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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

The Catholic Truth Society.

It is gratifying to note from the report presented at the annual meeting, just held, of the English Catholic Truth Society that this important institution has had an excellent year's work and is, in every direction, making steady and continuous progress. During the year the membership has considerably increased, a sound financial position has been maintained, and there has been a steady increase in the number of the publications issued by the Society. Amongst the works which are announced as being soon to be issued by the Society are two which appear to us to be of special interest and worthy of special mention. The first is a cheap volume, brought up to date, of Encyclicals dealing with Social questions, which is to be republished under the title of 'The Pope and the People.' There are few questions so important and yet so difficult as the social questions that are everywhere exercising men's minds at the present time, and every intelligent Catholic should welcome a work which gives in a cheap and handy form a clear and authoritative statement of the Church's attitude on such questions. The other work, which is to be issued almost immediately, is the first volume of a publication entitled 'The Antidote,' the object of which is to bring together from current literature the corrections of mis-statements, the exposure of falsehoods, and the clearing up of misunderstandings which appear from time to time in various publications of the day. Everyone who has taken any interest in controversy must have noticed that there are certain forms of misrepresentation and mis-statement as to Catholic doctrine and practice that are constantly recurring, and 'The Antidote' should prove invaluable as furnishing both clergy and laity with a ready means of promptly and effectively replying to the sort of running fire thus kept up against the Church.

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Besides increasing the number of its publications the Society has also enlarged both the area and the scope of its operations. The area has been extended in late years by the establishment of similar societies in Scotland and Ireland, and of quite a number of branches in America, and all these offshoots of the parent Society are reported to be making excellent progress. It will be remembered also that at the great Australasian Catholic Congress held recently in Sydney a resolution was formally and unanimously adopted to the effect that the time had now arrived for starting a branch of the Society within the Commonwealth. The scope of the Society's usefulness has been enlarged in two directions. In the first place, the need of books for the Catholic blind, especially those in workhouses and infirmaries, has been receiving attention, and a start has been made with the formation of a lending library of Catholic books written in Braille for the benefit of the blind. In the second place the Society has made a new departure by preparing and supplying sets of slides for magic lanterns with suitable lectures to accompany the views. Thus there is a set giving interesting views of Rome, another set on the Jubilee, and another set of about 80 slides illustrating Italian religious art, and the demand for these shows that this departure is proving extremely popular and attractive. Alto-

gether, it is clearly evident from the present and preceding reports that the career of the Catholic Truth Society is one of ever-increasing usefulness, and both for the quantity and the quality of the work it is doing it deserves the cordial support of all who have the best interests of the Church at heart.

The Catholic Bishops and the Education Bill.

Whilst there is considerable difference of opinion amongst English Catholics as to the precise way in which some of the minor provisions of the new Bill will work out in actual practice, the view commonly taken is, as expressed in our leader of last week, one of general and cordial satisfaction with the measure. It is true, as we have already pointed out, that the permissive clause, leaving it optional with the local authority whether they will assume control of the school or not, will, if it is allowed to remain, be a very serious blot on the Bill. It is true also that the removal of some of the Catholic grievances under the new measure is counterbalanced by a very special and unwarranted concession to the Nonconformists. The Bill provides, as we pointed out last week, that in future wherever there are a reasonable number of Catholic children (say thirty), the Catholics of the district will be free to build a school at their own expense, and then to have it regarded as a public elementary school, for the maintenance of which the local authority will be responsible. A similar provision applies to Nonconformists, but with a very important difference. If a sufficient number of Nonconformist parents in a parish where the only school is a Church of England school declare that it is unsuitable for their children, they may, with the permission of the local authority and consent of the Department, call for a separate school to be built at the cost of the ratepayers. In other words, the Catholics must build their own schools: the Nonconformists will have theirs built for them. It is probable, however, that owing to their internal divisions the Nonconformists will not take advantage of this clause to any great extent, and, in any case, Catholics will be generous enough not to quarrel over allowing them the benefit of this concession. Altogether the Bill is, for the Catholics, a great step in advance, and they will accept it in the fair and reasonable spirit in which it appears to have been framed. The attitude of the Church has been officially expressed in the following resolutions passed by the Cardinal-Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster at the annual Low Week meeting.

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'The Cardinal Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster having examined the Education Bill recently presented to Parliament, without at present going into details, commend it in general as a measure deserving the cordial support of the country.'

By co-ordinating Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education it offers in outline a comprehensive national system, sufficiently elastic to allow of healthy variety and of expansion in all its branches.

While placing the syllabus of elementary secular instruction, with choice of subjects, under direct local popular control, and meeting the cost of teaching the same out of public money, the Bill also recognises the sacred right of parents to secure a religious education for their children, though it does this by means of a financial compromise. By this compromise the representatives of such parents are to provide the sites, school-

buildings, and the up-keep of the same, and the cost of administration, at their own expense.

It will be seen that this is as far from placing the supporters of denominational schools on a perfect equality with those of board schools, as it is from placing the cost of religious education upon the rates.

By the provision of this Bill we shall still have to collect, by voluntary subscriptions, a large sum of money in diminution of the public burden, as the price we are to pay for teaching religion in our schools.

Nevertheless, under all circumstances, we are well satisfied to accept this compromise (provided it be worked in a fair and reasonable spirit), as a settlement of the Elementary Education difficulty.

Medical Etiquette.

During the past week what is known as the Dr. Davies case has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation in Dunedin, and as the Press Association has given the fullest publicity to the incident, the interest and feeling it has aroused locally have probably extended, though in a lesser degree, to the rest of the Colony. The matter has been so fully threshed out in the daily papers that it may seem superfluous to make any further reference to it, but as the main question involved is one of general interest, and as it is easier to look fairly and calmly at the matter now than it was in the heat of the popular outcry which was evoked on the first publication of the facts, it may be permitted us to say just a word or two. The facts of the case may be very briefly stated: Mr. G. M. Marshall, a well-known homeopathic chemist of Dunedin, had called in Dr. Stephenson, a legally qualified doctor, who, however, practises as a homeopathist, to attend Mrs. Marshall in her confinement. About one o'clock in the morning Mrs. Marshall became very bad, and Dr. Stephenson advised that to save the mother's life the life of the child should be sacrificed, and in order that the necessary operation might be performed he urged Mr. Marshall to go at once for another doctor and to be sure and get one who was possessed of the necessary instrument. Mr. Marshall went to several places only to find that the doctors were out, but eventually called on Dr. Davies, who, however, in answer to his appeal for help, replied that 'Dr. Stephenson was a homeopathist, and therefore he (Dr. Davies) could not meet him in consultation.' Mr. Marshall pleaded that the case was a very serious one—a case, indeed, of life and death—but Dr. Davies replied that that was so much the more reason why he should not consult with Dr. Stephenson, and in any case he had not got the instrument required. Ultimately, after meeting with a further refusal from another doctor, Mr. Marshall secured a doctor who had got the necessary instrument and was willing to use it, but before the operation could be attempted Mrs. Marshall succumbed.

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Before publishing the facts of the case the representatives of the Press called on Dr. Davies for any explanation he had to offer and the doctor, who admits that he is not very ready at expressing himself when called on unexpectedly, made a statement of his position which was so unfortunately and unguardedly worded as to put his attitude in the very worst possible light with the public and which there is now good reason to believe was very far short of doing him justice. After explaining that he knew there was no use in his going without the instrument and that he considered his refusal would involve no hardship to the patient seeing that, as he supposed, there were plenty of other medical men willing and ready to act, he proceeded to add these unfortunate words: 'I consider that my skill is my own property, and that I should not be compelled to dispense with it. As a matter of fact I cannot be compelled to dispense with it. You may drag a horse to the water, but you cannot force him to drink. If I am compelled to go to a case I cannot be compelled to use my skill upon it. Supposing I had gone under compulsion, does it necessarily follow that the patient would get the benefit of my skill? If I had gone under protest, as would have been the case if I went at all, I should have felt very uncomfortable.' Taken in their strictest sense these words describe an attitude which is altogether indefensible and which is opposed to the plainest dictates of humanity. One after another of Dr. Davies' patients, however, have come forward to testify that he is as a doctor the personification of gentleness and kindness, so that it is practically certain that he was not, in the foregoing words, describing his own personal attitude but was merely making a general statement to the effect that if a doctor were compelled against his will to attend in such a case little would be gained seeing that, though you might, by some form of compulsion, force him to be present, you could never compel him to use to the full the special personal skill he might happen to possess. Unfortunately the general public are not in the habit of stopping to draw nice distinctions. In this case they took the words in their most obvious and most objectionable sense and a perfect storm of indignation was aroused. The papers were full of letters from indignant wives and horrified husbands, several of the letters being so personally and more than one going the length of suggesting personal violence to the

offender. Eventually Dr. Davies made a further explanation pointing out that the nature of the instrument asked for indicated that the case was not one of extreme urgency, and practically disavowing the interpretation which had been put upon his words, and the ebullition of popular feeling on the matter has now almost subsided.

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There are two questions which naturally arise out of this incident, namely, what is the extent of Dr. Davies' personal culpability in the matter looked at in the light of common sense and common humanity, and secondly, is the attitude which was attributed to him permitted by the regulations of the Medical Association, and generally approved by the profession. As to the first, it is beyond question that Dr. Davies, first statement of his position, as quoted above, even looked at from the most charitable standpoint, was most unfortunate and ill-advised. Dr. Davies undoubtedly committed a grave blunder and he has suffered for it. It may be pointed out in mitigation of further punishment that amongst all who have had professional dealings with Dr. Davies he bears the reputation of being particularly gentle and humane so that his whole life gives the lie to the harsher interpretation of his words; that he had consistently declined to consult with the homeopath doctor ever since the latter had come to Dunedin; that he did not possess the instrument required and as he intimates that he has never used the instrument during the whole course of a very extensive practice it is not unreasonable to assume that he might have had some hesitation, if not actual scruples, about performing an operation which, as is shown in another column, is unequivocally condemned by the Catholic Church; and finally that he has expressly disclaimed the ugly construction which had been put upon his words and has practically apologised for ever having uttered them. The case has yet to go before the medical tribunal and under all the circumstances the public may now very safely leave it there. As to the position of the Medical Association in the matter and of the profession generally that has been satisfactorily vindicated by the publication, at the instance of the Association, of the rule governing the conduct of the profession with regard to homeopaths. It is contained in the Code of Medical Ethics (adopted by the New Zealand Medical Association) and is as follows:—'There is no profession in the National Code of Ethics in anywise inconsistent with the broadest dictates of humanity, and that the article of the code which relates to the consultations cannot be correctly interpreted as interdicting, under any circumstances, the rendering of professional services whenever there is a pressing or immediate need for them. On the contrary, to meet the emergencies occasioned by disease or accident, and to give a helping hand to the distressed without unnecessary delay, is a duty fully enjoined on every member of the profession, both by the letter and by the spirit of the entire code.' That is all that could be desired, and if the profession act up to the spirit of that regulation there will be little ground for complaint. Moreover, the President of the Association has, in a very temperate letter, expressly repudiated the objectionable sentiments in Dr. Davies' statement, and has given a distinct assurance that the Association do not consider that, in the event of any person calling on a doctor at any hour, it is right that he should be sent from door to door until such assistance is obtained.

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Disagreeable as the outcry has been for the particular doctors concerned, there can be little doubt that the exhibition of public feeling in this matter will do a great deal of good. It may not, indeed, lead, as was at first anticipated, to legislation on the subject nor to the establishment of any Government institution for securing the supply of medical aid in extreme and urgent cases. It will secure much the same result, however, by hardening up public feeling on the subject. It will show the medical profession that they are, after all, just as amenable to the pressure of public opinion as any other section of the community, and that if they disregard in any flagrant way the dictates of charity and humanity, they will very speedily be brought to book. In Dunedin, at least, the public may feel sure there will be no cases of discourtesy or incivility from the doctors for a considerable time to come.

Anglican 'Sisters' and Religious Vows.

Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery and the way in which the Anglican and other non-Catholic denominations are copying the Catholic Church by the appointment of 'deaconesses' and establishment of 'Sisterhoods' of various kinds is a very genuine acknowledgment of the wisdom of the Church in founding and using the various religious Orders which have done so much to advance her interests. We have often wondered whether the Anglican 'Sisters' carried their imitation the length of taking the vows which are so indelibly associated with the idea of a genuine Sisterhood. Do they take the vow of perpetual chastity, as Catholic nuns do, or have they only an annual vow to be discarded or renewed when the twelve months expires, or are they bound by any vow at all, are questions that have been often asked by those

interested in the matter. A definite answer to these queries was given by Bishop Nevill last week on the occasion of the 'ordination' of an Anglican deaconess when his Lordship laid down the position of the 'Sisters' with regard to vows in the following terms:— 'Ere I close I must touch upon one question which always arises in this matter. It is the question of vows. "Shall I, if I present myself, be called upon to pledge myself to continue always in the unmarried state?" And the answer is no. Not that it is expected that a deaconess should marry. It is on many grounds desirable that she should not, and some there are who prefer to enter into a solemn engagement with the Bishop not to do so. This is permitted, but neither at ordination nor at any other time is such a vow imposed. Nor can I find proof that such a vow was taken in the early Church, though I do find that if after her admission to the order of deaconess she did marry both she and her husband laid themselves open to the censure of the Church.' The position of the Anglican 'Sisters,' then, apparently is that they are nominally free to marry, but they are not expected to, and will be subjected to the censure of the Church if they do. Their Church says to them in effect, 'You are not bound to remain unmarried, but if you don't we will think very little of you.' They are expected to exercise the self-restraint involved in perpetual chastity, while at the same time they are deprived of the steadiness and stability which a vow imparts. In a word, they have to comply with all the obligations and restrictions which the vow imposes, while they are robbed of all its advantages. Truly their position must be a hard and unsatisfactory one.

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Bishop Nevill afterwards proceeded to refer with approval to a 'writing' of the late Cardinal Manning (which is not specifically named, and which must be referred to Manning's Anglican days), in which, according to the speaker, Manning expressed his conviction that vows in religion are a lowering of the law of liberty in Christ. The Bishop disclaimed any intention of going fully into the question, and we do not therefore feel called upon to refer to the matter at any length. We content ourselves with pointing out that it is of the very essence of a vow—without which it is absolutely invalid—that it should proceed from the free deliberate will of one who by age and social position is capable of contracting a solemn obligation. It is true that by vows the will is limited in its sphere of action, but it is none the less free on that account. True freedom, as Bishop Nevill must know, exists only within the sphere of the virtuous. God, for example, is by His nature infinitely just, so that He cannot sin; yet He is absolutely free. So a man or woman under vows is free in the very highest and best sense—free 'by the freedom with which Christ has made us free.'

Maori Mission at Taupo.

An Urgent Appeal.

WE have received a letter from the Rev. Father Bruning, of Tokaanu, Taupo, in which he brings under the notice of the Catholics of New Zealand the great and pressing need that exists for a convent school in the poor Maori mission entrusted to his charge. During the time that the Fathers of St. Joseph's Missionary Society have been laboring in the Auckland diocese God has blessed their work, and now, thanks to His goodness, the missionaries count many Catholics among the Maoris. Unfortunately their success has excited a good deal of jealousy, and many of the Catholic Children attending the Government schools have their faith undermined.

'To counteract this (writes Father Bruning) our Provincial—the Very Rev. Father Lighthouse—has entrusted to me a very weighty commission, viz., the erection of a convent school in the district. With the aid of the good Sisters we may confidently hope to provide the children of Catholic natives with a sound religious education in addition to secular instruction. But beyond giving me his moral support in this matter my Superior is unable to assist me. Neither can I expect any pecuniary aid from my poor Maoris, who, one and all, eke out a precarious existence, living from hand mouth all the year round. A heavy task is, therefore, imposed upon me. Not knowing how to carry it out successfully for want of means, I venture to lay my case before the Catholics of this Colony, relying with confidence on the charity of the clergy and laity.

In conclusion, Father Bruning recommends this very necessary undertaking to the generosity of the Catholics of the Colony, with the hope they will assist and encourage him with a donation, however small. He hopes that his brethren in the Faith will not let his appeal pass by unheeded, as the work is most urgent and pressing.

Should you be afflicted with chilblains, WITCH'S OIL will give you immediate relief. A certain cure.—*.*

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

CIRCULAR

OF THE

Archbishop and Bishops of New Zealand

TO THE

Clergy and Laity of their Charge.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY,—

It is our earnest desire to heartily associate ourselves and our flocks with the sentiments and expressions of thankfulness and joy emanating from the hundreds of millions of loyal and devoted subjects throughout the world-wide British Empire, on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of His Gracious Majesty, King Edward VII. Accordingly, we deem it our duty to remind our respective Clergy and Faithful that, while they gladly join their fellow-colonists in all the festivities connected with this joyous event, they must not forget to thank and invoke, with the deepest sense of Religion, the Great and Good God, the author of human Society, 'by Whom Kings reign, and lawgivers decree just things,' in order that He may shower His choicest blessings upon the New Reign, to make it long, happy, and prosperous. Wherefore, we enjoin that, in all the Churches of our Dioceses (in which weekly service is held), a solemn *Te Deum* of thanksgiving and invocation be sung or recited, at the hour most suitable for the respective congregations, on Thursday, the 26th of June (Coronation Day) or on the following Sunday.

Given at Wellington on this 27th day of May, A.D. 1902.

✦ FRANCIS REDWOOD, S.M.,
Archbishop of Wellington and Metropolitan.

✦ JOHN JOSEPH GRIMES, S.M.,
Bishop of Christchurch.

✦ MICHAEL VERDON,
Bishop of Dunedin.

✦ GEORGE M. LENIHAN,
Bishop of Auckland.

The Press of the Propaganda.

A SCARCELY less important work than that of educating the missionary clergy is that of providing liturgical, religious and educational books for the foreign mission. We live in an age of the Press, and, therefore, this department of Propaganda (writes the Very Rev. Dr. Casartelli) assumes nowadays an unusual importance. Yes, as a matter of fact, it goes back to the very earliest days of Propaganda, a clear proof of the far-sighted and enlightened policy of the Holy See close upon four centuries ago. Urban VIII has the credit of the inception of this good work by his two decrees of June 30 and July 11 of 1626. One effect of his appeal was the gift of 10 founts of Illyrian type made by the Emperor Ferdinand II, followed by a munificent donation of a collection of Oriental type by the Grand Duke of Tuscany. By these and other benefactions the Propaganda Press soon became one of the most famous of its kind in the world. Its eclipse, like that of so many other great and good institutions, came about with the French Revolution; for on the French occupation of Rome, the plunderers, who had devastated museums and picture galleries, carried off to Paris large quantities of the most valuable founts of Oriental type. A small portion of the plunder was recovered after the Napoleonic wars, and all during the present century the Congregation has labored hard to replace and even greatly to extend its typographical resources, especially with the zealous patronage of Pius VII. and Leo XII.

In 1842, when Gregory XVI. visited the Press, he was presented with an address printed in 55 languages, of which 22 were Asiatic. Under Pius IX strenuous efforts were made to improve the Press by the introduction of the best and most recent machinery, chiefly owing to the exertions of the director, Cardinal di Luca. By 1875 the Press had 180 different kinds of type, and was able to produce books in most of the written languages of the globe. At the time of the Vatican Council the Lord's Prayer was issued by the Propaganda Press in 250 languages and dialects, and in 180 different characters.

