astringents. Grapes, peaches, strawberries, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants, and melon seeds are diuretics. Gooseberries, red and white currants, pumpkins, and melons are refrigerants. Lemons, limes, and apples are stomachic sedatives.

Catholicism in Germany.

CENSUS compilations of Prussia for the decade ending December 1, 1900 (says the *Rosary Magazine*) reveal a remarkable growth in the population of Catholic inhabitants, which has tempted some statisticians to calculate that 200 years hence, if the increase continues at the same ratio, the Catholic population will be equally as large as that of the Evangelical in the kingdom of Prussia. In 1890 the Catholic population in Prussia numbered 10,252,818, five years later 10,999,505, and in 1900 had increased to 12,113,670. The growth of the Catholic population during these 10 years has been 10.1 per cent., while that of the Evangelicals only 7.2 per cent. In 1890 the Evangelical population numbered 19,232,449 and in 1900 increased to 21,817,577. Although the Evangelicals show a larger increase, amounting to 350,000 persons, the relative growth of the Catholic population is nevertheless 3 per cent. greater. The official census reports set forth that this growth of the Catholic population was at the cost of the Evangelicals and Jews.

The prime reason advanced for the relative decline of the Evangelical population is the revival of reactionary political movements such as the social democracy. The principles of Marx and La Salle, which form the basis of social democracy, take issue as well with the Church as the State, and consequently the social democrats, including Bebel, Richter, Singer, and Heine extend their propaganda against the established Church of the Empire as well. There have not been wanting efforts to make inroads on the Catholic parishes, but these have been signally unsuccessful. On the other hand the social democrats found the ranks of the Evangelical Church more yielding and the large following of this party in a great measure explains the distress of the Evangelicals. The Christian Social Union and Christian Workmen's Unions have been created as auxiliaries of the Evangelical Church to resist the socialistic tendencies, but the very last elections in districts made vacant by resignation of death reveal an ever increasing growth of the social democratic vote.

How strong the spirit of religious and political independence still remains in the breasts of the Polish subjects of Germany, Austria, and Austria-Hungary may be seen by the continued protest meetings against the Wreschener affair. Large contributions are asked by the central Polish propaganda, operating from its headquarters in Switzerland, to render aid to the movement and give assistance to the relatives of those who have been imprisoned in Posen for taking part in the demonstration before the schoolhouse. Indeed the agitation kindles up flames on all sides which show how readily the Polish sprang to the defence of their compatriots. The speech of Vor Buelow in the Reichstag was non-committal, but it is doubtful if the German Government will recede from its position to require instructions in German in religious classes in the Polish provinces of Posen and Silesia.

The completion of the magnificent royal church edifice opposite the Imperial palace in Berlin, which is to serve as the site of royal devotions for the Kaiser and Empress, serves again to draw attention to the decline in church attendance in Berlin. With its population of 1,800,000 souls it can boast of no more than 59 churches; the Evangelical synods and councils are struggling hard to discover the reason and apply the remedy. The cause need not be hard to look for. Berlin is social democratic and socialistic. It sends a solid social democratic delegation to the Reichstag, controls, with the Liberals, the city council, and likewise wields a powerful influence in the administration of the common school system. The 'volkschule' have been criticised of late because of the tendency in municipal circles to appoint teachers and principals whose views coincide with the dominant political party. Moreover, it is the great number of lecture halls in Berlin which also causes the Churches to resemble deserted ruins. Leading Evangelicals utter alarm cries from their pulpits almost every Sabbath day, but the crowds flock to the lecture halls, the cafes, and theatres.

Kaiser Wilhelm's reference—at the recent palace speech to the sculptors of the Sieges Allee—to the gruesome realism and hopeless materialism which to-day govern German art, serves to call forth comment on all sides. Not alone German art but also its modern literature and drama are struggling with the so-called 'modern realism.' Upon the stage it is the gloomy psychological drama. In literature and poetry it is the philosophies of Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, Kant, and Hegel which flow through the books. In the plastic arts as well as painting the German school has of late displayed particular fondness for the 'modern realism' of French, Italian, and Belgian art. Indeed it is a grim procession which to-day stalks through German literature, the German stage, and its art gallery.

Is Cancer Contagious?

AT a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, says the *Morning Post's* Berlin correspondent, the representative of the Government stated that the Berlin committee for the investigation of cancer had received from German doctors materials embracing more than 12,000 descriptions of the disease. It has now been positively established, he said, that cancer was not hereditary, and that it was contagious.

There existed, for instance, localities in which the disease was constantly reappearing. The contagion, the Government representative continued, is not communicable through the medium of plants. Many animals, especially dogs and cats, suffer from cancer. Horses and cattle are little, if at all, affected by it. It is now intended to reserve, in addition to the institute in Frankfurt, two departments of the Charity Hospital in Berlin for the investigation and treatment of cancer.

Longevity.

MORE people over 100 years old are found in mild climates than in the higher latitudes (says the *Family Doctor*). According to the last census of the German Empire, of a population of 50,000,000 only 78 have passed the hundredth year. France, with a population of 45,000,000, has 213 centenarians. In England there are 146, in Ireland 578, and in Scotland 46. Sweden has 10, Norway 23, Belgium 5, Denmark 2, Switzerland none. Spain, with a population of 18,000,000, has 401 persons over 100 years of age. Of the 2,250,000 inhabitants of Serbia, 575 have passed the century mark. It is said that the oldest person living is Bruno Cotrim, born in Africa, and now living in Rio de Janeiro. He is 150 years old. A coachman in Moscow has lived for 140 years.

Mr P. J. Helean notifies his friends and the general public that having severed his connection with Messrs Hallenstein Bros., Dunedin, as practical manager, he proposes starting in business on his own account at 9 and 11 Stafford street, Dunedin, on the 8th inst. He will be pleased to execute all orders for high-class tailoring (ladies and gentlemen) with satisfaction to those who extend their patronage....

A L B I O N H O T E L, DEE STREET, INVERCARGILL.

M. METZGER, Proprietor (late Railway Hotel, Orepuki),

Having now taken possession of the above favorite and centrally situated house, which has been thoroughly renovated, will spare no pains to make travellers and the general public as comfortable as possible.

Only the best brands of Wines and Spirits kept.
A porter meets every train.

1200 M A C H I N E S. THE LARGEST ORDER EVER GIVEN FOR TYPEWRITERS.

A few weeks ago the Austrian Government ordered 1200 Smith Premier Typewriters after competitions lasting three months.

Present output, over 100 Machines a Day.

The present demand exceeding the supply.

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R. WAGHORN,

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LONDON PAPERHANGING WAREHOUSE,

IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN TOWN FOR ALL KINDS
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BUTLER'S FAMILY HOTEL, ASHBURTON

P. DEVANE, Proprietor (late of the Ashburton Hotel).

Mr Devane, having purchased the above Commodious and Well-known Hotel, is now in a position to offer First-Class Accommodation to Boarders, Visitors, and the General Public. The building has undergone a thorough renovation from top to bottom.

Visitors will find all the comforts of a home.

Good Table, Good Liquors, Moderate Charges, Billiard Room,
Bath Room, and Good Stabling.

TELEPHONE, No 20.

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.

Subscribers desiring to have obituary notices inserted in this paper should either communicate with the editor or send copy of local paper containing particulars. Unless they do this they must not be disappointed if notices of recent deaths do not appear in our columns.

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.
E. O'Connor, Stationer, Christchurch.
P. F. Hiscocks and Son, Auckland.

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.

NOTICE!

TO THE PUBLIC OF DUNEDIN.

HAVING severed my connection from Messrs. Hallenstein Bros. Dunedin as Practical Manager, I beg to intimate that I purpose OPENING BUSINESS on MONDAY, 8th inst., in the Large and Commodious Premises, Nos. 9 and 11 STAFFORD STREET, where I will execute Gents' High-class Tailoring, Ladies' Tailoring, and all kinds of Military work.

Hoping you will favor me with a Call when I will do my utmost to secure and retain your Custom and kind recommendation by giving best personal attention to all Orders, as well as the Lowest Possible Prices.—I am, yours respectfully,

P. J. HELEAN.

AMY CASTLES.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL EVENT
That Has Ever
TAKEN PLACE IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Brilliant Young Australian Soprano,
AMY CASTLES.

THE PEOPLE'S PRINCESS OF SONG,
Will,

Under the Direction of Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON,

Appear as follows:—

DUNEDIN,
Thursday, May 1.

CHRISTCHURCH,
Saturday, May 3.

WELLINGTON,
Monday and Wednesday, May 5 and 7.

AUCKLAND,
Monday and Wednesday, May 12 and 14.

Full Particulars in Daily Papers.

HAROLD ASHTON,
Business Manager.

MARRIAGE.

COGAN—BROOKES.—On the 26th April, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, by the Rev. P. Murphy, Charles Thomas, third son of the late John Cogan, of Naseby, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Michael Brookes, of Naseby.



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

LEO XIII. to the N.Z. TABLET.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902.

THE TROUBLE IN BELGIUM.



HE threatened revolution in Belgium—for it was nothing less—has happily, for a time at least, been averted. The trouble began some few weeks ago, when the Socialists presented to the Chamber of Deputies a demand for a revision of the Constitution in order that the parliamentary franchise might be enlarged so as to bring about absolute universal suffrage. The Chamber would give no assurance that this demand would be complied with, and the Socialists, who are practically identical with the Labor Party in Belgium, at once ordered all workmen connected with their organisations to stop work. Great masses of laborers, to the number of 150,000, accordingly ceased working, rioting began in the principal cities, and in two or three—such as Brussels, Namur, and Louvain—bloody collisions occurred between the strikers and the Town Guard. Parliamentary representatives, particularly of the Clerical or Catholic party, were especial objects of hostility, and at Louvain the rioters assaulted the residence of M. Schoilaert, President of the Chamber of Deputies, stoned the police, and attacked the Catholic Club. In repelling the attack the Town Guard fired volleys, killing 5 and wounding 12 of the strikers, several being wounded fatally. The Chamber of Deputies discussed the situation at some length, and finally decided, by 84 votes to 64, to reject the proposal for revision of the Constitution and subsequent enlargement of the franchise. For a time the agitation grew wilder daily; then it began

RIDE 'ANGLO SPECIAL' CYCLES.

to decline and gradually spent itself. And this week the cables announce that the strike has entirely fizzled out and work has been resumed, this result being attributed partly to the firm attitude adopted by the Government and partly to the lack of strike funds.

*

If this recent outbreak were the first affair of the kind in Belgium, it would not be nearly so serious or so significant, but it is in fact only the latest development of a very old and deep-seated trouble. Precisely the same thing took place so long ago as 1886, when the artisans in the towns ceased work, engaged in violent riots, and gave themselves up to the destruction of property with an almost Nihilist recklessness, and with an utter indifference to any benefit that could come to themselves so long as they could wreak vengeance on those whom they regarded as their oppressors. Again in 1891 a huge suffrage 'demonstration' was organised at Brussels, and the Government showed considerable alarm on the occasion for the Army Reserves were called out and for days previously the railways were crowded with troops. The Government could hardly have made a greater display of military strength if an invading army had been on their borders. The demonstration, however, partly perhaps because of these precautions, was carried out in an entirely orderly and peaceable way. The movement, nevertheless, was all the time increasing rapidly in volume and intensity, and two years later an outbreak occurred identical in all respects, except as to its result, with that of the last two or three weeks. Then, as now, the workmen presented to the Chamber a demand for a revision of the Constitution with a view to the extension of the franchise, and when the Chamber rejected the proposal the Socialist leaders at once ordered a general 'halt of toil.' Belgium is the land of cities, and the workmen of the cities on this occasion became so fiercely excited as to make it evident that they would soon master the Town Guards, and the Government would then have been compelled to give in or to call out the troops and fight for their very existence. For once the Socialists scored an undoubted victory. The Government bent before the storm; the Chamber yielding to the fear of a great insurrection and its consequences, agreed to a revision of the Constitution, and when the revision was held an extension of the franchise, to which we shall refer later on, was carried by an overwhelming majority. After nearly nine years' experience of the enlarged franchise the Socialists are still dissatisfied, and, inspired no doubt by the memory of their triumph in 1893, they organised the violent and determined outbreak which has just been brought to a close.

*

What, then, it may be asked, are the special grievances of the Socialists, and what is it precisely that they want? It must certainly be admitted that the artisans of Belgium—from whose ranks the Socialists are drawn—have undoubtedly a real grievance, though whether it can be remedied, in the present economic condition of the country, by a mere extension of electoral rights is entirely open to question. The grievance is that the Belgian workmen are among the worst-paid and most over-worked in Europe. For years past the wages have been very low, averaging on the whole less than 12s a week, and in some occupations only 10s. And the overworking is shameful. Twelve hours a day is considered everywhere a fair minimum, and in several trades fourteen hours are not uncommon. It is true that this state of things cannot be traced to the shortcomings or misdeeds of any political party, but is due largely, if not entirely to the pressure of competition and to the economic condition of the country. It is true, too, that the Clerical or Catholic party, which has been for many years in the ascendant, has done a very great deal by establishing workmen's hostels, mutual aid societies, farmers' leagues, etc., to mitigate the hardships of the laborers' lot. Still the fact remains that, on the whole, the artisans are underpaid, overworked, underfed, and badly housed, and they are naturally and not unreasonably discontented. What intensifies their discontent is the fact that they know, or think they know, a cure for all their ills and the longer they are in obtaining what they want the more keenly impatient they become. Their cure is universal suffrage. We in New Zealand, who have been so long accustomed to the most ample electoral rights and who have learnt by experience that their concession is by no means a

panacea for industrial ills, can perhaps hardly understand the magical charm which this proposal has for the Belgian workers. There is something almost pathetic in the unbounded trust they have placed in this remedy. Only give them all a vote, only admit everybody to the franchise on the same footing and somehow or other they would soon put matters right. In Belgium the franchise cannot be enlarged by any simpler process than the adoption of an amendment of the Constitution, and this can only be effected by a Bill passed by a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies specially elected for the purpose of revising the Constitution, and then only by a two-thirds majority in each House. The necessity for securing a two-thirds majority in both Houses, while it no doubt serves as an effective breakwater against sudden change at the same time creates a sort of desperate hopelessness which to some extent accounts for, if it does not justify, the force and violence of the Socialist attacks.

*

The existing provisions as to the franchise in Belgium are original and peculiar. Prior to the outbreak in 1893, to which we have already referred, the franchise was absurdly narrow, and it is little more than the truth to say that under it the working classes were left absolutely unrepresented in Parliament. At the revision of the Constitution in 1893, a very considerable extension of the franchise was adopted, and the provisions now obtaining are as follow: Every citizen over twenty-five years of age has one vote. Every man over thirty-five or married, has two votes, the idea being that the young man represents only himself, but that the matured citizen represents himself and his family besides. Every man over twenty-five who possesses property up to a certain amount has also two votes. Finally, every man over twenty-five years of age who has taken a university degree or has received a diploma or certificate of higher instruction has three votes. No person can have more than three votes, and any one who refrains from voting at an election is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by law. This is, as we have said, a very substantial advance on the former franchise provisions, but the law is still unsatisfactory to the Socialists. It still leaves, they contend, the overwhelming weight of the voting power in the hands of the highly educated or the well-to-do, and to that extent disfranchises the working poor. It is, as they say, 'universal suffrage hampered by fancy franchises,' and they still cling, and cling with passionate determination, to their old 'one man one vote' demand.

*

The Socialist agitation undoubtedly places Belgian statesmen in a very difficult dilemma. The universal suffrage which the workmen desire will in the present temper of the people be a danger if granted and a danger if withheld. It will be a danger if it is granted because after all their struggles and sufferings the Socialists will be apt, in the first flush of victory, to use their newly-acquired power in order to effect a social and industrial upheaval which may have the most serious consequences and to none more than to the working classes themselves. It will be a danger if it is withheld because when a large and increasingly powerful class sees only one barrier interposed between it and prosperity it will go all lengths in order to remove that barrier. Although the danger has, for the present, been happily averted, we cannot feel that the existing legislation affords any permanent solution of the difficulty. The Socialists are in such deadly earnest, their movement has acquired so much momentum, that it cannot be long before fresh trouble will arise. It does not properly come within our province to prophesy on such matters, but we cannot help venturing the opinion that sooner or later the Belgian Parliament will find itself bound, as the lesser of two evils, to concede an absolutely unrestricted franchise, trusting to the sobering influence of responsibility to teach the Socialists the wisdom of being moderate and the absolute necessity of recognising that their principles can never be otherwise than gradually and partially applied.

The reputation of the New Zealand Clothing Factory for the superior quality of its goods is so well known that it is almost unnecessary to call the attention of our readers to the fact. It has 33 branches in the Colony, in a word, in every centre from Auckland to Invercargill. Parents who require serviceable winter wear for their boys should inspect the comprehensive stock of youths' clothing shown at any of these branches, which for value, style, and excellence of material cannot be beaten...

KINGSLAND & FERGUSON

UNDERTAKERS AND MONUMENTAL MASONS, SPEY AND DEE STREETS

INVERCARGILL. Funerals conducted to or from any part of Southland.

Every description of Monuments in Stock. We supply and erect all kinds of grave fences. Inscriptions neatly cut. Telephone 25.

Notes

Cheap Railway Fares.

At the end of last week the Minister for Railways was waited upon at Dunedin by a deputation interested in obtaining cheap railway fares to Lake Wakatipu. The ostensible object of the deputation was to induce the Minister to so reduce the fares that the man of small means might be able to take his family to the Lakes district and share with them the pleasure of beholding Nature in one of her most striking phases. In reply to the deputation, Sir Joseph Ward was in a position to state that the new rates to come into operation shortly would be of such a character as would meet their views. He distinctly stated, however, that no special concessions would be made with respect to Dunedin, but that they would apply to all parts of the Colony. He indicated that the rate for such a distance as from Dunedin to Lake Wakatipu would be reduced to about half the present figure. As this reduction is to be a permanent one, it evidently applies to ordinary fares, and it enables us to make an approximation to a forecast of its nature. From Dunedin to Kingston is 174 miles, which at 2d per mile makes the fare 29s. If the new fare is 15s, the reduction will be an appreciable one. The distance from Christchurch to Dunedin is 230 miles, and the fare £1 18s 4d. By a similar process of reduction the new fare may be expected to be £1. From Wellington to New Plymouth the present fare at 2d a mile is £2 1s 10d, and the new fare will be about £1 1s. Here, then, we have all the necessary data for the sliding scale of which we made mention in a previous issue, and by which the fare for a short distance will be twopence per mile, and the fare for 200 miles something under one penny per mile. If this result can be gained, and the railway revenue still maintained, then the consequence must be general gratification, and if, as promised by the Minister, there are still further reductions for excursion purposes at holiday seasons, then the railways will indeed become what they ought to be, the servants of the people.