The efficacy of TUSSICURA in all lung and throat complaint, is undeniable. It 'touches the spot' every time.—*.*

Hancock's "BISMARK" LAGER BEER.

NEW ZEALAND'S
NEW INDUSTRY.

Diocesan News

ARCHDIOCESE OF WELLINGTON.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 24.

The Rev. Father Ainsworth is preaching a mission at Westport.

The proceeds from the opera recently given in aid of the schools realised the sum of £35.

The annual school in aid of the Sisters of Compassion takes place on the 11th June. It has been decided to hold it this year in the Drillshed. An energetic committee have been appointed to make all necessary arrangements. The tickets are commanding a ready sale, which speaks well for a successful social.

The first meeting of the Marist Brothers' Old Boys' Literary and Debating Society took place at St. Patrick's Hall on Monday last. A large number of members were present. The latest issue of the Society's magazine was fully discussed. The syllabus was left to a sub-committee consisting of the Rev. Father Herbert, Messrs. McGovern, McKeown and Gamble.

The golden wedding of Mr and Mrs C. Stuart, of Judgeford, Pahautanui, was celebrated at their residence on Thursday last. A large gathering of residents from the district assembled to convey their congratulations which showed the respect in which the couple are held. Congratulatory telegrams from friends in different parts of the Colony were also received. During the evening the Pahautanui Brass Band played selections on the lawn. Mr and Mrs Stuart have resided in the district close on 50 years.

The children of St. Joseph's Orphanage were entertained by Professor and Mrs. McKenzie at their beautiful home at Karori on Saturday, May 10. In the well laid out grounds adjoining the children roamed and enjoyed the many attractions provided for them. An ample repast was done full justice to by the young folk. Before returning home the children gave three hearty cheers for their kind entertainers.

The Feast of Pentecost was celebrated in a special manner at the different churches on Sunday last. At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Father Holley celebrated the 10.30 Mass. The choir rendered in an excellent manner Gounod's Mass, with full orchestral accompaniment. At Vespers the church was crowded, when a procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place. Rev. Father Holley preached on the day's festival. At St. Mary of the Angels' Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Mahoney, with the Ven. Archdeacon Devoy as deacon, and Rev. Father Herbert sub-deacon. At St. Joseph's Church, Buckle street, Rev. Father Hills celebrated the last Mass. Gounod's Mass was sung by the choir. At Vespers his Grace the Archbishop preached an able discourse on the festival of Pentecost.

WESTPORT.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

May 20.

A very successful mission was opened at St. Canice's Church, Westport, on Sunday, May 4, by the Rev. Father Ainsworth, S.M., and having been continued during the week closed on the following Sunday, 11th inst. The Masses during the week mornings were attended by large numbers, and at the services in the evenings the church was crowded. Fortunately during the week the weather proved most favorable. When it is considered that a mission was preached by Father Ainsworth in the same church just before last Christmas, it is no small tribute to his eloquence and the attractive power of his preaching that he was able to draw such great congregations so soon again. It showed clearly how much the zealous missionary is appreciated in Westport. The congregation manifested a spirit of faith and devotion by their constant attendance at the services that was highly creditable to them. Moreover, they responded readily to the appeal of the missionary to prepare and fulfil their Easter duty by going in such great numbers to Holy Communion. On the last Sunday especially a grand sight was presented in the large body of men who approached the Holy Table. Certainly not many of the congregation missed the opportunity of complying with the Paschal precept during the mission. What happy fruits are produced in a parish by a good mission? How grateful all are for the blessings vouchsafed to them by means of a mission. Father Ainsworth is at present engaged in giving short missions in different parts of this extensive district, and intends spending about a month altogether in the parish.

WAVERLEY.

(From an occasional correspondent.)

A very pleasing little function took place in the presbytery of the Catholic Church here a few evenings ago, when the Rev. Father Johnston, on the eve of his departure to take charge of the Waipawa parish, to which he has been appointed by his Grace the Archbishop, was presented with a purse of sovereigns by the members of the congregation. Mr Leo, in making the presentation, spoke in high terms of the respect and esteem in which Father Johnston had been held by his Waverley parishioners. His remarks were further expressive of Father Johnston's popularity as a priest with those who had the pleasure of knowing him, Catholics and non-Catholics alike, not only as an able and eloquent preacher, but also as a man of unflinching energy and zeal for the spiritual welfare

of all under his immediate care, especially the children. These sentiments were fully endorsed by a large number of friends present. Father Johnston, in the course of a feeling reply, returned his most sincere thanks to his Waverley friends for their great kindness to him on all occasions during his stay in the parish. He had nothing but what was good to say of the people of Waverley, and he would always look back with feelings of pleasure on his short residence in the district. In conclusion, he extended a hearty invitation to his friends in Waverley to call on him should they at any time visit Waipawa during his stay there.

I understand that the Patea friends of the Rev. Father also presented him with a valuable souvenir. As an eloquent and forcible preacher the Rev. Father Johnston has few equals, and his loss will be keenly felt by the Catholics of this district.

DIOCESE OF CHRISTCHURCH.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 26.

The Rev. Father Galerne found it necessary to break his journey at Napier, where he remained for a well earned rest.

The special devotions appropriate to the Feast of Corpus Christi which occurs on Thursday next are to be observed on the Sunday following in an especially impressive manner at the Pro-Cathedral, it being the patronal feast of that church.

Great success has attended the Coronation Carnival at the Colosseum during the week. The building has been thronged nightly, and the managing committee will apparently have abundant cause to congratulate themselves on the financial result. There has been a change of programme each evening. Any notice of the carnival would be incomplete without reference to the energetic secretary, Mr. W. H. Corrigan, whose keen perception, business tact and organising ability have gone far to make the event the unqualified success it certainly is.

By the Warrimoo, which arrived last week from Melbourne, Sisters Mary and Clare, members of the Order of the Sisters of Nazareth, came to Christchurch on business connected with the establishment of a Nazareth House here. During their stay in this city the visitors were guests of Mrs. A. J. White at Opawa, and returned to Melbourne by the Talune on Friday. One of the Sisters is Mother Superior of the home which has been established by the Order in Ballarat, Victoria. They are, I understand, very pleased with the possibilities and prospects of establishing a branch home in this city, and have met his Lordship the Bishop in conference. They will, it is stated, report favorably to the Central Council on the matter. In the course of an interview a *Lyttelton Times* reporter elicited the following interesting facts from the visitors as to the aims and objects of the Order:—The Sisters of Nazareth are an entirely unsectarian body, and have their headquarters in Hammersmith, in London, where they have a large house. The object is to receive and provide for the aged and indigent of both sexes, as well as for the young who may have been left on the world without proper provision for their maintenance. The children are educated, and as soon as they are fit to go out into the world are helped to get suitable employment. The girls are mostly placed in domestic service, while the boys are generally sent into the country the ages of 13 and 15, after which they are in most cases apprenticed to any trade for which they show aptitude. Persons are received into the homes without any questions as to their denomination, and the whole of the work is done by the Sisters including the nursing of the sick and the education of the children. The Order has homes in various parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, as well as in South Africa and Australia. The home at Ballarat has now been established about 14 years, and has about 300 inmates at the present time and has in addition a hospital for incurables. Here are to be found the two extremes, youth and old age, for the youngest inmate is under 12 months, whilst the oldest is a man who is over 100 years of age. The medical men take a considerable interest in the institution, and the doctors, oculists and dentists who attend to the patients are all honorary. The institutions are all supported by voluntary contributions, and the only assistance rendered by the Victorian Government is the supplying of free passes on the railways to the extent of £50 per annum, which enables the Sisters to visit the various portions of the diocese. Should any of the children who have been brought up in the institution afterwards be out of employment, they are encouraged to return, and always look upon it as a temporary home. The Order has homes and hospitals at Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Durban and Kimberley, and when the South African war broke out, permission was given to the Sisters to leave the country, but they all elected to remain, and they gave great assistance in nursing the sick and wounded. Mr Cecil Rhodes was a considerable benefactor to the Order, and was very good to the Sisters during the siege at Kimberley. Both he and Lord Roberts spoke highly of the work done by them.

Southland News Notes.

(From our own correspondent.)

A Catholic club has been formed at Gore, and it promises to be a success in every way. The club held the first of its socials in the Town Hall on Thursday evening, and its efforts were crowned with success.

The Catholics of Orepuki contemplate holding a bazaar at no distant date in aid of the Church funds, and your readers who know the Catholics of the district are well aware that they are just the people to make anything a success that they take in hand.

The annual meeting of St. Mary's Literary Society, Invercargill, was held last Tuesday and was largely attended. The Very Rev.

Dean Burke presided and made several very pointed remarks in his address. The election of office bearers resulted as follows:— President, Very Rev. Dean Burke; vice-presidents, Mr. T. P. Gilfedder and Rev. Bro. Walter; secretary and treasurer, Mr. O'Brien (Richmond Grove). A magazine club is to be formed in connection with the society. The chief feature of last meeting was a paper, 'The English Constitution: Its Rise and Development,' by Mr. T. P. Gilfedder, who dealt with the large subject in a masterly manner. The paper was criticised by Messrs. Morton, O'Brien, Eager, Dean Burke and others, and a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Gilfedder for his able paper.

Mr. Thomas Kett has taken over the Hibernian Hotel, Invercargill, from Mrs. Hughes, and Mr. Leonard Smith, of Nightcaps, has taken over the Royal.

A Challenge Not Accepted.

SOME time ago a public meeting was held in Nelson to protest against the transfer of some members of the police force in that town. The changes were the outcome of a departmental inquiry. Among the speakers at that meeting was the Protestant Bishop, who, in the course of his remarks, said, as reported in the *Colonist* of May 2, that somebody had sufficient influence to prevent the Government from acceding to a request for a public inquiry. 'If some person or body (said the Bishop) had sufficient power to carry their desire they might ask where that body was to be found. Perhaps the Salvation Army had power, or the Good Templars, but he was not satisfied that either had. He recognised that there was another body. It was a very unpleasant thing to have the fact brought home to them that some responsible body had sufficient influence with the Government to bring such power to bear that they could carry out their own will. They felt it ought not to be so, and that it was their business to try and make an alteration. They might be altogether wrong, but if that was the correct solution, then he said they were very closely concerned, because it was evident that some body existed able to secure its own ends when these were not in accordance with justice. It was evident that one denomination was represented out of all proportion to its numerical strength.'

The inference to be drawn from Bishop Mules's insinuations was pretty plain, and in reply thereto Dean Mahoney wrote in part as follows to the *Colonist*:—

'The insignificance of the calumniator is betimes magnified by reply; the helplessness of the victim degrades the aggressor, and the pettiness of the charge nigh disarms the defendant. But when against a section of the community is levelled a serious charge, blurted out in the intoxication of applause on a public platform, by one propped up in position and dignity above his fellows, that charge, owing to its enormity, and in justice to the accused and accuser, exacts convincing proofs. The accused court enquiry, and I, who am their local accredited representative would be a traitor to my people and their cause, were I to supinely allow such unbridled audacity to career unchecked. I therefore defy bishop or layman to substantiate the charge and to prove that I, directly or indirectly, covertly or openly, by letter or by word, brought any influence whatsoever to bear upon the disrating, the removal, or the dismissal of any member or members of the Nelson Police Force. Should such a charge be proven, as an earnest of my good faith, I pledge my word to refund £125 presented to me by my beloved people, to be distributed to non-Catholic public charitable institutions in Nelson.'

To Dean Mahoney's challenge the Bishop of Nelson replied as follows:—

'Long and friendly intercourse with Dean Mahoney makes me deeply regret that his letter on Saturday last took quite the form it did. Not a word or syllable of mine can be shown to have any personal application to him or to any one or more, who might be named among his co-religionists, for many of whom I entertain a cordial regard, which will, I trust, never be diminished, nor fail to be returned by them. I deny any wish on my part and any tendency in what I have said to stir up needless strife or pander in any wise to popular prejudice. But I feel I should have been wrong were I to have shrunk from using the occasion that lately presented itself for reminding my fellow-citizens that there is at least one body of persons amongst us in New Zealand that is proved, by what seems to me incontrovertible evidence, to be exercising to a considerable extent undue political power in certain directions, a power out of all proportion to their numerical strength.'

Dean Mahoney having left the Colony on a trip to Europe, Father Clancy took the matter up in a letter to the *Colonist*, in which he said: 'As the Bishop of Nelson, from a public platform, had levelled a serious and definite charge against the Catholic body of having unjustly used their influence in the recent police debacle, Dean Mahoney, then the local representative of that body, challenged his Lordship for his proofs. The latter, with probably a keen perception of his powers, guards an ominous silence, and ignores the Dean's legitimate claim on this particular point, and launches upon the mes congenial to himself—friendship and personal bravery, as exemplified in his recent utterances. How a man can hope for amity whilst covering his friends with obloquy, and show his courage whilst attacking wantonly, is a little mystery which even a bishop could not explain; and since his courage sustained him in making a groundless charge, let us hope that the same virtue may inspire him to beat a less ignoble retreat. It is not a question of any one or more who might be named, as he would have us believe, but of each and every Catholic laboring under the charge of being an abettor of injustice, and calling on him for the proofs of the charge, or the withdrawal of the indictment. Till the Bishop accepts either alternative, his Lordship must be left poised on the horns of a dilemma exalted, if not unenviable.'

To that letter Bi-hop Mules replied as follows:—

'In his letter in your columns, Father Clancy has asserted that the Bishop of Nelson has, from a public platform, levelled a definite charge against the Roman Catholic body, of having unjustly used their influence in the recent police charges. Both local papers reported the Bishop's speech. I charge Father Clancy with making by his assertion, a charge against me publicly, which he will be unable to substantiate.'

Father Clancy's reply to the Bishop's letter appeared in the *Colonist* of May 8, and was as follows:—

'His Lordship the Bishop of Nelson asks me to substantiate my charges against him. I cordially accede to his request. Self-evident facts are recorded, not necessarily proven. Their proof lies in their general acceptance. The local papers state that the Bishop made the charge, and the faithful record of his utterance is found not only in the columns of these journals, but is printed in the memory and the heart of every man who applauded him when on the platform, of the correspondents who reported him, of gentlemen who surrounded him, of many distinguished members of his own flock, who not thinking it fit to attend the meeting, have read his meaning and expressed their sympathy to me and their disapproval of him. If further proof is wanting, it is found in the deep-seated resentment of every Catholic aggrieved clamoring for proofs or apology. I would remind his Lordship that it is not a personal affair concerning me alone, neither is it purely a local one. But to him, indeed, it is a personal matter, probably affecting him in more ways than one. How strange a coincidence, too, that his Lordship, now asking for proofs, stands alone, as he stood alone when he flung out the charge to fulfil his duty towards his fellow-citizens, as he tells us, and to attest his moral bravery! How grotesque a proceeding for the plaintiff, in the presence of judge, jury, and court, instead of proving his case, to call upon the defendant to prove that the indictment is on the charge sheet! 'Tis unique, Sir, in judicial procedure, void of decorum, and worthy of condign punishment to thus flout the dignity of the court. Should his Lordship fly from his present position, I fear he must deny himself the attribute of having the courage of his convictions.'

The Pontificate of Leo XIII.

The Oldest Bishop in the World.

So many facts and figures have lately been given concerning the age, and the duration of the Pontificate of Pope Leo XIII. (writes the Rome correspondent of the *New York Freeman's Journal*, under date March 19), that it is difficult to say anything new on the subject, but perhaps the following statistics will present a fresh view of the subject:—Giacchino Pecci, of the noble family of the Peccis of Sienna, was born at Carpineto of Anagni on March 2, 1810; he was created Doctor of Divinity and of Canon Law in 1830 and 1832; made a Domestic Prelate in 1837; ordained on December 31, 1837, appointed as Delegate Apostolic to Beneventum in 1838, and to Spoleto and Perugia in 1841; preconised Archbishop of Damietta on January 27, 1843; nominated Apostolic Nuncio to Brussels and Bishop of Perugia in 1846; created Cardinal priest of St. Chrysogono on December 19, 1853; Camerlengo of Holy Church in 1876; and finally raised to the Pontificate on February 20, 1878, at the age of 68.

He is, therefore, now 92 years of age, 64 years a priest, 59 years a bishop, 49 years a Cardinal, and 24 a Pope. He is not only the oldest by far in the order of creation to the Cardinalate (Cardinal Oreglia, the present Dean of the Sacred College, was raised to the purple just 20 years after Cardinal Pecci), but he is also the oldest Bishop in Christendom. After him comes Monsignor Daniel Murphy, who was elected Bishop of Philadelphia (not the American See but another in partibus infidelium) in 1845, and who is the present Archbishop of Hobart in Australia. Leo XIII. and Mr. Murphy are the only two bishops living who were preconised by Gregory XVI. The next oldest among the bishops is Monsignor Joseph George Strommayer, who was born on February 4, 1815, and elected Bishop of Sirmio with residence at Diakover in Slavonia May 10, 1850.

Leo XIII. occupies the fourth place among Pontiffs who have reigned longest, according to the following list:—

St. Peter (from the year 33 to the year 68) ...	34	6	0
Pius IX. (1846-1878) ...	31	7	22
Pius VI. (1775-1779) ...	24	8	14
Leo XIII. (Feb. 20, 1878—March 20, 1902) ...	24	1	0
Adrian I. (771-795) ...	23	10	17
Pius VII. (1800-1823) ...	23	5	6
Alexander III. (1159-1181) ...	21	11	22
St. Sylvester I. (314-335) ...	21	10	27
St. Leo I. (440-461) ...	21	1	13
Urban VIII. (1623-1644) ...	20	11	21
St. Leo III. (795-816) ...	20	5	16
Clement XI. (1700-1721) ...	20	3	25

There were 18 Popes whose Pontificate lasted from 15 to 19 years; 47, from 10 to 15 years; 60, from 5 to 10; 75, from one to five years; 41, from one to 11 months, and 11 who reigned less than a month.

With regard to longevity, Pope Leo XIII. holds the third place among the Pontiffs.—St. Agatha (died 682) lived to be 107 years of age; Gregory IX. (1241), 98 years; Leo XIII. is now 92; Celestine III. (1198) died at 91 and also Gregory XIII. (1417), and only one other Pope, John XXII. (1334) lived to be 90.

It is a very remarkable fact that all the long Pontificates above mentioned have been passed in dangerous and difficult times—St. Peter lived in constant anxiety, and ended his earthly life by mar-

tyrdom; Pius IX. saw the Temporal Power of the Popes destroyed after an existence of over a thousand years, and he died a prisoner of the Italian Government; Pius VI. saw the outbreak of the destructive French Revolution, and died in exile. Leo XIII. has been obliged to spend the 24 years of his Pontificate shut up in the Vatican, and his old age is being embittered by the persecution to which the Church is being subjected in France, Italy, and Spain.

Father Vaughan in South America.

THE Catholic journals of South America contain interesting accounts of the questing tour along the eastern shores of South America of the Very Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, who is collecting funds for the Spanish chapel in the new Westminster Cathedral. At Lima, Peru (writes a correspondent of the *Pilot*), the glowing charity of its citizens contributed in December £1,000, while an enthusiastic reception has been accorded to the good priest in Bolivia. The reception that was vouchsafed to him in the Argentina and Chile was also cordial, so that when Mexico is reached the good and noble priest will be looking forward to a speedy close of his five years' tour in behalf of the Spanish Chapel.