Without going so far as the extremists, who contend that the railways should be free to all, as the roads are, these persons conveniently omitting to mention that traction is provided in the one case and not in the other, it may be observed that all experience goes to show that the reduction in charges which leads to a more general use of anything is a profitable as well as a wise step. The recent reduction in postal rates in this Colony proves it. The loss which was expected to accrue in the first year was not nearly so large as was anticipated, and it may now be regarded as certain that penny postage will in future yield an embarrassingly large revenue. A large profit from such a source is embarrassing in some respects, for it leads to demands for further concessions. The revenue from the British Post Office continues to swell until the authorities are almost at a loss to devise new conveniences for the public. The people of New Zealand already send more letters per head in a year than the people of any other country. If the railway fares are correspondingly reduced, it may eventuate that the people of this Colony will travel by rail more miles per head than any other people. Such a result would not be without its social and economic significance, and it might be that the influence would not be always for good. But no one can deny either the abstract justice or the economic soundness of proposals to reduce railway fares to the lowest point consistent with the utmost possible distention of the demand. For example, the railway fares now deter many a family in moderate circumstances from making a railway jaunt that would take them for a little time out of the melancholy rut in which they move, and from which they would return to take up with renewed vigor of mind and body the round of daily duties. Many commercial transactions which are now impossible would be possible if excessive freights did not bar the way. The freights in New Zealand are anomalous. If a dairy company imports a plant from America, it will find that the railway charges from the seat of manufacture to the seaboard, added to the freight overseas to New Zealand, together amount to less than the railway freight from the port or landing to a district 100 miles inland. That is to say, the material was carried 1200 miles by rail in America, and about 14,000 miles by sea, for less than it could be carried 100 miles for in this Colony. Such cases have already occurred, and they prove how badly existing rates need revision.

Penny Postage With Australia.

In return for some concessions of vaguely disclosed extent in connection with the new Pacific cable, these concessions being made by New Zealand, the Federal Government has consented to receive New Zealand letters bearing a penny stamp, and distribute them without the surcharge of one penny hitherto imposed. Practically this gives New Zealand a penny post with Australia, but in one

direction only. The Federal Government has not yet screwed its courage up to the point of granting a universal penny post. Letters, therefore, from Australia will be charged the old rate, which means as far as New Zealand is concerned that while a writer here may send a letter to Australia for one penny, the correspondent there must pay twopence for the privilege of sending a reply. Not that the Commonwealth stands alone in this respect, though we should have thought one of the first directions in which the newly born national aspiration would have sought expression would be the provision of a public boon so obviously just. The Federal Postmaster-General demurs on the ground of finance, and in the ordinary official mind such an objection is quite natural. No doubt the immense distances which mails must be carried in Australia deter the authorities from suggesting a penny post, but they should look at the example of New Zealand, where, though the distances are not so great, the natural obstacles are many, while the population to be served is infinitely smaller. There is no hamlet, however secluded, in New Zealand, which has not at all events a weekly post, and in many instances the mails are carried in spite of difficulties that would daunt any but the most intrepid traveller. And if under the comparative circumstances a nation of four millions of people cannot supply itself with the conveniences possessed by one of much less than a million, the contrast is not creditable to Australian public spirit.

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.

'Ye Englishe Tongue.'

In last week's issue there was a long list of proper names with very improper pronunciation. Most of them were the names of members of the aristocracy, and they show how badly the education of those in the 'huppah suckles' is neglected. The man who makes pills worth a guinea a barrel has evidently been 'dragged up' better than the noble lord who was formerly Governor of New South Wales, for, while the former always spells his name Beecham, the latter has all his collars marked Beauchamp. But when a man named Chumley is found to spell his name Cholmondeley it is time the matter was looked into. I know a man named Brown who got two years 'hard' for signing himself Jones on a cheque. And yet J-O-N-E-S spells Brown just as much as St. L-E-G-E-R spells Sillinger, or W-H-M-Y-S-S spells Weema. You have heard of the young lady of this name celebrated in song. The verse is not remarkable for its sublimity of sentiment, but this is accounted for by the fact that the author belonged to the Kipling school, and that he was only beginning to let his hair grow.

There was a young lady named Wemyss,
Who was very much troubled with dremyss,
If she took pork at night,
She'd awake with a fright,
And arouse all the house with her scremyss.

*

Those poor people who haven't English for a mother tongue must be for ever regretting the accident by which they were born foreigners. The storekeeper's assistant at White Island is a Frenchman. When he first came he used to be nearly always late in the mornings. Then he began to come in time. Lately he has been at the store before his employer. Imagine the poor man's tribulation in trying to find out what was meant when his master addressed him as follows: 'You used to be behind before; you've been early of late, and, my word, you're first at last.' The English language is enough to make a man blow out his brains with a bicycle pump—at least the poet says so.

If an S and an I and an O and a U
With an X at the end spell SU;
And an E and a Y and an E spell I
Pray what is a speller to do?
Then, if also an S and an I and a G
And a H.E.D. spell cide,
There's nothing left for a speller to do
But to go and commit SIOUX-EYE-SIGHED.

A Sad Case.

This reminds me that we in White Island are just as civilised as the rest of the world. Like Florodora Island

'We haven't got any aquarium,
We don't possess a Zoo;
No African blacks with dusky backs
Tattooed red, white, and blue.'

But we can have a sensation occasionally. The other day a decent young fellow was found roaming about demented on the hills at the back of Dooley's. He was very respectably dressed. He was nearly as well dressed as the men you see driving the self-binders in the advertisements. It came out on inquiry that he had been a salesman in a drapery establishment. While he was at work as usual on Tuesday, a lady came to his counter and generously spent three hours developing the young man's muscles by getting him to take down and unroll piles upon piles of blankets. At the end of the third hour she casually remarked that she didn't intend to make any purchase; that she had merely dropped into the shop to look for a friend. 'Well, ma'am,' replied the exasperated shopman, 'if you have the slightest suspicion that your friend is among these blankets, I'll give them another toss over.' The manager heard the remark, and discharged him on the spot for his courtesy. The young fellow changed his coat, straightened his 'dickie,' left all he owed to the sharebrokers to his mother, and took himself off from civilisation. 'There is a woman at the bottom of everything,' as the man said when the maid fell into the well.

Quips

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

There will be Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament at St. Joseph's Cathedral on Sunday from the 11 o'clock Mass until Vespers. The usual procession will take place in the evening.

His Lordship Bishop Verdon administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over 200 children at St. Patrick's Basilica, Oamaru, on Sunday.

On Friday evening a social and musical entertainment will be given in St. Joseph's Hall in aid of the South Dunedin Literary Club's piano fund. The object is a necessary one towards materially assisting the club in the success of the forthcoming winter session, and will no doubt be well patronised.

The Superior-General of the Irish Christian Brothers has addressed a letter to the Christian Brothers' pupils throughout the world on the subject of the new novitiate and training college now in course of erection in Dublin. The Superior invites the pupils of each country to provide a prize for the monster bazaar to be held in 1903. In the course of his letter he points out that the benefits from the new building will be world-wide as the bulk of the Irish Christian Brothers throughout the world receive their training in Dublin.

The new Catholic Church at Cardrona will be solemnly blessed and opened on Sunday, May 11. The occasional sermon will be by a distinguished preacher, and there will be special music appropriate to the solemn occasion. The new church is a very handsome building, and is one of which the pastor, the Rev. Father J. O'Donnell, and the Catholics of the district may be proud, as it is a practical proof of their faith and generosity. The interior has been well fitted up, and the furnishing is complete in every detail.

The Very Rev. Father Boyle and the Rev. Fathers Henry, McCarthy, and McEnroe, who had been engaged in giving missions in various parts of the diocese of Dunedin for some months, left for the north by the Waikare on Tuesday afternoon. Before returning to Sydney they intend to spend a short time at Rotorua. The local clergy and a number of the laity went down by train to Port Chalmers to see them off by the steamer. During the time they have been in the diocese of Dunedin the Vincentian Fathers have done an incalculable amount of good, their zeal and earnestness being productive of great spiritual benefit to the people among whom they labored.

A very pleasant evening was spent on Monday last in St. Joseph's Hall when a miscellaneous entertainment was given in aid of the home for the aged poor. There was a large attendance, and the efforts of those who had the arranging of the entertainment met with well-deserved success. To Miss Staunton in an especial manner praise is due, as she was mainly responsible for the getting up of the programme. The items set down for the musical part of the programme were well received, songs being contributed by Misses Anthony, Meenan, Davis, and Mr T. Anthony; and instrumental music by Mrs Butler, Miss Duggan, and Mr Myles.

Amy Castles Concert.

In consequence of the non-arrival of the Melbourne steamer on due date the Amy Castles concert had to be postponed until this (Thursday) evening. In another part of this issue we have referred to the career of this talented young vocalist, and therefore it is unnecessary for us to say anything on that score here. The recital takes place in the Agricultural Hall, and from the number of tickets already disposed of it is safe to say there will be a record house. Our readers in Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland, will note the dates, advertised in this issue, on which Miss Castles' recitals will take place in these cities, and be sure to secure tickets at the earliest possible opportunity.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

A CASE of plague has been discovered at Auckland. The patient was taken ill on the 19th ult., infection being caught through handling cargo from an infected port, and died on Monday.

THE Federal Government, having agreed to deliver New Zealand penny post letters in Australia, this Colony has now agreed to a halfpenny terminal rate on cables. The new rate as to letters will not take effect till the Order-in-Council is gazetted.

IT is understood that the Railway Department is making arrangements to cut down the time-table of the Dunedin-Christchurch express train by half an hour, and the change is likely to be made shortly. The details are being worked out now.

IT is understood that the Government has made a tentative offer to the Manawatu Railway Company on a basis equivalent to 30s per share for the line itself, allowing the company to retain and realise some of the other assets.

LABOR is so scarce in the Timaru district just now that men are being sent for from Ashburton, Christchurch, Wellington, and anywhere they can be obtained. Threshing operations are interfered with by reason of the scarcity of labor.

AMONG the officers specially mentioned in despatches by the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa are Major Bauchop, Lieutenants Dan Hickey (Dunedin), Emerson (Napier), and Overton (Christchurch), together with Farrier-Sergeant Quinn (Wanganui).

THE Wellington Harbor Board has resolved to raise the salary of its secretary and engineer, Mr W. Fergusson, from £1600 to £1750 per annum, and to enter into an undertaking to retain his services for five years. Mr. Fergusson lately received the offer of an appointment at more than the latter figure.

A TELEGRAM from Morrinsville (Auckland) states that a Maori, said to be 100 years old, feeling unwell, told his friends that he would bury himself, and disappeared on Friday. Eight men searched for him without success. They then returned to his whare hungry, and ate some honey they found there. Five died, and the other three recovered, after much suffering.

MR. OUTTRIM, chairman of the Victorian Factories Commission, interviewed in Sydney, said the Commission had absolutely a unique experience going through New Zealand—a Colony where there were no unemployed. The population generally seemed in a prosperous condition. They examined a large number of employers and employees, who were unanimously of opinion that the principle of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was a sound one. They would be very sorry indeed to go back to the old order of things. He spoke highly of the simplicity and admirable administration of the Conciliation Court.

WE have to thank Messrs. Angus and Robertson, of Sydney, for a copy of the 'Guide to Musical Examinations,' by Mr. G. T. Cotterill, headmaster of the Paddington Superior Public School. The work will no doubt be very useful to teachers and others preparing for musical examinations in New South Wales, as it presents the papers set for the examinations held for the past three years by the Department of Public Instruction of that State. Although the work has been published primarily with the object of assisting students for the State examinations, still there are many matters in it which will assist those studying for the examinations under the auspices of the Home colleges.

THE Telegraph Department advises as follows:—As already advised, the Pacific cable is now open for general traffic. The rates will be as follows:—To New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia—Ordinary, 1½d per word; Government, 3½d. Tasmania—Ordinary, 5½d per word; Government, 4½d. The foregoing reductions also apply to messages sent per the Eastern Extension Company's cables, except for Government messages. To Norfolk Island—Ordinary, 3d per word; Government, 2d. To Fiji—Ordinary, 8d per word; Government, 6d. These rates apply to the Pacific cable. International messages will also be accepted for transmission via the Pacific cable, and the rates, until further advised, are the same as over the Eastern Extension Company's cable. Press messages may be accepted for Fiji via the Pacific cable at 3d per word, plus 6d per 100 words or fraction thereof. Other press rates by either route will be the same as the rates now charged over the Eastern Company's cables.

On Tuesday evening a gathering of a social character was held in the Shamrock Hotel, Dunedin, when Mr Joseph Toomey was presented with a gold watch by a few of his friends on the occasion of his retirement from business. Mr A. Thomson, who presided, eulogised the many good qualities of the guest of the evening. On Friday evening a social gathering was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Waikouaiti, for the purpose of giving a send-off to Mr and Mrs P. Toomey, who have been residents in the district for some years. The Mayor, who occupied the chair, presented Mr Toomey, on behalf of his many friends in the district, with a handsome Mosgiel travelling rug, and Mrs Toomey with a beautiful silver-mounted lady's companion. Mr Toomey was also the recipient of a Maori spear and axe from some Native well-wishers.

A DEPUTATION waited on Sir J. G. Ward in Dunedin on Saturday morning for the purpose of bringing under his notice the urgent necessity for a scale of cheap fares that would bring an excursion to Lake Wakatipu within the reach of all classes. In reply, the Minister for Railways made an important announcement that considerable reductions would be made in passenger fares within a very short time. He said he had been fully impressed with the absolute necessity of the railways of the Colony being used so as to enable people to get to those places at a reasonable cost. With

regard to Lake Wakatipu, that was the primary motive of the Government in deciding to put a more powerful steamer upon the lake. A steamer that would carry 1000 passengers would ordinarily appear to be ahead of the present requirements; but they were making provision for an unusually large flow of people who, on a particular day, might want to go across the lake and return. He contemplated that the fare on the lake would simply be about the ordinary railway mileage fare, and the people would not have to run the risk of a block. They did not wish to interfere with private enterprise; that was not the object of the Government. They wished to see the man of moderate means take his wife and children across the lake at a reasonable rate, and that was one of the reasons why up till now he had deferred his scheme for a reduction upon long-distance fares, which they were going to make before long. He might tell them that there would be no special rate made in favor of Dunedin or any town in the Colony. It would be a permanent reduction on long-distance fares, and so far as the people of Dunedin were concerned it would enable them to go to the lakes for a sum, if not quite half the present rates, very nearly so. That was the ordinary daily reduction; and then, of course, there would be the uniform system of excursion fares that applied from time to time. The railways were here to be run for the purpose of being utilised, and not for the trains to be sent away with a few people, and by making concessions they would induce a number of people to travel for pleasure, and business, too, if necessary. In this way distant places would be brought within the reach of the people of moderate means. He thought that within the next few months he would be able to announce what the permanent reduction upon passenger fares would really be, and they would find that it would be a very important thing for the Colony itself. He thought it would give them increased traffic, and he should look forward to increased revenue. He had always found that in making concessions to induce people to travel they had got more revenue under the new system. He should expect himself to see hundreds and hundreds of people who had not been to the lakes travel there from Dunedin, and the Government would give similar facilities to the people of Christchurch and other stations along the line: so that, instead of depending entirely upon outside visitors—who, by the way, they were always pleased to see—they would also have their own people going to those places which were so accessible.

OUR Morven correspondent (says the *North Otago Times*) writes as follows:—A concert in aid of the funds for an organ for St. Joseph's Church, Waihai, took place here on Friday night. Splendid weather, a good object, and an excellent programme secured a large attendance. The singers were Mrs. Henderson, Misses Twohill, Lucy Kent, Kathleen Twohill (a tiny mite, but a talented musician), Messrs. C. J. Goldstone, J. McAleer, and the Rev. Father O'Connell. Encores were in each case eagerly demanded and heartily responded to. The Rev. Father Aubrey contributed several items on the violin, accompanied by Father O'Connell, and received loud applause. Mr. McAleer, in suitable costume, danced very finely an Irish jig. Miss Ackhurst played a pianoforte solo, and accompanied most of the singers. Miss Wall also assisted as accompanist. Both ladies were loudly applauded. Before the close the Rev. Father Regnault, in a brief speech, explained the object of the meeting. The debt on the Waihai Church had been cleared off, and now further efforts had to be made towards the full equipment of the sacred edifice. He congratulated the audience on having enjoyed a performance quite as good as any they could have had in a town. He proposed votes of thanks to all who had contributed to the success of the concert. These were enthusiastically accorded. The finale sung by the company consisted of a verse of 'God save Ireland,' followed by one from 'God save the King.'

WEDDING BELLS.

COGAN—BROOKES.

A quiet wedding took place at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Dunedin, on Saturday, April 26, when Miss Elizabeth Brookes, third daughter of the late Mr. Michael Brookes, of Naseby, was married to Mr. Charles T. Cogan, third son of the late Mr. John Cogan, of Naseby. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. Miss Mary A. Brookes, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. James McDonald, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. After the ceremony the guests, who were confined to the immediate relatives of the newly-wedded couple, were entertained at breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother in Clyde Avenue, North Dunedin. The wedding presents, which came from a large circle of friends, were valuable and numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Cogan left in the afternoon for the south in order to catch the Warrimoo at the Bluff on their way to Menzies, West Australia, where the bridegroom has been engaged in business for some time. They took with them the best wishes of many friends for their welfare and happiness.

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Those who require the latest novelties in jewellery, etc., should visit the establishment of Messrs. G. and T. Young, Princes street, Dunedin, where they will have the opportunity of inspecting a full and varied stock. The firm is in a position to have everything up to date as one of the partners is always a resident in the Home country, and is therefore on the spot to select the very choicest goods. The firm has establishments also in Timaru, Oamaru, and Wellington, and our readers in those districts should not forget to send for prices and designs, which will be furnished free on application...

ST. JOSEPH'S CLUB. DUNEDIN.

THE winter session of St. Joseph's Club was opened in St. Joseph's Hall, Dunedin, on Friday evening, with an excellent and varied programme, the principal item of which was a lecture by the president, the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm. There was a large and appreciative audience, who thoroughly enjoyed the programme, and nearly all contributing to the musical portion of it were honored with encores.