Those who have contributed will never regret it, for whenever any occasion arises they will be convinced that Father Vaughan has a long memory for little kindnesses. He seems always in debt in his affections and prayers for his contributors, keeping anniversaries of them, and frequently repaying them twenty times over.

The *Irish Catholic* says of Father Vaughan and his mission: 'The Very Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, brother of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, has for the last three years been collecting funds for the Spanish Chapel of the new Cathedral of this Metropolitan See among the republics of South America, but lately in one of the richest, as it truly is one of the most Catholic republics of the once vast Spanish Colonial Empire—Peru. His hosts of friends and admirers of his zeal in England, throughout sunny Spain, and not a few in old Ireland, will be delighted to hear that the unequalled success that crowned his efforts over the pastoral expanses of Argentina is not abandoning him along the snow-crowned slopes of the Andes.

'The President of the Republic of Peru and the Archbishop of Lima give magnificent contributions, while a long list of generous offerings from the eminent and opulent citizens of the city of St. Rose, beautiful Lima, is sufficient to fill the heart of this noble, self-sacrificing apostle of charity, this truly good, devoted priest, with the bright hope that the golden prospects and results with which his mission was inaugurated and closer in the South still pursues his footsteps, and that at the termination of his labors here in the North will see realized that princely sum needed to complete the gem among the chapels that will enrich, decorate and embellish England's peerless new basilica.'

The Late Archbishop Corrigan.

A FEW weeks ago we announced the death of Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. An esteemed correspondent has forwarded us the following particulars regarding the deceased prelate:—

Michael Augustine Corrigan was born in Newark, New Jersey, of Irish parents, August 13, 1839. While prospering in life the family retained such piety and love for religion that three of the sons became priests, and a daughter a nun at Meaux, in France. Michael was sent in 1855 to St. Mary's College, Wilmington, but four years later entered Mount St. Mary's at Emmitsburg, where his ability and studious character won a high rank. When the American College at Rome, which had been founded by Pope Pius IX., was opened for students, Michael A. Corrigan was the first seminarian chosen and the first to enter. He was ordained in the La Serna Basilica, September 19, 1863, by Cardinal Patrizi, but prolonged his residence in Rome in order to pursue special studies and win his doctor's cap. On his return to Newark in July, 1864, Bishop Bayley, who had the highest esteem for his learning and piety, appointed him professor of dogmatic theology and Sacred Scriptures in the seminary at Seton Hall. He soon became director of that institution and Vice-president of Seton Hall College, and its President after the elevation of Dr. McQuaid to the See of Rochester. In his devotion to the cause of education, Dr. Corrigan bent all his energies to render Seton Hall a college of the highest rank.

During the absence of Bishop Bayley at the Vatican Council in 1870, Dr. Corrigan was Vicar-General and Administrator of the diocese, discharging the onerous additional duties with singular prudence. When Bishop Bayley was promoted to the See of Baltimore, Dr. Corrigan was elected Bishop of Newark on February 14, 1873, and on the Feast of the Purification of St. Joseph was consecrated in his own Cathedral by his Grace Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, 17 bishops being present, and was at once enthroned. He was the youngest member of the American hierarchy, but showed the maturity and experience of years. Retaining the presidency of the college to which he was so greatly attached, he devoted his mind to the increase of religion. His diocese was already a flourishing one with 121 churches and mission stations, 116 priests, and 57 parochial schools. He introduced the Jesuits, Dominicans, and Franciscans; established a Catholic Protector for boys at Denville, under the care of the Franciscan Brothers; a House of the Good Shepherd at Newark; and a hospital in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. Besides these Orders, he engaged in active works of mercy; he wished to endow the diocese with a contemplative Order, convinced that it would draw down blessings on all. The Sisters of the Order of Perpetual Adoration from Lyons, France, came to fulfil his wish.

A Diocesan Synod, held in 1878, renewed and extended the statutes previously promulgated by Bishop Bayley for the church under his care. Meanwhile the Catholic schools received an impulse, so that towards the close of 1880 there were in New Jersey 153, with no less than 26,000 pupils. The churches had increased to 150, with 40 stations, and the priests to 190.

The advanced age of Cardinal McCloskey made appointment of a coadjutor a necessity, and, to the regret of the Catholics of New Jersey, Bishop Corrigan was, on October 1, 1880, promoted to the See of Petra, and made coadjutor to the Archbishop of New York with the right of succession.

In his new position the active part of the episcopal work soon devolved upon him—the visitation of the diocese, ordinations, confirmations, and dedications. The Fourth Provincial Council and Fourth Synod of New York were mainly directed by him, and for the use of such assemblies he prepared a useful manual. He was summoned to Rome as one of the Archbishops whom the Holy See wished to consult in regard to the work of the proposed Plenary Council, and when that body met in November, 1884, he represented the diocese of New York.

On the death of his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop Corrigan became, on October 10, 1885, third Metropolitan of the province of New York.

A Priest in a Protestant Church.

ON Tuesday evening, March 4, Very Rev. B. M. O'Boylan, rector of St. Francis de Sales Church, Newark, Ohio, at the invitation of Dr. L. W. White, of Trinity M.E. Church, delivered a lecture on the faith and practice of Catholics. The principal doctrines of the Church were clearly stated as proven from the Protestant Bible, which lay before the lecturer. The following order was observed: (1) The Divinity of Christ; (2) the establishment of the one and only Church and its divine authority; (3) the sacraments, and especially Penance and Holy Eucharist; (4) the doctrine of the Communion of Saints and the honor of the Blessed Virgin; (5) the manner of receiving converts into the Church; (6) the beauties of the Catholic devotion, and in particular the sacrifice of the Mass.

The lecture was illustrated by many examples, and every point was backed by a suitable text from Scripture. Dr. White, at the close of the lecture, gave a most enthusiastic expression of his thanks to the lecturer, and the leading members of his church came around the platform to shake hands with Father O'Boylan and thank him for his presence and the instructive discourse he had delivered.

It is needless to say that the announcement in the city papers that a priest was to lecture in a Protestant church brought a large audience. The lecturer announced that he would be always happy to respond to such invitations and prepared to answer any objection against the creed of Catholics before any audience in the city.

Dr. White called at St. Francis's rectory the following morning and again personally expressed his thanks to Father O'Boylan for the lucid exposition of Catholic doctrine he had delivered, and in speaking of it afterward remarked that what surprised him most was the fact that every point was established on the authority of their own (the Protestant) Bible.

A Few Illustrous Dunces.

IN reading biographies of eminent men, one is surprised to learn what great things have been achieved by men who, in youth, were pronounced dunces. Histories of their careers are full of encouragement to timid, self-distrusted beginners in life. Among the illustrious dunces—dull, and even stupid boys, but most successful men—were Justus von Liebig, called 'Booby Liebig' by his school-mates, who, when he replied to a question by his teacher, said that he intended to be a chemist, and provoked a burst of derision from the whole school, yet lived to become one of the greatest chemists of the nineteenth century; Tommaso Gaudi, the great painter—the precursor of Raphael—whose works were studied by the latter and by Michael Angelo and by Leonardo de Vinci, yet who was known as 'Heavy Tom' when a boy; Thomas Chatterton, who was sent home from school as a fool, of whom nothing can be made; Isaac Barrow, a quick tempered, pugnacious, and idle boy at school, but in manhood a celebrated mathematician; Dean Swift, 'plucked' at Dublin University; Richard B. Sheridan, the brilliant wit, playwright, and orator, but 'an incorrigible dunce' at school; John Howard, the noted philanthropist; and even William Jones, who, besides writing various legal and other solid works, distinguished himself as a judge in India, and at his death, at the early age of 48 years, had mastered 25 languages.

Last, but not least—perhaps the most marvellous blockhead of all the long roll—was Walter Scott, of whom his teacher, Professor Andrew Dalzell, said that 'dunce he is and dunce he will remain,' and who, visiting the school when at the zenith of his fame, asked to see its dunce, and when taken to him gave him a half-sovereign, saying: 'There, take that for keeping my seat warm.'

We have many wealthy Irishmen in and about Sydney (writes the correspondent of the *Southern Cross*), and in nearly every case they made their money in business. If Mr. Frank Freehill is wealthy—and I think he is as wealthy men go—he would be an exception. The Daltons are immensely wealthy, and so is Mr. John Meagher, M.L.C., of Bathurst. The Irish are the leading farmers of New South Wales, also the leading country storekeepers.

INTERCOLONIAL.

The Rev. Father McInerney, S.J., chaplain to one of the New South Wales contingents, lies dangerously ill in a hospital at Newcastle, South Africa. Father McInerney is well known as a zealous missionary throughout Australia.

Mr. Waddell, N.S.W. State Treasurer, says that under the Old Age Pensions Act, as now administered, the payments next year will probably exceed £600,000. He proposes to legislate for a reduction of expenditure in the administration of the Act.

At the general election in South Australia Mr W. J. Denny, editor of the *Southern Cross*, was returned at the head of the poll as one of the M.L.A. for Adelaide. The Hon. J. V. O'Loughlin, the managing director, was not so successful in his candidature for a seat in the Legislative Council. For years Mr O'Loughlin was an M.L.C., and for a time in the State Ministry. The redistribution of seats and curtailment in the number of members of the Legislative Council had, no doubt, militated against his re-election.

The topic of the day in our commercial world (writes a Sydney correspondent) has been the formation of the brewery of J. and J. T. Toohey into a company with a capital of £600,000. The 150,000 £4 shares placed on the market were taken up in one morning, and the shares are now at a premium. John Toohey will be chairman of directors at a salary of £2000 a year, and one of his nephews a young fellow of 26, will also be a director at £1500. Last year the brewery returned a profit of £55,000. About 30 years ago the Toohey brothers were country storekeepers in a small way. James Toohey is dead—his family has a half-interest in the brewery—and John Toohey is a millionaire.

The Right Rev. Dr. Dunne, Bishop of Bathurst, a few Sundays ago solemnly blessed the foundation of the new Catholic Church building at Canowindra. The cost of the erection of the building, £1063 3s, had been fully subscribed, and was placed on the stone. The Bishop was attended by the Rev. D. O'Kennedy, P.P., Rev. P. J. Doran, and Mr T. Finn. After the ceremony his Lordship congratulated the residents upon establishing almost a record in church building in subscribing so liberally as to have the full sum required for the building placed on the foundation stone. The church will be of handsome architecture, and will occupy a prominent site. In the afternoon his Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 94 persons. The Bishop preached twice during the day. During his visitation of the diocese his Lordship also laid the foundation stone of a new church at Cowra, and confirmed a large number of children.

An old and highly-respected colonist in the person of Mr John Madden passed away recently at Flemington at the age of 84 years. He was especially well known to hunting men (says the *Argus*), and kept to the sport as long almost as he could sit in a saddle, but three years ago advanced age drove him reluctantly from a pastime for which he had a great devotion. For many years Mr Madden contributed hunting notes to the *Australasian* under the signature 'Cervus Elaphus.' Three of his sons made a mark in public life, viz, Sir John Madden, the present Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor, Mr Walter Madden, ex-Minister of the Crown, and Mr Frank Madden M.L.A. The late Mr Madden was born in Cork, Ireland, and came to Victoria with his wife and eight children in 1857. From the first he practised as a solicitor. The late Mr Madden passed away quietly with the members of his family about him—a courtly, honorable, old-time gentleman. The obsequies of the late Mr John Madden were largely attended. The funeral left Travancore, Essendon, for the Melbourne general cemetery. A large procession, headed by a plain hearse and floral car, followed the remains to the Melbourne Cemetery. The burial took place in the Roman Catholic portion of the cemetery. Prior Kelly, of Port Melbourne, assisted by the Rev. Maurice Carroll, of Flemington, conducted the burial prayers. The chief mourners were the sons of the deceased gentleman—Sir John Madden (Chief Justice), and Messrs Frank, Walter, and Henry Madden; and included in the large attendance were several members of Parliament and many members of the legal profession.

It is understood that no reply has as yet been received from Cardinal Rampolla (says the *Sydney Freeman's Journal*), respecting Bishop Reville's laying down the burden of the Bishopric of Bendigo. It is the almost invariable rule for Propaganda (from which the Australian Church is directly governed) to accept the resignation of a Bishop when sufficient reasons are advanced, but the present case may prove an exception. It is premature to name a probable successor, as when (or if) the resignation shall have been officially accepted, the usual procedure in such cases will be observed, viz, to summon a meeting of the clergy of the diocese, who will select three names for submission to the Pope. The Bishops of the province also submit nominations. The Very Rev. Archdeacon Davy, D.D., V.G. (Benalla), who was closely joined with Dr. Reville in the difficult work of laboring in a new diocese, is prominently mentioned as one likely to be named. Meanwhile, speculation apart, on all sides the deepest regret has been expressed that Dr. Reville has found it necessary to lay down the crozier.

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Friends at Court

GLEANINGS FOR NEXT WEEK'S CALENDAR

- | | |
|------|---|
| June | 1, Sunday.—Second Sunday after Pentecost. |
| " | 2, Monday.—St. Eugenius I., Pope and Martyr. |
| " | 3, Tuesday.—St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi. |
| " | 4, Wednesday.—St. Francis of Carraciolo, Confessor. |
| " | 5, Thursday.—Octave of Corpus Christi. |
| " | 6, Friday.—Feast of the Sacred Heart. |
| " | 7, Saturday.—St. Augustine, Bishop and Confessor. |

ST. MARY MAGDALEN DE PAZZI.

St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi was born in Florence, in 1566. She was of an illustrious family, which was allied to the Medici. At the age of 16 she took the veil. She died in 1607, and was canonised in 1669.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

After many devout souls had venerated the Sacred Heart of Jesus, with sincere devotion, in the solitude of quiet life, our divine Saviour willed that His heart's infinite love should be recognised by all men, and be enkindled in cold hearts by a new fire of love. For this end He made use of a feeble, obscure instrument, that all the world might know, that the devotion of His loving heart, previously almost entirely unknown, was His own work. This instrument, disregarded by the world, was one who shone before God in all the radiance of the most sublime virtues, the nun Margaret Alacoque, of the Order of the Visitation of Mary, at Paray, in Burgundy. In the year 1675, whilst she was one day in prayer before the Blessed Sacrament, our Lord appeared to her, and pointing to His heart which He showed to her, surrounded with flames, surmounted by the Cross, enriched with a crown of thorns, and pierced with a gaping wound, He said to her: 'Behold this heart which has loved mankind so much, and which receives only ingratitude and coldness in return for its love. My desire is that you should make reparation to My heart for this ingratitude, and induce others also to make reparation.' Our Lord then designated the Friday after the Octave of Corpus Christi as the special day for this duty. In several subsequent apparitions our divine Lord repeated this injunction and made the most unbounded promises in favor of all who would apply themselves to this office of reparation of His Sacred Heart. This devotion soon spread from the convent throughout the adjoining dioceses, where confraternities in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus arose, and Pope Clement XIII., after causing the strictest investigation to be made, commanded the Festival of the Sacred Heart of Jesus to be observed throughout the Catholic Church, on the first Friday after the Octave of Corpus Christi.

ST. AUGUSTINE, BISHOP AND CONFESSOR.

St. Augustine, the Apostle of England, who died in 605, was sent by Pope Gregory I., in 596, with 39 of his brethren, to undertake the conversion of Anglo-Saxons in Britain. The effect of their preaching was accompanied with most wonderful success; on the following Christmas, ten thousand, following the example of King Ethelbert of Kent, were baptised. On learning of the wonderful and prosperous mission of Augustine, Pope Gregory appointed him the first bishop, and, in 601, metropolitan of the Anglo-Saxons with the authority to found 12 suffragan sees, and when the Northern English should have embraced the faith, also to consecrate a bishop for York, which should, likewise, be a metropolitan with 12 suffragan sees. St. Augustine died, after having chosen Lawrence, one of his faithful fellow-laborers, to succeed him in the See of Canterbury.

The Cheapest Newspaper.

THE farthing newspaper is at length an accomplished fact. One has been started in Vienna, and the first number was issued recently. It is called *Die Neue Zeitung*, and is about two-thirds the size of an English half-penny daily. There are eight pages, three of which are devoted to advertisements and five to news. The newcomer is not a party organ, but will be generally progressive in tendency. The proprietor intends to give in tabloid form all the news printed by other journals, together with articles and generally interesting matter. There will be a morning edition and an evening edition, the latter published at noon. The fact that paper manufacturers hold a large interest in the property solves the most difficult part of the problem of making a farthing journal pay, for the cost of paper is, of course, one of the most important considerations. The proprietor, who was formerly the owner of a leading daily in Budapest, says that he requires a circulation of 80,000 to cover the bare cost of publication. This is an enormous circulation in Vienna, where the most popular paper at present does not exceed 50,000 per day, and where there are several dailies with a circulation of less than 10,000.

THE public accounts show the revenue for the year on the Consolidated Fund to be £6,685,403, compared with £6,514,048 for the previous year. The expenditure totalled £6,685,403, compared with £6,514,048 for the previous year.

"Erin! O Erin! though long in the shade,
Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade."—TOM MOORE.

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as the mansion of the wealthy is

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A trial of Hand Cream Separators, lasting nearly a year, and conducted under the auspices of the Swedish Government Institute at Alnarp, has been recently concluded, 35 Separators having taken part, with results as undernoted.

At the 19th General Meeting of the Swedish Agricultural Association held at G. fle 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)

Was awarded to **ALPHA-LAVALS** only.

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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All the comforts of a home. The best brands of Wines and Spirits supplied.

Irish News.

CORK.—Dedication of a Church.

The beautiful new church which has been erected at Ballymore, near Queenstown, was solemnly dedicated to the Sacred Heart recently by the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Cloyne. After the first Gospel the Rev. Paul Murphy, Bagnalstown, preached the dedication sermon, which was a brilliant discourse. There was a large and representative gathering of prominent Catholics present, amongst whom were the residents of Cork, Middleton, Queens-town, etc. The village and roadway leading to the church were gaily decorated with bunting and evergreens, and the sanctuary presented a beautiful appearance. The new church, which is in the early Gothic style of architecture, is situated in a historic district, where O'Connell received some of his early education, and close to it are a cave and altar stone where Mass was celebrated when there was a price on a priest's head.

A Wise Judge.

It is too much to hope that certain judges (says the Freeman's Journal) will take a leaf out of the book of Mr. Justice Johnson. He opened the Commission for the County of Cork in a brief address. It is not a political address. He did not attack the United Irish League; he did not defend landlordism and all its ways; he did not take police statistics, and base on them an indictment of the people of the county of Cork, and a lamentation for the state of law and order in the whole country. No, he took the highest view of his functions as a judge, and spoke by the calendar, saying that so far as he had judicial information on the subject the county is peaceable. How refreshing in these days is this pronouncement from the Bench—'I have received from the authorities—I suppose that is the right term—the usual returns that are made up, but if I am to judge, the only judicial means of knowing the state of the country is the calendar that is before me as a judge, and I do not intend to travel outside my own duties, and you gentlemen of the jury are empanelled now for that purpose and no other, and I do not intend to address any observations to you outside your own duties.'

DONEGAL.—A Prison for Sale.

It is very rarely that a real genuine prison finds itself in the way of going to the highest purchaser. This, however, is the prospect at present at present before the county gaol of Lifford. Tenders for its purchase are invited by the Donegal County Council.

Death of an author.