The rev. lecturer took for his subject 'Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans,' whose career, he said, was of especial interest at the present time, as her cause was just now before the authorities in Rome for canonisation. Father Murphy briefly sketched the state of France during the time of what was known as the 100 years' war. The state of France was then deplorable in the extreme. This war began in 1337 between Edward III. of England and Philip of Valois, King of France. To add to her other troubles, when this war had been in progress for about ten years, France was visited by that terrible pestilence known as the black death. Philip died in 1350, and was succeeded by John, surnamed the Good, to which title his life gave the lie. At the battle of Poitiers the French army was defeated, and John was taken prisoner and removed to England. The victory of Poitiers was followed by a truce which lasted for two years. John was succeeded by Charles V., who renewed hostilities in 1369, and in a few years England, whose dominion extended from the Loire to the Pyrenees, was nearly stripped of all her conquests. Charles V. died in 1380, and he was succeeded by Charles VI. Towards the close of his reign Charles VI. became hopelessly insane, and whilst in this state the kingdom was torn by miserable factions. Henry V., who was then King of England, considered the time opportune for reviving the claim of his ancestor, Edward III., to the throne of France. He invaded France with 30,000 men, and met the French under the Duke of Orleans at Azincourt, where he gained a decisive victory. Soon after King Henry entered the city of Troyes, then the residence of the French Court, and, through the instrumentality of the Duke of Burgundy, was acknowledged heir and regent of the kingdom of France. Henry died in the height of his career, and on his death the Duke of Bedford was appointed regent of France. The death of the English king had been followed in a short time by that of the French monarch, who was succeeded by the Dauphin, under the title of Charles VII. At this period the English were masters of Paris and all the northern provinces of France. They were making preparations to cross the Loire and attack the French king on his own ground. It was about this time that Joan of Arc appeared upon the scene. It was on January 6, 1412, that Joan of Arc was born. Her parents had not much of the wealth of this world, but they were good Christians and devout Catholics, and they instilled into her mind those virtues which distinguished her during her career. At the age of 13 she had a vision in which she was told that she was to be the liberator of her country, and the King of France would be crowned at Rheims. Four years afterwards she had another vision of the same nature. After many rebuffs she at length succeeded in convincing the authorities that her vision was genuine, and she procured an interview with Charles, whom she recognised in the midst of his courtiers although she had never seen him before. She promised to relieve Orleans, which was then closely besieged by the English, and have the king crowned at Rheims. To convince him of the genuineness of her vision she told him of a secret which was known to himself alone. This showed Charles that she was divinely inspired. An ecclesiastical court inquired into her claim, and they recommended that she should be allowed to carry out her proposals. Clad in armor she headed the troops, and succeeded in awakening in them an enthusiasm which nothing could resist. The siege of Orleans was raised, after which she marched to Rheims and assisted at the coronation of the king on July 16, 1429. At this juncture the tide had turned against the enemies of her country and her mission being fulfilled she entreated to be suffered to return to her former security. This, however, was not allowed, and at the king's request she consented to remain with the army. Early in the following year, whilst leading a sortie at the siege of Compiègne she was taken prisoner by the English and carried to Rouen, where she was tried on charges of sorcery and witchcraft by a court which was presided over by the Bishop of Beauvais, and condemned to be burned at the stake. The cruel sentence, which was as great a disgrace to her own countrymen as to her captors, was executed on May 30, 1431. 'O Rouen! Rouen!' she exclaimed as she arrived at the place of execution, 'is it here I am about to die?' She expired embracing the crucifix; and a few years later her sentence of condemnation was solemnly reversed by the authority of the Pope.

The Misses S. and N. Hall contributed a faultlessly played pianoforte selection, and acted as accompanists during the evening. Songs were given by Messrs. J. T. Hussey and D. S. Columb, which were encored. Mr. J. Hally gave a humorous reading, and Mr. Mackenzie contributed a tenor horn solo for which he was recalled. Mr. W. H. Haydon, jun., amused the audience with a clever exhibition of conjuring, the items being neatly and cleverly performed. At the conclusion of the performance Mr. Haydon jun. (vice-president), thanked the Rev. Father Murphy for his interesting lecture, the ladies and gentlemen who had contributed items, and the audience for their attendance.

The Archbishop of Hobart arrived in Sydney on Friday, April 11, his Grace's intention being to continue his journey to Maitland to felicitate Dr. Murray on the attainment of his golden jubilee. But his years and the long journey told on Dr. Murphy's constitution, and on arriving in Sydney he found himself unequal to the further fatigue of a railway journey to Maitland. Dr. Murray therefore came to Sydney and saw his Grace at St. Mary's Presbytery, where he stayed while in Sydney. Dr. Murphy was accompanied by the Rev. Father Gilleran, Administrator of the Cathedral, Hobart.

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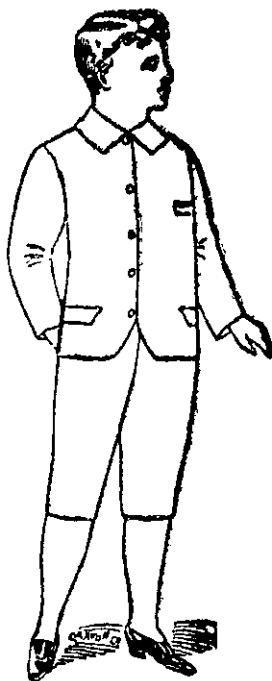
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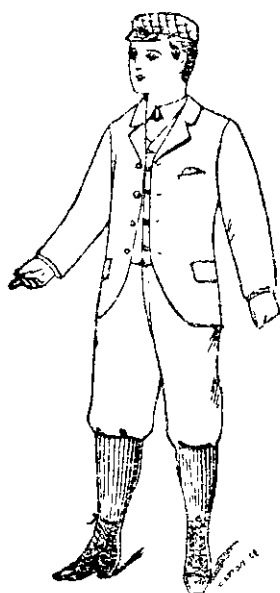
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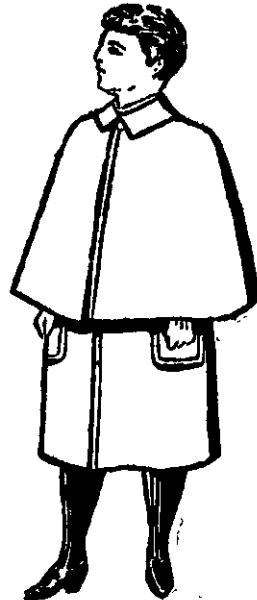
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The Storyteller

A TARDY ATONEMENT.

IN the early paradise of Rostrevor 'it was the time of the roses'; and Cloughmore caught the splendor of July's sunshine on its heights, starting steep and bare from the rich woods. From shore to shore the lough stretched in lines of dazzling light; and a white sail flashing like silver, glided away to where the mountains seemed to meet. In the village was a small shop with limp curtains drooping over an array of cheap blouses, sailor hats, faded ribbons and flowers, and mysterious wire shapes explained by the inscription above the door: 'Ellen Pace, Milliner and Dress-maker.'

In this emporium of fashion came a pretty girl in a costume suggestive of foam, with eyes that were homes of love and laughter, and lips that were sweet and pure. A jingling bell summoned from the back regions a thin, pale, white-haired woman, her brows in an habitual knot, her mouth one straight hard line. But her expression changed, softened, and brightened at sight of her visitor, and a streak of color crept into her faded cheek.

'Is it really you, Miss O'Connor? I heard last night that you had come, but I didn't expect to see you so soon. It is more than good of you indeed.'

'I wanted to be sure that you were really better; and seeing is believing, you know.'

'I am quite strong again, thanks to yourself, Miss!' replied Ellen Pace, her face still flushing and quivering strangely. She looked up and down, and swept imaginary dust off the counter, and twitched at her cap in a nervous excitable way. 'And it is thanks to you that I got through the winter at all and was able to keep a roof over my head. I suppose you cannot help being kind to the poor and sad and lonely. It is enough for you to know that they are so to set you off making things better for them.'

The few words summed up Aileen O'Connor's character with sufficient accuracy. Her acquaintance with Miss Pace dated from one day last summer when she had been attracted by the poverty-stricken appearance of the shop; and, going in on an imaginary errand, had found the proprietress fainting—from the heat, she had said; but Aileen ascertained that it was rather from privation.

The neighbors, not without cause, considered Miss Pace rather eccentric. They opined that she had saved a good bit of money and had starved herself to make it more; others declared that she had not so much as would cover a crutch; but no one really knew anything about her, and she held herself strictly aloof from all social intercourse. The empty cupboard, the threadbare garments, the bony face and figure appealed to the tenderest spot in the girl's tender heart. She was like the sunshine—not to be resisted. Miss Pace drew down the blinds of a brusque reserve, but Aileen penetrated to the depths of the long-frozen heart. Her prompt and practical kindness helped the forlorn old maid over a very stony bit of life's road.

'I'm going away to Canada, Miss O'Connor,' said Ellen Pace. 'Would you believe it?—I have a brother there who has made money, and he wants me to go out and end my days with him. We have lost sight of each other for years; but he advertised for me in a Dublin paper, and so we were brought together again. But if it hadn't been for you I should never have lived to see this piece of good luck.'

Aileen congratulated her, glad that she was to be permanently pro-

vided for; and then departed for the house where she usually spent the summer with Aunt Barbara, in whose care she had been since infancy. Her mother had died then; and her father, Dr. O'Connor, had gone to India, where he had found an early grave.

A quick, light step sounded behind her, and a voice, with a slightly injured accent, exclaimed: 'At last! I've searched the whole district for you.'

Aileen turned to behold a blue-eyed, black-haired young man, with a high-spirited Celtic face.

'Not quite the whole district, I think,' said she; 'and, if accuracy is a first condition of truth—'

'Oh, don't talk down to me like Aunt Barbara, dear! And never mind accuracy or anything, so long as we are together. I have been simply aching to see you; I have been afraid that I have been dreaming and shall one day waken to a grim reality that knows no Aileen.'

'Aunt Barbara may prove sufficiently rousing when you ask her consent. What will she say?'

'Why, naturally she will say: "My niece is lucky to be adored by such an admirable youth as Terence Blake."'

'I'm afraid she will not be quite so complimentary. She is always warning me against matrimony, and declares that an engagement is a period of temporary insanity, during which a man is unnecessarily polite to the woman he will be unnecessarily rude to all the rest of his life.'

'Epigrammatic but unsound; true to the maiden-aunt tradition, otherwise erroneous. Perhaps at some time or another Aunt Barbara has had a disappointment, and thenceforth the grapes have ceased to ripen.'

So chatting, they strolled along the broad, sunny road, like mirrors reflecting each other's brightness, as lovers should be. At a certain green gate they took leave of each other; and Terence went on to his mother's residence, a white house amid a wilderness of such roses as Rostrevor brings forth in profusion.

Mrs. Blake was a wealthy widow, Terry was her only child, and he was naturally the centre of her hopes and ambitions. She was just alighting from her victoria as he arrived; and she took possession of a basket chair on the lawn, under the shade of an immense Japanese umbrella.

'Well, mother mine, did you enjoy your drive?'

'Very much. Don't put away your cigar, I like it. What did you do?'

'Indulged in indefinite—or I should say definite—roaming. The O'Conors are here, mother. They came from Belfast yesterday.'

'Indeed?' Mrs. Blake's tone was like ice-cream—sweet but cold; and under her mildly resolute gaze Terry grew red, twirled his 'weed' confusedly, then jerked it from him.

'Smoking a cigar is like marriage,' he said; 'if it is begun badly, it goes on badly, and nothing will ever put it right.'

'And marriage is not like smoking a cigar; once you have begun it, you must go on with it, and can't throw it down just because it has proved a failure. What set you off on the subject, though? We were speaking of the O'Conors: did the one suggest the other?'

She waited with ostentatious patience for his reply, and at length it came.

'You have found me out, mother. I love Aileen with all my heart.'

Mrs. Blake was not surprised. The information simply confirmed a haunting suspicion; and she told

herself that she ought to have foreseen this result and prevented it in time. It was too late to interfere, and certainly Aileen was very charming. Besides, opposition is the life of love and may rouse even a passing fancy to vigorous stability, whilst amiable acquiescence may nip both in the bud. 'Tell a man that he can't do better for himself, and he soon sets about showing you that he can.' So reasoned Mrs. Blake, as Terry brought his confession to a close with:

'Now only your blessing and your consent are wanting to complete my happiness, mother.'

'I shall not withhold either, my dear boy. At the same time I can't help wishing that we knew a little more of Aileen's antecedents. She appears to know next to nothing of her parents; and once or twice when I have broached the subject to Miss Barbara, she has turned a deaf ear. I suppose you don't know where Dr. O'Connor was practising before he went to India nor why he went there?'

'I really never thought of asking any questions, but I am positive there is nothing to be concealed.'

'Well, I will call on Miss Barbara to-morrow and ascertain when she and Aileen can dine with us,' said Mrs. Blake; and Terry kissed her hand.

Early the following day she fulfilled her promise, and found Miss O'Connor at home and alone, which was just what she wanted. After some polite fencing, Mrs. Blake came to the real object of her visit. She did not like Barbara O'Connor, but she respected her and had confidence in her honor and integrity.

'My son made me a very interesting confession yesterday,' said Mrs. Blake, pleasantly. 'He has fallen in love with your pretty niece, and he will soon, I suppose, be asking your consent to an engagement. I hope you approve?'

'I have no personal objection to Mr. Blake,' said Miss Barbara. She looked bewildered, even stunned. 'I—I never expected that Aileen would care to marry. I never wished that she should.'

'That is a little hard on her, isn't it?'

'On the surface it may seem so. She is very poor, Mrs. Blake. My annuity dies with me, and I have saved little or nothing to leave her.'

'I should not wish my son to marry for money, even if he needed to do so. On one thing only I insist: his wife must bear an unblemished name.'

Lower drooped Miss Barbara's head, and the color receded from her lips.

'You leave me no alternative, Mrs. Blake. I am bound in honor to tell you what I have hitherto concealed from Aileen herself. Her father died under suspicion of having committed murder; the suspicion has never been removed.'

A shocked exclamation from Mrs. Blake sent a flood of crimson to Miss Barbara's brow.

'Yes, horrible indeed! He was my only brother, and he married a pretty, silly, vain creature, whose folly and extravagance made him wretched. His domestic troubles were no secret, and people were always predicting a sensational termination of some kind. Just 18 years ago this month the end came. Mrs. O'Connor was suffering from a slight cold, for which her husband had prescribed. One night he went into her room and gave her the medicine himself before going to a patient some miles away. Before his return she was found by her maid dying, poisoned. You can imagine the sensation such a tragedy caused. My unfortunate brother had to stand his trial, but little or no evidence against him could be produced and he was acquitted. Nevertheless, few believed him innocent, so he was a ruined man. He made a brave effort to live down the stigma, but in

vain; his practice dwindled away. He went to India to begin afresh there, but in a few months he died. Aileen was left to my care, and has been with me ever since, not knowing her parents' story. You will excuse me from enlarging on it. In the lapse of so many years it has died out of public remembrance, but it is not impossible that it may be revived, and now it is only just that you and your son should be made aware of it.

'Pardon my saying that you ought to have told Aileen the truth long ago. You would thus have saved her and others a great deal of pain, Miss O'Connor.'

'I admit my own moral cowardice,' answered Barbara. 'I deceived myself into thinking that my silence was to save Aileen pain, whereas I realise that it has been to spare myself the agony of casting a slur upon my beloved brother's memory. May he rest in eternal peace! And that he truly does I, for one, do not doubt.'

'I am very sorry,' said Mrs. Blake (her eyelids were smarting). 'Of course this ends everything between Terence and Aileen. If you still wish the truth to be hidden from her, no doubt we can find some plausible excuse for not sanctioning the engagement.'

Miss O'Connor merely bent her head as a matter of fact, she was past speaking, and Mrs. Blake retired, her heart aching for the pain she must inflict upon Terry. How would he, whose life hitherto had been like a white sail on a sunny river, endure this downfall of his tender hopes? And poor little Aileen, so unconscious of the blot on her name, of the suffering in store for her whether the secret were kept or not—who would not pity her?

As Mrs. Blake had expected, Terry was awaiting her return in the highest possible spirits.

'My poor boy, I am so sorry for you!' she whispered, tears gathering as she surveyed him in his youth and happiness.

'Mother dear, what has happened?' Is Aileen ill?

'No, but as surely separated from you as if she were dead.'

And then, without further preface, she briefly repeated the story told her by Miss O'Connor.

'Thank heaven Aileen does not know and need not know!' were his first words.

Mrs. Blake said, less enthusiastically, 'No, if we can find some other reason sufficient for your dissociating yourself from her.'

'But why must I do that?' She is not responsible for her father's guilt, if guilty he were.

'My dear Terry, pray do not allow yourself to be carried away by foolish sentiment. Your course is clear. I pity the girl deeply and sincerely, but she is not the only one who must be considered. How can you marry the daughter of a suspected man?'

'I can't consider anything but the guileless girl who has never cherished an unkind or selfish thought, who loves me, believes me, trusts me. Why should I betray her trust? Can't I, can't you give her father the benefit of the doubt?'

'The question is not whether the man was really guilty or not. We need not discuss the matter for your course is clear. I will be candid with you, and tell you that you must choose between her and me. If you marry her, I will not receive her, nor will I receive or regard you as my son. If you persist in this, you forfeit every claim on me, and I shall leave all my money to my sister's children.' And with burning cheeks she left the room.

A fortnight passed without Aileen seeing her lover, though token of his existence had come, stating that he had been summoned unexpectedly to Belfast on business, which he would explain when they met. Aunt

Barbara had developed a strange despondency and melancholy, and, to crown all, the girl had met Mrs. Blake driving to Killowen, and, instead of receiving the usual gracious smile and bow, had been startled with a passing glance of uninterested non-recognition. What did it all mean?

It was a day of driving wind and rain, the waves breaking with a long, vicious swish on the shore, and shreds of mist floating over the mountains. Miss O'Connor sat knitting, whilst Aileen read the following note, which had just been received with a large square parcel.—Miss Aileen O'Connor.

Dear Madam,—Accept, please, this present, which I made for you myself. When it reaches you I shall be gone. Good-bye. Gratefully yours,

Ellen Pace

P.S.—The lining will be useful. 'I suppose she is a little mad,' said Aunt Barbara, when the present was displayed and proved to be a hat of many colors, lined with pink satin and rampant with wings and flowers. Further criticism was prevented by the clashing of the garden gate which sent a shower of calceolaria blossoms over the wet grass. Aunt Barbara caught her breath as she looked through the window.

'It is Terry Blake, Aileen. What is there to blush for?'

'O Auntie! I—he—' stammered the poor girl.

'I know,' said Miss Barbara, sadly.

Instead of indulging in cynicism, she drew the girl to her side, bidding her remember that, whatever happened, she had still her Aunt Barbara, and that the sharpest sorrows lose their sting in time. With these mysterious words she quietly withdrew, and Terry entered, still the fond and radiant lover. After a brief interlude, Aileen went straight to the point.

'Terry, is there any reason why your mother should cut me? Have I offended her in any way?'

He grew deeply, darkly, beautifully red.

'She has refused to consent to our engagement, love. I am of an age to judge and decide for myself with whom I shall spend my life. In time she may relent. I am sure you will esteem me none the less because I am suddenly thrown on my own resources.'

O Terry, what do you mean?

'That I shall soon find work to do, and be all the better a man for it. I have been negotiating the sale of my yacht and horses and other luxuries, they will fetch a good price—enough for us to begin house-keeping on, if you are willing to take me in my altered circumstances. Are you?'

'To that there could be but one reply, and Aileen wept, moved by his perfect unselfishness, his prompt sacrifice of his own pleasures to provide for her though she was far from realising the depth of his love and the height of his chivalry. They whispered to each other comfort and encouragement, until a sound outside brought them back to common existence, and Terry's eyes fell on the millinery monstrosity.

'What on earth is that?' he cried.

'A hat with a history,' said she, handing him the note, which he read.

'Look here, Aileen, there is more in that hat than meets the eye. That postscript means something. Your attention is pointedly directed to the lining. I sent a romance. The old lady was a miser, and she has bequeathed all her wealth to you. Into that lining she has stitched her will or, perhaps, a few thousand-pound bank-notes, or shares in a company paying 70 per cent. Hasn't it come at a good time?'

'They manage these things better in fiction,' said Aileen; but the next

moment she exclaimed: 'O Terry, there really is something under the lining! I can feel a paper. What can it be?'

A few strokes of the scissors revealed a couple of sheets of paper closely written and addressed to Miss Aileen O'Connor.

'The will, of course!' laughed Terry. 'To how many millions are you heiress? Or is it possible that she has left her business to you?'