To Mr. Seumas MacManus, the well-known Irish novelist, the sympathy of many friends has been extended on the death of his young wife, who was also well known in the Irish literary world as Ethna Carbery. The funeral, which took place from Bevin House, Donegal, was attended by a large concourse of people. The chief mourners, with her husband, Seumas MacManus, included her father, Mr. Robert Johnston, Belfast, her mother, Mrs. Johnston, and only sister, Miss M. Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick MacManus, parents of Seumas MacManus, Miss MacManus (sister), and Mr. John MacManus (brother). At Frosses Church and at the grave Father Blake, Adm., Killymarl, Father McCafferty, Adm., Inver, and Father McLoone, C.C., officiated. Amongst those present or represented were the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, the clergymen of the surrounding parishes, and the professional and business men of Mountcharles and Donegal.

DUBLIN.—For the Hospitals.

It was announced some time ago that through the munificence of the late James Weir the hospitals of Dublin and the vicinity would benefit to the extent of over £100,000, being the anticipated residue of the estate after payment of legacies, debts, and expenses. The estate has now been finally wound up, and the amount actually distributed amongst the hospitals came to £122,000. Between 40 and 50 hospitals have benefited without reference to creed, the most necessitous being most largely assisted.

Freedom of the City.

In the early part of April the freedom of Dublin city was formally conferred on Mr. John Redmond, M.P., the ceremony taking place in the City Hall, under the presidency of Lord Mayor Harrington. The Lord Mayor, in making the presentation, said the Town Council of Dublin desired to mark especially the enormous success which the Irish party had attained under the chairmanship of Mr. Redmond. Following the presentation of the freedom of Dublin to Mr. John Redmond, he received the Freedom of Cork a few days later. In his speech, Mr. Redmond alluded appreciatively to the action of Irish constituencies in recent bye-elections in exacting pledges for regular attendance from the new members chosen. Mr. Redmond went on to point out that, notwithstanding the habitual absence of the few absentees, the attendance of the Irish Party last session was exceptionally good, and better than it had been at any time previously. Speaking of the new Land Bill, Mr. Redmond said it would never have been introduced had it not been for the United Irish League agitation. So long as the clause remains in the Bill which prevented tenants obtaining fair rents under the Act of '81, so long would the Irish Party oppose it. He did not believe, however, that the Government seriously intended to go on with the Bill, and a safe attitude for the Irish Party and the Irish people, if the objectionable clause were retained, would be an attitude of uncompromising opposition at every stage.

A Contrast.

Mr. McLough, M.P., whose determined stand against jury-packing got him six months' imprisonment, was recently made an honorary freeman of the city of Dublin. In acknowledging the honor he delivered an able and pointed address, in the course of which he drew a striking contrast between government by force and government by consent. 'Here,' he said, addressing the Lord Mayor and members of the Municipal Council 'you have government by consent, next door, meaning Dublin Castle, you have government by force, with its machinery of partisan judges, packed juries, and perjured policemen. The government by consent confers on me the highest honor in its gift, the government by force sends me to prison as a lawbreaker.' The contrast was not less striking than true, and points a moral which the Government might ponder over.

Curious Discovery.

While making alterations recently in a public-house in the vicinity of Conception Hall on Bugh Quay, Dublin, some workmen discovered a large number of flags and letters between the ceiling and the roof. One of the former contains a fine painting of Daniel O'Connell, and underneath at the following inscription: 'This day commemorates the monumental fame of Ireland.' The banner cost £120, and was only used once, namely, at the laying of the foundation stone of the O'Connell monument in 1861. Among the letters are several written by Rosa Edgeworth, a relative of Maria Edgeworth, the novelist. Why and when they were secreted can only be conjectured.

KERRY.—Missed White Gloves.

At Killarney Quarter Sessions Judge Shaw missed getting a pair of white gloves owing to a case about the stealing of periwinkles coming up for trial. He complained of the grievance as he was accustomed to receiving these presents emblematic of crimelessness, and added jocosely that this case did not indicate any disturbed state of the county.

KILKENNY.

The death is reported of Mr. J. J. Comerford, Kilkenny. He began his career as a journalist upon the 'Munster Press.' For some time he represented the 'Freeman's Journal' at Limerick, but his health failing, he proceeded to South Africa in the hope of its restoration. He was at Graaf Reinet when the war broke out, and his letters from that place, which were published in the 'Freeman's Journal' during the early stages of the war, gave a graphic and reliable account of the state of Dutch feeling in Cape Colony.

LIMERICK.

The will bears date 1st April, 1899, of Mr. Aubrey Thomas De Vere, of Curragh Chase, Limerick, poet, who died on the 21st January last, aged 87 years, son of Sir Aubrey De Vere. The testator bequeathed £100 to the Abbot of the Monastery at Mount Melleray, and £100 to the Catholic Poor Schools Committee, and £300 and the copyright of 'My Recollections' to Elnor Vere Monsell. He appointed as his literary executors Wilfred Ward and Wilfred Meynell and Eleanor Towle and Agnes Lambert, and he bequeathed to them £50 each, and he left the copyright of his works other than 'My Recollections' to the Archbishop of Westminster, in trust for the religious education of Roman Catholics, and especially of Irish Roman Catholics, in England. Subject to some other legacies, Mr. De Vere left his property to his brother (Sir Stephen De Vere), and he appointed as executor of his estate, other than his literary property, his nephew, Mr. Robert Vere O'Brien, of Ballyalla, Ennis. The late Mr. De Vere's personal estate has been valued at £3875 16s. 3d, including £799 12s. 11d in England.

The Papal Brigade.

Mr. Thomas Ryan, gilder, Little William street, Limerick, who recently passed away, was the first of Limerick's citizens who joined 'The Papal Brigade.' The Limerick Brigade, to which many young men attached themselves for the defence of Pope Pius IX and the Papal States against the attacks of Victor Emmanuel, was organised by the Rev. T. Shanahan, then of St. Michael's parish, and now parish priest of St. Munchin's, and his call was heartily responded to. The late Mr. Ryan was the recipient of a medal from Pope Pius IX, in connection with his service, and in 1891 he was presented with another medal and a certificate by Pope Leo XIII.

High-handed Proceedings.

The police in many parts of the country (says an Irish exchange) are apparently coercion-mad. If not, how is the disgraceful case reported from Drumecllogher to be explained? A young man, the son of a trader in Broadford, is leaning against a wall near his own home. Policemen come along, and one of them—a sergeant—orders him to go home. The young man properly refuses, and is arrested for drunkenness and taken to the lockup and kept there all night. What are the facts of the young man's condition? That he had not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor that day. This was sworn to by a doctor, who examined him. There were no signs or traces of drink on the accused. With rare courage the Removable and a brother magistrate dismissed the

case with costs. But why was this respectable young man arrested and thrown into gaol?

White Gloves again.

In receiving what he accurately described as 'the traditional gift of white gloves' as an emblem of a crimeless calendar in the city and county of Limerick, Judge Adams said: 'He drew no inference and made no conclusions, but he repeated that there was not within the dominions of their good lord the King a city or county more free from serious crime than the city and county of Limerick.' Yet it is necessary to have recourse to coercion to govern the county.

MAYO.—A Distinction.

The Very Rev. James Daly, President of the Diocesan College at Ballyhadereen, has received, through the Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, the degree of Doctor of Divinity, conferred on him in Rome.

MEATH.—Death of a Priest.

A venerable priest died in the early part of last month in County Meath in the person of the Rev. James Owens, of Mornington, who passed away at the ripe old age of 85. Father Owens was a Roman student, but ill-health beset him so early in life that he was never able to undertake any missionary duty. He spent his years in Mornington, ministering to the poor and educating the young and devoting a great part of the private means he possessed to the charitable institutions in the district.

MONAGHAN.

At the Monaghan Quarter Sessions during the hearing of a case, his Honor Judge Craig, K. C., asked the Sub-Sheriff (Mr. W. H. Swan) for an explanation as to why he had been absent on the opening day of the sessions, and had failed to present him with the customary pair of white gloves on the occasion of there being no criminal business.

TIPPERARY.

The death is announced of Mr. John Hunt, D. C. Lanally, father of the late lamented Rev. T. Hunt, of Dublin. He was a successful farmer, and was one of the oldest and most respected members of the Clerical Board of Guardians. The funeral was one of the largest that ever passed through the town.

A Venerable Nun.

There died recently the oldest Sister of the Community of Nuns in the Convent of Mercy, Cahur, at the patriarchal age of 83 years. Her name was Miss Catherine O'Connor, in religion Sister Mary Augustine, a native of the County Wexford. The deceased lady was one of the first nuns who made the foundation of the Mercy Order in Cahur.

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

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

People

Mr. R. A. Isles, who has for 63 years served as a member, and latterly as chairman, of Cirencester Board of Guardians, has resigned his post. Mr. Isles is a convert, having been received into the Church in 1884.

Father Sheehan, author of 'My New Curate, on whom the Holy Father has bestowed the double honor of a D.D. and a special medal in recognition of his services to Catholic literature, is engaged on a new work, which (says the 'Ecclesiastical Review') is likely to astonish the Philistines still more than his first anonymous venture into the field of clerical novels.

Reports have been circulated for some time by certain newspapers, representing the young King of Spain to be mentally and physically incompetent. Minister Storer, who recently returned to the United States from Madrid on leave, characterises these reports as nonsense. The fact that Alfonso has been carefully trained in accordance with Catholic ideas, may be accepted as the basis of false stories disseminated with regard to his mental qualifications and so forth.

Mr. T. W. Russell is perhaps the most striking figure in the British Parliament. According to the 'Daily News,' his personality largely governs the Irish debate. It represents, of course, a great reinforcement for the popular cause. His line is still Unionist, but it is anti-Government, and, above all, it revives the Crusading spirit of Liberalism in its best days—the passion for large change, for a great human settlement. Mr. Russell's own side are beginning to hate him bitterly. They aim at dislodging him from his seat on the high benches below the gangway on the Tory side. They try his quick spirit, but they do not move him. Day by day he renews his plea in short, nervous sentences, beaten out like hammer-strokes.

Rev. Reginald Collins, the latest recipient of the D.S.O., is the same Father Collins who, in the Egyptian campaign of '85, gallantly helped in the defence of McNeil's Zereba, when, it will be remembered, the square occupied by the Mannes was rushed and even broken by a large Arab force. His personal courage on this occasion—for which he was mentioned in despatches—went far to avert what might justly be termed a catastrophe. Lord Wolseley, late Commander-in-Chief, has a portrait of Father Collins hanging on the wall in his room, to which he alludes as that of one of the finest soldiers and comrades of his acquaintance.

General Sir William Butler has presented to the London Irish Literary Society the M.S. of his Cromwell lecture, so that its publication may be effected in the manner most agreeable and beneficial to the body before whom it was lately delivered.

Mr. Robert Romney Kane, County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the counties of Carlow, Kildare, Wexford and Wicklow, died towards the end of March, at his residence in Dublin. He was a son of the late Sir Robert Kane and a brother of Rear Admiral Kane, who, when captain, commanded and saved H.M.S. Calhoun in the hurricane at Apia in 1889, when so many ships were destroyed. He was also a brother of Rev. Robert Kane, S.J., the distinguished preacher. A son of the deceased, Lieutenant Harold Kane, was killed in the fight at Fort Itala last December.

The following particulars regarding the Lord Mayor of Cork, appeared in a recent issue of 'Donahoe's Magazine':—The Right Hon.

Edward Fitzgerald is a man with rather an eventful career. He commenced life as a carpenter, but the rare gifts of head which he possessed were bound to bring him into public notice, and some 16 years ago he consented at the request of his friends to stand for a position as Poor Law Guardian. Though perfectly unknown at the time to public life, and though having to face and wage a stiff fight with the established representatives of the division which he contested, he was elected at the head of the poll. Since that time he has been the man of all others in the public eye of his native city. Whatever position he sought he secured it. He was High Sheriff of the city some 11 years ago, and were it not for the unfortunate split which divided all Irishmen at that time, and which, not unnaturally, had its effects on the municipal life as well, he would have been elected Mayor of Cork the following year. Nine years ago he was elected alderman for the ward he represented, and has held that position since, and now he enjoys the distinction of being the first Lord Mayor elected to that position by the popular vote, which is the predominant one in the Council of the Borough of Cork. He is the representative for the City on the Agricultural Board in the Department of Technical Instruction for Ireland. The exhibition project was his idea alone, and in bringing it to a successful issue he has gathered around him a number of leading representative citizens to whom he has imparted much of his own tireless energy, with the result that wherever they go all over the country, from the southernmost part in Bantry or Skibbereen to the Maiden city in Londonderry, they have been received with a remarkable display of public enthusiasm.

The 'Excelsior' plough is 'Champion of the World.' On hillside, lea, swamp, tussock, or stubble it is equally at home. Morrow, Bassett and Co. sole agents in New Zealand. —***

Should you be afflicted with chilblains, WITCH'S OIL will give you immediate relief. A certain cure.***

Lost a severe attack of rheumatism by the application of WITCHES' magic. —***

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

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SPEY STREET, INVERCARGILL.

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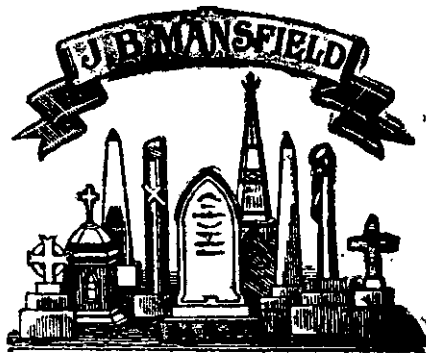
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 STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS in City.—Stock about £500; position A1; owner retiring
 BOULCOTT STREET, City.—Boarding-house, 11 rooms; 12 permanent boarders at present; good garden.
 NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE.—20 minutes' walk from G.P.O. Price £400; terms—£50 cash, balance at 12s 6d per week.
 BROOKLYN.—New 4-roomed Cottage; land 33 x 200. Price £200.



A
 HAPPY MEETING
CRITERION HOTEL
 MOST POPULAR & BEST PATRONIZED HOUSE IN DUNEDIN
TARIFF 5/- PER DAY
 J.J. CONNOR PROPRIETOR.

OPENING UP

... OF NEW ...

FLOOR COVERINGS

Just Landed...

The Popular **CORTICINE LINOLEUMS**
 From **2/-** per square yard. Latest Designs
 And Colorings.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

BROWN, EWING & CO.

JAS. SPEIGHT AND CO
 MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
 CITY BREWERY, DUNEDIN.

W A V E R L E Y H O T E L,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN.

H. COUGHLAN ... Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers
and Visitors.

This Hotel has been lately renovated from floor to ceiling, and offers every convenience for families, travellers and the general public. The position is central, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station.

All the Liquors kept are of the best brands. Speight's Beer always on tap.

Charges Moderate.

E M P I R E H O T E L,
LONDON STREET,
LYTTELTON.

E. F. KING ... Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the Best Brands.

Crown Brewery's (Christchurch)
Sparkling Ales always
on tap.

Commercial

(For week ending May 29)

PRODUCE.

London, May 23.—The wheat markets are quiet but firm. English is very scarce in country markets at an average of 31s 1d. Cargoes are steadily held, and unchanged.

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

Oats.—There is good inquiry for all prime milling lines, while good clean lots, suitable for seed, are now receiving some attention. Good to best feed quality is readily quoted at quotations, but medium and inferior lines have not the same attention. We quote: Seed lines, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime milling, 2s 7d to 2s 7½d; good to best feed, 2s 5½d to 2s 6½d; inferior to medium, 2s 2d to 2s 4½d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—There is moderate demand for milling quality, only best samples being wanted. Medium sorts are at present almost neglected, but good fowl wheat continues to meet with fair demand at late rates. We quote: Prime milling, 4s to 4s 3d; medium to good 3s 4d to 3s 10d; best whole fowl wheat, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; broken and damaged, 2s 8d to 3s per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—The market is fairly well supplied, and values are steady at late rates. We quote: Best Berwents, £4 10s to £4 15s; medium, £4 1s to £4 7s 6d; other sorts, £3 5s to £3 15s per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—Prime oatens sheaf is not very plentiful, and commands ready sale at quotations. Medium and inferior quality is still in over-supply, and moves off slowly at prices on a par with late values. We quote: Best oatens sheaf, £4 to £4 10s; medium to good, £3 5s to £3 15s; inferior, £2 to £3 per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—The market is well supplied, and values are a shade easier. Best swedes about 14s per ton (loose, ex truck).

SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current—Whole-sale—Butter (fresh), 8d; butter (factory), bulk, 1s 1d; pats, 1s 1d; cash 1s 1½d; booked; eggs, 1s 3d per dozen; cheese (factory), 5½d; bacon farm, 7d; do, rolled, farm, 6d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £4 per ton; barley, 2s to 2s 6d; chaff, £4; flour, £11 10s to £12 10s; oatmeal, £13 10s to £14; bran, £5; pollard, £5 10s. Retail—Fresh butter, 10d; butter (factory), pats, 1s

3d; bulk, 1s 2d; eggs, 1s 6d per dozen; cheese, 7d; bacon, rolled, 9d; hams, 10d; potatoes, £5 per ton; flour, 200lb, 25s; 50lb, 7s 3d; oatmeal, 50lb, 8s; 25lb, 4s; pollard, 9s per bag; bran, 6s; chaff, 2s 3d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only—Oats: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 8d; feeding, 2s 4d to 2s 7d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls, 2s 3d. Potatoes, £4 10s to £4 13s. Chaff: Inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s; prime, £4 10s. Straw (scarce): Pressed, £2 10s; 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 1d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5d. Eggs, 2s. Onions: Christchurch, £7 10s.

WOOL.

London, May 22.—There was brisk competition at the wool sale to-day. Merinos were very firm, crossbreds unchanged.

The Kaputone clip realised 9d, the Eldershe 13½d.

London, May 23.—The wool sales were brisk and prices the highest of the series.

The wool clip Matamata sold at 4½d; R S T., 6½d; Paika, 19½d.

The Bradford wool market is quiet and unchanged.

London, May 25.—At the wool sales low crossbreds fully recovered from their decline, and good crossbreds showed a slight improvement. Merinos are unchanged. The Gear clip sold at 5½d, the Otekahe at 8½d, and the Marchburn 10½d. To date 159,386 bales have been catalogued, and 155,386 sold.

LIVE STOCK.**DUNEDIN HORSE SALEYARDS.**

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

There was a fairly good entry of horses for our sale on Saturday, but as is usually the case on race days, with the sale starting at 9.30, the attendance was poor, and, with the exception of a few draughts changing hands, very few sales were effected. In draughts we sold one up-standing gelding, aged, at £40, one very useful light draught mare at £28 10s, and a very nice quality mare at £39, and several light harness horses at satisfactory figures. We quote: Superior young draught geldings, £45 to £50, extra good, prize horses, £55 to £60, medium draught mares and geldings, £28 to £35, aged do, £25 to £30, up-standing carriage horses, £25 to £35, well-matched carriage pairs, £70 to £80, strong spring-van horses, £28 to £32; milk-cart and butchers' order-cart horses, £18 to £23; tram horses, £15 to £20; light hacks, £12 to £18, extra good hacks, £25 to £30; weedy and aged hacks and harness horses, £3 to £8.

ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

Fat Cattle—204 were yarded, including some prime heavyweights. The trade being well supplied the previous week, beef, especially heavy sorts, eased to 18s 6d to 24s per 100lb. Prime bullocks, £12 12s 6d; best steers, £8 10s to £10 10s; others, £5 17s to £8, prime heifers, £8 to £9 10s; others, £5 5s to £7 10s; heavy cows, £7 to £8 7s 6d; others, £4 15s to £6 10s.

Fat Sheep—6000 were offered, mostly ewes, which were in great demand for freezing, and showed an advance, while wethers quite held their own. Freezing wethers, 15s 6d to 18s 6d, and 19s 6d for extra prime, freezing ewes, 10s 6d, 14s to 15s 6d, butchers' best ewes, 12s to 15s, to 17s for extra good, others, 7s 5d to 11s.

Fat Lambs.—Of these there were

1500, including a lot unfinished. Good sorts were in demand, about two-thirds of the entry being taken for export at 10s to 13s 6d; tegs, to 14s; unfinished weaker sorts, 6s to 9s 6d.

Store Sheep.—4744 were yarded, mostly secondary wethers and lambs. There was a poor demand. A nice lot of forward wethers made 15s; fair sorts, 12s to 13s 6d; backward, 10s 6d to 11s; few aged ewes, 4s to 5s 3d, and better, to 9s; forward lambs, 7s 6d to 8s 9d; backward, 5s 10d to 7s.

Pigs.—Only 200 were placed in the pens, and the shortage caused an advance in the prices of both stores and fats. Baconers, 34s to 45s, or 3½d to 3¾d per lb; porkers, 20s to 30s, or 3½d to 3¾d per lb; stores, 10s 6d to 20s; suckers and weaners, 2s 6d to 8s.

Good Security.

'Mister, do you lend money here?' asked an earnest young voice at the office door.

The lawyer turned away from his desk, confronted a clean-eyed, poorly-dressed lad of twelve years, and studied him keenly for a minute. 'Sometimes we do—on good security,' he said gravely.

The little fellow explained that he had a chance 'to buy out a boy that's crying papers.' He had half the money required, but he needed to borrow the other fifteen cents.

'What security can you offer?'

asked the lawyer. The boy's brown hand sought his pocket and drew out a paper, carefully folded in a bit of calico. It was a cheaply-printed pledge against the use of intoxicating liquor and tobacco.

As respectfully as if it had been the deed to a farm, the lawyer examined it, and handed over the required sum.

A friend who had watched the transaction with silent amusement, laughed as the young borrower departed.

'You think that I know nothing about him,' smiled the lawyer. 'I know that he came manfully, in what he supposed was a business way, and tried to negotiate a loan instead of begging the money. I know that he has been under good influence, or he would not have signed that pledge, and that he does not hold it lightly, or he would not have cared for it so carefully. I agree with him that one who keeps himself from such things has a character to offer as a security.'

Late Burnside Stock Report.

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

Wednesday, 5 p.m.

Fat Cattle—287 yarded, prices being about the same as last week. Best bullocks, £10 12s 6s; heifers, £7 10s to £7 15s.

Fat Sheep—2638 penned. Wethers (extra prime), 18s 9d; medium, 17s 6d; ewes, 16s.

Fat Lambs.—645 penned. Lambs (extra prime), 12s 6d; medium, 9s to 10s 6d; others, 7s to 8s.

Pigs.—191 forward. Only porkers and baconers were saleable. Suckers, 2s 6d to 5s; slips, 7s to 11s; stores, 12s to 16s; porkers, 20s to 31s; baconers, 36s to 50s.

Should you be afflicted with chilblains, WITCH'S OIL will give you immediate relief. A certain cure.***

Lost a severe attack of rheumatism by the application of WITCHES' magic.***

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

A NOTED HOUSE.

THE SHADES
DOWLING STREET, DUNEDIN.

This old-established and Popular Hotel is most carefully managed by the proprietor,

C. TILBURN,

Everything of the Best and all Drawn from the Wood.

SHACKLOCK'S

ORION

COOKING RANGES are the Most Popular, the Most Economical, the Cleanest, the Easiest to Work, the Cheapest.

Single or Double Ovens, High or Low Pressure Boilers.

CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Catalogues from all Ironmongers, or the

Maker and Patentee,

H. E. SHACKLOCK,

PRINCES STREET, DUNEDIN.

OUTH END MONUMENTAL WORKS
Established - 1856.

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

POWLEY AND KEAST
BOTTLEERS OF
SPEIGHT AND CO'S PRIZE ALES
AND STOUT.

DECISION OF COMPETENT JUDGES AT
TASMANIAN INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION

Including Eight English Competitors -
Powley and Keast—First Award (Gold Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Stout
Powley and Keast—Second Award (Silver Medal) against the world for Bottled Ale.

The Largest and Most Complete Bottling Stores in the Colony.

Order through the Telephone—No. 641
New Address:

POWLEY AND KEAST,
Bottlers, Hope Street, Dunedin.

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DUNEDIN

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

E. POWER - - PROPRIETOR

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 Customers as usual.

W. P. WATSON,

General Manager

Office: Crawford street, Dunedin.
12th November, 1906

MOUNTAINEER HOTEL,

QUEENSTOWN,
LAKE WAKATIPU.

Proprietor - P. MCARTHUR.

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 BARRIE'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.

Train passes door.

THE BEST CEMENT EXHIBITED—MAORI BRAND

Vide Jurors' Report N.Z. Exhibition

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

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

Milburn Lime at Lowest Rates.

MILBURN LIME AND CEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED), DUNEDIN.

FRANK OAKDEN, Manager.

DOUGLAS HOTEL

Corner Octagon and George streets, Dunedin.

JOHN CRANE, Proprietor.

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

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

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

TELEPHONE 1306.

SANITARY PIPE AND STONEWARE FACTORY KENSINGTON.

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

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

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

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

LYTTELTON and WELLINGTON—
(Booking Passengers West Coast Ports)—

Waihora	Thurs., May 29	2 30 p.m.
Tarawera	Fri., May 30	2 30 p.m.
Monowai	Thurs., June 5	2 p.m. D
Te Anau	Fri., June 6	3 p.m. D
NAPIER, GISBORNE and AUCKLAND—		
Tarawera	Fri., May 30	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Te Anau	Fri., June 6	3 p.m. D'din
Mararoa	Tues., June 10	2 30 p.m. tr'n

SYDNEY, via WELLINGTON and COOK STRAIT—

Waihora	Thurs., May 29	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Monowai	Thurs., June 5	2 p.m. D'din

SYDNEY via AUCKLAND—

Mararoa	Tues., June 10	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Waikare	Tues., June 24	2 30 p.m. tr'n

MELBOURNE via BLUFF and HOBART—

Warrimoo	June 1	2 30 p.m. tr'n
Mokoro	June 15	2 30 p.m. tr'n

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

Upolu	Mon., June 2	3 p.m. D'din
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WESTPORT and GREYMOUTH via OAMARU, TIMARU, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON (cargo only)—

Colima	Thurs., May 29	3 p.m. D'din
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SUVA and LEVUKA.

Mara leaves Auckland, Wednesday, June 18
Connects at Suva with Moana for America and Europe.

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

Huroto Wednesday, June 4

RARATONGA and TAHITI.

Tavauni leaves Auckland, Tuesday, June 17

BEATH AND CO.,

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

PALMERSTON NORTH.

(From our own correspondent.)

May 26.

One of the most practical and most useful movements of the time is the work accomplished by the local Ambulance Corps. On Thursday last a most successful concert was held at the Theatre Royal in aid of the corps. Mr. Pirani, M.H.R., in the absence of Sir J. G. Ward, presented the various certificates gained by the members at recent examinations. A high class and delightful programme had been arranged by their energetic hon. secretary, Mr. E. Hitching, the following being the programme:—Orchestral selection, orchestra; song, Mr. John Permain; violin solo, Mr. T. Kitchen; song, Mrs. Flood; clarionette solo, Mr. Brunette; song, Mr. V. Dallow; song, Mrs. Schwartz; recitation, Mr. B. Haybittle; song, Miss Butcher; mandolin and guitar duet, Cornwall Brothers; song, Mr. A. Bennett; cornet solo, Mr. A. Williams; song, Mrs. Gilmour; trombone solo, Mrs. J. Jones; club exercise, Mrs. Turner. The accompaniments were nicely played by Miss Burr, Mrs. Hitchings, Miss Hopwood, and Messrs P. Tombs and Cornwall. Refreshments were dispensed by the ladies of the local ambulance class to the performers.

On the 29th inst. a concert will be given in the Theatre Royal by the pupils, assisted by friends, of the Convent School in aid of same. A first-class programme has been arranged by the Sisters, and a successful evening is assured.

The Pollard Opera Company.

On Saturday evening the popular Pollard Opera Company opened their season at the Princess Theatre, Dunedin, with the musical comedy, 'The Casino Girl.' The house was well filled in every part, an evidence of the appreciation in which the company is held by the play-going public. The comedy was staged in a manner that reflects much credit on the management, and the light and sparkling music and humor of the piece strongly appealed to the audience, who were as usual very liberal in their applause. On Tuesday evening 'La Perichole, or the Street Singer,' was staged with that completeness for which Mr. Pollard is famed. To-night (Thursday) Offenbach's beautiful work will be produced for the last time, so those who have not already seen it should not miss the opportunity. On Friday and succeeding nights the popular 'Florodora' will be presented, and we have no doubt that, as has always been the case, it will draw crowded houses.

Irish Industries.

THE Irish sale held recently at Lord Salisbury's London residence was a great success. Over £500 was taken for entrance money on the first day. 'The beginnings of all the enterprises scattered throughout Ireland that unite their forces in the general association,' (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) tell very much the same tale of a few ladies teaching the peasants how to knit, weave, or make lace incessantly helping and encouraging them, and finally leaving them able to make a living in an entirely new industry. In 1882, for instance, Miss Dorothea Roberts began to send yarns to the straggling parish on the rocky shore of Donegal, known as the Rosses. The good offices of the parish priest were then sought, and when the yarns arrived every month or so his little room was thronged with women, many of whom had walked weary miles along the cliffs or had crossed in the boat from Inisfree or Owey, in the hope of receiving some of the yarn. For eight years this work went quietly on; but in 1890, when Mr. Balfour, then Irish Secretary, went round the coasts, he asked Father Bernard what was most wanted in the district, and the answer was, "Some more knitting." The upshot of this conversation was that the Secretary for War telegraphed for particulars, and since then each year has brought an order from the War Office for 13,000 or 14,000 pairs of army socks. In the lace-making districts the material results are even better. At Lady Londonderry's stall I was shown a needle-point dress front made by peasant women of Carrickmacross marked £150, and, according to the opinion of experts, worth more. It had probably taken two women a whole year to complete it, but the Association pays them a weekly sum in advance, and then they receive the balance due to them upon the sale of the article, no deduction being necessary, as the entrance money pays all expenses of the sale of work and leaves to the workers the entire benefit of their labors. The whole scheme, therefore, though conceived in philanthropy, is entirely free from any economical heresy. It may be, as Sir Boyle Roche said, but "a fleabite in the ocean" of Ireland's distressfulness; but within its obvious limits it does a most praiseworthy work, and its limitations do not lessen the title to public appreciation of the work done by ladies who, whilst their husbands confront each other on opposite political benches, have, under the guidance of Lady Aberdeen, found common ground in a practical effort.

Tenders for the supply of letter-carriers' and telegraph messengers' satchels and leggings and telegraph linemen's valises will be received at the General Post Office, Wellington, until June 12. Further particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

The railway authorities notify that holiday excursion tickets, in connection with the Prince of Wales' Birthday, will be issued on the Hurunui-Bluff section from 30th inst. to June 3, and will be available for return up to June 24....

Moral Training.

DR. Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, visited Philadelphia recently for the purpose of lecturing under the auspices of the Educational Association of that city. The subject of his lecture was, 'A Comparative View of American and Chinese Education.' In the course of his remarks the lecturer said:—I have visited many of your colleges and schools. My candid judgment compels me to say that there is something here that is a little lacking. Unless I am grievously mistaken, your system of education is directed merely to mental training. In other words, you develop the students' brains: you teach them useful subjects which will enable them to gain a livelihood. Your boys and girls have a general knowledge, perhaps superficial, in the subjects useful in life. But let me ask, does education consist only in mental training—is that the only object toward which education should be directed? Are these enough to make a boy or girl a good member of society? No doubt they are calculated to make them good members of the community. But a man is not here to learn simply useful subjects. I think that morality should be cultivated. I have seen the most learned men through lack of moral principles reduced to wrecks of what they might have been.

In China we teach respect to heaven and earth, reverence to our sovereign, rulers, teachers and parents. This is the basis of education in China. In America you have in your educational system everything but moral training. I have often asked why moral training is not taught in the schools and have been told that is left to the parents. But the parents are too busy.

Hospitals in the Middle Ages.

THE middle Ages are a fruitful source of non-Catholic misconception and mis-statement. Some of our esteemed separated brethren (says the *Sacred Heart Review*) are firmly convinced that nothing except what was dark and evil existed in those times. Of course they are wrong; and, as the world grows older, religious bigotry dies out, and more exact research is made in the annals of the Middle Ages, facts surprisingly to the credit of those days are brought out. Here, for instance, is a statement from the February number of the *National Hospital Record*, showing what enlightened ideas prevailed in the Middle Ages regarding hospitals:—

'The hospitals founded in France in the Middle Ages were a hobby of the great lords, to whom they owe their origin, and they surprise one by the enlightened views manifested in their construction. Built on a scale not inferior to that on which the great churches and abbeys of the period were planned, they formed a marked contrast to the hospitals of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They were lofty, well-lighted, and of massive construction, and the internal fittings were almost luxurious. Unlike the terrible state of things at the Hotel Dieu in Paris in the eighteenth century where several patients occupied one bed, the beds were placed in cubicles, with wooden partitions, and were each occupied by one patient only. In that at Tonnerre, a gallery ran round the ward, from which the cubicles could be overlooked by the attendants, and which sheltered the patients from glare and draughts from the tall windows above. These could be opened when necessary, and holes in the window-panes provided constant ventilation. The ward is ninety yards long by nineteen yards wide, and is proportionately lofty, with a timbered ceiling. It was provided for forty patients only. This hospital was built by Marguerite of Burgundy in the thirteenth century.

An Interesting Ceremony.

THE Church of St. Agnes outside the walls of Rome (says the correspondent of the *London Tablet*) was filled to its utmost limits by a large crowd, eager to witness the ceremony of the blessing of the lambs. At the conclusion of the High Mass the little lambs were brought in and laid upon the altar. They rested on damask cushions in separate baskets with their tiny limbs tied up in red and blue ribbons. Their equanimity is usually disturbed by the ordeal of passing through the crowd to the altar, and they bleat a plaintive remonstrance against the rough usage to which they are subjected. Fragments of their gay ribbons are torn away and portions of their snowy fleece rudely plucked out by people anxious to carry away a souvenir of their benediction. This year, however, the crowd were more merciful and the little creatures were gently stroked as they were borne past.

After the blessing the abbot delivered the lambs to the first master of ceremonies of the Lateran Basilica, who, as soon as the ceremony was over, took them to the Vatican to present them to his Holiness. The Holy Father sent them immediately to the dean of the Sacra Rota, who in turn handed them over to the nuns of the monastery of St. Cecilia in the Trastevere. They become the property of the nuns. About Easter they are shorn of their beautiful white fleece, which is given to the Pope. His Holiness commissions his prefect of ceremonies to have the wool woven into palliums which are blessed on the Vigil of the feast of SS. Peter and Paul and then placed in an urn in the confession of St. Peter's Basilica over the body of the apostle. They are sent 'de corpore St. Petri,' the first shepherd of the Universal church, to metropolitans to be worn as a symbol of their share in the plenary jurisdiction of the chief shepherd over the whole flock of Christ.

The drawing of the Reefton art union has been definitely fixed for July 2. Holders of tickets are earnestly requested to send in their returns before that date....

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!

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.

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.

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E.



R.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SATCHELS, VALISES, AND LEGGINGS.

General Post Office,
Wellington, 15th May, 1902.

TENDERS will be received at the General Post Office, Wellington, until THURSDAY, the 12th June, for the SUPPLY of Letter-carriers' and Telegraph Messengers' SATCHELS and LEGGINGS and Telegraph Linemen's VALISES for the three years ending 31st May, 1905.

The approximate quantities required in each year will be 140 satchels and valises and 200 pairs of leggings.

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The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

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Tenders should be addressed to 'The Superintendent of Electric Lines, General Post Office, Wellington,' and indorsed 'Tender for Satchels, etc.'

J. K. LOGAN,
Superintendent of Electric Lines

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COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

THURSDAY, MAY 15,

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The Carnival Executive have completed arrangements for a Charge of Programme EVERY EVENING, and on such a liberal scale that the tastes of all classes will be catered for, and will make the Colosseum the rendezvous of all those who wish to spend a pleasant evening.

NO ONE HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN.

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If you are of an Artistic Temperament, a view of the Pictures and Works of Art will repay you. In short, if you are tired of the worries of business, visit the Colosseum, where

'Nights will be filled with music,
And the cares that beset the day
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LEO XIII. to the NZ TABLET.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

THE MORAL ASPECT OF CRANIOTOMY.



IN a letter which appeared in the public Press regarding the much-discussed medical case the following sentence occurs:—'I might add that this instrument, which I have never used during the course of twenty years' practice, is employed in destroying the life of the child in order to render birth possible, or, if the child is dead, to reduce the size of the head.' From the foregoing sentence it is evident that the operation of craniotomy is still practised by some medical men, who consider it a morally lawful operation. But is it morally lawful? In other words is it morally lawful for a doctor to kill by craniotomy, or by any other form of operation, a living child in order

to render birth possible, and save the life of the mother; or is it lawful for the father or mother to counsel or consent to have such an operation performed? From what has been said, and more so from what has been left unsaid, in the local discussion which has arisen on the subject, we are led to believe that the general public consider it quite lawful to kill the child to save the mother. We have no hesitation in saying that herein they are mistaken. The operation of craniotomy is never lawful, and, therefore, the doctor who performs it and the father who counsels it and the mother who consents to it are guilty of grievous moral wrong, are guilty of an act which the Catholic Church has ever looked on as murder pure and simple. The reason of this is obvious. The unborn child from the moment of conception has got a human soul, and is a human being. This proposition is proved by both medical and sacred science. The unborn child, therefore, as truly as the born child, possesses all the rights of a human being, which rights are inalienable, and must not be interfered with, on the contrary, in strict justice they must be respected by other human beings. The first and chief right of every human being is the right to live—to live in this world for that term of years which God, who gave the life, has assigned to it.