But Aileen's eyes were fixed on the papers on which were traced the words tearing away the veil from the tragedy of her father's life.

Miss Aileen,—My name is not Ellen Pace but Agnes Watson. I was formerly in your dear mother's service, and am unhappily responsible for her death. Others will tell you the full story, and how circumstantial evidence seemed to condemn your father. I solemnly declare his innocence. It was I who during his absence that fatal night accidentally gave your mother the wrong medicine. I discovered the error too late and was afraid to confess the truth. I feared that such gross carelessness, if known, would ruin all my prospects in life, and in my cowardice allowed another to bear the shame and blame.

Nothing prospered with me after. I lived in constant dread of the truth becoming known. I changed my name, but ever and ever the struggle grew harder. I was at the last extremity of want and despair when you found me. Before I heard your name I recognised you by your likeness to your father. Now you will understand some of my questions. I have always been a coward and I am so yet. So, while conscience and your angelic goodness to me force me to make this confession, I hide it where it may not be found until I am beyond your just reproaches. I scarcely dare hope that you will pardon me. But I earnestly implore you to say, 'May God forgive her!'

Agnes Watson

The letter fell from Aileen's trembling hands, and she turned to her lover in an agony of entreaty. And from him she heard all the sad story, understood the meaning of his mother's anger, of Aunt Barbara's warnings and endeavors to preach the instability of human affection, and, clearer, brighter, better than all, saw the nobleness of the man she loved.

'O Terry, Terry!' she sobbed, 'I can think of nothing but how I am to outdo you in love and kindness!'

'It appears that Aileen does not wish that wretched woman to be sought after, said Mrs. Blake as she sat with Aunt Barbara in her garden. Above them shook a single star through depths of melting twilight—the lough was ruddy as wine with sunset's last splendor, the soft swish of waves added to rather than disturbed the stillness.

'That is so. She has forgiven Agnes Watson. It is not Aileen's nature to do anything else.'

'Even I can forgive her,' said Mrs. Blake, 'when I remember that but for her tardy atonement I might have been estranged from—my children.'

And in the glance she cast at Aileen and Terry strolling to and fro through dewy darkness dear as day of the tall flowering bushes, there was nothing but kindness and love—'Ave Maria.'

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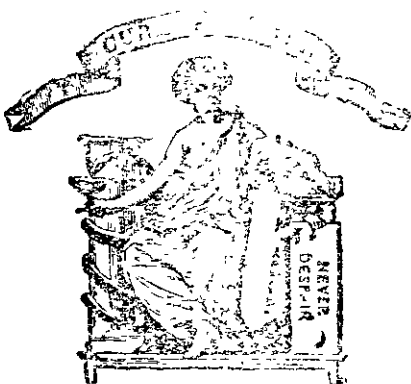
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Catholic World

AUSTRIA.—Peter's Pence.

On the occasion of the Papal Jubilee the Emperor Francis Joseph sent an autograph letter to his Holiness. The monarch has also empowered the Austrian-Hungarian ambassador to the Vatican to present to the Pope the sum of 100,000 francs as Peter's Pence.

A Work of Charity

The Archbishop of Olmutz, Dr. Theodore Kohn, has declared that in honor of the Pope's jubilee he will devote 300,000 crowns (about £12,000)—all his property—to a work of charity. Eight thousand pounds are to be invested in an orphanage in the Moravian village of Breznitz, where his mother lived and died. The rest is for the endowment. If the Archbishop lives he hopes to save £2,400 more out of his income, to be added to the fund. If he dies before he can save so much, he wishes his personal property in books, furniture, and jewelry to be sold for that purpose.

ENGLAND.—A Great Architect.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, attended by Mgr. Moyes and Father Johnson, pontificated at the Requiem at the funeral of John Francis Bentley, architect, of Westminster Cathedral. The Cardinal paid an eloquent tribute to the piety and talents of the designer of the great structure now approaching completion.

Church Progress.

Catholic buildings which will be erected this year in Sunderland, England, will cost about £50,000. The Little Sisters of the Poor lead in expenditure, closely followed by the new schools of St. Mary's and the magnificent home of the Young Men's Institute.

The Westminster Cathedral.

The late Mr. Bentley, architect of Westminster Cathedral, has left behind him plans to enable the completion of the great building to be carried out according to the original designs.

Lord Denbigh's Sister.

Lord Denbigh's sister, Lady Edith Mary Frances, who has hitherto resided in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity at Dunfermline, has become Lady Superior of St. Mary's Convent at Dover.

A Bit of History.

The fact that Leo XIII. completed his 92nd year a few weeks ago, reminds a London paper that he is the only Pope who has walked down Piccadilly and occupied a seat in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery in the British House of Commons, where he had had the pleasure of hearing a speech by Daniel O'Connell. The Pope has always been fond of recalling this experience when receiving Irish pilgrims and visitors. The Pope, then Archbishop Pecci,

spent the whole of February, 1846, in London, for the first few days as the guest of the Brazilian Ambassador, and afterwards in apartments off Piccadilly. He admired Regent Street, and spent several afternoons in Hyde Park. He was introduced to Lord Palmerston by the Austrian ambassador, and attended a reception at the Foreign Office. Queen Victoria, whom he had previously met when Papal Nuncio at Brussels, invited him to a State reception at Court, and he was present at 'a great ceremonial, in which the Queen took part.' Pope Leo at that time had a serviceable acquaintance with the English language, and conversed in it with Charles Lever, the Irish novelist, Lady Seymour, the Weld family, and Dr. Whately, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, with whom he established cordial relations. While in London the Pope officiated in two churches—the old Sardinian Chapel, still standing on the western side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and St. Mary's, Moorfields, the old London Catholic Cathedral, recently demolished.

FRANCE.—Official Bigotry.

The French Government seems bent on the extreme of perblind bigotry. It has just decided that rural post-offices must remain open on Sunday till noon—this with the expressed object of preventing the clerks from hearing Mass.

ITALY.—Offering from Peasants.

The peasant women of Italy will make an offering to the Pope in honor of his jubilee. For this object a penny subscription has been instituted.

Social Unrest.

While the glad jubilee opens in the Vatican (writes the Rome correspondent of the Sydney 'Freeman's Journal') the kingdom of Italy is in a welter. I have dwelt more than once in these columns upon the strange labor agitation which began with the new year 1902, and which still goes on. Side by side with this, during the last five or six months, there has been carried on a strenuous movement of Catholic agitation against the divorce Bill. Both movements, in my opinion, have overthrown the Cabinet. This occurred on the day after King Victor Emmanuel III. had with great pomp, inaugurated a session of Parliament and delivered a sententious speech from the Throne. A morning paper heads its account of the present phase of the labor agitation with the title 'On the way to Revolution.' Well, mayhap, but the way to the Revolution of 1898 was stopped everywhere by the means being used now. The railway system has been converted into a department of the national army. There are thousands of police and carabinieri and regular troops for the thousands of hungry and discontented. I think the storm may blow over, but I still think, and I have more than once said here, that the labor agitation cannot but in the end revolu-

tionise this country. Chances will decide whether this will be done suddenly and violently, or slowly but still swiftly, as it were.

ROME.—A Special Medal.

A special medal is coined every year at the Vatican mint, commemorating some important act of the reigning Pontiff. This year's medal, which has just been issued, bears the Holy Father's effigy, with the words 'Leo XIII. Pont. Max. An. XXIV,' and on the reverse an accurate reproduction of the magnificent monument erected by the Sovereign Pontiff to the memory of his great predecessor Innocent III. in the Lateran Basilica.

Congratulations.

Besides having despatched special embassies to Rome for the Papal jubilee a number of sovereigns sent telegrams of congratulation to the Holy Father. The Emperors of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia; the Queen Regent of Spain, the King of Portugal, the Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Montenegro, the Count and Countess of Flanders, the Comte d'Eu, and the Presidents of the Republics of Switzerland, Brazil, Chili, and Venezuela were amongst those from whom such telegrams were received.

Churches and Religious.

It has been erroneously stated that there are 365 churches in Rome, one for every day in the year. The exact number, according to the recent census, is 352 including the four great basilicas outside the walls. Besides these there are about 918 chapels connected with monasteries, convents, schools, and private palaces, and a large number of shrines erected by individuals in different parts of the city to fulfil vows or to show gratitude for deliverance from peril or sickness. There are 68 monastic establishments, 42 for monks and 26 for nuns. The number of inhabitants varies from time to time with the season, and averages about 4000.

Bequests to the Pope.

It is stated that during the year 1901 the Pope figured as legatee in over 700 wills throughout the Catholic world, the aggregate amount thus left to him being £120,000. The largest single legacy left to his Holiness was £6000, bequeathed to him by a wealthy Italian manufacturer, and the second largest £4000.

The Jubilee.

The Holy Father, apparently not in the least fatigued by the imposing ceremony which took place on March 3 (writes the Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Times') opened on the following Wednesday the long series of diplomatic receptions which undoubtedly constitute the most important feature of the Jubilee celebrations, proving as they do that the whole civilised world honors and reveres the Catholic

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Sales of Produce as inaugurated by us many years ago, and which have proved so benefi-
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merchants, millers, and produce dealers, and are thus enabled to dispose of consignments
to the very best advantage, and with the least possible delay.

PRODUCE SALES EVERY MONDAY.—Our sales are held every Monday morning,
at which samples of all the produce forward are exhibited.

Account Sales are rendered within six days of sale.

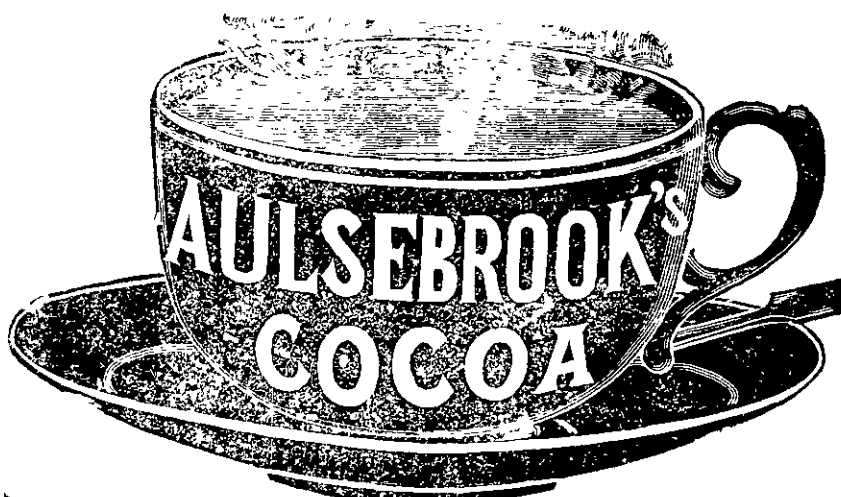
CORN SACKS, CHAFF BAGS, Etc.—We have made advantageous arrangements
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ADVANTAGES.—We offer producers the advantage of large storage and unequalled
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Church in the person of its visible head. The representatives of France, the 'fille ainee de l'Eglise,' had the honor of being received first, the audience being of a most cordial character. Baron Nisard, the Envoy-Extraordinary, presented the Holy Father with two magnificent Gobelins, the gift of President Loubet, the subjects depicted being the 'Vocation of the Blessed Joan of Arc marching towards the Loire.' The Holy Father, in accepting the gift and the congratulatory address which accompanied it, pronounced an eloquent speech, reaffirming the ties of indelible loyalty which bind France to the Holy See. The German and Bavarian Envoys next had the honor of being received by the Sovereign Pontiff, and on Saturday the special missions sent by Great Britain, Russia, Saxony, Belgium, and Montenegro were admitted into the Papal presence. Numerous pilgrimages from every part of Italy and from abroad continue to arrive in Rome, and the Pope granted numerous audiences every day. The congratulatory telegrams addressed to the Pope have been so numerous that the number of employees at the Telegraph Office in Rome has had to be considerably increased.

The British Mission.

Shortly before noon on Saturday, March 8 (writes a Rome correspondent), the Holy Father received in formal audience the Earl of Denbigh and the other members of the British Special Mission. The delegates passed through the Court of San Damaso, where the Papal Guard was in attendance, and went up to the Clementine Chamber, escorted by the Swiss Guards. The members of the Mission were then conducted to the Throne room, where the Pope was seated on the Throne, surrounded by his court. The Earl of Denbigh, in presenting the letter of King Edward, delivered a short address, expressing his best wishes on the occasion of the Jubilee. The Pope, in reply, said that he was much touched by the despatch of the Mission, and expressed his thanks to King Edward for having sent it. He also referred to the death of the lamented Queen Victoria. After the speeches, which were delivered in French, the Earl of Denbigh presented the other members of the Mission. The Holy Father then invited the Special Envoy to follow him into his private apartments, and there conversed with him for a little while. At the close of the audience, which was of a very cordial character, the delegates paid a visit to Cardinal Rampolla, the Pontifical Secretary of State. The Pope, who was in excellent health, also received the Countess of Denbigh in private audience.

SPAIN.

At an ordination held in the private oratory attached to the archiepiscopal palace, Valladolid, on the 22nd February, the following students were raised to the subdiaconate by his Grace the Archbishop of Valladolid, Don Jose Maria Cos:—Scots College—Rev. Francis O'Brien, of the archdiocese of St. Andrews, and Edinburgh; Rev. James Clark, Rev. Denis Scannell, Rev. Patrick Cosh, Rev. Patrick J. Diamond, and the Rev. Daniel Colvin, all of the archdiocese of Glasgow. English College—Rev. Patrick Barrett, of the diocese of Plymouth; Rev. William Watts and Rev. Joseph Bannon, of the diocese of Salford; Rev. Walter Weston, of the diocese of Birmingham; Rev. Thomas Walker, of the diocese of Northampton; Rev. Cecil Paget, of the diocese of Shrewsbury; and Rev. Michael Haggerty, of the diocese of Newport.

Save time, money, and horse flesh by using the 'Excelsior' plough. Morrow, Bassett and Co. sole agents in New Zealand.***

The Morals of Animals.

It may be questioned whether animals have any conception of morals as we understand the term. But in a general sense it would certainly seem that they have. In the social sense there is no doubt as to the answer. To take a well-known instance, the ant family have evolved a most complicated social system which apparently works to perfection, and that is more than can be said of any human system. In order, cleanliness, care of offspring, provision for future wants, and military discipline, no civilised society can compare with theirs. They are slave-holders, it is true, but they treat their slaves with every kindness and consideration, and the warrior ants defend them in time of danger. Another excellent example is furnished by the beaver. During summer it leads a solitary life, but at the approach of winter communities are formed, building operations commence, stores laid up as soon as the dwellings are completed, and every individual of the community recognises clearly that the interests of the family and the colony come first. In their family life, they, in common with many other animals, offer an example which might well be copied, not only by savage, but also by civilised communities.

Clyde's Lion.

'S'posing,' said little Clyde, 'that a great big, big lion should get after me when I was out in the woods, 'n I clum'd up a tree, and—' and threw a club down and hit him on the mouth! I bet he'd run away pretty fast then, wouldn't he?'

'Oh, I'm afraid not,' Clyde's papa answered. 'You wouldn't be able to throw the club hard enough 'to hurt a lion very much.'

'Well, you know, I might break off a great—great—awful big limb and let it fall right down on the lion's back. I guess that would make him get out of there pretty fast, wouldn't it?'

'It might, but how could you break off a big limb like that? Why, you couldn't break off a branch even as thick as one of my fingers.'

'Well, but I might stay up there till I would grow big and strong, you see. And then I bet I could do it!'

'No, you wouldn't be able to do it even then. I couldn't break off a limb that would be heavy enough to hurt a lion if it fell on him.'

'Couldn't I even if I got to be as big as a giant?'

'I don't know—hardly.'

'Well, giants can master lions, can't they?'

'Not when the lions have a fair show or happen to be angry.'

Clyde thought the matter over for a moment and then resumed: 'Would the lion be sitting under the tree with his mouth wide open all this time waiting for me to fall into it?'

'Very likely.'

'And could he swallow me with just one gulp?'

'He might make two or three mouthfuls of you, unless he happened to be an extra large lion.'

'Yes, but I'd wait up there for a whole year till he got so hungry he'd have to go away somewhere else or get starved.'

'And don't you suppose that you would get pretty hungry and perhaps starve yourself if you stayed up the tree a whole year?'

'Well, but you see they might be a lot of blackberry bushes grow up around the tree, 'n I could eat the blackberries.'

'Oh! You might get sleepy, too. That would be dangerous. If you ever closed your eyes and got to nodding—down you would go.'

It looked for a moment as if this might end the argument, but little Clyde was not to be caught napping by any ordinary old lion in that way, and after a brief consideration of the matter said:

'Yes, but you see before I clum'd up that tree some other little boy might have been out there flying his kite and the string might have got fast on the limbs and broke, so I could take it and tie myself to the tree, and then I wouldn't fall when I went to sleep.'

His papa had to admit then that Clyde would be too much for the lion; the light was put out and in about sixty-three seconds a little boy was fast asleep, while a little boy's papa was being scolded by a little boy's mamma for permitting 'a child to go to bed with his head full of such horrible trash.'

Morrow, Bassett and Co. have been appointed sole agents in New Zealand for the Cochshutt Plough Company's famous 'Excelsior' arm implements. Champions all over the globe. Send for catalogue.***

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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. Scoular 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.***

NEVER FORGET: Prevention is Better than Cure.—A dose of TUSSE-CURA administered when a person is suffering from a bad cold or a harassing cough, will not only give instant relief, but will also strengthen the organs affected, thus preventing more serious trouble in the future. No household should, therefore, be without a bottle of this mixture, as its timely administration will obviate suffering in after life and preserve the constitution from disease. One feature of this preparation should not be overlooked—namely, that it is applicable to both the adult and infant, all that is necessary being the adjustment of the doses to the circumstances, according to the directions.—Kempthorne, Prosser, and Co., Agents.

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has much pleasure in informing his friends
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over the above well-known hotel and trusts,
by keeping only the best brands of liquor
and giving the best accommodation, to
merit a share of their support. First-class
able. Hot and cold shower baths. Letter
and telegrams promptly attended to.

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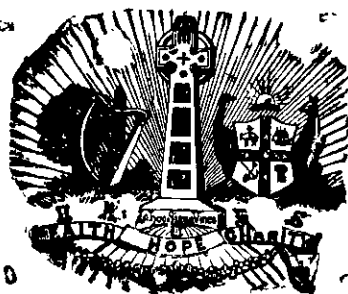
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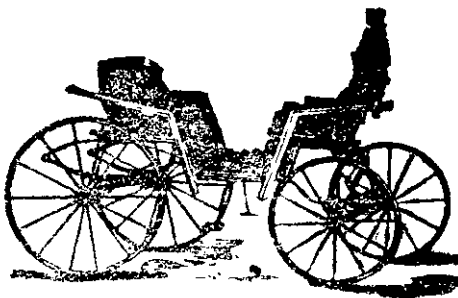
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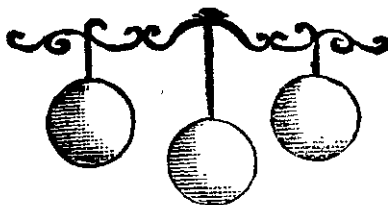
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