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Let us see how the right of every human being to live is established and protected by God's positive law. Having finished the work of Creation God gave man dominion over all the brute creation; they were made for man, therefore man may lawfully use them for his benefit and pleasure, and when the brute has ministered to man's use it has attained its end. Man was created for an altogether different end. He was created to the image and likeness of God, for the honor and service of God, and not of other men. In this respect all men are equal, and have equal rights. They have the same essence, the same nature, the same destiny. Hence, when the Creator speaks of the life and destiny of man He uses language different to that which He uses when speaking of the brute creation: 'Who-soever,' He says, 'shall shed a man's blood, his blood shall be shed, for man is made to the image of God' (Gen. ix., 6). 'At the hand of every man will I require the life of man.' And the great precept, 'Thou shalt not kill' is as deeply engraven on the human heart as it once was on the table of stone. The person, therefore, who deprives another human being of life, takes away from him what is his inalienable natural right, he also grievously violates God's right; and let us make no mistake these rights belong to, they are the property of the unborn child as certainly as they are of the full-grown man. The reason given by God against taking away the life of man proves this, 'For man is made to the image of God' applies to the unborn child as truly as it does to the father or mother of that infant, or to the doctor who counsels that the life of this innocent human being, who has never injured any man, should be sacrificed on the altar of expediency. We are fully aware that specious arguments are made use of to justify the doctor in taking the life of the child when from some reason or other the mother's life is in grave danger. It is said that there are exceptions to the general commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill.' One of these exceptions is, That it is lawful to deprive a man of life in necessary self-defence. That is, were a man to make an attack upon the life of another, which attack could not be repelled without causing death to the aggressor, it would be lawful for the man attacked to kill such a person in self-defence. This proposition is true when no other means short of death are at hand whereby the attack can be repelled. In such a case the person who makes the attack loses any right which he has to his own life. It is he also who violates God's right to a human life, and it is he who will have to answer to God for it. But can this argument be justly extended to the case in point? Can it be said that the unborn babe is an unjust aggressor on the life of the mother; and, therefore, can it be said that it is lawful for a doctor to take away the life of this human being; and for the parents to consent to have it taken away in order that the life of the mother may be saved thereby?

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We shall answer this question in the words of the Archbishop of Melbourne. In a most useful and important pamphlet written by him recently on this and kindred sub-

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jects he says: 'It is evident that the unborn child is not a formal aggressor on its mother's life, for it is incapable of deliberation or malice. Neither is it a material, unjust aggressor, for it has done nothing to cause danger to the mother's life. But *action* is necessary for *aggression*. The child's position is determined not by any act of its own, but by the operation of nature, and the danger which arises from that position usually comes not from the child, but from some defect in the mother herself. Of the two the mother is much more responsible for the danger to the child's life than the child is for the danger to the mother's life. Yet no physician would hold that it would be lawful to sacrifice the mother for the safety of the child.' Therefore the operation of craniotomy cannot be justified on the plea of self-defence, that the child is an unjust aggressor on the life of the mother. Again, it is said, the mother's life is more valuable than the child's, and therefore should be saved even by the death of the child. This is the doctrine of expediency which teaches that a Christian mother should preserve her life by slaying the child of her womb. It is strongly argued that the child shall die in any case, and therefore the operation of craniotomy only anticipates natural death by an hour or less. Even so; that is God's province, not man's. Who gave the doctor power over life and death—a Divine power? Who told him that he could lawfully shorten life by even one hour? And if he could lawfully shorten life in the case of an unborn child, why not have the power to do so in the case of adults suffering from incurable and painful diseases? God is the Author of life; He has given it; He and He alone can take it away when and how He pleases; and no human being, be he doctor or father or mother, can lawfully anticipate the work of God nor assume to himself Divine authority over life and death. A doctor would be branded as a murderer were he for any cause wilfully to take away the life of a child after birth. Yet he may take away the life of a human being before or during birth, and still be a welcome visitor in Christian homes. Let us repeat it again: the child before as after birth is a true human being enjoying all the rights and privileges of a human being, first amongst which is the right to live, a right which is inalienable, and which no man can lawfully take from it. 'Whosoever shall shed a man's blood, his blood shall be shed; for man is made to the image of God.' 'At the hand of man I will require the life of man.' 'Thou shalt not kill.'

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Father COPPENS, S.J., lecturer on medical jurisprudence at the Medical College, Omaha, had occasion to treat of this subject in the course of his lectures to the medical students attending that institution. He asks the question: 'Is a physician ever justified in destroying the life of a child before or during birth by craniotomy or by any other means in order to save the life of the mother?' He takes the case of a mother about to give birth to a child. All the medical skill possible has been given, consulting physicians have been called in, many operations approved of by science may be performed, but in this case, either from want of skill or from some other cause, they cannot be performed. 'Can the doctor,' he asks, 'in such a case break the cranium or in any other way destroy the life of the child to save the life of the mother?' 'If three consulting physicians agree that this is the only way to save the life of the mother, the operation may be performed according to the American civil law.' But he asks the further question: 'Will the law of nature or nature's God approve of such an act?' And remember, it is with the natural and divine law we have to do, not with the civil law. He answers his question: 'All men are equal and have an equal right to life; God is the supreme and only Master of life and death, and He has laid down the strict prohibition, "Thou shalt not kill." Catholics are not left to the erring guidance of fallible reason in this matter. The Catholic Church has added her voice to the voice of nature. In a decision given by the Holy Office in 1884 she says, 'In Catholic schools it cannot be safely taught that the surgical operation known as craniotomy, or any surgical operation which is directly destructive of the life of the foetus or of the mother, is lawful.' In 1895, in answer to the question whether, when the mother is in immediate danger of death and there is no means of saving her life, a physician can in these circumstances cause abortion, the Sacred Congregation answered in the negative. The meaning of which answer is, That a physician could

not in such a case lawfully cause by any means the death of an infant not even to save the life of the mother. Therefore, let us say with all due deliberation and with the full sense of our responsibility, that it is never morally lawful for a doctor to perform, nor for a Catholic father or mother to counsel or permit the operation of craniotomy, or any other form of operation which directly intends and causes the death of a child either before or during birth, not even to save the life of the mother. 'It is never lawful to do an evil act that good may come.' In other words, 'the end does not justify the means.' This is a moral principle which all physicians believe in theory but which many violate in practice.

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But is it so necessary in difficult cases of childbirth that the life of the innocent child should be sacrificed? We hold that it is not. It is neither lawful nor is it even necessary to attain the end desired,—the life of the mother. In proof of this assertion we shall quote the opinions of two eminent medical men. One is an American, Dr. W. H. PARISH, who writes as follows in the *American Ecclesiastical Review*: 'The operation of craniotomy is to-day of relatively infrequent occurrence, and many obstetricians of large experience have never performed it.' He then mentions other operations which may be performed to meet the case and states the results. Ninety-five per cent. of mothers recover when craniotomy is performed and no child. In other operations performed with due skill ninety-five per cent. of the mothers recover and about the same number of children. He continues, 'which shall we choose, the Cæsarean Section, with one hundred and ninety living beings as the result, or craniotomy, with about ninety-five living beings.' As late as 1893 Dr. JAMES MURPHY, of the University of Durham, delivered the presidential address before a section of the British Medical Association. In the course of his address which was precisely on this subject he enumerated several forms of operation to meet the case of difficult birth, and concluded with these very weighty words: 'I say it deliberately, and with whatever authority I possess, and I urge it with all the force I can master, that we are not now justified in destroying a living child, and while there may be some things I look back upon with pleasure in my professional career that which gives me the greatest satisfaction is that I have never done a craniotomy on a living child.' Even from a medical point of view according to these words the operation is not now justified. 'We are not justified in destroying a living child' are his words.

*

There are other questions for Catholic parents intimately involved in this, the principal one being the Baptism of the infant. Upon which let us make this remark: The unborn child has got a soul, which soul can never see God without Baptism, hence no care is too great which will ensure the Baptism of the infant. And the parents who by any means wilfully takes from the child the possibility of receiving the Sacrament of Baptism shall have to answer to God for it. We have seen that such an operation is never morally lawful and in the present advanced state of medical science is not now considered necessary. It is therefore to be looked upon as an immoral and unscientific blunder. It is an act which the Church now as always regards as nothing short of murder, and murder which not only causes the temporal death, but is the occasion of the spiritual death of a helpless infant.

Notes

The Troubles of a Marshal.

Probably the official who has the least enviable part in arranging the Coronation ceremonial is the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk. The number of seats at his disposal is limited, while the applications are unlimited in number and in the variety of claims on which they are based. Here is a specimen of the letters received by the noble earl almost daily:—'Dear sir,—I am sending you ten shillings for two seats in the Abbey on Coronation Day. Me and my wife can both sing, and as I am a parish clerk I could help you to see the people in their seats all right. I would not mind standing myself, so long as the wife could be made comfortable. Yours, etc., J—' Such trustful simplicity deserves a better reward than

we fear it will meet. The noble duke's case is of a nature precisely opposite to that of the theatrical manager, who has a space that he is desirous of filling. The manager desires that as many as possible shall gain admission, and for that purpose exhausts the arts that ingenuity can suggest. If he is astute he creates seeming difficulties. He opens the sale at an unprecedentedly early hour in the morning, so that the impression may be created that the worm is only for the very early bird. At other times he ostensibly gives up in despair the attempt to discriminate, and boldly submits the seats to auction, with the result that even hardened playgoers become enthusiastic speculators, sometimes with the very gratifying result that they lose money. But no such device is available on such an occasion as the Coronation. Precedent is the bugbear that stands in the path. In a similar difficulty, though on a much smaller scale, Lord Beauchamp, when Governor of New South Wales, attempted to solve the problem by sending white tickets to favored people giving them admission to a Government House levee by a certain door, and to others, less distinguished, a blue ticket affording access by a less imposing entrance. The device was promptly termed the seidlitz powder, from the ebullition that followed the mingling of the white and the blue, and probably the step contributed quite as much to Lord Beauchamp's unpopularity in Sydney as his unfortunate remark before his arrival about the antecedents of the early settlers. Of course the Duke of Norfolk has no unpopularity to fear, but if he is at all of a sensitive disposition his duties must involve no little discomfort.

The Smallpox.

Colonial immunity from this scourge has led to a great diminution of vaccination, and the Health department has been pointing out by means of a circular that it is necessary to continue the precautions that experience has proved to be effectual. There are considerable numbers who hold conscientious objections to the inoculation of their children, and this has arisen almost entirely from the old system of arm to arm vaccination. It is beyond a doubt that many diseases were spread in this way. Legislation has at length responded to the undeniable demand for relief from this risk, and arm to arm vaccination is now not only discountenanced but absolutely forbidden by law in this Colony. At the same time the Government maintains a supply of pure calf lymph which is given to medical men free of charge. In every centre, also, there are medical men who perform the operation gratis, and thus compulsory observance of the law entails no hardships. The law deals tenderly with such as still retain conscientious scruples about vaccination, and provides a form, to be had on application, which being filled in and handed to the proper official, absolves the parent from penal consequences. It may be admitted that anomalies are to be found which throw doubt on the infallibility of the process—discovered by Jenner, but with a supply of lymph direct from the calf there is little risk of collateral disadvantage, while the figures point to comparative immunity as the result of vaccination. A conscientious objection that is only a scruple, and has not the strength of a conviction, may, therefore, be removed by the reflection that if vaccination does not do any good it can at all events do no harm.

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A curious feature of the recent smallpox epidemic in London was the harvest gained by the insurance offices in connection with it. London's population flocked to insurance offices in order to get insured against the epidemic. In the history of Lloyds no such plethora of insurance was ever recorded as arose on account of the scare. All classes took advantage of the underwriters' charges of 2s 6d per £100 for vaccinated risks, and 3s 4d per £100 for unvaccinated risks, though for the East End districts the premium was as high as 2ls. Some financial men were insured for as much as £7000 against the risk of catching smallpox, but the average policy was about £500. Those who took out insurance policies were said to be curiously indifferent about revaccination. Firms usually making out two hundred policies daily were averaging six hundred, and the insurance brokers and clerks were working long after hours. The medical reports inferred that May or June would be the worst months, which would have been a serious menace for the success of the Coronation festivities, but recent cables state that the epidemic has abated.

Swords into Ploughshares.

Mr. Seddon's prophecy that the blockhouses would be turned into creameries and butter factories is an exceedingly happy variant of the text which refers to the turning of swords into ploughshares. Mr Seddon is the child of fortune. He has but to hold up his cap and favors fly into it. From the very inception of the South African war events have so shaped themselves, so far as New Zealand's connection with it is concerned, that Mr Seddon has come out prominently on every occasion. When other men were silent, he spoke. When others hesitated he acted. When in the earlier stages of the

war terms were spoken of, Mr Seddon declared that no peace compatible with the independence of the Boers would satisfy the colonies. In this phrase he created and crystallised a colonial sentiment, and raised New Zealand, which is among the smallest of the colonies, at a bound from the position of a dependency to the status of an active consulting partner in the Imperial firm. Undoubtedly the moral effect of Mr Seddon's actions on the Continent has been prodigious. It has probably been far greater than the circumstances warrant, and there may be some compunctious reflections that our irrepressible Premier has to some extent made us all partners in his 'bluffing.' But even if this should be the case, it is undeniable that in such a juncture the end justified the means. And now, as if to strew more roses in his path, Mr Seddon is on the spot where the peace negotiations are going on. Doubtless he has met the redoubtable De Wet and the other Boer leaders at Vereeniging, and if, as now seems well assured, peace follows, the funny papers will be provided with an excellent text for descanting on the influence of his personality. Thus will lustre be added to his participation in the ceremonial in London, and his royal progress through the kingdom, and thus will again be verified the ancient saying which in the modern vernacular reads: 'It is better to be born lucky than rich.'

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.

Allopath v. Homœopath.

It is true that New Zealand is in the volcanic line (as if it were some commercial traveller), but I have expert authority for stating that the recent discussion in Dunedin anent medical etiquette has nothing to do with the cataclysm in Caribbee. The simple fact of the matter is that, as somebody has remarked before, doctors differ and patients die. It appears that amongst medical men there are two schools, or to speak more correctly, kindergartens, the allopathic and the homœopathic; and the members of the former don't 'play speaks' with the members of the latter, or let them 'play in their yard' or 'holler down their rain-barrels.' Lay persons can hardly tell one school from another. Both kinds dig you in the ribs and feel your tongue, and ask you to poke out your pulse, and cough and come again. And both kinds write worse hands than a boy in Standard II. But there is a difference. The allopath principle is to cure by producing in the patient unlike symptoms to those of the complaint treated. For instance, if you are suffering from cacoethes loquendi or a gumboil on your back, the allopath will keep pattering about with you until he has succeeded in giving you a hob-nailed liver or the plague. The homœopathic principle is to cure by producing in the patient like symptoms to those of the complaint treated. Thus if you have broken your leg with an axe, the first thing a homœopath will do is to break your other leg with an axe. The one point upon which all agree is that payment by results is an invention of the gentleman who goes about, as Artemus Ward says, 'like a roarin' line seekin' whom he may devour sumbody.'

Superstitions.

There is one thing in favor of the doctors—namely, they have done away with the necessity of having witches or seventh sons of seventh sons about the place. In 'ye good olde day,'

'ere doctors learned to kill

And multiplied with theirs the weekly bill,'

if a man had anything between a broken back and that tired feeling, he would apply to the aforesaid seventh son of a seventh son for a drink of boiled weeds, gathered with the left hand on a moonlight night while he stood facing nor-east by south and repeated something like 'Sockdologer, sockdologer.' Now he goes to the doctor and seems to get just as well. Some people laugh at these old superstitions. Nevertheless some of them contain a good deal of sense. A White Island man kept a horseshoe over his kitchen door for a long time. At last it brought him good luck by falling on the head of his biggest creditor, giving him concussion of the brain. And everybody must admit that it is unlucky to get run over by a train on a Wednesday. It is also said to be unlucky to get married on a Friday. That is true, anyway. Why should Friday be an exception?

Many of these old sayings become changed in the course of time and so lose all significance. You have often heard it stated that when your right hand is itching, it is a sign you are going to get money. The correct version is that when your right hand is itchy, it is a sign that a papillary irritation has been set up, and needs that gentle titillation known as rubbing as a corrective. In the same way, gymnasts say that if you wear goloshes you will get sore eyes. What is meant is, that if you wear another fellow's goloshes you will get sore eyes. The other fellow will give them to you.

Quips

DIOCESE OF DUNEDIN.

On Monday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Bishop Moran was celebrated in St. Joseph's Cathedral. The celebrant was his Lordship Bishop Verdon, Rev. Father O'Reilly deacon, Rev. Father O'Malley subdeacon, and the Rev. Father Murphy, Adm., assistant priest.

The weekly meeting of St. Joseph's Men's Club was held on Friday night in St. Joseph's Hall, when there was a large attendance. The evening's amusement consisted of a tournament, for which prizes were given. Mr Brady secured the first prize, while Mr H. Miles was the lucky winner of the second. Refreshments were provided, and those present were unanimous in their verdict that it was the pleasantest evening spent this season. Entries are now being received for a ping-pong tournament, which is to take place shortly, and for which prizes will be offered.

The Rev. Father Cleary, in the course of a private letter, written on April 23, while staying at the Trappist Monastery, St. Norbert, Manitoba, where he and Father Barlow received the greatest kindness and hospitality, says that the scenery of the Rocky Mountains surpassed in beauty anything that he had ever seen—even Switzerland was not to be compared to this wonderland of Canada. The railway passes through 600 miles of the most magnificent scenery in the world. They arrived at Brandon, Canada, on April 19, and stayed there a couple of days, during which they received much kindness from the Redemptorist Fathers. A New Zealand nun, Sister Mary Gonzaga, is Superiress of the local convent of the Sisters of the Mission. Fathers Cleary and Barlow arrived in St. Boniface, Winnipeg, on April 21, and were received very hospitably by Archbishop Langevin, O.M.I., and his priests. After leaving St. Boniface they were to separate for a short time in order to visit friends, but were to meet later on in Chicago, and from there were to go on to Boston by way of Detroit, Toronto, Niagara, Ottawa, Montreal, and New York. They were to leave Boston for Queens-town by one of the steamers of the Dominion Line, which was to sail on May 28.

On Wednesday evening of last week the members of St. Joseph's Ladies' Club held a social gathering in St. Joseph's Hall to which they invited a number of their friends. The attendance was very large, upwards of 200 persons being present. An excellent programme of games and musical selections was provided, and all present heartily enjoyed themselves. Misses Davis, Finer, and O'Neill contributed vocal items and Misses Fraser and Poppelwell pianoforte selections, all of which were received with hearty applause. The performers deserve the thanks of the club for helping so materially towards the success of the evening. The accompaniments were played in an efficient manner by Miss Poppelwell. Refreshments were provided by the club. The club is doing very good work, and although its membership is large, still the number would very soon be doubled if the young ladies of the congregation were fully aware of its scope. The club is a means of bringing the lady members of the congregation together in social intercourse, providing them with healthy amusement, and giving them an opportunity of acquiring useful knowledge. Features of last year's work were the cooking and fancy work classes which are continued this season, and in addition Mr. Anthony has kindly consented to conduct a dramatic class. For those who desire to spend an hour or two in relaxation, ping-pong and other means of enjoyment are provided.

An entertainment of a varied description was given on Friday evening in St. Patrick's schoolroom by the children attached to the Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul, South Dunedin, and despite the inclement weather there was a large attendance. An opening chorus by about thirty children was well received. This was followed by a play, in three parts, entitled 'The Violet Sellers,' and consisted of recitations, songs, choruses, club drill, fan drill, hoop drill, dumbbells, etc. The performers were all thoroughly well up in their parts, the recitations and singing especially being noticeable for distinctness and good pronunciation; and the audience showed their appreciation of the children's efforts by frequent applause. To Miss Mowat special mention must be given for the instruction imparted to the children in the various exercises, which were gone through in a very creditable manner. The appearance of so many young children on the stage, all neatly attired, and with healthy and contented looks, impressed those present with their being well cared for by the good Sisters in charge of the Orphanage. At the conclusion of the entertainment the Rev. Father Coffey said he was pleased to see such a large audience present, and thanked them for their attendance. He congratulated the Sisters of Mercy on the perfection attained by the children, and referred to the large amount of good work that was being done at the Orphanage. He also expressed their indebtedness to Miss Mowat for the admirable manner in which she had trained the children in their various exercises.

NEW ZEALAND: GENERAL.

The Defence expenditure in this Colony increased by nearly £100,000 last year, having gone up from £244,215 to £340,059.

The amount expended on Old Age Pensions for the year ending March 31 was £207,468, being £11,000 more than the previous year. This amount is equal to an annual tax of 5s per head of the population.

The May number of the *Austral Light* is a specially good one. The Rev. Dr. Sheehan, author of 'My New Curate,' contributes a very fine article, entitled 'Mary, the Morning Star,' and Mr W. Parkinson gives some very interesting hints on the 'Art of Singing.' The Rev. J. E. King writes on the 'Origin of Species,' and Mr H. Farmer has something to say on the late 'Empire builder' of South Africa. The oratory of the Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, is dealt with by the Rev. John Murphy. Among the other contributors are F. S. O'Donnell, Eleonore de Castella, Una Roe, J. H. B. Curtis, Rev. M. Watson, S.J., and 'Outis.'

MEN who take part in public affairs very often receive more criticism than thanks for their work. Mr P. Hally, of Dunedin, cannot say that his public services are not appreciated. Some time ago he was presented with a purse of sovereigns by his friends in the Caversham electorate, and a few days ago he was the recipient of a similar token of appreciation from the Federated Tailoresses Union. Mr Myers, in making the presentation, said that the union felt that no monetary reward could adequately express their gratitude for Mr Hally's untiring zeal, nor for his self-denying exertions on their behalf, but they hoped Mr Hally would regard the accompanying presents as, at all events, some indication of their feelings. Mrs Hally was also presented with a gold chain.

THE Right Hon. Mr Seddon cables to Sir J. G. Ward as follows:—Passed a pleasant time at Pretoria; the guest of the Administrator. Had tea with Lord Milner and dinner with Lord Kitchener. Had a long interview with both yesterday. Very satisfactory. Right men in right place. To-day visited Elandsfontein Hospital, where there are 49 New Zealand patients. There are no serious cases; chiefly dysentery, rheumatism, and enteric. Lord Kitchener has sent Colonel Birdwood with us. General Baden-Powell also accompanies us. The feeling for New Zealand is cordial. The Administrator practically admits our land settlement conditions are best suited for South Africa. On May 23 Mr Seddon inspected the Ninth Contingent at Vereeniging, concerning which he cabled to the Acting Premier as follows:—'I gave a short address and the latest New Zealand news. All along the line we have been well received. At Bloemfontein an illuminated address was presented by the borough expressing great satisfaction at New Zealand's action in South Africa and Imperial federation. I was also entertained by a large number of New Zealanders, who are doing well. I made a short stay at De Aar, and was met by the Midland Railway Commissioner. The Director-general of Railways accompanies us right through. We have nothing to learn on railway questions. The peace negotiations are satisfactory. The opinion that no further contingents are required is confirmed.'

A MATTER of considerable importance to the public was brought before the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Canterbury on Friday night. One of the leading chemists moved:—That this Association disapprove of giving secret commissions to doctors in any form whatever. He said that a great evil had grown out of the practice of giving these commissions, one Christchurch firm paying commissions amounting to 50 per cent. on the retail price. The outcome of the practice was that nine out of ten prescriptions written by some medical men would contain the name of the firm referred to. Out of every prescription worth 2s 6d the amount of 1s 3d would go in commission given by that firm. Another evil was that druggists, who frequently paid 50 per cent. in commission, could not make up the loss by a higher charge, as they were in competition with other druggists, and when the doctor had to receive 50 per cent. it reduced the chemist to such a position that he could not honestly dispense prescriptions. There had been several notorious cases wherein the health of the patients had been considerably injured by that practice. There were other cases in which the matter had been brought under the notice of the doctor, who, though aware that the prescription had not been honestly made up, refused to go to the chemist who dispensed it and complain, as he was in the same box as the chemist. In the discussion that ensued one chemist stated that there were doctors in the city who libelled the druggists who did not give them commissions, but took good care they did not come within the libel law. Another speaker said that there were many cases where a certain preparation was ordered of standard brand, and the chemist's own brand was made up owing to the expensive drugs needed for the prescription. Eventually the motion was carried unanimously.

An intelligent, single man, to act as groom and gardener, is required for Christchurch...

Mr E. F. King, proprietor of the Empire Hotel, Lyttelton, will be pleased at any time to see his old friends, who will find at the above hotel excellent accommodation, combined with civility....

The well-known hotel, the Waverley, in Mornay place, Dunedin, of which Mr H. Coughlan is proprietor, has just been thoroughly renovated and brought up to date in every respect. It is centrally situated, being only a few minutes' walk from the railway station, the post office, and the banks. Visitors to Dunedin will find it very comfortable and home-like, and the genial proprietor will leave nothing undone to make the stay of patrons as pleasant as possible. A first-class table is a feature of the establishment, whilst at the same time the charges are extremely moderate....

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Students not preparing for the learned Professions have the advantage of a Special Commercial Course, under efficient management, where they are taught all that will be of use in mercantile pursuits.

Special attention is also paid to the teaching of Physical Science, for which purpose the College possesses a large Laboratory and Demonstration Hall. Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, and all other branches of a Liberal Education receive due attention.

Physical culture is attended to by a competent Drill Instructor, who trains the students three times a week in Drill, Rifle Practice, and Gymnastics. A large and well-equipped Gymnasium is attached to the College.

The religious and moral training of the pupils is an object of special care, and particular attention is bestowed on the teaching of Christian Doctrine.

A well-appointed Infirmary attached to the College is under the charge of the Sisters of Compassion, from whom in case of illness all students receive the most tender and devoted care, and who at all times pay particular attention to the younger and more delicate pupils, who without such care would find the absence of home comforts very trying.

The Summer Holidays will end on Thursday, February 6th.

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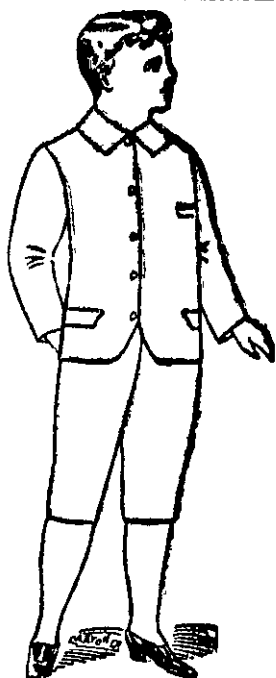
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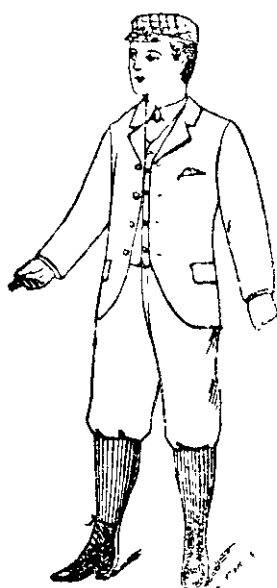
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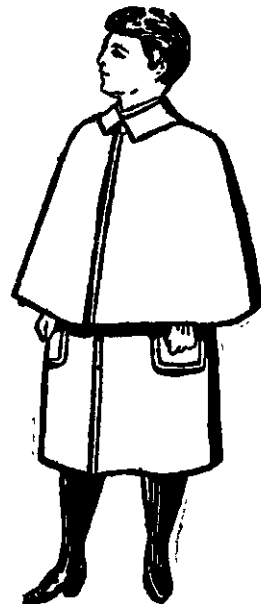
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The Storyteller

DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

A large party is assembled to celebrate the holidays ushering in the New Year at Ravelstoke Hall, an old country house about two miles distant from the north-west coast of Devon. The various branches of English society are very fairly represented by its component parts. There are two peers, three members of the lower house, some guardsmen, some under-graduates, a clergyman, and a lieutenant in the navy. But our hero is not a representative man yet he belongs to a class, which called into existence by the accumulated wealth of the nineteenth century, is ever on the increase.

Frederick Tyrawley resembles Sir Charles Coldstream, inasmuch as he has been everywhere, and done everything, but he is by no means used up, and can still take an interest in whatever his hand finds to do. Nor is his everything everybody else's everything. It is not bounded by Jerusalem and the pyramids.

Mr. Tyrawley has fought in more than one State of South America, and has wandered for more than two years from isle to isle of the Pacific. A mysterious reputation hovers round him. He is supposed to have done many things, but no one is very clear what they are, and it is not likely that much information on the point will be obtained from him, for he seldom talks much, and never speaks of himself. His present mission appears to be to kill partridges, play cricket, and dress himself. Not that it must be supposed that he has been in the habit of wearing less clothing than the custom of the country in which he may have been located required; but only that at the present time he devoted much attention to buff waistcoats and gauze neckties, braided coats and curled mustachios.

Such as he is, however, he is an object of interest to the feminine portion of the party at Ravelstoke Hall; for he is rich and handsome as well as mysterious, and cannot be more than two-and-thirty. And the ladies at Ravelstoke outnumbered the men, for although it is still rare for the fair sex to participate actively in the saturnalia of the partridge-god, they will always be found hovering in considerable numbers on the outskirts of the feast, and the varieties of the British lady are fairly represented.

There are some mammas with daughters to marry, and there are some daughters with a mamma to prevent marrying again,—which is, perhaps the most difficult thing of the two, as she has an income in her own right. There are blondes and brunettes, and pretty, brown-haired, brown-eyed girls who hover between the two orders, and combine the most dangerous characteristic of both, who can wear both blue and pink, and who look prettier in the one color than they do in the other, but who always command your suffrage in favor of what they wear when you look at them.

And there is Constance Baynton with gray eyes and black hair, and the nicest critic of feminine appearance would be defied to state what she had worn half an hour after he left her, for no one can ever look at anything except her face.

Yet Constance is three-and-twenty, and still unmarried. Alas, what cowards men are! The fact is that Constance is very clever, but as Mrs. Mellish (the widow) says, 'not clever enough to hide it.'

Is she a little vexed at her present condition? Certainly she does not exhibit any tendency to carry out Mrs. Mellish's suggestion, of it has ever been repeated to her. The young men are more afraid of her

than ever; and certainly she does say very sharp things sometimes. Especially she is severe upon idlers, the butterflies of fashionable existence. She appears to consider that she has a special mission to arouse them, but they do not appear to like being lectured. With the young ladies she is a great favorite, for she is very affectionate; and though so beautiful and distinguished, she has proved herself to be not so dangerous a rival as might have been expected. Indeed, it has happened, more than once, that male admiration rebounded from the hard surface of her manner, has found more yielding metal in the bosoms of her particular friends. Besides, she is always ready to lead the van in the general attack upon the male sex, when the ladies retire to the drawing room.

Not that she ever says anything behind their backs she would not be ready to repeat to their faces; but in that course probably she would not meet with such general support.

In Mr. Tyrawley she affected to disbelieve. She stated as her opinion to her intimate friends that she didn't believe he ever had done or ever would do anything worth doing, but that he plumed himself on a cheap reputation, which, as all were ignorant of its foundation, no one could possibly impugn.

There is reason to believe that in this instance Miss Constance was not as conscientious as usual, but that she really entertained a higher opinion of the gentleman than she chose to confess. He certainly was not afraid of her, and had even dared to contradict her favorite theory of the general worthlessness of English gentlemen of the nineteenth century. It was one wet morning, when she had been reading Scott to three or four of her particular friends—and it must be confessed that she read remarkably well—that she began to lament the decline of chivalry. Tyrawley was sitting half in and half out of range. Perhaps she talked a little at him. At any rate he chose to accept the challenge.

'I cannot agree with you, Miss Baynton,' he said. 'It is true we no longer wear ladies' gloves in our helmets, nor do we compel harmless individuals, who possibly may have sweethearts of their own, to admit the superiority of our ladylove at the point of the lance; but of all that was good in chivalry, of courage, truth, honor, enterprise, self-sacrifice, you will find as much in the nineteenth century as in the twelfth.'

He brightened up as he spoke, and it was quite evident that he believed what he said, a circumstance which always gives an advantage to a disputant.

More than one pair of bright eyes smiled approval, and Miss Constance saw a probability of a defection from her ranks. She changed her tactics.

'You are too moderate in your claims for your contemporaries, Mr. Tyrawley. If I remember right, modesty has always been considered a qualification of a true knight.'

'I am not ashamed to speak the truth,' he replied. 'Your theory would have been more tenable before the days of the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny, but the men who lit their cigars in the trenches of the Redan and who earned the gate of Delhi, may bear comparison with Bayard or Coeur de Lion.'

'Oh, I do not allude to our soldiers,' said she; 'of course I know they are brave, but,—and here she hesitated a moment till, possibly piqued because her usual success had not attended her in the passage of arms, she concluded—'but to our

idle gentlemen, who seem to have no heart for anything.'

Tyrawley smiled. 'Possibly you may judge too much by the outside,' he said. 'I am inclined to fancy that some of those whom you are pleased to call idle gentlemen would be found to have heart enough for anything that honor or duty or even chivalry could find for them to do.'

'I hope you are right,' said Miss Constance, with a slightly perceptible curl of her upper lip, which implied that she did not think so.

Tyrawley bowed, and the conversation terminated a few minutes afterwards. When he had left the room the conversation of the young ladies was suddenly interrupted by Master George Baynton, aged fourteen, who suddenly attacked his sister.

'I think you are wrong, you know, when you call Tyrawley a humbug.'

'My dear,' said Constance with a start, 'I never said anything so rude.'

'Well, you have implied it, you know, in your girl's words, and I think you make a mistake, for he can shoot like one o'clock, never misses a thing, and I hear he can ride no end. He was rather out of practice in his cricket when he came down, but he is improving every day. You should have seen the hit he made yesterday—right up to the cedars.'

'Do you think there is nothing else for a man to do but ride and shoot and play cricket?'

'Oh, that's all very well; but you should hear what Merton, our second master, says, and a great brick he is, too. "Whatever you do, do it as well as you can, whether it's cricket or verses." And I believe if Tyrawley had to fight, he'd go in and win, and no mistake.'

'Ah,' said Constance with a sigh, 'he has evidently—what is it you boys call it?—tipped you, isn't it?'

Indignant at this insult, George walked off to find his friend and have a lesson in billiards.

The day lingered on, after the usual fashion of wet days in September in full country houses. There was a little dancing after dinner, but all retired early in hopes of a finer day on the morrow.

Tyrawley had some letters to write, so that it was past two before he thought of going to bed. He always slept with his window open, and as he threw up the sash a strong gust of wind blew out his candles and blew down the looking-glass.

'Pleasant, by Jove!' he soliloquised. 'I wonder whether it's smashed—unlucky to break a looking-glass—I'm hanged if I know where the matches are; never mind, I can find my way to bed in the dark. What a night!' as a flash of lightning illumined the room for a moment, and he bent out of the window. 'The wind must be about north-west. Cheerful for anything coming up to Bristol from the southward. I wonder what a storm is like on this coast. I have a great mind to go and see. I shall never be able to get that hall-door open without waking them up. What a nuisance! Stay capital idea! I'll go by the window.'

Before starting on this expedition he changed the remains of his evening dress (for he had been writing in his dressing gown) for a flannel shirt and trousers, whilst a short pea-jacket and glazed hat completed his array. His room was on the first floor, and he had intended to drop from the window-sill; but the branch of an elm came so near that he found it unnecessary, as springing to it, he was on the ground, like a cat in an instant. He soon found his way across country, 'like a bird' to the edge of the cliff. The sea for miles seemed one sheet of foam.

But a flash of lightning discovered a group of figures about a quarter of a mile distant, and he distinguished shouts in the intervals of the storm.

RIDE "ANGLO SPECIAL" CYCLES.

He was soon amongst them and he found that all eyes were turned on a vessel which had stuck on a rock within two hundred yards of the cliff. It was evident that she would go to pieces under their very eyes.

'Is there no way of opening communication with her?' he asked of an old coast-guard man.

'Why, ye see, sir, we have sent to Bilford for Manby's rockets, but she must break up before they come.'

'How far is it to Bilford?'

'Better than seven mile, your honor.'

'If we could get a rope to them, we might save the crew.'

'Every one of them, your honor; but it ain't possible.'

'I think a man might swim out.'

'The first wave would dash him to pieces against the cliff.'

'What depth of water is there?'

'The cliff goes down like a wall, forty fathom, at least.'

'The deeper the better. What distance to the water?'

'A good fifty feet.'

'Well, I have dived off the main-yard of the Chesapeake. Now listen to me. Have you got some light, strong rope?'

'As much as you like.'

'Well, take a double coil round my chest, and do you take care to pay it out fast enough as I draw upon it.'

'You won't draw much after the first plunge; it will be the same thing as suicide, every bit.'

'Well, we shall see. There's no time to be lost, lend me a knife.'

And in an instant he whipped off his hat, boots, and pea-jacket, then with the knife he cut off its sleeves and passed the rope through them that it might chafe him less.

The eyes of the old boatman brightened. There was evidently a method in his madness. 'You are a very good swimmer, I suppose, sir?'

'I have dived through the surf at Nukuhova a few times.'

'I never knew a white man that could do that.'

Tyrawley smiled. 'But whatever you do,' he said, 'mind and let me have plenty of rope. Now out of the way, my friends, and let me have a clear start.'

He walked slowly to the edge of the cliff, looked over to see how much the rock shelved outwards, then returned, looked to see that there was plenty of rope for him to carry out, then took a short run, and then leaped as if from the spring-board of a plunging-bath. He touched the water full five-and-twenty feet from the edge of the cliff. Down into its dark depths he went, like a plummet, but soon to rise again. As he reached the surface he saw the crest of a mighty wave a few yards in front of him—the wave that he had been told was to dash him lifeless against the cliff. But now his old experience of the Pacific stands him in good stead. For two moments he draws breath, then, ere it reaches him, he dives below its centre. The water dashes against the cliff, but the swimmer rises far beyond it. A faint cheer rises from the shore as they feel him draw upon the rope. The waves follow in succession, and he dives again and again, rising like an otter to take breath, making very steadily onward, though more below the water than above it.

We must now turn to the ship. The waves had made a clean breach over her bows. The crew are crowded upon the stern. They hold on the bulwarks, and await the end, for no boat can live in such a sea. Suddenly she is halted from the waters. 'Ship-a-hoy!' shouts a loud, clear voice, which makes itself heard above the storm, throw me a rope or a buoy! The life-buoy was still hanging in its accustomed place by the mainmast. The captain almost mechanically takes it down, and with well-directed aim throws it within a yard or two of the swimmer. In a moment it is under his

arms, and in half a minute he is on board.

'Come on board sir,' he says to the captain, pulling one of his wet curls professionally. The captain appeared to be regarding him as a visitor from the lower world; so turning to the crew he lifted up the rope he had brought from the shore. Then for the first time the object of his mission flashed upon their minds, and a desperate cheer broke forth from all hands, instantly echoed from the shore. Then a strong cable is attached to the small rope and drawn on board, then a second and the communication is complete. But no time is to be lost for the stern shows signs of breaking up, and there is a lady passenger. Whilst the captain is planning a sort of chair in which she might be moved, Tyrawley lifts her up on his left arm, steadies himself with his right by the upper rope, and walks along the lower as if he had been a dancer. He is the first on shore, for no sailor would leave till the lady was safe. But they soon follow, and in five minutes the ship is clear, five minutes more and no trace of her is left.

Ravelstoke Hall has been aroused by the news of the wreck, and Mr. Ravelstoke has just arrived with brandy and blankets. Him Tyrawley avoids, and thinking he can be of no further use, he betakes himself across the country once more, and by the aid of the friendly elm regains his chamber without observation.

The lady, whom Tyrawley had deposited in a cottage, with a strong recommendation that she should go to sleep immediately, was soon carried off in triumph by Mr. Ravelstoke to the Hall, and welcomed by Lady Grace at half-past three in the morning. There were very few of the guests who slept undisturbed that night. The unusual noise in the house aroused everybody, and many excursions were made in unfinished costume to endeavor to ascertain what was going on. The excitement culminated when the miscellaneous assemblage who had conducted the captain and some of the crew to the hall, after being well supplied with ale and stronger liquids, conceived that it would be the correct thing to give three cheers at the hour of half-past five.

It was then that Lord Todmoulton, an Irish peer laboring under an erroneous impression that the house was attacked, was discovered on the landing-place, in array consisting principally of a short dressing-gown, flannel waistcoat, and a fowl-ing-piece.

Breakfast that morning was a desultory meal. People hushed and talked about the wreck and began again. It seemed quite impossible to obtain anything like an accurate account of what had taken place. At last the captain appeared, and though almost overwhelmed by the multiplicity of questions, nevertheless, between the intervals of broiled ham and coffee, he managed to elucidate matters a little.

Then came the question, 'Who is it who swam to the vessel?' Tyrawley had only been at Ravelstoke a few days, and was a stranger in the neighborhood. None of the servants had reached the coast till it was all over, so there had been no one to recognise him.

'I scarcely saw him,' said the captain, 'but he was a dark, tallish man, with a great deal of beard.'

'Was he a gentleman?' asked Miss Constance Baynton, who had been taking a deep interest in the whole affair.

'Well, ye see Miss, I can't exactly say, for he hadn't much on, but if he isn't he'd make a good one—that I'll go bail for. He's the coolest hand I ever saw. Stay! now I think of it, I shouldn't wonder if he was a naval man, for he pulled his forelock, half-laughing like, and said, "Come on board, sir," to me, when we pulled him up.'

'Perhaps it was Rutherford,' said Mr. Ravelstoke, naming the lieutenant in the navy; 'he is tall and dark.'

'And he has been letting his moustache grow since he came on shore,' observed a young lady.

'Where is he?'

But Mr. Rutherford was gone down to the cliff to inspect the scene of the disaster.

'Begging your pardon, sir,' said the butler, 'it could not have been any gentleman stopping in the house, for the door was fastened till the people came down to tell you of the wreck.'

At this moment half-past ten a.m., Mr. Tyrawley walked into the breakfast room. He was got up, if possible, more elaborately than usual.

'Now here's a gentleman, captain, Mr. Tyrawley, who has been all over the world and met with some strange adventures. I'll be bound he never saw anything to equal the affair of last night.'

'You'd a nearish thing of it, captain?' inquired Tyrawley, speaking very slowly. His manner and appearance quite disarmed any suspicion the captain might have had of his identity.

'Five minutes more, sir, and Davy Jones's locker would have held us all. Begging your pardon, miss,' apologising to Constance.

The captain had already repeated the story a reasonable number of times, and was anxious to finish his breakfast. So Miss Constance gave it all for the benefit of Mr. Tyrawley, dressed in her own glowing periods.

Tyrawley made no observation upon her recital, but took a third egg.

'Well, Mr. Tyrawley,' said she at last, 'what do you think of the man who swam out to the wreck?'

'Why, I think, Miss Baynton—I think,' said he, hesitating, 'that he must have got very wet, and I sincerely hope he won't catch cold.'

There was a general laugh at this, in which the captain joined, but it is to be feared that Miss Constance stamped her pretty little foot under the table.

Tyrawley turned and began to talk to Miss Melish, who was sitting on his right.

As he was speaking the door on his left opened and Lady Grace Ravelstoke entered with the lady passenger. The lady heard him speak, and there are some voices which a woman never forgets, and the dangerous journey over the rope had not passed in silence.

She laid her hand upon his arm and said, 'Oh, sir, how can I thank you?'

Tyrawley rose, as in duty bound, saying, 'Do not speak of it. I did not know when I came off that I was to have the pleasure of assisting you?'

But the astonishment of the captain was beautiful to behold.

'Why, you don't mean to say—well, I never—dash my wig—well, I'm—Here, shake hands, sir, will you?' And he stretched across the table a brawny hand not much smaller than a shoulder of mutton.

The grin with which Tyrawley met his seemed to do a great deal more to convince him of his identity than the lady's recognition of their preserver.

The day was as wet as the preceding. Half an hour after breakfast, Mr. Tyrawley lounged into the back drawing room. There sat Miss Constance Baynton, and, by the singular coincidence which favors lovers of historians, she sat alone.

Now Constance had made up her mind that she was bound to apologise to Mr. Tyrawley for her rude speeches of yesterday, she had also decided that she would compliment him on his gallant conduct.

She had, in fact, arranged a neat, quiet, cold, formal, appropriate form of words in which she would give her views expression. And how do you think she delivered them? She got up, said 'Oh, Mr. Tyrawley,' and



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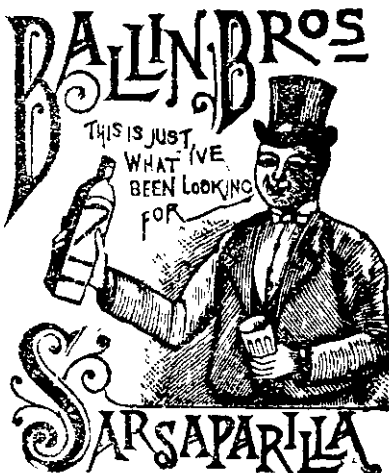
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burst into tears.

If a proud woman's pride as a shield to thee, O man, as well as to her, against the sorrows of love remember that if ever she throws it away, after she has compelled you to acknowledge its value, you are both utterly defenceless.

Frederick Tyrawley capitulated at once. They are to be married immediately. And if Mr. Tyrawley does not, at some future time, achieve a reputation which no mystery can cloud, it will not be Mrs. Tyrawley's fault.—Catholic Citizen.

Catholic World

AFRICA.—Spreading the Light.

When the Right Rev. Mgr. Hanlon went to Uganda after his consecration, seven years ago, he had but four priests, and he found but 200 Catholics. He had to live in a tent, there being no established missions. He has now 30 priests, and his report presented to Propaganda shows that while 8000 converts have been baptised in the Vicariate, there are 16,000 catechumens: in all, 24,000 converts have been made in seven years. He has also established 10 permanent missionary centres.

ENGLAND.—The Pope's Jubilee.

The Duke of Norfolk has forwarded a subscription to a fund which is being raised among the Catholics of England for the presentation of a tiara of gold to the Pope on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee. The Catholic Bishops will meet soon at the residence of Cardinal Vaughan, and it is expected that some decision will be arrived at for the simultaneous celebration in England of his Holiness's Jubilee.

Bishop of Clifton.

The Rev. George Burton, D.D., St. Bede's, South Shields, has been appointed Bishop of Clifton. Like Dr. Brownlow, his predecessor in the See, Dr. Burton is a priest of marked intellectual ability.

Catholic Truth Society.

There was a large gathering of influential Catholics in the lecture room of Archbishop's House, Westminster, on April 7, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Catholic Truth Society. The report for the past year, by Mr. J. Britten, defined the objects as (1) to disseminate among Catholics small and conventional works; (2) assist the uneducated poor in a better knowledge of their religion; (3) spread among Protestants information about Catholic truth. (1) promote the circulation of good, cheap, and popular Catholic books. A list of new publications issued during the year was given, and it was mentioned that the Conference at Newcastle had proved one of the most successful that had been held. It had been hoped to hold the Conference for the present year at Manchester, in ac-

cordance with the invitation of the Bishop of Salford, but local circumstances rendered this impossible. The Bishop of Newport, however, had kindly invited the Conference to meet at that place, and they had every reason to expect a successful gathering. The work for which the Society was established was continuing to spread in other countries, and was not now confined to the English speaking world. A Catholic Press Association had been established in Bavaria, and in America various local Catholic Truth Societies existed, the most active of which were those of Chicago and San Francisco. Nearer home the kindred societies of Scotland and Ireland were making satisfactory, and, in the latter case, rapid progress. According to the financial statement of 1901, read by Mr. J. B. E. Stansfeld, treasurer, the receipts were £466 in excess of those of 1900, and the Society commenced the present year with improved financial prospects. Bishop Belford, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, expressed satisfaction that the Mayors and corporations in different parts of the country were more reluctant than formerly to let public halls for lectures adverse to the Catholic Church and faith.

GERMANY.—A National Loss.

The German Press of all shades of opinion on the occasion of Dr. Lieber's death bore testimony to his eloquence and Parliamentary skill. The 'Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung' speaks of him as one of the most distinguished personages in the public life of Germany, and in his capacity of leader of the strongest party in the Reichstag one of the most influential of German politicians. There is also a general acknowledgement by the German journals that his extensive knowledge was of exceptional advantage in the solution of difficult Parliamentary questions. Great is the loss which the Centre Party has suffered. When Windthorst died it was assumed on all hands that no one could replace him and exert the power which he exercised over the Catholics of Germany. But Dr. Lieber gradually won his way to the leadership, and under his guidance the Centre fully maintained its strength, playing a decisive part, notably on military and naval questions. Some of the organs of Social Democracy have been finding fault with him for a readiness to fall in with Government proposals and an inclination to adopt the policy of 'No ut Des'. There can, however, be no doubt that Dr. Lieber was rigid in his adherence to principle. If the Government's plans or concessions were not out of harmony with his principles they were naturally enough regarded by him with favor. Such a course was wise statesmanship.

ITALY.—Anti-Divorce Agitation.

The imposing movement organised by the Catholic Press and Catholic associations throughout Italy against the proposed Divorce Bill (says a Rome correspondent), which

the anti-clerical Zanardelli Cabinet regarded as one of the most important items of its political programme, has been crowned by complete success. After the resignation of one of its members, Signor Giusso, who, being a fervent Catholic, openly opposed the Bill, the Zanardelli Cabinet, badly shaken and materially weakened, will not dare to replace the question on the tapis, at least for many years to come. It would not, however, be surprising if the Extreme Left, nothing abashed by so imposing a manifestation of the nation's opinion, were to persist in its desperate attempts to get the Bill through. But even if the Chamber of Deputies gave its sanction to the proposed law, the Senate would most certainly blackball it, so that Zanardelli's pet scheme may be considered as definitely buried among the numerous other 'fiaschi' for which his administration has been far more conspicuous than for any useful measure or wise reform.

ROME.—A Change.

The Roman correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' telegraphs: 'The "Voce della Verita" publishes an article which has caused much sensation. The clerical organ intimates that Catholics may shortly take part in political elections, in order to arrest the progress of Socialism. As regards the internal history of Italy, nothing so important has happened during the last 30 years. All the journals discuss the probable effect of this sudden change on future politics.'

The Sacred College.

The year 1902 has dealt hardly with the Sacred College. In little more than two months, from the 18th of January to the 24th of March, three of its members have died, namely, Cardinals Dall'Olio, Casca, and Missia, thus confirming once more the strange Roman maxim that whenever a Cardinal dies two of his colleagues invariably follow him to the grave. The Sacred College is now composed of 63 Cardinals, 38 of whom are Italians and the remaining 25 of different nationalities. The majority necessary for the election of a Pope is equivalent to half the total number of votes plus one, should a Conclave be held in the present condition of the Sacred College, therefore, 32 votes would suffice to create a majority, and as the Italians are 38, the election of the future Pope is entirely in their hands.

Death of a Cardinal

The death of Cardinal Missia, Prince Archbishop of Goritz, has removed one more member of the Sacred College appointed by Pio Nono. Cardinal Missia is, in fact, the 140th Cardinal who has departed this life since the elevation of Leo XIII to the Pontifical throne. There are now alive only three Cardinals who owed their appointment to the predecessor of Leo XIII.

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'History of the Popes.' The author has now assumed the direction of the Austrian Historical Institute in Rome. In a special Brief to Dr Pastor, the Holy Father says 'We can congratulate ourselves more every day upon having thrown open the Vatican Archives to the researches of learned men. Apart from the fact that it can no longer be affirmed that the Church is afraid of the light of historical research, this measure has made possible the compilation of learned works which are both serviceable to the confirmation of the truth and adapted to the progress of historical science. Amongst these works we rightly reckon your "History of the Popes," already in its fourth edition, the first volume of which to our joy you dedicated to us. Continue, beloved son, to devote your high talents to portraying and placing in their true light, with fidelity to truth, the "deeds" of the Roman Pontiffs.'

The Holy Father's Health.

The venerable Pontiff has of late (writes the Rome correspondent of the 'Catholic Times') displayed a degree of activity which would be marvellous even in a man who had not attained his extreme old age. Besides publishing a new Latin poem not inferior to any of his previous compositions for scholarly grace and loftiness of conception, and an Apostolic Constitution the importance of which, both from a political and religious point of view, could hardly be overrated, the Holy Father has just issued a 'Motu Proprio' remarkable because it gives us an idea of the immense range of His occupations, and proves how the Sovereign Pontiff, like the good shepherd, constantly watches over the flock entrusted to his care, giving his personal attention to minor details of the organisation of the Church as well as to great and vital problems. By this last Papal decree the so-called Notaries of the Vicar of the City are deprived of the right of drawing up semi-religious documents such as those having reference to marriages, etc., and henceforth these documents will only be legal when drawn up by a specially appointed commission sitting at the Segreteria of the Vicar of Rome. The compilation of the numerous decrees and letters which the Holy Father personally revises, even when he does not dictate them at length to his secretaries, does not prevent his Holiness from granting a large number of audiences every day. On April 3 two numerous groups of Piedmontese and Umbrian pilgrims, led by seven bishops, had the honor of being received by the Holy Father in the Hall of Beatifications. His Holiness was looking extremely well, and when addressing the Umbrian pilgrims he displayed how marvellously he has retained his memory, inquiring after several persons whom he had known when he was Archbishop of Perugia, recalling anecdotes and incidents of his residence in the old Umbrian city, and declaring that he always regards Perugia as his second birthplace. Among other distinguished persons who have had the honor of being received by the Holy Father during the week I may mention Mr Henry Howard, British Minister to Holland, accompanied by Mrs Howard and two daughters, M Ferdinand Brunetiere and family, M Cambon, French Ambassador in London, the Archbishop of Sens, Mr Tananaroto, of the Japanese navy, Count Leiningen, Countess de Graune, Count and Countess de Ribaucourt and Viscountess de Meaux. The latter ladies and gentlemen presented the Holy Father with a magnificent carpet, the gift of Countess de Merode Westerloo, who has founded a carpet factory in Belgium, where she employs many poor girls and women.

RUSSIA.—Bishop Deposed,

The Bishop of Vilna having been deposed by the Russian Government

and imprisoned for having published a circular persuading Catholic parents not to send their children to the Orthodox schools, Cardinal Rampolla has addressed a diplomatic note to the Russian Government, protesting in strong terms against this violent and arbitrary act.

SCOTLAND.—Ordinations

At the general ordination held at St John's, Rome, on Easter Eve, the Rev William Acheson, of the Scots College and Edinburgh, was ordained priest. The Rev Joseph Keenan, of the diocese of Dunkeld, has left the Scots College for his native diocese.

An Appreciation.

In the course of his sermon in the Protestant Cathedral, Glasgow, on the Sunday after Archbishop Eyre's death, Principal Story, of the Glasgow University, referring to the deceased prelate, said—'Year by year the roll grows longer of those whom we have known among the circle of our friends and kindred, who have passed within the veil, leaving us to sorrow, but not as others who have no hope; the roll grows longer of those who, having borne the cross, have gained the crown—who having served their generation, according to the will of God, have fallen asleep in Christ. Among such I cannot but think today of one to whom the very dust of this venerable house of God was dear, who knew and loved well its history, its traditions, its memories of the olden time when his predecessors had ruled in it and priests of the unreformed faith had served at altars which time and change have long swept away. No envy or ill-will deformed the gracious charity with which he saw others occupy the place which he had been taught to regard as rightfully his own, or chilled the cordiality with which he took a part like a dutiful citizen and large-hearted philanthropist in every scheme for relieving the suffering and the needy and promoting the general welfare.'

Bigots in a Minority.

The Council of the Glasgow University, after patiently hearkening to what the few bigots in their midst had to say in reference to the Very Rev Dr Story's letter to the Pope on the happy occasion of the University's ninth jubilee endorsed by a large majority the Principal's courteous conduct towards his Holiness, and have at the same time dealt a well-deserved blow to those enemies of historical truth who would dare to deny that Pope Nicholas V founded the Glasgow University.

Presentation.

The members and friends of the Kinning Park Y.M.S. recently presented the Rev Father Cronin with an address and purse of gold as a token of their sincere regard and deep affection. The presentation took place in the New Burgh Hall under the auspices of the local League of the Cross and was presided over by the Very Rev Canon Mackintosh, who paid a high compliment to his late assistant at St Margaret's, who is now stationed at Gortock in charge of the St Ninian's mission. Father Cronin's reply in acknowledging the presentation was of a most grateful and affecting kind.

Charitable Bequests.

The late Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow, bequeathed the whole of his estate with the exception of a few personal legacies, for ecclesiastical, educational, benevolent, and charitable purposes, chiefly in connection with the Catholic Church in the archdiocese of Glasgow, over which he presided. Summs amounting in the aggregate to £23,000 are specially bequeathed. The only undenominational institution and agencies which benefit under the will are the three Glasgow infirmaries, the

Charity Organisation Society, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which each receive £100; the Sick Children's Hospital, and the Glasgow School of Cookery, which each gets £50. In addition, his Grace bequeathed to those domestic servants in his service at the time of death as many years' wages as they have been years in his service.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Compensation

The Bishop of Kimberley, prior to proceeding to his South African See, had while in London on his way south an interview with the War Office regarding the destruction of a Catholic College by the British forces midway between Kimberley and Mafeking. The War authorities received Bishop Gaughren most courteously and gave, it is understood, an assurance that compensation would be duly made should investigation prove British liability. The amount involved is £15,000.

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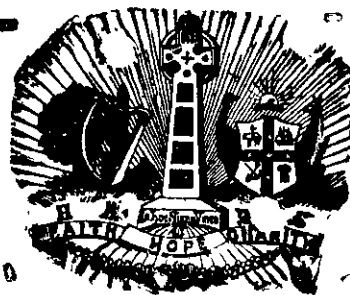
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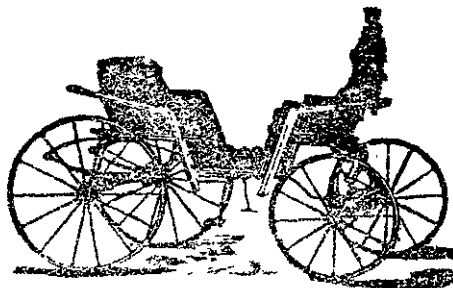
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